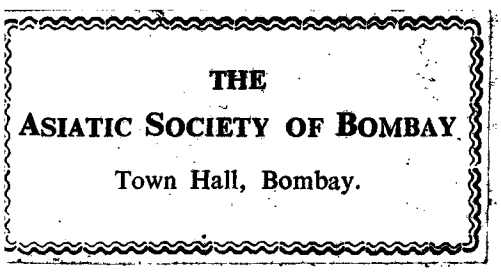
00146571



Digitized with financial assistance from

H T Parekh FOUNDATION

An Initiative by HDFC

WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 15 October, 2018

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Presented By:-
A Well-wisher
Date 22-10-96

00146571

THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BOMBAY

THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL

BY

JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

Author of "The Comprehensive English Dictionary", "The Student's English Dictionary", &c. &c.

NEW EDITION

CAREFULLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED

EDITED BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D.

WITH ABOVE THREE THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS PRINTED IN THE TEXT AND A SERIES OF ENGRAVED AND COLOURED PLATES

VOL. II.

DEPASTURE—KYTHE

LONDON

THE GRESHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY

34 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
LIBRARY

R
423
Ogi./Imp
1465.71

22 OCT 1966

CONTENTS.

VOLUME II.

PAGE

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY, - - - - - - - - - vii

EXPLANATIONS REGARDING PRONUNCIATION AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS, viii

TEXT OF DICTIONARY: DEPASTURE—KYTHE, - - - - - - 1–694

SUPPLEMENT (Containing additional Words, Meanings, &c.), - - - - - - 695

APPENDIX: Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction, Mythology, Legend, &c., - - 713

PLATES:

DECORATIONS OF HONOUR—INSIGNIA OF ARMS OF KNIGHTHOOD, &c. (Coloured Plate).

ETHNOLOGY—TYPES OF MONGOL, SEMITIC, INDO-EUROPEAN, AND OTHER RACES OF MANKIND

Do. TYPES OF HAMITE, PAPUAN, NEGRO, AND OTHER RACES.

ILLUMINATED WRITING FROM ANGLO-SAXON AND LATER MANUSCRIPTS.

FISHES—TERMS USED IN ICHTHYOLOGY.

GEOLOGY—TERMS USED IN GEOLOGY.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PLATES.

LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

a. or adj.	stands for	adjective.
abbrev.	...	abbreviation, abbreviated.
acc.	...	accusative.
act.	...	active.
adv.	...	adverb.
agri.	...	agriculture.
alg.	...	algebra.
Amer.	...	American.
anat.	...	anatomy.
anc.	...	ancient.
antiq.	...	antiquities.
aor.	...	aorist, aoristic.
Ar.	...	Arabic.
arch.	...	architecture.
archæol.	...	archæology.
arith.	...	arithmetic.
Armor.	...	Armoric.
art.	...	article.
A. Sax.	...	Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	...	astrology.
astron.	...	astronomy.
at. wt.	...	atomic weight.
aug.	...	augmentative.
Bav.	...	Bavarian dialect.
biol.	...	biology.
Bohem.	...	Bohemian.
bot.	...	botany.
Braz.	...	Brazilian.
Bret.	...	Breton (=Armoric).
Bulg.	...	Bulgarian.
Catal.	...	Catalonian.
carp.	...	carpentry.
caus.	...	causative.
Celt.	...	Celtic.
Chal.	...	Chaldee.
chem.	...	chemistry.
chron.	...	chronology.
Class.	...	Classical (=Greek and Latin).
cog.	...	cognate, cognate with.
colloq.	...	colloquial.
com.	...	commerce.
comp.	...	compare.
compar.	...	comparative.
conch.	...	conchology.
conj.	...	conjunction.
contr.	...	contraction, contracted.
Corn.	...	Cornish.
crystal.	...	crystallography.
Cym.	...	Cymric.
D.	...	Dutch.
Dan.	...	Danish.
dat.	...	dative.
def.	...	definite.
deriv.	...	derivation.
dial.	...	dialect, dialectal.
dim.	...	diminutive.
distrib.	...	distributive.
dram.	...	drama, dramatic.
dyn.	...	dynamics.
E., *Eng.*	...	English.
eccles.	...	ecclesiastical.
Egypt.	...	Egyptian.
elect.	...	electricity.
engin.	...	engineering.
engr.	...	engraving.
entom.	...	entomology.
Eth.	...	Ethiopic.
ethn.	...	ethnography, ethnology.
etym.	...	etymology.
Eur.	...	European.
exclam.	...	exclamation.
fem.	...	feminine.
fig.	...	figuratively.
Fl.	...	Flemish.
fort.	...	fortification.
Fr.	...	French.
freq.	...	frequentative.
Fris.	...	Frisian.
fut.	...	future.
G.	...	German.
Gael.	...	Gaelic.
galv.	stands for	galvanism.
genit.	...	genitive.
geog.	...	geography.
geol.	...	geology.
geom.	...	geometry.
Goth.	...	Gothic.
Gr.	...	Greek.
gram.	...	grammar.
gun.	...	gunnery.
Heb.	...	Hebrew.
her.	...	heraldry.
Hind.	...	Hindostanee, Hindu, or [Hindi.
hist.	...	history.
hort.	...	horticulture.
Hung.	...	Hungarian.
hydros.	...	hydrostatics.
Icel.	...	Icelandic.
ich.	...	ichthyology.
imper.	...	imperative.
imperf.	...	imperfect.
impers.	...	impersonal.
incept.	...	inceptive.
ind.	...	indicative.
Ind.	...	Indic.
indef.	...	indefinite.
Indo-Eur.	...	Indo-European.
inf.	...	infinitive.
intens.	...	intensive.
interj.	...	interjection.
Ir.	...	Irish.
Iran.	...	Iranian.
It.	...	Italian.
L.	...	Latin.
lan.	...	language.
Lett.	...	Lettish.
L.G.	...	Low German.
lit.	...	literal, literally.
Lith.	...	Lithuanian.
L.L.	...	late Latin, low do.
mach.	...	machinery.
manuf.	...	manufactures.
masc.	...	masculine.
math.	...	mathematics.
mech.	...	mechanics.
med.	...	medicine.
Med. L.	...	Medieval Latin.
mensur.	...	mensuration.
metal.	...	metallurgy.
metaph.	...	metaphysics.
meteor.	...	meteorology.
Mex.	...	Mexican.
M.H.G.	...	Middle High German.
milit.	...	military.
mineral.	...	mineralogy.
Mod. Fr.	...	Modern French.
myth.	...	mythology.
N.	...	Norse, Norwegian.
n.	...	noun.
nat. hist.	...	natural history.
nat. order	...	natural order.
nat. phil.	...	natural philosophy.
naut.	...	nautical.
navig.	...	navigation.
neg.	...	negative.
neut.	...	neuter.
N.H.G.	...	New High German.
nom.	...	nominative.
Norm.	...	Norman.
North. E.	...	Northern English.
numis.	...	numismatics.
obj.	...	objective.
obs.	...	obsolete.
obsoles.	...	obsolescent.
O. Bulg.	...	Old Bulgarian (Ch. Slavic).
O.E.	...	Old English (*i.e.* English between A. Saxon and Modern English).
O. Fr.	...	Old French.
O.H.G.	...	Old High German.
O. Prus.	...	Old Prussian.
O. Sax.	...	Old Saxon.
ornith.	...	ornithology.
p.	stands for	participle.
palæon.	...	palæontology.
part.	...	participle.
pass.	...	passive.
pathol.	...	pathology.
pejor.	...	pejorative.
Per.	...	Persic or Persian.
perf.	...	perfect.
pers.	...	person.
persp.	...	perspective.
Peruv.	...	Peruvian.
Pg.	...	Portuguese.
phar.	...	pharmacy.
philol.	...	philology.
philos.	...	philosophy.
Phœn.	...	Phœnician.
photog.	...	photography.
phren.	...	phrenology.
phys. geog.	...	physical geography.
physiol.	...	physiology.
pl.	...	plural.
Pl.D.	...	Platt Dutch.
pneum.	...	pneumatics.
poet.	...	poetical.
Pol.	...	Polish.
pol. econ.	...	political economy.
poss.	...	possessive.
pp.	...	past participle.
ppr.	...	present participle.
Pr.	...	Provençal.
prep.	...	preposition.
pres.	...	present.
pret.	...	preterite.
priv.	...	privative.
pron.	...	pronunciation, pronounced.
pron.	...	pronoun.
pros.	...	prosody.
prov.	...	provincial.
psychol.	...	psychology.
rail.	...	railways.
R. Cath. Ch.	...	Roman Catholic Church.
rhet.	...	rhetoric.
Rom. antiq.	...	Roman antiquities.
Rus.	...	Russian.
Sax.	...	Saxon.
Sc.	...	Scotch.
Scand.	...	Scandinavian.
Scrip.	...	Scripture.
sculp.	...	sculpture.
Sem.	...	Semitic.
Serv.	...	Servian.
sing.	...	singular.
Skr.	...	Sanskrit.
Slav.	...	Slavonic, Slavic.
Sp.	...	Spanish.
sp. gr.	...	specific gravity.
stat.	...	statute.
subj.	...	subjunctive.
superl.	...	superlative.
surg.	...	surgery.
surv.	...	surveying.
Sw.	...	Swedish.
sym.	...	symbol.
syn.	...	synonym.
Syr.	...	Syriac.
Tart.	...	Tartar.
technol.	...	technology.
teleg.	...	telegraphy.
term.	...	termination.
Teut.	...	Teutonic.
theol.	...	theology.
toxicol.	...	toxicology.
trigon.	...	trigonometry.
Turk.	...	Turkish.
typog.	...	typography.
var.	...	variety (of species).
v.i.	...	verb intransitive.
v.n.	...	verb neuter.
v.t.	...	verb transitive.
W.	...	Welsh.
zool.	...	zoology.
†	...	obsolete.

EXPLANATIONS

REGARDING PRONUNCIATION AND CHEMICAL SYMBOLS.

PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

Vowels.

ā, ... as in ..... *fate.*		o, ... as in .... not.	
ä, ... „ ..... *far.*		ō, ... „ .... move.	
a, ... „ ..... *fat.*		ū, ... „ .... *tube.*	
ą, ... „ ..... *fall.*		u, ... „ .... *tub.*	
ē, ... „ ..... me.		u̇, ... „ .... bull.	
e, ... „ ..... met.		ü, ... „ .... Sc. a*bune* (Fr. u).	
ė, ... „ ..... her.		oi, ... „ .... *oil.*	
ī, ... „ ..... *pine.*		ou, ... „ .... pound.	
i, ... „ ..... *pin.*		ẏ, ... „ .... Sc. *fey* (=e+i).	
ō, ... „ ..... note.			

Consonants.

ch, .. as in .. *chain.*		ŦH, ... as in ..... *then.*	
ċh, .. „ .. Sc. loc*h*, Ger. na*cht.*		th, ... „ ..... *thin.*	
j, .. „ .. job.		w, ... „ ..... *wig.*	
g, .. „ .. *go.*		wh, ... „ ..... *whig.*	
ṅ, .. „ .. Fr. to*n.*		zh, ... „ ..... azure.	
ng, .. „ .. *sing.*			

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

Accent.—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark ′. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la′bour*, *delay′*, and *comprehen′sion*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ″, and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ′, as in the word *excommu′nica″tion*.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements.	Symbols.	Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al	Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb	Molybdenum,	Mo
Arsenic,	As	Nickel,	Ni
Barium,	Ba	Niobium,	Nb
Bismuth,	Bi	Nitrogen,	N
Boron,	B	Osmium,	Os
Bromine,	Br	Oxygen,	O
Cadmium,	Cd	Palladium,	Pd
Cæsium,	Cs	Phosphorus,	P
Calcium,	Ca	Platinum,	Pt
Carbon,	C	Potassium (Kalium),	K
Cerium,	Ce	Rhodium,	R
Chlorine,	Cl	Rubidium,	Rb
Chromium,	Cr	Ruthenium,	Ru
Cobalt,	Co	Selenium,	Se
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu	Silicon,	Si
Didymium,	D	Silver (Argentum),	Ag
Erbium,	E	Sodium (Natrium),	Na
Fluorine,	F	Strontium,	Sr
Gallium,	Ga	Sulphur,	S
Glucinium,	G	Tantalum,	Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium,	Te
Hydrogen,	H	Thallium,	Tl
Indium,	In	Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	I	Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Iridium,	Ir	Titanium,	Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram),	W
Lanthanium,	La	Uranium,	U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Vanadium,	V
Lithium,	L	Yttrium,	Y
Magnesium,	Mg	Zinc,	Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	Zr

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (*See* ATOM, and *Atomic theory* under ATOMIC, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus—O_2 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_5 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus—H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: $2\,H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $MgSO_4, 7\,H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2\,H_2 + O_2 = 2\,H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

Depasture (dē-pas'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depastured*; ppr. *depasturing*. [Prefix *de*, and *pasture*.] 1. To graze upon; to consume the produce of.—2. To pasture; to graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs. *Ayliffe.*

Depasture (dē-pas'tūr), *v.i.* To feed or pasture; to graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment. *Blackstone.*

Depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v.i.* [L. *de*, from, and *patria*, one's country.] To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate.* *Mason.*

Depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v.t.* To drive from one's country; to banish; to expel.

Depauperate (dē-pą'pėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depauperated*; ppr. *depauperating*. [L. *depaupero—de*, intens., and *pauper*, to beggar, from *pauper*, poor.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to *depauperate* the soil or the blood. 'Humility of mind which *depauperates* the spirit.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Depauperate, Depauperated (dē-pą'pėr-āt, dē-pą'pėr-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Impoverished; made poor. In *bot.* imperfectly developed; looking as if ill-formed from want of sufficient nutriment.

Depauperize (dē-pą'pėr-īz), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *pauper*, poor.] To raise from a condition of poverty or pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful, if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Edin. Rev.*

Depeach† (dē-pēch'), *v.t.* [Fr. *dépêcher*, to expedite towards a result. See DESPATCH.] To despatch; to discharge.

They shall be forthwith heard as soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be *depeached.* *Hackluyt.*

Depectible† (dē-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [L. *depecto*, to comb off—*de*, off, and *pecto*, to comb.] Tough; tenacious.

It may be that . . . some bodies are of a more *depectible* nature than oil. *Bacon.*

Depeculation† (dē-pek'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *depeculor*, *depeculatus*, to embezzle—*de*, intens., and *peculari*, to embezzle public money. See PECULATE.] A robbing or embezzling. '*Depeculation* of the public treasure.' *Hobbes.*

Depeinct† (dē-pant'), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *depeinct*, depicted, L. *depingo*. See DEPICT.] To paint.

The Red rose medled with the White yfere,
In either cheek *depeincten* lively cheere. *Spenser.*

Depeint,† *pp.* Painted. *Chaucer.*

Depend (dē-pend'), *v.i.* [L. *dependeo*, to hang down—*de*, down, and *pendeo*, to hang.] 1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: followed by *from*.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend.* *Dryden.*

2. To be related to anything, as to the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to have such connection with anything as a cause, that without it the effect would not be produced; to be contingent or conditioned: followed by *on* or *upon*; as, we *depend on* air for respiration.

Our happiness *depends* little *on* political institutions, and much *on* the temper and regulation of our own minds. *Macaulay.*

3.† To be in the condition of a dependant or retainer; to serve; to attend.

'Do not you follow the young Lord Paris? 'Ay, sir, when he goes before me.' 'You *depend* upon him, I mean?' *Shak.*

4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See PENDING.—5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon*; as, we *depend on* the word or assurance of our friends; we *depend on* the arrival of the mail.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on't*;
If she will do't, she will; and there's an end on't.
Aaron Hill.

6.† To hang over; to impend.

This is the curse *depending* on those that war for a placket. *Shak.*

Dependable (dē-pend'a-bl), *a.* That may be depended on; trustworthy. '*Dependable* friendships.' *Pope.*

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependable* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Dependance, Dependancy (dē-pend'ans, dē-pend'an-si), *n.* Same as *Dependence*.

Dependant, Dependent (dē-pend'ant, dē-pend'ent), *n.* 1. One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependants*.—2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary. 'With all its circumstances and *dependents*.' *Prynne.* [It would perhaps be better if a distinction were uniformly made between *dependant* and *dependent*, as to some extent it is made, the former being more generally used as the noun, the latter as the adjective. We give the adjective under DEPENDENT.]

Dependence, Dependency (dē-pend'ens, dē-pend'en-si), *n.* 1. A state of hanging down from a support.—2. Anything hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And made a long *dependence* from the bough.
Dryden.

3. Connection and support; mutual connection; inter-relation; concatenation. 'A *dependency* of thing on thing.' *Shak.*

But of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies.* *Pope.*

4. A state of being at the disposal of another for support or existence; a state of being subject to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of; as, we ought to feel our *dependence on* God for life and support; the child should be sensible of his *dependence* on his parents.—5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

Let me report to him
Your sweet *dependency;* and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness.
Shak.

6. In *law*, the state of being depending or pending; the state of waiting for decision. 'An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.' *Bell.*—7. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; an accident or quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances. *Locke.*

8. The state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another: opposed to sovereignty.

So that they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

9. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as, this earth and its *dependencies*.—10. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; as, Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America. [*Dependency* is the form exclusively used in this and the foregoing sense.] 11.† The subject of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Massinger.*

—*Dependence* is more used in the abstract, and *dependency* in the concrete; thus, we say 'a question in *dependence* before a judge,' but 'a *dependency* of a state.'

Dependent, Dependant (dē-pend'ent, dē-pend'ant), *a.* 1. Hanging down; as, a *dependent* leaf.

The furs in the tails were *dependent.* *Peacham.*

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of; subordinate; as, we are *dependent* on God and his providence; an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

3. Relying on for support or favour; unable to subsist or to perform anything without the aid of; as, children are *dependent* on their parents for food and clothing; the pupil is *dependent* on his preceptor for instruction. See DEPENDANT.

Dependently, Dependantly (dē-pend'ent-li, dē-pend'ant-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

Depender (dē-pend'ėr), *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

Depending† (dē-pend'ing), *n.* Suspense.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst. *B. Jonson.*

Dependingly (dē-pend'ing-li), *adv.* In a dependent or subordinate manner.

Depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v.t.* [Fr. *dépeupler—de*, priv., and *peuple*, people.] To depopulate; to dispeople. *Chapman.*

Deperdit (dē-pėr'dit), *n.* [L. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdo*, *deperditum*, to destroy, to lose—*de*, intens., and *perdo*, *perditum*, to lose.] That which is lost or destroyed. *Paley.* [Rare.]

Deperditely† (dē-pėr'dīt-li), *adv.* In the manner of one ruined; desperately. '*Deperditely* wicked.' *King.*

Deperdition (dē-pėr-di'shon), *n.* Loss; destruction. See PERDITION.

Depertible† (dē-pėrt'i-bl), *a.* [L. *dispertio*, to distribute, to divide—*dis*, asunder, and *partio*, to share, to part.] Divisible; separable. *Bacon.*

Dephal (dep'hal), *n. Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the bread-fruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit The juice is used for bird-lime.

Dephlegm† (dē-flem'), *v.t.* [*De*, priv., and *phlegm.*] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; to dephlegmate. *Boyle.*

Dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, and Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm, from *phlegō*, to burn.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify: said of spirits or acids.

Dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

Dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tėr), *n.* [See DEPHLEGMATE.] A form of condensing apparatus for stills, consisting of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them.

Dephlegmedness† (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being freed from phlegm.

Dephlogisticate (dē-flo-jis'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dephlogisticated;* ppr. *dephlogisticating.* [Prefix *de*, and Gr. *phlogistos*, burned, inflammable, from *phlogizō*, to burn. See PHLOGISTON.] An old term meaning to deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Dephlogistication (dē-flo-jis'ti-kā"shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined that phlogiston was separated from bodies. They regarded oxygen as common air deprived of phlogiston; and hence called it '*dephlogisticated* air.'

Depict (dē-pikt'), *v.t.* [L. *depingo*, *depictum—de*, and *pingo*, to paint.] 1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness of in colours; as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

His arms are fairly *depicted* in his chamber. *Fuller.*

2. To describe; to represent in words; as, the poet *depicts* the virtues of his hero in glowing language.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language. *Motley.*

SYN. To delineate, paint, sketch, portray, describe, represent.

Depiction (dē-pik'shon), *n.* A painting or depicting. [Rare or obsolete.]

Depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depictured;* ppr. *depicturing.* [Prefix *de*, and *picture.*] To paint; to picture; to represent in colours.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature. *Fielding.*

Depilate (de'pil-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depilated;* ppr. *depilating.* [L. *depilo*, to pull out the hair—*de*, priv., and *pilo*, to put forth hairs, from *pilus*, hair.] To strip of hair.

Depilation (de-pil-ā'shon), *n.* The act of stripping of hair; the removal of hair from hides.

Depilatory (dē-pil'a-to-ri), *a.* Having the quality or power to remove hair from the skin.

Depilatory (dē-pil'a-to-ri), *n.* Any application which is used to strip off hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as a preparation of lime and orpiment, or a plaster of pitch and rosin.

Depilous† (dē-pīl'us), *a.* Without hair.

The animal is a kind of lizard corticated and *depilous.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Deplant (dē-plant'), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, and *plant* (verb).] To remove plants from beds; to transplant. [Rare.]

Deplantation (dē-plant-ā'shon), *n.* The act of taking up plants from beds. [Rare.]

Deplete (dē-plēt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depleted;* ppr. *depleting.* [L. *depleo*, *depletum*, to empty out—*de*, priv., and *pleo*, to fill.] 1. To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, &c.; as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent. *Sat. Rev.*

2. In *med.* to empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, with the view of reducing plethora or inflammation, as by blood-letting or saline purgatives.

Depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [L. *depleo*, to empty out—*de*, priv., and *pleo*, to fill.] The act of emptying; specifically, in *med.* the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

Depletive (dē-plēt'iv), *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion. '*Depletive* treatment is contraindicated.' *Wardrop.*

Depletive (dē-plēt'iv), *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion. 'She had been exhausted by *depletives.*' *Wardrop.*

Depletory (dē-plē'to-ri), *a.* Calculated to deplete.

Deplication (de-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *plico*, to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.

Deplorability (dē-plōr'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Deplorableness. 'The *deplorability* of war.' *Times' newspaper.*

Deplorable (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [See DEPLORE.] 1. That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are *deplorable.* 'The *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced.' *Clarendon.* 2. Contemptible; pitiable; sad; as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity. [Colloq.] SYN. Lamentable, sad, dismal, wretched, calamitous, grievous, miserable, hopeless, contemptible, pitiable, low.

Deplorableness (dē-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

Deplorably (dē-plōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Deplorate† (dē-plōr'āt), *a.* Lamentable; hopeless. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Deploration (de-plōr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of lamenting. 'The *deploration* of her fortune.' *Speed.*—2.† In *music*, a dirge or mournful strain.

Deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deplored;* ppr. *deploring.* [L. *deploro*, to weep bitterly, to wail—*de*, intens., and *ploro*, to howl, to wail; from Indo-Eur. root *plu*, whence *pluere*, to rain; *pluvius*, rain; and our *flow*, *flood.*] 1. To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for.

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not *deplore* thee. *Heber.*

2.† To despair of; to regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored.* *Bacon.*

3.† To complain of.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore.* *Shak.*

SYN. To bewail, lament, mourn, bemoan.

Deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.i.* To utter lamentations; to lament; to moan. [Rare.]

'Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay *deploring,*
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

Deploredly† (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* Lamentably.

Deploredness (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness. *Ep. Hall.* [Rare.]

Deplorer (dē-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Deploringly (dē-plōr'ing-li), *adv.* In a deploring manner.

Deploy (dē-ploi'), *v.t.* [Fr. *déployer—de*, priv., and *ployer*, equivalent to *plier*, to fold, from L. *plico*, to fold. See PLY.] *Milit.* to display; to open; to extend in a line of small depth, as an army, a division, or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Deploy (dē-ploi'), *v.i.* To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front *Sullivan.*

Deploy, Deployment (dē-ploi', dē-ploi'ment), *n.* The expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted into a column, so as to present a large front.

Deplumation (de-plūm-ā'shon), *n.* [See DEPLUME.] 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.—2. In *med.* a disease or swelling of the eyelids, with loss of hair.

Deplume (dē-plūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deplumed;* ppr *depluming.* [L.L. *deplumo*, to strip off feathers—L. *de*, priv , and *plumo*, to cover with feathers, from *pluma*, a feather.] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Such a person is like Homer's bird, *deplumes* himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees. *Jer. Taylor.*

Depolarization (dē-pō"lėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of depriving of polarity; the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state.

Depolarize (dē-pō'lėr-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *polarize.*] To deprive of polarity.

Depone (dē-pōn'), *v.t.* [L. *depono*, to lay down, to deposit—*de*, down, and *pono*, to place, lay.] 1.† To lay down; to deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen. *Southey.*

2.† To lay down as a pledge; to wager. *Hudibras.*

Depone (dē-pōn'), *v.i.* In *old English* and *Scots law*, to give testimony; to bear witness; to depose.

Farther Sprot *deponeth*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour. *State Trials.*

Not that he was in a condition to *depone* to everything he tells. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Deponent (dē-pōn'ent), *a.* [L. *deponens*, *deponentis*, ppr. of *depono—de*, and *pono*, to lay.] Laying down.—*Deponent verb*, in *Latin gram.* a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification; as, *loquor*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down their passive sense.

Deponent (dē-pōn'ent), *n.* 1. One who deposes or gives a deposition, especially under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose.—2. In *Latin gram.* a deponent verb.

Depopularize (dē-po'pū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

Depopulate (dē-po'pū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depopulated;* ppr. *depopulating.* [L. *depopulor*, *depopulatus*, to lay waste, ravage—*de*, intens., and *populor*, to ravage or lay waste, from *populus*, people.] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with *laying waste* or *destroying*, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may *depopulate* a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers.

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

Depopulate (dē-po'pū-lāt), *v.i.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not. *Goldsmith.*

Depopulation (dē-po'pū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

Depopulator (dē-po'pū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which depopulates; one who or that which destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country; a dispeopler.

Deport (dē-pōrt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *déporter*, to banish; O.Fr. *se deporter*, to amuse one's self; L. *deporto*, to convey down or away, to banish—*de*, down, away, and *porto*, to carry.] 1. To carry; to demean; to behave: with the reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *depart himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.

He told us he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself. *Walsh.*

[Compare the parallel meanings of the words *port, portly; carry, carriage.*]

Deport (dē-pōrt'), *n.* Behaviour; carriage; demeanour; deportment. 'Goddess-like *deport.*' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Déport (dā-por), *n.* A French stock exchange term, equivalent to our word *backwardation.*

Deportation (dē-pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment. 'That sudden transmi-

gration and *deportation* out of our country.' *Stokes.*

Deportment (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* [Fr. *déportement.* See DEPORT.] Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanour; conduct; management.

What's a fine person or a beauteous face
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?
Churchill.

Deposable (dē-pōz'a-bl), *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office.

Deposal (dē-pōz'al), *n.* The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. *Fox.*

Depose (dē-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deposed;* ppr. *deposing.* [Fr. *déposer,* from prefix *dé* =L. *de,* from, away, and *poser* (see POSE), but influenced by L. *depono.* See DEPONE.] 1.† To lay down; to let fall; to deposit. 'Its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* on it.' *Woodward.*—2.† To lay aside.

God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind. *Barrow.*

3. To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office; as, *to depose* a king or a pope.

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose,*
A greater Edward in his room arose. *Dryden.*

4. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court.—5.† To take away; to strip; to divest.

You may my glory and my state *depose.* *Shak.*

6.† To examine on oath.

Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shak.*

Depose (dē-pōz'), *v.i.* To bear witness. 'Twas he that made you to *depose.*' *Shak.*

Deposer (dē-pōz'ér), *n.* 1. One who deposes or degrades from office.—2. A deponent; a witness.

Deposit (dē-poz'it), *v.t.* [L. *depositum,* something deposited, a deposit, from *depono, depositum.* See DEPONE.] 1. To lay down; to place; to put; as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; an inundation *deposits* particles of earth on a meadow.—2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation; as, we *deposit* the produce of the earth in barns, cellars, or storehouses; we *deposit* goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.—3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge; as, the money is *deposited* as a pledge or security.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world. *Clarke.*

4.† To lay aside; to get rid of.

If what is written prove useful to you to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an error. *Hammond.*

Deposit (dē-poz'it), *n.* 1. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged; that which having been suspended or carried along in a medium lighter than itself, at length subsides, as mud, gravel, stones, detritus, organic remains, &c.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas, consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits.* *Lyell.*

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; more specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience; as, these papers are committed to you as a sacred *deposit;* he has a *deposit* of money in his hands.—3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.] 4. In *law,* (*a*) a sum of money which a man puts into the hands of another as a kind of security for the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (*b*) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when the bailer shall require it. (*c*) In *Scots law,* same as *Depositation.*—*In deposit* or *on deposit,* given into a person's custody for safe-keeping.

Depositary (dē-poz'it-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *dépositaire;* L. *depositarius,* one who receives a deposit, from *depono, depositum.* See DEPONE.] A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian; as, the Jews were the *depositaries* of the sacred writings.

Depositation (dē-poz'it-ā"shon), *n.* In *Scots law,* a contract by which a subject belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depositary*), to be re-delivered on demand. A *proper* depositation is one where a special subject is deposited to be restored without alteration. An *improper* depositation is one where money or other fungibles are deposited to be returned in kind.

Deposition (dē-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *depositio, depositionis,* a deposition, a pulling down, a giving of testimony, from *depono, depositum.* See DEPONE.] 1. The act of laying or setting down; placing; as, soil is formed by the *deposition* of fine particles during a flood.

The acquisition of the body of the saint (Mark), and its *deposition* in the ducal chapel, perhaps not yet completed, occasioned the investiture of that chapel with all possible splendour. *Ruskin.*

2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged; as, the banks of rivers are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.—3. The act of laying down or bringing before; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle. *Mountagu.*

4. The act of giving testimony under oath.—5. Declaration; assertion; specifically, the attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.—6. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A *deposition* differs from *abdication;* an abdication being voluntary, and a deposition compulsory.

Depositor (dē-poz'it-ér), *n.* One who makes a deposit.

Depository (dē-poz'it-o-ri), *n.* 1. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping; as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods. 2. A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius.*

Deposit-receipt (dē-poz'it-rē-sēt), *n.* A note or acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

Depot (de-pō'), *n.* [Fr. *dépôt,* O.Fr. *depost,* from L. *depono, depositum,* to lay down, to put or place aside—*de,* down, and *pono,* to place.] 1. A place of deposit; a depository; a warehouse; a storehouse, as at a railway-station, canal terminus, &c., for receiving goods for storage or sale; as, a coal-*depot.*—2. A railway-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers by railway.—3. *Milit.* (*a*) a military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, &c., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (*b*) The head-quarters of a regiment where all supplies are received, and whence they are distributed. (*c*) By extension, that portion of a battalion which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—4. In *fort.* a particular place at the tail of the trenches out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Depravation (de-pra-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *depravatio.* See DEPRAVE.] 1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting,—2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost or impaired.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation,* is capable of committing. *South.*

3.† Censure; defamation.

Stubborn critics apt, without a theme,
For *depravation.* *Shak.*

SYN. Deterioration, degeneracy, corruption, contamination, vitiation.

Deprave (dē-prāv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depraved;* ppr. *depraving.* [L. *depravo,* to make crooked, to pervert, to make worse, to seduce—*de,* intens., and *pravus,* crooked, perverse, wicked.] 1. To make bad or worse; to impair the good qualities of; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to *deprave* manners, morals, government, laws; to *deprave* the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, &c. 'Whose pride *depraves* each other better part.' *Spenser.*

All things proceed, and up to Him return,
If not *depraved* from good. *Milton.*

2.† To defame; to vilify.

Unjustly thou *depravest* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains. *Milton.*

Our captains began . . . to be *depraved* and condemned. *Golden Book.*

SYN. To corrupt, vitiate, contaminate, pollute.

Deprave† (dē-prāv'), *v.i.* To practise detraction; to speak slanderously.

Lie and cog and flout, *deprave* and slander. *Shak.*

Depraved (dē-prāvd'); *p.* and *a.* 1. Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted. 2. Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.—*Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraved.* See under CRIMINAL. SYN. Corrupt, vicious, vitiated, profligate, abandoned.

Depravedly (dē-prāv'ed-li), *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

Depravedness (dē-prāv'ed-nes), *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. *Hammond.*

Depravement (dē-prāv'ment), *n.* A vitiated state. 'Melancholy *depravements* of fancy.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Depraver (dē-prāv'ér), *n.* A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.

Depravingly (dē-prāv'ing-li), *adv.* In a depraving manner.

Depravity (dē-prav'i-ti), *n.* 1. Corruption; a vitiated state; as, the *depravity* of manners and morals.—2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.—SYN. Corruption, vitiation, wickedness, vice, profligacy.

Deprecable (de'prē-ka-bl), *a.* That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. *Eikon Basilike.*

Deprecate (de'prē-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deprecated;* ppr. *deprecating.* [L. *deprecor, deprecatus,* to pray earnestly to, to pray against, to ward off by prayer—*de,* off, and *precor,* to pray.] 1. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted; to pray deliverance from; as, we should all *deprecate* the return of war.

The judgments we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smallridge.*

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; to urge reasons against; to express strong disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Sir W. Scott.*

3.† To implore mercy of.

Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

Deprecatingly (de'prē-kāt-ing-li), *adv.* By deprecation.

Deprecation (de-prē-kā'shon), *n.* 1. A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented. '*Deprecation* of death.' *Donne.*—2. Entreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for. *South.*—3.† An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the scriptural *deprecation*—'He that withholdeth his corn the people shall curse him.' *Gilpin.*

Deprecative (de'prē-kāt-iv), *a.* See DEPRECATORY.

Deprecator (de'prē-kāt-ér), *n.* One who deprecates.

Deprecatory, Deprecative (de'prē-kā-to-ri, de'prē-kāt-iv), *a.* That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; having the form of a prayer. 'Humble and *deprecatory* letters.' *Bacon.*

Depreciate (dē-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depreciated;* ppr. *depreciating.* [L. *depretio,* to lower the price, to undervalue—*de,* down, and *pretium,* price; Fr. *déprécier, dépriser.* See PRICE.] 1. To lessen the price of; to bring down the price or value of; as, to *depreciate* notes or their value; to *depreciate* the currency.—2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to *depreciate* the work of those who have. *Spectator.*

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*

—*Decry, Depreciate, Detract, Traduce.* See under DECRY.—SYN. To disparage, traduce, decry, lower, detract, undervalue, underrate.

Depreciate (dē-prē'shi-āt), *v.i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth; as, a paper currency will *depreciate,* unless it is convertible into specie.

Depreciation (dē-prē'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—2. The falling of value; reduction of worth. 'This *depreciation* of their funds.' *Burke.*—3. The act of undervaluing in estimation; the state of being undervalued; as, given to *depreciation* of one's friends.

Depreciative (dē-prē'shi-āt-iv), *a.* Undervaluing.

Depreciator (dē-prē'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* One who depreciates.

Depreciatory (dē-prē'shi-ā-to-ri), *a.* Tending to depreciate.

Depredable (de'prē-da-bl), *a.* Liable to depredation. *Bacon.*

Depredate (de'prē-dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depredated;* ppr. *depredating.* [L. *depræ-dor,* to plunder, pillage—*de,* intens., and *prædor,* to plunder, from *præda,* prey. See PREY.] 1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; as, the army *depredated* the enemy's country.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

2. To destroy by eating; to devour; to prey upon; to waste; to spoil; as, wild animals *depredate* the corn.

It maketh the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

Depredate (de'prē-dāt), *v.i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops *depredated* on the country.

Depredation (de-prē-dā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging. *Sir H. Wotton.*—2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence; as, the sea often makes *depredations* on the land; intemperance commits *depredations* on the constitution.—3. In *Scots law,* the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial by the masterful force of armed persons; otherwise called *Hership.*

Depredator (de'prē-dāt-ėr), *n.* One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

Depredatory (de'prē-dā-to-ri), *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging. '*Depredatory* incursions.' *Cook.*

Deprehend† (dē-prē-hend'), *v.t.* [L. *deprehendo,* to seize firmly, to take forcible possession of, to find out—*de,* intens., and *prehendo,* to take or seize.] 1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert pursude,
Even to the act of some light sinne, and *deprehended* so. *Chapman.*

2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. 'Motions . . . to be *deprehended* by experience.' *Bacon.*

Deprehensible† (de-prē-hens'i-bl), *a.* That may be caught or discovered.

Deprehensibleness† (de-prē-hens'i-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

Deprehension† (de-prē-hen'shon), *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery.

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame: such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man; but to be taken in doing it. *Bp. Hall.*

Depress (dē-pres'), *v.t.* [L. *deprimo, depressum,* to depress—*de,* down, and *premo, pressum,* to press.] 1. To press down; to let fall to a lower state or position; to lower; as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye. 'Lips *depressed* as he were sad.' *Tennyson.*—2. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to *depress* commerce. 3. To deject; to make sad; as, to *depress* the spirits or the mind.

If the heart of man is *depress'd* with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears. *Gay.*

4. To humble; to abase; as, to *depress* pride. 5. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; to bring into adversity; as, misfortunes and losses have *depressed* the merchants.—6. To lower in value; as, to *depress* the price of stock.—7. In. *alg.* to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.—*To depress the pole (naut.),* to cause the pole to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.—SYN. To sink, lower, abase, cast down, deject, humble, degrade, dispirit.

Depress† (dē-pres'), *a.* Hollow in the centre; concave. 'If the seal be *depress* or hollow.' *Hammond.*

Depressaria (de-pres-ā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of moths, family Tineidæ, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes even stripping off the leaves.

Depressed (dē-prest'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid; low; flat; as, business is in a very *depressed* state.—2. In *bot.* (*a*) applied to a leaf which is hollow in the middle, or has the disc more depressed than the sides: used of succulent leaves, and opposed to *convex.* (*b*) Lying flat: said of a radical leaf which lies on the ground.—3. In *zool.* applied to the whole or part of an animal when its vertical section is shorter than the transverse.—4. In *her.* surmounted or debruised. See DEBRUISED.

Depressingly (dē-pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

Depression (dē-pre'shon), *n.* 1. The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state.—2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inward; as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions;* the *depression* of the skull.

Should he (one born blind) draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominencies and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spectator.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement; as, the *depression* of pride.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute but less safe. *Bacon.*

4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as, *depression* of the mind. 'In great *depression* of spirit.' *Baker.*—5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease.—6. A state of dulness or inactivity; as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression.*—7. In *astron.* (*a*) the sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole toward the equator. (*b*) The distance of a star from the horizon below, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.—8. In *surg.* couching; an operation for cataract which consists in the removal of the crystalline lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle.—*Depression of an equation,* in *alg.* the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor. In this way a biquadratic equation may be reduced to a cubic equation, a cubic to a quadratic equation.—*Angle of depression,* the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See DIP.—SYN. Abasement, reduction, sinking, fall, humiliation, dejection, melancholy.

Depressive (dē-pres'iv), *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty . . .
Even where the keen *depressive* North descends,
Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers.
Thomson.

Depressor (dē-pres'ėr), *n.* 1. One who presses down; an oppressor. 'The great *depressors* of God's grace.' *Abp. Usher.*—2. In *anat.* a muscle that depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached; as, the *depressor* of the lower jaw or of the eyeball. Called also *depriment muscle.*—3. In *surg.* an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing into place a protruding part.

Depriment (de'pri-ment), *a.* [L. *deprimo,* to depress.] Serving to depress; specifically, applied to certain muscles which pull downwards, as that which depresses the external ear, and the *rectus inferior oculi* which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

Deprisure† (dē-priz'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *depriser,* to depreciate—*de,* priv., and *priser,* from *prix,* L. *pretium,* price.] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

Deprivable (dē-prīv'a-bl), *a.* [See DEPRIVE.] That may be deprived; liable to be dispossessed or deposed.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable,* and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne.*

Deprivation (de-pri-vā'shon), *n.* [See DEPRIVE.] 1. The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

3.† Degradation; deposition. 'The *deprivation,* death, and destruction of the queen's majesty.' *State Trials.*—4. In *law,* the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds: *a beneficio* and *ab officio.* The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter, of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation.*

Deprive (dē-prīv'), *v.t.* [L. *de,* intens., and *privo,* to take away. See PRIVATE.] 1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed: followed by *of;* as, to *deprive* a man *of* sight; to *deprive* one *of* strength, *of* reason, or *of* property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.

God hath *deprived* her *of* wisdom. Job xxxix. 17.

2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
His blessed countenance. *Milton.*

3. To take away; to divest.

Most happy he
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him opprest.
Spenser.

4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office; to divest of orders, as a bishop, prebend, or vicar. 'A minister *deprived* for inconformity.' *Bacon.*—5.† To injure or destroy. 'Melancholy hath deprived their judgments.' *Reginald Scot.*—6.† To prevent; keep off; avert.—SYN. To strip, bereave, rob, despoil, dispossess, debar, divest.

Deprivement (dē-prīv'ment), *n.* The act of depriving or state of being deprived. *Milton.*

Depriver (dē-prīv'ėr), *n.* He who or that which deprives or bereaves.

Deprostrate† (dē-pros'trāt), *a.* [Prefix *de,* intens., and *prostrate.*] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style.
G. Fletcher.

Depth (depth), *n.* [From *deep.*] 1. Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the highest part, top, or surface to the lowest part or bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; the measure from the anterior to the posterior part; as, the *depth* of a river may be 10 feet; the *depth* of the ocean is unfathomable; the *depth* of a wound may be an inch; the battalion formed a column of great *depth.* In a vertical direction, depth is opposed to *height.* 2. A deep place; an abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour.
Shak.

3. The sea; the ocean.

The *depth* closed me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

4. The inner, darker, or more concealed part of a thing; the middle, darkest, or stillest part; as, the *depth* of winter; the *depth* of night; the *depth* of a wood or forest.—5. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as, the *depth* of a science.—6. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. Rom. xi. 33.

The *depth* of some divine despair. *Tennyson.*

7. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.—*Depth,* as a military term applied to a body of men, refers to the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; as, a *depth* of three men or six men.

Depthen† (depth'n), *v.t.* To deepen. *Bailey.*

Depucelate† (dē-pū'sē-lāt), *v.t.* [Fr. *dépuceler,* to deflower—L. *de,* priv., and L.L. *pucella,* a virgin.] To deflower; to rob of virginity. *Cotgrave, Bailey.*

Depulse† (dē-puls'), *v.t.* [L. *depello, depulsum,* to drive down, to drive out or away—*de,* from, and *pello, pulsum,* to drive.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

Depulsion† (dē-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *depulsio, depulsionis,* a driving off or away, from *depello, depulsum.* See DEPULSE.] A driving or thrusting away. *Speed.*

Depulsory† (dē-pul'so-ri), *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting. '*Depulsory* sacrifices.' *Holland.*

Depurate (de'pūr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depurated;* ppr. *depurating.* [L.L. *depuro, depuratum,* to purify—L. *de,* intens., and *puro, puratum,* to purify, from *purus,* pure, clean.] To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to clarify. 'To *depurate* thy blood.' *Boyle.*

Depurate† (de'pūr-āt), *a.* Cleansed; pure. 'A very *depurate* oil.' *Boyle.*

Depurate (de'pūr-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, negative, and *puro*, to purify.] To render impure.

Priestly began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

Depuration (de-pūr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter.—2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

Depurator (de'pūr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Depuratory (de'pūr-a-to-ri), *a.* Cleansing; purifying; tending to purify; specifically, applied to diseases which are considered capable of modifying the constitution advantageously by acting on the composition of the fluids, as eruptions, intermittents, &c.; also applied to medicines and diets, by which the same effect is sought to be induced.

Depure† (de-pūr'), *v.t.* To make pure; to cleanse; to purge.

He shall first . . . be *depured* and clensed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God. *Sir T. More.*

Depurgatory† (dē-pėr'gā-to-ri), *a.* That purges; serving to cleanse or purify.

Depurition (de-pūr-i'shon), *n.* The removal of impurities, as from the body; depuration.

Deputation (de-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *députation*; It. *deputazione*. See DEPUTE.] 1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. 'Their . . . *deputations* to offices of power and dignity.' *Barrow.* 2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by *deputation* from the sheriff.—3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the general sent a *deputation* to the enemy to offer terms of peace.—*By deputation*, or *in deputation*, by delegation; by means of a substitute.

Say to great Cæsar this: *In deputation*
I kiss his conquering hand. *Shak.*

Deputator† (de'pūt-āt-ėr), *n.* One who grants deputation. *Locke.*

Depute (dē-pūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deputed*; ppr. *deputing*. [Fr. *députer*, to assign, to confide a mission to, from L. *deputo*, to esteem, consider, destine, allot—*de*, and *puto*, to prune, set in order, reckon, consider.] 1. To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name; as, the sheriff *deputes* a man to serve a writ.

There is no man *deputed* by the king to hear. 2 Sam. xv. 3.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe.*

2.† To set aside or apart; to assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

Depute (de'pūt), *n.* A deputy; a vicegerent; as, a sheriff-*depute* or advocate-*depute*. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-*depute*, between 1807 and 1810. *Lord Cockburn.*

Deputize (de'pūt-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deputized*; ppr. *deputizing*. To appoint as deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. [United States.]

Deputy (de'pū-ti), *n.* [Fr. *député*. See DEPUTE.] A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; one that exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant; a viceroy; as, a prince sends a *deputy* to a diet or council to represent him and his dominions; a sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office. Much used *in composition*; as, *deputy*-sheriff, *deputy*-collector, *deputy*-marshal, *deputy*-postmaster, &c.—SYN. Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor.

Dequace,† *v.t.* [L. *de*, down, and *quatio*, to shake.] To shake down. *Chaucer.*

Dequantitate† (dē-kwon'ti-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *de*, from, and *quantitas*, *quantitatis*, quantity. See QUANTITY.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as *feriation*, for keeping holiday, . . . *dequantitate*, for diminish. *Beattie.*

Deracinate (dē-ras'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deracinated*; ppr. *deracinating*. [Fr. *déraciner*—*de*, and *racine*, a root, from a hypothetical L. form *radicina*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [Rare.]

The coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shak.*

Deracination (dē-ras'in-ā''shon), *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots. [Rare.]

Deraign, Derain (dē-rān'), *v.t.* [Norm. *dareigner*, *derener*, to prove, to clear one's self—*de*, a verb-forming prefix, and G. *rein*, clear, clean; or from L.L. *derationare*, in which case its origin would be the same as that of *darraign* (which see).] To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or refuting that of an adversary. [An old law term now disused.]

Deraign (dē-rān'), *v.t.* [See DERANGE.] To derange; to disorder; to disarrange.

Deraignment, Derainment (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [See DERAIGN.] In *law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

Deraignment (dē-rān'ment), *n.* 1. The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—2. A renunciation of profession, as of religious or monastic vows; apostasy.

Derail (dē-rāl'), *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *de*, from, and E. *rail*, as in *railway*.] To cause to run off the rails; to leave the rails, as a train.

Derailment (dē-rāl'ment), *n.* The act of derailing; the act of a railway train or carriage running off the rails.

Derange (dē-rānj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deranged*; ppr. *deranging*. [Fr. *déranger*—*de*, priv., and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank. Akin *rank*, *range* (which see).] 1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion; as, to *derange* the plans of a commander or the affairs of a nation; his private affairs are *deranged*.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces all the rest. *Burke.*

2. To disturb the action or functions of.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery. *Blair.*

3. To disorder the intellect of; to unsettle the reason of.—4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be *deranged*. [Rare.]—SYN. To disorder, embarrass, disarrange, displace, unsettle, disturb, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert.

Derangement (dē-rānj'ment), *n.* 1. The act of deranging, or state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment; disorder. 'From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to *derangement*.' *Paley.*—2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity; as, a *derangement* of the mental organs.—SYN. Disorder, confusion, embarrassment, irregularity, disturbance, lunacy, insanity, madness, delirium, mania.

Deray (dē-rā'), *n.* [O.Fr. *derroi*, *desroi*, *desarroi*, disorder—from *des* (L. *dis*), and *roi*, *raï*, order. See ARRAY.] Tumult; disorder; merriment. [Scotch.]

So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray*, at which the elderly shook their heads. *Carlyle.*

Derby (dėr'bi), *n.* A race for a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, for three-year-old thorough-bred horses, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run annually at Epsom, Surrey. It is the principal horse-race in England.

Derby-day (dėr'bi-dā), *n.* The day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run, which is the Wednesday before Whitsunday.

Derbyshire Neck (dėr'bi-shėr nek), *n.* A name given to bronchocele, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire.

Derbyshire Spar (dėr'bi-shėr spär). Fluoride of calcium, a combination of lime with fluoric acid, found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, whence it has obtained its name. It is also called *Fluor-spar* and *Blue-john*. See FLUOR-SPAR.

Der-doing† (dėr'dö-ing), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by derring-do, or gallant feats in arms.

Me ill besits, that in *der-doing* armes
And honours suit my vowed daies do spend. *Spenser.*

Dere† (dēr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *derian*, to hurt.] To hurt.

And ye shul both anon unto me swere,
That never more ye shul my contree *dere*. *Chaucer.*

Dereignment† (dē-rān'ment), *n.* In *law*, same as *Deraignment* (which see).

Derelict (der'e-likt), *a.* [L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquo*, *derelictum*, to leave behind, abandon—*de*, intens., and *relinquo*, to leave—*re*, behind, and *linquo*, to leave.] Forsaken; abandoned; abandoned by the owner. 'Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands.' *Sir P. Pett.*

Derelict (der'e-likt), *n.* 1. An article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; especially, a vessel abandoned at sea.—2. A person who is abandoned or forsaken.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection of Europe. *Savage.*

Dereliction (der-e-lik'shon), *n.* [L. *derelictio*, an abandoning, from *derelinquo*, *derelictum*. See DERELICT.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment. 'A total *dereliction* of military duties.' *Sir W. Scott.* 2. The state of being left or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The gaining of land from the water by the sea's retiring below the usual water-mark.—SYN. Abandonment, desertion, renunciation, relinquishment.

Dereligionize (dē-rē-lij'on-īz), *v.t.* To make irreligious. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others. *De Quincey.*

Dereling, *n.* [See DARLING.] Darling. *Chaucer.*

Dereworth,† *a.* [A. Sax. *deorwurthe*.] Precious; valued at a high rate. *Chaucer.*

Dereyne,† *v.t.* To darrain. *Chaucer.*

Deride (dē-rīd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *derided*; ppr. *deriding*. [L. *derideo*—*de*, intens., and *rideo*, to laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him. Luke xvi. 16.

Some, who adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkeley.*

SYN. To mock, laugh at, ridicule, insult, banter, rally, jeer, jibe.

Derider (dē-rīd'ėr), *n.* One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer. '*Deriders* of religion.' *Hooker.*

Deridingly (dē-rīd'ing-li), *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

Derision (dē-ri'zhon), *n.* [L. *derisio*, a laughing to scorn, from *derideo*, *derisum*. See DERIDE.] 1. The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms. *Burke.*

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

SYN. Scorn, mockery, insult, ridicule.

Derisive (dē-rī'siv), *a.* Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing. '*Derisive* taunts.' *Pope.*

Derisively (dē-rī'siv-li), *adv.* With mockery or contempt.

Derisiveness (dē-rī'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being derisive.

Derisory (dē-rī'so-ri), *a.* Derisive; mocking; ridiculing. '*Derisory* manner.' *Shaftesbury.*

Derivable (dē-rīv'a-bl), *a.* [See DERIVE.] 1. That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source; as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stocks.

The exquisite pleasure *derivable* from the true and beautiful relations of domestic life. *H. G. Bell.*

2. That may be received from ancestors; as, an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.—3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as, an argument *derivable* from facts or preceding propositions.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads. *Wilkins.*

4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as, a word *derivable* from an Aryan root.

Derivably (dē-rīv'a-bli), *adv.* By derivation.

Derivate (de'ri-vāt), *n.* [L. *derivatus*, pp. of *derivo*, *derivatum*. See DERIVE.] A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

Derivate† (de'ri-vāt), *v.t.* [L. *derivo*. See DERIVE.] To derive.

Derivation (de-ri-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *derivatio*, a turning off into another channel, derivation, from *derivo, derivatum*. See DERIVE.] 1. The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; as, the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.

My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. *Shak.*

2. In *gram.* the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, *derivation* is from the L. *derivo*, and the latter from prefix *de*, away, from, and *rivus*, a stream.—3. A drawing from or turning aside from a natural course or channel; as, the *derivation* of water from its channel by lateral drains. 'An artificial *derivation* of that river.' *Gibbon.* [Rare or obsolete.]—4. In *med.* revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c., over it, or at a distance from it.—5. The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

6. In *math.* the operation by which a derivative is deduced from that which precedes it, or from the function. The method of derivations, in general, consists in discovering the law by which different quantities are connected with each other, and in making use of this law as a method of calculation for passing from one derivative to another.—7. In *gun.* the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

Derivational (de-ri-vā'shon-al), *a.* Relating to derivation.

Derivative (de-riv'a-tiv), *a.* Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as, a *derivative* conveyance. 'A *derivative* perfection.' *Sir M. Hale.*—*Derivative chord*, in *music*, a chord derived from a fundamental chord.—*Derivative conveyances*, in *law*, secondary deeds, as releases, confirmations, surrenders, consignments, and defeasances.

Derivative (de-riv'a-tiv), *n.* 1. That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another; specifically, a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it; thus, *depravity* is a *derivative* from the L. *depravo*, and *acknowledge* a *derivative* from *knowledge*, which is a *derivative* from *know*.

For honour
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine. *Shak.*

2. In *music*, a chord not fundamental.—3. In *math.* a function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function; a differential co-efficient. 4. In *med.* an agent employed to draw away the fluids of an inflamed part, applied over it or at some distance from it. See DERIVATION.

Derivatively (de-riv'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

Derivativeness (de-riv'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being derivative.

Derive (de-rīv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *derived*; ppr. *deriving*. [L. *derivo*, to divert a stream from its channel, to draw away, to derive—*de*, from, and *rivus*, a stream.] 1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance; as, the heir *derives* an estate from his ancestors.

For by my mother I *derived* am
From Lionel, Duke of Clarence. *Shak.*

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin; as, we *derive* ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.—3. To deduce or draw, as from a root or primitive word; as, a hundred words are often *derived* from a single monosyllabic root.—4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets. 'The solemn and right manner of *deriving* water.' *Fuller.*

And her dew loves *derived* to that vile witch's share. *Spenser.*

The streams of justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. To communicate from one to another by descent. [Rare.]

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from your parents. *Felton.*

Derive (de-rīv'), *v.i.* To come or proceed; to have derivation or origin.

Power from heaven *derives*. *Prior.*

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have,
The likest God within the soul? *Tennyson.*

Deriver (de-rīv'ėr), *n.* One who derives or draws from a source.

Derm, Derma, Dermis (dėrm, dėr'ma, dėr'mis), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, a skin, a hide.] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin. It is also called *enderon*, the epidermis being known as *ecderon*.

Dermahæmal, Dermohæmal (dėr'ma-hē-mal, dėr'mō-hē-mal), *a.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *haima*, blood.] An epithet applied to the ossified developments of the dermoskeleton in fishes when they form points of attachment for the fins on the ventral or hæmal side of the body.

Dermal (dėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. *derma*, skin.] Pertaining to skin or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin.

Dermaneural, Dermoneural (dėr'ma-nū-ral, dėr'mō-nū-ral), *a.* [Gr. *derma*, the skin, and *neuron*, a nerve.] In *zool.* a term applied to the upper row of spines in the back of a fish, from their connection with the skin and their relation to that surface of the body on which the nervous system is placed.

Dermaptera (dėr-map'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *pteron*, wing.] An order of insects, restricted by Kirby to the earwigs (of which at least three genera are found in this country), comprising those genera which have their anterior pair of wings coriaceous, not employed in flight, and forming elytra; their posterior wings membranous and folded like a fan, only partially covered by the elytra, and the tail armed with a forceps.

Dermapteran (dėr-map'tėr-an), *n.* An individual of the Dermaptera (which see).

Dermapterous (dėr-map'tėr-us), *a.* Belonging to the order Dermaptera (which see).

Dermatic, Dermatine (dėr-mat'ik, dėr'ma-tin), *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

Dermatin, Dermatine (dėr'ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. *derma, dermatos*, the skin.] A dark olive-green variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous lustre, found in Saxony, so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It occurs also in reniform masses.

Dermatography (dėr-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *graphō*, to write.] The anatomical description of the skin.

Dermatoid (dėr'mat-oid), *a.* [Gr. *derma, dermatos*, skin, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling skin; skin-like.

Dermatologist (dėr-ma-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in dermatology.

Dermatology (dėr-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of physiology which treats of the skin and its diseases.

Dermatophyte (dėr'ma-tō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *derma, dermatos*, the skin, and *phyton*, a growth or plant.] A parasitic plant, chiefly of the lowest type of the Cryptogamia, infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and other animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin-disease, as ring-worm, sycosis, &c.

Dermatorhœa (dėr'ma-tō-rē"a), *n.* [Gr. *derma, dermatos*, the skin, and *rheō*, to flow.] A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

Dermestes (dėr-mes'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *esthiō*, to eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family Dermestidæ. The larvæ of this genus are covered with slippery hairs; they devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species (*D. lardarius*) is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another (*D.* or *Anthrenus musæorum*) is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history.

Dermestidæ (dėr-mes'ti-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects of the section Necrophaga. The species of this family are for the most part of small size. Their larvæ are covered with hair, and feed upon animal substances. The principal genera are Dermestes, Anthrenus, Megatoma, and Attagenus.

Dermic (dėrm'ik), *a.* Relating to the skin.—*Dermic remedies*, remedies which act through the skin.

Dermis, *n.* See DERM.

Dermobranchiata (dėr'mo-brangk'i-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *branchia*, gills.] A family of gasteropods, comprising those molluscs which respire by means of external branchiæ or gills occurring in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments. They are more commonly called Nudibranchiata.

Dermography (dėr-mog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Dermatography*.

Dermohæmal. See DERMAHÆMAL.

Dermohæmia (dėr'mō-hē-mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, the skin, and *haima*, blood.] In *med.* hyperæmia, or congestion of the skin.

Dermoid (dėrm'oid), *a.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling skin; dermatoid: applied to tissues which resemble skin.

Dermology (dėr-mol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Dermatology*.

Dermopteri, Dermopterygii (dėr-mop'te-rī, dėr-mop'te-ri"ji-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, with *pteron*, and *pterux*, *pterygos*, a wing or fin.] A section of fishes characterized by cutaneous vertical fins, with rays extremely soft and delicate, or altogether imperceptible, by the want of pectoral or ventral fins, and by an unossified endoskeleton. This section was removed by Owen from the Chondropterygii on account of their inferior structure. They are of vermiform shape, and include the lampreys, lancelet, &c., which fishes, however, in recent systems of arrangement, are placed in separate and distinct orders.

Dermosclerite (der-mo-slėr'īt), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *sklēros*, hard.] A mass of spicules which occurs in the tissues of some of the Actinozoa.

Dermo-skeleton (dėr-mō-ske'lē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *skeleton*, skeleton.] A term applied to the coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or osseous integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body, and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermo-skeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is united with parts of the endo-skeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermo-skeleton only.

Dermotomy (dėr-mot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, the skin, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

Derm-skeleton (dėrm-ske'lē-ton), *n.* Same as *Dermo-skeleton*.

Dern † (dėrn), *a.* [A. Sax. *dearn*, secret.] 1. Hidden; secret; private.

But as they looked in Bernisdale
By a *derne* street
Then came there a knight riding. *Old ballad.*

2. Sad; solitary. *Dr. H. More.*

Dern (dėrn), *n.* In *arch.* see DEARN.

Derne (dėrn), *v.t.* To hide one's self, as in a hole. [Old English and Scotch.]

He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a fox-earth. *H. Miller.*

Dernful, † *a.* Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

The birds of ill presage this luckless chance foretold.
By *dernfull* noise. *Brysket.*

Dernier (der-nyā), *a.* [Fr., from a hypothetical L. adjective *deretranus*, which gives *derrain*, whence *derrainier, derenier, dernier*—*de*, and *retro*, behind, backward.] Last; final; ultimate; as, *dernier ressort* (last resort).

Dernly † (dėrn'li), *adv.* Secretly; solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully. *Spenser.*

Derogate (de'rō-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *derogated*; ppr. *derogating*. [L. *derogo, derogatum*, to repeal part of a law, to restrict, to modify—*de*, priv., and *rogo*, to ask, to propose. In ancient Rome *rogo* was used in proposing new laws, and *derogo* in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part.] 1. To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law: distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage. [Rare.]

There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise. *Hooker.*

Derogate (de'rō-gāt), *v.i.* 1. To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to *derogate* from the merit or reputation of a brave man. [The word is generally used in this sense.]—2. To act beneath one's rank, place, or birth.

Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors?
Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line?
Hazlitt.

Derogate (de'rō-gāt), *a.* Lessened in value

or in authority; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

The chief ruler being in presence, the authority of the substitute was clearly *derogate*. *Hall.*

From her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her. *Shak.*

Derogately (de'rō-gāt-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

That I should
Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
It not concerned me. *Shak.*

Derogation (de-rō-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it; the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in *derogation* of the king's prerogative; we cannot do anything in *derogation* of the moral law.—2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement: with *from* or *of*; as, I say not this in *derogation of* Virgil; let nothing be said in *derogation from* his merit.

He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *Robertson.*

Derogative (dē-rog'a-tiv), *a.* Derogatory. 'Absurdly *derogative* to all true nobility.' *State Trials*, 1661. [Rare.]

Derogatorily (dē-rog'a-to-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

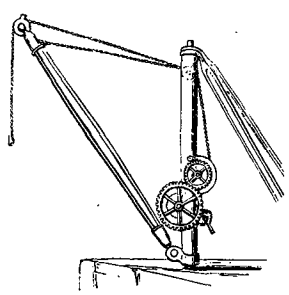
Derogatoriness (dē-rog'a-to-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

Derogatory (dē-rog'a-to-ri), *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value: with *to*.

His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory to* their order. *Macaulay.*

—*A derogatory clause in a testament*, a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word—a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence or obtained by suggestion.

Derrick, Derrick (de'rik), *n.* [Curiously derived from the surname of a London hangman in the beginning of the seventeenth century, who is frequently mentioned in old plays, this name being really the same as *Theodoric*. 'He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.' *The Bellman of London*, 1616. The name came afterwards to be applied to the gallows, and hence to any contrivance resembling it.] An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, variously constructed, but usually consisting of a boom supported by a central post which is steadied by stays and guys, and furnished with a purchase, either the pulley or the wheel and axle and pulley combined. —*To rig a derrick* (*naut.*), to raise a single pole (frequently a spare top-mast or boom), and to step it over and immediately before the main-mast, and inclining over the main hatchway of the vessel. The foot is stepped into a piece of wood secured to the deck, and hollowed to receive it.—*Derrick-crane*, a kind of crane combining



Derrick-crane.

the advantages of the common derrick and those of the ordinary crane. The jib of this crane is fitted with a joint at the foot, and has a chain instead of a tension-bar attached to it at the top, so that the inclination, and consequently the sweep of the crane, can be altered at pleasure. In the ordinary derrick-crane the chain-barrel is a plain cylinder, but in that known as Henderson's derrick-crane the barrel on which the chain is taken up in raising the jib is of a parabolic form, similar to the fusee of a watch, and decreases in diameter as the jib approaches the horizontal position, so that the power to raise the weight is at all times equal.

Derring† (dėr'ing), *a.* Daring.

Derring-do† (dėr'ing-dö), *n.* Daring deeds; manhood.

For ever, who in *derring-doe* were dreade,
The loftie verse of hem was loved aye. *Spenser.*

Derring-doer† (dėr'ing-dö-ėr), *n.* A daring and bold doer. *Spenser.*

Derry (de'ri). [Ir. *daire*, an oak-wood, from *dair*, an oak.] A frequent element in place-names in Ireland; as, *Derry*, *Derry*brian, London*derry*.

The ancient name of Londonderry was *Derry*-calgagh, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 546, it was called *Derry*-Columkille, until James I. granted it to a company of London merchants, who named it London-*derry*. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Dervish, Dervis (dėr'vish, dėr'vis), *n.* [Turkish *dervish*, Per. *darwesh*, poor, indigent; as a noun, a dervish; *derwaze*, begging; *derwa*, helpless; from O. Per. *derew*,

Travelling Dervis of Khorasan.

to beg.] A Mohammedan religious devotee who professes poverty, and leads an austere life, often as an itinerant and beggar. Dervishes are highly respected by the people, and some are reputed to be able to work miracles. They generally carry about a wooden bowl, into which the pious cast alms. There are various orders of dervishes. Some of them are known as *dancing* or *whirling dervishes*, and one of their practices is to dance in a ring or whirl about, and to shout for hours together '*Allah*' (that is God), or some religious formula, in order to work themselves into a state of religious frenzy, in which condition they are regarded as inspired. Written also *Dervise*, *Darweesh*, &c.

Des-. A common prefix in French words, and formerly common in English words derived from French, in most cases representing the Latin *dis-*. See under DESCANT. In *descend*, *describe*, &c., the *s* belongs to the verb.

Desart (de'zėrt), *n.* An old spelling of *Desert*.

Descant (des'kant), *n.* [O. Fr. *deschant*; Fr. *déchant*, from L.L. *discantus*—L. *dis*, and *cantus*, singing, a song.] 1.† In *music*, (*a*) the art of composing music in several parts. (*b*) An addition of a part or parts to a subject or melody. Descant is *plain*, *figurative*, and *double*. *Plain descant* is the groundwork of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of concords, answering to simple counterpoint. *Figurative* or *florid descant* is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned. *Double descant* is when the parts are so contrived that the treble may be made the bass, and the bass the treble.

Insomuch that twenty doctors expound one text twenty different ways, as children make *descant* upon playne song. *Tindal.*

2. A song or tune with various modulations,

The wakeful nightingale;
She all night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton.*

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments.

And look you get a pray'r-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*. *Shak.*

Descant (des-kant'), *v.i.* 1. In *music*, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing.—2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*

Descanter (des-kant'ėr), *n.* One who descants.

Descend (dē-send'), *v.i.* [L. *descendo*, to climb down, to descend—*de*, down, and *scando*, to climb.] 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come or go downward; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down: applicable to any kind of motion or of body.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came.
Mat. vii. 25.

2. To go down, with the view of entering or engaging in.

He shall *descend* into battle and perish.
1 Sam. xxvi. 10.

3. To come suddenly; to fall violently.

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. *Fig.* to go in; to enter; to retire.

[He] with holiest meditations fed
Into himself *descended*. *Milton.*

5. To come or go down in a hostile manner; to invade, as an enemy; to fall upon.

The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town.
Dryden.

6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived.

From these our Henry lineally *descends*. *Shak.*

7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance.

To heirs unknown *descends* th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor. *Pope.*

8. To pass, as from general to particular considerations; as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.—9. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; to lower or abase one's self morally or socially; as, to *descend* to acts of meanness; to *descend* to an inferior position.—10. To condescend; to stoop. '*Descending* to play with little children.' *Evelyn.*

Descend (dē-send'), *v.t.* To walk, move, or pass downward upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of; as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheeks *descended*. *Byron.*

Descendable (dē-send'a-bl), *a.* Capable of descending by inheritance. See DESCENDIBLE.

Descendant (dē-send'ant), *n.* [Fr. *descendant*; L. *descendens*, ppr. of *descendo*. See DESCEND.] An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, *ad infinitum*; as, we are all *descendants* of Adam and Eve.

Descendent (dē-send'ent), *a.* 1. Descending; falling; sinking. 'The *descendent* juice.' *Ray.*—2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. *Pope.*

Descender (dē-send'ėr), *n.* One who descends.

Descendibility (dē-send'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors; as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

Descendible (dē-send'i-bl), *a.* 1. That may be descended or passed down; as, the hill is *descendible*.—2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir. 'A *descendible* estate.' *Sir W. Jones.*

Descending (dē-send'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Moving downward; proceeding from an ancestor; coming from a higher to a lower place; falling; sinking; proceeding from an original.—2. In *her.* a term used for a lion or other animal, the head of which is turned towards the base of the shield.—*Descending series*, in *math.* a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it.

Descending.

Descension (dē-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *descensio*, a going down, descending, from *descendo*, *descensum*. See DESCEND.] The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.

In Christ's *descension* we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed. *South.*

In *old astron. right descension* is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere. *Oblique descension* is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere; as also an arc of the equator which descends with the sun below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiac, or any planet in it. *Right descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere; or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere.

Descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to descension or descent.—*Descensional difference,* in *old astron.* the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

Descensive (dē-sen'siv), *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

Descensorie,† *n.* [Fr.] A vessel used in ancient chemistry in which distillation *by descent* was performed. *Chaucer.* See under DESCENT.

Descent (dē-sent'), *n.* [Fr. *descente;* L. *descensus,* from *descendo, descensum.* See DESCEND.] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking, or falling.—2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity. 'Down the dark *descent.*' *Milton.* 3. A sinking or decline, as in station, virtue, quality, or the like; fall from a higher to a lower state or station.

O foul *descent,* that I who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast. *Milton.*

4. Incursion; invasion; sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts. *Fortin.*

5. In *law,* a passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary succession of property vested in a person by the operation of law, that is, by his right of representation as heir at law—defined by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cvi. to be, 'the title to inherit lands by reason of consanguinity as well where the heir shall be an ancestor or collateral relation, as where he shall be a child or other issue.' Descent is *lineal* when it proceeds directly from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson; *collateral* when it proceeds from a man to his brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.—6. A proceeding from an original or progenitor; hence, extraction; lineage; pedigree.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the claims of long *descent.* *Tennyson.*

7. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor. 'From son to son some four or five *descents.*' *Shak.*

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker.*

8. Offspring; issue; descendants.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*

9. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Milton.*

10.† Lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head
To the *descent* and dust beneath thy feet. *Shak.*

11. In *music,* a passing from one note or sound to another lower in the scale.—*Descent of bodies,* in *mech.* their motion or tendency toward the centre of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swiftest descent is the cycloid.—*Distillation by descent,* in *old chem.* a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and round the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which the vapours were made to distil downwards.—SYN. Declivity, slope, gradient, fall, degradation, debasement, extraction, pedigree, generation, lineage, assault, invasion, incursion, attack.

Describable (dē-skrīb'a-bl), *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

Describe (dē-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *described;* ppr. *describing.* [L. *describo,* to write down, to sketch, to delineate—*de,* down, and *scribo,* to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure of; to trace out; as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses.—2. To form or trace by motion; as, a star *describes* a circle or an ellipsis in the heavens.—3. To show or represent to others orally or by writing; to give an account of; to depict in words; as, the poet *describes* the Trojan horse; the geographer *describes* countries and cities.—4.† To distribute into classes or divisions; to distribute into proper heads.

Men passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. Jos. xviii. 9.

Similes are like songs in love,
They much *describe,* they nothing prove. *Prior.*

SYN. To represent, delineate, relate, recount, narrate, express, explain, depict, portray.

Describe (dē-skrīb'), *v.i.* To represent in words; to use the power of describing.

Describent (dē-skrīb'ent), *n.* In *geom.* the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or solid is supposed to be generated or described.

Describer (dē-skrīb'ėr), *n.* One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

Descrier (dē-skrī'ėr), *n.* [See DESCRY.] One who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a detector.

Description (dē-skrip'shon), *n.* [L. *descriptio, descriptionis,* a marking out, delineation, description, from *describo, descriptum.* See DESCRIBE.] 1. The act of delineating, or representing the figure of anything by a plan, to be presented to the eye.—2. The figure or appearance of anything delineated or represented by visible lines, marks, colours, &c. *Gregory.*—3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; an account of the nature, properties, or appearance of a thing, so that another may form a just conception of it; as, Homer abounds with beautiful and striking *descriptions.*

For her own person
It beggared all *description.* *Shak.*
Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster.*

4. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class, genus, species, or individual; hence, class; species; variety; kind. 'A friend of this *description.*' *Shak.* 'Persons of different *descriptions.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

The plates were all of the meanest *description.* *Macaulay.*

SYN. Account, statement, delineation, representation, sketch, cast, turn, kind, sort.

Descriptive (dē-skrip'tiv), *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as, a *descriptive* figure; a *descriptive* narration; a story *descriptive* of the age.—*Descriptive* or *physical geology,* that branch of geology which restricts itself to a consideration of facts and appearances as presented in the rocky crust of the earth.—*Descriptive geometry,* a term introduced by the French geometers to express that part of science which consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures, and the various relations of the forms of bodies, according to certain conventional methods. In the descriptive geometry, the situation of points in space is represented by their orthographical projections, on two planes, at right angles to each other, called the *planes of projection.* The most immediate application of this kind of geometry is the representation of bodies, of which the forms are susceptible of a rigorous geometrical definition. It has been applied by the French to civil and military engineering and fortification.

Descriptively (dē-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* By description.

Descriptiveness (dē-skrip'tiv-nes), *n.* State of being descriptive.

Descrive (dē-skrīv'), *v.t.* To describe. [Old English and Scotch.]

Let me fair Nature's face *descrive.* *Burns.*

Descry (dē-skrī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *descried;* ppr. *descrying.* [Prefix *de,* and *cry.* Lit. to make an outcry on discovering something one has been on the watch for, then simply to discover. See CRY. The *s* has probably got in through the influence of the O. E. *descrive,* to describe, O. Fr. *descrire;* or through the O. E. *descure,* O. Fr. *descouvrir,* to discover.] 1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel. Judg. i. 23.

2. To detect; to find out; to discover anything concealed.

Scouts each coast light-armed scour,
Each quarter to *descry* the distant foe. *Milton.*

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the seamen *descried* land.—4.† To give notice of something suddenly discovered; to discover. 'He would to him *descrie* great treason to him meant.' *Spenser.*

Descry (dē-skrī'), *n.* Discovery; thing discovered. *Shak.* [Obsolete and rare.]

Desecrate (de'sē-krāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desecrated;* ppr. *desecrating.* [This word appears to be formed from the negative prefix *de,* and L. *sacer,* sacred, to express the opposite of *consecrate.*] 1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; to treat in a sacrilegious manner; to render unhallowed: opposed to *consecrate;* as, to *desecrate* a donation to a church.

The profane theatrical monument which some superannuated or careless dean has permitted to disgrace and *desecrate* the walls of Westminster Abbey. *Theodore Hook.*

2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment, without being previously *desecrated.* *Tooke.*

Desecration (de-sē-krā'shon), *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of divesting of a sacred character or office; the act of treating sacrilegiously or rendering unhallowed.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day. *Bp. Porteous.*

Desert (de'zėrt), *a.* [L. *desertus,* pp. of *desero, desertum,* to forsake, abandon—*de,* priv., and *sero, sertum,* to unite, to join together.] Uninhabited; untilled; waste; uncultivated; pertaining to or having the appearance of a desert; as, a *desert* island; a *desert* land or country.

He found them in a *desert* land and in the waste howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air. *Gray.*

Desert (de'zėrt), *n.* [L. *desertum,* neut. sing. pp. of *desero.* See the adjective.] An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude; particularly, a vast sandy, stony, or rocky expanse, almost destitute of moisture and vegetation; as, the *deserts* of Arabia and Africa.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spirit for my minister. *Byron.*

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines. *Pope.*

Desert (dē-zėrt'), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] 1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to; as, to *desert* a friend; to *desert* our country; to *desert* a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed. *Dryden.*

2. To leave without permission; to forsake, the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; as, to *desert* the army; to *desert* one's colours; to *desert* a ship.—*To desert the diet,* in *Scots criminal law,* to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.—*Forsake, Desert, Abandon.* See under FORSAKE.—SYN. To forsake, leave, abandon, relinquish, quit, depart from.

Desert (dē-zėrt'), *v.i.* To quit a service or post without permission; to run away; as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted,* and was not afraid of being overtaken and carried back. *Goldsmith.*

Desert (dē-zėrt'), *n.* [O. Fr. *deserte,* merit, recompense, from *deservir,* to merit. See DESERVE.] 1. A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offence; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return; as, a wise legislature will reward or punish men according to their *deserts.*

All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved or made due. *South.*

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his *deserts* are small,
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all. *Marq. of Montrose.*

2. That which is deserved; reward or pun-

ishment merited. 'Render to them their *desert.*' Ps. xxviii. 4.—SYN. Merit, worth, excellence, due.

Desert (dē-zėrt'), *n.* Same as *Dessert. Johnson.*

Deserter (dē-zėrt'ėr), *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

Desertful (dē-zėrt'fụl), *a.* High in desert; meritorious. [Rare.]

Till I be more *desertful* in your eye. *Beau. & Fl.*

Desertion (dē-zėr'shon), *n.* 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army or military band, or a *ship*; the act of quitting, with an intention not to return.—2. The state of being deserted or forsaken; as, the king in his *desertion.* 'The *desertion* in which we lived.' *Godwin.*—3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. 'The agonies of a soul under *desertion.*' *South.*—*Desertion of the diet*, in *Scots law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

Desertless (dē-zėrt'les), *a.* Without merit or claim to favour or reward; undeserving.

It has pleased you, gentlemen, rather in your indulgence than your wisdom, to observe in your election to the chair the Shaksperian maxim of choosing the most *desertless* man to be constable.
Lord Ellesmere.

Desertlessly (dē-zėrt'les-li), *adv.* Undeservedly.

Desertness (de'zėrt-nes), *n.* Desert state or condition. 'The *desertness* of the country.' *Udall.*

Desertrice,† **Desertrix†** (dē-zėrt'ris, dē-zėrt'riks), *n.* A female who deserts. *Milton.*

Deserve (dē-zėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deserved;* ppr. *deserving.* [O.Fr. *deservir, desservir*, from L. *deservio*, to serve diligently—*de*, intens., and *servio*, to serve.] 1. To merit; to be worthy of: applied to good or evil.

Since we *deserved* the name of friends,
And thine effect so lives in me,
A part of mine may live in thee,
And move thee on to noble ends. *Tennyson.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

2. To merit by labour or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred; as, the labourer *deserves* his wages; he *deserves* the value of his services.—3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.
Addison.

4. To be worthy of, in a bad sense; to merit by an evil act; as, to *deserve* blame or punishment.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth.* Job xi. 6.

5.† To serve; to treat; to benefit. 'A man that hath so well *deserved* me.' *Massinger.*

Deserve (dē-zėrv'), *v.i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he *deserves* well or ill of his neighbour.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker.*

Deservedly (dē-zėrv'ed-li), *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison.*

Deserver (dē-zėrv'ėr), *n.* He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of: used generally in a good sense.

Deserving (dē-zėrv'ing), *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation; as, a *deserving* officer.

Deserving (dē-zėrv'ing), *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

Ye have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands. Judg. ix. 16.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings.* *Shak.*

Deservingly (dē-zėrv'ing-li), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

Deshabille (de-za-bēl'), *n.* [Fr., compounded of *des*, equivalent to L. *dis*, implying separation from or negation of, and *habiller*, to dress, from L. *habilis*, convenient, suitable, from *habeo*, to have.] Undress; a loose morning dress.

Desiccant (dē-sik'ant), *a.* [See DESICCATE.] Drying.

Desiccant (dē-sik'ant), *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.

Desiccate (dē-sik'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desiccated;* ppr. *desiccating.* [L. *desicco*, to dry up—*de*, intens., and *sicco*, to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from. 'Bodies *desiccated* by heat or age.' *Bacon.*

Desiccate (dē-sik'āt), *v.i.* To become dry.

Desiccation (de-sik-kā'shon), *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desiccative (dē-sik'a-tiv), *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

Desiccative (dē-sik'a-tiv), *n.* A drying or absorbing substance; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon.*

Desiderate (dē-sid'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *desidero, desideratum*, to long for, to feel the want of. See CONSIDER.] To want; to feel the want of; to miss; to desire. 'A work so much desired, and yet *desiderated.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Please to point out one word missing that ought to have been there; please to insert a *desiderated* stanza. You cannot. *Prof. Wilson.*

Desideration (dē-sid'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence. *Wm. Taylor.*

2. The thing desiderated.

Desiderative (dē-sid'ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire; as, a *desiderative* verb.

Desiderative (dē-sid'ėr-āt-iv), *n.* 1. An object of desire.—2. In *gram.* a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

Desideratum (dē-sid'ėr-ā"tum), *n.* pl. **Desiderata** (dē-sid'ėr-ā"ta). [L., neut. of *desideratus*, pp. of *desidero*, to desire.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.

To correct this inconvenience has long been a *desideratum* in that act. *Paley.*

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.
Coleridge.

Desidiose,† **Desidious†** (dē-si'di-ōs, dē-si'di-us), *a.* [L. *desidiosus*, idle—*de*, intens., and *sido*, to sit.] Idle; lazy.

Desidiousness† (dē-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* Laziness; indolence. *N. Bacon.*

Desightment (dē-sīt'ment), *n.* The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. *Times.*

Design (dē-sīn' or dē-zīn'), *v.t.* [L. *designo*, to mark out, to point out, to contrive—*de*, and *signo*, to seal or stamp, from *signum*, mark, sign.] 1. To plan and delineate by drawing the outline or figure of; to sketch, as in painting and other works of art, as for a pattern or model; to project or plan.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines.
Dryden.

2. To contrive for a purpose; to project with an end in view; to form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . 'As a protection of the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful.' *Burke.*

3. To mentally devote to; to set apart in intention; to intend; as, we *design* this ground for a garden.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon.*

4. To mark out by tokens; to indicate; to denote; to give a name to; as, he *designed* himself John Smith.

Meet me to-morrow where the master
And this fraternity shall *design.* *Beau. & Fl.*

SYN. To sketch, plan, invent, contrive, purpose, intend, devote, project, mean.

Design (dē-sīn' or dē-zīn'), *v.i.* 1.† To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; to direct one's course.

From this city she *designed* for Collin (Cologne) conducted by the Earl of Arundel. *Evelyn.*

2. To intend; to purpose; as, to *design* to write an essay or to study law.

Design (dē-sīn'), *n.* 1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines, as in painting or architecture.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy, it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit. *Ruskin.*

2. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; as, a wise man is distinguished by the judiciousness of his *designs;* it is my *design* to educate my son for the bar.

Envious commands, invented with *design*
To keep them low, whom knowledge might exalt.
Milton.

Hence—3. In a bad sense, an evil intention or purpose, such as a scheme to acquire what is not one's own, or to do an injury to: commonly followed by *upon;* as, he had *designs upon* the crown. 'A sedate settled *design upon* a man's life.' *Locke.*—4. Contrivance; the adaptation of means to a preconceived end; as, the evidence of *design* in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
With delicate spire and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of *design.* *Tennyson.*

5. The realization of an artistic idea; specifically, the emblematic or decorative figuring upon embroidery, medals, fabrics, and the like.

Silent light
Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand *designs.* *Tennyson.*

6. In *music*, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.—*Schools of design*, institutions in which persons are instructed in the arts and in the principles of design for manufacturing purposes, and with the view of diffusing a knowledge of, and a taste for, the fine arts among the people generally.

Designable (dē-sīn'a-bl or dē-zīn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. 'The *designable* parts.' *Boyle.*

Designate (de'sig-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *designated;* ppr. *designating.* [L. *designo, designatum.* See DESIGN.] 1. To mark out or show so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description, or something known and determinate; as, to *designate* the limits of a country; to *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to *designate* the place where the troops landed.—2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication; to name and settle the identity of; as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.—3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign: with *for;* as, to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station: or with *to;* as, this captain was *designated to* that station.—SYN. To name, denominate, style, entitle, characterize, describe.

Designate (de'sig-nāt), *a.* Appointed; marked out; as, the bishop *designate.*

Designation (de-sig-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; a distinguishing from others; indication; as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.—2. Appointment; direction; as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal *designation.* *Hopkins.*

3. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment; as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—4. Import; distinct application.

Finite and infinite are primarily attributed in their first *designation* to things which have parts. *Locke.*

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular *designation* of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment which is commonly called Genius. *Johnson.*

6. That which designates; distinctive appellation; specifically, in *Scots law*, addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—7. In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.

Designative (de'sig-nāt-iv), *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

Designator (de'sig-nāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who designates or points out.—2. In *Rom. antiq.* an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

Designatory (de'sig-na-to-ri), *a.* That designates; designative.

Designedly (dē-sīn'ed-li or dē-zīn'ed-li), *adv.*

By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to *accidentally, ignorantly,* or *inadvertently.*

Designedness (dē-sīn'ed-nes or dē-zīn'ed-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designing; cunning scheming.

All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base *designedness* and malicious cunning. *Barrow.*

Designer (dē-sīn'ėr or dē-zīn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.—2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; in a bad sense. 'Ambitious designers.' *Hammond.*—3. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts,* one who conceives or forms a design to be afterwards more elaborately executed; one who designs figures and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

Designful (dē-sīn'fụl or dē-zīn'fụl), *a.* Full of design; designing.

Designfulness (dē-sīn'fụl-nes or dē-zīn'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice. 'Base *designfulness* and malicious cunning.' *Barrow.*

Designing (dē-sīn'ing or dē-zīn'ing), *pp.* and *a.* Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief; as, *designing* men are always liable to suspicion.

Designment (dē-sīn'ment or dē-zīn'ment), *n.* 1. Design; sketch; delineation.

For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden.*

2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's *designments* against her. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3.† Enterprise.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shak.*

Desilver (dē-sil'vėr), *v.t.* To deprive of silver; as, to *desilver* lead.

Desilverisation, Desilverization (dē-sil'vėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore.

Desilverise, Desilverize (dē-sil'vėr-īz), *v.t.* To deprive of silver, as lead.

Desinence† (de'sin-ens), *n.* [L. *desino,* to give over, to cease, to end—*de,* down, and *sino,* to leave.] End; close. *Bp. Hall.*

Desinent† (de'sin-ent), *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost. 'In front of this sea were placed six Tritons . . . their *desinent* parts fish.' *B. Jonson.*

Desipient† (dē-si'pi-ent), *a.* [L. *desipiens, desipio,* to dote—*de,* priv., and *sapio,* to be wise.] Trifling; foolish; playful. *Smart.*

Desirability (dē-zīr'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

Desirable (dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [See DESIRE.] Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness; calculated or fitted to excite a wish to possess. '*Desirable* amplitude and extent of thought.' *Watts.*

It is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation. *Rogers.*

Desirable (dē-zīr'a-bl), *n.* Anything desired or worthy of being desired.

The unseen *desirables* of the spiritual world. *Watts.*

Desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being desirable.

Desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

Desire (dē-zīr'), *n.* [Fr. *désir,* from the verb (which see).] 1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession.

The *desire* of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion to something afar
From the sphere of our sorrow. *Shelley.*

We endeavoured . . . to see your face with great *desire.* 1 Thes. ii. 17.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

2. A prayer or request to obtain.

He will fulfil the *desire* of them that fear him. Ps. cxlv. 19.

3. The object of desire; that which is desired.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. Hag. ii. 7.

4. Love; affection.

O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom move
The bloom of young *desire,* and purple light of love. *Gray.*

5. Appetite; lust.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3.

6.† Regret for some dear object lost; desideration.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager. *Chapman.*

SYN. Wish, craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.

Desire (dē-zīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *desired;* ppr. *desiring.* [Fr. *désirer,* from L. *desidero,* to desire.] 1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than *longing.*

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24.

When one is contented, there is no more to be *desired;* and where there is no more to be *desired,* there is an end of it. *Trans of Don. Quixote.*

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my Lord? 2 Ki. iv. 28.

3.† To require; to claim.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song. *Spenser.*

4. To long for, as some lost object; to desiderate; to regret.

His chair *desires* him here in vain. *Tennyson.*

He (Jehoram) reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired.* 2 Chron. xxi. 20.

SYN. To long for, hanker after, covet, wish, beg, ask, request, solicit, entreat.

Desire (dē-zīr'), *v.i.* To be in a state of desire or anxiety.

For not to *desire* or admire, if a man could learn it, were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice. *Tennyson.*

Desired (dē-zīrd'), *p.* and *a.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

He bringeth them unto their *desired* haven. Ps. cvii. 30.

Desirer (dē-zīr'ėr), *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

Desirous (dē-zīr'us), *a.* 1. Wishing for; wishing to obtain; wishful; covetous; solicitous; anxious; eager.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties. Prov. xxiii. 3.

Jesus knew they were *desirous* to ask him. John xvi. 19.

2.† Desirable.

Desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

Desirousness (dē-zīr'us-nes), *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

Desist (dē-sist'), *v.i.* [L. *desisto,* to stand off or aloof, to desist—*de,* away from, and *sisto,* to stand.] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear: often with *from;* as, he *desisted from* his purpose; sometimes with the infinitive. 'To *desist* from his bad practice.' *Massinger.* 'To *desist* to build at all.' *Shak.*—SYN. To stop, forbear, leave off, cease, discontinue.

Desistance, Desistence (dē-sist'ans, dē-sist'ens), *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping. '*Desistance* from giving.' *Boyle.*

Desistive (dē-sist'iv), *a.* Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

Desition† (de-si'shon), *n.* [L. *desitus,* from *desino, desitum—de,* down, and *sino,* to leave.] End.

Desitive† (de'sit-iv), *a.* [See DESITION.] Final; conclusive. '*Desitive* propositions.' *Watts.*

Desitive† (de'sit-iv), *n.* In *logic,* a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Desk (desk), *n.* [A. Sax. *disc,* a table, a dish; L.L. *discus,* a desk, L. *discus,* Gr. *diskos,* a disk, a quoit. See DAIS, DISH, DISK.] An inclining table for the use of writers and readers, often made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a bookcase above; a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose. The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping table is attached, as, in the Church of England, to the raised seat from which the morning and evening service is read, in Scotch churches to the seat of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk,* with his bible before him. *Iz. Walton.*

Desk (desk), *v.t.* To shut up in, or as in, a desk; to treasure. 'In a walnut shell was *desked.*' *Tomkins.* [Rare.]

Deskwork (desk'wėrk), *n.* Work at the desk; work at writing, as the work of a clerk, a literary man, &c.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *deskwork.* *Tennyson.*

Desman (des'man), *n.* The musk-rat (*Galemys pyrenaica*). See MUSK-RAT,'2.

Desmid, Desmidian (des'mid, des-mi'di-an), *n.* A plant of the order Desmidiaceæ.

Desmidiaceæ, Desmidieæ (des-mi'di-ā"sē-ē, des-mi-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *desmos,* a chain, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A nat. order of microscopic, fresh-water, confervoid Algæ. They are green gelatinous plants composed of variously formed cells having a bilateral symmetry, which are either free, or in linear series, or collected into bundles or into starlike groups, and imbedded in a common gelatinous coat. The reproduction is by cell division, by germinating spores after conjugation, or by zoospores. Desmidiaceæ differ from Diatomaceæ in their green colour and absence of silex.

Desmine (des'mīn), *n.* [Gr. *desmos,* a ligament.] A zeolitic mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, accompanying spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine. It is a silicate of alumina and lime. Called also *Stilbite.*

Desmiospermeæ (des'mi-ō-spėr"mē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *desmios, binding,* from *desmos,* a chain, and *sperma,* seed.] One of the divisions of rose-spored Algæ, in which the spores are not scattered, but form distinct chains like little necklaces.

Desmobrya (des-mō'bri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *desmos,* a chain, and *bryon,* a kind of mossy sea-weed.] A term given to the ferns in which the fronds are produced terminally, that is, from the apex of the caudex, and are adherent to it.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *desmos,* a band, in allusion to its stamens being joined.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, consisting of herbs, shrubs, or trees, with leaves of three or five leaflets, or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet. The smallish flowers are in terminal or lateral racemes, and the pods are flat and jointed, each joint with one seed. The best known

Semaphore Plant (*Desmodium gyrans*).

species is *D. gyrans,* the semaphore plant, remarkable for the peculiar rotatory movements of its leaflets. This motion goes on though the air be quite still, and is scarcely at all influenced by mechanical irritation. The leaflets move in nearly all conceivable ways; two of them may be at rest and the other revolving, or all three may be moving together. The movements are most obvious when the plant is in a hot-house, with a strong sun shining. Upwards of 130 species are known, natives of the warmer regions of the earth.

Desmodus (des'mo-dus), *n.* A genus of bats, including the true vampires. See VAMPIRE.

Desmography (des-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *desmos,* a ligament, and *graphō,* to describe.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

Desmoid (des'moid), *a.* [Gr. *desmos,* a band, a bundle, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Resembling a bundle; specifically, in *surg.* applied to certain fibrous tumours, which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibres, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing each other.

Desmology (des-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *desmos,* a ligament, and *logos,* a discourse.] The name given to that branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Desmotomy (des-mot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *desmos,* and *tomē,* a cutting.] The act or art of dissecting the ligaments.

Desolate (de'sō-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus,* pp. of *desolo, desolatum,* to leave alone, to forsake. See the verb.] 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never

having been inhabited; as, a *desolate* wilderness. 'A *desolate* island.' *Broome.*

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as, *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers.—3. Solitary; without a companion; forsaken.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly *desolate*,
But some heart though unknown,
Responds unto his own. *Longfellow.*

4. Deprived of comfort; afflicted.

My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxliii. 4.

SYN. Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste, forlorn, forsaken, abandoned.

Desolate (de'sō-lāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *desolated;* ppr. *desolating.* [L. *desolo, desolatum*, to leave alone, to forsake—*de*, intens., and *solo*, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone. See SOLE, *a.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Those, who with the gun, . . .
Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields. *Thomson.*

Desolately (de'sō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Desolateness (de'sō-lāt-nes), *n.* A state of being desolate.

Desolater (de'sō-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

Desolation (de-sō-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; laying waste.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof, made by the Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser.*

2. A place deprived of inhabitants or otherwise wasted, ravaged, and ruined.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations. Jer. l. 23.

3. The state of being desolated or laid waste; the state of being desolate; gloominess; destitution; ruin.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call *desolation* peace. *Fisher.*
Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Mat. xii. 25.

4. The agency by which anything is desolated.

Desolation shall come upon thee suddenly, which thou shalt not know. Is. xlvii. 11.

SYN. Ruin, destruction, havoc, devastation, ravage, sadness, destitution, melancholy, gloom, gloominess.

Desolator (de'sō-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who desolates. *Byron.*

Desolatory (de-sō'la-to-ri), *a.* Causing desolation. '*Desolatory* judgments.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Desophisticate (dē-sō-fist'ik-āt), *v. t.* To clear from sophism or error. *Hare.* [Rare.]

Despair (dē-spār'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*.
2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures. *Shak.*

3. In *theol.* loss of hope in the mercy of God.

May not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*. *Bp. Sprat.*

SYN. Desperation, despondency, hopelessness.

Despair (dē-spār'), *v. i.* [O.Fr. *desperer* (now *désespérer*), from L. *despero—de*, priv., and *spero*, to hope. *Spero* is allied to Skr. root *sprih*, to desire. *Prosper* is from same root.] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of*.

We *despaired* even *of* life. 2 Cor. i. 8.
Never *despair of* God's blessings here or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

—*Despair, Despond.* See under DESPOND.

Despair† (dē-spār'), *v. t.* 1. To give up hope of; to lose confidence in.

I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted. *Milton.*

2. To cause to despair; to deprive of hope.

To *despair* the governour to deliver it into the enemies' hands. *Sir R. Williams.*

Despairer (dē-spār'ėr), *n.* One without hope.

Despairful (dē-spār'fụl), *a.* Full of, or indicating, despair; hopeless. '*Despairful* outcries.' *Spenser.*

Despairing (dē-spār'ing), *a.* Indulging in despair; prone to despair; indicating despair; as, a *despairing* disposition; a *despairing* cry.

Despairingly (dē-spār'ing-li), *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness.

He speaks *despairingly* and severely of our society. *Boyle.*

Despairingness (dē-spār'ing-nes), *n.* State of being despairing; hopelessness. *Clarke.*

Despatch (des-pach'), *v. t.* [Fr. *dépêcher*, O.Fr. *depeecher, despeecher*, to despatch, to expedite, 'from,' says Littré, 'a L.L. verb *dispedico—dis*, neg., and *pedica*, a snare.' Brachet, however, derives *dépêcher* from a hypothetical L.L. *dispactare*, from L. *dis*, neg., and *pango, pactum*, to fasten.] 1. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste; as, the king *despatched* an envoy to the court of Madrid; he *despatched* orders or letters to the commander of the forces in Spain.

Some hero must be *despatched* to bear
The mournful message to Pelides' ear. *Pope.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *despatch* we
The business we have talked *of*. *Shak.*

4.† To bereave; to deprive.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen, at once *despatched*.
Shak.

Perhaps, however, in this passage *despatch* has the sense of to send away, to send out of the world, while *of* is equal to *from*.—5.† To rid; to free.

I had clean *despatched* myself of this great charge. *Udall.*

Spelled also *Dispatch*.—SYN. To expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate, perform, conclude, finish, slay, kill.

Despatch† (des-pach'), *v. i.* 1. To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish.

They have *despatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*

2. To go expeditiously.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shak.*

Despatch (des-pach'), *n.* 1. The act of despatching, or state of being despatched; dismissal on an errand or on a commission. 'The several messengers from hence attend *despatch*.' *Shak.*—2. The sending away or despatching of anything, as the winding up of a business; the getting rid of or doing away with something; dismissal; riddance. 'A quick *despatch* of complaints.' *Shak.*

What needed then that terrible *despatch* of it into your pocket? *Shak.*

3. Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. *Bacon.*

4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; as, the business was done with *despatch;* go, but make *despatch*. 'Makes all swift *despatch* in pursuit of the thing.' *Shak.*—5.† Conduct; management.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*.
Shak.

6. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer on public business: often used in the plural; as, a vessel or a messenger has arrived with *despatches;* a *despatch* was immediately sent to the admiral.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
In the *despatch*. *Byron.*

7.† A decisive answer. 'To-day we shall have our *despatch*.' *Shak.*—*Happy despatch.* See HARRI-KARRI.

Despatcher (des-pach'ėr), *n.* One who despatches.

Despatchful, Dispatchful (des-pach'fụl, dis-pach'fụl), *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business. '*Despatchful* looks.' *Milton.*

Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

Despect (dē-spekt'), *n.* Despection; contempt. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Despection (dē-spek'shon), *n.* [L. *despectio*, a looking down upon, from *despicio, despectum*, to look down upon. See DESPISE.] A looking down; a despising; contempt. *Mountague.* [Rare.]

Despend† (dē-spend'), *v. t.* To expend; to dispend; to spend; to squander.

Some noble men in Spain can *despend* £50,000. *Howell.*

Desperado (des-pė-rā'dō), *n.* [Old Sp.] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

Desperate (des'pė-rāt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, pp. of *despero*, to despair.] 1.† Having no hope; without hope.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger; as, a *desperate* man.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Done or had recourse to without regard to consequences, or in the last extreme; proceeding from despair; rash; reckless; extreme; as, a *desperate* effort; desperate diseases require *desperate* remedies.

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
Cowper.

4. Despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; past cure; hopeless; as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* undertaking; a *desperate* situation or condition; *desperate* diseases require desperate remedies.—5. Great in the extreme. [Colloq.]

Concluding all were *desp'rate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope.*

SYN. Hopeless, despairing, desponding, rash, headlong, precipitate, irretrievable, violent, mad, furious, frantic.

Desperate† (des'pė-rāt), *n.* A desperate man. *Donne.*

Desperately (des'pė-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought *desperately*.—2. Greatly; extremely; violently. [Colloq.]

She fell *desperately* in love with him. *Addison.*

Desperateness (des'pė-rāt-nes), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence; virulence.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour. *Carlyle.*

Desperation (des-pė-rā'shon), *n.* 1. A despairing; a giving up of hope. '*Desperation* of success.' *Hammond.*—2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of *desperation.* Hence—3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with *desperation;* they were urged to *desperation.*

The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive into every brain. *Shak.*

Despicability (des'pi-ka-bil''i-ti), *n.* Despicableness. *Eclec. Rev.*

Despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), *a.* [L.L. *despicabilis*, from L. *despicor, despicatus*, to despise, from *despicio.* See DESPISE.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; mean; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things; as, a *despicable* man; *despicable* company; a *despicable* gift.—*Contemptible, Despicable, Paltry, Pitiful.* See under CONTEMPTIBLE.—SYN. Contemptible, mean, vile, worthless, pitiful, sordid, low, base, degrading.

Despicableness (des'pi-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness. '*Despicableness* of the gift.' *Boyle.*

Despicably (des'pi-ka-bli), *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as, *despicably* stingy.

Despiciency (dē-spi'shen-si), *n.* [L. *despicio*, to look down upon—*de*, down, and *spicio, specio*, to look.] A looking down; a despising. *Mede.* [Rare.]

Despisable (dē-spīz'a-bl), *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

Despisal† (dē-spīz'al), *n.* Contempt. 'A *despisal* of religion.' *South.*

Despise (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *despised;* ppr. *despising.* [O.Fr. *despiz*, pp. of *despire*, from L. *despicio—de*, down, and *spicio, specio*, to look. See SPECIES.] 1.† To look upon; to contemplate.

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him for ever. *Bacon.*

2. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7.
Ay, do *despise* me. I'm the prouder for it; I like to be *despised*. *Bickerstaff.*

3.† To abhor; to hate; to detest.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shak.*

SYN. To contemn, scorn, disdain, slight, spurn.

Despisedness (dē-spīz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being despised.

Despiser (dē-spīz'ėr), *n.* A contemner; a scorner.

Despisingly (dē-spīz'ing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

Despite (dē-spīt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *despit*, Mod. Fr. *dépit*, from L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, a despising, from *despicio*, to despise. See DESPISE. Hence the shorter form *spite*.] 1. Extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous hate; aversion; spite.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel.
Ezek. xxv. 6.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee. *Shak.*

2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition; contemptuous defiance.

Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with *despite*,
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave. *Longfellow.*

3. An act of malice or contempt. 'A *despite* done against the Most High.' *Milton.* —*In despite of*, in spite of; in successful counteraction of; notwithstanding. 'Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary.' *W. Irving.*

Despite (dē-spīt'), *v.t.* To vex; to offend; to tease. [Rare.]

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus.
Sir W. Raleigh.

Despite (dē-spīt'), *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

Despite his exceeding sensibility, our friend sometimes says the most astounding things.
Saturday Rev.

Despiteful (dē-spīt'fụl), *a.* Full of despite or spite; malicious; malignant; as, a *despiteful* enemy.

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters.
Rom. i. 30.

Despitefully (dē-spīt'fụl-li), *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you.
Mat. v. 44.

Despitefulness (dē-spīt'fụl-nes), *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

Despiteous,† **Dispiteous†** (dē-spīt'ē-us, dis-pīt'ē-us), *a.* [See DESPITE.] Despiteful; malicious; furious.

To Jewes *despiteous*
Delivered up the Lord of life to die. *Spenser.*

When him he spied
Spurring so hote with rage *dispiteous*. *Spenser.*

Despiteously† (dē-spīt'ē-us-li), *adv.* Furiously.

Despitous,† Dispitous,† *a.* The same as *Despiteous*. 'Hertes *despitous*.' *Chaucer.*

Though holy he were and vertuous,
He was to sinful men not *dispitous*. *Chaucer.*

Despitously,† *adv.* With despite; contemptuously; angrily. 'Out the child he hent *despitously*.' *Chaucer.*

Despoil (dē-spoil'), *v.t.* [L. *despolio*, to rob, plunder—*de*, intens., and *spolio*, to spoil. See SPOIL.] 1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive: followed by *of*; as, to *despoil* one *of* arms; to *despoil of* honours. '*Despoil'd of* innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss.' *Milton.*—2. To strip or divest by any means.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain,
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure, and some with charms. *Dryden.*

SYN. To strip, deprive, rob, bereave, rifle.

Despoil† (dē-spoil'), *n.* Spoil; plunder; despoliation.

My houses be, by the oversight, *despoil*, and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay.
Wolsey.

Despoiler (dē-spoil'ėr), *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer.

Despoilment (dē-spoil'ment), *n.* The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse.*

Despoliation (dē-spō'li-ā"shon), *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

Despond (dē-spond'), *v.i.* [L. *despondeo*, to promise in marriage, to promise away, to give up (*despondere animum* or *animos* means to lose courage, to despond)—*de*, away, and *spondeo*, to promise solemnly.] To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to lose heart or resolution.

I should despair, or at least *despond*.
Scott's Letters.

Others depress their own minds, and *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

—*Despair, Despond.* Although *despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case, yet *despondency* is followed by the abandonment of effort or cessation of action, and *despair* sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage.

Despond (dē-spond'), *n.* Despondency. 'The Slough of *Despond*.' *Bunyan.*

Despondence (dē-spond'ens), *n.* Same as *Despondency*. 'Looks of *despondence*.' *Goldsmith.*

Despondency (dē-spond'en-si), *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties; permanent dejection or depression of spirit.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness:
But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness. *Wordsworth.*

Despondent (dē-spond'ent), *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.

Despondently dē-spond'ent-li), *adv.* Without hope.

Desponder (dē-spond'ėr), *n.* One destitute of hope.

Desponding (dē-spond'ing), *p.* and *a.* Despairing; given to despondency; despondent. 'Superstitions and *desponding* weakness.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Despondingly (dē-spond'ing-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

Desponsage† (dē-spon'sāj), *n.* Betrothal.

Ethelbert . . . went peaceably to King Offa for *desponsage* of Athilrid, his daughter. *Foxe.*

Desponsate† (dē-spons'āt), *v.t.* [L. *desponso*, to betroth—*de*, intens., and *sponsus*, pp. of *spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] To betroth. *Cockeram.*

Desponsation† (dē-spons-ā'shon), *n.* A betrothing.

For all this *desponsation* of her, . . . she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. *Jer. Taylor.*

Despot (des'pot), *n.* [Gr. *despotēs*, a master, from same root as Gr. *posis*, Lith. and Skr. *patis*, lord, husband, and L. *potior*, to be master of, as also the adjective *potis*, able, capable, *potestas*, power; Slav. *hospodar*, *gospodar*, lord, master.] 1. An emperor, king, or prince, invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws: a title more particularly used under the Byzantine Empire.

The *despots* of Epirus long ruled their dominions by employing the various resources of the different classes of their subjects for the general good. . . . They all assumed the title of Angelos, Komnenos, Ducas; and the title of *despot*, by which they are generally distinguished, was a Byzantine honorary distinction, never borne by the earlier members of the family until it had been conferred on them by the Greek emperor. *Finlay.*

Hence—2. In a general sense, a tyrant; one who enforces his will regardless of constitution or laws, or the interests and rights of others. In this sense it may be applied to a class as well as to an individual.

A *despot* is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A *despot* may thus include any number of persons from unity upward—from a monarch to a mob.
Chambers's Encyc.

Despotat (des'pot-at), *n.* Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot; a race or succession of despots of the same line or family, who govern a particular territory. *Finlay.* See DESPOT.

Despotic, Despotical (des-pot'ik, des-pot'-ik-al), *a.* ī. Absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power. 'A *despotic* prince.' *Addison.*—2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute; arbitrary; tyrannical; as, *despotic* authority or power.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotic* power
Over his female. *Milton.*

Despotically (des-pot'ik-al-li), *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

Despoticalness (des-pot'ik-al-nes), *n.* Absolute or arbitrary authority.

Despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* [See DESPOT.] 1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as, the *despotism* of a Turkish sultan. 2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Despotism is the only form of government which may with safety to itself neglect the education of its infant poor. *Bp. Horsley.*

3. *Fig.* absolute power or influence of any kind.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uncultivated minds. *Macaulay.*

—*Despotism; Tyranny.* Both of these words imply absolute power. *Despotism* is strictly the exercise of absolute power, in conformity with legal sanction. It does not necessarily imply either regard for the welfare of the subjects or its opposite, oppression. *Tyranny* is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression.

Despumate (dē-spū'māt), *v.i.* [L. *despumo*, *despumatum*, to skim off—*de*, off, and *spumo*, to foam, from *spuma*, froth, scum. See SPUE, SPEW.] To throw off impurities; to foam; to froth; to form froth or scum. *Cheyne.* [Rare.]

Despumate (dē-spū'māt), *v.t.* To throw off in foam. *Cheyne.* [Rare.]

Despumation (dē-spū-mā'shon), *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.

Desquamate (dē-skwā'māt), *v.i.* [L. *desquamo*, *desquamatum*, to scale off; to peel off—*de*, off, and *squama*, a scale.] To scale off; to peel off.

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate*. *Plumbe.*

Desquamation (dē-skwā-mā'shon), *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

Desquamative, Desquamatory (dē-skwā'ma-tiv, dē-skwā'ma-to-ri), *a.* Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation. '*Desquamative* nephritis.' *Watson.*

The *desquamatory* stage now begins. *Plumbe.*

Desquamatory (dē-skwā'ma-to-ri), *n.* In *surg.* a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

Desse,† *n.* A desk or dais. *Spenser.*

Dessert (dē-zėrt'), *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table—*de*, and *servir*, to serve.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed.

Dessiatine (des'i-a-tīn), *n.* A Russian land measure = 2·702 English acres. Written also *Deciatine*.

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 *dessiatines* of ground.
Brougham.

Dessus (dā-sü), *n.* [Fr.] The soprano or highest part in music. [This term is not now used by English musicians.]

Destemper (des-tem'pėr), *n.* A kind of painting; the same as *Distemper* (which see).

Destin† (des'tin), *n.* Destiny. 'The *destin's* adamantine band.' *Marston.*

Destinable (des'tin-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being destined or determined. 'Miracle of the order *destinable*.' *Chaucer.*

Destinably (des'tin-a-bli), *adv.* In a destinable manner.

Destinal† (des'tin-al), *a.* Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated. 'The *destinal* chain.' *Chaucer.*

Destinate† (des'tin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *destinated*; ppr. *destinating*. [L. *destino*, *destinatum*, to place down. See DESTINE.] To design or appoint; to destine. [Rare.]

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray.*

Destinate† (des'tin-āt), *a.* Appointed; destined; determined. '*Destinate* to hell.' *Foxe.*

Destination (des-tin-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *destinatio*, a setting fast, a fixing, from *destino*, *destinatum*. See DESTINE.] 1. The act of destining or appointing; appointment; nomination.—2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; predetermined object or use; as, every animal is fitted for its *destination*. 3. The place to which a thing is appointed; the predetermined end of a journey or voyage; as, the ship left her *destination*.

It (the fleet) had as many *destinations*, . . . as there were countries. *Southey.*

4. In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title or by the will of the proprietor; but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.—SYN. Appointment, design, purpose, intention, destiny, lot, fate.

Destine (des'tin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *destined*; ppr. *destining*. [L. *destino*, to place down,

to make firm or secure—*de*, and a root *stan*, a stronger form of *sta*, root of *stare*, to stand. The English *stand, stay*, belong to the same root.] 1. To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; as, we *destine* a son *to* the ministerial office, a house *for* a place of worship, a ship *for* the London trade, or *to* Lisbon.—2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; to doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our *destined* end or way. *Longfellow.*
We are decreed,
Reserved and *destined* to eternal woe. *Milton.*

SYN. To design, mark out, intend, devote, consecrate, doom, ordain, decree.

Destinist (des'tin-ist), *n.* A believer in destiny.

Destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.* [See DESTINE.] 1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; doom; lot; fortune; destination; as, men are solicitous to know their future *destiny*, which is, however, happily concealed from them.

That great battle was fought for no single generation, for no single land. The *destinies* of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people. *Macaulay.*

2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree, or by an indissoluble connection of causes and effects.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny*? *Spenser.*

3. *pl.* In *class. myth.* the Parcæ or Fates; the supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it. '*Destinies* do cut his thread of life.' *Shak.* See FATE.

Destituent† (des-ti'tū-ent), *a.* Wanting; deficient.

When any condition is *destituent* or wanting, the duty itself falls. *Jer. Taylor.*

Destitute (des'ti-tūt), *a.* [L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituo, destitutum*, to set down, to forsake—*de*, down, away, and *statuo*, to set; lit. set from or away.] 1. Not having or possessing; wanting; as, *destitute* of virtue or of piety; *destitute* of food and clothing. It differs from *deprived*, as it does not necessarily imply previous possession. 'Totally *destitute* of all shadow of influence.' *Burke.* 2. Not possessing the necessaries of life; needy; abject; poor; as, the family has been left *destitute.*

Destitute (des'ti-tūt), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A destitute person or persons.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute.* Ps. cii. 17.
Have pity on this poor *destitute.* *P. St. John.*

Destitute† (des'ti-tūt), *v.t.* 1. To forsake, desert, abandon.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation. *Bacon.*

2. To render destitute; to cause to be in want.

He was willing to part with his places upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland. *Bacon.*

3. To disappoint. 'His expectation is *destituted.*' *Fotherby.*

Destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

Destitution (des-ti-tū'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being destitute; want; poverty; indigence. 'Left in so great *destitution.*' *Hooker.*—2. Absence of anything; deprivation.

I am unhappy,—thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution.* *Sterne.*

Destreine,† *v.t.* [O.Fr. *distraindre*—L. *dis* and *stringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To vex; to constrain. *Chaucer.*

Destrer,† *n.* [Fr. *destrier*; L.L. *dextrarius*, a heavy war-horse—so called because led at the *dexter* or right hand till wanted in battle.] A war-horse.

By him baited his *destrer*
Of herbes fin and good. *Chaucer.*

Destrie,† **Destruie,**† *v.t.* To destroy. *Chaucer.*

Destroy (dē-stroi'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *destruire* (now *détruire*); O.E. *destruie, distruye*, to destroy, from L. *destruo*, to pull down, to destroy—*de*, priv., and *struo*, to pile, to build. See STRUCTURE.] 1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; as, to *destroy* a house or temple; to *destroy* a fortification.—2. To ruin; to annihilate; to put an end to, as by demolishing or by burning; as, to *destroy* a city.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles.*

3. To ruin; to overthrow; to annihilate; as, to *destroy* a theory or scheme; to *destroy* a government; to *destroy* influence.

Destroy his fib or sophistry—in vain!
The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*

4. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. Is. xxxvi. 10.

5. To kill; to slay; to extirpate: applied to men or other animals.

Ye shall *destroy* all this people. Num. xxxii. 15.
If him by force he can *destroy*, or worse,
By some false guile pervert. *Milton.*

6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to; as, pain *destroys* happiness.

That the body of sin might be *destroyed.* Rom. vi. 6.

SYN. To demolish, lay waste, consume, raze, dismantle, ruin, throw down, overthrow, subvert, desolate, devastate, deface, extirpate, extinguish, kill, slay.

Destroyable (dē-stroi'a-bl), *a.* That may be destroyed. [Rare.]

Plants scarcely *destroyable* by the weather. *Derham.*

Destroyer (dē-stroi'ér), *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

Destruct† (dē-strukt'), *v.t.* To destroy. 'Creatures . . . wholly *destructed.*' *Mede.*

Destructibility (dē-strukt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

Destructible (dē-strukt'i-bl), *a.* [L. *destruo, destructum.* See DESTROY.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Destructibleness (dē-strukt'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being destructible.

Destruction (dē-struk'shon), *n.* [L. *destructio*, a pulling down, from *destruo, destructum.* See DESTROY.] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means; as, the *destruction* of buildings or of towns. Destruction consists in the annihilation of the form of anything, that form of parts which constitutes it what it is; as, the *destruction* of grass or herbage by eating; of a forest, by cutting down the trees; or it denotes a total annihilation; as, the *destruction* of a particular government; the *destruction* of happiness. 2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city. 1 Sam. v. 11.

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin. 'So near *destruction* brought.' *Waller.*—4. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.

5. In the Talmud of the Jewish Rabbis, one of the seven names for Gehenna or hell. Ps. lxxxviii. 11.—SYN. Demolition, subversion, overthrow, desolation, extirpation, extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc, ruin.

Destructionable (dē-struk'shon-a-bl), *a.* Committing destruction; destructive. *H. More.* [Rare.]

Destructionist (dē-struk'shon-ist), *n.* 1. One who delights in destroying; a destructive.—2. In *theol.* one who believes in the final complete destruction, or annihilation, of the wicked.

Destructive (dē-strukt'iv), *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; having a tendency to destroy; delighting in destruction; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious: with *of* or *to*; as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.—*Destructive distillation*, a term applied to the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the elements are separated or evolved in new combinations. The destructive distillation of coal produces the ordinary illuminating gas; that of bone, ammonia; and that of wood, pyroligneous acid or wood-vinegar.—SYN. Mortal, deadly, fatal, ruinous, malignant, baleful, pernicious, mischievous.

Destructive (dē-strukt'iv), *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favours the demolition of ancient buildings, &c., on the plea of public convenience; a disturber of existing institutions, customs, and the like; a radical.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like. *Finlay.*

Destructively (dē-strukt'iv-li), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy. 'The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life.' *South.*

Destructiveness (dē-strukt'iv-nes), *n.* The power or quality of being destructive.

Destructor (dē-strukt'ér), *n.* 1. A destroyer.—2. A furnace or apparatus of some kind for the destruction of refuse by fire, often town's refuse.

Destruie.† See DESTRIE.

Desudation (dē-sū-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *desudo—de*, and *sudo*, to sweat.] In *med.* a sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples.

Desuete (des'wēt), *a.* Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

Desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, discontinuance, from *desuesco, desuetum*, to break off a custom or habit—*de*, priv., and *suesco*, to accustom one's self, from *suus*, own, *se*, self.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion; as, habit is contracted by practice, and lost by *desuetude*; words in every language are lost by *desuetude.*

The sumptuary laws have fallen into such a state of *desuetude* as was never before seen. *Carlyle.*

Desulphurate, Desulphurize (dē-sul'fū-rāt, dē-sul'fū-rīz), *v.t.* To deprive of sulphur.

Desulphuration, Desulphurization (dē-sul'-fū-rā"shon, dē-sul'fū-rīz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of depriving of sulphur.

Desultorily (de'sul-to-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

Desultoriness (de'sul-to-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; unconnectedness; discursiveness; as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

Desultorious† (de-sul-tō'ri-us), *a.* Desultory. *Jer. Taylor.*

Desultory (de'sul-to-ri), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, pertaining to a *desultor*, or rider in the circus, from *desilio, desultum*, to leap down—*de*, down, and *salio*, to leap.] 1.† Leaping; hopping about; consisting of leaps. '*Desultory* and rapid motion.' *Gilbert White.*

I shot at it, but it was so *desultory* that I missed my aim. *Gilbert White.*

2. Passing from one thing or subject to another without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical; as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately, his (Goldsmith's) reading had been *desultory.* *Macaulay.*

3. Inconstant; unstable. 'Of unstable, *i.e.* of light, *desultory*, and unbalanced minds.' *Atterbury.*—4. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes. 'A *desultory* thought.' *L'Estrange.*—SYN. Rambling, unconnected, unsystematic, immethodical, discursive, inconstant, unsettled, cursory, slight, hasty, loose.

Desume† (dē-sūm'), *v.t.* [L. *desumo.* See ASSUME.] To take from; to borrow. *Sir M. Hale.*

Desvauxiaceæ (dā-vō'zi-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After N. *Desvaux*, a French botanist.] A natural order of monocotyledonous, small, tufted herbs, with bristly leaves and flowers inclosed in a spathe, found in the South Sea Islands and Australia. The order is divided into four genera.

Desynonymization (dē-sin-on'im-iz-ā"-shon), *n.* The act of desynonymizing.

Desynonymize (dē-sin-on'im-iz), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *synonymize.*] To give a turn of meaning to so as to prevent from being absolutely synonymous; to use with kindred but not the same meanings. *Coleridge; Trench.*

Detach (dē-tach'), *v.t.* [Fr. *détacher—de*, priv., and the root from which the English noun *tack* is derived. See TACK, ATTACH.] 1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; as, to *detach* the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to *detach* a man from the interest of the minister or from a party. 2. To separate for a special purpose or service: used chiefly in a military sense; as, to *detach* a ship from a fleet, or a regiment from a brigade.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority. *Addison.*

SYN. To separate, disunite, disengage, sever, disjoin, withdraw, draw off.

Detach (dē-tach'), *v.i.* To become detached or separated; to separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and, slowly, drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on. *Tennyson.*

Detached (dē-tacht') *a.* 1. Separated; parted

from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service; as, *detached* parcels or portions.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. *Dr. W. H. Russell.*

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way there followed a very sharp engagement. *Burnet.*

2. In *painting*, applied to figures, buildings, trees, &c., when they are painted so as to appear standing out from the back-ground in a natural manner, while the other parts appear in proper relative situations.

Detachment (dē-tach'ment), *n.* 1. The act of detaching or separating.—2. State of being detached.—3. The thing or part detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army and employed on some special service or expedition; or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached. *Macaulay.*

Detail (dē-tāl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *détailler*, to cut in pieces—*de*, and *tailler*, to cut, from L. *talea*, a rod, a layer or cutting, which produced the L.L. *taleare, taliare*, to cut. See RETAIL, TAILOR.] 1. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.—2. *Milit.* to appoint to a particular service, as an officer or a body of troops.—*To detail on the plane*, in *arch.* to be exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane: said of a moulding.

Detail (dē-tāl'), *n.* [Fr. See the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a portion; a particular; as, the account is accurate in all its *details*.—2. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars; as, he gave a *detail* of all the transaction.—3. *Milit.* a body of troops detailed off for a particular service; a detachment.—4. In the *fine arts*, minute and particular parts of a picture, statue, or building, as distinguished from the general conception or larger parts of a composition. *Details of a plan*, in *arch.* drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *Working Drawings.* — *In detail*, circumstantially, item by item; individually; part by part.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

'Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail*,' is the great principle of military action. *Macdougall.*

SYN. Item, particular, part, portion, account, relation, narrative, recital, report.

Detailed (dē-tāld'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited; as, a *detailed* account.—2. Exact; minute; particular. 'A *detailed* examination.' *Macaulay.*

Detailer (dē-tāl'ér), *n.* One who details.

Detain (dē-tān'), *v.t.* [Fr. *détenir*, L. *detineo*, to hold down or off, to detain—*de*, off, and *teneo*, to hold. See TENANT.] 1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming: to stay or stop; as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid. Judg. xiii. 15.

3. To hold in custody. *Blackstone.*—SYN. To withhold, retain, stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, delay, hinder.

Detain† (dē-tān'), *n.* Detention. 'The certain cause of Artegals *detaine*.' *Spenser.*

Detainer (dē-tān'ér), *n.* 1. One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops, or prevents from going.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. *Forcible detainer* is where a person enters into any lands or tenements or other possessions and retains possession by force. (*b*) A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody authorizing him to continue to keep him; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.

Detainment (dē-tān'ment), *n.* The act of detaining; detention.

Though the original taking was lawful, my subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful. *Blackstone.*

Detarium (de-tā'ri-um), *n.* [From *detar*, the name of the tree in Senegal.] A genus of West African leguminous trees, of which two species are known—*D. senegalense* and *D. microcarpum*. The former is a tree 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The latter is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

Detect (dē-tekt'), *v.t.* [L. *detego, detectum*, to uncover, expose—*de*, priv., and *tego*, to cover. See DECK.] 1. To discover; to find out; to bring to light; as, to *detect* the ramifications and inosculations of the fine vessels; to *detect* an error in an account.

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Would'st easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton.*

2.† To show; to let appear. *Shak.*—3.† To inform against; to complain of; to accuse.

He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More.*

SYN. To ascertain, discover, find out, find.

Detectable, Detectible (dē-tekt'a-bl, dē-tekt'i-bl), *a.* That may be detected. 'Parties not *detectable*.' *Fuller.* 'These errors are *detectible* at a glance.' *Latham.*

Detecter, *n.* Same as *Detector.*

Detection (dē-tek'shon), *n.* The act of detecting; the finding out of what is concealed, hidden, or formerly unknown; discovery; as, the *detection* of an error; the *detection* of a thief or a burglar; the *detection* of fraud or forgery; the *detection* of artifice, device, or a plot.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

Detective (dē-tekt'iv), *a.* Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting; as, the *detective* police.

Detective (dē-tekt'iv), *n.* A species of police officer, whose special duty it is to detect offences and to apprehend criminals. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with bringing criminals to justice rather than directly in the prevention of crime. He is usually or always in plain clothes. There are also private detectives who investigate cases, often of a delicate nature, for hire.

Detector (dē-tekt'ér), *n.* One who, or that which, detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attemps to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a *detector* of the heart. *Young.*

Detenebrate† (dē-ten'ē-brāt), *v.t.* [L. *de*, and *tenebræ*, darkness.] To remove darkness.

Detent (dē-tent'), *n.* [L. *detentus*, a keeping back; Fr. *détente*. See DETAIN.] A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking wheel, and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents back motion.

Detention (dē-ten'shon), *n.* [See DETAIN.] 1. The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another and ought to be restored. '*Detention* of long since due debts.' *Shak.*—2. State of being detained; confinement; restraint; as, *detention* in custody.

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their *detention* in safe custody. *Spotswood.*

3. Delay from necessity; a detaining; as, the *detention* of the mail by bad roads. 'Minding to proceed further south, without long *detention* in these parts.' *Hackluyt.*—*House of detention*, a place where offenders are kept till they are in course of law committed to prison; a lock up; a sponging-house.

Deter (dē-tėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deterred;* ppr. *deterring.* [L. *deterreo*, to frighten from, to prevent—*de*, from, and *terreo*, to frighten.] To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by danger, difficulty, or other consideration which disheartens or countervails the motive for an act; as, we are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

SYN. Discourage, hinder, prevent, restrain, keep back.

Deterge (dē-tėrj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deterged;* ppr. *deterging.* [L. *detergeo*, to wipe away, to cleanse by wiping—*de*, from, and *tergeo*, to wipe, to scour. See TERSE.] To cleanse; to clear away foul or offending matter from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

Detergent (dē-tėrj'ent), *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

Detergent (dē-tėrj'ent), *n.* Anything that has a strong cleansing power; a medicine that has the power of cleansing wounds, ulcers, &c., from offending matter.

Deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deteriorated;* ppr. *deteriorating.* [L. *deterioro, deterioratum*, to make worse, from *deterior*, compar. of an obs. adjective *deterus*, from *de*, as *exterus* from *ex*, *interus* from *in*, &c.] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates*. *Goldsmith.*

Deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition. 'At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind.' *Whately.*

Deterioration (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā"shon), *n.* A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Deteriority (dē-tē'ri-o"ri-ti), *n.* Worse state or quality. 'The *deteriority* of diet.' *Ray.*

Determent (dē-tėr'ment), *n.* [See DETER.] The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

Determinability (dē-tėr'min-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being determinable.

Determinable (dē-tėr'min-a-bl), *a.* [See DETERMINE.] That may be determined, ascertained with certainty, decided upon, or brought to a conclusion; as, a *determinable* freehold, that is, an estate for life which may expire upon future contingencies before the life for which it is created expires.

The point now before us is not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words. *South.*

Determinableness (dē-tėr'min-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being determinable. [Rare.]

Determinant (dē-tėr'min-ant), *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge.*

Determinant (dē-tėr'min-ant), *n.* 1. That which determines or causes determination. 2. In *math.* the name given to the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws. The *method of determinants* is of great use in the solution of equations embracing several unknown quantities, enabling the student almost by inspection to write down the values of the unknown quantities in terms of the known quantities.

Determinate (dē-tėr'min-āt), *a.* [L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determino, determinatum*. See DETERMINE.] 1. Limited; fixed; definite; as, a *determinate* quantity of matter. 'A *determinate* number of feet.' *Dryden.*—2. Established; settled; positive; as, a *determinate* rule or order. 'The *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God.' Acts ii. 23.—3. Decisive; conclusive. 'A *determinate* resolution.' *Shak.*—4.† Resolved on. 'My *determinate* voyage.' *Shak.*—5. Fixed in purpose; resolute. 'Like men . . . more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do.' *Sidney.*—*Determinate inflorescence*, in *bot.* same as *centrifugal inflorescence* (which see under CENTRIFUGAL). — *Determinate problem*, in *geom.* and *analysis*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions, being thus opposed to an *indeterminate* problem, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

Determinate† (dē-tėr'min-āt), *v.t.* To bring to an end; to terminate. *Shak.*

Determinately (dē-tėr'min-āt-li), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; with exact specification.

The principles of religion are *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one. *Reid.*

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve. '*Determinately* bent to marry.' *Sidney.*

Determinateness (dē-tėr'min-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

Determination (dē-tėr'min-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of determining or deciding.—

2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their *determination*.—3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court; as, justice is promoted by a speedy *determination* of causes, civil and criminal.—4. Absolute direction to a certain end.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

5. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the *determination* of a will. 'A speedy *determination* of that war.' *Ludlow.*—6. The mental habit of settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to adhere to it; adherence to aims or purposes; resoluteness; as, a man of *determination*.—7. In *chem.* the ascertainment of the exact proportion of any substance in a compound body; as, the *determination* of nitrogen in the atmosphere.—8. In *med.* afflux; tendency to flow to, more copiously than is normal; as, *determination* of blood to the head.—9. In *logic*, the act of defining a notion or concept by adding differentia, and thus limiting it.—10. In *nat. science*, the referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong.—*Decision, Determination, Resolution.* See under DECISION.—SYN. Decision, conclusion, settlement, termination, purpose, resolution, resolve, firmness.

Determinative (dē-tėr'min-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Having power to determine or direct to a certain end; shaping; directing; conclusive. 'Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course.' *I. Taylor.*

The *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall.*

2. Limiting; that limits or bounds; as, a word may be *determinative* and limit the subject.—3. Having the power of ascertaining precisely; that is employed in determining; as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences, that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, &c., and to assist in assigning them to their species.

Determinative (dē-tėr'min-āt-iv), *n.* An ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus the figure of a tree is in the Egyptian hieroglyphics determinative of the name of trees; but the figure so employed does not express the word of which it is the symbol. The function of a determinative may be illustrated in our language thus: the words *man, city, river* may be considered determinatives in the following phrases: 'the man Josephus,' 'the city London,' 'the river Dee.'

Determinator (dē-tėr'min-āt-ėr), *n.* One who determines.

Determine (dē-tėr'min), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *determined;* ppr. *determining.* [L. *determino*, to bound, to limit—*de*, intens., and *termino*, to bound, from *terminus*, a boundary. See TERM.] 1. To fix the bounds of; to mark off; to settle; to fix; to establish.

(God) hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind or to judicial decisions; as, I had *determined* this question in my own mind; the court has *determined* the cause.—3. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this event *determined* his fate.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

4. To set bounds to; to form the limits of; to bound; to confine; as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

5. To give a direction to; as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point; hence, to influence the choice of; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolution; as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.—6. To resolve on; to come to a fixed resolution and intention in respect of.

I *determined* this with myself. 2 Cor. ii. 1.

7. To put an end to; to destroy. *Shak.*—8. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*

9. In *logic*, to define and limit by adding differentia.—10. In *chem.* to ascertain the quantity of; as, to *determine* the nitrogen in the atmosphere.—SYN. To conclude, decide, end, fix, limit, purpose, resolve, settle, terminate.

Determine (dē-tėr'min), *v.i.* 1. To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision or resolution; to settle on some line of conduct with a fixed purpose to stick to it; as, he *determined* to remain.

He shall pay as the judges *determine.* Ex. xxi. 22.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.

The surest way not to fail is to *determine* to succeed. *Sheridan.*

2. To end; to terminate; as, the danger *determined* by the death of the conspirators.

It becomes a mischief, and *determines* in a curse. *South.*

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*

Determined (dē-tėr'mind), *p.* and *a.* 1. Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed.—2. Having a firm or fixed purpose; as, a *determined* man; or manifesting a firm resolution; as, a *determined* countenance.—3. Definite; determinate; precisely marked; resolute. 'Those many shadows lay in spots *determined* and unmoved.' *Wordsworth.*

Determinedly (dē-tėr'mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner.

Determiner (dē-tėr'min-ėr), *n.* One who decides or determines.

Determinism (dē-tėr'min-izm), *n.* A system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives; specifically, in the scholastic philosophy, the doctrine that our will is invincibly determined by a providential motive, that is to say by a motive with which divine Providence always furnishes us, so as in our mental deliberations to make the balance incline in accordance with his views.

Determinism.—This name is applied by Sir W. Hamilton to the doctrine of Hobbes, as contradistinguished from the ancient doctrine of fatalism. *Fleming.*

Deterration (dē-te-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, and *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from out of the earth. [Rare.]

Deterrence (dē-tėr'ens), *n.* That which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Deterrent (dē-tėr'ent), *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter; discouraging; frightening.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Bentham.*

Deterrent (dē-tėr'ent), *n.* That which deters or tends to deter.

No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe. *Bentham.*

Detersion (dē-tėr'shon), *n.* [From L. *detergeo, detersum.* See DETERGE.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

Detersive (dē-tėrs'iv), *a.* [Fr. *détersif.* See DETERGE.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offensive matter; detergent.

Detersive (dē-tėrs'iv), *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

Detersively (dē-tėrs'iv-li), *adv.* In a detersive manner.

Detersiveness (dē-tėrs'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detersive.

Detest (dē-test'), *v.t.* [L. *detestor*, to invoke a deity in cursing, to detest or abominate—*de*, intens., and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness, from *testis*, a witness.] 1. To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence. *Pope.*

2. † To denounce; to condemn.

The heresy of Nestorius . . . was *detested* in the Eastern churches. *Fuller.*

—*Hate, Abhor, Detest.* See under HATE.—SYN. To abhor, loathe, abominate, execrate.

Detestable (dē-test'a-bl), *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. Ezek. v. 11.

SYN. Abominable, odious, execrable, abhorred.

Detestableness (dē-test'a-bl-nes), *n.* Extreme hatefulness.

Detestably (dē-test'a-bli), *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

Detestate† (dē-test'āt), *v.t.* To detest.

Which, as a mortal enemy, the doctrine of the gospel doth *detestate* and abhor. *Udall.*

Detestation (dē-test-ā'shon), *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of.*

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation of* civil wars. *Burke.*

Detester (dē-test'ėr), *n.* One who abhors.

Dethrone (dē-thrōn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dethroned;* ppr. *dethroning.* [Prefix *de*, from, and *throne*, L. *thronus*, a throne. See THRONE.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity. 'The right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.' *Macaulay.*—2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

The republicans being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. *Hume.*

Dethronement (dē-thrōn'ment), *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, prince, or any supreme ruler.

Dethroner (dē-thrōn'ėr), *n.* One who dethrones.

Dethronization† (dē-thrōn'iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of dethroning.

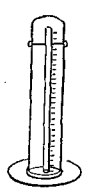
Detinet (de'tin-et). [L., he detains.] In *law*, formerly, a species of action of debt, which lay for the specific recovery of goods, under a contract to deliver them.

Detinue (de'ti-nū), *n.* [Fr. *détenu*, detained; *détenir*, to detain.] In *law*, the form of action whereby a plaintiff seeks to recover a chattel personal unlawfully detained. It differs from *trover*, in that in *trover* the object is to obtain damages for a wrongful conversion of the property to defendant's use, whereas in *detinue* the object is to recover the chattel itself.

Detonate (de'tō-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detonated;* ppr. *detonating.* [L. *detono, detonatum*, to thunder down—*de*, and *tono*, to thunder.] In *chem.* to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

Detonate (de'tō-nāt), *v.i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report; as, nitre *detonates* with sulphur.

Detonating (de'tō-nāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.—*Detonating powders*, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds, which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assuming the gaseous state. The chloride and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, fulminate of silver and of mercury, detonate by slight friction, by means of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—*Detonating tube*, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and which are confined within it over mercury and water.



Detonating Tube.

Detonation (de-tō-nā'shon), *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold.

Detonator (de'tō-nāt-ėr), *n.* That which detonates.

Detonization (de'tō-niz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

Detonize (de'tō-nīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detonized;* ppr. *detonizing.* [See DETONATE.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

Detonize (de'tō-nīz), *v.i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise. *Fourcroy.*

Detorsion (dē-tor'shon), *n.* Same as *Detortion.*

Detort (dē-tort'), *v.t.* [L. *detorqueo, detortum—de*, intens., and *torqueo*, to twist.] To distort; to twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.

They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture. *Dryden.*

Detortion (dē-tor'shon), *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.

Detour (de-tör'), *n.* [Fr. *détour.*] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; a deviation from the direct or shortest path, road, or route.

This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more *detours* and circumvolutions. *Dr. Tucker.*

Detract (dē-trakt'), *v.t.* [L. *detracto* (or *detrecto*), to draw back from, to depreciate—*de*, and *tracto*, to draw, from *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. To take away from reputation or merit of, through envy, malice, or other motive; to defame; to disparage.

That calumnious critic . . .
Detracting what laboriously we do. *Drayton.*
Nor I with biting verse, have yet
Detracted any man. *Hutoet.*

2. To take away; to withdraw, in a literal sense.

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each man's private share. *Boyle.*

—*Decry, Depreciate, Detract, Traduce.* See under DECRY.

Detract (dē-trakt'), *v.i.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation; to defame: followed by *from*. '*Detract from* a lady's character.' *Addison.*

Detracter (dē-trakt'ėr), *n.* One who detracts from the reputation of another; a detractor. '*Detracters* and malicious writers.' *North.*

Detractingly (dē-trakt'ing-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

Detraction (dē-trak'shon), *n.* [L. *detractio*, a drawing off. See DETRACT.] 1.† A withdrawing; a taking away. 'The *detraction* of eggs of the said wild-fowl.' *Bacon.*—2. The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth, the act of depreciating another from envy or malice.

Black *detraction* will find faults where they are not. *Massinger.*

SYN. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, aspersion, defamation, censure.

Detractious† (dē-trak'shus), *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

Detractive (dē-trakt'iv), *a.* 1. Having the quality or power to take away. 'A *detractive* plaister.' *Knight.*—2. Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation. 'An envious and *detractive* adversary.' *Bp. Morton.*

Detractiveness (dē-trakt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being detractive. [Rare.]

Detractor (dē-trakt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honour of another.—2. In *anat.* the name given to a muscle, the office of which is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.—SYN. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier.

Detractory (dē-trak'to-ri), *a.* Depreciatory; calumnious; defamatory by denial of desert.

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

Detractress (dē-trakt'res), *n.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

Detrect† (dē-trekt'), *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *detrecto*. See DETRACT.] To refuse. 'To *detrect* the battle.' *Holinshed.*

Do not *detrect;* you know the authority is mine. *B. Jonson.*

Detrectation† (dē-trekt-ā'shon), *n.* The act of detrecting or refusing; a declining. *Cockeram.*

Detriment (de'tri-ment), *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, a rubbing off, loss, detriment, from *detero*, *detritum*, to rub off or down, to wear—*de*, down, and *tero*, to rub.] 1. Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution: a word of very general application; thus, we speak of *detriment* to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings.—2. A charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages on the rooms they occupy.—3. In *her.* wane; eclipse.—SYN. Injury, loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, mischief, harm.

Detriment (de'tri-ment), *v.t.* To injure; to make worse; to hurt. 'Others might be *detrimented* thereby.' *Fuller.*

Detrimental (de-tri-ment'al), *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage. 'Rather unseemly . . . than materially *detrimental* to its strength.' *Burke.*—SYN. Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

Detrimental (de-tri-ment'al), *n.* A lover who, owing to his poverty, is ineligible as a husband; one who professes to pay attention to a lady without serious intentions of marriage. [Genteel slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a *detrimental* is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. *Auberon Herbert.*

Detrimentalness (de-tri-ment'al-nes), *n.* Quality of being detrimental. [Rare.]

Detrital (dē-trīt'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to detritus; composed of detritus, or partaking of the nature of detritus; as, *detrital* matter.—*Detrital rocks*, the name given to such rocks as appear to have been derived from pre-existing solid mineral matter by some abrading power.

Detrite (dē-trīt'), *a.* Worn out. *Clarke.*

Detrition (dē-tri'shon), *n.* [L. *detero*. See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

Detritus (dē-trīt'us), *n.* [L. *detritus*, worn, pp. of *detero*, to wear. See DETRIMENT.] 1. In *geol.* a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; disintegrated materials of rocks; as, diluvial *detritus*. Detritus may consist of clay, sand, gravel, rubbly fragments, or any admixture of these, according to the nature of the rocks, the disintegrating agent, and the amount of attrition to which the rocks have been subjected.—2. *Met.* waste; disintegrated material. 'Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed.' *Farrar.*

De trop (de trō). [Fr., too much, too many.] Not wanted: a term applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient; as, I found I was *de trop*, and retired accordingly.

Detrude (dē-tröd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detruded;* ppr. *detruding*. [L. *detrudo*, to push or thrust down—*de*, down, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force; to force into, or as into, a lower place or sphere. '*Detruded* down to hell.' *Sir J. Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

It (envy) leads him into the very condition of devils, to be *detruded* Heaven for his mere pride and malice. *Feltham.*

Detruncate (dē-trung'kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *detruncated;* ppr. *detruncating*. [L. *detrunco*, to lop or cut off, to behead—*de*, and *trunco*, to maim, to shorten by cutting off, *truncus*, cut short. See TRUNK.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

Detruncation (dē-trung-kā'shon), *n.* The act of cutting off.

Detrusion (dē-trö'zhon), *n.* [See DETRUDE.] The act of thrusting or driving down.—*Force of detrusion*, in *mech.* the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibres, the points of support being very near and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

Dette† (det'), *n.* Debt.

Detteless† *a.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*

Detumescence† (dē-tū-mes'sens), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *tumesco*, inceptive from *tumeo*, to swell.] Diminution of swelling. *Cudworth.*

Deturb† (dē-tėrb'), *v.t.* To throw into confusion; to throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne *deturbed* as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power. *Bp. Hall.*

Deturn† (dē-tėrn'), *v.t.* To turn away or aside; to divert. 'While the sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir K. Digby.*

Deturpate (dē-tėr'pāt), *v.t.* [L. *deturpo*, *deturpatum*, to disfigure—*de*, and *turpo*, from *turpis*, foul.] To defile. [Rare.]

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church. *Jer. Taylor.*

Deturpation (dē-tėrp-ā'shon), *n.* The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption. 'Corrections and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Deuce (dūs), *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two.] Two; a card or die with two spots; a throw at dice which turns up the two.

Deuce, Deuse (dūs), *n.* [Explained by some as simply an altered form of L. *deus*, God, the word *deus*, borrowed from French usage, being formerly used as an interjection. Others derive it from L.G. *duus*, G *daus*, used similarly, and believe that it is the same word as the preceding, the throw of the deuce or two at dice being unlucky.] The devil; perdition: used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases without the article or with the definite article; as, go to *the deuce!* *deuce* take you!

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well, *the deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

Deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* A throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.
Arm. It doth amount to one more than two.
Moth. Which the base vulgar do call three. *Shak.*

Deuced, Deused (dūs'ed), *a.* Devilish; excessive; confounded: often used adverbially. [Colloq.]

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dickens.*

Deucedly, Deusedly (dūs'ed-li), *adv.* Devilishly; confoundedly. [Colloq.]

Deused, *a.* See DEUCED.

Deutero-canonical (dū'tė-rō-ka-non''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and E. *canonical.*] A term applied to those books of Scripture that were admitted into the canon after the rest.

Deuterogamist (dū-tėr-og'a-mist), *n.* One who marries a second time.

Deuterogamy (dū-tėr-og'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

You here see that unfortunate divine who has so long, and it would ill become me to say, successfully fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith.*

Deuteronomy (dū-tėr-on'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law.] The second law or second statement of the law; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

Deuteropathia, Deuteropathy (dū'tėr-ō-pā''thi-a, dū-tėr-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *pathos*, suffering, feeling.] In *med.* a secondary disease or sympathetic affection of one part with another, as of headache from an overloaded stomach.

Deuteropathic (dū'tėr-ō-pa''thik), *a.* Pertaining to deuteropathy.

Deuteroscopy (dū-tėr-os'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *skopeō*, to see:] 1. Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. 'Not attaining the *deuteroscopy* or second intention of the words.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Deuterozooid (dū'tėr-ō-zō''oid), *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, *zōon*, an animal, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A term given to a zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid.

Deuthydroguret, Deutohydroguret (dūt-hi-drog'ū-ret, dū'tō-hī-drog''ū-ret), *n.* In *chem.* an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

Deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* In *biol.* a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes materials for the nourishment of the embryo and its accessories (the *protoplasm*).

Deutoxide, Deutoxyde (dū-toks'īd), *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and E. *oxide.*] In *chem.* a term formerly employed to denote a compound containing two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal; as, the *deutoxide* of copper; the *deutoxide* of mercury, &c.

Devall (de-väl'), *v.i.* [Probably from O. Fr. *defallir*, Mod. Fr. *défaillir*, to fail.] To intermit; to cease. [Scotch.]

Devall (de-väl'), *n.* Stop; cessation; intermission; as, it rained ten days without *devall.* [Scotch.]

Devaporation (dē-va'pėr-ā''shon), *n.* [*De*, and L. *vaporatio*.] The change of vapour into water, as in the formation of rain.

Devast† (dē-vast'), *v.t.* [L. *devasto*. See DEVASTATE.] To lay waste; to devastate. 'The thirty years' war that *devasted* Germany.' *Bolingbroke.*

Devastate (de'vas-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devastated;* ppr. *devastating*. [L. *devasto*, *devastatum*, to lay waste—*de*, intens., and *vasto*, to waste; Fr. *dévaster*. See WASTE.] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate.—SYN. To waste, ravage, desolate, harry, pillage, plunder.

Devastation (de-vas-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *devastatio*, from *devasto*, *devastatum*. See DEVASTATE.] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc; desolation.

Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done.
Goldsmith.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator.—

SYN. Desolation, ravage, waste, havoc, destruction, ruin, overthrow.

Devastavit (de-vas-tā'vit), *n.* [L., he has wasted.] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assests of a deceased person committed by an executor.

Deve,† *a.* Deaf. *Chaucer.*

Devel, Devle (dev'el, dev'l), *n.* A very hard blow. [Scotch.]

Death's gien the lodge an unco *devel*,
Tam Samson's dead. *Burns.*

Develin (de've-lin), *n.* The swift (*Cypselus Apus*). See DEVILING. [Prov. English.]

Develop (dē-vel'up), *v.t.* [Fr. *développer*, O. Fr. *desveloper, desvoleper*, from prefix *des*, L. *dis*, apart, and, according to Skeat, a Teut. verb = O.E. *wlappe*, E. *wrap*; similarly *envelop*.] 1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice; to unravel; as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot.

These serve to *develop* its tenets. *Milner.*

2. In *photog.* to cause to become visible; to make use of some of the various processes employed to bring out the previously invisible or dimly visible image on the plate. See DEVELOPMENT.—3. In *biol.* to impart the impulse or power to organized matter, which enables it to go through the process of natural evolution from an embryo state or previous stage to that, or towards that, in which the original idea is fully exhibited.—4. In *math.* to change the form of, as of an algebraic expression, by performing certain operations on it, but without altering its value.—SYN. To uncover, unfold, disclose, exhibit, unravel, disentangle.

Develop (dē-vel'up), *v.i.* 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; as, the mind *develops* from year to year; specifically, in *biol.* to go through a process of gradual evolution, passing from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity towards the perfect or finished state; as, the fœtus *develops* in the womb; the seed *develops* into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within. *E. B. Browning.*

2. To be formed by natural growth; to be evolved; to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source; as, the flower *develops* from the bud.—3. To become visible; to show itself; as, his schemes *developed* at length; specifically, *in photog.* to become visible, as a picture does when undergoing the process of development. See DEVELOPMENT.

Developable (dē-vel'up-a-bl) *a.* That may develop or be developed.

Developed (dē-vel'upt), *pp.* 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In *her.* unfurled, as colours flying.

Developer (dē-vel'up-ėr), *n.* One who develops or unfolds.

Development (dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* 1. An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition; the unravelling of a plot.—2. In *math.* a term in frequent use to denote the transformation of any function into the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form.—3. The exhibition of new features; gradual growth or advancement through progressive changes. 'A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry.' *Channing.*

Can we conceive of a period of human *development* at which religion is the worship of the beautiful? *Dr. Caird.*

4. Specifically, the term used to express the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryo state until they arrive at maturity.—5. In *photog.* the process following exposure, by which the image on the plate is rendered visible by the precipitation of new material on that portion of the sensitive surface which has been acted on by light. The material deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in the negative processes with the salts of silver, it is silver combined with organic matter; while in the chrysotype process it is gold.—*Development theory*, (*a*) in *theol.* the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. The supporters of this theory are divided into two chief sections, one holding that these relations are completely embodied in the Holy Scriptures, but that our appreciation of scriptural truth varies in every age, advancing or retrograding in accordance with the advance or retrogression of the general intelligence, while it may be increased by appropriation from the contributions to scriptural elucidation made at various times. The other section maintains that Scripture is merely the expression of the highest convictions of man's relations to the infinite and his consequent duties, attained at the date of its enunciation, and consequently that neither Scripture nor any other embodiment of religious belief can adequately express the conceptions of succeeding ages. (*b*) In *biol.* the theory that plants and animals are capable of advancing, in successive generations, and through an infinite variety of stages, from a lower to a higher state of existence, and that the more highly organized forms at present existing are not the result of special creations, but are the descendants of lower forms. See EVOLUTION.—SYN. Unfolding, unravelling, disentanglement, growth, increase, evolution, progress.

Developmental (dē-vel'up-ment-al), *a.* Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development; as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

Devenustate† (dē-vē-nus'tāt), *v.t.* [L. *de*, and *venustas*, beauty.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Devergence, Devergency (dē-vėrj'ens, dē-vėrj'en-si), *n.* Same as *Divergence.*

Devest (dē-vest'), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *devestir—de*, and *vestir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*, from *vestis*, a vest, a garment.] 1. To divest (which see). 2. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right. [Almost invariably written *Divest*, except in the legal sense.]

Devest (dē-vest'), *v.i.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

Devex† (dē'veks), *a.* [L. *devexus*, sloping, from *deveho, devexum*, to carry down—*de*, down, and *veho*, to carry.] Bending down. *Bailey.*

Devex,† **Devexity**† (dē-veks', dē-veks'i-ti), *n.* A bending or sloping down; incurvation downwards. 'The world's *devex.*' *May.* 'The Heaven's *devexity.*' *Sir J. Davies.*

Devexa (dē-veks'a), *n. pl.* A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative.

Devi (de'vi), *n.* See DURGA.

Deviant,† *a.* Deviating. *Chaucer.*

Deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deviated;* ppr. *deviating.* [L. *devio, deviatum*, to turn from the straight road, from *devius*, out of the way—*de*, from, and *via*, way.] 1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course, or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; to err; to swerve; as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course. 'To *deviate* from the truth.' *Worcester.*

There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*

SYN. To swerve, stray, wander, digress, depart, diverge, differ, vary, err.

Deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.t.* To cause to deviate. 'To *deviate* a needle.' *J. D. Forbes.*

Deviation (dē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* 1. A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line.—2. Variation *from* a common or established rule, from a certain standard, or from analogy.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it. *Holder.*

3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Richardson.*

4. In *com.* the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.—*Deviation of a falling body*, that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which falling bodies experience in their descent, in consequence of the rotation of the earth on its axis.—*Deviation of the compass*, the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the near presence of iron. In iron ships the amount of deviation depends upon the direction, with regard to the magnetic meridian, in which the ship lay when being built. It is least when the ship has been built with her head south. Armour-plated ships should be plated with their head in a different direction from that in which they lay when built. The mode now generally employed to correct deviation is by introducing on board ship masses of iron and magnets to exactly neutralize the action of the ship's magnetism. Compasses are sometimes carried on masts in iron vessels as a means of removing them from the disturbing influence of the iron of the hull. In this position they serve as standards of comparison for the binnacle compass. Wooden ships are also affected, though in a far less degree, by the direction in which they lie when building.

Device (dē-vīs'), *n.* [Fr. *deviser*, It. *divisare*, to think, imagine, devise; lit. to arrange one's thoughts by separating or distinguishing between them, from L. *divido, divisum*, to divide—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *video, visum*, to see.] 1. That which is formed by design or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project: sometimes in a good sense, more generally in a bad sense, as artifices are usually employed for bad purposes.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. li. 11.
He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. Job v. 12.
They imagined a mischievous *device*. Ps. xxi. 11.

2. Invention; genius; faculty of devising. 'Full of noble *device*.' *Shak.*—3. Anything fancifully conceived, as a picture, pattern, piece of embroidery, cut or ornament of a garment, and the like.

This *device* was sent me by a nun. *Shak.*

4. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto: used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry. It generally consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plough representing agriculture. Hence—5. The motto attached to, or suited for, such an emblem.

1, Device of Henry VII. (Westminster Abbey). 2, Device of Anne Boleyn.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior! *Longfellow.*

6.† A spectacle; a show. 'Masques and *devices* welcome.' *Beau. & Fl.*—SYN. Contrivance, invention, design, scheme, project, stratagem, emblem, motto.

Deviceful (dē-vīs'fụl), *a.* Full of, or pertaining to, devices. '*Deviceful* art.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]

To tell the glory of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *deviceful* sights,
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array.
Spenser.

Devicefully (dē-vīs'fụl-li), *adv.* In a manner curiously contrived. [Rare.]

Devil (de'vil), *n.* [A. Sax. *deófol*, from L. *diabolus*, Gr. *diabolos*, the accuser, from *diaballō*, to accuse.] 1. In *theol.* an evil spirit or being; specifically, the evil one, represented in Scripture as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c., and referred to under the names Satan, Lucifer, Belial, Apollyon, Abaddon, the Man of Sin, the Adversary, &c. 'Vexed with a *devil*.' Mat. xxv. 22.

Ye are of your father the *devil*. Jn. viii. 44.

2. A very wicked person; a traitor.

Have I not chosen you twelve? and one of you is a *devil*? Jn. vi. 10.

3. Any great evil.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*.
Granville.

4. An expletive expressing wonder, vexation, &c.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there. *Pope.*

5. An idol or false god, Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chr. xi. 15.—6. The name popularly given in Tasmania to a marsupial animal (*Dasyurus ursinus*) of great ferocity. See DASYURUS.—7. A printer's errand-boy. Formerly, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press.

They do commonly so black and bedaub themselves that the workmen do jocosely call them *devils*. *Moxon.*

8. The machine through which cotton or wool is first passed to prepare it for the carding machines; a teazing machine; a machine for cutting up rags and old cloth into flock and for other purposes.—9. In *cookery*, a dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled with Cayenne pepper.—*To play the devil with*, to ruin; to destroy; to molest or hurt extremely. *Shak.*—*To give the devil his due*, to do justice to the devil or a bad man; to call a man, especially a man of bad character, no worse than he is; to give him credit for any good there is in him. '*To give the devil his due*, John Calvin was a great man.' *Bp. Berkeley.*—*To go to the devil*, to go to ruin: as, he is *going to the devil*; his affairs are *going to the devil.*—*Go to the devil!* Go about your business, which, for all I care, may be to the evil one!—*The devil to pay.* This phrase has its origin in a nautical phrase, '*the devil to pay*, and no pitch hot,' the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness to caulk.

Devil (de'vil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devilled;* ppr. *devilling.* 1. To make devilish, or like a devil; 2. To pepper or season excessively and broil: a term used in cookery. 'A *devilled* leg of turkey.' *W. Irving.*—3. To cut up, cloth or rags, by an instrument called a devil.

Devil-bird (de'vil-bėrd), *n.* The name sometimes applied to the members of the genus Dicrurus, natives of India.

Devilet (de'vil-et), *n.* A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

Devil-fish (de'vil-fish), *n.* The popular name of a large species of ray, the *Lophius piscatorius*, otherwise called the American angler, fishing-frog, sea-devil, toad-fish, &c. See ANGLER.

Deviling (de'vil-ing), *n.* 1.† A young or little devil. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. The swift (a bird).

Devilish (de'vil-ish), *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; pertaining to the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; as, a *devilish* scheme. '*Devilish* wickedness.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. Excessive; enormous; also extremely, very: a vulgar intensive. 'A *devilish* cheat.' *Addison.*—SYN. Diabolical, infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious.

Devilishly (de'vil-ish-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly.—2. Greatly; excessively: in a vulgar sense.

Devilishness (de'vil-ish-nes), *n.* The qualities of the devil. 'The *devilishness* of their temper.' *Edwards.*

Devilism† (de'vil-izm), *n.* The state of devils; diabolical wickedness. 'Not heresy, but *devilism.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Devilize† (de'vil-iz), *v.t.* To place among devils.

He that would deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that would *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall.*

Devilkin (de'vil-kin), *n.* A little devil.

Devilled (de'vild), *p.* and *a.* Peppered excessively; as, *devilled* chicken; *devilled* kidneys.

Devil-may-care (de'vil-mā-kār), *a.* Rollicking; reckless. [Slang.]

He was a mighty free-and-easy, roving, *devil-may-care* sort of person, was my uncle, gentlemen. *Dickens.*

Devilment (de'vil-ment), *n.* Trickery; roguishness; devilry; prank; sport: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice; as, he did it out of mere *devilment.*

This is our ward, our pretty Rose—brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things. *Morton.*

Devilry (de'vil-ri), *n.* Devilment; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief. 'Stark *devilry.*' *Moore.*

But better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe. *Hazlitt.*

Devil's Advocate (de'vilz ad'vō-kāt), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a person appointed to raise doubts against the claims of a candidate for canonization. See ADVOCATUS DIABOLI.

Devil's-bit (de'vilz-bit), *n.* The common name of a species of scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), nat. order Dipsaceæ. It has heads of blue flowers nearly globular, and a fleshy root, which is as it were cut or bitten off abruptly. It flowers from June to October, and is common in meadows and pastures. The devil is said to have bit its root out of envy because it possessed so many virtues and was so beneficial to mankind—whence the name. It is said to yield a green dye, and to be sufficiently astringent for tanning.

Devil's Coach-horse (de'vilz kōch'hors), *n.* The popular name of a large species of beetle (*Ocypus olens*), belonging to the tribe Brachelytra, of pentamerous Coleoptera, common in this country. It has the habit of turning up the end of its body when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws and elevated tail, it presents a most diabolical appearance, whence the popular name.

Devil's Darning-needle (de'vilz därn'ing-nēd'l), *n.* The popular name in the United States of various species of the dragon-fly, so called from their long cylindrical bodies resembling needles.

Devil's-dung (de'vilz-dung), *n.* The old pharmaceutical name of asafetida.

Devil's-dust (de'vilz-dust), *n.* The name given to flock made by the machine called the *devil* out of old woollen materials; shoddy.

Devil's-guts (de'vilz-guts), *n.* The lesser dodder, or *Cuscuta Epithymum*, nat. order Convolvulaceæ, a plant which is parasitic on furze, heath, thyme, and other plants.

Devilship (de'vil-ship), *n.* The person or character of a devil: a ludicrous title of address, on type of *lordship*, to the devil. *Cowley.*

Devil's Own (de'vilz ōn), *n.* 1. A name given by General Picton to the 88th Regiment from their bravery in the field and disorder in the camp.—2. The title humorously or sarcastically applied to the volunteer corps of the Inns of Court from the members being lawyers.

Deviltry (de'vil-tri), *n.* Diabolical act; mischief; devilry. [Low.]

Devil-worship (de'vil-wėr-ship), *n.* The worship paid to the devil, an evil spirit, a malignant deity, or the personified evil principle in nature, by many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the good deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and have in consequence to be bribed and reconciled.

Devil-worshipper (de'vil-wur'ship-pėr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or evil spirit.

Devining,† *n.* Divination. *Chaucer.*

Devious (dē'vi-us), *a.* [L. *devius—de*, and *via*, way.] 1. Out of the common way or track; as, a *devious* course. 'The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads.' *Rowe.*—2. Following circuitous or winding paths; rambling.

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit. *Longfellow.*

SYN. Circuitous, roundabout, erratic, roving, rambling, erring, straying.

Deviously (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a devious manner.

Deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering.

Devirginate (dē-vėr'jin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devirginated;* ppr. *devirginating.* [L.L. *devirgino, devirginatum*, to deflower.] To deprive of virginity; to deflour. *Sandys.*

Devirginate† (dē-vėr'jin-āt), *p.* and *a.* Deprived of virginity. 'Fair Hero, left *devirginate.*' *Chapman & Marlowe.*

Devirgination (dē-vėr'jin-ā''shon), *n.* Deprivation of virginity. *Feltham.*

Devisable (dē-viz'a-bl), *a.* [See the verb.] 1. That may be bequeathed or given by will.—2. That can be invented or contrived.

Devise (dē-vīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devised;* ppr. *devising.* [Fr. *deviser*, to talk or interchange thoughts; It. *divisare*, to think, divide, or share, from L. *divisus, divido.* See DEVICE.] 1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; to excogitate; to compose; as, to *devise* an engine or machine; to *devise* a new mode of writing; to *devise* a plan of defence; to *devise* arguments. '*Devising* their own daughter's death.' *Tennyson.*

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold and silver. Ex. xxxv. 32.

For thirty pence he (Judas) did my death *devise*,
Who at three hundred did the ointment prize. *G. Herbert.*

2. In *law*, to give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands? *Hallam.*

3.† To think of; to guess at. *Spenser.*—4.† To plan or scheme for; to purpose to obtain.

Fools they therefore are,
Which fortunes do by vows *devise*. *Spenser.*

5.† To direct; to order. *Chaucer.*—SYN. To invent, contrive, excogitate, plan, scheme, concoct, mature, bequeath.

Devise (dē-vīz'), *v.i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme; to excogitate.

Devise how you will use him when he comes. *Shak.*

Formerly followed by *of*. 'Let us *devise of* ease.' *Spenser.*

Devise (dē-vīz'), *n.* [See DEVISE, *v.t.*] 1. Primarily, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator.—2. A will or testament.—3. A share of estate bequeathed.—4.† Contrivance; scheme invented; device; hence, direction, in accordance with plan devised. 'We wol ben reuled at his *devise*.' *Chaucer.*

Devisee (de-vi-zē'), *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

Deviser (de-vīz'ėr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Devisor (de-viz'ėr), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.

Devitable† (de'vit-a-bl), *a.* [L. *devito, devitatum*, to avoid—*de*, and *vito*, to shun, avoid.] Avoidable. *Bailey.*

Devitalize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v.t.* To deprive of vitality; to take away life from. See extract under DEVIVE.

Devitation† (de-vit-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *devitatio.* See DEVITABLE.] An escaping. *Bailey.*

Devitrification (dē-vi'tri-fi-kā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *vitrification.*] The act of depriving glass of its transparency and converting it into a gray opaque substance.

Devitrify (dē-vi'tri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devitrified;* ppr. *devitrifying.* To deprive of lustre and transparency; to deprive of the character or appearance of glass.

Devive (dē-vīv'), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *vivus*, living.] To deprive of life; to render inert or unconscious.

Prof. Owen has remarked that 'there are organisms which we can *devitalize* and revitalize, *devive* and revive many times.' *Beale.*

Devocation† (de-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *devocatio*, from *devoco, devocatum*, to call down, off, or away—*de*, down, and *voco*, to call.] A calling away; seduction. 'Flattering *devocations.*' *Hallywell.*

Devoid (dē-void'), *a.* [*De* and *void.* See VOID.] 1.† Void; empty; vacant: applied to place.

I awoke, and found her place *devoid*. *Spenser.*

2. Destitute; not possessing; as, *devoid* of understanding.

Her life was beast-like and *devoid* of pity. *Shak.*

Devoir (de-vwąr'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *debeo, debere*, to owe.] Service or duty; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our *devoirs* to the queen, or to the ladies.

Madam, if any service or *devoir*
Of a poor errant knight may right your wrongs,
Command it. *Beau. & Fl.*

Devolute† (de-vō-lūt'), *v.t.* To devolve.

Government was *devoluted* and brought into the priests' hands. *Foxe.*

Devolution (de-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [L.L. *devolutio*, from L. *devolvo, devolutum*, to roll down. See DEVOLVE.] 1. The act of rolling down. 'The *devolution* of earth upon the valleys.' *Woodward.*—2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

There never was any *devolution* to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. *Brougham.*

3. In *Scots law*, a term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference; also, the falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.

Devolve (dē-volv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devolved;* ppr. *devolving.* [L. *devolvo—de*, and *volvo*, to roll.] 1. To roll down.

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main. *Akenside.*

2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from, one possessor to a successor.

Upon the Duke of Ormond the king had wholly

devolved the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. *Sir W. Temple.*

Devolve (dē-volv'), *v.i.* To roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. 'Streams that had *devolved* into the rivers below.' *Lord.*

Upon ministers, therefore, *devolved* the entire burden of public affairs. *Sir Erskine May.*

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scotland. *Johnson.*

Devolvement (dē-volv'ment), *n.* The act of devolving.

Devonian (de-vō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England; specifically, in *geol.* a term applied by Murchison to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with 'old red sandstone,' for which term he substituted it, 'because the strata of that age in Devonshire—lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties—contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and carboniferous rocks.' Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonport (de'von-pōrt), *n.* A sort of small, generally ornamental, writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.

Devonshire Colic (de'von-shir kol'ik), *n.* A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead mines of Devonshire. It is also called *Painter's Colic.*

Devoration (de-vō-rā'shon), *n.* [See DEVOUR.] The act of devouring. *Holinshed.* [Rare.]

Devotary† (dē-vōt'a-ri), *n.* A votary. 'A more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries.*' *Gregory.*

Devote (dē-vōt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *devoted;* ppr. *devoting.* [L. *devoveo, devotum,* to vow anything to a deity, to devote—*de,* intens., and *voveo,* to vow; Fr. *dévouer.* See VOW.] 1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* to the Lord, shall be sold or redeemed. Every *devoted* thing is most holy to the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

2. To give up wholly; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; as, to *devote* one's self to science; to *devote* ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure.

They *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*

3. To give up; to resign; as, the city was *devoted* to the flames.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight. *Dr. H. More.*

4. To doom; to consign over; as, to *devote* one to destruction.—5.† To execrate; to doom to evil.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. *Rowe.*

SYN. To addict, apply, dedicate, consecrate, resign, destine, doom, consign.

Devote (dē-vōt'), *a.* Devoted; devout. [Rare.]

Know, then, O child! *devote* to fates severe,
The good shall hate thy name, the wise shall fear. *Crabbe.*

Devote (dē-vōt'), *n.* A devotee. *Sandys.*

Devoted (dē-vōt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.—2. Ardent; zealous; strongly attached. 'The most *devoted* champion.' *Macaulay.*

Devotedness (dē-vōt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as, *devotedness* to religion. 'A *devotedness* unto God.' *Grew.*

Devotee (de-vō-tē'), *n.* [Fr. *dévot.* See DEVOTE, *v.t.*] One who is wholly devoted or occupied; a votary; particularly, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Spectator.*

Devotement (dē-vōt'ment), *n.* The act of devoting or appropriating by a vow; the state of being devoted.

Her (Iphigenia's) *devotement* was the demand of Apollo. *Bp. Hurd.*

Devoter (dē-vōt'ėr), *n.* One that devotes; also, a worshipper.

Devotion (dē-vō'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose.—2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness.

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of *devotion,* in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin.*

3. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions.* Acts xvii. 23.

Churches and altars, priests and all *devotions,*
Tumbled together into one rude chaos. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. Prayer to the Supreme Being; performance of religious duties: now generally used in the plural; as, a Christian will be regular in his *devotions.*

An aged, holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion.* *Spenser.*

5. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?
Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shak.*

6. Ardent love or affection; manifestation of such love; attachment manifested by constant attention; as, the duke was distinguished by his *devotion* to the king, and to the interest of the nation.

She . . . would often, when they met,
Sigh fully, or all silent gaze upon him
With such a fixt *devotion,* that the old man,
Tho' doubtful, felt the flattery. *Tennyson.*

7. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*

8.† An act manifesting devotedness or affection; a gift.

You ask *devotion* like a bashful beggar. *Massinger.*

9.† Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion.* *Clarendon.*

—*Religion, Devotion, Piety, Sanctity.* See RELIGION.—SYN. Consecration, devoutness, religiousness, piety, attachment, affection, devotedness, ardour, eagerness, earnestness.

Devotional (dē-vō'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion; as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

Devotionalist, Devotionist (dē-vō'shon-al-ist, dē-vō'shon-ist), *n.* A person given to devotion; or one superstitiously or formally devout.

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist.* *Coventry.*

There are certain zealous *devotionists,* which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. *Bp. Hall.*

Devotionally (dē-vō'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a devotional manner; towards devotion; as, *devotionally* inclined.

Devotiousness† (dē-vō'shus-nes), *n.* Devoutness; piety. *Hammond.*

Devoto† (dē-vō'tō), *n.* [It.] A devotee. *J. Spencer.*

Devotor† (dē-vō'tėr), *n.* One who reverences or worships. *Beau. & Fl.*

Devour (dē-vour'), *v.t.* [L. *devoro*—*de,* intens., and *voro,* to eat greedily.] 1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey or as a hungry man.

We will say, some evil beast hath *devoured* him. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence; to annihilate; to waste.

As soon as this thy son had come, which hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

3. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

Devour (dē-vour'), *v.i.* To act as a devourer; to consume. [Rare.]

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Joel ii. 3.

Devourable (dē-vour'a-bl), *a.* Capable of or fit for being devoured.

Devourer (dē-vour'ėr), *n.* One who devours; he who or that which eats, consumes, or destroys; he that preys on.

Devouring (dē-vour'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.—2. In *her.* same as *Vorant* (which see).

Devouringly (dē-vour'ing-li), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

Devout (dē-vout'), *a.* [Fr. *dévot,* devout, and *devoué,* devoted; L. *devotus.* See DEVOTE, *v.t.*] 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; pious; devoted to religion; religious.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of God. *Rogers.*

The same man was just and *devout.* Luke ii. 25.

Devout men carried Stephen to his burial. Acts viii. 2.

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout,*
Grateful to heaven. *Milton.*

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest; as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.—SYN. Holy, pure, religious, prayerful, earnest, pious, godly, saintly.

Devout† (dē-vout'), *n.* A devotee. *Sheldon.*

Devoutful (dē-vout'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.—2. Sacred.

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights. *Marston.*

Devoutless (dē-vout'les), *a.* Destitute of devotion.

Devoutlessness (dē-vout'les-nes), *n.* Want of devotion. *Bp. of Chichester.*

Devoutly (dē-vout'li), *adv.* 1. With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion.

Cast her fair eyes to heaven and prayed *devoutly.* *Shak.*

2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly. 'A consummation *devoutly* to be wished.' *Shak.*

Devoutness (dē-vout'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

Devove† (dē-vōv'), *v.t.* [L. *devoveo.* See DEVOTE.] To vow to; to dedicate or destine; to devote; to doom to destruction; to destine for a sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved,
His own victorious son whom he *devoved.* *Cowley.*

Devow† (dē-vou'), *v.t.* To give up; to devote.

To the inquiry
And search of which, your mathematical head
Hath so *devowed* itself. *B. Jonson.*

Devow† (dē-vou'), *v.t.* To disavow; to disclaim.

There too the armies angelic *devow'd*
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd. *G. Fletcher.*

Devoyre†(de-voir'), *n.* Devoir; duty. *Spenser.*

Dew (dū), *n.* [A. Sax. *deáw.* Cog. D. *dauw,* Dan. *dug,* G. *thau*—dew.] 1. The aqueous vapour or moisture which is deposited by condensation, especially during the night, from the atmosphere, in the form of minute globules, on the surfaces of bodies when they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere. Dew appears chiefly on calm and clear nights. It is never seen on nights both cloudy and windy. It is much more copiously deposited on horizontal than on inclined surfaces. In winter dew becomes hoar-frost.

The *dews* of the evening most carefully shun,
Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun. *Chesterfield*

I thought for thee, I thought for all
My gamesome imps that round me grew,
The *dews* of blessing heaviest fall
Where care falls too. *Jean Ingelow.*

2. Anything which falls lightly, or so as to refresh. 'The golden *dew* of sleep.' *Shak.*

That churchman bears a bounteous mind indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dews* fall everywhere. *Shak.*

3. Used as an emblem of freshness, because it is visible only in the early morning, when all is suggestive of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion,
Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof. *Longfellow.*

Dew (dū), *v.t.* To wet with dew; to moisten; to bedew. '*Dewed* with showery drops.' *Tennyson.*

Dew† (dū), *a.* Due. 'With reverence *dew.*' *Spenser.*

Dew† (dū), *n.* Duty. *Spenser.*

Dewan (dū-an'), *n.* In the East Indies, the head officer of finance and revenue.

Dewanny (dū-an'ni), *n.* [Hind.] An Indian court for trying revenue and other civil causes.

Dewberry (dū'bė-ri), *n.* The popular name of the *Rubus cæsius,* a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields. The fruit is black, with a bluish bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste, and bears the same name.

Dew-claw (dū'kla), *n.* One of the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot; the uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground. 'Some cut off the *dew-claws.*' *Stonehenge.*

Dewdrop (dū'drop), *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.

Eyes
Of microscopic powers that could discern
The population of a *dewdrop*. *Montgomery.*

Dewfall (dū'fal), *n.* The falling of dew, or the time when dew begins to fall.

Dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* State of being dewy.

Dewitt (de-wit'), *v.t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of the Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by the mob, without subsequent inquiry.] To murder; to assassinate. [Rare.]

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *Dewitted* the nonjuring prelates. *Macaulay.*

Dewlap (dū'lap), *n.* [*Dew*, and *lap*, to lick.] 1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.—2. The flesh on the throat become flaccid with age.

And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the withered *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shak.*

Dewlapt (dū'lapt), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or similar appendage.

Mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh. *Shak.*

Dew-point (dū'point), *n.* The degree indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited. It varies with the degree of the humidity of the atmosphere. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and *vice versa*. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface.

Dew-retting (dū'ret-ing), *n.* In *agri.* the spreading of hemp or flax on grass to expose it to the action of dew, which expedites the separation of the fibre from the feculent matter.

Dew-stone (dū'stōn), *n.* A species of limestone in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

Dew-worm (dū'wėrm), *n.* The common earth-worm (*Lumbricus terrestris*).

Dewy (dū'i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to dew.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And a *dewy* splendour falls
On the little flower. *Tennyson.*

2. Partaking of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew; as, *dewy* tears.

A *dewy* mist
Went up and watered all the ground. *Milton.*

3. Moist with, or as with, dew; as, *dewy* fields.

His *dewy* locks distilled
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

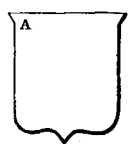
4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew. '*Dewy* eve.' *Milton.*—5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew. '*Dewy* sleep ambrosial.' *Cowper.*—6. In *bot.* appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexiariæ (deks-i-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* A family of dipterous insects (flies) of inoffensive habits, and usually seen on flowers.

Dexter (deks'tėr), *a.* [L. *dexter*, akin to Gr. *dexios*, Skr. *daksha*, on the right hand.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right as opposed to left; as, the *dexter* side of a shield.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

The *dexter* side of the escutcheon is opposite to the left hand . . . of the person who looks thereon. *Encyc. Brit.*



A, Dexter chief point.

—*Dexter chief point*, in *her.* a point in the right hand upper corner of the shield, being in the dexter extremity of the chief, as A in the cut.

Dexterity (deks-te'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, right, fit, prompt.] 1. Ability to use the right hand more readily than the left; right-handedness.

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. *Lancet.*

2. Suppleness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion; as, a man handles an instrument or eludes a thrust with *dexterity*.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience. *A. Smith.*

3. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations; as, the negotiation was conducted with *dexterity*.

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South.*

SYN. Adroitness, activity, expertness, art, skill, ability, address, tact, cleverness, facility, aptness, aptitude.

Dexterous, Dextrous (deks'tėr-us, deks'trus), *a.* 1. Able or disposed to use the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed. 2. Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit; active; ready; as, a *dexterous* hand; a *dexterous* workman.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield. *Pope.*

3. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as, a *dexterous* manager.

The *dexterous* Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. *Macaulay.*

4. Skilful; artful; done with dexterity; as, *dexterous* management. '*Dexterous* sleights of hand.' *Trench.*—SYN. Adroit, active, expert, skilful, clever, able, ready, apt.

Dexterously, Dextrously (deks'tėr-us-li, deks'trus-li), *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

Dexterousness, Dextrousness (deks'tėr-us-nes, deks'trus-nes), *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.

Dextrad (deks'trad), *adv.* In *med.* towards the dextral aspect, as of the body; towards the right of the mesial plane. *Barclay.* [Rare.]

Dextral (deks'tral), *a.* Right, as opposed to left. *Sir T. Browne.*—*Dextral shell*, in *conch.* a shell which has its convolutions from right to left when the mouth is turned downward: opposed to *sinistral shell*.

Dextrality (deks-tral'i-ti), *n.* The state of being on the right side.

Dextrine (deks'trin), *n.* [From L. *dexter*, right as opposed to left.] ($C_6H_{10}O_5$.) The soluble or gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is white, insipid, and without smell. It is a good substitute for gum-arabic in medicine.

Dextro-compound (deks'trō-kom-pound), *n.* In *chem.* a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextro-glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, cinchonine, are *dextro-compounds*.

Dextro-glucose (deks'trō-glū-kōs), *n.* In *chem.* ordinary glucose or granular sugar, called also grape, fruit, honey, starch, diabetic, urine, chestnut, and rag sugar, according to its origin. It has its name from its property of turning the plane of polarization to the right. It occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, honey, many animal tissues and liquids, as the liver, amniotic and allantoic liquors, the blood, the chyle, the yolk and white of hens' eggs, in urine, and in unnaturally large quantity in diabetic urine. It is said to occur in certain fern-impressions from the clay-slate of Petit Cœur of Savoy.

Dextro-gyrate (deks-trō-jīr'āt), *a.* [From *dexter*, and *gyrate* (which see).] Causing to turn towards the right hand; as, *dextro-gyrate* crystal, that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns rays of light to the right.

If the analyzer (a slice of quartz) has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextro-gyrate*. *Rodwell.*

Dextrorse, Dextrorsal (deks-trors', deks-trors'al), *a.* [Formed from L. adv. *dextrorsum*, towards the right side, contr. from *dextrovorsum*—*dexter*, right, and *vorsum*, for *versum*, *versus*, in the direction of, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, *helix*, or climbing-plant.

Dextrose (deks'trōs), *n.* ($C_{12}H_{12}O_6$.) A name for grape-sugar, so called from its solution rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right.

Dextrous, *a.* See DEXTEROUS.

Dey (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dāi*, a maternal uncle; hence, a title applied by the Janizaries to a person of mature or advanced age, and more specifically to their commander, who frequently came to the pashaship or regency of a province.] The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the protection of the Sultan of Turkey.

Dey,† **Deye†** (dā), *n.* [See DAIRY.] A female, sometimes a male, servant who had the charge of the dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general. *Chaucer.*

Deye,† *v.i.* To die. *Chaucer.*

Deyer,† *n.* A dyer. *Chaucer.*

D.F. Abbreviation for *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith.

D.G. Abbreviation for *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.

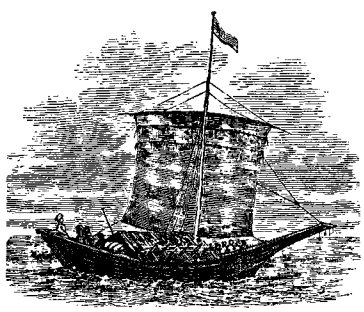
Dhole (dōl), *n.* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India (*Canis dukhunensis*), in size between a wolf and jackal, and of a rich bay colour. It hunts in packs, and runs down almost every animal except the elephant and rhinoceros.

Dholl (dōl), *n.* The Indian name for *Cytisus Cajan*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pea supplied, dried and split, in India to the navy.

Dhoney, Dhony (dō'ni), *n.* Same as *Doni*.

Dhotee, Dhoty (dō'tē, dō'ti), *n.* A long narrow strip of cotton or gauze sometimes ornamented with a silk border, worn by the male Hindus instead of pantaloons.

Dhow (dou), *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, from 150 to 250 tons burden, employed in mercantile trading, and also in


Slave Dhow, east coast of Africa.

carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Dhu, Dubh (dų). [Gael.] A common element in Celtic place and personal names, signifying black, as *Dublin* (*Dubh linn*), the black pool; *Dhu* Loch, the black loch; Roderick *Dhu*, the black Roderick.

Dhurra, Dourah (dų'ra), *n.* [Ar. *duraw.*] Indian millet, the seed of *Sorghum vulgare*, after wheat the chief cereal crop of the Mediterranean region, and largely used in those countries by the labouring classes for food. Varieties are grown in many parts of Africa. It is imported into this country from the Levant. In Nubia it is used for currency. See MILLET.

Di-. [Gr. *di*, *dis*, twice.] A common Greek prefix meaning twofold or double; as, *di*pterous, two-winged; *di*ptych, a tablet folded in two leaves; *di*archy, government by two. In chemical words, prefixed to a radicle occurring in any compound it denotes that the compound contains two atoms of the radicle; thus, *di*chloride of tin contains two atoms of chlorine and one of tin; *di*oxide of tin, two atoms of oxygen and two of tin.

Di-, Dia-. [Gr. *dia*, through.] A prefix in words derived from the Greek, which in some words signifies through, by, or throughout, in others division or diversity. Sometimes it appears to be merely intensive, increasing the positive meaning of the word.

Di-, Dis-, Dif-. [L. *dis*, asunder, apart.] A frequent prefix implying separation, distribution, and the like; as, *di*vide, *dis*rupt, *dif*fer.

Diabase (dī'a-bās), *n.* [Prefix *di*, two (in this word with an erroneous form), and *base*—rock with two bases.] Diorite; greenstone: a name given by Brongniart, but afterwards abandoned by him.

Diabaterial (dī'a-bā-tē''ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *diabatēria* (*hiera*), offerings before crossing the

borders, from *diabainō*. See DIABETES.] Passing beyond the borders of a place. *Mitford.*

Diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *diabētēs*, from *diabainō*, to pass through—*dia*, and *bainō*, to go or pass.] In *med.* a disease characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine. There are two varieties; the one is merely a superabundant discharge of ordinary urine, and is termed *diabetes insipidus;* in the other the urine has a sweet taste, and contains abundance of a peculiar saccharine matter (diabetic sugar); this variety is called *diabetes mellitus.* This disease usually attacks persons of a debilitated constitution towards the decline of life, and generally without any obvious cause. Thirst and a voracious appetite are its first symptoms; the urine gradually increases in quantity; and then there is a sense of weight and uneasiness in the loins, emaciation, œdematous legs, and hectic fever.

Diabetic, Diabetical (dī-a-bēt'ik, dī-a-bēt'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.—*Diabetic sugar* ($C_6H_{12}O_6 . H_2O$), the sweet principle of diabetic urine. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, &c., the name common to all of which is dextroglucose. See DEXTRO-GLUCOSE.

Diablerie, Diablery (di-ä'blē-ri), *n.* [Fr. *diablerie.*] 1. Mischief; wickedness; devilry. *Craig.*—2. Incantation; sorcery; witchcraft. *Clarke.*

Diabolic, Diabolical (dī-a-bol'ik, dī-a-bol'-ik-al), *a.* [L. *diabolus*, the devil. See DEVIL.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; as, a *diabolical* temper; a *diabolical* scheme or action.

Diabolically (dī-a-bol'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

Diabolicalness (dī-a-bol'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; outrageousness; atrocity. *Warton.*

Diabolify (dī-a-bol'i-fī), *v.t.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to. [Rare.]

The Lutheran (turns) against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him. *Farindon.*

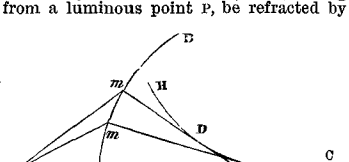
Diabolism (dī-ab'ol-izm), *n.* 1. The actions of the devil; conduct worthy of a devil. 'Guilty of *diabolism.*' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Possession by the devil. 'The farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms.' *Warburton.*

Diabolize (dī-ab'ol-īz), *v.t.* To render diabolical or devilish. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Diabrosis (dī-a-brō'sis), *n.* [Gr., corrosion—*dia*, intens., and *bibrōskō*, to eat.] In *surg.* the action of corrosive substances, which possess a property intermediate between caustics and escharotics.

Diacatholicon (dī'a-ka-thol''ik-on), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *katholikos*, universal.] A kind of purgative medicine: so called from its general usefulness.

Diacaustic (dī-a-kąs'tik), *a.* [Gr. prefix *dia*, through and E. *caustic* from Gr. *kaustikos*, from *kaiō* or *kaō*, to burn or inflame.] In *math.* belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays P*m*, issuing from a luminous point P, be refracted by



Diacaustic Curve.

the curve A *m* B, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction in a given ratio; the curve CDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic* curve or *caustic* by refraction. See CAUSTIC.

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic* curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. *Whewell.*

Diacaustic (dī-a-kąs'tik), *n.* 1. In *med.* that which is caustic, or burns by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a double convex lens, sometimes employed to cauterize an ulcer.—2. A diacaustic curve. See the adjective.

Diachylon, Diachylum (dī-a'ki-lon, dī-a'-ki-lum), *n.* [Gr. *diachylos*, very juicy—*dia*, through, and *chylos*, juice.] In *med.* an emollient plaster originally composed of the juices of herbs, but now made by boiling together olive-oil and finely pounded litharge. It is used for curing ulcers, and is the basis of most officinal plasters.

Diachyma (dī-a'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *chyma*, liquid.] In *bot.* the parenchyma, or green cellular matter of leaves.

Diaconal (dī-ak'on-al), *a.* [L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos*, a deacon.] Administering by assiduous offices; pertaining to a deacon.

Diaconate (dī-ak'on-āt), *n.* 1. The office or dignity of a deacon.—2. A body of deacons.

Diaconate (dī-ak'on-āt), *a.* Superintended or managed by deacons. 'One great *diaconate* church.' *Goodwin.*

Diacope (dī-a'ko-pē), *n.* [Gr. *diakopē*, a cutting in two, a notch, a cleft—*dia*, and *koptō*, to cut.] 1. In *gram.* tmesis; a cutting a word in two and inserting one or more words between them; as, 'of whom *be* thou *ware.*'—2. A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii and family Percidæ, distinguished from other genera of the family by a notch at the lower part of the preoperculum, to which a projecting tubercle is attached. Many large and beautiful species of this genus inhabit the Indian seas. Some of them are upwards of 3 feet long.

Diacoustic (dī-a-kous'tik), *a.* [Gr. *diakouō*, to hear—*dia*, and *akouō*, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

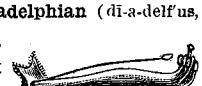
Diacoustics (dī-a-kous'tiks), *n.* [See adjective.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums. Called also *Diaphonics.*

Diacritical, Diacritic (dī-a-krit'ik-al, dī-a-krit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *diakritikos*, able to distinguish, from *diakrinō*, to separate—*dia*, and *krinō*, to separate.] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as, a *diacritical* point. —*Diacritical mark*, a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form. Thus, in the German running-hand the letter *u* is written thus, *ü*, to distinguish it from *n.*

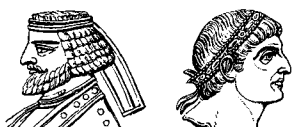
Diadelph (dī'a-delf), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.] In *bot.* a plant the stamens of which are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

Diadelphia (dī-a-del'fi-a), *n. pl.* The name given by Linnæus to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous genera.

Diadelphous, Diadelphian (dī-a-delf'us, dī-a-delf'i-an), *a.* In *bot.* having its stamens united in two bundles by their filaments, the bundles being equal or unequal; grouped together in two bundles; as, *diadelphous* stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united while one (the posterior one) is free.


Diadelphous Stamens of *Indigofera tinctoria.*

Diadem (dī'a-dem), *n.* [Gr. *diadēma*, from *diadeō*, to gird—*dia*, and *deō*, to bind.] 1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and tied round the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind and let fall on the neck. It was usually white and plain; sometimes


1 2
1, Parthian Diadem. 2, Jewelled Diadem of Constantine.—From ancient coins.

embroidered with gold or set with pearls and precious stones.—2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crown'd him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a *diadem* of snow. *Byron.*

3. Supreme power; sovereignty. *Dryden.*—4. In *her.* an arch rising from the rim of a crown, and sometimes of a coronet, and uniting with other arches to form a centre which serves, in the case of a crown, to support the globe and cross or fleur-de-lis as a crest.

Diadem (dī'a-dem), *v.t.* To adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. '*Diadem'd* with rays divine.' *Pope.* [Rare.]

Diadem-spider (dī'a-dem-spī-dėr), *n.* A name sometimes given to the common garden-spider, perhaps from the markings upon the dorsal surface of its abdomen. See GARDEN-SPIDER.

Diadexis (dī-a-deks'is), *n.* [Gr. *diadexis*, a taking from another, from *diadechomai*, to receive.] In *pathol.* a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.

Diadrom † (dī'a-drom), *n.* [Gr. *diadromos*, a running through—*dia*, through, and *dromos*, a running.] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot one third of a pendulum, whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

Diæresis, Dieresis (dī-ē're-sis or dī-e're-sis), *n.* [Gr. *diairesis*, from *diaireō*, to divide—*dia*, and *haireō*, to take, to seize.] Separation, particularly of one syllable into two; also the mark ¨: which signifies a division, as in naïf; dialysis.

Diaglyphic (dī-a-glif'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *glyphō*, to carve.] A term applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., in which the objects are sunk into the general surface.

Diagnose (dī-ag-nōs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diagnosed;* ppr. *diagnosing.* [See DIAGNOSIS.] In *pathol.* to distinguish; to discriminate; to ascertain from symptoms the true nature and seat of, as a disease.

Diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* pl. **Diagnoses** (dī-ag-nō'sēz). [Gr. *diagnōsis*, from *diagignōskō*, to distinguish—*dia*, and *gignōskō*, to know.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of plants; more specifically, in *med.* the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms; the examination of a person to discover what ailment affects him.

Diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *a.* [Gr. *diagnōstikos*, able to distinguish. See DIAGNOSIS.] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

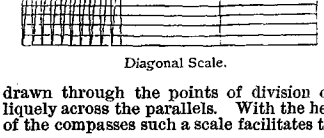
Diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *n.* 1. The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. Diagnostics are of two kinds—the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *special* or *pathognomonic*, which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others. 2. *pl.* The department of medicine consisting in the study of the symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from another; symptomatology.

But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics*, uttered the more alarming words—small-pox. *Macaulay.*

Diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos'tik-āt), *v.t.* To diagnose (which see).

Diagometer (dī-ag-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *diagō*, to conduct, and *metron*, a measure.] An electrical apparatus used by Rousseau for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration. It consists of a dry pile, by means of which a current is passed through the oil, and the strength of the current is determined by a magnetized needle. Want of conducting power diminishes the current, and therefore the deviation of the needle.

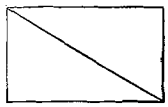
Diagonal (dī-ag'on-al), *a.* [Gr. *diagōnios*, from angle to angle—*dia*, and *gōnia*, an angle or corner.] 1. In *geom.* extending from one angle to the opposite of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts.—2. Being in an angular direction. — *Diagonal scale*, a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines drawn on a ruler, with lines crossing them at right angles and at equal distances. One of these equal divisions, namely, that at the extremity of the ruler, is subdivided into a number of equal parts, and lines are


Diagonal Scale.

drawn through the points of division obliquely across the parallels. With the help of the compasses such a scale facilitates the

laying down of lines of any required length to the 200th part of an inch.

Diagonal (dī-ag'on-al), *n.* In *geom.* a right line drawn between the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the *Diameter*, and sometimes the *Diametral*.



Diagonally (dī-ag'on-al-li), *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagonial † (dī-a-gō'ni-al), *a.* Diagonal; diametrical. '*Diagonial* contraries.' *Milton.*

Diagonous (dī-ag'on-us), *a.* In *bot.* having four corners.

Diagram (dī'a-gram), *n.* [Gr. *diagramma*, that which is marked out by lines—*dia*, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. In *geom.* a figure, drawing, or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. — 2. Any illustrative figure; especially, one wherein the outlines are exclusively or chiefly delineated; an illustrative table exhibiting the outlines of any subject. Such diagrams are now much used by public lecturers and in educational works.—3. In *ancient music*, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.

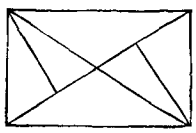


Diagram.

Diagrammatic (dī'a-gram-mat''ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain *diagrammatic* contrast of the figures. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Diagrammatically (dī'a-gram-mat''ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of a diagram.

For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority from Aristotle, are *diagrammatically* placed upon a level. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Diagraph (dī'a-graf), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *graphō*, to describe.] An instrument for reproducing, without its being necessary to know drawing or prospective, the figure of objects before the eyes.

Diagraphic, Diagraphical (dī-a-graf'ik, dī-a-graf'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *graphō*, to describe.] Descriptive.

Diagraphics (dī-a-graf'iks), *n.* The art of design or drawing.

Dial (dī'al), *n.* [L.L. *dialis*, daily, from L. *dies*, a day.] 1. An instrument for showing the hour of the day from the shadow thrown by a *stile* or *gnomon* upon a graduated surface. When the shadow is cast by the sun it is called a *sun-dial* (which see).—2. The face of a watch, clock, or other timekeeper, on which the time of the day is indicated.—3.† A clock; a watch.

He drew a *dial* from his poke;
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, 'It is ten o'clock;'
'Thus we may see,' quoth he, 'how the world wags.'
Shak.

4. A miner's compass. *Wright.*—5. Any plate or face on which a pointer or index revolves, moves backwards and forwards, or oscillates, marking revolutions, pressure, &c., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part; as, the *dial* of a steam-gauge, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument. —*Night* or *nocturnal dial*, an instrument for showing the hour by the shadow of the moon. Such instruments may be constructed relative to the motions of the moon; or the hour may be found by calculation from the moon's shadow on a sun-dial.

Dial (dī'al), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dialled*; ppr. *dialling*. 1. To measure with, or as with, a dial; to indicate upon, or as upon, a dial. 'Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.' *Talfourd.*—2. In *mining*, to survey by means of a dial.

Dialect (dī'a-lekt), *n.* [Gr. *dialektos*, conversation, speech, from *dialegō*, to converse—*dia*, and *legō*, to speak; Fr. *dialecte.*] 1. The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people, and consisting chiefly in differences of orthography or pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects—the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Eolic. A dialect is the branch of a parent language, with such local modifications as time, accident, and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family living in separate or remote situations. But in regard to a large portion of words many languages which are considered as distinct are really dialects of one common tongue. In many cases dialects exhibit more accurately the ancient form of this common tongue, and are less corrupted or modified than the literary language.—2. Language; speech or manner of speaking.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

SYN. Language, tongue, speech, idiom, phraseology.

Dialectal (dī-a-lek'tal), *a.* Same as *Dialectic.*

Dialectic, Dialectical (dī-a-lek'tik, dī-a-lek'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; not radical.—2. Logical; argumental. '*Dialectical* subtleties.' *Boyle.*

Dialectic, *n.* See DIALECTICS.

Dialectically (dī-a-lek'tik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a dialect.

Dialectician (dī'a-lek-ti''shan), *n.* One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

Dialectics, Dialectic (dī-a-lek'tiks, dī-a-lek'tik), *n.* [Gr. *dialektikē* (*technē*), the art of discussing, from *dialegō*. See DIALECT.]—1. (In the first form.) The name given to the art of reasoning or disputing, or that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinguishing truth from error; the method of investigating the truth by analysis; also, the science of ideas or of the nature and laws of being. Later it came to signify the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth; word-fence.—2. (Also in the first form.) The logic of probabilities, as opposed to the doctrine of demonstration and scientific deduction.—3. (In the second form.) In *Kant's philos.* the logic of appearance, as distinguished from universal logic, or that which teaches us to excite appearance or illusion. As logical or formal, it treats of the sources of error and illusion, and the mode of destroying them; as transcendental, it is the exposure of the natural and unavoidable illusion that arises from human reason itself, which is ever inclined to look upon phenomena as things in themselves, and cognitions *a priori* as properties adhering to these things, and in such way to form the super-sensible, according to this assumed cognition of things in themselves.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful.
Kant, translated by Meiklejohn.

4. (Also in the second form.) The method of dividing and subdividing, dissecting and analyzing a topic, so that we may be directed to the various lines of argument by which it may be approached, investigated, defended, or attacked: contrasted with *logic*, whose province it is to criticise these arguments, so as to reject the sophistical, and allow their exact weight to the solid. *Taylor.*

Art does not analyze, or abstract, or classify, or generalize; it does not lay bare the mechanism of thought, or evolve by the process of a rigid *dialectic* the secret order and system of nature and history.
Dr. Caird.

Dialectology (dī'a-lek-tol''o-ji), *n.* That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects. *Beck.* [Rare.]

Dialector (dī'a-lek-tėr), *n.* One skilled in dialectics.

Dialist (dī'al-ist), *n.* A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.

Diallage (dī'al-āj or dī-al'la-jē), *n.* [Gr. *diallagē*, an interchange, difference—*dia*, and *allassō*, to make other than it is, to change.] A silico-magnesian mineral of a lamellar or foliated structure. Its sub-species are green diallage, hyperstheme, and bronzite. The metalloidal sub-species is called schillerstein, or schiller spar. It forms diallage rock, and enters into serpentine.

Diallage (dī-al'la-jē), *n.* [See previous entry.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.

Diallel † (dī'al-lel), *a.* Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel. *Ash.*

Dialling (dī'al-ing), *n.* The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial.—*Dialling lines or scale*, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—*Dialling sphere*, an instrument made of brass, with several semi-circles sliding over each other upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

Dial-lock (dī'al-lok), *n.* A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

Diallogite (dī-al'lo-jīt), *n.* [See DIALLAGE.] A mineral of a rose-red colour, with a laminar structure and vitreous lustre. It is a carbonate of manganese, more or less mixed with the carbonate of lime.

Diallyl (dī-al'lil), *n.* See ALLYL.

Dialogical (dī-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue; dialogistic. *Burton.*

Dialogically (dī-a-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. *Goldsmith.*

Dialogism (dī-al'o-jizm), *n.* A feigned speech between two or more; a mode of writing dialogue in the third person; oblique or indirect narrative.

Dialogist (dī-al'o-jist), *n.* [See DIALOGUE.] 1. A speaker in a dialogue.—2. A writer of dialogues.

Dialogistic, Dialogistical (dī-al'o-jist''ik, dī-al'o-jist''ik-al), *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.

Dialogistically (dī-al'o-jist''ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of dialogue.

Dialogize (dī-al'o-jīz), *v.i.* [See DIALOGUE.] To discourse in dialogue.

Dialogue (dī'a-log), *n.* [Fr. *dialogue*, from Gr. *dialogos*, conversation, dialogue, from *dialegomai*, to dispute—*dia*, and *legō*, to speak.] 1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.—2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic; as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

Dialogue† (dī'a-log), *v.i.* To discourse together; to confer. 'Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?' *Shak.*

Dialogue † (dī'a-log), *v.t.* To express, as in dialogue; to put in the form of a dialogue. 'And *dialogued* for him what he would say.' *Shak.*

Dial-plate (dī'al-plāt), *n.* 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—3. Any kind of index-plate.

Dial-wheel (dī'al-whēl), *n.* One of those wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate of a watch.

Dial-work (dī'al-wėrk), *n.* That portion of the motion of a watch between the dial and movement-plate.

Dialycarpous (dī'a-li-kärp''us), *a.* [Gr. *dialyō*, to separate, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant whose fruit is composed of distinct separate carpels.

Dialypetalæ (dī'a-li-pet''a-lē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dialyō*, to separate, and *petalon*, a leaf. In *bot.* same as *Polypetalæ* (which see).

Dialypetalous (dī'a-li-pet''al-us), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Polypetalous* (which see).

Dialyphyllous (dī-al-if'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *dialyō*, to separate, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Same as *Dialysepalous.*

Dialysepalous (dī'a-li-sep''al-us), *a.* [Gr. *dialyō*, to separate, and L.L. *sepalum*, a leaf.] In *bot.* noting a flower with a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

Dialyse, Dialyze (dī'a-līz), *v.t.* In *chem.* to separate by a dialyser, as substances capable of being so disengaged from a mixture; to diffuse by, or as by, the process called dialysis. See DIALYSIS.

Dialyser, Dialyzer (dī'a-līz-ėr), *n.* The parchment paper, or septum, stretched over a wood or gutta-percha ring used in the operation of dialysis.

Dialysis (dī-a'li-sis), *n.* [Gr. *dialysis*, a loosing from anything, a separation; *dialyō*, to dissolve—*dia*, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] 1. A mark in writing or printing consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels,

to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation, as in aër: otherwise called *Diæresis*.—2. In *rhet.* asyndeton (which see).—3. In *med.* debility; also, a solution of continuity.—4. In *chem.* the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid. This is done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment paper stretched over a wood or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up, and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to float on a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the pure water beneath, whilst the colloid remains behind. Thus gruel or broth, containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it, gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, whilst scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the poisons in common use, as arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, acetate of lead, morphia, &c., are crystalloids, the toxologist is by this process furnished with a very easy mode for detecting their presence.

Dialytic (dī-a-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to dialysis; unloosing; unbracing, as the fibres; relaxing.

Diamagnetic (dī'a-mag-net''ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *magnēs*, a magnet.] Pertaining to or exhibiting the phenomena of diamagnetism; a term applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two great divisions, the *paramagnetic* and *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, platinum, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

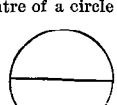
Diamagnetic (dī'a-mag-net''ik), *n.* A substance which, when magnetized and suspended freely, points east and west. See the adjective.

Diamagnetism (dī-a-mag'net-izm), *n.* 1. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.—2. The action or magnetic influence which causes a diamagnetic substance, when suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horse-shoe magnet, to assume an equatorial position, or to take a direction at right angles to the axial line.

Diamantine† (dī'a-man-tīn), *a.* Adamantine.

> In Destiny's hard *diamantine* rock.
> *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Diameter (dī-am'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *diametros*—*dia*, and *metron*, measure.] 1. A right line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts. Whenever any point of a figure is called a centre, any straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated by opposite boundaries, is called a *diameter*. And any point which bisects all lines drawn through it from opposite boundaries is called a *centre*. Thus, the circle, the conic sections, the parallelogram, the sphere, the cube, and the parallelopiped, all have centres, and by analogy diameters. Euclid uses the word *diameter* in the sense of *diagonal*.—2. In *arch.* the measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column, which, being divided into sixty parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of the order are measured. The sixtieth part of the diameter is called a minute, and thirty minutes make a module.—3. The length of a right line passing through the centre of any object from one side to the other; width; thickness; as, the *diameter* of a tree or of a stone or of the head.



Diametral (dī-a-met'ral), *a.* Diametrical (which see).

Diametral (dī-a-met'ral), *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.

Diametrally (dī-a-met'ral-li), *adv.* Diametrically.

Diametric, Diametrical (dī-a-met'rik, dī-a-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a diameter.—2. Directly opposed; as far removed as possible, as at the two extremities of a diameter.

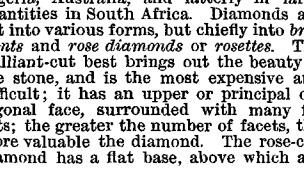
> At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical* opposition to the profession of his whole life. *Macaulay.*

Diametrically (dī-a-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; as, *diametrically* opposite. 'Whose principles were *diametrically* opposed to his.' *Macaulay.*

Diamond (dī'a-mond), *n.* [Fr. *diamant*, O.E. *diamonte*, *diamaunt*, corrupted from *adamant* (which see). Compare also It. and Sp. *diamante*, G. *diamant* or *demant*.] 1. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

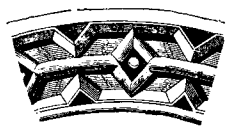
> Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. *Milton.*

2. A mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes coloured, the colours being white, yellow, blue, green, black, &c. In its rough state it is commonly in the form of a roundish pebble, or of octahedral crystals. It consists of pure carbon. When placed between the poles of a powerful battery it is completely burned to carbon dioxide. When pure and transparent, diamonds are said to be of the first water, and as their transparency decreases they are classed as of the second and third water. The weight, and consequently the value, of diamonds is estimated in carats, one of which is equal to 4 diamond grains or 3·174 grains troy, and the price of one diamond compared to that of another of equal colour, transparency, purity, form, &c., greatly increases with the weight. Thus, a diamond of 1 carat would bring about £21, while one of equal purity, form, &c., 2 carats in weight would bring about £80. Diamonds are valuable for many purposes. Their powder is the best for the lapidary and the gem engraver, and they are much used in the cutting of window and plate glass. They are also extensively used by copper-plate engravers as etching points, and by engineers for piercing rocks. (See DIAMOND-BORER.) The largest diamond known was found in S. Africa, weighing 871 carats, but with a large flaw in the centre. One of the most celebrated diamonds is the Koh-i-noor, now belonging to the crown of Great Britain; it originally weighed, it is said, about 800 carats, but by subsequent recutting it has been reduced to 103¾ carats. The Orlow diamond, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, weighs 195 carats; and the Pitt or Regent diamond, among the French crown jewels, 136¾. Diamonds are found in numerous localities in Hindustan, Malacca, Borneo, and other parts in the East. In America they occur in Brazil, North Carolina, and Georgia. They have also been found in Algeria, Australia, and latterly in large quantities in South Africa. Diamonds are cut into various forms, but chiefly into *brilliants* and *rose diamonds* or *rosettes*. The brilliant-cut best brings out the beauty of the stone, and is the most expensive and difficult; it has an upper or principal octagonal face, surrounded with many facets; the greater the number of facets, the more valuable the diamond. The rose-cut diamond has a flat base, above which are



Diamonds, rough and variously cut.

two rows of triangular facets, the six uppermost uniting in a point. Stones too thin to be cut as rose diamonds are cut as *table-diamonds*. Fig. 1 is the diamond in its rough state; fig. 2 is the vertical, and fig. 3 the lateral appearance of a brilliant; fig. 4, the vertical, and fig. 5 the lateral appearance of a rose-cut diamond; in fig. 6 the flat portion *a* in a cut stone is called the *table;* the part *a b b*, which projects from the setting, is the *front*, the part *b b c*, sunk in the setting, is the *back* or *culasse*, while the line *b b* is the *girdle*.—3. A very small printing type.—4. A geometrical figure, otherwise called a rhombus.—5 One of a set of playing cards marked with the figure or figures of a diamond.—6. A glazier's tool for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.—*Black diamond*, a term applied colloquially to coal.—*Diamond edition*, an edition of a work printed in diamond, or very small type.—*Diamond fret* in *arch.* a species of moulding consisting of fillets intersecting each other, so as to form diamonds or rhombuses.



Diamond Fret.

Diamond (dī'a-mond), *a.* Resembling a diamond; as, a *diamond* colour; consisting of diamonds; as, a *diamond* necklace; or set with a diamond or diamonds; as, a *diamond* ring.

Diamond-beetle (dī'a-mond-bēt-l), *n.* The *Entimus imperialis*, a splendid coleopterous insect, belonging to the family Curculionidæ. It is very abundant in some parts of South America.

Diamond-borer, Diamond-drill (dī'a-mond-bōr-ėr, dī'a-mond-dril), *n.* A metal bar or tube, armed at the boring extremity with one or more diamonds, by the abrasion caused by which, as it rapidly revolves, rocks, gems, &c., are speedily perforated. Large implements of this kind driven by steam-power are now used in mining, tunnelling, &c.

Diamonded (dī'a-mond-ed), *a.* Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhombus, or lozenge. '*Diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge.' *Fuller.*

Diamond-mine (dī'a-mond-mīn), *n.* A mine in which diamonds are found. See DIAMOND.

Diamond-shaped (dī'a-mond-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a diamond; specifically, in *bot.* applied to leaves when approaching to a lozenge-shape, having those sides that are opposite equal, and the angles generally two obtuse and two acute.

Diamond-spar (dī'a-mond-spär), *n.* Same as *Corundum*.

Diana (dī-ā'na or dī-an'a), *n.* In *myth.* the Latin name of the goddess known to the Greeks by the name of Artemis, the daughter of Zeus or Jupiter and Leto or Latona,

Diana.—Antique statue in the Louvre.

and sister of Apollo. She was the virgin goddess of the chase, and also presided over health.

Dianatic† (dī-a-nat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dianaō*, to flow through.] Reasoning logically and

progressively from one subject to another. *Scott.*

Diander (dī-an'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] In *bot.* a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (dī-an'dri-a), *n. pl.* The second class in the Linnæan system, comprehending all genera with flowers having only two stamens, provided the stamens are neither united at their base, nor combined with the style and stigma, nor separated from the pistil.

Diandria.

Diandrian, Diandrous (dī-an'dri-an, dī-an'drus), *a.* In *bot.* having two stamens.

Dianoetic (dī'a-no-et"ik), *a.* [Gr. *dianoētikos*, from *dia*, and *noeō*, to revolve in the mind.] Capable of thought; thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dianoialogy (dī'a-noi-al"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dianoia*, thought, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dianthus (dī-an'thus), *n.* [Gr. *dios*, divine, and *anthos*, a flower.] The pink, a large genus of tufted herbs, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, with narrow grass-like leaves, and solitary or fascicled rose, purple, or white flowers. The calyx is tubular, and the five petals have long claws. Two hundred species have been described from Europe, temperate Asia, North America, and Africa. The garden pink is derived from *D. Caryophyllus*, and sweet-william is *D. barbatus*. Four species are natives of Britain: *D. Armeria* (the Deptford pink), *D. prolifer*, *D. deltoides* (the maiden pink), and *D. cæsius* (the Cheddar pink).

Diapase† (dī'a-pāz), *n.* Same as *diapason*. 'A tuneful *diapase* of pleasures.' *Spenser.*

Diapasm† (dī'a-pazm), *n.* [Gr. *diapasma*, from *diapassō*, to sprinkle over.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls. *B. Jonson.*

Diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [Gr. *diapasōn*, the concord of the first of the musical scale with its eighth; the octave—a contr. for *hē dia pasōn chordōn symphōnia*, the concord through the first and last (lit. through all) notes. *Pasōn* is the genit. pl. fem. of Gr. adjective *pas*, all.] In *music*, (*a*) an old Greek term for the octave, or interval which includes all the tones of the diatonic scale.

The *diapason* or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison. *Bacon.*

(*b*) Proportion in the constituent parts of an octave; concord; harmony; thus, a note or instrument is said to be out of its *diapason* if it has not a correct relation with the other parts of the octave. 'In perfect *diapason.*' *Milton.* (*c*) The entire compass of the tones of a voice or of an instrument.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in Man. *Dryden.*

(*d*) A rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., are adjusted, in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones. (*e*) One of certain stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scales of the instrument. They are of several kinds, as *open diapason*, *stopped diapason*, *double diapason*, and the like.

Diapason-diapente (dī-a-pā'zon-dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* In *music*, a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth.

Diapason-diatessaron (dī-a-pā'zon-dī-a-tess'a-ron), *n.* In *music*, a compound concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of 8 tones and a semitone.

Diapason-ditone (dī-a-pā'zon-dī'tōn), *n.* In *music*, a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.

Diapason-semiditone (dī-a-pā'zon-se-mi-dī'tōn), *n.* In *music*, a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5.

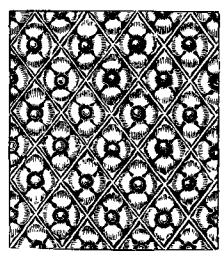
Diapensiaceæ (dī-a-pen'si-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, allied to the heaths, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and America, consisting of prostrate small shrubs with pentamerous gamopetalous flowers, and three-celled erect capsules. The order contains six genera, each with one or two species.

Diapente (dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *pente*, five.] 1. In *music*, a fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and with the diatessaron, an octave.—2. In *phar.* a composition of five ingredients.

Diaper (dī'a-pėr), *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, to variegate with different colours; L.L. *diasprus*, a kind of precious cloth, from It. *diaspro*, jasper, a precious stone of various colours. See JASPER.] 1. A kind of textile fabric, formed of either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced by a peculiar mode of twilling. Diaper is much used for towels or napkins. Hence—2. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver basin, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*. *Shak.*

3. The flowering either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a panel or flat surface.—4. In *her.* same as *Diapering* (which see).—5. A square piece of cloth for wrapping about the hips of a child.



Diaper, Westminster Abbey.

Diaper (dī'a-pėr), *v.t.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower.

Down-droop'd, in many a floating fold,
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold. *Tennyson.*

Diaper (dī'a-pėr), *v.i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth. 'If you *diaper* on folds.' *Peacham.*

Diapered, *p.* and *a.* Flowered.

Diapering (dī'a-pėr-ing), *n.* In *her.* the covering of the surface of a shield with ornament of some kind, independently of the bearing or of the colours. It was much used in the middle ages to give a richness to highly finished work. It is sometimes only painted, as in the example here given, but sometimes it is in low relief like the specimen of wall diaper given under DIAPER, *n.*

Diapering.

Diaphane (dī'a-fān), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.] 1. A woven silk stuff with transparent and colourless figures. 2. In *anat.* an investing, cortical membrane of a sac or cell.

Diaphaned (dī'a-fānd), *a.* Transparent. [Rare.]

Diaphaneity (dī'a-fa-nē"i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *diaphaneia*, transparency, from *diaphainō*, to shine through—*dia*, and *phainō*, to shine.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness. 'The *diaphaneity* of the air.' *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Diaphanic,† **Diaphanous** (dī'a-fan"ik, dī-af'an-us), *a.* [See DIAPHANEITY.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

Air is an element superior and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanic*, or transparent body, the light afterwards created easily transpired. *Raleigh.*

A crystal river
Diaphanous, because it travels slowly. *Wordsworth.*

Diaphanometer (dī'a-fan-om"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air.

Diaphanoscope (dī-a-fan'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *phainō*, to show, and *skopeō*, to see.] In *photog.* a dark box in which transparent positives are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing it, its focal length should be the same.

Diaphanously (dī-af'an-us-li), *adv.* Transparently.

Diaphonic, Diaphonical (dī-a-fon'ik, dī-a-fon'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *phōneō*, to sound.] Diacoustic.

Diaphonics (dī-a-fon'iks), *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics (which see).

Diaphoresis (dī'a-fo-rē"sis), *n.* [Gr. *diaphorēsis*, perspiration, from *diaphoreō*, to carry through, to throw off (as fever) by perspiration—*dia*, and *phoreō*, to carry.] In *med.* a greater degree of perspiration than is natural, but less than in sweating.

Diaphoretic, Diaphoretical (dī'a-fo-ret"ik, dī'a-fo-ret"ik-al), *a.* [See DIAPHORESIS.] Having the power to increase perspiration.

Diaphoretic (dī'a-fo-ret"ik), *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. *Diaphoretics* differ from *sudorifics*; the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called sweat.

Diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* [Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition wall—*dia*, and *phrassō*, to break off, to defend.] 1. In *anat.* the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen, or lower cavity of the body. A complete diaphragm is found only in mammalia.—2. A partition or dividing substance, commonly with an opening through it.—3. In *optics*, a circular ring used in optical instruments to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light, as at the focus of a telescope.—4. In *conch.* a straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

Diaphragmatic (dī'a-frag-mat"ik), *a.* Appertaining to the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatitis (dī-a-frag'ma-tī"tis), *n.* In *med.* inflammation of the diaphragm, or of its peritonæal coats.

Diaphysis (dī-af'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *physis*, growth.] In *bot.* an abnormal extension of the centre of a flower, or of an inflorescence.

Diaplastic (dī-a-plas'tik), *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

Diapophysical (dī'a-po-fiz"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a diapophysis.

Diapophysis (dī-a-po'fi-sis), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *apophysis*, outgrowth.] In *anat.* the dorsal or tubercular portion of the transverse process of a vertebra.

Diaporesis (dī'a-po-rē"sis), *n.* [Gr. *diaporēsis*, a doubting, from *diaporeō*, to doubt.] In *rhet.* doubt; hesitation; a figure in which the speaker seems to be in doubt which of two subjects he ought to begin with.

Diarchy (dī'ār-ki), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *archein*, to be the first, to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

Diarial, Diarian (dī-ā'ri-al, dī-ā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to a diary or journal; daily.

Diarist (dī'a-rist), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Diarrhœa, Diarrhea (dī-a-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *diarrhoia*, from *diarrheō*, to flow through—*dia*, and *rheō*, to flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines, generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality, &c.

Diarrhœtic, Diarrhetic (dī-a-rēt'ik), *a.* Producing diarrhœa or lax.

Diarthrosis (dī-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* pl. **Diarthroses** (dī-ār-thrō'sēz). [Gr., from *dia*, through, asunder, and *arthroō*, to fasten by a joint, from *arthron*, a joint.] In *anat.* the movable connection of bones, permitting them to revolve freely on each other in every direction, as in the shoulder joint.

Diary (dī'a-ri), *n.* [L. *diarium*, a daily allowance of food, a journal, from *dies*, a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda; as, a *diary* of the weather.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it. *Bacon.*

Diary (dī'a-ri), *a.* Lasting for one day; as, a *diary* fever.

Diaschisma (dī-a-skiz'ma), *n.* [Gr., a piece cut off, from *diaschizō*—*dia*, and *schizō*, to cut off.] In *ancient music*, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma.*

Diaspore (dī'a-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *diaspeirō*, to disperse.] A mineral, consisting of hydrate of alumina, occurring in lamellar concretions, of a pearly gray colour. It is infusible, a small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitating and being dispersed; whence its name.

Diastaltic (dī-a-stalt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *diastaltikos*, dilating.] Dilated or extended: an epithet given by the Greeks to certain in-

tervals in music, as the major third, major sixth, and major seventh.

Diastase (dī'as-tās), *n.* [See DIASTASIS.] A substance existing in barley, oats, and potatoes, but only after germination, and so called because when in solution it possesses the property of causing fecula or starch to break up at the temperature of 150° Fahr., transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113° Fahr., a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol.

Diastasis (dī-as'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *diastasis*, a separation—*dia*, asunder, and *sta*, root of *histēmi*, to stand.] A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

Diastem (dī'a-stem), *n.* [Gr. *diastēma*, distance. See DIASTASIS.] In *music*, a simple interval.

Diastema (dī-a-stē'ma), *n.* [Gr., distance, interval.] In *zool.* the term applied to the interval between any series or kinds of teeth; thus man is notable as having no *diastema*, his teeth forming a continuous series.

Diastole (dī-as'tō-lē or dī'a-stōl), *n.* [Gr. *diastolē*, a drawing asunder, from *diastellō* —*dia*, and *stellō*, to set, or send from.] 1. In *med.* a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries: opposed to *systole*, or contraction. 2. In *gram.* the extension of a syllable, or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

Diastolic (dī-a-stol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the diastole.

> The other of the two sounds coincides with the diastole, and is spoken of as the second or the *diastolic* sound. *Watson.*

Diastyle (dī'a-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *diastylion*, the space between columns—*dia*, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* that mode of arranging columns in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

Diatessaron (dī-a-tes'sa-ron), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *tessara*, four.] 1. In *ancient music*, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as four to three, and it is called a perfect fourth.—2. A harmony of the four Gospels; the four Gospels.

Diathermal, Diathermanous (dī-a-thėr'mal, dī-a-thėr'man-us), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *thermainō*, to heat, *thermos*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat: applied to certain substances, such as transparent pieces of rock-salt, &c., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent bodies allow of the passage of light.

Diathermancy, Diathermaneity (dī-a-thėr'man-si, dī-a-thėr'man-ē"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being diathermal.

Diathermanism (dī-a-thėr'man-izm), *n.* [See DIATHERMAL.] The transmission of radiant heat; diathermancy.

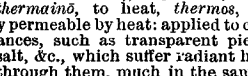
Diathermanous, *a.* See DIATHERMAL.

Diathermic, Diathermous (dī-a-thėr'mik, dī-a-thėr'mus), *a.* Diathermal.

Diathesis (dī-ath'e-sis), *n.* pl. **Diatheses** (dī-ath'e-sēz). [Gr.] In *med.* a particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad; predisposition or liability to certain diseases rather than to others.

Diatom (dī'a-tom), *n.* A member of the Diatomaceæ (which see).

Diatoma (dī-at'ō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *bot.* a genus of



Diatoma.

Diatomaceæ, of which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain.

Diatomaceæ (dī'at-ō-mā"sē-ē), *n.* In *bot.* a natural order of confervoid algæ, consisting of microscopic plants found in fresh, brackish, and salt water, and on moist plants and damp ground. The frond secretes a very large quantity of silex, which is formed in each cell into three portions, viz., two generally symmetrical valves and the connecting hoop. The valves are very various in forms, and covered with beautiful sculpturings, so as to form exquisite objects for the microscope. The species consist of single free cells, or the cells remain attached so as to form linear, flabelliform, circular, or geniculate fronds, or in some cases the cells or frustules are inclosed in a transparent gelatinous sheath or frond. The ordinary method of increase is by cell division. Reproduction by conjugation has been observed in several of the genera. Diatomaceæ are found fossil, forming considerable deposits of tertiary age, as at Bilin, Richmond in the United States, &c. Fossil polishing powders, as tripoli and berg-mehl, are composed of them. They are abundant in guano.

Diatomic (dī-a-tom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom (which see).] In *chem.* consisting of two atoms; as, a *diatomic* radicle.

> They (alcohols) are divided into monatomic, *diatomic*, and triatomic alcohols, according as they are built upon the type of one, two, or three molecules of water. *Rodwell.*

Diatomous (dī-at'om-us), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cleave.] In *mineral.* having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

Diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, by or through, and *tonos*, sound.] 1. In *Greek music*, a term applied to one of the three genera of music, the other two being the chromatic and the enharmonic.—2. In *modern music*, applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one key-scale. A *diatonic chord* is a chord having no note chromatically altered. A *diatonic interval* is an interval formed by two notes of the diatonic scale unaltered by accidentals. A *diatonic melody* is a melody composed of notes belonging to one scale only. A *diatonic modulation* is a transposition by which one key is changed into another closely related to it, as G is to C, D to A, and so on.

Diatonically (dī-a-ton'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

Diatribe (dī'a-trīb), *n.* [Gr. *diatribē*, a wearing away, a loss of time—*dia*, through, and *tribō*, to rub.] A continued discourse or disputation; a strain of invective; abuse; reviling. 'Her continued *diatribe* against intellectual people.' *M. C. Clarke.*

Diatribist (dī'a-trīb-ist), *n.* One who prolongs his discourse or discussion; the author of a diatribe; one who makes diatribes.

Diazeutic, Diazeuctic (dī-a-zūt'ik, dī-a-zūk'tik), *a.* [Gr. *diazeugnumi*, to disjoin—*dia*, priv., and *zeugnumi*, to join.] Disjoining.—*Diazeutic tone*, in *ancient music*, a tone which, like that from F to G in modern music, lay between two tetrachords.

Dib (dib), *v.i.* In *angling*, to dip or dibble.

Dib (dib), *n.* A dub; a pool. [Scotch.]

> The *dibs* were full; the roads foul. *Galt.*

Dib (dib), *n.* 1. A small bone in the knee of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint. [Provincial.]—2. *pl.* A child's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand; in Scotland called *Chuckies*, and played with pebbles.—3. *pl.* A slang name for money; as, down with the *dibs*. 'Make nunky surrender his *dibs*.' *Rejected Addresses.*

Dib, Div (dib, div). [Hind., island.] The final element of many Hindu place-names; as, Seren*dib*, Ceylon; Mald*ives*; Lacca*dives*.

Dibber (dib'bėr), *n.* [See DIBBLE.] A dibble; an agricultural instrument having dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.

Dibble.

Dibble (dib'bl), *n.* [Like *dibber*, from *dib*, a form of *dip*.] A pointed instrument used in gardening and agriculture to make holes for planting seeds, bulbs, &c.

Dibble (dib'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dibbled;* ppr. *dibbling.* To plant with a dibble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, &c.; to make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

> The clayey soil around it was *dibbled* thick at the time by the tiny hoofs of sheep. *H. Miller.*

Dibble (dib'bl), *v.i.* To dip, as in angling.

> This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *I. Walton.*

Dibbler (dib'blėr), *n.* One who or that which makes holes in the ground to receive seed; a dibble.

Dibothrian (dī-both'ri-an), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *bothrion*, a pit.] A member of a division of the Entozoa, including those tape-worms of the family Bothriocephala which have not more than two pits or fossæ on the head.

Dibranchiata (dī-brangk-i-ā'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number, one situated on each side of the body. The group is divided into two tribes, the decapods and the octopods.

Dibranchiate (dī-brang'ki-āt), *n.* A member of the Dibranchiata.

Dibranchiate (dī-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Having two gills; as, the *dibranchiate* molluscs.

Dibstone (dib'stōn), *n.* A little stone or bone which children use in a certain game. See DIB.

Dicacious† (di-kā'shus), *a.* Talkative; saucy.

Dicacity (di-kas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *dicacitas*, raillery, from *dicax*, *dicacis*, talkative, witty, from *dico*, to say.] Pertness. [Rare or obsolete.]

> This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees. *Graves.*

Dicæology (di-sē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dikaios*, just, and *logos*, discourse.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech in which the orator attempts to move the audience in his favour.

Dicarbonate (dī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a term sometimes applied to a carbonate containing one atom of carbonic acid with two of the element with which it is compounded.

Dicast (dī'kast), *n.* [Gr. *dikastēs*, from *dikazō*, to judge, from *dikē*, justice.] In *Greek antiq.* an officer answering nearly to the modern juryman.

Dicastery (dī-kas'tėr-i), *n.* In *Greek antiq.* a court of justice in which dicasts used to sit.

Dice (dīs), *n.* pl. of *die;* also a game with dice. See DIE, a small cube.

Dice (dīs), *v.i.* To play with dice.

> I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week. *Shak.*

Dice (dīs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diced;* ppr. *dicing.* 1. To sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment.—2. To weave in or ornament with square or diamond-shaped figures.

Dice-box (dīs'boks), *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

Dice-coal (dīs'kōl), *n.* A species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments.

Dicephalous (dī-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *kephalē*, head.] Having two heads on one body.

Dicer (dīs'ėr), *n.* A player at dice. 'As false as *dicers*' oaths.' *Shak.*

Dich (dik), *v.i.* [Probably corrupted from *d'it*, for *do it.*] Do it; may it do. 'Much good *dich* thy good heart.' *Shak.* ['It has not been met with elsewhere, nor is it known to be provincial.' *Nares.*]

Dichastasis (dī-kas'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *dichazō*, to disunite—*dicha*, in two, from *dis*, *di*, twice.] Spontaneous subdivision.

Dichastic (dī-kast'ik), *a.* Capable of subdividing spontaneously. [Rare.]

Diche,† *v.t.* To dig; to surround with a ditch. *Chaucer.*

Dichlamydeous (dī-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *chlamys*, a garment.] In *bot.* having two coverings, a calyx and a corolla.

Dichobune (dī-ko-būn'), *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, divided in two, and *bounos*, a ridge.] A genus of extinct quadrupeds, occurring in the eocene formations, presenting marked affinity to the ruminants, and coming between them and the Anoplotherium. The name is derived from the deeply cleft ridges of the upper molars.

Dichodon (dī'ko-don), *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth. A genus of extinct quadrupeds, closely allied to the Dichobune, whose remains occur in the eocene of Hampshire: so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of their true molars.

Dichogamous (dī-kog'a-mus), *a.* In *bot.* exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

Dichogamy (dī-kog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, as where the stamens and pistils within the same flower are not matured at the same time.

Dichotomist† (dī-kot'o-mist), *n.* One who dichotomizes, or divides things into pairs. *Bacon.*

Dichotomize (dī-kot'om-īz), *v.t.* [See DICHOTOMOUS.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

Dichotomous (dī-kot'om-us), *a.* [Gr. *dicha*, doubly, by pairs, and *temnō*, to cut.] In *bot.* regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as, a *dichotomous* stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished

by the mistletoe.—*Dichotomous corymbed*, composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.

Dichotomously (dī-kot'om-us-li), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.

Dichotomy (dī-kot'om-i), *n.* [Gr. *dichotomia*, a division into two parts—*dicha*, and *temnō*, to cut.] 1.† A cutting in two; division. 'A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *logic*, division or distribution of ideas by pairs; especially, the division of a class into two sub-classes opposed to each other by contradiction; as, the division of the class man into white and not white.—3. In *astron.* that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.—4. In *bot.* a term employed to express a mode of branching by constant forking, as when the first stem or vein of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into two others, and so on. This is seen in the veins of fern leaves and in the stems of lycopodiaceous plants.

Inflorescence of *Valerianella dentata*, showing the Dichotomous Branching.

Dichroic (dī-krō'ik), *a.* Characterized by dichroism; as, a *dichroic* crystal.

Dichroism (dī'krō-izm), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, twice, and *chroa*, *chroia*, the surface of a body, surface as the seat of colour.] In *optics*, a term used to designate a property possessed by several crystallized bodies, of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them. Thus the chloride of palladium appears of a deep red colour along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different colour in another.

Dichroite (dī'krō-īt), *n.* See IOLITE.

Dichromatic (dī-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having or producing two colours.

Dichroscope (dī'krō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, twice, *chroa*, colour, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland-spar, fixed in a brass tube, which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such a power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, and this enables the dichroism of crystals to be tested, since if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it the two images will appear of different colours. A dichroscope is frequently combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

Dichroscopic (dī-krō-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to dichroism, or to observations with the dichroscope.

Dicing-house (dīs'ing-hous), *n.* A house where dice is played; a gaming-house.

> The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dickens (dik'enz), *interj.* [Probably a fanciful euphemism for *devil;* comp. L.G. *dūker*, *duks*, the deuce.] Devil; deuce: used interjectionally. 'I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is.' *Shak.*

Dicker (dik'ėr), *n.* [L.G. and Sw. *deker*, G. *decher*, ten hides of skin, from L.L. *dacra*, *decara*, with same sense—L. *decem*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; as, a *dicker* of hides; a *dicker* of gloves, &c.

Dicker (dik'ėr), *v.t.* To barter. 'Ready to *dicker* and to swap.' *Cooper.* [American.]

Dickey, Dicky (dik'i), *n.* [In first two senses probably connected with D. *dekken*, G. *decken*, A. Sax. *theccan*, to cover. In the fourth sense (perhaps also in some of the others) may be diminutive of *Richard;* comp. *jack* in *jackass.*] 1. A leather apron; a child's bib.—2. A shirt-front; a front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt which the wearer does not wish to be seen.—3. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; the seat at the back part of a carriage for servants, &c.

> Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side. *Dickens.*

> On the *dicky* before is seated a heap of greatcoats, with a straw hat on the top of them; while the rumble behind exhibits a male and female shrouding themselves under the coverture of the same cloak. *The Keepsake*, 1829.

4. An ass, male or female.

Dicksonia (dik-sō'ni-a), *n.* [From James *Dickson*, a Scotch botanist.] A genus of tree-ferns with large much-divided fronds, and the spores inclosed in a coriaceous two-valved indusium. *D. antarctica* is a great ornament in our greenhouses, and is also employed as a bedding plant. It is a native of Australia.

Dicky-bird (dik'i-bėrd), *n.* 1. A pet name for a little bird.—2. A louse.

Diclesium (dī-klē'si-um), *n.* In *bot.* a small dry indehiscent pericarp, having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell, as in the marvel of Peru.

Diclinic, Diclinate (dī-klin'ik, dī'klin-āt), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di* for *dis*, twice, and *klinō*, to incline.] In *crystal.* an epithet applied to crystals, in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism.

Diclinous (dī'klīn-us), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, twofold, and *klinē*, a bed.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant which has the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another, as in the oak.

Diclinous (dī'klīn-us), *a.* In *crystal.* same as *Diclinic.*

Dicoccous (dī-kok'us), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, two, and *kokkos*, a berry.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains; as, a *dicoccous* capsule.

Dicœlous (dī-sē'lus), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *koilos*, hollow.] In *anat.* characterized by having two cavities; amphicœlous. *Prof. Owen.*

Dicotyledon (dī'kot-il-ē"don), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *kotylēdōn*, a cavity. See COTYLEDON.] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed-leaves, which are always opposite to each other. Dicotyledons form a natural class of plants, deriving their name from the embryo. They are further characterized by their netted-veined leaves, the exogenous structure of their stems, and by having the parts of the flower constructed on the plan of five. The class is divided into four sub-classes: Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, Corollifloræ, and Monochlamydeæ (which see respectively). The class receives also the name of *exogens*, from their stems being formed by additions to the outer parts in the form of rings or zones. See EXOGENS.

Dicotyledonous (dī'kot-il-ē"don-us), *a.* In *bot.* having two cotyledons or seed-leaves; thus, a *dicotyledonous* plant is one whose seeds have two cotyledons. See COTYLEDON.

Dicotyles (dī-kot'il-ēz), *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *kotylē*, a cavity, a cup; referring to the gland on the back which old writers regarded as a second navel.] A genus of pachydermatous mammalia, containing the peccary. It possesses a curious glandular organ on the back, which secretes a strongly-scented fluid which exudes from an orifice. See PECCARY.

Dicranum (dī-krā'num), *n.* [Gr. *dikranos*, double-headed.] A genus of apocarpous operculate mosses, having the teeth of the peristome bifid to the middle. It includes some of the most common of British mosses, very varied in size and habit.

Dicrotic (dī-krot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dikrotos*, double-beating, from prefix *di*, twice, and *krotos*, a noise of beating or striking.] A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

Dicrurinæ (dī-krō-rī'nē), *n.pl.* [From genus *Dicrurus*, Gr. *dikrous*, forked, *oura*, tail.] Drongo-shrikes, a sub-family of dentirostral birds, order Passeres and family Ampelidæ. In general appearance they resemble crows. The sub-family includes the bee-eater of South Africa, called by the Hottentots devil-bird, from their believing it to be connected with their sorcerers, *Dicrurus macrocercus*, the king of the crows of Bengal, *D. cristatus* and *D. musicus*, whose notes have been compared to those of the thrush and nightingale. The Dicrurinæ are found in India, China, Madagascar, and South Africa.

Dicrurus (dī-krō'rus), *n.* A genus of passerine birds of the family Ampelidæ and subfamily Dicrurinæ (which see).

Dicta. See DICTUM.

Dictamen† (dik-tā'men), *n.* A dictation; a precept; an injunction. *Lord Falkland.*

Dictamnus (dik-tam'nus), *n.* [A name adopted from Virgil, from *Dicte*, a mountain in Crete, where the plant abounds.] In *bot.* (*a*) a small genus of plants found in southern Europe, Asia Minor, &c., nat. order Rutaceæ. *D. Fraxinella* and *D. albus* are both cultivated in gardens for their fragrant leaves. See FRAXINELLA. (*b*) The dittany of Crete. See DITTANY.

Dictate (dik'tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dictated;* ppr. *dictating.* [L. *dicto*, *dictatum*, a freq. of *dico*, *dictum*, to say.] 1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has *dictated*, it is our duty to believe.—2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written; to utter, so that another may write out; as, a general *dictates* orders to his troops; a merchant *dictates* letters to his clerk. 'The mind which *dictated* the Iliad.' *Wayland.*—3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind; to instigate; thus we say, the Spirit of God *dictated* the messages of the prophets to Israel; conscience often *dictates* to men the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.

> Reason will *dictate* unto me what is for my good and benefit. *State Trials.*

SYN. To suggest, prescribe, command, enjoin, point out, admonish.

Dictate (dik'tāt), *n.* 1. An order delivered; a command. 'Those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others.' *Locke.* 2. A rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority.

> I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as, the *dictates* of reason or conscience.—SYN. Command, injunction, suggestion, maxim, precept, admonition.

Dictation (dik-tā'shon), *n.* The act of dictating or directing; the act or practice of prescribing; as, you will write the following passage to my *dictation.*

> Before the end of the fifteenth century great military establishments were indispensable to the dignity and even to the safety of the French and Spanish monarchies. If either of these two powers had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the *dictation* of the other. *Macaulay.*

Dictator (dik-tā'tėr), *n.* [L.] 1. In ancient Rome, a magistrate created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. His term of office was six months.—2. One invested with absolute authority.—3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. 'The great *dictator* of fashions.' *Pope.*

Dictatorial (dik-ta-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable. 'Military powers quite *dictatorial.*' *W. Irving.*—2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing. 'The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial.*' *Disraeli.*

Dictatorially (dik-ta-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In an imperious, dogmatical manner.

Dictatorian† (dik-ta-tō'ri-an), *a.* In the manner of a dictator; arbitrary; dictatorial. '*Dictatorian* power.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Dictatorship (dik-tāt'ėr-ship), *n.* 1. The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.—2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism. 'That perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius.' *Dryden.*

Dictatory (dik'ta-to-ri), *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.

> Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished. *Milton.*

Dictatress, Dictatrix (dik-tā'tres, dik-tā'triks), *n.* A female dictator; a female who commands authoritatively and irresponsibly.

Dictature (dik'tā-tūr), *n.* The office of a dictator; dictatorship; absolute authority. *Bacon.*

Diction (dik'shon), *n.* [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, to speak.] Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression; choice or selection of words.

> The miserable failure of Dryden in his attempt to translate into his own *diction* some parts of *Paradise Lost.* *Macaulay.*

—*Diction, Phraseology, Style. Diction* refers chiefly to the language adopted, the words used, in any piece of composition; *phraseology* refers more to the manner of framing the phrases, clauses, and sentences; *style* includes both, referring to the thoughts as

well as the words in which they are expressed, and especially comprehends the niceties and beauties, the higher or artistic qualities of the composition.

The *style* of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition; his *diction* was varied and copious; his *phraseology* at times was careless and cumbersome. *Goodrich.*

Dictionarian (dik-shon-ā'ri-an), *n.* The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. *Dawson.* [Rare.]

Dictionary (dik'shon-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*, from L.L. *dictionarium*, from L. *dictio*, a saying, a word.] 1. A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries give the etymology, pronunciation, and different forms of spelling of the words, and occasionally are enriched with illustrative engravings, &c.—2. Any work which professes to communicate information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under words or heads arranged alphabetically; as, a biographical *dictionary*.—*Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary.* See under VOCABULARY.

Dictionary (dik'shon-a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to, contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries. 'The *dictionary* meaning of this term.' *J. S. Mill.*

Dictum (dik'tum), *n.* pl. **Dicta** (dik'ta). [L.] 1. In *law*, an arbitrament; an award; the sentence of an arbitrator.—2. A positive assertion; an authoritative saying. 'Critical *dicta* everywhere current.' *Matt. Arnold.*

Dictyogenous (dik-ti-o'jen-us), *a.* In *bot.* having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dictyogen (dik'ti-o-jen), *n.* [Gr. *dictyon*, net-work, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *bot.* the name given by Lindley to a group of monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, intermediate between the monocotyledons and dicotyledons. Their annual branches or aerial stems have the endogenous structure, but the rhizomes have often pith, medullary rays, and circular, wedge-like arrangement of woody matter, as in exogens. They are distinguished also by net-veined, in place of parallel-veined, leaves, which usually disarticulate with the stem. Dioscoreaceæ or yams, and Smilaceæ or sarsaparillas, are the most important natural orders referred to this class.

Dictyophyllum (dik-ti-of'il-lum), *n.* [Gr. *diktyon*, net-work, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A provisional genus intended to include all fossil dicotyledonous leaves, the affinities of which are not known.

Dictyoteæ (dik-ti-ō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* An order of algæ, with dark seeds, superficial spores or cysts, arranged in spots or lines, fronds flat or thread-like, and occasionally branched and tubular.

Dicynodon (dī-sin'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, two, *kyon*, a dog, and *odous, odontos*, tooth.] A fossil genus of animals occurring in South Africa, and supposed to be of triassic age, combining in structure the characters of the lizard, crocodile, and tortoise. Their most prominent feature is the possession of two large tusks like those of the walrus, probably used as weapons of defence, whence the name.

Dicynodontia (dī-sin'o-don"shi-a), *n. pl.* See ANOMODONTIA.

Did (did), pret. of *do*, formed by reduplication of the simple verb, and therefore = *dodo*. This is perhaps the oldest mode of indicating past time: comp. L. *fallo, fefelli; cano, cecini*; Gr. *typtō, tetypha; graphō, gegrapha*. In the Teutonic tongues past time came to be indicated not by reduplicating the stem but by affixing *did* to it, *e.g.* Goth. *salbo-dēd-um*, salve (anoint)-did-we, *tami-dēd-um*, tame-did-we. This auxiliary *did* has now been attenuated to *ed*. It is noteworthy that in later English *did* comes to be again used as an auxiliary, but this time before the verb. See ED.

Didactic, Didactical (di-dak'tik, di-dak'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *didaktikos*, from *didaskō*, to teach.] Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct. 'The finest *didactic* poem in any language.' *Macaulay.*

Deep obligations lie upon you . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives. *Jer. Taylor.*

Didactic (di-dak'tik), *n.* A treatise on education. *Milton.*

Didactically (di-dak'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

Didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.* The art or science of teaching.

Didactyl, Didactyle (dī-dak'til), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *daktylos*, the finger.] Having two toes or two fingers.

Didactyl, Didactyle (dī-dak'til), *n.* An animal having two toes only.

Didactylous (dī-dak'til-us), *a.* Two-toed or two-fingered; having two toes only.

Didapper (did'ap-ėr), *n.* [For *divedapper* (*Shak.*), from *dive*, and *dap* = *dip*. See DABCHICK.] The dab-chick (*Podiceps minor*); the little grebe, which dives into the water.

Didascalar, Didascalic (di-das'ka-lėr, di-das-kal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *didaskalikos*, from *didaskō*, to teach.] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [Rare.]

Didder (did'dėr), *v.i.* [Same word as *diddle*, to tremble and to deceive; A. Sax. *dyderian*, to deceive, originally probably to deceive by rapid movements of sleight of hand; akin to Prov. E. *dadder, dodder*, to shake or tremble; G. *zittern*, to tremble; E. *totter*, and perhaps *titter*. See Wedgwood's explanation under DIDDLE.] To shiver with or as with cold. *Sherwood.* [Provincial.]

Diddle (did'dl), *v.t.* [See DIDDER. To move rapidly backwards and forwards; hence, to employ action to occupy the attention, so as to deceive when performing juggling tricks. *Wedgwood.*] To cheat. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stupid brain. *Disraeli.*

Diddle (did'dl), *v.i.* To totter, as a child in walking; to move rapidly up and down, or backwards and forwards; to jog; to shake. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Lang may your elbuck jink and *diddle*. *Burns.*

Diddler (did'dlėr), *n.* A cheat. [Slang.]

Didecahedral (dī-de-ka-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and E. *decahedral*.] In *crystal.* having the form of a decahedral, or ten-sided, prism with pentahedral, or five-sided, summits.

Didelphia (dī-del'fi-a), *n. pl.* [See DIDELPHYS.] One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being Ornithodelphia and Monodelphia), founded on the nature of the female reproductive organs. The Didelphia are characterized by the fact that the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue distinct throughout life, opening into two distinct vaginæ, which in turn open into a urogenital canal, distinct from the rectum, though embraced by the same sphincter muscle. The young of this sub-class are born imperfect, or, as it were, prematurely, and are carried in the pouch or second womb till perfect. It contains but one order, the Marsupialia, represented by such animals as the kangaroos, wombats, &c., of Australia, and the opossums of America.

Didelphian, Didelphic (dī-del'fi-an, dī-del'fik), *a.* Pertaining to the group Didelphia.

Didelphid (dī-del'fid), *n.* A member of the group Didelphia.

Didelphid (dī-del'fid), *a.* Same as *Didelphian.*

Didelphidæ (dī-del'fi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of marsupial mammals, of which the genus Didelphys is the type.

Didelphyc (dī-del'fik), *a.* Same as *Didelphian.*

Didelphys (dī-del'fis), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *delphys*, womb.] A genus of marsupial mammals, including the opossums of Central and Southern America. The Virginian

Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*).

or common opossum (*D. virginiana*) has the marsupial pouch well developed; the opossums of Guiana and Brazil have this organ in a rudimentary condition. The generic name was formerly used to include all the animals now grouped under Didelphia (which see).

Diden,† pret. pl. from *do*. Did. *Chaucer.*

Dididæ (dī'di-dē), *n. pl.* A family of birds of which the genus Didus is the type. See DODO.

Didine (dī'dīn), *a.* Pertaining to the family Dididæ.

Didodecahedral (dī-dō'de-ka-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and E. *dodecahedral*.] In *crystal.* having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

Didrachm, Didrachma (dī'dram, dī-drak'ma), *n.* [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

Didst (didst). The second pers. of the pret. of *do*.

Diducement† (di-dūs'ment), *n.* Division; separation into distinct parts.

Diduction (di-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *diductio—di* for *dis*, implying separation, and *duco*, to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Diductively (di-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By diduction or separation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Didus (dī'dus), *n.* The generic name for the dodo (which see).

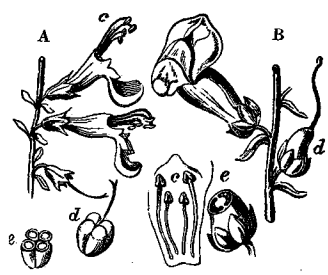
Didymium (dī-dī'mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *didymos*, double, twin, from *dis*, double. *dyo*, two.] Sym. Di. A rare metal discovered by Mosander in 1841 in the oxide of cerium, and so named from being, as it were, the twin-brother of lanthanium, which was previously found in the same body, whose compounds those of didymium greatly resemble, and from which they are separated with great difficulty. Didymium never occurs free, nor even as a free salt, but always associated with cerium and lanthanium.

Didymograpsus (dī'di-mō-grap'sus), *n.* [Gr. *didymos*, double, and *graptus*, a short form intended to mean graptolite.] A genus of Graptolitidæ, in which the cells are placed on one side of each of two branches which spring from a common point.

Didymous (di'di-mus), *a.* [Gr. *didymos*, double.] In *bot.* twin, growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.

Didynam (di'di-nam), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *dynamis*, power. See DIDYNAMIA.] In *bot.* a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

Didynamia (di-di-nā'mi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for



Didynamia.

A, Gymnospermia (*Teucrium Scorodonia*). *c*, Stamina. *d*, Divided ovary. *e*, Section of ditto.
B, Angiospermia (*Antirrhinum majus*). *c*, Stamina. *d*, Capsule. *e*, Section of ditto.

dis, twice, and *dynamis*, power, from the two larger stamens appearing to domineer over the shorter.] The fourteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants. The plants have four stamens, of which two are longer than the other two. It is divided into two orders—Gymnospermia, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which Linnæus mistook for naked seeds, and Angiospermia, with many seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel.

Didynamian, Didynamic (di-di-nā'mi-an, di-di-nam'ik), *a.* In *bot.* containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

Didynamous (di-din'am-us), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Didynamian.*

Die (dī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *died*; ppr. *dying*. [The verb *die* does not appear in the A. Sax. The earliest E. forms are such as *deye, deghen*, &c.; closely allied to the O. Fris. *deja, deya*, Icel. *deya, deyja*, Dan. *döe*, to die. The A. Sax., however, has *deād*, dead, a kind of

participial form as well as *death*, death, both from this stem.] 1. To cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; to suffer death; to lose life.

All the first born in the land of Egypt shall *die*. Ex. xi. 5.

'Whom the gods love *die* young,' was said of yore. *Byron.*

This word is followed by *of* or *by* to express the immediate cause of death; by *for*, to express the object or occasion; as, to *die of* small-pox; to *die by* violence.

Christ *died* for the ungodly. Rom. v. 6.
Christ *died* for our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

2. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing. 'Letting the secret *die* within his own breast.' *Spectator.*

The year is *dying* in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him *die*. *Tennyson.*

By labour and intent study (which I take to be my portion in this life), joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after times, as they should not willingly let it *die*. *Milton.*

3. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. 1 Sam. xxv. 37.

4. To languish with pleasure or tenderness: followed by *away*.

To sounds of heavenly harp she *dies away*. *Pope.*

5. To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

6. To become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the senses; to become less and less; to vanish from the sight or disappear gradually; to cease gradually: generally followed by *away;* as, the sound *died*, or *died away*, in the distance; I watched his figure *dying*, or *dying away*, in the distance.

The living airs of middle night
Died round the bulbul as he sung. *Tennyson.*

The curious zigzag with which its triangles *die away* against the sides of the arch, exactly as waves break upon the sand, is one of the most curious features of the structure. *Ruskin.*

7. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish, as plants or seeds; as, the plant *died* for want of water; some plants *die* annually.—8. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors.—9. In *theol.* to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.—10. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of; as, to *die* to sin.—11. To endure great danger and distress. 'I *die* daily.' 1 Cor. xv. 31.—*To die out*, to become extinct gradually.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out;* and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. *T. Erskine May.*

Die (dī), *n.* [O.Fr. *det*, Fr. *dé*, Pr. *dat*, It. *dado*, derived by some from L. *datum*, something given, hence what is thrown or laid on the table; by others from Ar. *daddon*, a game of dice.] 1. A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*. *Shak.*

2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet. 'Words . . . pasted upon little flat tablets or *dice*.' *Watts.*—3. † Hazard; chance. 'Such is the *die* of war.' *Spenser.*—4. In *arch.* the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice.—5. A stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c.

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man
And broke the *die*—in moulding Sheridan. *Byron.*

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In being used they are fitted into a groove, in a contrivance called a die-stock. [In the first and second senses the plural is *dice;* the third sense hardly admits of a plural; in the fourth, fifth, and sixth senses the plural is regular, *dies*.]

Die † (dī), *v.t.* To dye; to tinge. *Chaucer.*

Dieb (dī'eb), *n.* A wild species of dog found in North Africa (*Canis anthus*).

Diecian (dī-ē'shi-an), *n.* See DIŒCIAN.

Diecious (dī-ē'shus), *a.* Same as *Dicecious*.

Diedral (dī-ē'dral), *a.* [See DIHEDRAL.] Having two sides; dihedral.

Dieffenbachia (dēf-en-bak'i-a), *n.* [After M. E. *Dieffenbach*, a German naturalist.] A genus of South American and West Indian plants, nat. order Araceæ, having large fleshy stems 2 to 8 feet long, partly lying on the ground and partly erect. *D. seguina* has been called dumb cane, because, from its extreme acridity, the mouth of any one who bites it swells so as to render speech impossible. It is said that West Indian planters used to punish refractory slaves by causing them to chew it.

Diegesis (dī-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *diēgeomai*, to relate, tell, recount, declare.] A narrative or history; a recital or relation.

Dielectric (dī-ē-lek'trik), *n.* [Gr. prefix *dia* and E. *electric*.] In *elect.* any medium through or across which static induction takes place.

Dier, *n.* Same as *Dyer*.

Dieresis (dī-e're-sis), *n.* See DIÆRESIS.

Diervilla (dī-ėr-vil'la), *n.* [From M. *Dierville*, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of erect shrubs from North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped three-cleft corolla, and a two-celled capsule. Some of the species are called Weigelia in the gardens. The best known species is *D. canadensis*, a hardy shrub with yellow flowers which appear early in summer.

Die-sinker (dī'singk-ėr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

Die-sinking (dī'singk-ing), *n.* The process of engraving dies for stamping coin, medals, &c.

Dies Iræ (dī'ez ī'rē). [L., lit. day of wrath.] The name of a famous mediæval hymn on the last judgment, probably composed by Thomas of Celano in the thirteenth century, beginning—

Dies iræ, dies illa,
Solvet sæclum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla.

Diesis (dī'e-sis), *n.* pl. **Dieses** (dī'e-sēz). [Gr. *diesis*, a division.] 1. In *printing*, the mark ‡. See DAGGER.—2. In *music*, the division of a tone less than a semitone; an interval consisting of an imperfect semitone.

Dies non (dī'ēz non). [L.] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath, &c.; a blank day.

Die-stock (dī'stok), *n.* The contrivance by which the dies used in screw-cutting are held. It is of various forms.

Diet (dī'et), *n.* [Gr. *diaita*, (1) a way of living; (2) a prescribed manner of life, diet; (3) a dwelling, abode.] 1. Food or victuals; as, milk is a wholesome *diet;* flesh is a nourishing *diet*.

Good broth with good keeping do much now and then;
Good *diet* with wisdom best comforteth men. *Tusser.*

2. Course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; as, I adhered strictly to the prescribed *diet*.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon.*

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. Jer. lii. 34.

Diet (dī'et), *v.t.* 1. To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; as, the master *diets* his apprentice.—2. To prescribe food for; to regulate the food or regimen of.

We have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food. *Swift.*

We shall not then have his company to-night?
Not till after midnight, for he is *dieted* to his hour. *Shak.*

Diet (dī'et), *v.i.* 1. To eat according to rules prescribed; as, to *diet* for the removal of disease.—2. To eat; to feed.

Inbred worm
That *diets* on the brave in battle fallen. *Cowper.*

Diet (dī'et), *n.* [Fr. *diète;* L.L. *dieta*, the space of a day, from L. *dies*, a day. Comp. G. *tag*, in the words Reich*stag* and G. Swiss *Tag*-satzung, and *dag* in D. Ryks*dag*—a diet.] A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, holden from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session; specifically, the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c.; as, the *diets* of Worms (1495 and 1521); the *diet* of Spires (1529), of Augsburg (1530); the *diets* of the Swiss cantons, &c.—*Diet of compearance*, in *Scots law*, the day to which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.

Dietary (dī'et-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

Dietary (dī'et-a-ri), *n.* A system or course of diet; rule of diet; allowance of food, especially that for the inmates of a prison, poorhouse, and the like.

Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports. *Disraeli.*

Diet-bread (dī'et-bred), *n.* Bread medicated or regulated by a physician.

Diet-drink (dī'et-dringk), *n.* Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

Dieter (dī'et-ėr), *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules. 'Sauced our broths, as Juno had been sick, and he her *dieter*.' *Shak.*

Dietetic, Dietetical (dī-et-et'ik, dī-et-et'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *diaitētikos*, pertaining to diet, See DIET, food.] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

Dietetically (dī-et-et'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a dietetical manner.

Dietetics (dī-et-et'iks), *n.* That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

Dietetist (dī-et-et'ist), *n.* A physician who treats or prescribes dietetics.

Dietine (dī'et-in), *n.* [Fr. *diétine*.] A subordinate or local assembly; a diet of inferior rank; a cantonal convention.

Dietist, Dietitian (dī'et-ist, dī-et-i'shan), *n.* One skilled in diet; a dietetist.

Diffame, † *n.* [Fr.] Bad reputation. *Chaucer.*

Diffarreation (dif-fa'rē-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *diffarreatio*—prefix *dif*, *dis*, and *farreum*, a spelt cake, from *far*, a sort of grain, spelt.] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife.

Differ (dif'fėr), *v.i.* [L. *differo*—prefix *dif*, *dis*, and *fero*, to bear or move apart. See BEAR.] 1. To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities; as, men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* folly.

One star *differeth from* another star in glory. 1 Cor. xv. 41.

2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion.

If the honourable gentleman *differs with* me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily *with* him. *Canning.*

3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

[In the second sense *differ* is followed by *with* or *from;* in the first sense almost always by *from*.]—SYN. To vary, disagree, dissent, dispute, contend, quarrel, wrangle.

Differ (dif'fėr), *v.t.* To cause to be different or various. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differs* me and thee. *Cowley.*

Differ (dif'fėr), *n.* Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
And shudder at the niffer,
But cast a moment's fair regard,
What mak's the mighty *differ*. *Burns.*

Difference (dif'fėr-ens), *n.* 1. The state of being different, discordant, or unlike; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity; change; as, there is a *difference* in nature between animals and plants; a *difference* in degrees of heat or of light.

She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and oh!
The *difference* to me. *Wordsworth.*

2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another; the opposite of resemblance; as, on *difference* and its opposite, resemblance, scientific classification depends. 3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference?* It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds the present question in the court? *Shak.*

5. Evidences or marks of distinction. 'The marks and *differences* of sovereignty.' *Davies.*—6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination.

To make a *difference* between the clean and the unclean. Lev. xi. 47.

7. The remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted; the quantity by which one quantity differs from another.—8. In *logic*, the same as *Differentia*. 9. In *her.* a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.—SYN. Distinction, dissimilarity, contrariety, dissimilitude, variation, diver-

sity, variety, disagreement, variance, contest, contention, dispute, controversy, debate, quarrel, wrangle, strife.

Difference (dif'fėr-ens), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *differenced;* ppr. *differencing.* To cause a difference or distinction in; to distinguish; to discriminate.

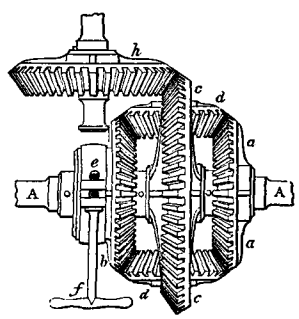
In Massinger the style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry. *Coleridge.*

Different (dif'fėr-ent), *a.* 1. Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to *different* churches or nations.—2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* states of health; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence. [*Different from* is more correct than *different to* (as, the things are very *different from* each other), and the latter is to be avoided.]

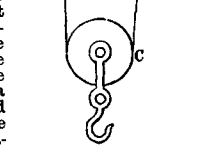
Differentia (dif-fėr-en'shi-a), *n.* In *logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference.

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things, must express either their whole essence, which is called the species; or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the *genus*, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, *characteristic*), or something joined to the essence. *Whately.*

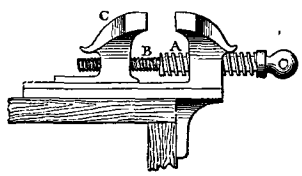
Differential (dif-fėr-en'shal), *a.* 1. Making a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special. 'For whom he procured *differential* favours.' *Motley.*—2. In *math.* an epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—*Differential calculus.* See CALCULUS.—*Differential coefficient*, the ratio of the differential of any function of a variable to the differential of the variable. See DIFFERENTIAL, *n.*—*Differential equation*, an equation involving or containing differential quantities.—*Differential coupling*, in *mach.* a form of slip-coupling applied in light machinery for the purpose of regulating the velocity of the connected shaft at pleasure. It consists of an epicycloidal train, such as that represented by the annexed figure. The shaft A, through which the motive power is conveyed, is continuous, and the wheel *a a* is fast upon it, whereas those marked *b* and *c* are loose. The two pinions *d d* (only one of which is necessary) have their bearings in the wheel *c c*, and gear with the two wheels *a a* and *b*. Motion being given to the shaft A, the wheel *b*, which is loose, revolves in a direction contrary to the wheel *a a*, which is fixed, and the wheel *c c* remains at rest; but the motion of the wheel *b* being opposed by means of the friction-gland *e*, which can be tightened at pleasure by the screw *f*, the teeth of that wheel become fulcra to the carrier-pinions *d d*, and these carry round the wheel *c c*, which, gearing with the wheel *h* on the second shaft, communicates motion to it of any degree of velocity not greater than half that of the driving-shaft.—*Differential duties*, in *pol. econ.* duties which are not levied equally upon the produce or manufactures of different countries; as, when a heavier duty is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another. Such duties are also called *Discriminating Duties.*—*Differential gear*, in *mech.* a combination of toothed wheels, by which a differential motion is produced—as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to other two wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionally to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to their numbers of teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—*Differential motion*, in *mech.* an adjustment by which a single combination is made to produce such a degree of velocity, as by ordinary arrangements would require a considerable train of mechanism practically to reduce the velocity. The Chinese or *differential* windlass is an example of this kind of motion. The two cylinders A and B, a little different in diameter, have a common axis, and the cord winds from the one upon the other when the axis is made to revolve, by which means a vertical motion is communicated to the pulley C, equal to half the difference of the surface velocities of the two cylinders A and B; or equal to the velocity that would be obtained if the centre of the pulley C were suspended by a cord wrapped round a single barrel, whose radius is half the difference of the radii of the cylinders A and B. Thus, although theoretically a barrel with a radius equal to that difference would do as well as the double barrel, yet its diameter in practice would be so small as to make it useless from weakness; whereas, the barrels of the differential combination may be of any diameter and strength necessary for the weights to be lifted. (See under WHEEL.) When a differential motion is effected by means of toothed wheels, the combination takes the name of *differential gear* (which see).—*Differential screw*, in *mech.*, a compound screw, whereby a differential motion is produced—as exemplified by the annexed figure. The pitch of the threads at A and B being different, when motion is communicated to the screw, the piece C (prevented from revolving) is made to slide parallel to the axis, by a quantity equal to the difference of the pitches of the two parts A and B in each revolution. Hunter's screw (which see) is another example of the same kind.—*Differential thermometer*, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature, invented and first applied by Sir John Leslie. Two glass tubes, each terminating in a hollow ball, and having their bores somewhat widened at the other ends, a small portion of sulphuric acid tinged with carmine being introduced into the ball of one, are joined together by the flame of a blow-pipe, and afterwards bent into nearly the shape of the letter U. To one of the legs of the thermometer so formed a scale is attached; and the liquid contained in the tube is so disposed that it stands in the graduated leg opposite the zero of the scale when both balls are exposed to the same temperature, so that the instrument is affected only by the difference of heat of the two balls. As long as both balls are of the same temperature the coloured liquid remains stationary; but if, for instance, the ball which holds a portion of the liquid be warmer than the other, the superior elasticity of the confined air will drive it forwards, and make it rise in the opposite branch above the zero, to an elevation proportional to the excess of elasticity, or of heat.



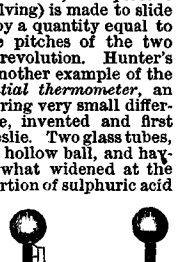
Differential Coupling.



Differential Motion.



Differential Screw.


Differential Thermometer.

Differentiate (dif-fėr-en'shi-āt), *v.t.* 1. To produce, or lead to, a difference.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail. *A. R. Wallace.*

2. To mark or distinguish by a difference; as, colour of skin *differentiates* the races of man.—3. To assign a specific act or agency to; to set aside for a definite or specific purpose.

In zoology, the vital functions are said to be more and more *differentiated*, when, instead of several functions being performed by the same organ, each function is performed by an organ specially devoted to it. *Page.*

4. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the marks of differentiation, or the differentia.—5. In *math.* to obtain the differential, or the differential coefficient of; as, to *differentiate* an equation.

Differentiate (dif-fėr-en'shi-āt), *v.i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

Differentiation (dif-fėr-en'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The formation or discrimination of differences or varieties. 'The mode of the *differentiation* of species.' *Agassiz.*—2. The assignment of a specific agency to the discharge of a specific function, as the assignment of a particular faculty in a university to the study and teaching of a particular branch of knowledge.

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive University. *Huxley.*

3. In *biol.* the formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by the production or acquisition of a diversity of new structures, through a process of evolution or development, as when the root and stem of a plant are developed from the seed, or the leaves, branches, and flowers from the stem, or when animals, as they advance in type of organization, acquire, more and more, specific organs for the performance of specific functions, in place of one organ, as in the lower organisms, serving for heart, stomach, lungs, &c.; specialization.

Differentiation is, therefore, a mark of higher organization—the higher the animal in the scale of being, the more specialized is its organization. *Page.*

4. In *math.* the act of differentiating; the operation of finding the differential of any function.

Differently (dif'fėr-ent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously; as, men are *differently* affected with the same eloquence.

Differingly (dif'fėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a different manner.

Difficile† (dif'fi-sil), *a.* Difficult; hard; scrupulous. 'The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation.' *Bacon.*

Latin was no more *difficile*,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

Difficileness† (dif'fi-sil-nes), *n.* Difficulty; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; impracticability; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. *Bacon.*

Difficult (dif'fi-kult), *a.* [From *difficulty.*] 1. Hard to make, do, or perform; not easy; attended with labour and pains; arduous; as, our task is *difficult;* it is *difficult* to persuade men to abandon vice; it is *difficult* to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road.—2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as, a *difficult* man; a person of a *difficult* temper.—3. Hard to understand; occasioning labour or pains; as, a *difficult* passage in an author.—*Arduous, Difficult, Hard.* See under ARDUOUS.—SYN.

Arduous, painful, crabbed, perplexed, laborious, unaccommodating, austere, rigid.

Difficult † (dif'fi-kult), *v.t.* To make difficult; to impede. 'Their pretensions had *difficulted* the peace.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Difficultate † (dif'fi-kult-āt), *v.t.* To render difficult. *Cotgrave.*

Difficultly (dif'fi-kult-li), *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty.

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficultly* prevailed on to do what he did. *Fielding.*

Difficulty (dif'fi-kul-ti), *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; L. *difficultas*, from *difficul*, old form of *difficilis*—*dis*, priv., and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make or do.] 1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of labour and *difficulty*.—2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted; as, we often mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities; to overcome *difficulties* is an evidence of a great mind.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulties* by daring to attempt them. *Rowe.*

3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever perplexes, or renders progress or execution of designs laborious.

More than once, in days of *difficulty*
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave. *Tennyson.*

4. Objection; cavil; obstacle to belief. 'Raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion.' *Swift.*—5. An embroilment; a serious complication likely to lead to a quarrel; a falling out; a controversy; a variance or quarrel. 'Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulties*.' *Bancroft.*—SYN. Laboriousness, hardness, troublesomeness, obstacle, impediment, obstruction, embarrassment, awkwardness, perplexity, exigency, distress, trouble, trial, objection, cavil.

Diffide (dif-fīd'), *v.i.* [L. *diffido*—*dis*, and *fido*, to trust.] To distrust; to have no confidence. [Rare.]

The man *diffides* in his own augury
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

Diffidence (dif'fi-dens), *n.* [L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, *diffidens*, ppr. of *diffido*, to distrust—*dis*, priv., and *fido*, to trust. See FAITH.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton.*

2. More generally, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness, or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification; modest reserve. 'An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address.' *W. Irving.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

—*Bashfulness, Modesty, Diffidence.* See under BASHFULNESS.—SYN. Distrust, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

Diffident (dif'fi-dent), *a.* 1. Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting another's power, disposition, sincerity, or intention. 'Piety so *diffident* as to require a sign.' *Bp. Taylor.*—2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency; reserved; modest; timid; as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Richardson.*

SYN. Distrustful, suspicious, hesitating, doubtful, modest, bashful, reserved.

Diffidently (dif'fi-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

Diffind (dif-find'), *v.t.* [L. *diffindo*, to cleave.] To cleave in two. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Diffinitive † (dif-fin'it-iv), *a.* Definitive; determinate. *Wotton.*

Diffission (dif-fi'shon), *n.* The act of cleaving asunder. [Rare.]

Diffiation (dif-fiā'shon), *n.* [From L. *diffio*, to blow away.] A blowing or blasting to different parts. [Rare.]

Diffluence, Diffluency (dif'flu-ens, dif'flu-en-si), *n.* [See DIFFLUENT.] A flowing or falling away on all sides, the effect of fluidity, as opposed to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Diffluent (dif'flu-ent), *a.* [L. *diffluens, diffluentis*, ppr. of *diffluo*, to flow in different directions—*dis*, asunder, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

Diffugia (dif-fū'ji-a), *n.* A genus of infusoria, inclosed in a case formed by the cohesion of foreign bodies.

Difform (dif'form), *a.* [Fr. *difforme*, as if from a Latin adjective *difformis*—*dif* for *dis*, separate, and *forma*, shape.] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; as, a *difform* flower or corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; *difform* leaves.—2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

Difformity † (dif-form'i-ti), *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity.

Just as seeing or hearing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. *Clarke.*

Diffract (dif-frakt'), *v.t.* [L. *diffringo, diffractum*, to break in pieces—prefix *dif, dis*, and *frango*, to break.] To break in pieces; to bend from a right line; to deflect.

Diffraction (dif-frak'shon), *n.* [See DIFFRACT.] 1. The act of breaking in pieces.—2. In *optics*, the peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body; deflection. Light, when it meets with no obstacle, proceeds in straight lines, but if it be made to pass by the boundaries of an opaque body it is turned from its rectilineal course.

Remarked by Grimaldi (1665) and referred by him to a property of light which he called *diffraction*. *Whewell.*

Diffractive (dif-frakt'iv), *a.* Causing diffraction.

Diffranchise, Diffranchisement (dif-fran'shiz, dif-fran'shiz-ment). Same as *Disfranchise, Disfranchisement.*

Diffuse (dif-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diffused*; ppr. *diffusing*. [L. *diffundo, diffusum*, to pour in different directions, to spread—prefix *dif, dis*, and *fundo*, to pour.] 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread; as, the river rose and *diffused* its waters over the adjacent plain.—2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions. 'The pure delight of love by sound *diffused*.' *Wordsworth.* 'A central warmth *diffusing* bliss.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. To spread, circulate, extend, scatter, disseminate, disperse, publish, proclaim.

Diffuse (dif-fūs'), *a.* 1. Widely spread; dispersed.—2. Copious; prolix; using many words; verbose: said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *T. Warton.*

3. In *pathol.* applied to diseases which spread widely and have no distinctively defined limits, as opposed to those which are circumscribed.—4. In *bot.* spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly.

Diffused (dif-fūzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Spread; dispersed.

Diffused knowledge immortalizes itself.
Sir James Mackintosh.

2. Loose; flowing; wild. '*Diffused* attire.' *Shak.*

Diffusedly (dif-fūz'ed-li), *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion; wearing one's dress in a loose or neglectful manner.

Go not so *diffusedly*;
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
Beau. & Fl.

Diffusedness (dif-fūz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Diffusely (dif-fūs'li), *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively.—2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

Diffuseness (dif-fūs'nes), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, superfluous wordiness, arising either from undue enumeration of non-essential or collateral details or redundant treatment of the main subject; want of due concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

There is the learning, and the evidence of a wide desultory reading, as well as the *diffuseness* of style that characterize his (De Quincey's) writings. *Lancet.*

His proclivity towards *diffuseness* was exemplified by the abundance of his preliminary matter. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Diffuser (dif-fūz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which diffuses.

Diffusibility (dif-fūz'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being diffusible; capability of being spread; as, the *diffusibility* of clay in water.

Diffusible (dif-fūz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.

Hydrochloric acid is seven times as *diffusible* as sulphate of magnesia. *H. Spencer.*

Diffusibleness (dif-fūz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility.

Diffusion (dif-fū'zhon), *n.* 1. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as, the *diffusion* of water; the *diffusion* of air or light.—2. A spreading or scattering; dispersion; as, a *diffusion* of dust or of seeds. 3. A spreading; extension; propagation. 'A *diffusion* of knowledge which has undermined superstition.' *Burke.*—4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style.—*Diffusion of heat*, a term employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz. by conduction, radiation, and by convection.—*Diffusion of gases.* When two gaseous bodies which do not act chemically upon each other are mixed together in any relative proportions they gradually diffuse themselves through each other; so that after a sufficient time has elapsed for the purpose, whatever may have been their relative densities, they are found intimately blended; the heavier gas does not fall, nor does the lighter one rise. —*Diffusion of liquids.* When two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are put in contact, they gradually diffuse one into the other in spite of the action of gravity. A mixture of alcohol and water occupies less space than the separate two liquids do, as if the molecular interstices of one or both of the liquids were partially filled by the other liquid.—*Diffusion volume*, a term employed to express the different disposition of gases to interchange particles. Thus the diffusion volume of air is 1, and that of hydrogen gas 3·83.—*Diffusion apparatus*, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. —*Diffusion tube*, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.—SYN. Extension, spread, propagation, circulation, expansion, dispersion.

Diffusive (dif-fūs'iv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odours are *diffusive* substances.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*. *T. Burnet.*

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive; as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

Diffusively (dif-fūs'iv-li), *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.

Diffusiveness (dif-fūs'iv-nes), *n.* 1. The power of diffusing or state of being diffused; dispersion.—2. Wide reach; extensiveness; as, the *diffusiveness* of benevolence.—3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent *diffusiveness* Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example. *Blair.*

Diffusivity (dif-fūs-iv'i-ti), *n.* The power of diffusion.

Professor Loschmidt of Vienna has determined the *diffusivity*, in square metres per hour, for ten pairs of the most important gases. *J. T. Bottomley.*

Difluan (di'flu-an), *n.* A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties.

Dig (dig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *digged* or *dug*; ppr. *digging*. [The origin of this word is obscure. Wedgwood says the root is *dag* (see the obsolete DAG, a dagger), and that *dig* comes through the Norm. *diguer*, to prick. The origin is most probably seen in *dike* or *dyke* (with its softened form *ditch*), A. Sax. *dic*, a dike or a ditch, *dician*, Dan. *dige*, to make a dike or a ditch.] 1. To open and break, or turn up, with a spade or other sharp instrument.

Be first to *dig* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; as, to *dig* a well, a pit, or a mine.

Whoso *diggeth* a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 17.

3. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.

Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast. *Dryden.*

4. To win or obtain by digging; as, to *dig* coals, fossils, &c.—*To dig down*, to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, *to dig down* a wall.—*To dig in*, to put in the earth by digging.—*To dig out, to dig up*, to obtain by digging; to unearth; as, to *dig out* a rat, a rabbit, &c.; to *dig up* clay.

Dig (dig), *v.i.* 1. To work with a spade or other similar instrument; to do servile work.

I cannot *dig*; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

2. To work in search of; to search.

Dig for it, more than for hid treasures. Job iii. 21.

—*To dig in*, to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument; to make an excavation in.

Son of man, *dig* now *in* the wall. Ezek. viii. 8.

—*To dig through*, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

Dig (dig), *n.* 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke; as, a *dig* in the ribs.—2. A diligent or plodding student. [United States.]

Digamma (di-gam'ma), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, twice, and *gamma*: so called because when written it resembled two gammas, the one set above the other, as F, the gamma being represented thus Γ.] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks and remained longest among the Æolians. It was a true consonant, and appears to have had the force of *w* or *v*. It was attached to several words which in the more familiar dialect had the smooth or rough breathing. It is frequently represented in Latin by *v*, when lost in the Greek synonym; thus, Gr. *oinos*, wine, L. *vinum;* Gr. *oikos*, a house, L. *vicus;* Gr. *eidō*, I see, L. *video*.

Digamous† (dig'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *digamos*, married a second time—prefix *di*, and *gamos*, marriage.] Relating to digamy or a second marriage.

Digamy† (dig'a-mi), *n.* Second marriage.

Digastric (di-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *gastēr*, belly.] Having a double belly. —*Digastric muscle*, a double muscle, situated externally between the lower jaw and mastoid process, the central tendon being attached to the hyoid bone. It pulls the lower jaw downwards and backwards, and when the jaws are shut it draws the larynx, and with it the pharynx, upwards in the act of swallowing.—*Digastric groove*, a longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the digastric muscle.

Digenesis (di-gen'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and *genesis*.] In *physiol.* parthenogenesis (which see).

Digerent† (di'jēr-ent), *a.* [L. *digerens*, ppr. of *digero*. See DIGEST, *v.t.*] Digesting.

Digest (dī'jest), *n.* [L. *digestus*, put in order, pp. of *digero, digestum*. See the verb.] 1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; the Pandects.—2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment or summary, as of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles; a compendium; a summary; an abridgment; as, the *Digest* of Comyns.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the rights of man. *Burke.*

Digest (di-jest'), *v.t.* [L. *digero, digestum*, to carry asunder, to spread—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *gero*, to bear, carry, or wear.] 1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method; as, to *digest* the Roman laws or the common law.—2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; to settle in one's mind; to think out; as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested*, when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert.*

3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to separate into nutritive and innutritious elements and prepare the former for entering the circulatory system; to convert into chyme.—4. In *chem.* to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.—5. To bear with patience or with an effort; to brook; to receive without resentment; to put up with; to endure.

Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st,
I will *digest* it. *Shak.*

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge.*

6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, to *digest* a discourse or sermon.—7. In *med.* to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.—8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—9. To mature; to ripen. 'Well-*digested* fruits.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Digest (di-jest'), *v.i.* 1. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauced with sweat.
Brome.

2. To be prepared by heat.—3. To suppurate; to generate pus, as an ulcer or wound.—4. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

Digestedly (di-jest'ed-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner.

Digester (di-jest'ėr), *n.* 1. He that digests or disposes in order.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

2. One who digests his food, or that which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.—3. A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, usually in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with a screwed-down air-tight lid, in which is a safety-valve. Into this vessel animal or other substances are placed, immersed in water, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which the solvent power of the water is so increased that bones are converted into a jelly. The safety-valve prevents the bursting of the vessel.

Digestibility (di-jest'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being digestible.

Digestible (di-jest'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being digested.

Digestibleness (di-jest'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being digestible.

Digestion (di-jest'yon), *n.* [L. *digestio*, an orderly distribution, digestion, from *digero, digestum*. See DIGEST.] 1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach and recomposing it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment. According to Liebig digestion is effected without the aid of the vital force, by a metamorphosis analogous to fermentation, by which a new arrangement of the particles is effected. It is a chemical process regulated by vital action. The gastric juice, which so greatly assists in digestion, is secreted by glands situated in the lining membrane of the stomach, which is in a state of progressive change, and the change or motion is propagated from this to the particles of the food under certain conditions, such as a certain temperature, &c. The oxygen introduced with the saliva during mastication assists in the process.—2. In *chem.* the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance. 3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter.—5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

Digestive (di-jest'iv), *a.* 1. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as, a *digestive* preparation of medicine.—2. In *chem.* capable of softening and preparing by heat.—3. Methodizing; reducing to order. 'Digestive thought.' *Dryden.*—4. In *surg.* causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

Digestive (di-jest'iv), *n.* 1. In *med.* any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.—2. In *surg.* an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

Digestor (di-jest'ėr), *n.* Same as *Digester*.

Digesture† (di-jest'ūr), *n.* Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*.
Apothegms of King James, 1669.

Diggable (dig'ga-bl), *a.* That may be digged.

Digger (dig'gėr), *n.* One who or that which digs.

Digging (dig'ging), *n.* In *mining*, (*a*) the operation of freeing ore from the stratum in which it lies, where every stroke of their tools turns to account; in contradistinction to the openings made in search of such ore, which are called *Hatches* or *Essay-hatches*. (*b*) *pl.* A word first used at the western lead-mines in the United States, to denote places where the ore was dug. It is now employed almost exclusively to denote the different localities in California, Australia, New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained.

In 'placer-*diggings*' the gold is scattered all through the surface dirt; in 'pocket-*diggings*' it is concentrated in one little spot; in 'quartz' the gold is in a solid continuous vein of rock, inclosed between distinct walls of some oth.r kinds of stone—and this is the most laborious and expensive of all the different kinds of mining. *S. L. Clemens.*

(*c*) *pl.* The place where one resides or is employed; lodgings. [Colloq.]

Dight (dīt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dight*. [A. Sax. *dihtan*, O.E. *dighten*, to set in order, to arrange; from L. *dictare*, to dictate, indite, frequentative of *dicere*, to say. The G. *dichten*, O.G. *tichton*, to write, to compose poetry or fiction of any kind, is of the same origin.] 1. To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress or put on; to array; to adorn. [Obsolete, or used only in poetry.]

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him invisible to sight. *Spenser.*

Thy sommer prowde, with daffadilies *dight*.
Spenser.

The snorting steed in harness newly *dight*.
J. Baillie.

2. [Scotch.] (dicht). To wipe; to clean by rubbing.

Let me ryke up to *dight* that tear. *Burns.*

Digit (di'jit), *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger; Gr. *daktylos*. Root *dik*, to point out, as in Gr. *deiknymi*, and L. *dico*.] 1. A finger.

The innermost *digit* is often stunted or absent.
Owen.

2. The measure of a finger's breadth or ¾ inch. 3. In *astron.* the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of six *digits* is one which hides one-half of the disk.—4. In *arith.* any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers; thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are the *digits*.

Digit† (di'jit), *v.t.* To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a 'That is he.' *Feltham.*

Digital (di'jit-al), *a.* [L. *digitalis*, from *digitus*, a finger.] Pertaining to the fingers or to digits.

Digitalia (di-jit-ā'li-a), *n.* Same as *Digitalin*.

Digitaliform (di-jit-ā'li-form), *a.* In *bot.* like the corolla of Digitalis.

Digitalin, Digitaline (di'jit-a-lin, di'jit-a-lin), *n.* ($C_{32}H_{40}O_{18}$.) A vegetable alkali, the active principle of *Digitalis purpurea*, or foxglove. It is white, difficult to crystallize, inodorous, has a bitter taste, and is a strong poison.

Digitalina (di'jit-a-lī"na), *n.* A genus of the sub-kingdom Protozoa, belonging to the family of infusorial animals Vorticellidæ. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, &c., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (di-jit-ā'lis), *n.* [L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the finger, from *digitus*, a finger, because the flowers are put on the fingers by children.] A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, containing about twenty species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and Western Asia. One species, *D. purpurea* (the foxglove), is a common wild flower in Britain. (See FOXGLOVE.) Several other species are grown in gardens, as *D. grandiflora*, *D. lutea*, and *D. ferruginea*.

Digitaria (di-jit-ā'ri-a), *n.* Finger-grass, a genus of grasses characterized by the spikes being digitate. It is generally considered to be only a section of Panicum. One species, *D. humifusa*, is found in the sandy soils of the south of England.

Digitate, Digitated (di'jit-āt, di'jit-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *digitatus*, having fingers or toes, from *digitus*, a finger.] In *bot.* branched out into divisions like fingers. A *digitate leaf* is one which branches into several distinct leaflets, or in which a petiole supports several leaflets at its apex. A *digitate root* is one in which the tubercles are divided into lobes like fingers, the division extending nearly to the base of the root, as in some plants of the genus Orchis.

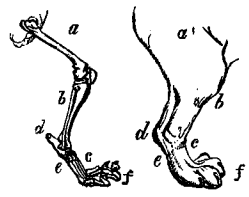
Digitate† (di'jit-āt), *v.t.* [L. L. *digito, digitatum*, from L. *digitus*. See DIGIT.] To point out, as with a finger. *Robinson.*

Digitately (di'jit-āt-li), *adv.* In a digitate manner. —*Digitately pinnate*, in *bot.* applied to digitate leaves, the leaflets of which are pinnate.

Digitation (di-jit-ā'shon), *n.* In *anat.* a division into finger-like processes.

Digitiform (di'jit-i-form), *a.* Formed like fingers; as, a *digitiform* leaf, root, &c.

Digitigrada (dĭ'jit-i-grā-da), *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to walk.] The second tribe, in Cuvier's arrangement, of Carnivora, including those animals which



Digitigrada.—Hind-leg of Lion.

a, Femur or thigh. *b*, Tibia or leg. *c*, Tarsus or foot. *d*, Calx or heel. *e*, Planta or sole of foot. *f*, Digits or toes.

walk on the toes only, such as the lion, tiger, cat, weasel, civet, hyena, &c.: distinguished from *Plantigrada* or bears, which walk on the broad palm of the foot.

Digitigrade (dĭ'jit-i-grād), *n.* One of the digitigrada; an animal that walks on his toes or digits, as the lion, wolf, &c.

Digitigrade (dĭ'jit-i-grād), *a.* Walking on the toes. See the noun.

Digitorium (di-jit-ō'ri-um), *n.* [From L. *digitus*, a finger.] A small instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers for piano playing. It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a key-board with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Called also *Dumb Piano*.

Digitule (dĭ'jit-ūl), *n.* [Dim. from L. *digitus*.] 1. A little finger or toe. Specifically—2. Anything resembling a little finger or toe, as one of the hairs on the tarsus of the mealy bug.

Digitus (dĭ'jit-us), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a finger or toe.

Digladiate (di-glā'di-āt), *v.t.* [L. *digladior, digladiatus*, to fight for life or death—*di* for *dis*, and *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; to quarrel. [Rare.]

Digladiation (di-glā'di-ā"shon), *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel. 'Avoid all *digladiations*.' *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Diglyph (dī'glif), *n.* [Gr. *diglyphos*, doubly indented—prefix *di*, and *glyphō*, to carve.] In *arch.* a projecting face with two panels or channels sunk in it.

Digne,† *a.* [Fr.] Worthy; proud; disdainful. *Chaucer.*

Dignification (dig'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See DIGNIFY.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion. *I. Walton.* [Rare.]

Dignified (dig'ni-fīd), *p.* and *a.* [See DIGNIFY.] 1. Exalted; honoured; invested with dignity; as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe.*

2. Marked with dignity; noble; as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

3. Stately in deportment.—SYN. Exalted, elevated, honoured, noble, august, stately, lofty.

Dignify (dig'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dignified*; ppr. *dignifying*. [Fr. *dignifier*—L. *dignus*, worthy, and *fier*, a degraded form of L. *facere*, the form assumed in composition by *facere*, to make.] 1. To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.—2. To honour; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. To exalt, elevate; prefer, advance, honour, adorn, ennoble.

Dignitary (dig'ni-ta-ri), *n.* One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially an ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c.

Dignity (dig'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *dignitas*, worthiness, from *dignus*, worthy. From Indo-Eur. root *dik*, to point out, seen in L. *dico*, to say; Gr. *deiknumi*, to bring to light, to show.] 1. True honour; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth, and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions: opposed to *meanness*. In this sense we speak of the *dignity* of mind and *dignity* of sentiments.

True *dignity* abides with her alone
Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
Can still respect, can still revere herself
In lowliness of heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. Elevation; honourable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature; as, man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.—3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; as, a man of native *dignity*. 'Dignity of attitude.' *Dr. Caird.*—4. Elevation of deportment; as, *dignity* of manners or behaviour.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture, *dignity* and love. *Milton.*

5. Height; importance; rank.

Some habits well pursued betimes
May reach the *dignity* of crimes. *H. More.*

6. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it.

While *dignity* sinks with its own weight, the scum of mankind will naturally rise above it. *Swift.*

7. The rank or title of a nobleman.—8. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*. Jude 8.

9. In *rhet.* one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.—10. In *astrol.* an advantage which a planet is supposed to have on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets.—11.† A general maxim or principle. 'The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Dignotion† (dig-nō'shon), *n.* [L. *dignosco, dignotum*, to distinguish—*di* for *dis*, and (*gnosco*) *nosco*, to get a knowledge of.] Distinguishing mark; distinction.

Digonous (dī'gō-nus), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di* for *dis*, twice, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *bot.* having two angles; as, a *digonous* stem.

Di grado (dē grä'do). [It., step by step.] In *music*, moving by conjunct degrees.

Digram, Digraph (dī'gram, dī'graf), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di* for *dis*, twice, and *graphō*, to write.] A union of two vowels or of two consonants, representing a single sound of the voice, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*. 'All improper diphthongs, or as I have called them, *digraphs*. *Sheridan.*

Digress (di-gres'), *v.i.* [L. *digredior, digressus*, to step apart or asunder—prefix *dis*, apart, and *gradior*, to step. See GRADE.] 1.† To step or go from the way or road; to go out of the right way or common track: in a literal sense.

Moreover she beginneth to *digresse* in latitude, and to diminish her motion from the morne rising. *Holland.*

2.† To turn aside from the right path; to transgress; to offend.

Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot on thy *digressing* son. *Shak.*

3. To depart or wander from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration: used only of speaking or writing.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever other fields he will. *J. Stephens.*

Digress† (di-gres'), *n.* A digression. 'A *digress* from my history.' *Fuller.*

Digression (di-gre'shon), *n.* [L. *digressio*, a stepping aside, from *digredior, digressus*. See DIGRESS.] 1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

And there began a lang *digression* about the lords o' the creation. *Burns.*

2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument, or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.—3. Deviation from a regular course. 'The *digression* of the sun is not equal.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.] Hence—4. Deviation from the path of virtue; transgression.

Then my *digression* is so vile and base,
That it will live engraven in my face. *Shak.*

5. In *astron.* the apparent distance of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun; elongation.

Digressional (di-gre'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

Digressive (di-gres'iv), *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression. '*Digressive* sallies of imagination.' *Johnson.*

Digressively (di-gres'iv-li), *adv.* By way of digression.

Digyn (dī'jin), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di* for *dis*, twice, and *gynē*, a female.] A plant having two pistils.

Digynia (dī-ji'ni-a), *n. pl.* The name given by Linnæus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts.

Digynian, Digynous (dī-ji'ni-an, dī'jin-us), *a.* Having two pistils.

Dihedral (dī-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di* for *dis*, twice, and *hedra*, a seat or face.] Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crystal.—*Dihedral angle*, the mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the angular space included between them.

Dihedron (dī-hē'dron), *n.* A figure with two sides or surfaces.

Dihexahedral (dī-heks'a-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, and E. *hexahedral*.] In *crystal.* having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

Diiamb, Diiambus (dī'ī-amb, dī-ī-am'bus), *n.* In *pros.* a double iambus, a foot consisting of two iambuses.

Dijudicant (dī-jū'di-kant), *n.* One who dijudicates, determines, or decides.

Dijudicate (dī-jū'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dijudicated*; ppr. *dijudicating*. [L. *dijudico, dijudicatum*, to judge between, to decide by arms—prefix *di* for *dis*, intens., and *judico*, to judge.] To judge, determine, or decide.

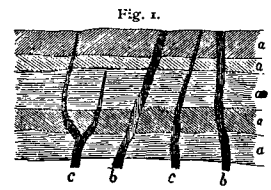
The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself. *Hales.*

Dijudication (dī-jū'di-kā"shon), *n.* Judicial distinction. *Glanville.*

Dikamali, Dikamalli (dik-a-mal'i), *n.* The native name of a fragrant resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, an Indian tree. It possesses a powerful fragrance, and is used in hospitals to keep away flies, as well as to dress wounds and open sores.

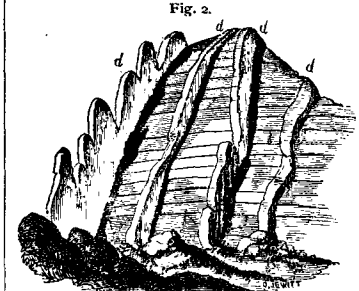
Dike, Dyke (dīk), *n.* [A. Sax. *dīc*, D. *dijk*, Dan. *dige*, all signifying a bank of earth and a ditch. As the ditch is excavated and the bank formed by the same operation, it is easy to understand how they are confounded under one name. *Ditch* is a softened form of this; hence also *dig*.] 1. A channel for water made by digging; a ditch. 'Little channels or *dikes*.' *Ray.* 'Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot.' *Tennyson.*—2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; as, the low countries of Holland are defended by *dikes*. 3. In *geol.* a vein of basalt, greenstone, or other igneous rock which has been intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of rocks. When a mass of the unstratified or igneous rocks, such as granite, trap, and

Fig. 1.



lava, appears as if injected into a great rent in the stratified rocks, cutting across the strata, it forms a *dike*. The illustrations show lava dikes in the Val del Bove, on the slopes of Mount Etna. In fig. 1 *a a* are horizontal strata, *b c* dikes of lava forced through the strata; *b b* are of equal breadth through-

Fig. 2.



out their entire length, and *c c* decrease upwards. In fig. 2 the horizontal strata are

shown worn away by the action of the weather, and the vertical veins of lava *d d* (marked *c b* in fig. 1), being harder, have resisted its effects, and consequently remain projecting in the form of walls or dikes.

Dike (dīk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diked;* ppr. *diking.* 1. To surround with a dike; to defend by a dike or embankment.—2. To drain by one or more dikes or ditches.

Dike† (dīk), *v.i.* To dig; to work as a digger or ditcher.

> It were better *dike* and delve,
> And stand upon the right faith,
> Than know all that the Bible saith,
> And erre as some clerkes do. *Gower.*

Dilacerate (dī-la'sėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *dilacero,* to tear in pieces—prefix *di* for *dis,* asunder, and *lacero,* to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force; to lacerate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dilaceration (dī-la'sėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration.

Dilaniate (dī-lā'ni-āt), *v.t.* [L. *dilanio,* to tear to pieces—prefix *di* for *dis,* asunder, and *lanio,* to rend in pieces.] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [Rare.]

Dilaniation (dī-lā'ni-ā"shon), *n.* A tearing in pieces. [Rare.]

Dilapidate (di-la'pi-dāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dilapidated;* ppr. *dilapidating.* [L. *dilapido, dilapidatum,* to demolish (any structure of stones)—prefix *di* for *dis,* asunder, and *lapido,* to throw stones, from *lapis, lapidis,* a stone.] To fall into partial ruin; to fall by decay.

Dilapidate (di-la'pi-dāt), *v.t.* 1. To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin by misuse or neglect.

> If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church? *Blackstone.*

2. To waste; to squander.

> Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church. *Bishop Hurd.*

Dilapidated (di-la'pi-dāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin. 'A deserted and *dilapidated* building.' *Cooper.*

Dilapidation (di-la'pi-dā"shon), *n.* 1. *Eccles.* a wasting or suffering to go to decay any building or other property in possession of an incumbent. Dilapidation is *voluntary* or *active* when an incumbent pulls down a building; *permissive* or *passive* when he suffers it to decay and neglects to repair it. Dilapidation extends to the waste or destruction of wood and other property of the church.—2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin.

> By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation.* *Goodman.*

3. Peculation. [Rare.]

Dilapidator (di-la'pi-dāt-ėr), *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

Dilatability (dī-lāt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it; opposed to *contractibility.*

Dilatable (dī-lāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: opposed to *contractible;* as, a bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat.

Dilatation (dī-lāt-ā'shon), *n.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distention: opposed to *contraction.*

Dilate (dī-lāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dilated;* ppr. *dilating.* [L. *dilato,* to make wider, to extend, to amplify—*di* for *dis,* asunder, and *latus,* broad.] 1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions: opposed to *contract;* as, air *dilates* the lungs; air is *dilated* by rarefaction.

> Satan alarmed,
> Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
> Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved. *Milton.*

2.† To enlarge upon; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely.

> That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate.* *Shak.*

Syn. To expand, swell, distend, enlarge, spread out, amplify.

Dilate (dī-lāt'), *v.i.* 1. To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions.

> His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to descant: with *on* or *upon.*

> But still they *on* their ancient joys *dilate.* *Crabbe.*

Dilate (dī-lāt'), *a.* Expanded; expansive. 'So *dilate* and absolute a power.' *B. Jonson.*

Dilater (dī-lāt'ėr), *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

Dilation (dī-lā'shon), *n.* Delay.

> What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations* but stubborn contempt? *Bp. Hall.*

Dilation (dī-lā'shon), *n.* [See DILATE.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

> At first her eye with slow *dilation* roll'd
> Dry flame, she listening. *Tennyson.*

Dilative (dī-lāt'iv), *a.* Tending to dilate; causing dilation. *Coleridge.*

Dilator (dī-lāt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

Dilatorily (di'la-to-ri-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

Dilatoriness (di'la-to-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

> These lamented their *dilatoriness* and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves. *Hallam.*

Dilatory (di'la-to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire;* L. L. *dilatorius,* from L. *differo, dilatum.* See DELAY.] 1. Marked with procrastination or delay; slow; late; tardy: applied to things; as, *dilatory* measures. 'This *dilatory* sloth.' *Shak.*—2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision. 'His *dilatory* policy.' *Motley.*—3. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late: applied to persons; as, a *dilatory* messenger; a man is *dilatory* when he delays attendance, or performance of business beyond the proper time.—*Dilatory plea,* in *law,* a plea designed or tending to delay the trial of a cause.—*Dilatory defence,* in *Scots law,* a plea offered by a defender for breaking down the conclusions of the action without entering into the merits of the cause; and the effect of which, if sustained, is to absolve from the *lis pendens* without necessarily cutting off the pursuer's grounds of action.—Syn. Slow, tardy, sluggish, inactive, loitering, behindhand, backward, procrastinating.

Dilection† (di-lek'shon), *n.* [L. *dilectio,* from *diligo, dilectum.* See DILIGENCE.] A loving; preference; choice.

> So free is Christ's *dilection,* that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle.*

Dilemma (di-lem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *dilēmma,* a dilemma—prefix *di* for *dis,* twice, and *lēmma,* an assumption, from *lambanō,* to take.] 1. In *logic,* an argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having two alternatives presented to him, each of which is equally conclusive against him. A young rhetorician said to an old sophist, 'Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you when I gain a cause.' The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude the claim by a *dilemma.* 'If I gain my cause I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause.' The master replied, 'If you gain your cause you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.'—2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

> A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case
> To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

—*Horns of a dilemma,* the conditions or alternatives presented to an antagonist, by accepting either of which he is, as it were, impaled; a difficulty of such a nature that, whatever way you turn, you are confronted by unpleasant consequences.

Dilettante (dī-le-tan'tā), *n.* pl. **Dilettanti** (di-le-tan'tē). [Rarely *dilettant:* from It. *dilettante,* properly the ppr. of *dilettare,* to take delight in, from L. *delectare,* to delight. See DELIGHT.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur; one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement: sometimes applied contemptuously to one who affects a taste for, or a degree of acquaintance with or skill in, art, which he does not possess.

Dilettantism (di-le-tant'izm), *n.* The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

> *Dilettantism,* hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin. *Carlyle.*

Diligence (di'li-jens), *n.* [L. *diligentia,* carefulness, diligence, from *diligo,* to love earnestly—*di* for *dis,* intens., and *lego,* to choose.] 1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity.

> If your *diligence* be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. *Shak.*

2. Care; heed; heedfulness.

> Keep thy heart with all *diligence.* Prov. iv. 23.

3. In *Scots law,* (*a*) the nature and extent of the attention incumbent on the parties to a contract with regard to the care of the subject matter of the contract. (*b*) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (*c*) The process of law by which person, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt.—*Diligence, Industry, Constancy. Diligence,* earnest application to employment in which one is interested; *industry,* the habit of being constantly employed; *diligence* refers to one's present occupation, and does not imply a habit; *constancy* denotes the power to hold on in any particular course—steadiness of purpose.

> *Diligence* and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer may ascribe to himself. *Gibbon.*
> *Industry* pays debts, but despair increases them. *Franklin.*
> True *constancy* no time, no power can move. *Gray.*

Syn. Attention, application, industry, assiduity, constancy, assiduousness, perseverance, persistence, heed, heedfulness, care, caution.

Diligence (dō-lē-zhäns), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of four-wheeled stage-coach.

Diligency† (di'li-jen-si), *n.* Diligence. *Milton.*

Diligent (di'li-jent), *a.* [L. *diligens, diligentis,* careful, diligent. See DILIGENCE.] 1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent. '*Diligent* cultivation of elegant literature.' *Prescott.*

> Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous; as, make *diligent* search.

> The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. Deut. xix. 18.

Syn. Active, assiduous, sedulous, laborious, persevering, attentive, industrious, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, careful.

Diligently (di'li-jent-li), *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

> Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

Dill (dil), *n.* [A. Sax. *dil,* Sw. *dill,* G. *dill,* dill. Probably from its soothing qualities in *dilling* or *dulling* pain. Comp. Icel. *dilla,* to lull a child to sleep.] An umbelliferous plant, *Anethum graveolens,* a native of the southern countries of Europe, the fruits, commonly but erroneously called seeds, of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic. It is cultivated as a pot or sweet herb in gardens, and employed medicinally as a carminative. In appearance it resembles the fennel. Dill-seeds yield dill-water, and an essential oil, when distilled with water. Dill-water is used as a remedy in flatulency and gripes of children. The same name is applied locally to other umbelliferous plants, and even to certain vetches.

Dill (dil), *v.t.* [A form of to *dull.*] To soothe; to still; to calm; to assuage. [Scotch and Northern English.]

Dillenia (dil-lē'ni-a), *n.* [From *Dillenius,* a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, nat. order Dilleniaceæ, consisting of lofty forest trees, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. The poon spars used in Indian shipping are obtained from *D. pentagyna.* The fruit of *D. speciosa* is edible, but very acid.

Dilleniaceæ (dil-lē'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of plants belonging to polypetalous, albuminous exogens, nearly related to the Ranunculaceæ, from which it differs in having a persistent calyx and arillate seeds. Seventeen genera and about 200 species are included in the order. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. See DILLENIA.

Dilling† (dil'ing), *n.* A darling; a favourite. 'The *dilling* of her mother.' *Drayton.*

Whilst the birds billing,
Each one with his *dilling*. *Drayton.*

Dilly (dil'li), *n.* A kind of stage-coach; a corruption of *diligence*.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying six insides.
J. H. Frere.

Dilly-dally (dil'li-dal-li), *v.i.* [See DALLY.] To loiter; to delay; to trifle. [Colloq.]

Dilogy (di'lo-ji), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *logos*, discourse.] In *rhetoric*, a figure in which a word is used in an equivocal sense; a speech or expression which may have two different meanings.

Dilucid† (dī-lū'sid), *a.* [L. *dilucidus*, from *diluceo*, to shine out—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *luceo*, to shine. See LUCID.] Clear. '*Dilucid* description.' *Bacon.*

Dilucidate† (dī-lū'sid-āt), *v.t.* To make clear; to elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. *Sterne.*

Dilucidation† (dī-lū'sid-ā"shon), *n.* The act of making clear.

Dilucidity† (dī-lū-sid'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being dilucid or clear.

Dilucidly† (dī-lū'sid-li), *adv.* Clearly. '*Dilucidly* and fully.' *Hammond.*

Diluendo (di-lū-en'dō). In *music*, a mark indicating a reduction of the sound.

Diluent (di'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *diluens, diluentis*, ppr. of *diluo*, to wash off, to temper, to weaken. See DILUTE.] Making liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuating; weakening the strength of by mixture with water.

Diluent (di'lū-ent), *n.* 1. That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid; that which weakens the strength of, as water, which mixed with wine or spirit reduces the strength of it.—2. In *med.* a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

Dilute (di-lūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diluted;* ppr. *diluting*. [L. *diluo, dilutus*—prefix *di* for *dis*, and *luo*, to wash. See DELUGE.] 1. To render liquid or more liquid; to make thin or more fluid: thus syrup or molasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture with water, and the water is said to *dilute* it. Hence—2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—3. To make weak or weaker, as colour, by mixture; to reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Sir I. Newton.*

Dilute (di-lūt'), *v.i.* To become attenuated or thin; as, it *dilutes* easily.

Dilute (di-lūt'), *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour; paltry; poor.

They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow.*

Dilutedly (di-lūt'ed-li), *adv.* In a diluted form.

Dilutedness (di-lūt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diluted.

Diluteness (di-lūt'nes), *n.* Dilutedness; thinness. *Wilkins.*

Diluter (di-lūt'ėr), *n.* He who or that which dilutes.

Dilution (di-lū'shon), *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. 'Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening.' *Arbuthnot.*

Diluvial, Diluvian (di-lū'vi-al, di-lū'vi-an), *a.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo*. See DILUTE, *v.t.*] 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days. 2. Effected or produced by a flood, or any extraordinary rush of water; as, *diluvial* beds.—*Diluvial formation*, in *geol.* the name given to the superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c., conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water. Diluvial action may result from heavy rains, melting of snow, submarine earthquakes, &c. The term is now rarely used by geologists, the deposits grouped under it being assigned to the post-pliocene period. See POST-PLIOCENE.

Diluvialist (di-lū'vi-al-ist), *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge.

Diluvian, *a.* See DILUVIAL.

Diluviate† (di-lū'vi-āt), *v.i.* To run as a flood.

Diluvion (di-lū'vi-on), *n.* Same as *Diluvium*.

Diluvium (di-lū'vi-um), *n.* [L. See DELUGE.] 1. A deluge or inundation; an overflowing. 2. In *geol.* a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by currents of water.

Dim (dim), *a.* [A. Sax. *dim*, dark, obscure. Cog. O. Fries. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*, dim. *dimma*, to grow dim: Lith. *tamsa*, darkness; Rus. *temnyi*, dark; Skr. *tamas*, darkness.] 1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.

My heart is breaking and my eyes are *dim*.
Tennyson.

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; faint; vague; as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

The intellectual power, through words and things,
Went sounding on, a *dim* and perilous way.
Wordsworth.

Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. *Byron.*

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as, a *dim* shade.

And storied windows richly dight
Casting a *dim* religious light. *Milton.*

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions. 'The understanding is *dim*.' *Rogers.*—5. Having its lustre obscured; sullied; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim!* Lam. iv. 1.

SYN. Obscure, dusky, dark, mysterious, indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, imperfect, dull, sullied, tarnished.

Dim (dim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dimmed;* ppr. *dimming*. To render dim; to render less bright; to render less clear or distinct; to becloud; to obscure; to tarnish or sully; to becloud the understanding of; to render dull the mental powers of; as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

Each passion *dimmed* his face. *Milton.*

The eyes that shone,
Now *dimm'd* and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken. *Moore.*

Now set the sun and twilight *dimm'd* the ways.
Cowper.

Dimble† (dim'bl), *n.* [Probably another form of or connected with *dimple*, and signifying originally a hollow or cavity.] A bower; a cell or retreat; a dingle.

Within a bushy *dimble* she doth dwell. *B. Jonson.*

Dime (dim), *n.* [Fr. *dime*, a tenth, a tithe; O.Fr. *disme*, from L. *decimus*, the tenth, from *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar, or about 5*d.*

Dimension (di-men'shon), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, from *dimetior*, to measure—*di* for *dis*, and *metior*, to mete. See METE and MEASURE.] 1. Extension in a single line or direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth; as, a line has one *dimension* or length; a superficies has two *dimensions* length and breadth; and a solid has three *dimensions*, length, breadth, and thickness or depth. The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as, the *dimensions* of a room, or of a ship; the *dimensions* of a farm, of a kingdom, &c.

These as a line their long *dimension* drew.
Milton.

Hath not a Jew hands, organs, *dimensions*, senses, affections, passions. *Shak.*

2.† Outline; shape. 'In *dimension*, and the shape of nature, a gracious person.' *Shak.* 3. *Fig.* bulk; consequence; importance; as, the question is assuming great *dimensions*. 4. In *alg.* a term used in the same sense as degree. Thus, in a simple equation, the unknown quantity is of one dimension or degree; in a quadratic equation it is of two dimensions; in a cubic equation it is of three dimensions, and so on. In general, an equation is said to be of as many *dimensions* as there are units in the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity.

Dimension† (di-men'shon), *v.i.* To suit or proportion as to size; to make agree in measure.

Dimensioned (di-men'shond), *a.* Having dimensions. [Rare except in composition.]

Dimensity† (di-men'si-ti), *n.* Dimension; extent; capacity.

Of the smallest stars in sky
We know not the *dimensity*. *Howell.*

Dimensive† (di-mens'iv), *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? *Davies.*

Dimera (di'me-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *meros*, a part.] A section of homopterous insects, in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the aphides.

Dimeran (di'me-ran), *n.* An individual of the section of insects Dimera.

Dimerosomata (di'me-ro-sō"ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, *meros*, part, and *sōma*, body.] An order of Arachnida, comprising the true spiders, so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, the cephalothorax and abdomen. The name Araneides is usually employed for the order.

Dimerous (di'me-rus), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *meros*, part.] Having its parts in pairs; composed of two unrelated pieces or parts.

Dimeter (di'me-tėr), *a.* [L., from Gr. *dimetros—di* for *dis*, twice, and *metron*, a measure.] Having two poetical measures.

Dimeter (di'me-tėr), *n.* A verse of two measures.

Dimetric (dī-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *metron*, measure.] In *crystal.* a term applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron.

Dimication† (di-mi-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *dimicatio*, a fight, from *dimico, dimicatum*, to brandish one's weapons against the enemy, to fight—*di* for *dis*, and *mico*, to move quickly in a vibrating manner.] A battle or fight; contest. 'Unbrotherly *dimications*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Dimidiate (di-mi'di-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dimidiated;* ppr. *dimidiating*. [L. *dimidio, dimidiatum*, to divide into halves, from *dimidium*, the half—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *medius*, the middle.] 1. To divide into two equal parts.—2. In *her.* to represent the half of.

Dimidiate Calyptra.

Dimidiate (di-mi'di-āt), *a.* 1. Divided into two equal parts; halved.—2. In *bot.* applied to an organ when half of it is so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing; as, a *dimidiate* leaf; also, split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses.—3. In *zool.* having the organs of one side of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other, as where those on one side are male, and on the other female.

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided, or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism. *Owen.*

Dimidiation (di-mi'di-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of halving; division into equal parts.—2. In *her.* an obsolete variety of impalement (which see).

Diminish (di-min'ish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *demenuiser;* Fr. *diminuer*, from L. *diminuo*, to lessen—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *minuere*, to lessen. Root *min*, in *minor*, less.] 1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means: opposed to *increase* and *augment;* as, to *diminish* the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by limiting commerce or reducing the customs; to *diminish* strength or safety; to *diminish* the heat of a room.—2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade; to abase.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.

3.† To take away; to subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought *from* it. Deut. iv. 2.

Nothing was *diminished from* the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *music*, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.—SYN. To lessen, decrease, abate, reduce, impair.

Diminish (di-min'ish), *v.i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller; as, the apparent size of an object *diminishes* as we recede from it.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

—*Decrease, Diminish.* See under DECREASE. SYN. To lessen, decrease, dwindle, contract, shrink, subside, abate.

Diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reduced in size or quality.

Diminished (di-min'isht), *p.* and *a.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

In whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminished* heads. *Milton.*

—*Diminished arch*, an arch less than a semicircle.—*Diminished bar*, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge.—*Diminished interval*, in *music*, an interval made less than minor, thus G sharp to F natural is a diminished seventh, G to F

being a minor seventh, and G sharp being a semitone less than the minor interval.—*Diminished subject*, in *music*, a subject introduced with notes half or quarter the value of those in which they were originally enunciated.—*Diminished triad*, in *music*, the chord consisting of two thirds on the subtonic, as B, D, F, in the key of C.

Diminisher (di-min'ish-ėr), *n.* He who or that which diminishes.

Diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

Diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

Diminishment† (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* Diminution. *Cheke.*

Diminuendo (dim-in'ū-en''dō). [It.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft, usually marked thus >.

Diminuent (di-min'ū-ent), *a.* Lessening. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Diminute† (di'min-ūt), *a.* Small. 'Prices made *diminute*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Diminutely† (di'min-ūt-li), *adv.* In a diminute manner; in a manner which lessens.

An execration only; but that too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Diminution (di-min-ū'shon), *n.* [L. *diminutio* (*deminutio*), a lessening, from *diminuo* (*deminuo*), to lessen by taking something from—*de*, and *minuo*, to lessen, from *minus*, less.] 1. The act of diminishing or lessening; a making smaller: opposed to *augmentation;* as, the *diminution* of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.—2. The state of becoming or appearing less: opposed to *increase;* as, the *diminution* of the apparent diameter of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.—3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philip.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Bp. Gauden.*

5. In *music*, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.—6. In *law*, an omission in the record, or in some point of the proceedings, which is certified in a writ of error on the part of either plaintiff or defendant.—7. In *her.* the defacing of some particular point in the escutcheon.—8. In *arch.* the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. See ENTASIS.—SYN. Decrease, lessening, reduction, abridgment, abatement, deduction.

Diminutive (di-min'ūt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *diminutif;* It. *diminuitivo.* See DIMINUTION.] 1. Small; little; narrow; contracted; as, a *diminutive* race of men or other animals; a *diminutive* thought.—2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; that abridges or decreases; tending to diminish. '*Diminutive* of liberty.' *Shaftesbury.*

Diminutive (di-min'ūt-iv), *n.* 1.† Anything of very small size.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such waterflies, *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*

2.† Anything of very small value; a small coin.

Most monster-like, be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for doits. *Shak.*

3.† In *old med.* anything that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton.*

4. In *gram.* a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis; cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man; rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from L. *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. 'Babyisms and dear *diminutives*.' *Tennyson.*

Diminutively (di-min'ūt-iv-li), *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak *diminutively* of another.

Diminutiveness (di-min'ūt-iv-nes), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

Dimish (dim'ish), *a.* Same as *Dimmish.*

Dimission† (di-mi'shon), *n.* Leave to depart.

Dimissory (di-mis'so-ri), *a.* [L. L. *dimissorius.* See DISMISS.] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—2. Granting leave to depart.—*Letter dimissory*, a letter given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

Dimit† (di-mit'), *v.t.* [L. *dimitto*, to send different ways, to let go. See DISMISS.] To permit to go; to grant; to farm; to let.

Dimity (di'mi-ti), *n.* [It. *dimito;* L. L. *dimitum*, from Gr. *dimitos*, of double thread—as a noun, dimity—*di* for *dis*, twice, and *mitos*, a thread. Another etymology refers it to *Damietta.*] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures; it is rarely dyed, but usually employed white for bed and bed-room furniture.

Dimly (dim'li), *adv.* [See DIM.] 1. In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight. 2. Not brightly or clearly; with a faint light.

Their temples *dimly* shone. *Dryden.*

Dimmish (dim'ish), *a.* 1. Somewhat dim; obscure.—2. Somewhat dim-sighted.

My eyes are somewhat *dimmish* grown. *Swift.*

Dimmy (dim'i), *a.* Somewhat dim. 'Yon *dimmy* clouds.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dimness (dim'nes), *n.* 1. Dulness of sight; as, the *dimness* of the eyes.—2. State of being dim or obscure; want of clearness: applied to the medium through which anything is seen.

With such thick *dimness* . . . filled the air. *Cowper.*

3. Want of distinctness; faintness: applied to the object looked at; as, the *dimness* of a view or of a colour.—4. Want of brightness; as, the *dimness* of gold or silver.—5. Want of clear apprehension; vagueness; dulness; as, *dimness* of memory.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion. *Dr. H. More.*

—*Darkness, Obscurity, Dimness.* See DARKNESS.

Di molto (dē mōl'tō). [It.] In *music*, very; as, largo *di molto*, very much largo.

Dimorphic (dī-mor'fik), *a.* Having two distinct forms; dimorphous.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic.* *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

Dimorphism (dī-mor'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *morphē*, form.] 1. In *crystal.* the property of assuming two incompatible forms; the property of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct species. Thus, carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, &c.—2. In *bot.* the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms.

In the oak, beech, chestnut, and pine, for example, this *dimorphism* is extreme. In the stamen-bearing flowers, we find no rudiment of a pistil—in the pistil-bearing, no rudiment of a stamen. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

3. In *zool.* difference of form between members of the same species, as when the females vary according to the season, or the males are constantly unlike the females.

Dimorphism has been observed by Kölliker in the Pennatulidæ (Octocoralla). Each compound organism, or polypary, presents two different kinds of polypes—one of which is tentaculiferous and provided with sexual organs, while the other has neither tentacles nor any sexual apparatus. *Huxley.*

Dimorphous (dī-mor'fus), *a.* 1. In *crystal.* a term applied to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, the crystals of sulphate of nickel, if deposited from an acid solution, are square prisms; but if from a neutral solution, they are right rhombic prisms.—2. In *bot.* and *zool.* characterized by dimorphism.

Dimple (dim'pl), *n.* [Probably a diminutive form from an intens. of *dip* or *deep.* Comp. G. *dümpel, tümpel*, a pool.] 1. A small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face, as the chin; a slight interruption to the uniform rounded flow of the facial lines, appearing especially in youth and in smiling, and hence regarded as a sign of good-humour, happiness, or merriment.

Smiles
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek
And love to live in *dimple* sleek. *Milton.*

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface.

Dimple (dim'pl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dimpled;* ppr. *dimpling.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities. 'As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.' *Pope.*

Dimple (dim'pl), *v.t.* To mark with dimples.

Dimpled (dim'pld), *a.* Set with dimples; having cheeks marked by dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids. *Shak.*

Dimplement (dim'pl-ment), *n.* State of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

I dared to rest, or wander,—like a rest,—
And view the ground's most gentle *dimplement*,
(As if God's finger touched, but did not press,
In making England!) *E. B. Browning.*

Dimply (dim'pli), *a.* Full of dimples or small depressions. 'The *dimply* flood.' *J. Warton.*

Dimyaria (di-mi-ā'ri-a), *n.pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *mys*, a muscle.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell.

Dimyary (di'mi-a-ri), *n.* A bivalve mollusc which closes its shell by means of two adductor muscles.

Dimyary (di'mi-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dimyaria.

Din (din), *n.* [A. Sax. *dyn, dyne*, noise, thunder; *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake. Cog. Icel. *dynr*, din, *dynja*, to resound; from the same root as Skr. *dhvan*, to sound.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued; as, the *din* of arms; the *din* of war. 'The dust, and *din*, and steam of town.' *Tennyson.*

The guests are met, the feast is set,—
May'st hear the merry *din*. *Coleridge.*

Din (din), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dinned;* ppr. *dinning.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour. '*Din* your ears with hungry cries.' *Otway.* 'This hath been often *dinned* in my ears.' *Swift.*

Dinar (dē-nar'), *n.* [Ar. and Per., from L. *denarius.*] An oriental coin and money.

Dindle (din'dl), *n.* A local name for the common and corn sow-thistles, as also for hawk-weed.

Dine (dīn), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dined;* ppr. *dining.* [Fr. *diner*, O. F. *disner*, Pr. *disnar*, L. L. *disnare*, the origin of which is very doubtful, but which probably arose from *decœnare*, a verb hypothetically formed from L. *de*, and *cœna*, dinner or supper. By the shifting of the accent *decœnare* would become *décenare*, then *desnare* and *disnare.* This is the view taken by Diez, and supported by Scheler and Pott. Littré, Mahn, and others, derive it from *disjejunare*, from L. prefix *dis*, and *jejunare*, to fast (whence *déjeuner*). Some derive it from L. *desinere*, to leave off—the hour of dinner implying the cessation of labour.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to take dinner.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang, that jurymen may *dine*. *Pope.*

—*To dine out*, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—*To dine with Duke Humphrey*, to be dinnerless; a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade here in the hope of meeting an acquaintance, and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

Dine (dīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dined;* ppr. *dining.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to afford convenience for dining; as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dine (dīn), *n.* Dinner-time; mid-day. [Scotch.]

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
From morning sun till *dine*. *Burns.*

Diner-out (dīn'ėr-out), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who receives and accepts many invitations to dinner. 'A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*.' *E. B. Browning.*

Dinetical† (di-net'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *dineō*, to whirl round, from *dinē*, a whirl.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dinette (dē-net'), *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *dîner*, dinner.] A sort of preliminary dinner about 2 o'clock; a luncheon. See extract under DINNER.

Ding (ding), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *dung* or *dinged*. [A. Sax. *denegan*, Icel. *dengia*, Sw. *dänga*, to knock, to beat. Probably of onomatopoetic origin.] 1. To throw or dash with violence. 'To *ding* the book a colt's distance from him.' *Milton.* [Rare.]—2. [O.E. and Scotch.] (*a*) To dash; to pound; to break.

To see his poor auld mither's pot
Thus *dung* in staves. *Burns.*

(*b*) To prove too much for; to beat; to pose; to nonplus.

But a' your doings to rehearse . . .
Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue or Erse. *Burns.*

Ding (ding), *v.i.* 1. To bluster; to bounce.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sound, as a bell; to ring. *W. Irving.*—3. In Scotch, (*a*) to descend; to fall: used as in the phrase '*It's dingin' on*,' which is applied to a fall of rain, hail, or snow. (*b*) To be defeated; to be gainsaid; to be overturned.

But facts are chiels that winna *ding*
And downa be disputed. *Burns.*

Ding-dong (ding'dong). The sound of bells, or any similar sound of continuous strokes. —*To go at* or *to it ding-dong*, to fight in right earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they *went to it ding-dong*. *Old ballad.*

Dinghy, Dingey (ding'gi), *n.* A boat varying in size in different localities; the dinghies of Bombay are 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Cutch are 30 to 50 feet long, and 20 to 100 tons burden; built of jungle and teak wood, and have a crew of twelve to twenty men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil, which imparts to them a sombre colour. This name is now also applied to a ship's small-boat. Spelled also *Dhingy*, *Dingy*.

Dinginess (din'ji-nes), *n.* The quality of being dingy; a dusky or dark hue; brownness.

Dingle (ding'gl), *n.* [Apparently a form of *dimble* and *dimple*.] A narrow dale or valley between hills; a small secluded and embowered valley. '*Dingle*, or bushy dell.' *Milton.*

Dingle-dangle (ding'gl-dang'gl), *adv.* Loosely; in a dangling manner. 'Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.' *Warton.*

Dingo (ding'gō), *n.* The Australian dog (*Canis Dingo*), of a wolf-like appearance, and extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun colour. It is very destructive to the flocks, killing more than it eats; so it is systematically destroyed. It is supposed to be an importation, but whence is uncertain.

Dingthrift† (ding'thrift), *n.* A spendthrift.

Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
A *dingthrift* and a knave? *Drant.*

Dingy (din'ji), *a.* [Probably from *dung*.] Soiled; sullied; of a dark colour; brown; dusky; dun.

Even the *Postboy* and the *Postman*, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. *Macaulay.*

Dining-room (din'ing-röm), *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine or take their principal meals in; a place for public dining; a room for entertainments.

Dink (dingk), *a.* [A nasalized form akin to *dight*, *deck*. See DECK, DIGHT.] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy; pert; contemptuous. [Scotch.]

My lady's *dink*, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west. *Burns.*

Dink (dingk), *v.t.* [See above.] To dress; to adorn. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Dinmont (din'mont), *n.* A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [Scotch.]

Dinna (din'na). Do not. [Scotch.]

Dinner (din'nėr), *n.* [Fr. *dîner*. See DINE.] 1. The principal meal of the day, in which respect it may be said to correspond with the *deipnon* of the Greeks and the *cœna* of the Romans, both these meals being of the most elaborate kind and taken in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common practice, down to the middle of the last century, was to take this meal about mid-day. Since that time the hour of dinner has been gradually put back till it has reached from six to eight in the evening among the wealthier classes.

The Court *dinner-hour*, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court *dinner-hour* became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a *dînette* at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands. *The Queen.*

2. An entertainment; a feast.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. Mat. xxii. 4.

Dinner (din'nėr), *v.i.* To take dinner; to dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae,
I *dinner'd* wi' a lord. *Burns.*

Dinner-hour (din'nėr-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; the hour spent in dining. See DINNER.

Dinnerless (din'nėr-les), *a.* Having no dinner. 'Lusty mowers labouring *dinnerless*.' *Tennyson.*

Dinnerly (din'nėr-li), *a.* Of or pertaining to dinner. *Copley.*

Dinner-table (din'nėr-tā-bl), *n.* A table at which dinner is taken.

Dinner-time (din'nėr-tīm), *n.* The usual time of dining.

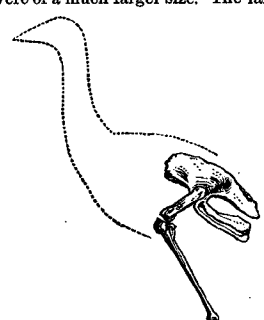
Dinnle (din'nl), *n.* [Freq. and dim. of *din*, noise.] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane aye thinks at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they hae heart aneugh to die rather than bide out for sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dinnle (din'nl), *v.i.* To shake with a tremulous motion, accompanied by a corresponding sound; to reverberate; to thrill; to vibrate. [Scotch.]

The chief piper of . . . Mac-Ivor was perambulating the court before the door of his chieftain's quarters, and, as Mrs. Flockhart was pleased to observe, 'garring the vera stane and lime wa's *dinnle* wi' his screeching.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Dinornis, Deinornis (dī-nor'nis), *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of extinct cursorial birds, of a gigantic size, which formerly inhabited New Zealand. The species (of which five have been recognized) resembled in general form the ostrich, but were of a much larger size. The largest



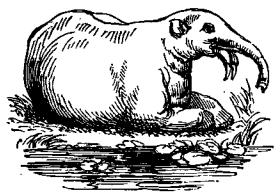
Dinornis (pelvic and leg bones and outline of body).

must have stood at least 14 feet in height, and probably more; several of its bones are at least twice the size of those of the ostrich; but the body seems to have been more bulky in proportion, and the tarsus was shorter and stouter, in order to sustain its weight. By the natives of New Zealand they are called *moa*. It is supposed probable that they became extinct in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, as traditions are still current among the natives concerning them.

Dinosauria (dī-nō-są'ri-a), *n.* See DEINOSAURIA.

Dinothere (dī'nō-thēr), *n.* Same as *Dinotherium*.

Dinotherium (dī-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *thērion*, wild beast.] A



Dinotherium restored.

genus of extinct gigantic mammals occurring in the strata of the tertiary formation. The remains have been found most abundantly at Epplesheim in Hesse Darmstadt, but fragments occur also in several parts of France, Bavaria, and Austria. The largest species hitherto discovered (*D. giganteum*) is calculated to have attained the length of 18 feet. It had a proboscis and two tusks placed at the anterior extremity of the lower jaw, and curved downwards somewhat after the manner of those in the upper jaw of the walrus. The zoological position of the Dinotherium (of which there seem to be several species) is that of a proboscidean allied to the elephant. The skull, molar teeth, and scapular bone are the only portions yet discovered. Kaup regards it as intermediate between the mastodons and tapirs, and terrestrial, while Blainville and Pictet regard it as allied to the sea-cows, and inhabiting the embouchure of great rivers, and uprooting the marsh and aquatic plants which constituted its food with its tusks.

Dinoxide (dīn-oks'īd), *n.* Same as *Dioxide*.

Dinsome (din'sum), *a.* Full of din; giving forth a loud sound; noisy. 'The *dinsome* toun.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Block and studdie ring and reel
Wi' *dinsome* clamour. *Burns.*

Dint (dint), *n.* [Probably an imitative word. A. Sax. *dynt*, a blow, O.E. and Sc. *dunt*, Icel. *dynt*, a stroke. Akin to *din* and *ding*. See DENT.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

That mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; a dent.

His hands had made a *dint*. *Dryden.*

—*By dint of*, by the force or power of; by means of; as, to win *by dint of* arms, *by dint of* war, *by dint of* argument or importunity.

And now *by dint of* fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue. *Byron.*

Dint (dint), *v.t.* To make a mark or depression on or in, as by a blow or by pressure; to dent. *Spenser.*

Dintless (dint'les), *a.* Without a dint.

(Lichen and mosses), meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks. *Ruskin.*

Dinumeration (dī-nū'mėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of numbering singly. [Rare.]

Diocesan (dī-os'es-an or dī'ō-sēs-an), *a.* [See DIOCESE.] Pertaining to a diocese.—*Diocesan courts*, the consistorial or consistory courts. See CONSISTORY.

Diocesan (dī-os'es-an or dī'ō-sēs-an), *n.* A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

Diocese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [Gr. *dioikēsis*, administration, a province or jurisdiction—*dia*, and *oikēsis*, residence, from *oikeō*, to dwell, *oikos*, a house.] 1.† A district or division of a country; a province.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocese*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. *L. Addison.*

2. The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, each archdeaconry (nominally) into

rural deaneries (see DEAN), and every deanery into parishes.

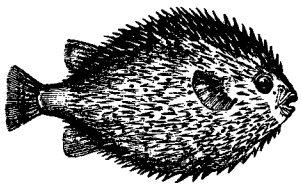
Diocesener † (dī'ō-sēs-nėr), *n.* One who belongs to a diocese. 'Parishioners or *dioceseners*.' *Bacon.*

Diocess (dī'ō-ses), *n.* Same as *Diocese.*

Dioctahedral (dī-ok'ta-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di, dis,* twice, and E. *octahedral.*] In *crystal.* having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Diodia (dī-ō'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *diodos,* a passage through—*di* for *dia,* through, along, and *hodos,* a way, many of the species growing by the waysides.] A genus of decumbent herbs, nat. order Rubiaceæ, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers.

Diodon (dī'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *di, dis,* twice, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] A Linnæan genus of teleostean fishes now giving its name to a family, Diodontidæ (Gymnodontes of Cuvier), of the order Plectognathi, so called because their jaws are not divided, and only exhibit one piece of bony substance above and another below, so that the creature appears only to have two teeth. They are all natives of warm climates, and live on crus-

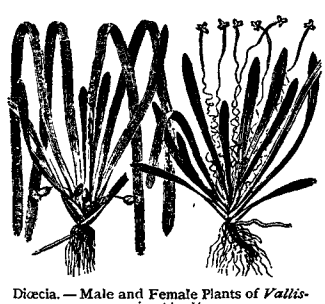


Diodon Hystrix.

taceans and sea-weeds, for the trituration of which their mouth is admirably adapted. Several of them, especially of the genera Diodon and Tetraodon, are remarkable for the array of spiny points which they bear on their skin, and for the power they have of inflating the belly, which then gives them the appearance of the bristly husk of a chestnut; hence the French call them *orbes épineux.* For the same reason they have been designated *Porcupine Fish, Sea-hedgehogs,* and *Prickly Globe-fish.* This family includes the sun-fish.

Diodontidæ (dī-o-dont'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of fishes. See DIODON.

Dioecia (dī-ē'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *di, dis,* double, and *oikos,* house.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus.



Dioecia.—Male and Female Plants of *Vallisneria spiralis.*

It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

Dioecious, Dioecian (dī-ē'shus, dī-ē'shi-an), *a.* 1. In *bot.* having stamens on one plant and pistils on another. The willow, the poplar, &c., are dioecious.—2. In *zool.* noting those animals in which the sexes are distinct; that is, in which the germ-cell or ovum is produced by one individual (female), and the sperm-cell, or spermatozoid, by another (male). Opposed to *monœcious.*

Dioeciousness (dī-ē'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dioecious. *Darwin.*

Dioecism (dī-ē'sizm). Same as *Dioeciousness. Sachs.*

Diogenes-crab (dī-oj'en-ēz-krab), *n.* A species of Cœnobita, somewhat like our hermit-crab, found in the West Indies; so called from its selecting a shell for its residence, as the Cynic philosopher did his tub.

Diogenes-cup (dī-oj'en-ēz-kup), *n.* In *anat.* a term applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Dioicous, Dioic (dī-oi'kus, dī'oik), *a.* Dioecious (which see).

Diomedea (dī-o'mē-dē"a), *n.* [From the hero *Diomēdēs,* whose companions were fabled to have been turned into sea-birds.] A genus of swimming-birds to which belong the most common species of albatross.

Dion, Dioön (dī'on, dī-ō'on), *n.* [Gr. *di,* double, *ōon,* an egg.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cycadaceæ. The seeds of *D. edule,* a Mexican plant, yield a kind of arrow-root.

Dionæa (dī-ō-nē'a), *n.* [From *Diōnē,* one of the names of Venus.] A genus of plants, nat. order Droseraceæ. Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus' fly-trap), a native of the sandy savannas of Carolina and Florida. It has a rosette of root leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of largish white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly-stalked 2-lobed lamina, with three short stiff bristles on each lobe. The bristles are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on and capture the insect. It is said to digest the food thus captured by means of a fluid which dissolves it exactly like ordinary gastric juice.

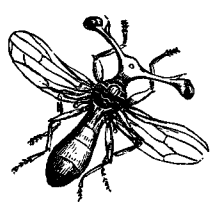
Venus' Fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*).

Dionysos, Dionysus (dī-ō-nī'sos, dī-ō-nī'sus), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the youthful, beautiful, effeminate god of wine, called also *Bakchos* by the Greeks, and *Bacchus* by the Romans. See BACCHUS.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, the first Greek writer on algebra, who flourished, according to some about the middle of the fourth century, according to others about the end of the sixth.—*Diophantine analysis,* that branch of algebra which treats of indeterminate questions, of which the following are examples:—To find two whole numbers the sum of whose squares is a square. To find three commensurable numbers such that the sum of the squares of two of them shall be equal to the square of the third.

Diopside (dī-op'sīd), *n.* [Gr. *diopsis,* a view through—*di* for *dia,* through, and *opsis,* a view.] A rare mineral, a variety or subspecies of augite, occurring in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous lustre, and of a pale green, or a greenish or yellowish white. A variety with four-sided prisms has been called mussite, from Mussa in Piedmont. It resembles sahlite. It is a monosilicate of lime and magnesia.

Diopsis (dī-op'sis), *n.* [Gr. *di, dis,* double, and *ōps,* eye.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, family Muscidæ, the members of which are remarkable for the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, the head appearing as if it were furnished with two long horns, each having a knot at its apex. All the known species are from the tropical parts of the Old World.—2. A genus of turbellarian worms.



Diopsis.

Dioptase (dī-op'tās), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *di* for *dia,* through, and *optazō,* from *optomai,* to see.] Emerald copper ore, silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

Diopter, Dioptra (dī-op'tėr, dī-op'tra), *n.* [See DIOPTRIC.] An instrument once employed in measuring the altitude of distant objects, and for taking levels.

Dioptric, Dioptrical (dī-op'trik, dī-op'trik-al), *a.* [Gr. *dioptrikos,* from *dia,* through, and the root *op,* to see.] 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

> View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.—*Dioptric system,* in *lighthouses,* the mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Called also the *Refracting System.*

Dioptrics (dī-op'triks), *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction* (which see). See also LENS, LIGHT, OPTICS.

Diorama (dī-ō-rä'ma), *n.* [Gr. *dia,* and *horama,* a view, from *horaō,* to see.] 1. A mode of painting and of scenic exhibition invented by Messrs. Daguerre and Bouton. It produces a far greater degree of optical illusion than the panorama, and is suitable as well for architectural and interior views as for landscape. The peculiar and almost magical effect of the diorama arises in a considerable measure from the contrivance employed in exhibiting the painting, which is viewed through a large aperture or proscenium, partly by reflected and partly by transmitted light, and light and shade are produced by coloured screens or blinds.—2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

Dioramic (dī-ō-ram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to diorama.

Diorism (dī'ō-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *diorismos,* a distinction, from *diorizō,* to draw a boundary through—*di* for *dia,* through, and *horos,* a boundary.] Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

Dioristic, Dioristical (dī-ō-ris'tik, dī-ō-ris'tik-al), *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [Rare.]

Dioristically (dī-ō-rist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. [Rare.]

Diorite (dī'o-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *diorizō,* to draw a boundary through, to separate—the stone being formed of distinct portions. See DIORISM.] A tough crystalline trap-rock, of a whitish colour, speckled with black or greenish black. It consists of hornblende and a triclinic felspar albite or oligoclase. It may be either metamorphic or volcanic in origin.

Diorthosis (dī-or-thō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *diorthoō,* to make straight—*di* for *dia,* through, and *orthos,* straight.] A putting right, straight, or in proper order; rectification; restoration of a limb to shape or position.

Diorthotic (dī-or-thōt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *diorthōtikos,* corrective. See DIORTHOSIS.] Relating to the emendation or correction of ancient texts.

> No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of *diorthotic* criticism. *Lond. Quart. Rev.*

Dioscorea (dī-os-kō'rē-a), *n.* [After P. *Dioscorides,* the Greek physician.] The genus of plants, nat. order Dioscoreaceæ, which furnish the tropical esculents called yams. They are perennial fleshy-rooted, or tuberous diœcious plants, with annual twining stems, and loose clusters of small green flowers. The species are found in Asia and America, and the roots or tubers of *D. alata, D. aculeata, D. Batatas,* and *D. sativa,* are important articles of food in tropical climates, and are eaten as the potato is with us. See YAM.

Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō'rē-ā"sē-ē), *n.pl.* A nat. order of endogenous plants, with alternate, reticulate-veined leaves, belonging to Lindley's Dictyogens. They have tuberous root-stocks and twining stems. The flowers are small and unisexual. There are six genera with about 100 species. The acrid and poisonous root-stocks or yams are nutritious when cooked. Black bryony is the only British representative. See DIOSCOREA.

Diosma (dī-oz'ma), *n.* [Gr. *dios,* divine, and *osmē,* odour, from *ozo,* to smell.] A genus of rutaceous plants inhabiting Southern Africa. They have alternate or opposite simple leaves, strongly marked with dots of transparent oil, and diffusing a powerful

odour when bruised. Some species are cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Diospyros (dī-os'pi-ros), *n.* [Gr. *dios*, divine, and *pyros*, wheat—lit. celestial food.] A large genus of trees or shrubs, natives of the warmer regions of the world, nat. order Ebenaceæ. The trees of this genus supply ebony wood. That from Ceylon is the wood of *D. Ebenum;* from India, of *D. melanoxylon* and *D. Ebenaster;* and that from Mauritius *D. reticulata.* The *D. Lotos* is the Indian date-plum. It is by some supposed to have been the lotus-tree of the ancients, whose fruit was said to produce oblivion.

Diota (dī-ō'ta), *n.* [L., from Gr. *diōtos*, having two handles—*di*, *dis*, twice, and *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear, a handle.] In *anc. sculp.* a sort of vase with two handles, used for wine.

Dioxide (dī-oks'īd), *n.* [Prefix *di*, *dis*, twice, and *oxide.*] An oxide consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen.

Dip (dip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dipped* or *dipt;* ppr. *dipping.* [A. Sax. *dippan*, *dyppan*, to dip. Cog. Fris. *dippe*, D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, to dip, to baptize; A. Sax. *dēyan*, to dip or baptize, *dūfan*, to dive, *deōp*, deep; E. *deep*, *dive.*] 1. To plunge or immerse for a moment or short time in water or other liquid; to put into a fluid and withdraw.

The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.

So fishes rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dry'd they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To take or bale out, as with a ladle or other vessel; as, to *dip* water from a boiler: often with *out;* as, to *dip out* water.—3. To plunge, as into a difficulty or dangerous undertaking; to engage.

He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. 'Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.' *Dryden.*—5. To moist; to wet. [Rare.] 'A cold, shuddering dew *dips* me all o'er.' *Milton.*—6. To baptize by immersion. *Fuller.*

Dip (dip), *v.i.* 1. To plunge into a liquid and quickly emerge; to dive partially or to a small depth.

Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
In the Volsinian mere. *Macaulay.*

2. To penetrate; to pierce. 'The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side.' *Granville.*—3. To engage in a desultory way; to concern one self; as, to *dip* into the funds.—4. To look cursorily; to read passages here and there; as, to *dip* into a volume of history.

We *dipt* in all
That treats of whatsoever is. *Tennyson.*

5. To make use of a ladle or similar utensil; hence, to make a random selection.

Suppose
I *dipped* among the worst and Staius chose. *Dryden.*

6. To incline downward; to sink, as below the horizon; as, the magnetic needle *dips.*

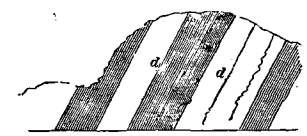
The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out. *Coleridge.*

7. In *geol.* to incline downwards; to slope.

Dip (dip), *n.* 1. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.—2. A candle made by dipping the wick in tallow: opposed to *mould.*

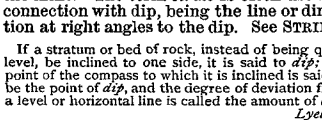
It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. *Marryat.*

3. Immersion in any liquid; a plunge; a bath; as, the *dip* of oars; a *dip* in the sea. —*Dip of the needle*, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its centre of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is more scientifically termed the *inclination* of the needle.—*Dip or depression of the horizon*, the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to a point in the visible horizon, and the other parallel to the horizon, the eye of the observer being supposed to be elevated above the level of the sea. Hence the greater the elevation of the observer's eye, the greater the dip of the horizon. In the fig. C represents the earth's centre, E the observer's eye, E A its height above the level of the sea, B and D points in the visible horizon, H E O a horizontal line; the angle B E O or D E H the dip of the horizon.—The *dip of strata*, in *geol.* the inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth. This angle is measured from the plane of the horizon



Geological Dip. *d d*, Direction or Angle of Dip.

or level. The opposite of dip is the term *rise*, and either may be used according to the position of the observer; thus, a bed of coal which has a *dip* to the south when spoken of from the surface, will have a *rise* to the north when spoken of from the bottom of the mine. The term *strike* is often used in connection with dip, being the line or direction at right angles to the dip. See STRIKE.



Dip of the Horizon.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to *dip;* the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip.* *Lyell.*

Dipaschal (dī-pas'kal), *a.* [Gr. *di*, *dis*, twice, and E. *paschal.*] Including two passovers.

Dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* A small bird that dives. See DABCHICK.

Dipetalous (dī-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *petalon*, a leaf or petal.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

Di petto (dē pet'tō). [It., lit. from the breast.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto.*

Diphda (dif'da), *n.* [Ar.] The star β of the constellation Cetus.

Diphtheria (dif-thē'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *diphthera*, a membrane.] An epidemic inflammatory disease of the air-passages, and especially of the throat, characterized by the formation of a false membrane. It is most common in the crowded districts of large cities, and is attributed to the action of putrid effluvia on the fauces, especially the foul air of sewers and cess-pools. It frequently proves fatal.

Diphtheritic (dif-thē-rit'ik), *a.* Connected with, relating to, or formed by diphtheria. 'A *diphtheritic* deposit.' *West.*

Diphthong (dif'thong or dip'thong), *n.* [Gr. *diphthongos—di*, *dis*, twice, and *phthongos*, sound; L. *diphthongus.*] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out.*—*Improper diphthong*, a union of two or more vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded, as *ea* in *breach*, *eo* in *people*, *ai* in *rain*, *eau* in *beau.*

Diphthongal (dif-thong'gal or dip-thong'gal), *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

Diphthongally (dif-thong'gal-li or dip-thong'gal-li), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

Diphthongation (dif-thong-gā'shon or dip-thong-gā'shon), *n.* In *philol.* the formation of a diphthong; specifically, in the development of language, the conversion of a simple vowel, as *a*, *e*, in the root of a word, into a diphthong by affixing another vowel, as *i*; thus, Gr. root *phan*, stem *phain*, verb *phainō;* Gr. root *tan*, weakened form *ten*, stem *tein*, verb *teinō;* Gr. root *da*, stem *dai*, verb *daiō.*

Diphycerc, Diphycercal (dī'fi-sėrk, dī-fi-sėrk'al), *a.* [Gr. *diphyēs*, of a double nature, and *kerkos*, the tail.] A term applied to those fishes whose vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail. The tail may be equally lobed (homocercal) as in the salmon, unequally (heterocercal) as in the shark.

Diphyes, Diphydæ (dī'fi-ēz, dī'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *diphyēs*, of double nature.] A genus and family of cœlenterate animals, order Calycophoridæ, characterized by the combination of many individuals or zoöids on a common body, from which one or two swimming discs are developed. The genera are oceanic.

Diphyllous (dī-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *di*, *dis*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

Diphyodont (dī'fi-o-dont), *n.* [Gr. *diphyēs*, double—*di*, *dis*, twice, and *phyō*, to produce—and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.] One of that group of the mammalia which possess two successive sets of teeth—a deciduous or milk set, and a permanent set—as distinguished from the monophyodonts, which develop only one set. The majority of mammals are diphyodonts, though the number of teeth replaced may vary; thus, in man, twenty teeth of the adult are preceded by a milk set, while in the hare the anterior incisors are not so preceded, but the posterior smaller incisors replace an earlier pair.

Diphyozooid (dī'fi-o-zō''oid), *n.* [Gr. *di*, *dis*, twice, *phyō*, to produce, *zōon*, an animal, and *eidos*, resemblance.] One of the detached reproductive portions of adult members of that order of oceanic Hydrozoa named Calycophoridæ. Diphyozooids swim about by means of their calyx.

Diplacanthus (dip-la-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *akantha*, a spine.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes occurring in the old red sandstone, characterized by very small scales, a heterocercal tail, and two dorsal fins, which, like the other fins, were armed with a strong spine in front.

Dipleidoscope (di-plī'do-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, *eidos*, appearance, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian, by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side towards the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side and reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but they gradually approach, as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the centre of the object is on the meridian; when an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking to the transparent side sees only one object.

Diploe (dip'lō-ē), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double.] In *anat.* the soft medullary substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull.

Diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *gennaō*, to produce.] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

Diplograpsus (dip-lō-grap'sus), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *grapsus*, a modern form standing for *graptolite.*] A genus of Graptolitidæ, in which the cells are arranged back to back on each of a common axis, as are the barbs on the shaft of a feather.

Diploma (di-plō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *diplōma*, a paper folded double, a license by a person in authority, from *diploō*, to double or fold.] Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded; afterwards, any letter, literary monument, or public document; now, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some power, privilege, or honour, as that given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees, to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession, and the like.

Thus it (the state) may, by proper examinations, ascertain the qualifications to practise medicine or law; and upon those who come up to the prescribed mark of fitness it may confer *diplomas*, or authorities to practise. . . . The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Diploma (di-plō'ma), *v.t.* To furnish with a diploma; to fortify by a diploma.

Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepuffed, gaslighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle.*

Diplomacy (di-plō'ma-si), *n.* 1. The science or art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, &c., between nations; the branch of knowledge which deals with the relations of independent states to one another; the agency or management of envoys accredited to a foreign court; the forms of international negotiations. 'The tactics of practised *diplomacy.*' *Sparks.*—2. A diplomatic body;

the whole body of ministers at a foreign court.

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with 'the pride, pomp, and circumstance' of this majestic senate. *Burke.*

3. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; tact.

Diplomat, Diplomate (dip'lō-mat, dip'lō-māt), *n.* A diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion. *Sat. Rev.*

Diplomate (dip'lō-māt), *n.* One who has obtained a diploma.

Diplomate (di-plō'māt), *v.t.* To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma. [Rare.]

He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660. *A. Wood.*

Diplomatic, Diplomatical (dip-lō-mat'ik, dip-lō-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomacy or the management of international relations; as, the *diplomatic* body; the *diplomatic* service.—2. Politic in seeking any end or result; tactful; as, *diplomatic* management.—3. Relating to diplomatics, or the art of deciphering old written documents; pertaining to official documents; documentary; textual.

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Astle.*

Diplomatic (dip-lō-mat'ik), *n.* 1. A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court; a diplomatist.—2. Diplomatics.

Diplomatically (dip-lō-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the rules or art of diplomacy; artfully.

Diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* The science of diplomas or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c.; paleography.

Diplomatism (di-plō'mat-izm), *n.* Diplomacy.

Diplomatist (di-plō'mat-ist), *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times. *Macaulay.*

Diplopia, Diplopy (di-plō'pi-a, dip'lo-pi), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *ōps*, the eye.] A disease of the eye, in which the patient sees an object double or even triple.

Diplopod (dip'lō-pod), *n.* One of the Diplopoda or Chilognatha.

Diplopoda (di-plop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] One of the two divisions of the Myriapoda, synonymous with *Chilognatha.*

Diploptera (di-plop'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *pteron*, a wing.] A group of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the upper wings folded longitudinally when at rest, as in the hornet, &c. This division forms three families, Eumenidæ, Masaridæ, and Vespidæ. See WASP.

Diplopterus (di-plop'tėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *pteron*, a wing or fin.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, of four species, belonging to the old red sandstone. The tail is heterocercal, the dorsal fins are two, and the scales perforated with small foramina.

Diplostemonous (dip-lō-stē'mon-us), *a.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *stēmōn*, a thread of warp.] In *bot.* having twice as many stamens as petals.

Diplotaxis (dip-lō-taks'is), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *taxis*, arrangement.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, consisting of twenty species of herbs, natives of the northern temperate regions of the old world. They have pinnatifid leaves, yellow flowers, a compressed pod and sub-convex valves, with the seeds oblong or oval, arranged in two rows. There are two British species, *D. tenuifolia* and *D. muralis*, the former a fetid plant with large yellow flowers, and growing on old walls.

Diplozoon (dip-lō-zō'on), *n.* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *zōon*, an animal.] A parasitic trematode worm which infests the gills of the bream, and which appears to be formed of two distinct bodies united in the middle, and resembling an X or St. Andrew's cross, two sexually mature individuals being thus united.

Dipnoi (dip'noi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pnoē*, breath.] An order of fishes, including only the singular mud-fishes (Lepidosiren), important as exhibiting the transition between fishes and the amphibia. Formerly Lepidosiren was reckoned the lowest of the amphibia, now it constitutes the highest order of fishes. The body is fish-like in shape, covered with small horny scales of a cycloid character; the pectoral and ventral fins are represented by two pairs of long filiform organs; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle, and the respiratory organs are twofold, consisting of ordinary gills opening externally, and of true lungs—formed by the modified swimming-bladder—communicating with the œsophagus by means of an air-duct or trachea, whence the name. They are also called *Protopteri.*

Dipodidæ (di-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Genus *Dipus* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The jerboas, a family of rodents, mainly characterized by the disproportionate length of the hind-limbs as compared with the fore-limbs. The tail is long and hairy. The jerboas are of small size, live in troops, and inhabit Russia, North Africa, and North America. The best known members of the family are the common jerboa (*Dipus ægyptius*), the jumping-hare (*Pedetes capensis*) of South Africa, and the jumping-mouse (*Meriones hudsonicus*) of North America.

Dipody (dip'o-di), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pous, podos*, foot.] In *pros.* two metrical feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet.

Dippel's Oil (dip'pelz oil), *n.* An animal oil, originally prepared by *Dippel*, an apothecary of the seventeenth century, by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances. It was considered a valuable therapeutic agent, as an antispasmodic and stimulant of the vascular and nervous systems. In large doses it is a powerful poison. It is now no longer used in medicine.

Dipper (dip'ėr), *n.* 1. One that dips; he or that which dips.—2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. [United States.]—3. One of a sect of American Baptists, called also *Dunkers*, *Tunkers*, and *Tumblers*. They have the name of Dippers from their employing immersion in baptism. See TUNKER.—4. The popular name, in the United States, of the seven principal stars in the Great Bear, so called from their being arranged in the form of a dipper or ladle.—5. A genus of birds (Cinclus) belonging to the dentirostral division of the great order Passeres, and to the thrush family (Merulidæ) in that order. The dipper has received a great many popular names; thus, in England it is called the water-ouzel, the Penrith ouzel, the water-crake, and by a variety of other names; in Scotland the water-pyet,

Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

the water-craw, &c. It has received the name *dipper* from its usual action, when sitting, of bending down the head, and flirting up the tail at the same time.

Dipping (dip'ing), *n.* 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many *dippings*, is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The act of inclining toward the earth; inclination downward; as, the *dipping* of the needle.—3. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.—4. The process of brightening ornamental brass-work, usually by first 'pickling' it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterwards plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—5. The process of colouring jewellery by dipping, thus covering it with a thin coating of fine metal.

Dipping-needle (dip'ing-nē-dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of one of the components of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the centre of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and, if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. The intersection of two or more directions, found by making the experiment at different places, indicates the place of the magnetic pole.

Diprismatic (dī-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [Prefix *di* for *dis*, twice, and *prismatic*.] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In *crystal.* having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

Diprotodon (dī-prōt'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, *prōtos*, first, and *odous, odontos*, tooth.] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal, characterized by two large upper incisor teeth; it is found in the pleistocene or recent beds of Australia. It is allied to the kangaroo, but is much larger, the head of a specimen in the British Museum measuring 3 feet in length.

Dipsaceæ, Dipsacaceæ (dip-sā'sē-ē, dip-sa-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dipsaō*, to thirst, from the bases of the leaves of some of the species

Fuller's Teasel (*Dipsacus Fullonum*).
a, Scale of the receptacle. *b*, Corolla.

forming a cavity which contains water ready to quench thirst.] A nat. order of exogenous plants with monopetalous flowers, nearly allied to Compositæ, but having the anthers quite free. None of the species are of any importance except the common teasel (*Dipsacus Fullonum*), whose prickly flower-heads are employed in woollen factories to raise a nap on cloth.

Dipsas (dips'as), *n.* [Gr.] 1. A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst. *Milton.*—2. A genus of Asiatic and tropical American non-venomous serpents of the family Colubridæ, of very elongated, and in some cases of a very attenuated form. 3. A name given by Dr. Leach to a genus of fresh-water bivalves, intermediate between Unio and Anodonta.

Dipsomania (dip-sō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *dipsaō*, to thirst, and *mania*, madness.] The name given to that condition to which habitual drunkards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants. In severe cases the moral powers are so weakened, and the mind so enfeebled, that the dipsomaniac is incapable of resisting the morbid impulse, which is also usually attended by ennui, irritability, painful sense of sinking at the epigastrium, and restlessness. The desire to appease this instinctive craving is, at last, imperative. When gratified, the patient becomes violent, maniacal, and dangerous to himself and to those around him. He continues to swallow the intoxicating fluids as long as he can procure them, or as long as he has the power of doing so, until the paroxysm terminates. Dipsomania is regarded by some as occurring likewise as a primary disease, the craving for drink being the accompaniment of moral perver-

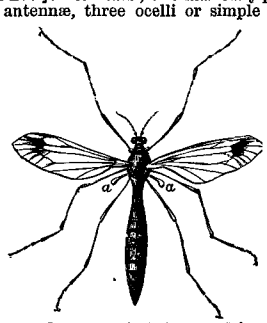
sion, and is probably always indicative of some kind of physical disorder.

Dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* A victim of the so-called disease dipsomania.

Dipsomaniacal (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to dipsomania.

Dipsosis (dip-sō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *dipsa*, thirst.] In *med.* morbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire of drinking.

Diptera (dip'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *di*, *dis*, double, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects having only two wings, with two halteres or poisers instead of the hinder pair. The common house-fly and the blue-bottle fly are examples. They have six legs, furnished with five-jointed tarsi, two maxillary palpi, two antennæ, three ocelli or simple eyes,



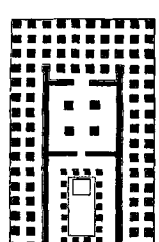
Diptera (*Ctenophora festiva*). *a a*, Halteres, Balancers, or Poisers.

placed upon the crown of the head, and a mouth formed for suction. The true eyes are large and compound, often containing thousands of facets. The power, which many of these animals have, of walking on smooth surfaces with the back downwards, is probably due to the fact that the feet are beset with hairs each terminating in a minute disc which acts as a sucker, the discs at the same time exuding a liquid which renders adhesion more perfect. The metamorphosis is complete.

Dipteraceæ, Dipterocarpeæ (dip-tėr-ā'-sē-ē, dip"tėr-ō-kärp'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, two, *pteron*, a wing, and *karpos*, fruit, in allusion to the calycine wings to the fruit.] An important order of Asiatic exogenous polypetalous trees, allied to Malvaceæ. The different species produce a number of resinous, oily, and other substances; one a sort of camphor; another a fragrant resin used in temples; a third, gum anime; and others, varnishes of India; while some of the commonest produce pitches.

Dipteral (dip'tėr-al), *a.* 1. In *entom.* having two wings only; dipterous.—2. In *arch.* a term applied to a temple having a double row of columns on each of its flanks. It usually had eight or ten in the front row of the end porticos, and fifteen at the sides.

Dipteral (dip'tėr-al), *n.* In *arch.* a dipteral temple.



Plan of Dipteral Temple.

Dipteran (dip'tėr-an), *n.* A dipterous insect; a member of the order Diptera.

Dipterix, Dipteryx (dip'tėr-iks), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pteryx*, a wing.] A genus of Leguminosæ found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, &c., and yielding the Tonquin or Tonka bean used for scenting snuff. The tree grows 60 to 80 feet high.

Dipterocarpeæ. See DIPTERACEÆ.

Dipterocarpus (dip'tėr-ō-kärp-us), *n.* A genus of East Indian, and chiefly insular trees, nat. order Dipterocarpeæ. The species are enormous trees, abounding in resinous juice, with erect trunks, an ash-coloured bark, strong spreading limbs, and oval leathery entire leaves with pinnated veins.

Dipteros (dip'tėr-os), *n.* In *arch.* a dipteral temple.

Dipterous (dip'tėr-us), *a.* 1. In *entom.* having two wings; pertaining to the order of insects called Diptera.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to seeds which have their margins prolonged in the form of wings.

Dipterus (dip'tėr-us), *n.* A genus of old red sandstone fishes, of which there are two species, and which derive their name from their most distinguishing characteristic, their double anal and dorsal fins.

Dipterygian (dip'tėr-ij-i-an), *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pterygion*, a fin.] One of a family of fishes, comprising those which have only two dorsal fins.

Diptote (dip'tōt), *n.* [Gr. from *di*, *dis*, twice, and *ptōsis*, a case, from *piptō*, to fall.] In *gram.* a noun which has only two cases; as, L. *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*, assistance.

Diptych (dip'tik), *n.* [Gr. *diptychos*—*di* for *dis*, and *ptyssō*, *ptyzō*, to fold.] In *Greek* and *Rom. antiq.* a public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates; in later times a list of bishops, martyrs, and others among Christians; so called because it consisted usually of two leaves folded. The sacred diptych consisted of two tables, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be mentioned in the prayers of the church.

Diptychum, Diptychus (dip'tik-um, dip'-tik-us), *n.* Same as *Diptych*.

Dipus (dī'pus), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pous*, a foot.] The jerboas proper, a genus of rodents of the family Dipodidæ, so named from the fact that, like the kangaroos, they generally stand on their hind-legs, which are disproportionally long, and move by bounds. See DIPODIDÆ, JERBOA.

Dip-working (dip'wėrk-ing), *n.* In *mining*, a working in mineral lying at a lower level than the pit bottom. Called in Scotland *Dook*.

Dipyre (dī-pīr'), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pyr*, fire.] A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blow-pipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime.

Dipyrenous (dī-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *pyrēn*, the stone of stone-fruit.] In *bot.* containing two stones or pyrenes.

Diradiation (dī-rā'di-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *diradiatio*—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *radius*, a ray.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.

Dirca (dėr'ka), *n.* An American genus of plants, nat. order Thymelaceæ. There is only a single species, *D. palustris*, which grows in watery places. It is remarkably tough in all its parts; the twigs are used for making rods, the bark for ropes, baskets, &c. The bark is acrid, and produces heat in the stomach, and brings on vomiting; in small doses it acts as a cathartic. The fruit possesses narcotic properties.

Dirdum (dir'dum), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Tumult; uproar.

There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and your means. *Guthrie.*

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; evil consequences or result.

This is a waur *dirdum* than we got frae Mr. Gudyill when ye garr'd me refuse to eat the plumb-parridge on Yule eve, as if it were ony matter to God or man whether a ploughman lad supped on minced pies or sour sowens. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A scolding; severe reprehension.

My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tales.*

Dire (dīr), *a.* [L. *dirus*, terrible.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible discord, and the madding wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd; *dire* was the noise
Of conflict. *Milton.*

Profuse in garniture of wooden cuts
Strange and uncouth; *dire* faces, figures *dire*,
Sharp-knee'd, sharp-elbowed. *Wordsworth.*

SYN. Dreadful, dismal, fearful, terrible, horrible, portentous, tremendous, terrific, gloomy, mournful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive.

Direct (di-rekt'), *a.* [L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to set in a straight line, to direct—*di* for *dis*, intens., and *rego*, *rectum*, to make straight. See RIGHT.] 1. Straight; right; as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another. It is opposed to *crooked*, *circuitous*, *oblique*. It is also opposed to *refracted*; as, a *direct* ray of light.—2. In *astron.* appearing to move forward in the zodiac, according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde*; as, the motion of a planet is *direct*. 3. In the line of father and son: opposed to *collateral*; as, a descendant in the *direct* line.—4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous; as, a *direct* course; a *direct* way.

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Not given to equivocation or ambiguousness; straightforward; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

He nowhere says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

—*Direct interval*, in *music*, an interval which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it, as the fifth, major third, and octave.—*Direct tax*, a tax assessed directly on real estate, as houses and lands, or on income; and is opposed to *indirect tax*, which is imposed on marketable articles, such as tea and tobacco, and is paid by the purchaser indirectly.—*Direct ratio* or *direct proportion*. See RATIO, PROPORTION.

Direct (di-rekt'), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] 1. To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object; to make to act, or work, towards a certain end or object; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The increased ardour in the common pursuit, the co-operation, the division of labour, the mutual regulation, and submission to a common leader, when *directed* to a worthy purpose, must be instruments of good. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. To show; to show the right road or course to; as, he *directed* me to the left-hand road.

Direct me where Aufidius lives. *Shak.*

3. To prescribe a course to; to regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.
Addison.

4. To order; to instruct; to point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; to prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do. *Shak.*

5. To inscribe with the address; to superscribe with the name, or with the name and abode of the person to whom a letter or other thing is to be sent; to address. [Rare, *address* being now more commonly used.] 6. To aim or point at, as discourse; to address. 'Words sweetly placed and modestly *directed*.' *Shak.*—*Guide*, *Direct*, *Sway*. See under GUIDE.—SYN. To point, aim, show, guide, lead, conduct, dispose, manage, regulate, govern, rule, order, instruct, command.

Direct (di-rekt'), *v.i.* To act as a guide; to point out a course. 'Wisdom is profitable to *direct*.' Eccl. x. 10.

Direct (di-rekt'), *n.* In *music*, the sign **W** placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.

Directer (di-rekt'ėr), *n.* A director (which see).

Directing Plane (di-rekt'ing plān), *n.* In *persp.* a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.

Directing Point (di-rekt'ing point), *n.* In *persp.* the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

Direction (di-rek'shon), *n.* [L. *directio*, a setting straight, from *dirigo*, *directum*. See DIRECT.] 1. The act of directing, aiming, or pointing; as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—2. The end or object towards which anything is directed.

Demand for commodities is not demand for labour. The demand for commodities determines in what particular branch of production the labour and capital shall be employed; it determines the *direction* of the labour, but not the more or less of the labour itself, or of the maintenance or payment of the labour. *J. S. Mill.*

3. The line in which a body moves, or to which its position is referred; course; as, matter cannot alter the *direction* of its own motion; a star appeared in the *direction* of a certain tower; the ship sailed in a south-easterly *direction*.—4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superin-

tendence; as, the *direction* of public affairs; *direction* of domestic concerns; the *direction* of a bank.

I will put myself to thy *direction*. *Shak.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee.
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

5. *Eccles.*, especially in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the guidance of a spiritual adviser; the function of a director. See DIRECTOR, 2. 6. Order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath *direction* what to do. *Shak.*

7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended.—8. A body or board of directors; directorate.—*Line of direction*, (*a*) in *gun.* the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (*b*) In *mech.* the line in which a body moves or endeavours to proceed according to the force impressed upon it: thus, if a body fall freely by gravity its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's centre; also, a line drawn from the centre of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.—*Angle of direction*, see under ANGLE.—SYN. Administration, guidance, management, superintendence, oversight, government, control, order, command, instruction.

Directive (di-rekt'iv), *a.* Having the power of direction; pointing out the direction; showing the way; instructing; informing; guiding. 'Precepts *directive* of our practice in relation to God.' *Barrow.*

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall. *Thomson.*

Directly (di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; not in a winding course; as, aim *directly* at the object; gravity tends *directly* to the centre of the earth.—2. Straightway; immediately; soon; without delay; as, he will be with us *directly*.

He will *directly* to the lords, I fear. *Milton.*

3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity, or without a train of inferences.

No man hath been so impious as *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

4. On the instant that; as soon as; immediately when. [Incorrect.]

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men. *Dickens.*

—In *math.* quantities are said to be *directly proportional* when the proportion is according to the order of the terms, in contradistinction to *inversely* or *reciprocally proportional*, which is taking the proportion contrary to the order of the terms. See RATIO, PROPORTION.—In *mech.* a body is said to strike or impinge *directly* against another body when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike *directly* against another when the line of direction passes through both their centres.—SYN. Immediately, soon, promptly, instantly, instantaneously, openly, expressly.

Directness (di-rekt'nes), *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way; straightforwardness; immediateness.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, *directness* of conception. *Carlyle.*

Director (di-rekt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor.—2. *Eccles.*, especially in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, one who directs another in affairs of the spirit or conscience; a spiritual guide.—3. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

4. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as, the *director* of a bank or of a railway company.—5. That which directs or controls by influence.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *Hamilton.*

6. In *surg.* a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife.—7. In *elect.* a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to a part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.

Directorate (di-rek'tėr-āt), *n.* 1. The office of a director.—2. A body of directors.

Directorial (di-rek-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. That directs; containing direction or command.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive. *Guthrie.*

2. Belonging to directors, or the French Directory.

Directorship (di-rekt'ėr-ship), *n.* The condition or office of a director.

Directory (di-rek'to-ri), *n.* 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship or religious services; as, the Bible is our best *directory* in faith and practice.—2. † *Eccles.* the title of a book containing the systematic list to be inquired into at confession.—3. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, and the like, with their places of business and abode.—4. The executive power of the French Republic, A.D. 1795–96. It consisted of five persons called directors, and was quashed by Napoleon Bonaparte at the suggestion of Siéyes, and the Consulate established on its ruin.—5. Board of directors; directorate.

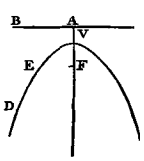
Directory (di-rek'to-ri), *a.* [L. *directorius*, serving to direct, from *dirigo*, *directum*. See DIRECT.] 1. That guides or directs.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle. *Gregory.*

2. Directing; commanding; enjoining; instructing. *Blackstone.*

Directress (di-rekt'res), *n.* A female who directs or manages.

Directrix (di-rekt'riks), *n.* 1. A female who governs or directs.—2. In *math.* a line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section, and so placed that the distance from it of any point in the curve is to the distance of the same point from the focus in a constant ratio; also, the name given to any line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve.—*Directrix of a parabola*, a line perpendicular to the axis produced, and whose distance from the vertex is equal to the distance of the vertex from the focus. Thus A B is the directrix of the parabola V E D, of which F is the focus.



Directrix of a Parabola.

Direful (dīr'fụl), *a.* [See DIRE.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as, *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Achilles' wrath to Greece, the *direful* spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing! *Pope.*

Direfully (dīr'fụl-li), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

Direfulness (dīr'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness; horror.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *Warton.*

Direly (dīr'li), *adv.* In a dire manner.

And of his death he *direly* had forethought. *Drayton.*

Dirempt† (di-remt'), *a.* Parted; separated. *Stow.*

Dirempt† (di-remt'), *v.t.* [L. *dirimo*, *diremptum*, to take apart, from *dis*, asunder, and *emo*, to buy, originally to take.] To take asunder; to separate by violence; to break off. *Holinshed.*

Diremption† (di-rem'shon), *n.* A separation.

Direness (dīr'nes), *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*

Direption † (di-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *direptio*, from *diripio*, *direptum*, to tear asunder, from *di*, for *dis*, asunder, and *rapio*, to snatch.] The act of plundering.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison. *Heywood.*

Direptitiously† (di-rep-ti'shus-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery. 'Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.' *Strype.*

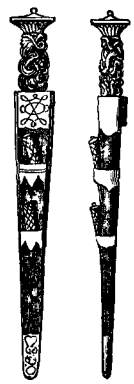
Dirge (dėrj), *n.* [Believed to be a contraction of L. *dirige* ('direct,' imperative of *dirigere* to direct), a word holding a prominent place in some psalm or hymn formerly sung at funerals—the particular psalm or hymn being doubtful.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning; as, a funeral *dirge*.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole. *Shak.*

Dirgee (dėr'jē), *n.* In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

Dirige† (di'ri-ji), *n.* [See DIRGE.] A dirge.

Dirigent (di'ri-jent), *n.* [L. *dirigens*, *dirigentis*, ppr. of *dirigo*, to direct. See DIRECT.] In *geom.* the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.


Dirk (front and profile).

Dirigent (di'ri-jent), *a.* Directing.

Dirigible (di'ri-ji-bl), *a.* Capable of being directed, guided, or steered; as, a *dirigible* balloon.

Diriment (di'ri-ment), *a.* [From L. *dirimo*. See DIREMPT.] Hindering, frustrating, or nullifying; as, a *diriment impediment* to matrimony.

Dirk (dėrk), *n.* [Formerly *dork*; a word of doubtful etymology; comp. D. Dan. and Sw. *dolk*, a dagger.] A kind of dagger or poniard; a weapon formerly much used in the Highlands of Scotland, and still worn as essential to complete the Highland costume.

Dirk (dėrk), *v.t.* To poniard; to stab.

Dirk†(dėrk), *a.* Dark. 'The *dirke* night.' *Spenser.*

Dirk † (dėrk), *v.t.* To darken. *Spenser.*

Dirl (dirl), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic, expressive of the sound produced by rapid vibrations.] To vibrate or shake, especially with a reverberating noise; to have tremulous motion; to tingle; to thrill. [Scotch.]

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirl*. *Burns.*

Dirl (dirl), *n.* A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

It just played *dirl* on the bane. *Burns.*

Dirt (dėrt), *n.* [Icel. *drit*, dirt, excrement; *drita*, Sc. *drite*, A. Sax. (*ge*)*drītan*, to go to stool.] 1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, mire, dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean.

Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. Is. lvii. 20.

The loss of wealth is loss of *dirt*,
As sages in all times assert;
The happy man's without a shirt. *Heywood.*

2. A gold-miner's name for the material, as earth, gravel, &c., put into his cradle to be washed.—3. † Meanness; sordidness.

Honours which are thus sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy. *Melmoth.*

4. Abusive or scurrilous language.

Dirt (dėrt), *v.t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile; to dirty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best. *Swift.*

Dirt-bed (dėrt'bed), *n.* A bed or layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working the freestone in the oolite formation of Portland. They are evidently the soil in which the cycads, zamias, and conifers of the period grew. The thickest layer is from 12 to 18 inches thick.

Dirt-eating (dėrt'ēt-ing), *n.* 1. Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbance of the feminine health, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt.—2. The practice of certain tribes of South America, as the Ottomacs, of using certain kinds of clay for food.

Dirtily (dėrt'i-li), *adv.* [From *dirty*.] 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtiness (dėrt'i-nes), *n.* 1. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness.—2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—3. Moistness; sloppiness; uncomfortableness; as, *dirtiness* of the weather.

Dirt-pie (dėrt'pī), *n.* Clay moulded by children in imitation a pie.

Dirty (dėrt'i), *a.* 1. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; impure; turbid; as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* water; a *dirty* employment.—2. Dark-coloured; impure; dusky; as, a *dirty* white.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered to a *dirty* one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; low; despicable; grovelling; as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* job or trick.

Marriages should be made upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. (Applied to the weather) foul; sleety; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable.

When this snow is dissolved a great deal of *dirty* weather will follow. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dirty (dėrt'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dirtied;* ppr. *dirtying.* 1. To defile; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean. *Swift.*

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize: applied to reputation.

Diruption (di-rup'shon), *n.* [L. *diruptio.* See DISRUPT.] A bursting or rending asunder. See DISRUPTION.

Dis- (dis), a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, denoting separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, or reversal of the action implied in the word to which it is prefixed, as in *dis*arm, *dis*oblige, *dis*agree. In many cases it retains its primary sense of separation, as in *dis*tribute, *dis*connect.

Disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* neg. or priv., and *ability.*] 1. Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength, or ability; weakness; impotence; as, *disability* arising from infirmity or broken limbs.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability.* *Bancroft.*

2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; incapacity; as, the *disability* of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts. — 3. Want of competent means or instruments; inability. — 4. Want of legal qualifications; legal incapacity; the state of being legally incapacitated; incapacity to do any legal act. It is divided into two classes, *absolute* and *partial. Absolute disability,* as outlawry, excommunication, attainder, while it continues, wholly disables the person; *partial disability* includes infancy, idiotcy, lunacy, drunkenness, and coverture.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

—*Disability, Inability. Disability* implies deprivation or loss of power, *inability* indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from *inability* to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it from some external *disability* disqualifying him for being chosen.—SYN. Weakness, inability, incompetence, impotence, incapacity.

Disable (dis-ā'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disabled;* ppr. *disabling.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *able.*] 1. To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power; to weaken so as to render incapable of action; as, a fleet is *disabled* by a storm or by a battle; a ship is *disabled* by the loss of her masts or spars.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding. — 3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; as, a nation is *disabled* to carry on war by want of money; the loss of a ship may *disable* a man to prosecute commerce or to pay his debts.—4. To impair; to diminish; to impoverish.

I have *disabled* mine estate
By showing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shak.*

5. To deprive of legal qualifications or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

6.† To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; to disparage; to undervalue. 'He *disabled* my judgment.' *Shak.*—SYN. To weaken, unfit, disqualify, incapacitate.

Disable† (dis-ā'bl), *a.* Wanting ability. 'Our *disable* and unactive force.' *Daniell.*

Disablement (dis-ā'bl-ment), *n.* Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability; weakness. '*Disablement* to take any promotion.' *Bacon.* '*Disablement* of the (judging) faculty.' *South.*

Disabuse (dis-a-būz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disabused;* ppr. *disabusing.* [Fr. *désabuser,* to disabuse. See ABUSE.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disentangle from fallacy or deception; to set right; as, it is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history. *J. Adams.*

Dr. Horne justly supposed that the admirers of Hume were more likely to be *disabused* of their error by the fear of derision, than by any force of argumentation. *Knox.*

Disaccommodate (dis-ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disaccommodated;* ppr. *disaccommodating.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *accommodate.*] To put to inconvenience. [Rare.]

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you. *Bp. Warburton.*

Disaccommodation (dis'ak-kom-mō-dā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *accommodation.*] State of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared. *Hale.*

Disaccord† (dis-ak-kord'), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *accord.*] To disagree; to refuse assent.

But she did *disaccord,*
Ne could her liking to his love apply. *Spenser.*

Disaccordant (dis-ak-kord'ant), *a.* Not accordant; not agreeing.

Disaccustom (dis-ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *accustom.*] To destroy the force of habit in by disuse; to render unaccustomed; as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

Disacidify (dis-a-sid'i-fī), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *acidify.*] To deprive of the quality of acidity; to free from acid; to neutralize the acid present in.

Disacknowledge† (dis-ak-no'lej), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *acknowledge.*] To deny; to disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

Disacquaint† (dis-ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *acquaint.*] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; to estrange.

Ye must now *disacquaint* and estrange yourselves from the sour old wine of Moses' law. *Udall.*

My sick heart with dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

Disacquaintance (dis-ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity or familiar knowledge.

Conscience by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

Disadorn (dis-ad-orn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *adorn.*] To deprive of ornaments.

Deform his beard and *disadorn* thy head. *Congreve.*

Disadvance† (dis-ad-vans'), *v.t.* or *i.* To check; to halt; to lower; to draw back.

Forced him his shield to *disadvance.* *Spenser.*

Disadvantage (dis-ad-van'tāj), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *advantage.*] 1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; a state not favourable to successful operation; any unfavourable circumstance or state; as, the army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the *disadvantage* of its position.

I was . . . under the *disadvantage* of being unknown by sight to any of you. *Burke.*

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage.*

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

SYN. Detriment, injury, hurt, drawback, harm, loss, damage.

Disadvantage† (dis-ad-van'tāj), *v.t.* To injure in interest; to do something prejudicial or injurious to.

Violences, so far from advancing Christianity, extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Dr. H. More.*

Disadvantageable† (dis-ad-van'tāj-a-bl), *a.* Not advantageous; contrary to profit; producing loss.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon.*

Disadvantageous (dis-ad'van-tāj''us), *a.* 1. Attended with disadvantage; unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defence; we are apt to view characters in the most *disadvantageous* lights.—2.† Unfavourable; biassed or characterized by prejudice.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice. *Hume.*

Disadvantageously (dis-ad'van-tāj''us-li), *adv.* In a manner not favourable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

Disadvantageousness (dis-ad'van-tāj''us-nes), *n.* Unfavourableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

Disadventure† (dis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* in a bad sense, equivalent to *mis,* and *adventure.*] Misfortune.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Disadventurous† (dis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* Unprosperous. *Spenser.*

Disadvise (dis-ad-vīz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* and *advise.*] To advise against; to dissuade from; to deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it. *Boyle.*

Disaffect (dis-af-fekt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* and *affect.*] 1. To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.—2.† To lack affection or esteem for; to disdain; to dislike.

Making plain that truth, which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect,* only because it hath not been well represented to them. *Chillingworth.*

3.† To throw into disorder.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. *Hammond.*

4.† To shun; as, to *disaffect* society.

Disaffected (dis-af-fekt'ed), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *affected.*] 1. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly; discontented: usually applied to persons who are hostile to an existing government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Morbid; diseased. *Hudibras.*

Disaffectedly (dis-af-fekt'ed-li), *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

Disaffectedness (dis-af-fekt'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being disaffected.

Disaffection (dis-af-fek'shon), *n.* 1. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; want of affection; or more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or unfriendliness; disloyalty; as, the *disaffection* of people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.—2.† In a physical sense, disorder; bad constitution. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection* of the part. *Wiseman.*

SYN. Unfriendliness, ill-will, alienation, disloyalty, enmity, hostility.

Disaffectionate (dis-af-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *affectionate.*] Not well disposed; not friendly; disaffected.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife. *Hayley.*

Disaffirm (dis-af-fėrm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *affirm.*] 1. To deny; to contradict.—2. In *law,* to overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

Disaffirmance (dis-af-fėrm'ans), *n.* 1.† Denial; negation; refutation. 'A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed.' *Sir M. Hale.*—2. In *law,* overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as, *disaffirmance* of judgment.

Disaffirmation (dis-af'fėrm-ā''shon), *n.* Act of disaffirming; disaffirmance.

Disafforest (dis-af-fo'rest), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* and *afforest.*] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By Charter 9 Henry III., many forests were *disafforested.* *Blackstone.*

Disaggregate (dis-ag'grē-gāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* and *aggregate.*] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

Disaggregation (dis-ag'grē-gā''shon), *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

Disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *disagreed;* ppr. *disagreeing.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *agree.*] 1. To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar; as, two ideas *disagree* when they are not the same, or when they are not exactly alike; narratives of the same fact often *disagree.*

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree;* that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes *disagree.*

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree?* *Pope.*

3. To be unsuitable; as, medicine sometimes *disagrees* with the patient; food often *dis-*

agrees with the stomach or the taste.—4. To differ; to be in opposition; not to accord or harmonize.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Atterbury.*

5. To be in a state of discord; to quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use
Mutual concession, and the gods, induc'd
By our accord, shall *disagree* no more. *Cowper.*

SYN. To differ, vary, dissent.

Disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *agreeable.*] 1. Not agreeable; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous.

Some demon had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; repugnant; as, behaviour may be *disagreeable* to our minds; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree. *Wollaston.*

3.† Not agreeing; discordant, discrepant.

Disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being disagreeable; unsuitableness; contrariety. — 2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses; as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

Disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

Disagreeance† (dis-a-grē-ans), *n.* Disagreement.

There is no *disagreeance* where is faith in Jesus Christ, and consent of mind together in one accord. *Udall.*

Disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *agreement.*] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.

They carry plain and evident notes either of *disagreement* or affinity. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke.*

4. A falling out; a quarrel; discord.—SYN. Difference, diversity, unlikeness, discrepancy, variance, dissent, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, discord.

Disalliege† (dis-al-lēj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *allegiance*, influenced by *liege.*] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace, to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England? *Milton.*

Disallow (dis-al-lou'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *allow.*] 1. To refuse permission; not to permit; to refuse to sanction; not to grant; not to make or regard as lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley.*

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent.

But if her father shall *disallow* her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows or her bonds . . . shall stand. Num. xxx. 5.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject; to disown.

To whom coming, as unto a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii. 4.

4. Not to allow; to reject or strike out, as illegal, unnecessary, unauthorized, and the like; as, the auditor *disallowed* a number of items in the account.—SYN. To disapprove, prohibit, censure, condemn, reject.

Disallow (dis-al-lou'), *v.i.* To refuse permission or assent; not to permit.

What follows if we *disallow* of this? *Shak.*

Disallowable (dis-al-lou'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *allowable.*] Not allowable; not to be suffered or permitted.

Disallowableness (dis-al-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disallowable.

Disallowance (dis-al-lou'ans), *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

Disally (dis-al-lī'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis* = *mis*, in a bad sense.] To join in, or as in, an unholy or illegal alliance. 'So loosely *disallied* their nuptials.' *Milton, Sams. Agon.* l. 1022.

Disanchor† (dis-angk'ėr), *v.t.* [*Dis* and *anchor.*] To force from its anchors, as a ship; to raise the anchor of; to free from the anchor.

Disangelical† (dis-an-jel'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *angelical.*] Not angelical.

Disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *animate.*] 1.† To deprive of life. *Cudworth.*—2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love among his subjects, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shak.*

Disanimation (dis-an'i-mā"shon), *n.* 1.† Privation of life. 'Affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation.*' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

Disannex (dis-an-neks'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, and *annex.*] To separate; to disunite.

Disannul (dis-an-nul'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, intens., and *annul.*] To make void; to annul; to deprive of force or authority; to cancel.

Now trust me were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not *disannul*,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee. *Shak.*

Disannuller (dis-an-nul'ėr), *n.* One who makes null. *Beau. & Fl.*

Disannulment (dis-an-nul'ment), *n.* Annulment.

Disanoint (dis-an-oint'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *anoint.*] To render consecration of invalid; to deprive of the effects of being anointed. [Rare or obsolete.]

After they have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him, all over in their pulpits. *Milton.*

Disapparel (dis-ap-pa'rel), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *apparel.*] To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

Disappear (dis-ap-pēr'), *v.i.* [*Dis* and *appear.*] 1. To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to go away or out of sight; to cease to appear or to be perceived; to be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear.* *Locke.*

The black earth yawns: the mortal *disappears:*
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust. *Tennyson.*

2. To cease, or seem to cease, to be or exist; as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*

Disappearance (dis-ap-pēr'ans), *n.* Act of disappearing; removal from sight.

Disappendency (dis-ap-pend'en-si), *n.* Detachment from a former connection; separation. *Burn.*

Disappoint (dis-ap-point'), *v.t.* [Fr. *désappointer*, lit. to remove from an appointment.] 1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected; as, a man is *disappointed of* his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions, or expectations are *disappointed;* a bad season *disappoints* the farmer *of* his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy *of* his spoil.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed.* Prov. xv. 22.

2. To frustrate; to hinder of intended effect; to foil.

The retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

SYN. To frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil, defeat.

Disappointed (dis-ap-point'ed), *p.* and *a.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; having suffered disappointment.

Disappointed† (dis-ap-point'ed), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *appointed.*] Not or ill appointed or prepared; unprepared.

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd. *Shak.*

Disappointment (dis-ap-point'ment), *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison.*

Disappreciate (dis-ap-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, and *appreciate.*] To undervalue; not to appreciate.

Disapprobation (dis-ap'prō-bā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *approbation.*] The act of disapproving; disapproval; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong, whether the act is expressed or not; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps. *Burke.*

Disapprobatory (dis-ap'prō-bā-to-ri), *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

Disappropriate (dis-ap-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [*Dis* and *appropriate.*] Not appropriated, or not possessing appropriated church property; a *disappropriate* church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone.*

Disappropriate (dis-ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil, which by continuing proper becomes destructive. *Milton.*

2. Specifically, to sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated.* *Blackstone.*

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; to release from possession.

Disappropriation (dis-ap-prō'pri-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing from its appropriate use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

Disapproval (dis-ap-prōv'al), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike. 'There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion.' *Glanvill.*

Disapprove (dis-ap-prōv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disapproved;* ppr. *disapproving.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *approve;* Fr. *désapprouver.*] 1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong; as, we often *disapprove* the conduct of others or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not.—2. To refuse official approbation to; to reject, as not approved of; to decline to sanction; as, the sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander-in-chief.

Disapprove (dis-ap-prōv'), *v.i.* To express or feel disapproval. It is generally followed by *of;* as, to *disapprove of* behaviour.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor. *Brougham.*

Disapprovingly (dis-ap-prōv'ing-li), *adv.* By disapprobation.

Disard† (dis-ärd'), *n.* [A. Sax. *dysig*, foolish.] A foolish fellow; a dizzard.

Disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *arm.*] 1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; as, he *disarmed* his foes; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *disarm* one *of* his weapons. Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defence; to render innocuous or defenceless; as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best appointed army. *Fuller.*

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of annoyance, or power to terrify; to render harmless; to quell; as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

Disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.i.* To lay down arms: specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; to dismiss or disband troops; as, the nations were then *disarming.*

Disarmament (dis-ärm'a-ment), *n.* Act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing.

Disarmature (dis-ärm'a-tūr), *n.* The act of disarming; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture.

On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Disarmed (dis-ärmd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defence or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued. 2. In *her.* a term applied to an animal or bird of prey without claws, teeth, or beak.

Disarmer (dis-ärm'ėr), *n.* One who disarms.

Disarrange (dis-a-rānj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *arrange.*] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to derange.

This *disarranges* all our established ideas. *Warton.*

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. *Blair.*

Disarrangement (dis-a-rānj'ment), *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.

Disarray (dis-a-rā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *array*.] 1. To undress; to divest of clothes. 'Half *disarrayed* as to her rest.' *Tennyson.*—2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged. *Fenton.*

Disarray (dis-a-rā'), *v.i.* To undress or strip one's self.

Disarray (dis-a-rā'), *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden.*

2. Undress.

And him behold a wicked hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy *disaray*. *Spenser.*

Disarticulate (dis-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Disassent† (dis-as-sent'), *n.* Dissent. 'Assent or *disassent*.' *Hall.*

Dissenter† (dis-as-sent'ėr), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter. *State Trials.*

Disassiduity† (dis-as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *assiduity*.] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

He came in . . . and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and her grace.
Sir R. Naunton.

Disassociate (dis-as-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *associate*.] To disunite; to disconnect things associated. 'Our mind *disassociating* herself from the body.' *Florio.*

Disaster (diz-as'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *désastre;* It. *disastro—dis*, and L. *astrum*, Gr. *astron*, a star. A word of astrological origin. Compare the adj. *disastrous* with *ill-starred;* and see STAR.] 1.† An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. '*Disasters* in the sun.' *Shak.*—2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; as, we met with many *disasters* on the road.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record *disasters* mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any *disaster*. *Macaulay.*

—*Misfortune, Calamity, Disaster.* See under MISFORTUNE.—SYN. Misfortune, mishap, calamity, mischance, misadventure, adversity, blow, infliction, catastrophe, reverse.

Disaster† (diz-as'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. *Spenser.*—2. To injure; to afflict. *Thomson.*—3. To blemish; to disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shak.*

Disasterly† (diz-as'tėr-li), *adv.* Disastrously. *Drayton.*

Disastrous (diz-as'trus), *a.* 1. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun . . .
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds. *Milton.*

2. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; as, the day was *disastrous;* the battle proved *disastrous.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden.*

Disastrously (diz-as'trus-li), *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.

Disastrousness (diz-as'trus-nes), *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

Disattach (dis-at-tach'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *attach*.] To unfasten; to unloose; to sever; to break the connection of.

Disattachment (dis-at-tach'ment), *n.* The act of unfixing, or state of being unfixed; disengagement; separation; detachment.

Disauthorize (dis-ą'thor-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *authorize*.] To deprive of credit or authority. [Rare.]

Disavaunce,† *v.t.* [Fr.] To drive back. *Chaucer.*

Disaventure,† *n.* [Fr.] Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

Disavouch† (dis-a-vouch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *avouch*. See VOW.] To disavow.

Disavow (dis-a-vou'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *avow*. See AVOW.] 1. To deny; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he *disavows* the fact; he may *disavow* his name or signature. Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.—2. To disclaim or deny responsibility for; to disown; to reject.

Kings may say, We cannot trust this ambassador's undertakings, because his senate may *disavow* him. *Brougham.*

3. To disprove; to prove the contrary of.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

Disavowal (dis-a-vou'al), *n.* Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear. *Richardson.*

Disavowance † (dis-a-vou'ans), *n.* Disavowal. 'Denial and *disavowance* of this point.' *South.*

Disavower (dis-a-vou'ėr), *n.* One who disavows.

Disavowment † (dis-a-vou'ment), *n.* Denial; a disowning.

Disband (dis-band'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *band;* Fr. *débander*.] 1. To dismiss from military service; to break up, as a band or body of men enlisted; as, to *disband* an army or a regiment; to *disband* troops.—2. To scatter; to disperse.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

3.† To loosen; to unbind; to set free; to divorce; to dismiss; to discard.

And therefore . . . she ought to be *disbanded*.
Milton.

Disband (dis-band'), *v.i.* 1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; as, the army, at the close of the war, *disbands.*

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*.
Bacon.

2. To separate; to dissolve connection. [Rare.]

Human society may *disband*. *Tillotson.*

3.† To be dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*.
G. Herbert.

Disbandment (dis-band'ment), *n.* The act of disbanding.

Disbar (dis-bär'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbarred;* ppr. *disbarring*. In *law*, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; as, the benchers of the four Inns of Court have the power of *disbarring* a barrister, subject to an appeal to the judges; in Scotland the Faculty of Advocates can *disbar* a member.

Disbark (dis-bärk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *bark*, a small ship; Fr. *débarquer*.] To land from a ship; to put on shore; to disembark. [Rare.]

Disbark (dis-bärk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *bark*.] To strip off the bark; to divest of bark. 'Fir-trees unsquared and only *disbarked*.' *Boyle.*

Disbecome† (dis-bē-kum'), *v.t.* To misbecome. *Massinger.*

Disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *belief*.] 1. Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; unbelief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

2. A system of error. 'Nugatory *disbeliefs* wound off and done with.' *J. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbelieved;* ppr. *disbelieving*. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *believe*.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit; as, some men *disbelieve* the inspiration of the Scriptures and the immortality of the soul.

Disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.i.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; to refuse to believe in anything; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they *disbelieve* outright. *Card. Manning.*

Disbeliever (dis-bē-lēv'ėr), *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies a thing to be true or real; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the Church. *Watts.*

Disbench (dis-bensh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *bench*.] 1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

Sir, I hope my words *disbench'd* you not. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bencher.

Disbend† (dis-bend'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *bend*.] To unbend; to relax; hence, *fig.* to render unfit for efficient action.

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart.
Stirling.

Disbind† (dis-bīnd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *bind*.] To unbind; to loosen. *Mede.*

Disblame† (dis-blām'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *blame*.] To exonerate from blame.

Disbodied† (dis-bo'did), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *body*.] Disembodied. 'Disbodied souls.' *Glanvill.*

Disbord† (dis-bord'), *v.i.* [Fr. *déborder*, to disembark—*de*, and *bord*, a bank, border.] To disembark. *Chapman.*

Disboscation† (dis-bos-kā'shon), *n.* The act of disafforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. *Scott.*

Disbowel (dis-bou'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbowelled;* ppr. *disbowelling*. [Prefix *dis*, and *bowel*.] To take out the intestines; to disembowel. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Disbranch (dis-bransh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, and *branch*.] To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. [Rare.]

Disbud (dis-bud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *bud*.] To deprive of buds or shoots; to remove the buds of, as a tree, before they have had time to grow into young branches. This is done not only for the purpose of training, but also in order that there may be a greater supply of nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

Disburden (dis-bėr'den), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *burden*. See BURDEN.] 1. To remove a burden from; to rid of a burden; to relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; to disencumber; to unburden; to unload.

He did it to *disburden* a conscience. *Feltham.*

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; to get rid of; to relieve one's self of.

I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Shak.*
Disburden all thy cares on me. *Addison.*

3. To discharge the fæces; to ease by stool. *Swift.*—SYN. To unload, discharge, disencumber, lighten, disembarrass, free, relieve.

Disburden (dis-bėr'den), *v.i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved.

Adam . . . .
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint.
Milton.

Disburgeon (dis-bėr'jon), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *burgeon*.] To strip of buds or burgeons.

Disburse (dis-bėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disbursed;* ppr. *disbursing*. [Prefix *dis*, and *burse*, Fr. *bourse*, a purse. See BURSE.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; to expend.

Disbursement (dis-bėrs'ment), *n.* [See DISBURSE.] 1. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest.—2. The money or sum paid out; expenditure; as, the annual *disbursements* exceed the income.

Disburser (dis-bėrs'ėr), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

Disburthen (dis-bėr'ŦHen), *v.t.* and *i.* To disburden (which see).

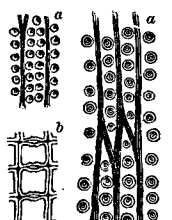
Disc, Disk (disk), *n.* [L. *discus*. See DISH and DESK.] 1. A quoit; a circular piece of stone, iron, or copper, used by the ancients in games.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart.
Pope.

2. Any flat, circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the face of the sun, moon, or a planet, as it appears projected in the heavens, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass, &c.

So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Came to an open space and saw the *disk* of the ocean. *Longfellow.*

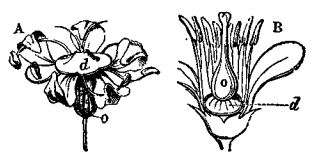
3. In *bot.* (*a*) the name given to the markings on the woody fibre of certain trees, as the conifers, as seen in a longitudinal section of the wood. These discs sometimes appear as simple discs, and sometimes with smaller circles in the centre. They are formed by concavities on the outside of the walls of contiguous tubes, closely applied to each other so as to form lenticular cavities between the vessels, like two watch-glasses in apposition. In the centre of the depression there is a canal, often funnel-shaped, and the part of the tube corresponding to it being thus thinner than the surrounding texture gives the aspect of the smaller circle in the centre. When this smaller circle appears in the centre of the discs the woody tissue is said to be *glandular* or *punctated*. Figs. *a a* show the discs. When a thin section is



Disc-bearing Wood-cells of the Pine.

made through two parallel lines of punctation the slits or fissures are seen which give rise to the markings, as in fig. *b*. (*b*) The whole surface of a leaf. (*c*) The central part of a radiate compound flower. (*d*) A projection or cup at the base of the stamens, which takes a variety of forms. The disc consists in some cases of rudimentary stamens, in others of the modified receptacle. *Epigynous disc* is on the summit of the ovary when the latter is inferior, as in the Umbelliferæ. *Hypogynous disc* is under the ovary. *Perigynous disc,*

Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *rr*, Ray. *d*, Disc.



Epigynous and Hypogynous Discs.—A, Umbelliferous flower: *d*, Disc; *o*, Ovary. B, Flower of the orange family: *d*, Disc; *o*, Ovary.

one formed by a more or less thick fleshy substance spread out upon the inner wall of the calyx, as in the cherry and almond.

Discal (disk'al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a disc.

Discalceate† (dis-kal'sē-āt), *v.t.* [L. *discalceatus*, unshod—*dis*, priv., and *calceus*, a shoe.] To pull or strip off shoes or sandals from. *Cockeram.*

Discalceation† (dis-kal-sē-ā'shon), *n.* The act of pulling off shoes or sandals. 'The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Discalced (dis-kalst'), *a.* [See DISCALCEATE.] Not wearing shoes; barefooted: said of some Carmelite monks.

Discamp† (dis-kamp'), *v.t.* To force from a camp. *Holland.*

Discander† (dis-kand'ėr), *v.i.* See DISCANDY.

Discandy† (dis-kan'di), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis*, and *candy*.] To melt; to dissolve.

> My brave Egyptians all,
> By the *discandying* of this pelleted storm,
> Lie graveless. *Shak.*

[This is the common reading of this passage: the old editions, followed by Knight, have *discandering*.]

Discapacitate (dis-ka-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *capacitate*.] To incapacitate.

Discard (dis-kärd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *card*. The Sp. *descartar* is to throw cards out of one's hands at certain games; hence, to put away, to reject.] 1. To throw *out* of the hand, applied to such cards as are not played in the course of the game.—2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off.

> They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to *discard* prejudices.

> A man *discards* the follies of boyhood. *J. Taylor.*

SYN. To dismiss, reject, cast off, discharge, cashier.

Discard (dis-kärd'), *v.i.* In *card-playing*, to throw out of the hand such cards as are not to be played in the course of the game.

> The players take up their cards, and either proceed to play them or to *discard*. *Eng. Ency.*

Discard (dis-kärd'), *n.* In *card-playing*, (*a*) the act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game.

> After the *discard*, or, if there is no *discard*, after the deal, the non-dealer leads any card he deems fit. *Eng. Ency.*

(*b*) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

> The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard*. *Cavendish.*

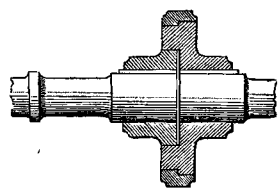
Discardment, Discardure (dis-kärd'ment, dis-kärd'ūr), *n.* The act of discarding; dismissal; rejection. 'The *discardure* of religion.' *Hayter.*

Discarnate† (dis-kär'nāt), *a.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Stripped of flesh. 'A load of broken and *discarnate* bones.' *Glanville.*

Discase (dis-kās'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *case*.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.

> *Discase* thee instantly, and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak.*

Disc-coupling (disk'ku-pl-ing), *n.* In *mach.* a kind of permanent coupling consisting of two discs keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the discs are two recesses, into which two corresponding pro-



Disc-coupling.

jections on the other disc are received, and thus the two discs become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected.

Disceptation† (dis-sep-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *disceptatio*, from *discepto*, to settle a dispute, to dispute—*dis*, and *capto*, to catch at, from *capio*, to take.] Controversy.

> The proposition is such as ought not to be admitted in any science or any *disceptation*. *Barrow.*

Disceptator† (dis'sep-tāt-ėr), *n.* [L. See DISCEPTATION.] A disputant.

> The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley.*

Discern (diz-zėrn'), *v.t.* [L. *discerno—dis*, and *cerno*, to separate or distinguish, Gr. *krinō*, to distinguish; to judge; Skr. *kri*, to separate, to know.] 1. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to *discern* the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants.

> *Discern* thou what is thine. Gen. xxxi. 32.

2.† To constitute the difference between.

> We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
> For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice.
> *B. Jonson.*

3. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye.

> I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii. 7.

4. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.

> So is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv. 17.
>
> A wise man's heart *discerneth* time and judgment. Eccl. viii. 5.

SYN. To distinguish, discover, see, perceive, behold, recognize, mark, espy, descry, discriminate.

Discern (diz-zėrn'), *v.i.* 1. To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to *discern* between good and evil, truth and falsehood. 'To *discern* between a subject and a rebel.' *Locke.*—2.† To have judicial cognizance.

> It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various, of stellionate, &c. *Bacon.*

Discernable, *a.* Same as *Discernible*.

Discernance† (dis-sėrn'ans), *n.* Discernment.

Discerner (diz-zėrn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who sees, discovers, or distinguishes; an observer.—2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.

> He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon.*

3. That which distinguishes or separates; that which enables us to understand.

> The word of God is quick and powerful . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12.

Discernible (diz-zėrn'i-bl), *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable; as, the star is *discernible* by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding.

> Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, distinguishable, apparent, visible, evident, manifest.

Discernibleness (diz-zėrn'i-bl-nes), *n.* Visibleness.

Discernibly (diz-zėrn'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly.

Discerning (diz-zėrn'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging.—2. Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as, a *discerning* man or mind.

> This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Discerning (diz-zėrn'ing), *n.* The act or power of discerning; discernment.

> Where are his eyes,
> Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*
> Are lethargied. *Shak.*

Discerningly (diz-zėrn'ing-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Discernment (diz-zėrn'ment), *n.* 1. The act of discerning.—2. The power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies; as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*.

> The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

SYN. Judgment, acuteness, discrimination, acumen, clear-sightedness, penetration, sagacity.

Discerp† (dis-sėrp'), *v.t.* [L. *discerpo*, to pluck—*dis*, asunder, and *carpo*, to pluck.] 1. To tear in pieces; to rend.

> This (sedition) divides, yea, and *discerps* a city. *Dr. Griffith.*

2. To separate; to select; to disjoin. *Warburton.*

Discerpibility, Discerptibility (dis-sėrp'i-bil''i-ti, dis-sėrp'ti-bil''i-ti), *n.* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.

Discerpible, Discerptible (dis-sėrp'i-bl, dis-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [L. *discerpo*, to pluck—*dis*, asunder, and *carpo*, to seize, to tear.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

Discerption (dis-sėrp'shon), *n.* The act of pulling to pieces or of separating the parts.

Discerptive (dis-sėrp'tiv), *a.* Capable of separating or dividing. *N. B. Rev.*

Discession† (dis-ses'shon), *n.* [L. *discessio*, a separation, departure—*dis*, asunder, and *cedo, cessum*, to go.] Departure.

Discharge (dis-chärj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discharged;* ppr. *discharging*. [Prefix *dis*, and *charge*. Fr. *décharger*, to discharge.] 1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo: applied both to the ship and the loading. We say, to *discharge* a ship; but more generally, to *discharge* a cargo or the lading of the ship. 2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, *discharged* of business. 3. In *arch.* to relieve a beam or any other piece of timber too much loaded by an incumbent weight of building, in which case the weight is said to be *discharged;* to distribute or relieve the pressure of.—4. To free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to make the charge of to fly off; to fire off; as, to *discharge* a bow, a catapult, a pistol.

> The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles.*

5. To let fly; to shoot; to emit, or send out; to give vent to; as, to *discharge* a ball or grape-shot; a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* blood; to *discharge* fury or vengeance: applied also to an electrical jar, battery, &c., charged with electricity, to signify the removing of the charge.

> They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy. *Shak.*

6. To deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to pay; as, to *discharge* a debt, a bond, a note.

> I will *discharge* my bond. *Shak.*

7. To satisfy, as a person to whom anything is due; to pay one's debt to; as, he *discharged* his creditors.—8. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance, or a receipt in full to, as to a debtor; as, the creditor *discharged* his debtor.—9. To free from an obligation, duty, or labour; to relieve; as, to *discharge* a man from further duty or service; to *discharge* a surety.

> It is when Milton escapes from the shackles of the dialogue, when he is *discharged* from the labour of uniting two incongruous styles, when he is at liberty to indulge his choral raptures without reserve, that he rises even above himself. *Macaulay.*

10. To clear from an accusation or crime; to

acquit; to absolve; to set free: with *of;* as, to *discharge* a man *of* all blame.—11. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge; as, one man *discharges* the office of a sheriff, another that of a priest.

The sun will set before I shall *discharge*
What I must strive to do. *Shak.*

12. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to *discharge* a steward or a servant; to *discharge* a soldier or seaman; to *discharge* a jury.

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see. *Milton.*

13. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.—14.† To clear one's self of, as by explanation; to account for.

At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse)
Cease to molest the Moone to walke at large,
Or come before high Jove her doings to *discharge.*
Spenser.

Discharge (dis-chärj'), *v. i.* To break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge.* *Bacon.*

Discharge (dis-chärj'), *n.* 1. The act of unloading; as, the *discharge* of a ship; the act of taking out; as, the *discharge* of a cargo.—2. The act of freeing of the missile with which anything is loaded; the act of firing off or unloading; as, a *discharge* of fire-arms. 3. A throwing out; vent; emission: applied to a fluid, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as, the *discharge* of water from a spring or from a spout: applied also to an electrical jar, battery, &c., to signify the removal of the charge by forming a communication between the positive and negative surfaces. — 4. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as, a thin serous *discharge;* a purulent *discharge.* 5. Dismissal from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismissal; as, the soldier obtained his *discharge.*—6. Release from obligation, debt, or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a *discharge.* 'Secure of our *discharge* from penalty.' *Milton.*—7. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance.

Which word imports an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South.*

8. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge.*
Milton.

9. Performance; execution: applied to an office, trust, or duty; as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties. 'Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business.' *Motley.*—10. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.—11. Payment, as of a debt.

My lord of Somerset will keep me here,
Without *discharge,* money, or furniture. *Shak.*

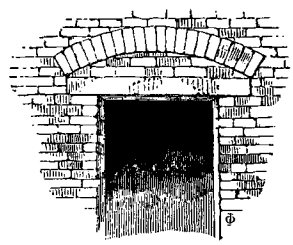
12. In *arch.* the relief given to a beam or other piece of timber when too much loaded by a superincumbent weight.—13. A substance, such as chloride of lime or nitric acid, used by calico printers to remove a colour from the parts on which the discharge is printed. It acts either upon the colouring matter directly or upon the mordant before the cloth is exposed to the colouring matter.—*Discharge of fluids,* the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels. —*Discharge style,* a method of calico printing in which a piece of cloth is coloured, and from parts of it—forming a pattern — the colour is afterwards removed by a discharge.

Leyden Jar with Discharger.

Discharger (dis-chärj'ér), *n.* 1. He who or that which discharges; specifically, (*a*) in *elect.* an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by making a connection between the two surfaces. (*b*) In *calico printing,* a discharge. See DISCHARGE, 13.

Discharge-valve (dis-chärj'valv), *n.* In *steam-engines,* a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upwards. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

Discharging Arch (dis-chärj'ing ärch), *n.* In *arch.* an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part which is below it



Discharging Arch.

from the superincumbent weight. Such arches are commonly used over lintels and flat-headed openings.

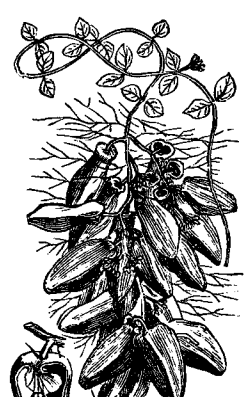
Discharging Rod (dis-chärj'ing-rod), *n.* In *elect.* same as *Discharger.*

Charity (dis-cha'ri-ti), *n.* Want of charity. [Rare.]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures. *Brougham.*

Dischevele, *pp.* With the head uncovered. *Chaucer.*

Dischidia (dis-ki'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *dis,* twice, and *schizō,* to split, from an obscure process in the conformation of the flower.] A genus of Asclepiadaceæ found in India, the Indian



Dischidia Rafflesiana.

Archipelago, and Australia. They are herbs or under shrubs, with small white or red flowers. One species, *D. Rafflesiana,* is remarkable for its numerous pitcher-like appendages.

Dischurch (dis-chêrch'), *v. t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *church.*] To deprive of the rank of a church.

Discidet (dis-sīd'), *v. t.* [L. *dis,* asunder, and *scindo, scidi,* to split.] To divide; to cut in pieces; to cleave in two.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided,
And both the parts did speake, and both contended;
And as her tongue so was her hart *discided,*
And never thought one thing, but doubly stil was guided. *Spenser.*

Disciform (dis'si-form), *a.* [L. *discus,* a quoit, and *forma,* form.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape.

Discinct (dis-singkt'), *a.* [L. *dis,* asunder, and *cinctus,* pp. of *cingo,* to gird.] Ungirded.

Discindt (dis-sind'), *v. t.* [L. *dis,* asunder, and *scindo,* to cut.] To cut in two. 'Nations *discinded* by the main.' *Howell.*

Disciple (dis-sī'pl), *n.* [L. *discipulus,* from *disco,* to learn.] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as, the *disciples* of Plato. 2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another; as, the *disciples* of Christ.—SYN. Learner, scholar, pupil, follower, adherent.

Disciple (dis-sī'pl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *discipled;* ppr. *discipling.* 1. To teach; to train or bring up.

That better were in vertues *discipled,*
Than with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies fed. *Spenser.*

[In this extract *discipled* is pronounced dis'si-pled.]—2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3.† To punish; to discipline.

But for your carnival concupiscence . . .
Her will I *disciple.* *B. Jonson.*

Disciple-like (dis-sī'pl-līk), *a.* Becoming a disciple. 'A son-like and *disciple-like* reverence.' *Milton.*

Discipleship (dis-sī'pl-ship), *n.* The state of being a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.

Disciplinable (dis'si-plin-a-bl), *a.* [See DISCIPLINE.] 1. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning. 'Humble and *disciplinable.*' *Hale.*—2. That may be made matter of discipline; as, a *disciplinable* offence in church government.—3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

Disciplinableness (dis'si-plin-a-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Capacity of receiving instruction by education.—2. The state of being subject to discipline.

Disciplinal (dis'si-plin-al), *a.* Relating to discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

Disciplinant (dis'si-plin-ant), *n.* One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or undergoing other rigid discipline.

Disciplinarian (dis'si-plin-ā''ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

Disciplinarian (dis'si-plin-ā''ri-an), *n.* 1. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles, and practice, and who teaches them with precision; one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres; one who enforces rigid discipline; a martinet.

He, being a strict *disciplinarian,* would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller.*

2.† A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Disciplinary (dis'si-plin-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are *disciplinary.*

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

2. Relating to a regular course of education.

Studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

Discipline (dis'si-plin), *n.* [L. *disciplina,* from *discipulus,* from *disco,* to learn.] 1. Education; instruction; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; training.

He openeth also the ear to *discipline.* Job xxxvi. 10.

Wife and children are a kind of *discipline* of humanity. *Bacon.*

2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; the training to act in accordance with rules; drill; as, military *discipline.*

Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and *discipline* of art. *Dryden.*

3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.—4. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline.* *Rogers.*

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, and the like.

Without *discipline,* the favourite child,
Like a neglected forester, runs wild. *Cowper.*

A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

6. In *R. Cath Ch.* (*a*) chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent; or that chastisement or external mortification which a penitent inflicts on himself. (*b*) The scourge a delinquent uses in self-chastisement; or that wielded by his confessor or his confessor's substitute.—7.† Anything taught; branch of knowledge; art. 'Mechanical *disciplines.*' *Wilkins.*—8. *Eccles.* the application in a church of those principles and rules which regard the purity, order, and peace of its members.—*Books of discipline,* in the *Scotch Church,* two books drawn up for the reformation of the church and the uniformity of its discipline and policy—the first by Knox and four other ministers in 1560, in which rules for the elec-

tion of ministers, elders, and deacons, and the examination of the first, and especially for dealing with persons guilty of offences, are laid down. The second was compiled by a committee of Assembly of 1578, in which Andrew Melville took a leading part. It is still appealed to as the most complete and authoritative exhibition of Scottish Presbyterianism.—SYN. Education, instruction, culture, correction, chastisement, training, drill.

Discipline (dis'si-plin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disciplined;* ppr. *disciplining.* 1. To instruct or educate; to inform the mind of; to prepare by instruction; to train; as, to *discipline* youth for a profession or for future usefulness.

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison.*

2. To accustom to systematic action; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to drill; as, to *discipline* troops. 'His mind . . . imperfectly *disciplined* by nature.' *Macaulay.* — 3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.

Has he not *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.*

4. To execute the laws of a Church on with a view to bring to repentance and reformation of life.—5. To keep in subjection; to regulate; to govern. '*Disciplining* them (appetites) with fasting.' *Scott.*—SYN. To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate, correct, chastise, punish.

Discipliner (dis'si-plin-ėr), *n.* One who disciplines or teaches.

Disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* and *claim.*] 1. To deny or relinquish all claim to; to reject as not belonging to one's self; to renounce; as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbour; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak.*

2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; to disavow; to disown.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden.*

Each *disclaimed* all knowledge of us. *Tennyson.*

3. To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce; to reject.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus. *Farmer.*

4. In *law,* (*a*) to deny or disavow, as another's claim.

A vassal who deliberately *disclaims* his superior on frivolous grounds incurs a forfeiture of the fee. *Bell's Dict.*

(*b*) To decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—SYN. To disown, disavow, deny, reject, renounce.

Disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.i.* To disavow all claim, part, or share. [Rare.]

Nature *disclaims* in thee. *Shak.*

Disclaimer (dis-klām'ėr), *n.* 1. A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—2. Act of disclaiming; abnegation of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society. *Burke.*

3. In *law,* (*a*) a renunciation, by plea or otherwise, of any trust, interest, or estate, as an executor under a will or trustee under a deed. (*b*) In *equity proceedings,* a plea by a defendant renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (*c*) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

Disclamation (dis-klam-ā'shon), *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing: specifically, in *Scots law,* the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

Disclame† (dis-klām'), *v.t.* To refuse to have anything to do with; to disavow. 'Money did love *disclame.*' *Spenser.*

Disclander,† *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* intens., and *slander.*] To slander. *Chaucer.*

Disclander† (dis-klan'dėr), *n.* Slander. *Hall.*

Disclanderous† (dis-klan'dėr-us), *a.* Slanderous. *Fabyan.*

Discloak (dis-klōk'), *v.t.* To uncloak; to discover. [Rare.]

Disclose (dis-klōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disclosed;* ppr. *disclosing.* [Prefix *dis,* and *close.* See CLOSE.] 1. To uncover; to lay open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view.

The shells being broken, the stone included in them is *disclosed.* *Woodward.*

2. To cause to appear; to allow to be seen; to bring to light; as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the ministry.

How softly on the Spanish shore she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!
Byron.

3. To make known; to reveal; to tell; to utter; as, to *disclose* the secret thoughts of the heart. 'She that could think and ne'er *disclose* her mind.' *Shak.*

If I *disclose* my passion
Our friendship's at an end. *Addison.*

4.† To open; to hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

SYN. To uncover, unveil, discover, reveal, divulge, tell, utter.

Disclose (dis-klōz'), *v.i.* To burst open; to open; to gape. *Thomson.*

Disclose† (dis-klōz'), *n.* Disclosure; discovery. 'The *disclose* of fine-spun nature.' *Young.*

Disclosed (dis-klōzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Uncovered; exposed to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.—2. In *her.* a term applied to tame fowls to denote that the wings are spread open or expanded on each side, but with their points downwards. — *Disclosed elevated* is when the wings are spread out in such a way that the points are elevated.

A dove disclosed.

Discloser (dis-klōz'ėr), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

Disclosure (dis-klō'zhūr), *n.* 1. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; discovery; exposition; exhibition.

An unseasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service, than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief. *Boyle.*

2. The act of making known or revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling. 'A sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind.' *Bacon.*—3. That which is disclosed or made known; as, these *disclosures* are afterwards told to the king.

Discloud† (dis-kloud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *cloud.*] To free from clouds; to free from whatever obscures. 'Had *disclouded* his darkened heart.' *Feltham.*

Disclout† (dis-klout'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *clout.*] To divest of a clout or covering. *Bp. Hall.*

Disclusion (dis-klū'zhon), *n.* [L. *disclusio,* a separation, from *discludo, disclusum,* to separate—*dis,* priv., and *claudo,* to shut.] An emission; a throwing out. [Raré.]

Discoast† (dis-kōst'), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis,* and *coast.*] To depart; to quit the coast; to quit the neighbourhood of any place or thing; to be separated.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech. *Barrow.*

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie. *G. Fletcher.*

Discobolus (dis-ko'bo-lus), *n.* pl. **Discoboli** (dis-ko'bo-lī). [L. *discobolus;* Gr. *diskobolos*—*diskos,* a disk or quoit, and *ballō,* to throw.] 1. In *class. antiq.* a thrower of the discus or

Discobolus throwing the Discus.—Townley Marbles, British Museum.

quoit; a quoit-player.—2. *pl.* The name given by Cuvier to his third family of soft-finned teleostean fishes with the ventrals under the pectorals. They are so called from the ventral fins forming a disc on the under part of the body, by means of which the fishes are enabled to hold on upon the points of rocks, and there catch their food. The lumpfish (*Cyclopterus Lumpus*) is a good example of the group.

Discocarp, Discocarpium (disk'o-kärp, disk-o-kärp'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *diskos,* a disc, and *karpos,* fruit.] In *bot.* a collection of fruit in a hollow receptacle, as in many roseworts.

Discoherent† (dis-kō-hē'rent), *a.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *coherent.*] Incoherent.

Discoid, Discoidal (disk'oid, disk'oid-al), *a.* [Gr. *diskos,* a quoit, and *eidos,* resemblance.] 1. Having the form of a disk.—2. In *conch.* applied to certain univalve shells. See the noun.—*Discoid* or *discous flowers,* compound flowers not radiated, but with florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, &c.—*Discoid pith* is when there are numerous air cavities dividing the pith into compartments which are separated by disc-like partitions, as in the walnut.—*Discoidal placentæ,* placentæ or after-births which have the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, the quadrumana, bats, insectivora, and the rodents.

Discoid (disk'oid), *n.* Something in the form of a discus or disc; specifically, a univalve shell whose whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disc, as the Planorbis.

Discolith (dis'kō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *diskos,* a round plate, and *lithos,* a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius (which see).

Discolor (dis'kō-lor), *a.* [L., particoloured.] In *bot.* applied to parts, one of whose surfaces has one colour and the other another colour.

Discoloration (dis-kul'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of discolouring, or state of being discoloured; alteration of colour.—2. That which is discoloured; a discoloured spot; stain; as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin.—3. Alteration of complexion, aspect, or appearance of anything; as, the *discoloration* of ideas.

Discolour (dis-kul'ėr), *v.t.* [L. *discoloro—dis,* and *coloro,* from *color,* colour.] 1. To alter the natural hue or colour of; to change to a different colour or shade; to stain; to tinge; as, sea-water *discolours* silver.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To alter the complexion of; to change the appearance of; to give a false tinge to; as, to *discolour* ideas.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

Discoloured (dis-kul'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Altered in colour; stained.—2. Variegated; being of diverse colours. [In this use influenced by L. *discolor,* particoloured.]

Menesthius was one
That ever wore *discolour'd* arms. *Chapman.*

Discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *disconfire, disconfit;* Fr. *déconfire* — L. *dis,* priv., and *conficere,* to finish, complete, achieve—*con,* intens., and *facere,* to do.] 1. To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

2. To disconcert; to foil; to frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited.* *Shak.*

Discomfit† (dis-kum'fit), *n.* Discomfiture; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

Dagon must stop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit,* as shall quite despoil him. *Milton.*

Discomfiture (dis-kum'fit-ūr), *n.* 1. Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture.* 1 Sam. xiv. 20.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune, resigns the task in *discomfiture* and despair. *Disraeli.*

Discomfort (dis-kum'fėrt), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *comfort.*] Absence or opposite of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; inquietude.

What mean you, sir,
To give them this *discomfort?* Look, they weep.
Shak.

I will strike him dead
For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.
Tennyson.

Discomfort (dis-kum'fėrt), *v.t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as discomfited. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Discomfortable (dis-kum'fėrt-a-bl), *a.* 1.† Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad. 'No other news but *discomfortable*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2.† Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. '*Discomfortable* cousin.' *Shak.*—3. Wanting in comfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. 'A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets.' *Thackeray.*

Discomforten,† *v.t.* To discourage. *Chaucer.*

Discommend (dis-kom-mend'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *commend.*] 1. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

I do not *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy. *Dryden.*

2. To put out of favour with; to expose to censure or bad feeling.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry. *Pepys.*

Discommendable (dis-kom-mend'a-bl), *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Discommendableness (dis-kom-mend'a-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

Discommendation (dis-kom'mend-ā"shon), *n.* Blame; censure; reproach.

Discommender (dis-kom-mend'ėr), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser.

Discommission (dis-kom-mi'shon), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *commission.*] To deprive of a commission. *Abp. Laud.*

Discommodate† (dis-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *commodo, commodatum*, to make fit or suitable, from *commodus*, fit.] To incommode.

Discommode (dis-kom-mōd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discommoded;* ppr. *discommoding.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *commodo*, to make suitable.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble.

Discommodious (dis-kom-mō'di-us), *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome.

Discommodiously (dis-kom-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner.

Discommodiousness (dis-kom-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble. 'The *discommodiousness* of the place.' *North.*

Discommodity (dis-kom-mo'di-ti), *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity.* *C. Lamb.*

Discommon (dis-kom'mon), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *common.*] 1. To make to cease to be common land; to appropriate, as common land, by separating and inclosing.—2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne. *Bp. Hall.*

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place, as of a university.

Bishop King, then Vice-chancellor, *discommoned* three or four townsmen together. *State Trials.*

Discompanied (dis-kum'pan-ed), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *company.*] Free from company; unaccompanied. 'If she be alone now, and *discompanied.*' *B. Jonson.*

Discomplexion† (dis-kom-plek'shon), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis* and *complexion.*] To change the complexion or colour of. *Beau. & Fl.*

Discompliance (dis-kom-plī'ans), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *compliance.*] Non-compliance. 'A *discompliance* (will discommend me) to my lord-chancellor.' *Pepys.*

Discompose (dis-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discomposed;* ppr. *discomposing.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *compose.*] 1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; to disarrange; to interfere with; to break up.

A great impiety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies. *Jer. Taylor.*

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,
And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; to agitate; to ruffle: applied to the temper or mind.

Ill in death it shows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose.* *Dryden.*

3.† To displace; to discard; to discharge.

He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. *Bacon.*

SYN. To disorder, derange, unsettle, disturb, disconcert, agitate, ruffle, fret, vex.

Discomposedness (dis-kom-pōz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Discomposition† (dis-kom-poz-i'shon), *n.* Inconsistency; incongruity.

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,
O miserable condition of man! *Donne.*

Discomposure (dis-kom-pō'zhūr), *n.* 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as, *discomposure* of mind. — 2.† Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me. *Boyle.*

Discompt† (dis-kount'), *v.t.* To discount. *Hudibras.*

Disconcert (dis-kon-sėrt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *concert.*] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to undo, as a scheme or plan; to defeat; to frustrate; as, the emperor *disconcerted* the plans of his enemy; their schemes were *disconcerted.*—2. To unsettle the mind of; to discompose; to disturb the self-possession of; to confuse.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray.*

SYN. To discompose, derange, ruffle, confuse, disturb, defeat, frustrate.

Disconcert† (dis-kon'sėrt), *n.* Disunion; disagreement.

Disconcertion (dis-kon-sėr'shon), *n.* The act of disconcerting; the state of being disconcerted; confusion; dejection.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. *State Trials.*

Disconducive (dis-kon-dūs'iv), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *conducive.*] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding.

Disconformable (dis-kon-form'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *conformable.*] Not conformable.

Disconformity (dis-kon-form'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Discongruity (dis-kon-grū'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

Disconnect (dis-kon-nekt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke.*

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

—*To disconnect an engine*, in *mach.* to remove the connecting-rod.

Disconnection (dis-kon-nek'shon), *n.* The act of separating, or disuniting, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke.*

Disconsecrate (dis-kon'sē-krāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *consecrate.*] To deprive of sacredness; to desecrate. [Rare.]

Disconsent (dis-kon-sent'), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

If therefore the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular minds, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy. *Milton.*

Disconsolacy† (dis-kon'sō-la-si), *n.* Disconsolateness. 'Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.*' *Barrow.*

Disconsolance,† **Disconsolancy**† (dis-kon'sō-lans, dis-kon'sō-lan-si), *n.* Disconsolateness.

Disconsolate (dis-kon'sō-lāt), *a.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *consolatus*, pp. of *consolor*, to console, to be consoled. See CONSOLE.] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; as, a parent bereaved of an only child and *disconsolate.*

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate.* *Moore.*

2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; saddening; gloomy. 'The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights.' *Ray.*

Disconsolately (dis-kon'sō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Disconsolateness (dis-kon'sō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

Disconsolation (dis-kon'sō-lā"shon), *n.* Want of comfort. '*Disconsolation* and heaviness.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Discontent (dis-kon-tent'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *content.*] 1. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York. *Shak.*

2. One who is discontented; a malcontent. 'Fickle changelings and poor *discontents.*' *Shak.*

Discontent (dis-kon-tent'), *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied. 'More miserable than *discontent.*' *Shak.*

Discontent (dis-kon-tent'), *v.t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To *discontent* so ancient a wit. *Suckling.*

Discontented (dis-kon-tent'ed), *p.* and *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet. 'A diseased body and a *discontented* mind.' *Tillotson.*

Discontentedly (dis-kon-tent'ed-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

Discontentedness (dis-kon-tent'ed-nes), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

Discontentful (dis-kon-tent'ful), *a.* Full of discontent. *Howe.*

Discontenting† (dis-kon-tent'ing), *a.* 1. Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable. *Milton.*

2.† Discontented; feeling discontent. 'Your *discontenting* father.' *Shak.*

Discontentment (dis-kon-tent'ment), *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

The politic and artificial nourishing of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentment.* *Bacon.*

Discontiguous (dis-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *contiguous.*] Not contiguous; as, *discontiguous* lands.

Discontinuable (dis-kon-tin'ū-a-bl), *a.* That may be discontinued.

Discontinuance (dis-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [See DISCONTINUE.] 1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance. 'Long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him.' *Atterbury.*—2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption. 'Round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body (water) most from *discontinuance.*' *Bacon.* [Rare or obsolete.]—3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do. In this case the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffor; but if he retain possession after the death of the feoffor it is an injury, which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued till a recovery can be had in law. —*Discontinuance of a suit*, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by not continuing the suit from day to day.

Discontinuation (dis-kon-tin'ū-ā"shon), *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series. '*Discontinuation* of parts.' *Newton.*

Discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discontinued;* ppr. *discontinuing.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *continue.*] 1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to *discontinue* the intemperate use of spirits.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued.* *T. Pickering.*

2. To break off; to interrupt; to break the continuity of; to intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder.*

3. To cease to take or receive; to give up; to cease to use; as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel.*

Discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), *v.i.* 1. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right.

Thyself shall *discontinue* from thine heritage. Jer. xvii. 4.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Discontinuee (dis-kon-tin'ū-ē"), *n.* In *law*, one of whom something is discontinued.

Discontinuer (dis-kon-tin'ū-ėr), *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

Discontinuity (dis-kon'tin-ū"i-ti), *n.* Want

of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. *Boyle.*

Milton, in regard to the *discontinuity* of agency, is in the same predicament as Homer. *Landor.*

Discontinuor (dis-kon-tin'ū-ėr), *n.* In *law*, one who discontinues.

Discontinuous (dis-kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* 1. Broken off; interrupted. 'A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected.' *De Quincey.* 2.† Separated; wide; gaping. '*Discontinuous* wound.' *Milton.*

Disconvenience† (dis-kon-vē'ni-ens), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *convenience*.] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. *Fotherby.*

Disconvenient (dis-kon-vē'ni-ent), *a.* Inconvenient; incongruous.

Discophora (dis-kof'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, and *pherō*, to carry.] 1. A sub-class of the Hydrozoa, comprising most of the organisms known as sea-jellies, jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles, the last name being derived from the power which they possess, in common with all members of the class, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The body is composed of a soft gelatinous tissue, but contains so little solid matter that a medusa weighing several pounds when alive is reduced nearly to as many grains when dried. From the centre of the umbrella-like disc a single polypite or digestive individual is suspended.—2. A name sometimes given to the order of annelids, Hirudinea, to which the leech belongs. See LEECH.

Discopodium (dis-ko-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, a disc, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] In *bot.* the foot or stalk on which some kinds of discs are elevated.

Discord (dis'kord), *n.* [Fr. *discorde;* L. *discordia*, disagreement, from *discors*, discordant—*dis*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] 1. Disagreement; want of concord or harmony: said of persons or things. Applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire. *Burke.*

All *discord*, harmony not understood. *Pope.*

2. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear, or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the key-note and the second, when sounded together, make a discord. The term *discord* is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval, but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to *concord*.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible *discord*. *Milton.*

But if there were
A music harmonizing our wild cries, . . .
Why that would make our passion far too like
The *discords* dear to the musician. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Disagreement, discordance, variance, difference, opposition, dissension, contention, strife, rupture, clashing, dissonance.

Discord † (dis-kord'), *v.i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. 'The one *discording* with the other.' *Bacon.*

Discordable† (dis-kord'a-bl), *a.* Discordant. *Chaucer, Gower.*

Discordance, Discordancy (dis-kord'ans, dis-kord'an-si), *n.* [See DISCORDANT.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency. 'The *discordance* of these errors.' *Bp. Horsley.* '*Discordancies* of interest.' *T. Warton.*

Discordant (dis-kord'ant), *a.* [L. *discordans*, ppr. of *discordo*, to be at variance, to disagree, from *discors*, disagreeable. See DISCORD.] 1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

The *discordant* elements out of which the emperor had compounded his realm did not coalesce. *Motley.*

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident; as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets.—3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.—SYN. Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, repugnant, opposite, contrary, contrarious, dissonant, harsh, jarring.

Discordantly (dis-kord'ant-li), *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another or with itself.

Discordantness (dis-kord'ant-nes), *n.* The state of being discordant; inharmoniousness.

Discordful (dis-kord'fụl), *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. 'Stirred by his *discordfull* dame.' *Spenser.*

Discordous † (dis-kord'us), *a.* Discordant; dissonant. '*Discordous* jars.' *Bp. Hall.*

Discorporate † (dis-kor'por-āt), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *corporate*.] Deprived of corporate privileges.

Discounsel † (dis-koun'sel), *v.t.* To dissuade.

Him the Palmer from that vanity
With temperate voice *discounselled*. *Spenser.*

Discount (dis'kount), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *count*. Fr. *décompte;* O. Fr. *descompte*.] 1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due or from a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment, or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit of three months will deduct a certain rate per cent. for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent. of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a *discount*.—2. In *banking*, a charge made for interest of money advanced on a bill or other document not presently due. The discounts at banking institutions are usually the amount of legal interest paid by the borrower and deducted from the sum borrowed at the commencement of the credit.—3. The act of discounting; as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount;* the banks have suspended *discounts.*—*At a discount*, below par; opposite *at a premium;* hence, in low esteem; in disfavour; as, alchemy is now *at a discount*.

Discount (dis-kount'), *v.t.* 1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum; as, a merchant *discounts* 5 or 6 per cent. for prompt or for advanced payment.—2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal at the time of the loan or advance; as, the banks *discount* notes and bills of exchange on good security.

The first rule . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

3. To leave out of account; to disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. To estimate a matter or take it into account beforehand; to enjoy or suffer anything by anticipation; to discuss and form conclusions concerning any event before it occurs; as, he *discounted* all the pleasure of the journey before setting out.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Discount (dis-kount'), *v.i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan; as, the banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

Discountable (dis-kount'a-bl), *a.* That may be discounted; as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank; a bill may be *discountable* for more than sixty days.

Discount-broker (dis'kount-brōk-ėr), *n.* One who cashes bills of exchange, and makes advances on securities.

Discountenance (dis-kount'ten-ans), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *countenance*.] 1. To abash; to ruffle or discompose the countenance; to put to shame; to put out of countenance.

How would one look from his majestic brow . . . *Discountenance* her despised. *Milton.*

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To set one's countenance against; to testify disapprobation of; to discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment: said of persons and things.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

Be careful to *discountenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger. *Tillotson.*

Discountenance (dis-kount'ten-ans), *n.* Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

Discountenancer (dis-kount'ten-ans-ėr), *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure, or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

Discounter (dis'kount-ėr), *n.* One who discounts or advances money on bills, &c.

Discourage (dis-ku'rāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discouraged;* ppr. *discouraging*. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *courage;* Fr. *décourager*. See COURAGE.] 1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits of; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*. Col. iii. 21.

2. To attempt to repress or prevent; to discountenance; to dissuade from; as, to *discourage* an effort.

The apostle *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

SYN. To dishearten, dispirit, depress, deject, discountenance.

Discourage (dis-ku'rāj), *n.* Want of courage; cowardice. *Elyott.*

Discouragement (dis-ku'rāj-ment), *n.* 1. The act of disheartening or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.—2. That which discourages; that which abates or depresses courage, confidence, or hope; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of anything. 'Persevering to the end under all *discouragements*.' *Clarke.*

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

3. The state of being discouraged; depression.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate. *State Trials.*

Discourager (dis-ku'rāj-ėr), *n.* One who or that which discourages; one who or that which disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

Discouraging (dis-ku'rāj-ing), *a.* Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening; as, *discouraging* prospects.

Discouragingly (dis-ku'rāj-ing-li), *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

Discourse (dis-kōrs'), *n.* [Fr. *discours;* L. *discursus*, a running about, a conversation, from *discurro*, to ramble—*dis*, and *curro*, to run; It. *discorso*.] 1.† *Lit.* a running about; hence, a shifting of ground, and traversing to and fro as a combatant.

At last the captive after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite,
Resolved in one to assemble all his force. *Spenser.*

2.† The act of the understanding by which it passes from premises to consequences; the act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them; reasoning; reason; an act or exercise of reason.

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused. *Shak.*

Difficult, strange, and harsh to the *discourses* of natural reason. *South.*

3. A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation. 'Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*.' *Locke.*

The vanquished party with the victors joined,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; a homily; a sermon; as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity; of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse*.—5.† Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. & Fl.*

Discourse (dis-kōrs'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *discoursed;* ppr. *discoursing*. 1. To communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse; as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?
Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.
Thu. But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace. *Shak.*

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

Brutes do want that quick *discoursing* power. *Shak.*

Discourse (dis-kōrs'), *v.t.* 1.† To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Let us *discourse* our fortunes. *Shak.*

2. To utter or give forth.

It will *discourse* most eloquent music. *Shak.*

3.† To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn.*

Discourser (dis-kōrs'ėr), *n.* 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

In his conversation he was the most clear *discourser*. *Milward.*

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation.

Discoursive (dis-kōrs'iv), *a.* 1. Having the character of discourse; reasoning; passing from premises to consequences; discursive. *Milton.*—2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive*. *Life of A. Wood.*

Discourteous (dis-kōr'tē-us), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *courteous*.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight. *Transl. of Don Quixote.*

Discourteously (dis-kōr'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Discourteousness (dis-kōr'tē-us-nes), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy.

Discourtesy (dis-kōr'tē-si), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness of behaviour or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *G. Herbert.*

Discourtship† (dis-kōrt'ship), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *courtship*.] Want of respect.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted. *B. Jonson.*

Discous (disk'us), *a.* [From L. *discus*.] Disc-shaped; discoid. See DISCOID.

Discovenant (dis-kuv'en-ant), *v.t.* To dissolve covenant with.

Discover (dis-kuv'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *cover* (which see).] 1. To uncover; to lay open to view; to disclose; to make visible; hence, to show; to exhibit; to let be seen and known.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*

A short time I hope will *discover* the generosity of his sentiments and convince you that my opinion of him has been more just than yours. *Goldsmith.*

The truth reveals itself in proportion to our patience and knowledge, *discovers* itself kindly to our pleading, and leads us, as it is *discovered*, into deeper truths. *Ruskin.*

2. To reveal; to make known; to tell. '*Discover* . . . what cause that was.' *Shak.*

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege. *Shak.*

3. To espy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at the mast-head *discovered* land.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus we left it on the left hand. Acts xxi. 3.

4. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown; as, Columbus *discovered* the variation of the magnetic needle; we often *discover* our mistakes too late. 'Some to *discover* islands far away.' *Shak.*—5. To find out, as something concealed; to detect; as, we *discovered* the artifice; the thief, finding himself *discovered*, attempted to escape.—6.† To make anything cease to be a covering.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve and *discovereth* the forests. Ps. xxix. 9.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. Jer. xiii. 22.

—*Discover, Invent.* Both agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist. See INVENTION. SYN. To disclose, exhibit, show, manifest, reveal, communicate, impart, tell, espy, find out, detect.

Discover† (dis-kuv'ėr), *v.i.* To uncover; to unmask one's self. 'This done they *discover*.' *Decker.*

Discoverable (dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope; the Scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable* by the light of reason.—2. Apparent; exposed to view.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered. *Bentley.*

Discoverer (dis-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something. 'The *discoverers* and searchers of the land.' *Sir W. Raleigh.*—2.† A scout; an explorer.

Send *discoverers* forth
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shak.*

Discovert (dis-kuv'ėrt), *a.* In *law*, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony; applied either to a woman who has never been married, or to a widow.

Discoverte,† *a.* [O.Fr.] Uncovered; naked; unprotected.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; thereas deviles may . . shoot at him *discoverte* by temptation on every side. *Chaucer.*

Discoverture (dis-kuv'ėrt-ūr), *n.* [Fr. *découvert*, uncovered.] A state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

Discovery (dis-kuv'ė-ri), *n.* 1. The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; as, by the *discovery* of a plot the public peace is preserved.—2. The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects.

She dares not thereof make *discovery*. *Shak.*

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery*. *Chapman.*

3. The act of finding out or of bringing for the first time to sight or knowledge. 'Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.' *Sir W. Hamilton.* 'Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest.' *Prescott.*—4. The act of espying; first sight of.

On the *discovery* of land I ordered the lead to be kept going. *Capt. Thomas.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known; as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*.

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Abp. Trench.*

6. In the *drama*, the unravelling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.—7. In *law*, the act of revealing or disclosing any matter by a defendant in his answer to a bill of chancery.—*Invention, Discovery.* See INVENTION.

Discradle† (dis-krā'dl), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis*, and *cradle*.] To come forth from, or as from a cradle; to emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal. *Ford.*

Discrase (dis'krās), *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *krasis*, mixture.] A rare but valuable ore of silver, consisting of antimony and silver. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, massive, disseminated or granular. It is found in metamorphic strata, alone or associated with other ores.

Discredit (dis-kred'it), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *credit*.] 1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things; as, frauds in manufactures bring them into *discredit*.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief; as, later accounts have brought the story into *discredit*.—SYN. Disesteem, disrepute, dishonour, unbelief, disbelief, distrust.

Discredit (dis-kred'it), *v.t.* 1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; as, the report is *discredited*.—2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace or into disrepute.

He least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him. *Tennyson.*

3. To deprive of credibility; to destroy confidence or trust in.

He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shak.*

Discreditable (dis-kred'it-a-bl), *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

This point Hume has laboured, with an art which is as *discreditable* in a historical work as it would be admirable in a forensic address. *Macaulay.*

Discreditably (dis-kred'it-a-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Discreditor (dis-kred'it-ėr), *n.* One who discredits.

Discreet (dis-krēt'), *a.* [Fr. *discret*, from L. *discretus*, pp. of *discerno*, to separate, distinguish between, discern. See DISCERN.] 1.† Distinct; distinguishable.

The waters' fall, with difference *discreet*,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did cail. *Spenser.*

2. Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. *Hume.*

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. *Blackwood's Mag.*

—*Cautious, Wary, Circumspect, Prudent, Discreet.* See under CAUTIOUS.

Discreetly (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot. *Waller.*

Discreetness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Discrepance, Discrepancy (dis'krep-ans or dis-krep'ans, dis'krep-an-si or dis-krep'an-si), *n.* [L. *discrepantia*, from *discrepo*, to give a different sound, to vary, to jar—*dis*, and *crepo*, to creak. See CREPITATE.] Difference; disagreement; contrariety; dissimilar.

There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies. *Faber.*

Discrepant (dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'ant), *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; dissimilar.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant*. *Heywood.*

Discrepant† (dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'ant), *n.* One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence. *Jer. Taylor.*

Discrete (dis'krēt), *a.* [L. *discretus*. See DISCREET.] 1. Separate; distinct; disjunct.

The parts are not *discrete* or dissentany. *Milton.*

2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honour, is a *discrete* proposition.—3. In *music*, applied to a movement in which each successive note varies considerably in pitch: opposed to *concrete* (which see).—*Discrete proportion*, proportion where the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to *continued* or *continual proportion*; as, 3 : 6. : : 12 : 24.—A *discrete quantity*, a quantity which is not continued and joined together in its parts, as any number, since a number consists of units: opposed to *continued quantity*, as duration or extension.

Discrete† (dis'krēt), *v.t.* To separate; to discontinue.

Discretion (dis-kre'shon), *n.* [Fr. *discretion*, from L. *discretio*, a separating; *discretus*, *discerno*. See DISCREET.] 1.† Disjunction; separation. *Mede.*—2. The quality of being discreet; prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Discretion is the victor of the war,
Valour the pupil. *Massinger.*

The better part of valour is *discretion*. *Shak.*

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*. *Young.*

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; as, the management of affairs was left to the *discretion* of the prince; he is left to his own *discretion*; hence, *to surrender at discretion*, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror. It is a rule of the law of England, that where anything is left to another to be done according to his *discretion* it must be done with sound dis-

cretion and according to law. This rule is also fully recognized in the law of Scotland.

Discretionarily, Discretionally (dis-kre'shon-a-ri-li, dis-kre'shon-al-li), *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

Discretionary, Discretional (dis-kre'shon-a-ri, dis-kre'shon-al), *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is, to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, an ambassador at a foreign court is in certain cases invested with *discretionary* powers, to act according to circumstances.

Discretive (dis-krēt'iv), *a.* [See DISCREET and DISCRETE.] 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. 'A *discretive* conceptualist.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]—2. Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.] *Discretive proposition,* in *logic,* a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but, though, yet,* &c.; as, travellers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.—*Discretive distinction,* in *gram.* a distinction implying opposition as well as difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast.

Discretively (dis-krēt'iv-li), *adv.* In a discretive manner.

Discriminable (dis-krim'in-a-bl), *a.* That may be discriminated. *Bailey.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Discriminal (dis-krim'in-al), *a.* [L. *discriminalis,* that serves to divide, from *discrimino.* See DISCRIMINATE.] In *palmistry,* a term applied to the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm, called also the *Dragon's-tail.*

Discriminate (dis-krim'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *discriminated;* ppr. *discriminating.* [L. *discrimino, discriminatum,* to divide, distinguish, from *discrimen, discriminis,* that which separates or divides, from *dis,* asunder, and root *kri,* separation, knowledge, the same root as *cer* in *cerno.* See CRIME.] 1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between; as, we may usually *discriminate* true from false modesty.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces. *Macaulay.*

2. To separate; to select; as, in the last judgment the righteous will be *discriminated* from the wicked.—3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark; as, we *discriminate* animals by names, as nature has *discriminated* them by different shapes and habits.

In outward fashion . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth. *Hammond.*

Discriminate (dis-krim'in-āt), *v.i.* To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish; as, in the application of law and the punishment of crimes the judge should *discriminate* between degrees of guilt; in judging of evidence, we should be careful to *discriminate* between probability and slight presumption.

Discriminate (dis-krim'in-āt), *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. 'No *discriminate* sex.' *Bacon.*

Discriminately (dis-krim'in-āt-li), *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

Discriminateness (dis-krim'in-āt-nes), *n.* Distinctness; marked difference.

Discriminating (dis-krim'in-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference.—2. Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; distinctive; as, the *discriminating* doctrines of the gospel.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view. *Cowper.*

3. That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as, a *discriminating* mind.

Discrimination (dis-krim'in-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction; as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.—2. The faculty of distinguishing or discriminating; penetration; judgment; as, a man of nice *discrimination.*

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God, as to baffle their *discrimination.* *Milman.*

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet.*

4. That which discriminates; mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *Bp. Gauden.*

SYN. Discernment, penetration, clearness, acuteness, acumen, judgment, distinction.

Discriminative (dis-krim'in-āt-iv), *a.* 1. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as, the *discriminative* features of men.—2. That observes distinction. '*Discriminative* Providence.' *More.*

Discriminatively (dis-krim'in-āt-iv-li), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction. '*Discriminatively* used.' *Mede.*

Discriminator (dis-krim'in-āt-ėr), *n.* One who discriminates.

Discriminatory (dis-krim'in-ā-to-ri), *a.* Discriminative.

Discriminous† (dis-krim'in-us), *a.* Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state. *Harvey.*

Discrown (dis-kroun'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *crown.*] To deprive of a crown.

The chief
Seems royal still, though with her head *discrowned.* *Byron.*

Discubitory (dis-kū'bi-to-ri), *a.* [L. L. *discubitorius,* from L. *discumbo,* to lie down, recline—*dis,* and *cubo,* to lie down or lean.] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture.

Disculpate (dis-kul'pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disculpated;* ppr. *disculpating.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and L. *culpare,* to blame, from *culpa,* a fault.] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it. My poverty, said the peasant calmly, will *disculpate* them. *Horace Walpole.*

Disculpation (dis-kul-pā'shon), *n.* Exculpation.

Disculpatory (dis-kul'pa-to-ri), *a.* Tending to exculpate.

Discumbency (dis-kum'ben-si), *n.* [L. *discumbens,* ppr of *discumbo.* See DISCUBITORY.] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals. *Sir T. Browne.*

Discumber (dis-kum'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *cumber.*] To unburden; to throw off anything cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight or impediment; to disencumber. 'His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest.' *Pope.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Discure† (dis-kūr'), *v.t.* [Contr. from O.E. *discouere* for *discover.*] To discover; to reveal. 'The plain truth unto me *discure.*' *Lydgate.*

Discurrent† (dis-kur'rent), *a.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *current.*] Not current.

Discursion (dis-kėr'shon), *n.* [L. *discurro,* to run different ways—*dis,* apart, and *curro,* to run.] 1. A running or rambling about.—2. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion.* *Hobbes.*

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Coleridge.*

Discursist† (dis-kėrs'ist), *n.* [See DISCURSION.] A disputer.

Great *discursists* were apt . . . to dispute the prince's resolution and stir up the people. *L. Addison.*

Discursive (dis-kėrs'iv), *a.* [Fr. *discursif,* from L. *discursus.* See DISCOURSE.] 1. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

Into these *discursive* notices we have allowed ourselves to enter. *De Quincey.*

2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; rational. Sometimes written *Discoursive.*

Whence the soul
Reason receives; and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive. *Milton.*

Discursively (dis-kėrs'iv-li), *adv.* Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument.

Discursiveness (dis-kėrs'iv-nes), *n.* Range or gradation of argument.

Discursory (dis-kėr'so-ri), *a.* Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here your Majesty will find . . . positive theology with polemical, textual with *discursory.* *Bp. Hall.*

Discursus (dis-kėrs'us), *n.* [L.] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

Discus (dis'kus), *n.* [L. See DISH and DISC.] 1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play, used by the ancients. See cut DISCOBOLUS.—2. A disc (which see).

Discuss (dis-kus'), *v.t.* [L. *discutio, discussum,* to shake or strike asunder, break up, scatter, dissipate—*dis,* asunder, and *quatio,* to shake, strike, drive.] 1. To shake or strike asunder; to break up; to disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; as, to *discuss* a tumour. 'A pomade . . . of virtue to *discuss* pimples.' *Rambler.*

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, *discuss,* and terebrate. *Sir T. Browne.*

2.† To shake off; to put away.

All regard of shame she had *discust.* *Spenser.*

3. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood.

We might *discuss* the Northern sin,
Which made a selfish war begin. *Tennyson.*

4.† To speak; to declare; to explain.

Discuss unto me; art thou officer,
Or art thou base, common, and popular? *Shak.*
Discuss the same in French to him. *Shak.*

5. To make an end of, by eating or drinking; to consume; as, to *discuss* a fowl; to *discuss* a bottle of wine. [Colloq.]—6. In *Scots law,* (*a*) to do diligence against a principal debtor, under any obligation, before proceeding against his cautioner or cautioners, in a case where the parties were not bound jointly and severally. (*b*) To sue an heir for any debt due by his ancestor, in respect of the particular subject inherited, before proceeding against any of the other heirs; also, to do diligence against an heir who has been burdened with a special debt, before insisting against the heir-at-law.

Discussable (dis-kus'a-bl), *a.* That may be discussed, debated, or reasoned about. *J. S. Mill.*

Discusser (dis-kus'ėr), *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.

Discussion (dis-ku'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of discussing, breaking up, or resolving; dispersion, as of a tumour, coagulated matter, and the like.—2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument to clear it of difficulties and separate truth from falsehood.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of *discussion* and of individual action never before known. *Macaulay.*

3. In *Scots law,* a technical term signifying the doing diligence against a principal debtor in a cautionary obligation before proceeding against the cautioners, or against an heir for a debt due by his ancestor in respect of the subject to which he has succeeded before proceeding against the other heirs, &c. See DISCUSS, 6.

Discussional (dis-ku'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to discussion. *Edin. Rev.*

Discussive (dis-kus'iv), *a.* 1. Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumours or coagulated matter.—2. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. 'Unless the spirit of God comes in by its undeniable witness to silence all its objections, and to resolve all its doubts by a kind of peremptory and *discussive* voice.' *Hopkins.*

Discussive (dis-kus'iv), *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

Discutient (dis-kū'shent), *a.* [L. *discutiens,* ppr. of *discutio.* See DISCUSS.] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

Discutient (dis-kū'shent), *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body.

Disdain (dis-dān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desdaigner;* Fr. *dédaigner;* It. *disdegnare,* from L. *dis,* priv., and *dignor,* to deem worthy, from *dignus,* worthy. See DEIGN.] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn; to reject as unworthy of one's self; as, the man of elevated mind *disdains* a mean action; Goliath *disdained* David.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. 1.
'Tis great, 'tis manly, to *disdain* disguise. *Young.*

Disdain (dis-dān'), *v.i.* To be filled with scorn, anger, or impatience; to be indignant.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles's armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains;* and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad. *B. Jonson.*

Disdain (dis-dān'), *n.* 1. A feeling of con-

tempt, mingled with aversion, abhorrence, or indignation; the looking upon anything as beneath one; contempt; scorn. 'Pride, haughtiness, opinion and *disdain*.' *Shak.*

How my soul is moved with just *disdain*. *Pope.*

You sought to prove how I could love,
And my *disdain* is my reply. *Tennyson.*

2. † State of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle and struck him down, the *disdain* and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking. *Shak.*

3. † That which is worthy of disdain. 'Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of vile *disdain*.' *Spenser.*—SYN. Scorn, scornfulness, contempt, arrogance, haughtiness, pride, superciliousness.

Disdained (dis-dānd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Despised; contemned; scorned.—2. † Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*

Disdainful (dis-dān'fụl), *a.* Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant; as, *disdainful* soul; a *disdainful* look. 'A *disdainful* smile.' *Gray.*

From these
Turning *disdainful* to an equal good. *Akenside.*

Disdainfully (dis-dān'fụl-li), *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfulness (dis-dān'fụl-nes), *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Disdaining (dis-dān'ing), *n.* Contempt; scorn.

Say her *disdainings* justly must be grac'd
With name of chast. *Donne.*

Disdainous, † **Disdeinous** † (dis-dān'us), *a.* Disdainful. *Chaucer.*

Disdainously † (dis-dān'us-li), *adv.* Disdainfully. *Bale.*

Disdiapason (dis'dī-a-pā''zon), *n.* [See DIAPASON.] In *music*, a compound concord in the quadruple ratio of 4 : 1 or 8 : 2.

Disease (diz-ēz'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *ease*.] 1. † Lack or absence of ease; pain; uneasiness; distress; trouble; trial; discomfort.

All that night they past in great *disease*
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men's labours, brought them also ease.
Spenser.

Five days we do allot thee, for provision
To shield thee from *diseases* of the world.
Shak.

2. Any morbid state of the body generally, or of any particular organ or part of the body; the cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disruption of parts by violence, which is called a *wound*. Diseases may be local, constitutional, specific, idiopathic, symptomatic or sympathetic, periodical, acute, chronic, sporadic, epidemic, endemic, intercurrent, contagious or infectious, congenital, hereditary, acquired, sthenic, asthenic. The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants.

The shafts of *disease* shoot across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number, and the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous.
Buckminster.

3. Any disorder, or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, political, &c.

An't please you, it is the *disease* of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal. *Shak.*

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our *disease* and tend to our cure. *Tillotson.*

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*

SYN. Distemper, ailment, malady, disorder, sickness, illness, indisposition, complaint, infirmity.

Disease † (diz-ēz'), *v.t.* To pain; to make uneasy; to distress.

His double burden did him sore *disease*. *Spenser.*

Though great light be insufferable to the eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

Diseased (diz-ēzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. † Ill at ease.

Would on her own palfrey him have eased,
For pitty of his dame whom she saw so *diseased*.
Spenser.

2. Having the vital functions deranged; affected or afflicted with disease; disordered; deranged; distempered; sick.

He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay.*

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions. *Shak.*

Diseasedness (diz-ēz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

Diseaseful (diz-ēz'fụl), *a.* 1. Abounding with disease; producing disease; as, a *diseaseful* climate.—2. Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome. *Bacon.*

Diseasefulness (diz-ēz'fụl-nes), *n.* State of being diseaseful; trouble; trial. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Diseasement (diz-ēz'ment), *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience.

Disedge (dis-ej'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *edge*.] To deprive of an edge; to blunt; to make dull. [Rare.]

Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of the pain about her heart.
Tennyson.

Disedify † (dis-ed'i-fī), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *edify*.] To fail of edifying. *Warburton.*

Disembark (dis-em-bärk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embark*.] To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore: applied particularly to the landing of troops and munitions of war; as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay and *disembark* my coffers. *Shak.*

Disembark (dis-em-bärk'), *v.i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.
W. H. Russell.

Disembarkation (dis-em'bärk-ā''shon), *n.* The act of disembarking.

Disembarkment (dis-em-bärk'ment), *n.* The act of disembarking.

Disembarrass (dis-em-ba'ras), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

We have *disembarrassed* it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. *Blair.*

Disembarrassment (dis-em-ba'ras-ment), *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.

Disembay (dis-em-bā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embay*.] To navigate clear out of a bay.

Disembellish (dis-em-bel'ish), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embellish*.] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle.*

Disembitter (dis-em-bit'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men. *Addison.*

Disembodied (dis-em-bo'did), *a.* 1. Divested of the body.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead? *Bryant.*

2. Discharged from military incorporation.

Disembodiment (dis-em-bo'di-ment), *n.* 1. The act of disembodying.—2. The condition of being disembodied.

Disembody (dis-em-bo'di), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embody*.] 1. To divest of body; to free from flesh.—2. To discharge from military incorporation; as, the militia was *disembodied*.

Disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembogued;* ppr. *disemboguing*. [Prefix *dis*, and *embogue*. See EMBOGUE.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

Rolling down the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.
Addison.

Disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.i.* 1. To flow out, as at the mouth; to become discharged; to gain a vent; as, innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young.*

2. *Naut.* to pass across, or out of the mouth of a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

Disemboguement (dis-em-bōg'ment), *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.

Disembosom (dis-em-bö'zum), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embosom*.] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth.
Young.

Disembowel (dis-em-bou'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disembowelled;* ppr. *disembowelling*. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embowel*.] 1. To deprive of the bowels or of parts analogous to the bowels; to eviscerate.—2. To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. '*Disembowelled* web.' *Philips.*

Disembowered (dis-em-bou'ėrd), *a.* Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower.

Disembrangle † (dis-em-brang'gl), *v.t.* [*Dis*, priv., *em* for *en*, verb-forming prefix, and *brangle*.] To free from litigation; to free from dispute, squabbling, and quarrelling.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.
Bp. Berkeley.

Disembroil (dis-em-broil'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *embroil*.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion. *Addison.*

Disemploy (dis-em-ploi'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *employ*.] To throw out of employment; to relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince. *Jer. Taylor.*

Disenable (dis-en-ā'bl), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it may damp me and *disenable* me to speak. *State Trials.*

Disenamoured (dis-en-am'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *enamoured*.] Freed from the bonds of love. 'Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso.' *Skelton.*

Disenchant (dis-en-chant'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

Disenchanter (dis-en-chant'ėr), *n.* He who or that which disenchants.

Disenchantment (dis-en-chant'ment), *n.* Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted.

Disencharm (dis-en-chärm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., *en*, verb-forming prefix, and *charm*.] To free from incantation; to disenchant.

Fear of sin had *disencharmed* him, and caused him to take care lest he lose the substance out of greediness to possess the shadow. *Jer. Taylor.*

Disencrese, † *n.* [*Dis*, priv., and O.E. *encrese*, E. *increase*.] Diminution. *Chaucer.*

Disencrese, † *v.i.* [Fr.] To decrease. *Chaucer.*

Disencumber (dis-en-kum'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; as, to *disencumber* troops of their baggage; to *disencumber* the mind of its cares and griefs; to *disencumber* the estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *disencumbered* Heaven.
Milton.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme,
Dryden.

Disencumbrance (dis-en-kum'brans), *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or anything burdensome or troublesome; release from debt; as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.

Disendow (dis-en-dou'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution.

Disendowment (dis-en-dou'ment), *n.* The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

Disenfranchise (dis-en-fran'chīz), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *enfranchise*.] To deprive of privileges or rights; to disfranchise.

Disenfranchisement (dis-en-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* The act of disenfranchising; disfranchisement.

Disengage (dis-en-gāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disengaged;* ppr. *disengaging*. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *engage*.] 1. To separate, as a substance from anything with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate; as, to *disengage* a metal from extraneous substances.

Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process. *Lavoisier.*

2. To separate from that to which one adheres or is attached; as, to *disengage* a man from a party.—3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties, or perplexities; as, *to disengage* one from broils or controversies.—4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean; as, to *disengage* the heart or affections from early pursuits.—5. To free from anything that commands the mind or employs the attention; as, to

disengage the mind from study; to *disengage* one's self from business.—6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement; as, the men who were enlisted are now *disengaged;* the lady who had promised to give her hand in marriage is *disengaged.*—SYN. To separate, liberate, free, loose, extricate, clear, disentangle, detach, withdraw, wean.

Disengage (dis-en-gāj'), *v.i.* To withdraw one's self; to set one's self free; to withdraw one's affections; to release one's self from any engagement. 'To *disengage* from the world.' *Jeremy Collier.*

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage.* *Young.*

Disengaged (dis-en-gājd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled.—2. Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.—3. Expressive of freedom from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator.*

Disengagedness (dis-en-gāj'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction.—2. Freedom from care or attention.

Disengagement (dis-en-gāj'ment), *n.* 1. The act or process of disengaging or setting free; separation; extrication.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier.*

2. The state of being disengaged or set free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit is to be studied and intended. *Montagu.*

3. Liberation or release from obligation.—4. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment. *Bp. Butler.*

Disennoble (dis-en-nō'bl), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *ennoble.*] To deprive of title or of that which ennobles; to render ignoble; to degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world. *Guardian.*

Disenroll, Disenrol (dis-en-rōl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *enrol.*] To erase from a roll or list.

Disensanity† (dis-en-san'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., *en,* in, and *sanity.*] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and *disensanity*
Is here among you? *Beau. & Fl.*

Disenslave† (dis-en-slāv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *enslave.*] To free from bondage.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke. *South.*

Disentangle (dis-en-tang'gl), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *entangle.*] 1. To unravel; to untwist; to loose, separate, or disconnect from being interwoven or united without order; as, to *disentangle* net-work; to *disentangle* a skein of yarn.—2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complications; to set free; to separate; as, to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life. 'To *disentangle* truth from error.' *D. Stewart.*—SYN. To unravel, untwist, loosen, extricate, disembarrass, disembroil, clear, disengage, separate.

Disentanglement (dis-en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* Act of disentangling; freedom from difficulty.

Disenter (dis-en-tėr'), *v.t.* Same as *Disinter.*

Disenthrall (dis-en-thrąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *enthrall.*] To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me *disenthrall.* *Milton.*

Disenthralment (dis-en-thrąl'ment), *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.

Disenthrone† (dis-en-thrōn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *enthrone.*] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthrone* the King of Heaven
We war. *Milton.*

Disentitle (dis-en-tī'tl), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *entitle.*] To deprive of title or claim. [Rare.]

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South.*

Disentomb (dis-en-töm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *entomb.*] To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

Disentrail, Disentrayle† (dis-en'trāl), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *entrail.*] To deprive of the entrails or bowels; to disembowel; to draw forth.

All the while the *disentrayled* blood
Adowne their sides like little rivers stremed.
Spenser.

Disentrance (dis-en-trans'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie; to free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd,*
Upon his bum himself advanced. *Hudibras.*

Disentwine (dis-en-twīn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *entwine.*] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; to untwine; to untwist. *Shelley.*

Disert (dis-ėrt'), *a.* [L. *disertus,* eloquent, from *dis,* and *sero,* to connect.] Eloquent. [Rare.]

Disesperaunce,† *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and Fr. *espérance,* hope.] Despair.

Send me such penance
As liketh thee, but from me *disesperaunce.*
Chaucer.

Disespouse † (dis-es-pouz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused.* *Milton.*

Disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *establish.*] 1. To remove from establishment; to cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw, as a church, from its connection with the state. 2.† To unsettle; to break up.

Disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; specifically, the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, 'as a special matter affecting its members,' and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords. *Sat. Rev.*

Disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *esteem.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

They go on in opposition to general *disesteem.* *Tatler.*

Disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), *v.t.* 1. To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem.* *Denham.*

2.† To bring into disrepute or disfavour; to lower in esteem or estimation; to detract from the worth of.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?*
B. Jonson.

Disestimation† (dis-es'ti-mā"shon), *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt; *disestimation,* disappointment, calumny. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Disexercise† (dis-eks'ėr-sīz), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *exercise.*] To deprive of exercise; to cease to use. 'By *disexercising* our abilities.' *Milton.*

Disfancy † (dis-fan'si), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *fancy.*] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies.* *Hammond.*

Disfashion† (dis-fa'shon), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *fashion.*] To put out of fashion or shape; to disfigure. 'It (gluttony) . . . *disfashioneth* the body.' *Sir T. More.*

Disfavour (dis-fā'vėr), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *favour.*] 1. Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavourable regard; disesteem; as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavour* of his sovereign.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally. *Gladstone.*

2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favoured, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; as, to be in *disfavour* at court.—3. An ill or disobliging act; an unkindness; as, no generous man will do a *disfavour* to the meanest of his species.

He might dispense favours and *disfavours.*
Clarendon.

—To speak, insinuate, &c., in disfavour of a person, to speak, insinuate, &c., to his disadvantage, and with the view of putting him out of favour; to speak, insinuate, &c., unfavourably of him.

Those enemies of Joseph *insinuated* to her a thousand things *in his disfavour.* *Fielding.*

Disfavour (dis-fā'vėr), *v.t.* To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one favour, friendship, or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation. 'Countenanced or *disfavoured,* according as they obey.' *Swift.*

Disfavourable (dis-fā'vėr-a-bl), *a.* Unfavourable. 'Fortune *disfavourable.*' *Stow.*

Disfavourably (dis-fā'vėr-a-bli), *adv.* Unfavourably. *Mountague.*

Disfavourer (dis-fā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who discountenances.

Disfeature (dis-fē'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disfeatured;* ppr. *disfeaturing.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *feature.*] To deprive of features; to disfigure.

Disfiguration (dis-fi'gūr-ā"shon), *n.* [See DISFIGURE.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring external form; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

Disfigure (dis-fi'gūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disfigured;* ppr. *disfiguring.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *figure.*] To change to a worse form; to mar the external figure of; to impair the shape or form of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; to deface; to deform. '*Disfiguring* not God's likeness but their own.' *Milton.*—SYN. To deface, deform, mar, injure.

Disfigure† (dis-fi'gūr), *n.* Deformity. *Chaucer.*

Disfigurement (dis-fi'gūr-ment), *n.* 1. The act of disfiguring or state of being disfigured; change of external form to the worse. 'Their foul *disfigurement.*' *Milton.*—2. That which disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume.*

Disfigurer (dis-fi'gūr-ėr), *n.* One who disfigures.

Disflesh (dis-flesh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *flesh.*] To deprive of flesh; to render less obese. *Skelton.*

Disforest (dis-fo'rest), *v.t.* Same as *Disafforest.*

Disfranchise (dis-fran'chīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disfranchised;* ppr. *disfranchising.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *franchise.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections, &c.

Disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* The act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

Disfriar† (dis-frī'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *friar.*] To depose from being a friar; to divest of the office and privileges of a friar; to unfrock. *Sir T. More.*

Disfurnish (dis-fėr'nish), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *furnish.*] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage; to divest.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnish'd* of
All merit. *Massinger.*

Disgage † (dis-gāj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *gage.*] To free, relieve, or release from pledge or pawn; to redeem.

He taketh those who had liever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once. *Holland.*

Disgallant † (dis-gal'lant), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *gallant.*] To strip or divest of gallantry or courage.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.
B. Jonson.

Disgarland † (dis-gär'land), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *garland.*] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland.* *Drummond.*

Disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *garnish.*] 1. To divest of garniture or ornaments. 'Not *disgarnished* nor unprovided of the same.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. To deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus; to degarnish.

Disgarrison (dis-ga'ri-son), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *garrison.*] To deprive of a garrison.

Disgavel (dis-ga'vel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disgavelled;* ppr. *disgavelling.* [See GAVELKIND.] In *law,* to take away the tenure of gavel-kind from: said of lands.

Disgest† (dis-jest'), *v.t.* To digest. *Bacon.*

Disgestion † (dis-jest'yon), *n.* Digestion. *Bacon.*

Disglorify (dis-glō'ri-fī), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. [Very rare.]

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no God, compar'd with idols,
Shall be *disglorified,* blasphem'd, and had in scorn.
Milton.

Disglory † (dis-glō'ri), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *glory*.] Deprivation of glory; dishonour. 'To the *disglory* of God's name.' *Northbrooke.*

Disgorge (dis-gorj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disgorged;* ppr. *disgorging.* [O.Fr. *desgorger*, to vomit; Fr. *dégorger*, to clear—L. *dis*, from, and *gorge*, the throat. See GORGE.] 1. To eject or discharge from, or as from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to discharge; to give up. 'To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.' *Dryden.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*

2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently; as, volcanoes *disgorge* streams of burning lava, ashes, and stones.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton.

3. To yield, as what has been taken wrongfully; to give up; to surrender; as, to *disgorge* his ill-gotten gains.

Disgorgement (dis-gorj'ment), *n.* The act of disgorging. 'Loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.' *Bp. Hall.*

Disgospel † (dis-gos'pel), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *gospel*.] To be inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; to pervert or abuse the gospel. *Milton.*

Disgrace (dis-grās'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favour; disfavour; disesteem; as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.—2. State of ignominy; dishonour; shame.

These old pheasant lords,
Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
Since Egbert—why, the greater their *disgrace!*
Tennyson.

3. Cause of shame; as, every vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.

And is it not a foul *disgrace*
To lose the boltsprit of thy face? *Baynard.*

4. † Want of grace of person; physical deformity:—

Their faces
Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment. *Spenser.*

5. † Act of unkindness.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*. *Bacon.*

SYN. Disfavour, disesteem, opprobrium, reproach, discredit, disparagement, ignominy, dishonour, shame, infamy.

Disgrace (dis-grās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disgraced;* ppr. *disgracing.* 1. To put out of favour; to dismiss with dishonour. 'Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister.' *Macaulay.*—2. To treat ignominiously; to do disfavour to; to bring shame or reproach on; to sink in esteem or estimation; to dishonour.

Shall heap with honours him they now *disgrace*.
Pope.
His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson.*

3. † To revile; to upbraid; to heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her *disgrace*.
Spenser.

SYN. To degrade, humiliate, humble, disparage, defame, dishonour.

Disgraceful (dis-grās'fụl), *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*

Disgracefully (dis-grās'fụl-li), *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace; as, the troops fled *disgracefully.*

The senate have cast you forth *disgracefully*.
B. Jonson.

SYN. Shamefully, ignominiously, dishonourably, basely, vilely.

Disgracefulness (dis-grās'fụl-nes), *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

Disgracer (dis-grās'ėr), *n.* One who or that which disgraces, or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

Disgracious † (dis-grā'shus), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing. 'If I be so *disgracious* in your sight.' *Shak.*

Disgracive † (dis-grās'iv), *a.* Tending to disgrace. 'Every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him.' *Feltham.*

Disgradation (dis-gra-dā'shon), *n.* In *Scots law*, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping of a person of a dignity or degree of honour, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

Disgrade † (dis-grād'), *v.t.* To degrade. *Foxe.*

Disgregate † (dis'grē-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *disgrego, disgregatum*, to separate—*dis*, asunder, and *grex, gregis*, a flock.] To separate; to disperse.

Disguise (dis-gīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disguised;* ppr. *disguising.* [O.Fr. *desguiser*, to counterfeit or put a false coat or gloss on; Fr. *déguiser*—prefix *dis*, and *guise*, way, fancy, manner. See GUISE.] 1. To conceal the guise or appearance of by an unusual habit or mask.

Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner. *Macaulay.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; as, to *disguise* anger, sentiments, or intentions.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments *disguised* by restoration. *Ruskin.*

3. To disfigure; to alter the form of.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden.*

4. To change in manners or behaviour by the use of spirituous liquor; to intoxicate.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons; the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety, . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character. *De Quincey.*

—*Conceal, Hide, Disguise, Secrete.* See under CONCEAL.

Disguise (dis-gīz'), *n.* 1. A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; as, by the laws of England persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subjected to heavy penalties, and in some cases declared felons.—2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; artificial or assumed language or appearance intended to deceive; as, a treacherous design is often concealed under the *disguise* of great candour.

Praise undeserved is scandal in *disguise*. *Pope.*

3. Change of manners and behaviour by drink; intoxication. [Colloq.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us. *Shak.*

4. † A masque; an interlude. '(He) that made *disguises* for the king's sons.' *B. Jonson.*

O, what a mask was there, what a *disguise! Milton.*

Disguisedly (dis-gīz'ed-li), *adv.* With disguise.

Disguisedness (dis-gīz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being disguised. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Disguisement † (dis-gīz'ment), *n.* Act of disguising; dress of concealment; false appearance. *Spenser.*

Disguiser (dis-gīz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who conceals another by a disguise; a disfigurer. 'Death's a great *disguiser*.' *Shak.*—2. One who assumes a disguise. 'You are a very dexterous *disguiser*.' *Swift.*

Disguising (dis-gīz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of giving a false appearance.—2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot. *B. Jonson.*

Disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* [O.Fr. *desgoust;* Fr. *dégoût*, from L. *dis*, priv., and *gustus*, taste.] 1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable, and when extreme producing loathing or nausea.—2. Repugnance to anything offensive or loathsome; unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others; dislike or aversion arising from satiety, disappointment, and the like.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust*. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Aversion, distaste, disrelish, loathing, repugnance, dislike.

Disgust (dis-gust'), *v.t.* 1. To excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of. 2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste of: with *at* or *with*, formerly with *from;* as, to be *disgusted at* foppery or *with* vulgar manners.

What *disgusts* me *from* having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience. *Swift.*

3. † To taste with dislike; to feel a distaste for; to have an aversion to; to disrelish.

By our own fickleness, and inconstancy, *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. *Abp. Tillotson.*

Disgustful (dis-gust'fụl), *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in, the natural or moral taste.

The crooked, curving lip by instinct taught,
In imitation of *disgustful* things. *F. Baillie.*

Disgustfulness (dis-gust'fụl-nes), *n.* State of being disgustful.

Disgustingly (dis-gust'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner such as to give disgust.

Dish (dish), *n.* [A. Sax. *disc*, a plate, table, dish; like D. *disch*, G. *tisch*, a table, from L. *discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a quoit or flat circle of stone, wood, or metal, hence, a trencher, a dish. See DESK, DISC.] 1. A broad open vessel made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes used for a deep hollow vessel for liquors.—2. The meat or provisions served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food; as, a *dish* of veal or venison: a cold *dish;* a warm *dish;* a delicious *dish*.—3. In *mining*, a trough in which ore is measured, about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide.—4. In *agri.* a hollow place in a field in which water lies.—5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity; as, the *dish* of a wheel.

Dish (dish), *v.i.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: said of wheels; as, this wheel *dishes* very much. (See DISH, *v.t.*)

Dish (dish), *v.t.* 1. To put in a dish; as, the meat is all *dished* and ready for the table.

For conspiracy
I know not how it tastes; though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shak.*

2. In *mech.* to make concave. A carriage wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side, or of the form of a dish, while the other side, which is placed next the carriage, is convex.—*To dish out*, to form coves by wooden ribs.—3. To frustrate or disappoint; to render useless; to damage; to ruin; to cheat. 'To *dish* the Whigs.' *Lord Derby.* [Slang.]

Where's Brummell? *Dished. Byron.*

Dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *habilitate*.] To disqualify; to disentitle.

Dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil'it-ā"shon), *n.* Disqualification: a term used by old Scots law authorities to signify the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

Dishabille (dis'a-bil), *n.* An undress; deshabille (which see).

We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, called a *dishabille;* everything is thrown on with a loose and careless air. *Guardian.*

Dishabit † (dis-hab'it), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *habit* for *inhabit*.] To drive from a habitation; to dislodge.

Those stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*. *Shak.*

Dishable, † *v.t.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *hable*, an old form of E. *able*.] 1. To disable.—2. To disparage.

She oft him blamed . . . and him *dishabled*.
Spenser.

Disharmonious (dis-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *harmonious*.] Incongruous; inharmonious.

Disharmony (dis-här'mō-ni), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it (our nature). *Coleridge.*

Dishaunt (dis-hạnt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *haunt*.] To cease to haunt; to cease to frequent.

Dish-catch (dish'kach), *n.* A rack for dishes.

Dish-cloth, Dish-clout (dish'kloth, dish'-klout), *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.

Dishearten (dis-härt'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *hearten*.] To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits of; to deject; to impress with fear; as, it is weakness to be *disheartened* by small obstacles.—SYN. To dispirit, discourage, depress, deject, deter, terrify.

Disheir † (dis-ār'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *heir*, to inherit.] To debar from inheriting.

Dishelm (dis-helm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *helm*, helmet.] To divest of a helmet.

When she saw me lying stark,
Dishelm'd and mute, and motionlessly pale.
Tennyson.

Disherison † (dis-he'ri-son), *n.* [See DIS-

HERIT.] The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness. *Bp. Hall.*

Disherit (dis-he'rit), *v.t.* [Fr. *déshériter*, to disinherit—*des* for *dis*, priv., and *heriter*, to inherit. See INHERIT, HEIR.] To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. *Southey.*

Disheritance (dis-he'rit-ans), *n.* The act of disheriting or state of being disinherited. *Beau. & Fl.*

Disheritor (dis-he'rit-ėr), *n.* One who puts another out of his inheritance.

Dishevel (di-she'vel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dishevelled;* ppr. *dishevelling.* [O.Fr. *descheveler*, Fr. *décheveler*, to put the hair out of order—*des* for *dis*, priv., and O.Fr. *chevel*, Fr. *cheveu*, hair, from L. *capillus*, the hair of the head.] To spread the locks or tresses of loosely and negligently; to suffer to hang negligently and uncombed: said of the hair, and used chiefly in the passive participle.

Mourning matrons with *dishevelled* hair. *Dryden.*

Dishevel (di-she'vel), *v.i.* To be spread or to hang in disorder.

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Dishevele,† *pp.* [Fr.] Dishevelled. *Chaucer.*

Dishful (dish'fụl), *n.* As much as a dish will hold.

Dishonest (dis-on'est), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *honest*, L. *honestus*, honourable.] 1. Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud: applied to persons; as, a *dishonest* man.—2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish; as, a *dishonest* transaction.—3. Disgraced; dishonoured: from the sense of the Latin *honestus.*

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears. *Dryden.*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious: a Latinism.

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

5. Unchaste; lewd.

I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world (that is to be married). *Shak.*

SYN. Unfaithful, faithless, fraudulent, knavish, perfidious.

Dishonest† (dis-on'est), *v.t.* To disgrace; to dishonour.

I will no longer *dishonest* my house. *Chapman.*

Dishonestly (dis-on'est-li), *adv.* 1. In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly.—2. Lewdly; unchastely.

She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. Ecclus xxii. 4.

3. Dishonourably; ignominiously. '*Dishonestly slain.*' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Dishonesty (dis-on'est-i), *n.* 1. Want of probity or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray: applied to persons.—2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity: applied to acts.—3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any *dishonesty.* *Shak.*

4. Deceit; wickedness; shame. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

Dishonorary (dis-on'ė-ra-ri), *a.* Bringing dishonour on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

Dishonour (dis-on'ėr), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *honour.*] Want of honour; reproach; disgrace; shame; anything dishonourable.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonour.* Ezra iv. 14.

Dishonour (dis-on'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen in reputation; as, the impunity of the crimes of great men *dishonours* the administration of the laws.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonour* . . .
Our law or stain my vow of Nazarite. *Milton.*

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there,
That hath abused and *dishonoured* me. *Shak.*

3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch.—4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to *dishonour* a bill of exchange.—5. To deprive of, or as of, ornament. 'His scalp . . . *dishonour'd* quite of hair.' *Dryden.*

SYN. To disgrace, shame, degrade, violate, debauch, pollute.

Dishonourable (dis-on'ėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character and lessening reputation; as, every act of meanness and every vice is *dishonourable.*—2. Destitute of honour; unhonoured; as, a *dishonourable* man.

We petty men . . . find ourselves *dishonourable* graves. *Shak.*

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. Ecclus x. 31.

Dishonourableness (dis-on'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being dishonourable.

Dishonourably (dis-on'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonourable manner.

Dishonourer (dis-on'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who dishonours.

Dishorn (dis-horn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *horn.*] To deprive of horns. *Shak.* The *dishorning of cattle*, though declared illegal in England, as being a cruel operation, is legal in Scotland and Ireland.

Dishorse (dis-hors'), *v.t.* To dismount from horseback; to unhorse.

Then each, *dishorsed* and drawing, lash'd at each. *Tennyson.*

Dishumour (dis-ū'mėr), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *humour.*] Peevishness; ill humour. *Spectator.*

Dishumour† (dis-ū'mėr), *v.t.* To put out of humour. *B. Jonson.*

Dish-washer (dish'wosh-ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. A provincial name of the pied wagtail.

Dish-water (dish'wą-tėr), *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

Disillusionize (dis-il-lū'zhon-īz), *v.t.* Prefix *dis*, priv., and *illusion.*] To free from illusion; to disenchant.

Disimpark (dis-im-pärk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *impark.*] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [Rare.]

Disimprove (dis-im-prōv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *improve.*] To render worse.

Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which load the tree and *disimprove* the fruit. *Jer. Taylor.*

Disimprove (dis-im-prōv'), *v.i.* To grow worse.

Disimprovement (dis-im-prōv'ment), *n.* Reduction from a better to a worse state: the contrary to *improvement* or *melioration.* 'An utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth.' *Norris.* [Rare.]

Disincarcerate (dis-in-kär'sė-rāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *incarcerate.*] To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [Rare.]

Disinclination (dis-in'klin-ā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than hate.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. *Arbuthnot.*

SYN. Unwillingness, dislike, aversion, repugnance.

Disincline (dis-in-klīn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *incline.*] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected or unwilling; to alienate from; as, his timidity *disinclined* him from such an arduous enterprise.

The tendency of such maxims is to *disincline* the government to any violent change in its policy. *Brougham.*

Disinclose (dis-in-klōz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *inclose.*] To free from inclosure; to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispark.

Disincorporate† (dis-in-kor'po-rāt), *a.* Disunited from a body or society.

Disincorporate (dis-in-kor'po-rāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *incorporate.*] 1. To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite, as that which is a corporate body or an established society.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

Disincorporation (dis-in-kor'po-rā''shon), *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation; detachment or separation from a corporation or society.

Disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

Disinfectant (dis-in-fekt'ant), *n.* An agent for destroying the power or means of propagating diseases which spread by infection or contagion; anything that purifies the air from noxious matters or removes odours or hurtful organic substances from the ground, water, &c. The more common disinfectants are chlorine, bromine, sulphurous acid, nitrous acid, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, &c. As disinfectants, ammonia, camphor, musk, and volatile oils are of doubtful efficacy; they, for the most part, merely disguise odours by substituting a more pleasant and powerful smell for an unpleasant one.

Disinfection (dis-in-fek'shon), *n.* Purification from infecting matter.

Disingenuity (dis-in'je-nū''i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *ingenuity.*] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candour.

A habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs. *Clarendon.*

Disingenuous (dis-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *ingenuous.*] 1. Not ingenuous; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; illiberal: applied to persons.

Persons entirely *disingenuous* who do not believe the opinions they defend. *Hume.*

2. Not open or high-toned; unbecoming true honour and dignity; as, *disingenuous* conduct; *disingenuous* schemes.—SYN. Unfair, uncandid, insincere, hollow, crafty, sly, cunning.

Disingenuously (dis-in-jen'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

Disingenuousness (dis-in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disingenuous; unfairness; want of candour; low craft; as, the *disingenuousness* of a man or of his mind or conduct.

The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Dr. H. More.*

Disinhabited† (dis-in-hab'it-ed), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *inhabited.*] Deprived of inhabitants.

Exceeding rough mountains . . . utterly *disinhabited* and void of people. *Hackluyt.*

Disinherison (dis-in-he'ri-son), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *inherit.*] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—2. The state of being disinherited.

Disinherit (dis-in-he'rit), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent; as, a father sometimes *disinherits* his children by will; in England, the crown is descendible to the eldest son, who cannot be *disinherited* by the will of the parent.

Disinheritance (dis-in-he'rit-ans), *n.* 1. Act of disinheriting.—2. State of being disinherited.

Disinhume (dis-in-hūm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *inhume.*] To disinter. [Rare.]

Disintegrable (dis-in'tė-gra-bl), *a.* [See DISINTEGRATE.] That may be separated into particles; capable of disintegration.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

Disintegrate (dis-in'tė-grāt), *v.t.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *integro, integratum*, to renew, to make sound or whole, from *integer*, entire, whole.] To separate the component particles of; to reduce to powder or to fragments; as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost, rain, and other atmospheric influences.

Disintegration (dis-in'tė-grā''shon), *n.* The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements. Specifically, in *geol.* the wearing down of rocks, chiefly resulting from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.

Disinter (dis-in-tėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disinterred;* ppr. *disinterring.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *inter.*] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; as, to *disinter* a dead body that is buried.—2. To take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view. [Rare.]

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred.* *Addison.*

Disinteressed (dis-in'tėr-est), *a.* Same as *Disinterested.*

Disinteressment† (dis-in'tėr-es-ment), *n.* Disinterestedness; impartiality.

Disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *interest.*] 1. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her (Church of Rome), that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

Disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *v.t.* To disen-

gage from private interest or personal advantage.

A noble courtesy . . . *disinterests* man of himself. *Feltham.*

Disinterested (dis-in'tėr-est-ed), *a.* 1. Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair.

Every true patriot is *disinterested.* *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage; as, a *disinterested* decision. 'A pure tribute of *disinterested* reverence for extraordinary virtue.' *Thirlwall.*—SYN. Unbiased, impartial, uninterested, indifferent, generous, unselfish, magnanimous.

Disinterestedly (dis-in'tėr-est-ed-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

Disinterestedness (dis-in'tėr-est-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

That perfect *disinterestedness* and self-devotion of which man seems to be incapable, but which is sometimes found in woman. *Macaulay.*

Disinteresting† (dis-in'tėr-est-ing), *a.* Uninteresting. 'Long quotations of *disinteresting* passages.' *Warburton.*

Disinterment (dis-in-tėr'ment), *n.* The act of disinterring or taking out of the earth or the grave; exhumation.

Disinthrall (dis-in-thrąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *inthrall.*] To disenthrall (which see).

Disinthralment (dis-in-thrąl'ment), *n.* Disenthralment (which see).

Disintricate (dis-in'tri-kāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *intricate.*] To free from intricacy; to disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Disinure (dis-in-ūr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom; to render unfamiliar or unaccustomed. *Milton.*

Disinvalidity (dis-in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, intens., and *invalidity.*] Invalidity. *Mountagu.*

Disinvestiture (dis-in-vest'i-tūr), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *investiture.*] The act of depriving of investiture.

Disinvite† (dis-in-vīt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *invite.*] To recall an invitation.

Disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *involve.*] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.

Disjaskit (dis-jas'kit), *p.* and *a.* [A corruption of O.E. and Sc. *disjected*, Mod.E. *dejected.*] Jaded; decayed; worn out. [Scotch.]

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone. *Galt.*

Disjection† (dis-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *disjicio, disjectum*, to throw asunder, to scatter, from *dis*, asunder, and *jacio*, to throw.] Act of overthrowing or dissipating. 'The sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's host.' *Bp. Horsley.*

Disjoin (dis-join'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *join.*] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.

That marriage, therefore, God himself *disjoins.* *Milton.*

SYN. To disunite, separate, sever, detach, dissever, sunder.

Disjoin (dis-join'), *v.i.* To be separated; to part.

Disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *joint.*] 1. To separate the joints of; to separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; as, to *disjoint* the limbs; to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.—2. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united; to break in pieces; as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* an edifice; the *disjointed* parts of a ship.—3. To break the natural order and relations of; to put out of order; to derange.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed.* *Buckle.*

Disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.i.* To fall in pieces.

But let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak.*

Disjoint† (dis-joint'), *a.* Disjointed. '*Disjoint* and out of frame.' *Shak.*

Disjoint† (dis-joint'), *n.* A difficult situation.

But sith I see I stand in swiche *disjoint*,
I woi answere you shortly to the point. *Chaucer.*

Disjointed (dis-joint'ed), *a.* 1. Unconnected; incoherent; as, a *disjointed* discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; ill-joined together.

Melancholy books
Which make you laugh that any one should weep
In this *disjointed* life, for one wrong move.
E. B. Browning.

Disjointedness (dis-joint'ed-nes), *n.* State of being disjointed.

Disjointly (dis-joint'li), *adv.* In a divided state.

Disjudication † (dis-jū'di-kā"shon), *n.* [See DIJUDICATE.] Judgment; determination.

Disjunct (dis-jungkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungo—dis*, and *jungo*, to join.] 1. † Disjoined; separated. *Glanville.*—2. In *entom.* a term applied to an insect whose head, thorax, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision.—*Disjunct tetrachords*, in *music*, tetrachords having such a relation to each other that the lowest interval of the upper is one note above the highest interval of the other.

Disjunction (dis-jungk'shon), *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*] 1. The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting. 'The *disjunction* of the body and the soul.' *South.*—2. In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition. [Rare.]

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true. *Paley.*

Disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining.—2. Incapable of union. [Rare.]

Atoms of that *disjunctive* nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

3. In *gram.* marking separation or opposition; a term applied to a word or particle which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but disjoins the sense; as, I love him, *or* I fear him; I neither love him *nor* fear him.—4. In *logic*, a term applied to a proposition in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives; as, it is either day or night; a term applied to a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive; as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.—5. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords; as, a *disjunctive* interval.

Disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), *n.* 1. In *gram.* a word that disjoins, as *or*, *nor*, *neither.*—2. In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

Disjunctively (dis-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

Disjuncture (dis-jungk'tūr), *n.* 1. The act of disjointing or separating joints; the act of putting out of joint; dislocation. 'Bruises, *disjunctures*, and brokenness of bones.' *Goodwin.*—2. Separation; disunion. *Wotton.*

Disjune, Dejune (dis-jön', de-jön'), *n.* [See DEJEUNER.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

Did I not tell you, Mysie, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tillietudlem. *Sir W. Scott.*

Disk, *n.* See DISC.

Diskindness (dis-kīnd'nes), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *kindness.*] 1. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. [Rare.]

The discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

Dislade† (dis-lād'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *lade.*] To unlade. *Heywood.*

Dislady† (dis-lā'di), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *lady.*] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. *B. Jonson.*

Disleal† (dis-lē'al), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *leal.*] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent. *Spenser.*

Dislikable (dis-līk'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful.

One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings; but, on the whole, as matters go, that is not the most *dislikable.* *Carlyle.*

Dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *like.*] 1. Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. 'Of their doings great *dislike* declared.' *Milton.*

You discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. † Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

SYN. Disapprobation, disinclination, displeasure, disrelish, distaste, aversion, antipathy, repugnance, disgust.

Dislike (dis-līk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disliked;* ppr. *disliking.* 1. To disapprove of; to regard with some aversion or displeasure; to disrelish; as, we *dislike* proceedings which we deem wrong; we *dislike* persons of evil habits; we *dislike* whatever gives us pain; we *dislike* certain dishes.—2. To displease. 'I'll do't; but it *dislikes* me.' *Shak.*—3. † To express disapprobation of. 'I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.' *Shak.*

Dislikeful† (dis-līk'fųl), *a.* Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable. '*Dislikeful* paine.' *Spenser.*

Dislikelihood (dis-līk'li-hųd), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *likelihood.*] Want of likelihood; improbability. *Sir W. Scott.*

Disliken (dis-līk'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *liken.*] To make unlike; to disguise. [Rare.]

Muffle your face,
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming. *Shak.*

Dislikeness† (dis-līk'nes), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *likeness.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Locke.*

Disliker (dis-līk'ėr), *n.* One who disapproves or disrelishes.

Dislimb (dis-lim'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *limb.*] To tear the limbs from.

Dislimn (dis-lim'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *limn.*] To destroy the outlines of; to obliterate; to efface; to cause to vanish.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct. *Shak.*

Dislink (dis-lingk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *link.*] To unlink; to disjoin; to separate.

There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter. *Tennyson.*

Dislive† (dis-līv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *live.*] To deprive of life. 'Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon.' *Chapman.*

Dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislocated;* ppr. *dislocating.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *locate.*] To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move, as a bone, from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

The strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied. *Woodward.*

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again. *Fuller.*

Dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *a.* Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

Dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of moving from its proper place; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence it is called *primitive* or *accidental;* and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the textures forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous.* A *simple dislocation* is one unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a *compound dislocation* is one which is attended by such a wound.—2. The state of being displaced, or of being out of joint; disorder or derangement of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation.*
Clough.

3. In *geol.* the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied: usually applied to faults (which see).

Dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dislodged;* ppr. *dislodging.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *lodge.*] 1. To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths, live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore. *Woodward.*

2. To drive from any place of hiding or defence, or from any station; as, to *dislodge* the enemy from their quarters, from a hill or wall.—3. To remove to other quarters, as an army.

The Volscians are *dislodged*, and Marcius gone. *Shak.*

Dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.i.* To go from a place of rest.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge.* *South.*

Dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* The act of

dislodging, or state of being dislodged; displacement; removal.

Dislogistic (dis-lō-jis'tik), *a.* Erroneous spelling of dyslogistic (which see).

Disloign† (dis-loin'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, asunder, and Fr. *éloigner*, to remove.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloign'd* from common gaze. *Spenser.*

Disloyal (dis-loi'al), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *loyal.*] 1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as, a *disloyal* subject.—2. False; perfidious; treacherous. 'A false *disloyal* knave.' *Shak.*—3. Not true to the marriage bed; false in love. 'The lady is *disloyal.*' *Shak.*—4. Not constant. '*Disloyal* love.' *Spenser.*—SYN. Faithless, false, treacherous, perfidious, dishonest, inconstant.

Disloyally (dis-loi'al-li), *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

Disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* 1. Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority. 2. Want of fidelity in love. '*Disloyalty* to the king's bed.' *Spectator.*

Dismail,† **Dismayl**† (dis-māl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *mail.*] To divest of a coat of mail; to cleave off a coat of mail.

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons *dismayld*,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spenser.

Dismal (diz'mal), *a.* [From L. *dies malus*, an evil day (*dies*, day, *malus*, evil). It is explained that according to a superstition of the middle ages there were a certain number of days deemed unlucky—*dies mali*—occurring throughout the year, and it was from this belief that the word arose; 'the *dismal*' and 'the *dismal* days' being the earliest expressions in which it is found.] 1. Dark; gloomy; as, a *dismal* shade.—2. Cheerless; depressing; gloomy.

This festival, on which honest George spent a great deal of money, was the very *dismallest* of all the entertainments which Amelia had in her honeymoon. *Thackeray.*

3. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; as, a *dismal* accident; *dismal* effects.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith.

4. Frightful; horrible; as, a *dismal* scream.

My fell of hair
Would at a *dismal* treatise rouse, and stir,
As life were in't. *Shak.*

SYN. Dreary, gloomy, dark, doleful, horrid, dire, direful, frightful, horrible, lamentable, dolorous, calamitous, sorrowful, sad, melancholy, unfortunate, unhappy.

Dismally (diz'mal-li), *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably; cheerlessly; depressingly.

Dismalness (diz'mal-nes), *n.* The state of being dismal; gloominess; horror.

Disman† (dis-man'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *man.*] To unman. *Feltham.*

Dismantle (dis-man'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dismantled*; ppr. *dismantling.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *mantle*; Fr. *démanteler.*] 1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. '*Dismantling* him of his honour.' *South.*—2. To loose; to throw open or off; to undo.

That she, that even but now was your best object,
Dearest and best, should in this trice of time,
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shak.*

3. More generally, to deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, fortifications, and the like; to unrig; as, to *dismantle* a ship: to *dismantle* a fortress; to *dismantle* a town.—4.† To break down; to make useless; to destroy.

His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found.
Dryden.

Dismarry† (dis-ma'ri), *v.t.* To remove the bonds of marriage from; to divorce.

Dismarshal (dis-mär'shal), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *marshal.*] To derange; to disorder. [Rare.]

Dismask (dis-mask'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *mask.*] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals; to unmask. *Shak.*

Dismast (dis-mast'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *mast.*] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship.

Dismastment (*dis*-mast'ment), *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

Dismaw† (dis-mą'), *v.t.* To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriquez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails. *Skelton.*

Dismay (dis-mā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and Goth. *magan*, to be able, to be strong, to prevail = A. Sax. *magan*, to be able, E. *may*, the word having passed from the Teutonic to the Romance languages and thence into English. Comp. O. Fr. *esmaier*, to discourage, Sp. and Pg. *desmayar*, to fall into a swoon, &c. See AMAY.] 1. To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress in spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.

Be strong, and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed.* Josh. i. 9.

2.† To subdue; to defeat.

When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay.*
Spenser.

3.† To disquiet.

He showed himself to be *dismay'd*,
More for the love which he had left behind.
Spenser.

SYN. To terrify, fright, affright, frighten, appal, daunt, dishearten, dispirit, discourage, deject, depress.

Dismay (dis-mā'), *v.i.* To be daunted; to stand aghast with fear; to be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered. *Shak.*

Dismay (dis-mā'), *n.* 1. Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay.*
Milton.

2.† Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay.* *Spenser.*

SYN. Dejection, discouragement, depression, fear, fright, terror.

Dismayd (dis-mād'), *a.* [Prefix *dis*=*mis*, and *made.*] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd.*
Spenser.

Dismayedness† (dis-mād'nes), *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to show it.
Sir P. Sidney.

Dismayful† (dis-mā'fụl), *a.* Full of dismay; causing dismay. *Spenser.*

Disme (dēm), *n.* [O. Fr. See DIME.] 1. A tenth part; a tithe.—2. The number ten.

Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak.*

Dismember (dis-mem'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *member.*] 1. To divide limb from limb; to separate the members of; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To strip of its members or constituent parts; to sever and distribute the parts of; to separate from the main body; to divide; as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire (Spain). *Buckle.*

The château of Arth, which France had *dismembered.* *Sir W. Temple.*

SYN. To disjoint, dislocate, dilacerate, mutilate, divide, sever.

Dismembered (dis-mem'bėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.—2. In *her.* a term applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; and also to lions and other animals whose members are separated.

Dismemberment (dis-mem'bėr-ment), *n.* The act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.

The Castilians would doubtless have resented the *dismemberment* of the unwieldy body of which they were the head. *Macaulay.*

Dismettled (dis-met'tld), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *mettled.*] Destitute of fire or spirit. *Llewellen.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Dismiss (dis-mis'), *v.t.* [L. *dimitto* (for dismitto), *dimissum*—*di* for *dis*, priv., and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To send away; to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep.

He (the town-clerk) *dismissed* the assembly.
Acts xix. 41.

With thanks and pardon to you all,
I do *dismiss* you to your several countries. *Shak.*

2. To discard; to remove from office, service, or employment; as, the king *dismisses* his ministers; the master *dismisses* his servant.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson.*

3. In *law*, to remove from a docket; to discontinue; to reject as unworthy of notice, or of being granted; as, to *dismiss* a bill in chancery; to *dismiss* a petition or a motion in a court.

Dismiss† (dis-mis'), *n.* Discharge; dismission. 'Grief for their *dismiss.*' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Dismissal (dis-mis'al), *n.* 1. Dismission; discharge.

He wept, he prayed
For his *dismissal.* *Wordsworth.*

2. Liberation; manumission.

All those wronged and wretched creatures,
By his hand were freed again.
He recorded their *dismissal*,
And the monk replied 'Amen!' *Longfellow.*

Dismission (dis-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *dimissio.*] 1. The act of sending away; leave to depart; as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.—2. Removal from office or employment; discharge, either with honour or disgrace.—3.† An act requiring departure; an order to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer, your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, removal of a suit in equity; rejection of something as unworthy of notice or of being granted.

Dismissive† (dis-mis'iv), *a.* Giving dismission. 'The *dismissive* writing.' *Milton.*

Dismortgage (dis-mor'gāj), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. *Howell.*

Dismount (dis-mount'), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *mount*; Fr. *démonter.*] 1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount.*—2. To descend from an elevation; to come or go down.

Now the bright sun gynneth to *dismount.* *Spenser.*

Dismount (dis-mount'), *v.t.* 1. To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.—2. To throw or bring down from any elevation, place, or post of authority, and the like. 'Samuel . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority.' *Barrow.* [Rare or obsolete.]—3. To throw or remove, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages; to break the carriages or wheels of, as guns; to shatter, as the parapet of an entrenchment or of a wall by cannon-balls, so that it cannot be defended.—4.† To draw from a scabbard. '*Dismount* thy tuck' (*i.e.* rapier). *Shak.*—*Dismounting batteries* (*milit.*), batteries intended to throw down the parapets of fortifications and disable the enemy's cannons.

Disnaturalize (dis-na'tūr-al-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *naturalize.*] To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Disnatured (dis-nā'tūrd), *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.

The king
Remembered his departure, and he felt
Feelings, which long from his *disnatured* breast
Ambition had expelled. *Southey.*

Disnest (dis-nest'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *nest.*] To dislodge, as from a nest. *Dryden.*

Disobedience (dis-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *obedience.*] 1. Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority.

Thou, Posthumus, thou that didst set up
My *disobedience* 'gainst the king my father. *Shak.*
By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners.
Rom. v. 19.

2. Non-compliance, or the want of compliance, as with a natural law or some exterior influence. 'This *disobedience* of the moon.' *Blackmore.*

Disobediency† (dis-ō-bē'di-en-si), *n.* Disobedience. *Taylor.*

Disobedient (dis-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* to the heavenly vision.
Acts xxvi. 19.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or power; uninfluenced, or not to be influenced.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Disobediently (dis-ō-bē'di-ent-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

Disobeisant,† *a.* [Fr.] Disobedient. *Chaucer.*

Disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *obey*.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse obedience to; to transgress or violate an order or injunction; to refuse submission to; as, refractory children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* their Maker and the laws.

I needs must *disobey* him for his good;
How should I dare obey him to his harm?
Tennyson.

Disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.i.* To refuse obedience; to disregard orders.

He durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Disobeyer (dis-ō-bā'ėr), *n.* One who disobeys.

Disobligation (dis-ob'li-gā"shon), *n.* [From *disoblige*.] The act of disobliging; an offence; cause of disgust.

It would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

Disobligation (dis-ob'li-gā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *obligation*.] Freedom from obligation. 'The conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Disobligatory (dis-ob'li-ga-to-ri), *a.* Releasing obligation.

Disoblige (dis-ō-blīj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *oblige*.] To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; to be unaccommodating to.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

Disobligeт (dis-ō-blīj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *oblige*.] To release from obligation.

The unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto. *Barrow.*

Disobligement (dis-ō-blīj'ment), *n.* The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

Disobliger (dis-ō-blīj'ėr), *n.* One who disobliges.

Disobliging (dis-ō-blīj'ing), *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating; as, a *disobliging* coachman.

Disobligingly (dis-ō-blīj'ing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

Disobligingness (dis-ō-blīj'ing-nes), *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

Disoccident† (dis-ok'si-dent), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *occident*.] To throw out of reckoning; to confuse as to longitude. '*Disoccidented* our geographer.' *Marvell.* See DISORIENT.

Disoccupation (dis-ok'kū-pā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *occupation*.] Want of occupation. [Rare.]

Disomatous (dī-sō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *sōma*, body.] Two-bodied; specifically, applied to any monster consisting of two bodies united, as the Siamese twins.

Disopinion (dis-o-pin'i-on), *n.* Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Disorbed (dis-orbd'), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. 'A star *disorbed*.' *Shak.*

Disordeined,†*pp.* [Fr.] Disorderly. *Chaucer.*

Disorder (dis-or'dėr), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *order*; Fr. *désordre*.] 1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion: a word of general application; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder*.—2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the *disorders* of its citizens.

You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admir'd *disorder*. *Shak.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules or institutions.—5. Irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; disease; distemper; sickness; derangement. 6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions.

I will not keep this form upon my head,
When there is such *disorder* in my wit. *Shak.*

SYN. Irregularity, disarrangement, confusion, tumult, bustle, disturbance, illness, indisposition, sickness, malady, distemper, disease.

Disorder (dis-or'dėr), *v.t.* 1. To break the order of; to derange; to disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse: applicable to everything susceptible of order.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of, as the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition in; to disturb the regular operations of, as reason or judgment; to derange; as, the man's reason is *disordered*. 'A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit.' *Macaulay.*—3. To discompose or disturb, as the mind; to ruffle. '*Disordered* into a wanton frame.' *Barrow.*—4.† To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*, I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden.*

SYN. To disarrange, derange, confuse, discompose, disturb, ruffle.

Disordered (dis-or'dėrd), *a.* 1. Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose: unrestrained in behaviour. 'Men so *disordered*, so debauched and bold.' *Shak.*—2. Deranged; out of order; as, a *disordered* stomach.

Disorderedness (dis-or'dėrd-nes), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

Disorderliness (dis-or'dėr-li-nes), *n.* State of being disorderly.

Disorderly (dis-or'dėr-li), *a.* 1. Being without proper order or disposition; confused; immethodical; irregular; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,
Heartless, unarmed, *disorderly*, and loud. *Cowley.*

2. Tumultuous; irregular; turbulent; rebellious.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; violating the restraints of morality; of bad repute; as, *disorderly* people; drunk and *disorderly*.—4. Not regulated according to laws, rules, or ordinances duly enacted; forming a nuisance; disreputable; as, a *disorderly* house.—5. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly; as, *disorderly* cattle. 6. Not acting in an orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.—SYN. Irregular, immethodical, confused, tumultuous, inordinate, intemperate, unruly, lawless, vicious, loose.

Disorderly (dis-or'dėr-li), *adv.* 1. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 Thes. iii. 6.

Disordinate† (dis-or'din-āt), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *ordinate*.] Disorderly; living irregularly.

These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton.*

Disordinately† (dis-or'din-āt-li), *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

Disordination† (dis-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* Disarrangement.

Disordinaunce, † *n.* [Fr.] Irregularity. *Chaucer.*

Disorganization (dis-or'gan-iz-ā"shon), *n.* [See DISORGANIZE.] 1. The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure or connected system; the act of destroying order.—2. The state of being disorganized; as, the *disorganization* of government, or of society, or of an army.

Disorganize (dis-or'gan-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *organize*.] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts; to throw into confusion or disorder; as, to *disorganize* a government or society; to *disorganize* an army.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

Disorganizer (dis-or'gan-īz-ėr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

Disorient (dis-o'ri-ent), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *orient*.] To throw out of reckoning; to confuse as to longitude. [Rare.]

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Bp. Warburton.*

Disorientated† (dis-o'ri-ent-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Turned from the east or the right direction; thrown out of one's reckoning.

Disown (dis-ōn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *own*.] 1. To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to deny; not to own; to repudiate; as, a parent can hardly *disown* his child; an author will sometimes *disown* his writings.—2. To deny; not to allow; to refuse to admit.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden.

SYN. To disavow, disclaim, deny, renounce, disallow.

Disownment (dis-ōn'ment), *n.* Act of disowning; repudiation. *J. J. Gurney.* [Rare.]

Disoxidate (dis-oks'id-āt), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *disoxidated;* ppr. *disoxidating.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *oxidate*.] To reduce from oxidation; to reduce from the state of an oxide by disengaging oxygen from a substance; to deoxidate; as, to *disoxidate* iron or copper.

Disoxidation (dis-oks'id-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxide; deoxidation.

Disoxygenate (dis-oks'i-jen-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *oxygenate*.] To deprive of oxygen.

Disoxygenation (dis-oks'i-jen-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it; deoxidation.

Dispace† (dis-pās'), *v.i.* [L. *dis*, asunder, to and fro, and *spatior*, to walk about.] To range about.

When he spide the joyous butterflie,
In this faire plot *dispacing* to and fro. *Spenser.*

Dispair (dis-pār'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *pair*.] To separate: said of a pair or couple. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,
I have . . . *dispair'd* two doves. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dispand† (dis-pand'), *v.t.* [L. *dispando*, to stretch out—*dis*, asunder, and *pando*, to spread.] To display. *Bailey.*

Dispansion† (dis-pan'shon), *n.* The act of spreading or displaying. *Bailey.*

Disparadised (dis-pa'ra-dīst), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *paradise*.] Removed from paradise. [Rare.]

Disparage (dis-pa'rāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disparaged;* ppr. *disparaging.* [O.Fr. *desparager*, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man unfit or unworthy; to impose unworthy conditions—*des* for *dis*, priv., and *parage*, equality in blood, descent, lineage, from L. *par*, equal.] 1.† To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonour by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency; to match unequally; to injure or dishonour by union with something of inferior excellence. 'To *disparage* my daughter.' *Chaucer.*—2. To injure or dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence.—3. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to reproach.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms.
Milton.

4. To bring reproach on; to lower the estimation or worth of; to debase; to dishonour. 'With fear *disparaged*.' *Spenser.*

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Bp. Atterbury.*

SYN. To depreciate, undervalue, vilify, reproach, detract from, derogate from, decry, degrade.

Disparage† (dis-pa-rāj'), *n.* [Fr.] A disparagement; an unequal marriage.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage,
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*. *Spenser.*

Disparagement (dis-pa'rāj-ment), *n.* 1.† The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a foul *disparagement*.
Spenser.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.—3. The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

He chill'd the popular praises of the king,
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.
Tennyson.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonour: followed by *to*.

It ought to be no *disparagement to* a star that it is not the sun. *South.*

The prerogatives of the sovereign were extensive. . . . It was no *disparagement to* the bravest and noblest knights to kneel at his feet. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Derogation, detraction, reproach, dishonour, debasement, degradation, disgrace.

Disparager (dis-pa'rāj-ėr), *n.* One who disparages or dishonours; one who vilifies or disgraces.

Disparagingly (dis-pa'rāj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonour.

Disparate (dis'pa-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparo*, to part, separate—*dis*, asunder, and *paro*, to make ready, to prepare.] 1. Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.

Connecting *disparate* thoughts, purely by means of resemblance in the words expressing them. *Coleridge.*

2. In *logic*, pertaining to two co-ordinate species or divisions.

Disparate (dis'pa-rāt), *n.* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

Disparition† (dis-pa-ri'shon), *n.* [Contr. for *disapparition*—prefix *dis*, priv., and *apparition*. See APPARITION.] Disappearance.

In the *disparition* of that other light, there is a perpetually fixed star, shining in the writings of the prophets. *Bp. Hall.*

Disparity (dis-pa'ri-ti), *n.* [Fr. *disparité*, from L. *dispar*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal.] 1. Inequality; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence: followed by *in* or *of*; as, *disparity in* or *of* years, age, circumstances, condition.—2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness: followed by *between*, *betwixt*.

Just such *disparity*
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.
Donne.

SYN. Inequality, unlikeness, dissimilitude, disproportion.

Dispark (dis-pärk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *park*.] 1. To throw open, as a park; to lay open; to divest of the character of a park, as land.

You have fed upon my signories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak.

2. To set at large; to release from inclosure or confinement. 'He *disparks* his seraglio.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Disparkle† (dis-pär'kl), *v.t.* [Prefix, *dis*, asunder, and *sparkle*, in the sense of to scatter.] To scatter abroad; to disperse; to divide.

The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *Clarke.*

Dispart (dis-pärt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, asunder, and *part*.] To divide into parts; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split; to distract; as, *disparted* air; *disparted* towers; *disparted* chaos.

When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the hart with power extreme.
Spenser.

Dispart (dis-pärt'), *v.i.* To separate; to open; to cleave. 'The silver clouds *disparted*.' *Shelley.*

Dispart (dis'pärt), *n.* In *gun.* (*a*) the difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (*b*) A dispart-sight.

Dispart (dis-pärt'), *v.t.* In *gun.* (*a*) to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (*b*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece. *Lucar.*

Dispart-sight (dis'pärt-sīt), *n.* In *gun.* a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

Dispassion (dis-pa'shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *passion*.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Dispassionate (dis-pa'shon-āt), *a.* 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by feelings: applied to persons; as, *dispassionate* men or judges. 'Quiet, *dispassionate*, and cold.' *Tennyson.*—2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to things; as, *dispassionate* proceedings.—SYN. Calm, cool, composed, serene, temperate, moderate, impartial.

Dispassionately (dis-pa'shon-āt-li), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

Dispassioned (dis-pa'shond), *a.* Free from passion.

Dispatch (dis-pach'). For this word, as well as its derivatives and compounds, see DESPATCH.

Dispathy (dis'pa-thi), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *pathy*, seen in *apathy*, from GR. *pathos*, suffering. See PATHOS.] 1. Want of passion. 2. Absence of sympathy; an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Who (Sir Thomas More) recognizes in me some *dispathies*, but more points of agreement. *Southey.*

Dispauper (dis-pa'pėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *pauper*.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis*; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*. *Phillimore.*

Dispauperize (dis-pa'pėr-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *pauperize*.] To release or free from the state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration. *J. S. Mill.*

Dispeace (dis-pēs'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *peace*.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension.

Dispeed (dis-pēd'), *v.t.* To despatch; to dismiss. [Rare.]

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland. *Knolles.*

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeeding, he withdrew. *Southey.*

Dispel (dis-pel'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispelled*; ppr. *dispelling*. [L. *dispello*, to drive asunder, to disperse—*dis*, asunder, and *pello*, to drive.] To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to drive away; as, to *dispel* vapours; to *dispel* darkness or gloom; to *dispel* fears; to *dispel* cares or sorrows; to *dispel* doubts.

I loved, and love *dispelled* the fear
That I should die an early death. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To scatter, dissipate, disperse, drive away, banish, remove.

Dispel (dis-pel'), *v.i.* To fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear; as, the clouds *dispel*.

Dispeller (dis-pel'ėr), *n.* He who or that which dispels; as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

Dispend (dis-pend'), *v.t.* [L. *dispendo*, to weigh out, to distribute—*dis*, and *pendo*, to weigh.] To spend; to lay out; to consume; to expend. [Rare or obsolete.]

Able to *dispend* yearly twenty pounds and above. *Fuller.*

Dispender (dis-pend'ėr), *n.* One that distributes. [Rare.]

Dispensable (dis-pens'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be dispensed or administered. 'Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.' *State Trials*, 1680.—2. That may be spared or dispensed with. '*Dispensable*, at least, if not superfluous.' *Coleridge.*

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable*. *Swinburne.*

Dispensableness (dis-pens'a-bl-nes), *n.* The capability of being dispensed with.

Dispensary (dis-pens'a-ri), *n.* 1. A shop in which medicines are compounded; a laboratory.—2. A house, place, or store in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis.

Dispensation (dis-pens-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *dispensatio*, economical management, superintendence, from *dispenso*. See DISPENSE.] 1.† Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places. 'A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.' *Woodward.* Specifically—2. The dealing of God with his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural and moral, in the divine government.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the Church, but has no right to grant *dispensations* to the injury of a third person.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; specifically, in *theol.* a system of principles and rights enjoined; as, the Mosaic *dispensation;* the Gospel *dispensation;* including, the former, the Levitical law and rites; the latter, the scheme of redemption by Christ.

Dispensative (dis-pens'a-tiv), *a.* Granting dispensation.

Dispensatively (dis-pens'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dispensator (dis'pens-āt-ėr), *n.* [L.] A dispenser (which see).

Dispensatorily (dis-pens'a-to-ri-li), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin.*

Dispensatory (dis-pens'ā-to-ri), *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

Dispensatory (dis-pens'ā-to-ri), *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them; a pharmacopœia.

Dispense (dis-pens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispensed;* ppr. *dispensing*. [L. *dispenso*, to weigh out or pay; hence, to manage household affairs, to act as steward or paymaster—*dis*, distrib., and *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, to weigh.] 1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute; as, to *dispense* charity, medicines, &c.; God *dispenses* his favours according to his good pleasure.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

3. To atone for; to compensate; to grant pardon for.

His sin was *dispensed*
With gold. *Gower.*

4. To grant dispensation from; to relieve; to excuse; to set free from an obligation; to exempt.

It was resolved that all members of the House, who held commissions, should be *dispensed* from parliamentary attendance. *Macaulay.*

Dispense (dis-pens'), *v.i.* 1. To bargain for, grant, or receive a dispensation; to compound: used most frequently with the person who is able to grant the dispensation as the subject.

The king, of special grace, *dispensid* with him of the two first peynes. *Capgrave.*

He hath *dispensed* with a man to marry his own brother's wife. *Bp. Jewel.*

Canst thou *dispense* with heaven for such an oath? *Shak.*

From the idea of bargaining for a dispensation, or compounding for the performance of something forbidden or the non-performance of something enjoined, are deducible senses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), of *to dispense with:* (*a*) to put up with; to connive at; to allow. 'Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery.' *Milton.* (*b*) To excuse; to exempt; to relieve; to set free, as from an obligation.

Though he may be *dispensed with* in not speaking with his tongue, yet his heart must crie. *Hieron.*

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison.*

(*c*) To go back from; to break, as one's word.

I never knew her *dispense with* her word but once. *Richardson.*

(*d*) To permit the neglect or omission of, as a form, a ceremony, an oath, and the like; to suspend the operation of, as a law; to give up, release, or do without, as services, attendance, article of dress, &c.

(The Pope) hath *dispensed with* the oath and duty of subjects to their prince against the fifth commandment. *Bp. Andrewes.*

Many Catholics did then, and do now, think better to *dispense with* the law of continency, than, by retaining it, to open a gate to unclean single life, leaving marriage free for all. *Sir N. Brent.*

When art and counterfeit discourse is designed for the benefit of a person, when you can't serve him any other way, when you are morally assured he will *dispense with* his right to clear information, and thank you for the expedient; in this case, I say, I'm strongly of opinion that swerving from truth is not unjustifiable. *Jeremy Collier.*

There are other uses of *to dispense with* whose connection with the foregoing does not clearly appear: as, (*e*) to do or perform; as, to *dispense with* miracles. *Waller.* (*f*) To dispose of; to consume.

Several of my friends were, this morning, got together over a dish of tea, in very good health,

though we had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have *dispensed with*, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. *Steele.*

2.† To make amends; to compensate.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can *dispense*. *Spenser.*

Dispense† (dis-pens'), *n.* 1. Dispensation. Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls. *Milton.* 2. Expense; profusion.

It was a vault built for great *dispense*. *Spenser.*

Dispenser (dis-pens'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dispenses or distributes; one who or that which administers; as, a *dispenser* of favours or of the laws.

The drowsy hours, *dispensers* of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.
Tennyson.

Dispensing (dis-pens'ing), *a.* 1. That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as, a *dispensing* power.—2. That dispenses, deals out, or distributes; as, a *dispensing* chemist.

Dispeople (dis-pē'pl), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.

Let his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* Heaven.
Milton

Dispeopler (dis-pē'plėr), *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants. 'Stern *dispeopler* of the plain.' *Lewis.*

Disperance,† *n.* [Fr.] Despair. *Chaucer.*

Disperge† (di-spėrj'), *v.t.* [L. *dispergo*, to strew or scatter about—*dis*, distrib., and *spargo*, to scatter.] To sprinkle.

Dispermous (dī-spėrm'us), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are *dispermous*.

Disperple† (dis-pėr'pl), *v.t.* [A corruption of *disparkle* (which see).] To disperse; to sprinkle; to scatter.

I bathed, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly on my head and neck.
Chapman.

Dispersal (dis-pėrs'al), *n.* Dispersion.

Disperse (dis-pėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispersed;* ppr. *dispersing*. [L. *dispersus*, from *dispergo*—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *spargo*, to scatter; Fr. *disperser*.] 1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.

Two lions in the still dark night
A herd of beeves *disperse*. *Chapman.*

2. To diffuse; to spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.

3. To dissipate; to cause to vanish; as, the fog is *dispersed*.—4.† To distribute; to dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

5.† To make known; to publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument. *B. Jonson.*

—*Dissipate, Disperse, Scatter.* See DISSIPATE.—SYN. To scatter, dissipate, dispel, spread, diffuse, distribute, deal out, disseminate.

Disperse (dis-pėrs'), *v.i.* 1. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock.—2. To break up; to vanish, as fog or vapours.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperse* to nought *Shak.*

Dispersed (dis-pėrst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Scattered. 2.† Published; divulged. 'Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy.' *Passenger of Benvenuto.*—*Dispersed harmony*, in *music*, harmony in which the tones for the various parts are at a wide interval from each other.

Dispersedly (dis-pėrs'ed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

Dispersedness (dis-pėrs'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

Disperseness (dis-pėrs'nes), *n.* Thinness; sparseness; a scattered state. '*Disperseness* of habitations.' *Brerewood.* [Rare.]

Disperser (dis-pėrs'ėr), *n.* One who disperses; as, the *disperser* of libels.

Dispersion (dis-pėr'shon), *n.* 1. The act of scattering.—2. The state of being scattered or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews in their *dispersion* retain their rites and ceremonies; there was a great *dispersion* of the human family at the building of Babel.—3. In *optics*, the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different coloured rays in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities. The point of dispersion is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of the sun's light is made to pass through prisms of different substances it is found that spectra are formed of different lengths, which is occasioned by the prisms refracting the coloured rays at different angles. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism. The oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the coloured spaces have not the same ratio to one another as the length of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the coloured spaces in the spectrum.—4. In *med.* and *surg.* the removing of inflammation from a part and restoring it to its natural state.

Dispersive (dis-pėrs'iv), *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.

Dispersonate (dis-pėr'son-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *personate*.] To divest of personality or individuality. *Hare.*

Dispirit (dis-pi'rit), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *spirit*.] 1. To depress the spirits of; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. 'Not *dispirited* with my afflictions.' *Dryden.*

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Ludlow.*

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigour of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier.*

SYN. To dishearten, discourage, deject, damp, depress, cast down, intimidate, daunt.

Dispirited (dis-pi'rit-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.—2. Spiritless; tame; wanting energy; as, a poor *dispirited* style. '*Dispirited* recitations.' *Hammond.*

Dispiritedly (dis-pi'rit-ed-li), *adv.* Dejectedly.

Dispiritedness (dis-pi'rit-ed-nes), *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

Dispiritment (dis-pi'rit-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or state of being dispirited; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all. *Carlyle.*

Dispiteous† (dis-pi'tē-us), *a.* [See DESPITEOUS.] Having no pity; cruel; furious.

When him he spied
Spurring so hote with rage *dispiteous*. *Spenser.*

Dispitous,† *a.* Same as *Despitous*.

Dispitously,† *adv.* Same as *Despiteously*.

Displace (dis-plās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *displaced;* ppr. *displacing*. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *place;* Fr. *déplacer*.] 1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all *displaced*.—2. To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham.*

3. To disorder; to disturb; to destroy.

You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

Displaceable (dis-plās'a-bl), *a.* That may be displaced or removed.

Displacement (dis-plās'ment), *n.* 1. The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office. 'The *displacement* of the centres of the circles.' *Asiat. Researches.* 'Unnecessary *displacement* of funds.' *Hamilton.*—2. The quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest, as a ship. Its weight is equal to that of the displacing body.—3. In *med. chem.* the method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body is first reduced to a powder, and then subjected to the action of a liquid, which dissolves the soluble matter. When it has been sufficiently charged it is displaced by an additional quantity of the same or of another liquid.

Displacency† (dis-plā'sen-si), *n.* [L.L. *displacentia* for L. *displicentia*, from *displiceo*, to displease—*dis*, priv., and *placeo*, to please.] Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.

With *displacency*, or, to use a more common word, with dislike. *Beattie.*

Displant (dis-plant'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *plant*.] 1. To pluck up or to remove what is planted.—2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to *displant* the people of a country.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom. *Shak.*

3. To strip of what is planted or settled; as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

Displantation (dis-plant-ā'shon), *n.* The act of displanting; removal; displacement.

Displat (dis-plat'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *plat*.] To untwist; to uncurl.

Display (dis-plā'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desployer;* Fr. *déployer—des*, equal to L. *dis*, priv., and *ployer*, same as *plier*, from L. *plico*, to fold. Akin *deploy, employ*.] 1.† To unfold; to open; to spread wide; to expand.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*.
Spenser.

2. To spread before the view; to set in view ostentatiously; to show; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to make manifest. '*Display'd* a splendid silk of foreign loom.' *Tennyson.* 'Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order.' *Prescott.*

His growth now to youth's full flower *displaying*
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest. *Milton.*

3.† To carve; to dissect and open.—4.† To discover; to descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers. *Chapman.*

5.† To open; to unlock.

Her left (hand holds) a curious bunch of keys,
With which heav'n's gate she locketh and *displays*. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. To exhibit, show, spread out, parade.

Display (dis-plā'), *v.i.* 1. To make a show or display.—2. To lay anything open, as in carving or dissection.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder.
Spectator.

3. To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words.

Display'd so saucily against your highness. *Shak.*

Display (dis-plā'), *n.* 1. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view.—2. Ostentatious show; exhibition; parade; as, they make a great *display* of troops; a great *display* of magnificence.

He died, as erring men should die,
Without *display*, without parade. *Byron.*

Displayed (dis-plād'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.—2. In *her.* a term used to express the position of any bird of prey when it is erect, with its wings expanded.

Displayed.

Displayer (dis-plā'ėr), *n.* He who or that which displays.

Disple† (dis'pl), *v.t.* To discipline; to inflict penitentiary whippings.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day. *Spenser.*

Displeasance† (dis-plez'ans), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *pleasance*.] Displeasure; anger; discontent. 'Him to *displeasance* moov'd.' *Spenser.*

Displeasant† (dis-plez'ant), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *pleasant*.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. 'Odour noxious and *displeasant*.' *Glanville.*

Displeasantly† (dis-plez'ant-li), *adv.* Unpleasantly; offensively. *Strype.*

Displease (dis-plēz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *displeased;* ppr. *displeasing*. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *please*.] 1. Not to please; to dissatisfy; to offend; to make angry, sometimes in a light degree. It usually expresses less than *anger, vex, irritate*, and *provoke*.

Adversity is so wholesome . . . why should we be *displeased* with it. *Barrow.*

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chr. xxi. 7.

2. To disgust; to excite aversion in; to be disagreeable to; as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; a distorted figure *displeases* the eye.—3.† To make sad; to grieve.

Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arrived at Heaven-gate, *displeased*
All were who heard. *Milton.*

4.† To fail to accomplish or satisfy; to miss of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. & Fl.*

SYN. To offend, dissatisfy, annoy, disgust, vex, chafe, anger.

Displease (dis-plēz'), *v.i.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects. *Bacon.*

Displeasedly (dis-plēz'ed-li), *adv.* In a displeased manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment. *Bp. Hall.*

Displeasedness (dis-plēz'ed-nes), *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness.

Displeaser (dis-plēz'ėr), *n.* One who displeases.

Displeasing (dis-plēz'ing), *a.* Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disgusting; disagreeable.

Displeasingness (dis-plēz'ing-nes), *n.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

Displeasure (dis-ple'zhūr), *n.* 1. The feeling of one who is displeased; irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by anything that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety; as, a *man* incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate when a governor gives *displeasure*. *Brougham.*

2. That which displeases; cause of irritation; offence.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. Judg. xv. 3.

3.† State of disgrace or disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham.*

SYN. Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, annoyance, offence.

Displeasure† (dis-ple'zhūr), *v.t.* To displease. *Bacon.*

Displicence,† Displicency† (dis'pli-sens, dis'pli-sen-si), *n.* [L. *displicentia.* See DISPLACENCY.] Dislike; displeasure. 'Interjections of *displicence* and ill humour.' *W. Montague.*

I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displicency* with them, as mere creatures. *Goodwin.*

Displode (dis-plōd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disploded;* ppr. *disploding.* [L. *displodo*, to dilate, to burst—*dis*, asunder, and *plaudo*, to clap, strike, beat.] To vent, discharge, or burst with a loud noise; to explode. [Rare.]

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

Displode (dis-plōd'), *v.i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode; as, a meteor *disploded* with a tremendous sound. [Rare.]

Displosion (dis-plō'zhon), *n.* The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion. [Rare.]

The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds. *Young.*

Displosive (dis-plō'siv), *a.* Tending to displode or explode; explosive. [Rare.]

Displume (dis-plūm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *plume.*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honour. '*Displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them.' *Burke.*

Dispondee (dī-spon'dē), *n.* [Gr. prefix *di* for *dis*, twice, and *spondee.*] In *pros.* a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

Dispone (dis-pōn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disponed;* ppr. *disponing.* [L. *dispono*, to distribute, to dispose—*dis*, distrib., and *pono*, to place.] 1.† To dispose of.

And of my movable thou *dispone*
Right as thee seemeth best is for to done.
Chaucer.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. *Sir W. Scott.*

Disponee (dis-pōn-ē'), *n.* In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed or made over.

Disponer (dis-pōn'ėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

Disponge (di-spunj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, distrib., and *sponge.*] To discharge, as from a sponge; to distil or drop. [Rare.]

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
Thy poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me. *Shak.*

Disport (dis-pōrt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *desport*, Fr. *déport*, properly diversion resorted to in order to divert the thoughts; It. *disporto*, disport, solace; L.L. *deporto*, to divert one's self; the O.Fr. *desport* is from prefix *dis*, and L. *porto*, to carry (whence *export*, &c.). *Sport* is an abbrev. of *disport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment. 'Love's *disport.*' *Milton.*

Disport (dis-pōrt'), *v.i.* To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gaiety; as, lambs *disporting* on the mead.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

Disport (dis-pōrt'), *v.t.* To divert or amuse; as, he *disports* himself.

Disport (dis-pōrt'), *v.t.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and E. *port*, a harbour.] To remove from a port. [Rare.]

Disportment (dis-pōrt'ment), *n.* Act of disporting; play.

Disposable (dis-pōz'a-bl), *a.* [See DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; as, the whole *disposable* force consisted of a regiment of light infantry and a troop of cavalry.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country. *Sir H. Maine.*

Disposal (dis-pōz'al), *n.* [See DISPOSE.] 1. The act of disposing; a setting or arranging; as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines.—2. Regulation, order, or arrangement of things in the moral government of God; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal.* *Milton.*

3. Power of ordering; arranging or distributing; government; management; as, everything is left to his *disposal.*

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal.* *Bp. Atterbury.*

4. Power or right of bestowing; the act of parting with; bestowal; alienation; regulation of the condition, fate, or application of anything; as, *the disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the offices are at the *disposal* of the premier; the father has the *disposal* of his daughter in marriage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler.*

SYN. Disposition, dispensation, management, conduct, government, distribution.

Dispose (dis-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disposed;* ppr. *disposing.* [Fr. *disposer*, to dispose, arrange—prefix *dis*, and *poser*, to place (E. *pose*). See COMPOSE.] 1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange: used with reference to order; as, the ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.—2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order. Job xxxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose.* *Dryden.*

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow. 'You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.' *Sprat.*

4. To set, place, or turn to a particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes.
Dryden.

5. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Hubberd's Tale.

6. To set the mind of in a particular frame; to incline.

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

7. To sell; to dispose of; as, he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder. *Swift.*—SYN. To set, arrange, order, distribute, adjust, regulate, adapt, fit, incline, bestow, give.

Dispose (dis-pōz'), *v.i.* 1. To regulate; to determine; to settle.

Man proposes, God *disposes.* *Old proverb.*

2. To bargain; to make terms.

You did suspect
She had *disposed* with Cæsar. *Shak.*

—*To dispose of*, to come to a determination concerning; to make a disposal of; specifically, (*a*) to part with; to alienate; to sell; as, the man has *disposed of* his house and removed. (*b*) To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; as, the father has *disposed of* his daughter to a man of great worth. (*c*) To give away or transfer by authority.

A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

(*d*) To direct the course of. Prov. xvi. 33. (*e*) To place in any condition; as, how will you *dispose of* your son? (*f*) To direct what to do or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to *dispose of* themselves. (*g*) To use or employ; as, they know not how to *dispose of* their time. (*h*) To put away; to get rid of; as, the stream supplies more water than can be *disposed of.*

Dispose† (dis-pōz'), *n.* 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose.* *Shak.*

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires. *Speed.*

3. Cast of behaviour; demeanour.

He hath a person and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected, framed to make women false.
Shak.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any. *Shak.*

Disposed (dis-pōzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Inclined; minded.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. Acts xviii. 27.

A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *disposed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

2.† Prone to mirth; merry; jolly. *Beau. & Fl.*

Disposedness (dis-pōz'ed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination.

Disposer (dis-pōz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a *disposer* of gifts.—2. A director; a regulator; an arranger.

Leave events to their *Disposer.* *Boyle.*

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff. *Wotton.*

3. That which disposes.

Disposingly (dis-pōz'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern. *Montague.*

Disposition (dis-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *dispositio*, regular disposition, arrangement—*dis*, distrib., and *pono, positum*, to place.] 1. The act of disposing or state of being disposed. 2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement; as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice or of figures in painting.—3. Natural fitness or tendency; as, the *disposition* of plants to grow upward. 'A great *disposition* to putrefaction.' *Bacon.* 4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition.* 'The villanous inconstancy of man's *disposition.*' *Shak.*—5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects; as, a *disposition* to undertake a particular work; a *disposition* friendly to any design.

The contemplation of the structure of other governments as well as of that under which we live, and the comparison of the defects and disadvantages of our own with those of other systems, can hardly fail to produce a happy effect upon the *dispositions* of any people in tolerably happy circumstances. *Brougham.*

6. In *Scots law*, (*a*) disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another; as, he has made *disposition* of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious *disposition* of his property. (*b*) A unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable, is conveyed.—7. One of the six essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view); and differs from distribution, which signifies the particular arrangements of the internal parts of a building.—*Disposition and settlement*, in *Scots law*, the name usually given to a deed, by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.—SYN. Disposal, adjustment, regulation, arrangement, distribution, order, method, adaptation, inclination, tendency, propensity, temper, bestowment, alienation.

Dispositional (dis-pō-zi'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to disposition.

Dispositive (dis-poz'it-iv), *a.* 1.† That implies disposal; disposing or regulating. 'His *dispositive* wisdom and power.' *Bates.*—2.† Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition. '*Dispositive* holiness.' *Jer. Taylor.*—*Dispositive clause*, in *Scots law*, the clause of conveyance in any deed, by which pro-

perty, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*, that is, between the living or in contemplation of death.

Dispositively† (dis-poz'it-iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Bayle.*

Dispositor†(dis-poz'it-ėr), *n.* 1. A disposer. 2. In *astrol.* the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.

Dispossess (dis-poz-zes'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *possess.*] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to dislodge; to disseize; usually followed by *of*, before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king *of* his crown.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 54.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South.*

Dispossessed (dis-poz-zest'), *a.* Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Dispossession (dis-poz-ze'shon), *n.* 1. The act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed.

That heart (Mary Magdalene's) was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*. *Bp. Hall.*

2. In *law*, same as *Ouster* (which see).

Dispossessor (dis-poz-zes'ėr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

Dispost (dis-pōst'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *post.*] To remove from a post; to displace. [Rare.]

Disposure (dis-pō'zhūr), *n.* [See DISPOSE.] 1. Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. 'Give up my estate to his *disposure*.' *Massinger.*—2.† State; posture; disposition. 'In a kind of warlike *disposure*.' *Wotton.*—3. Distribution; allotment; as, the *disposure* of employments. *Swift.*

Dispraise (dis-prāz'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *praise.*] 1. Blame; censure.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*,
Because their natures are little. *Tennyson.*

2. Reproach; dishonour.

The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden.*

SYN. Blame, censure, dishonour, reproach.

Dispraise (dis-prāz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dispraised*; ppr. *dispraising.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*

Dispraiser (dis-prāz'ėr), *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

Dispraisingly (dis-prāz'ing-li), *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.

Dispread (dis-pred'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, distrib., and *spread.* See SPREAD.] To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions; to expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

Dispread (dis-pred'), *v.i.* To expand or be extended; to spread widely. 'Heat *dispreading* through the sky.' *Thomson.* [Rare.]

Dispreader† (dis-pred'ėr), *n.* A publisher; a divulger.

Dispreise,† *v.t.* To dispraise; to undervalue. *Chaucer.*

Disprejudice† (dis-pre'jū-dis), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *prejudice.*] To free from prejudice. *Mountague.*

Disprepare† (dis-prē-pār'), *v.t.* To render unprepared. *Hobbes.*

Disprince (dis-prins'), *v.t.* To deprive of the rank and dignity of a prince; to divest of the character or appearance of a prince.

For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with briers . . .
And, all one rag, *disprinced* from head to heel. *Tennyson.*

Disprison (dis-pri'zon), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *prison.*] To let loose from prison; to set at liberty.

Disprivilege (dis-pri'vi-lej), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *privilege.*] To deprive of a privilege.

Disprize (dis-prīz'), *v.t.* To undervalue; to depreciate. [Rare.]

Disprofess (dis-pro-fes'), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *profess.*] To renounce the profession of.

His arms which he had vowed to *disprofesse*,
She gathered up. *Spenser.*

Disprofit (dis-pro'fit), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *profit.*] Loss; detriment; damage. *Foxe.* [Rare.]

Disprofitable (dis-pro'fit-a-bl), *a.* Unprofitable. *Hall.*

Disproof (dis-prōf'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *proof.*] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a fact, argument, principle, or allegation.

Bent as he was
To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes. *Tennyson.*

Disproperty† (dis-pro'pėr-ti), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *property.*] To deprive of property; to dispossess. 'Silenced their pleaders, and *dispropertied* their freedoms.' *Shak.*

Disproportion (dis-prō-pōr'shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *proportion.*] 1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body; the *disproportion* of the length of an edifice to its height.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world; for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps.*

2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; as, the *disproportion* of the ingredients in a compound.—3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as, the *disproportion* of strength or means to an object.

Disproportion (dis-prō-pōr'shon), *v.t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly; to be out of harmony with.

To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*

Till *disproportioned* sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime, and with harsh din
Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord. *Milton.*

Disproportionable (dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity, to something else; disproportionate; inadequate.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions; through these false optics all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Disproportionableness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.

Disproportionably (dis-prō-pōr'shon-a-bli), *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.

Disproportional (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al), *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate; as, a *disproportional* limb constitutes deformity in the body; the studies of youth should not be *disproportional* to their capacities.

Disproportionality (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al''i-ti), *n.* The state of being disproportional.

Disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-li), *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally.

Disproportionalness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-nes), *n.* Want of proportion; disproportionateness. [Rare.]

Disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.

None of our members are *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

Disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

Disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value; inadequacy.

Dispropriate (dis-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* [L. *dis*, priv., and *proprio, propriatum*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own; whence also *appropriate, propriety, property*, &c.] To destroy the appropriation of; to withdraw from an appropriate use; to disappropriate. [Rare.]

Disprovable (dis-prōv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted.

Disproval (dis-prōv'al), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.

Disprove (dis-prōv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disproved*; ppr. *disproving.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute; as, to *disprove* an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2.† To convict of the practice of error. *Hooker.*—3.† To disallow or disapprove.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

Disprover (dis-prōv'ėr), *n.* One that disproves or confutes.

Dispunct† (dis-pungkt'), *v.t.* [L. *dispungo, dispunctum.* See DISPUNGE.] To point or mark off; to separate. *Foxe.*

Dispunct† (dis-pungkt'), *a.* Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite. 'That were *dispunct* to the ladies.' *B. Jonson.*

Dispunge† (dis-punj'), *v.t.* [L. *dispungo*, to examine, to check an account—*dis*, and *pungo*, to pierce, to penetrate. See EXPUNGE.] To expunge; to erase.

Thou then that has *dispung'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of death. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dispunge (di-spunj'), *v.t.* Same as *Disponge* (which see).

Dispunishable (dis-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint; not punishable. *Swift.*

Dispurpose (dis-pėr'pōs), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *purpose.*] To dissuade; to turn from a purpose.

Dispurse† (dis-pėrs'), *v.t.* To disburse. *Shak.*

Dispurvey† (dis-pėr-vā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *purvey.*] To deprive of provision; to empty; to strip.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare. *Heywood.*

Dispurveyance† (dis-pėr-vā'ans), *n.* Want of provisions; lack of food.

Daily siege, through *dispurveyance* long
And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive. *Spenser.*

Dispurveyed† (dis-pėr-vād'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Emptied or stripped.—2. Unprovided for. *Paston Letters.*

Disputable (dis-pūt'a-bl), *a.* [See DISPUTE.] 1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty; as, *disputable* opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, &c.—2. Disputatious; contentious. 'He is too *disputable* for my company.' *Shak.*

Disputableness (dis-pūt'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being disputable.

Disputacity (dis-pūt-as'i-ti), *n.* Proneness to dispute. [Rare or obsolete.]

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning (and) abate the *disputacity* of the nation. *Bp. Ward.*

Disputant (dis'pūt-ant), *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition. 'A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant*.' *Macaulay.*

Disputant (dis'pūt-ant), *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

There thou wast found
Among the gravest Rabbis, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*

Disputation (dis-pūt-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *disputatio.* See DISPUTE.] 1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.—2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

Disputatious (dis-pūt-ā'shus), *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; characterized by *disputes*; as, a *disputatious* person or temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

Disputatiously (dis-pūt-ā'shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

Disputatiousness (dis-pūt-ā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

Disputative (dis-pūt'a-tiv), *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as, a *disputative* temper.

Dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *disputed;* ppr. *disputing.* [*L. disputo,* to cast or reckon up; to compute; hence, to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss—*dis,* asunder, apart, and *puto,* to clean, prune, clear up, adjust, reckon.] 1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; to wrangle; as, the disciples of Christ *disputed* among themselves who should be the greatest.

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue with the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.

2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, we *disputed* for the prize.

Dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.t.* 1.† To make the subject of a disputation; to argue; to discuss.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*

What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

2. To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to controvert; as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, and the like.

We might discuss the Northern sin
Which made a selfish war begin;
Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win? *Tennyson.*

3. To contend or strive for. 'So *dispute* the prize.' *Dryden.*—4. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden.*

5. To strive to maintain; to contest; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground. 'To *dispute* the possession of the ground with the Spaniards.' *Prescott.*—6.† To encounter; to meet. '*Dispute* it (calamity) like a man.' *Shak.*—*Argue, Dispute, Debate.* See under ARGUE.—SYN. To controvert, contest, doubt, question, argue, debate.

Dispute (dis-pūt'), *n.* 1. Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments, or claims of another; controversy in words.

Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,
We should agree as angels do above. *Waller.*

2. Quarrel; contention; strife; contest.

Nor is it aught but just;
That he, who in debate of truth hath won,
Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike victor. *Milton.*

—*Beyond* or *without dispute,* indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned *without dispute*
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute. *Dryden.*

Disputer (dis-pūt'ėr), *n.* One who disputes or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.

Disputison,† *n.* [Fr.] Dispute. *Chaucer.*

Disqualification (dis-kwo'li-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See DISQUALIFY.] 1. The act of disqualifying; the state of being disqualified; disability; hence, the act of depriving of legal power or capacity; legal disability or incapacity; as, the *disqualification* of the burgh was brought about by corrupt practices; a conviction for crime is the cause of his *disqualification.*—2. Want of qualification. [In this sense the word is compounded of the prefix *dis,* neg., and *qualification.*]

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook. *Sir J. Shore.*

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates; as, conviction of a crime is a *disqualification* for office; sickness is a *disqualification* for labour.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, 'God forgive him.' *Spectator.*

Disqualify (dis-kwo'li-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disqualified;* ppr. *disqualifying.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *qualify.*] 1. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose: used generally with *for;* as, indisposition *disqualifies* the body *for* labour and the mind *for* study.

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade from being received in high society. *Southey.*

2. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable; as, a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for being a witness.

☞ In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money. *C. H. Pearson.*

Disquantity† (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *quantity.*] To diminish the quantity of; to lessen.

Be then desired
A little to *disquantity* your train. *Shak.*

Disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *a.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *quiet.*] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet.* *Shak.*

Disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety. 'Long *disquiet* merged in rest.' *Tennyson.*

Disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *v.t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may . . . *disquiet* the inhabitants of Babylon. Jer. l. 34.

Why hast thou *disquieted* me? 1 Sam. xxviii. 15.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xliii. 5.

Disquietal† (dis-kwī'et-al), *n.* Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest. *Dr. H. More.*

Disquieter (dis-kwī'et-ėr), *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.

Disquietful (dis-kwī'et-fụl), *a.* Producing inquietude.

Disquieting (dis-kwī'et-ing), *a.* Tending to disturb the mind; disturbing; as, *disquieting* apprehensions; disquieting rumours.

Disquietive (dis-kwī'et-iv), *a.* Tending to disquiet.

Disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), *adv.* 1. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested *disquietly* that night. [Rare.]—2. In a disquieting manner; in a manner so as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. 'All ruinous disorders follow us *disquietly* to our graves.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Disquietment (dis-kwī'et-ment), *n.* Act of disquieting or state of being disquieted. '*Disquietments* of conscience.' *Hopkins.*

Disquietness (dis-kwī'et-nes), *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.

Disquietous† (dis-kwī'et-us), *a.* Causing uneasiness. 'Distasteful and *disquietous* to a number of men.' *Milton.*

Disquietude (dis-kwī'et-ūd), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

By delaying it (to keep God's commandments) we necessarily prepare fears and *disquietude.* *Sharp.*

Disquisition (dis-kwi-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *disquisitio,* inquiry, investigation, from *disquiro, disquisitum,* to investigate—*dis,* distrib., and *quæro, quæsitum,* to ask.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; an argumentative inquiry; a formal discussion or treatise on any matter; exposition; dissertation; essay; as, a *disquisition* on government or morals; a *disquisition* on the influence of mind on matter.

His (our Saviour's) lessons did not consist of *disquisitions.* *Paley.*

For accurate research or grave *disquisition* he was not well qualified. *Macaulay.*

Disquisitional, Disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zi'shon-al, dis-kwi-zi'shon-a-ri), *a.* Relating to disquisition.

Disquisitive (dis-kwi'zit-iv), *a.* Relating to disquisition; examining; fond of discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

Disquisitory, Disquisitorial (dis-kwi'zi-to-ri, dis-kwi'zi-tō"ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. *Edin. Rev.*

Disrank† (dis-rank'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *rank.*] 1. To degrade from rank.—2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.

Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene;
Disrank'd the lines; disarm'd the action. *Decker.*

Disrate (dis-rāt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *rate.*] *Naut.* to degrade in rank or station; to disrank.

Disray† (dis-rā'), *n.* Disarray; disorder.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in *disray.* *Holland.*

Disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *regard.*] Neglect; omission of notice; want of attention; slight; as, to pass one with *disregard.* '*Disregard* of experience.' *Whewell.*

Disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *v.t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice; as, to *disregard* the wants of the poor or the admonitions of conscience.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Disregarder (dis-rē-gärd'ėr), *n.* One who neglects.

Disregardful (dis-rē-gärd'fụl), *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

Disregardfully (dis-rē-gärd'fụl-li), *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

Disregular† (dis-re'gū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *regular.*] Irregular. '*Disregular* passions.' *Evelyn.*

Disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *relish.*] 1. Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust; as, men generally have a *disrelish* for tobacco till the taste is reconciled to it by custom.—2. Absence of any quality that gives relish; bad taste; nauseousness. 'Hatefullest *disrelish.*' *Milton.*—3. Distaste, in a figurative sense; dislike of the mind; aversion; antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty. *Burke.*

Disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *v.t.* 1. To dislike the taste of; as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food.—2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. [Rare.]

Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between. *Milton.*

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to *disrelish* vulgar jests.

All private enjoyments are lost or *disrelished.* *Pope.*

Disremember (dis-rē-mem'bėr), *v.t.* [L. *dis,* priv., and E. *remember.*] To forget; to choose to forget. [American and Irish.]

I'll thank you, when we meet again, not to *disremember* the old saying, but let every man skin his own skunks. *David Crockett.*

Disrepair (dis-rē-pār'), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *repair.*] A state of being not in repair or good condition; state of wanting reparation.

The fortifications were ancient and in *disrepair.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Disreputability (dis-re'pūt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being disreputable.

Disreputable (dis-re'pūt-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *dis,* neg., and *reputable.*] Not reputable; not in esteem; not honourable; dishonourable; disgracing reputation; discreditable; low; mean; as, *disreputable* company; it is *disreputable* to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd, and the profane.

The House of Commons is a more aristocratic body than the House of Lords. The fact is, a great peer would be a greater man now in the House of Commons than in the House of Lords. Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few *disreputable* individuals. *Disraeli.*

SYN. Dishonourable, discreditable, low, mean, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous.

Disreputably (dis-re'pūt-a-bli), *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Disreputation† (dis-re'pūt-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *reputation.*] Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonour; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

Disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *repute.*] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonour.

At the beginning of the 18th century astrology fell into general *disrepute.* *Sir W. Scott.*

SYN. Disesteem, discredit, dishonour, disgrace.

Disreputet (dis-rē-pūt'), *v.t.* To bring into disreputation. 'More inclined to love them than to *disrepute* them.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *n.* [Prefix *dis,* priv., and *respect.*] 1. Want of respect or reverence; disesteem.

Such fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of *disrespect*
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness. *Wordsworth.*

2. An act of incivility, irreverence, or rudeness. 'The vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons.' *Bp. Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect!* *Pope.*

Disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *v.t.* To have no respect or esteem for; to show disrespect to.

We have *disrespected* and slighted God. *Comber.*

Disrespecter (dis-rē-spekt'ėr), *n.* One who disrespects; one who wishes to cast disrespect on. 'Witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture.' *Boyle.*

Disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt'fụl), *a.* Wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; uncivil; as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion; *disrespectful* behaviour. 'Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner.' *Godwin.*

Disrespectfully (dis-rē-spekt'fu̇l-li), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

Disrespectfulness (dis-rē-spekt'fu̇l-nes), *n.* Want of respect.

Disrespective (dis-rē-spekt'iv), *a.* Disrespectful. 'A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.' *Bp. Hall.*

Disreverence† (dis-re've-rens), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *reverence.*] To deprive of reverence; to treat irreverently; to dishonour. *Sir T. More.*

Disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disrobed;* ppr. *disrobing.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *robe.*] To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress; to strip of covering; to divest of any enveloping appendage; to uncover; as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

These two peers were *disrobed* of their glory. *Wotton.*

Disrober (dis-rōb'ér), *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

Disroot (dis-röt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *root.*] 1. To tear up the roots of, or by the roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here. *Tennyson.*

2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

Disrulily† (dis-röl'i-li), *adv.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *rule.*] Irregularly. *Chaucer.*

Disruly† (dis-röl'i), *a.* Unruly; turbulent. *Chaucer.*

Disrupt (dis-rupt'), *a.* [L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpo* (*dirumpo*), to break or burst asunder—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to burst.] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking. [Rare or obsolete.]

Disrupt (dis-rupt'), *v.t.* To separate; to break asunder.

Disruption (dis-rup'shon), *n.* [L. *disruptio*, from *disrumpo.* See DISRUPT.] 1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; dilaceration; break-up; as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; the *disruption* of a stratum of earth.

Sought
To make *disruption* in the table round. *Tennyson.*

2. *Eccles.* the term applied to the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when 474 ministers and professors demitted their charges. Those of them who had been sent up as commissioners to the General Assembly to meet on May 18th, 1843, refused to take part in constituting it, protesting that the spiritual independence of the church had been violated by the civil power, and retiring from the appointed place of meeting to another hall, constituted themselves into the General Assembly of the Free Protesting Church of Scotland. The controversy preceding the rupture had lasted for ten years, having originated in the passing of the Veto Act, and has been called 'the ten years' conflict.'

Disruptive (dis-rupt'iv), *a.* 1. Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through; accompanied by disruption; as, *disruptive* forces.—2. Produced by or following on disruption; as, *disruptive* effects.

Disrupture (dis-rupt'ūr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *rupture.*] To rupture; to rend; to sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

Disrupture (dis-rup'tūr), *n.* Disruption; a rending asunder.

Dissatisfaction (dis-sa'tis-fak"shon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.

The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction.* *Addison.*

SYN. Discontent, discontentment, mortification, disappointment, displeasure, disapprobation, distaste, dislike.

Dissatisfactoriness (dis-sa'tis-fak"to-ri-nes), *n.* Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Dissatisfactory (dis-sa'tis-fak"to-ri), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; mortifying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states, to one uniform rule, would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states, as difficult for the convention. *Hamilton.*

Dissatisfied (dis-sa'tis-fid), *p.* and *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended. 'The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy.' *Bancroft.*

Dissatisfy (dis-sa'tis-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissatisfied;* ppr. *dissatisfying.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *satisfy.*] To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied.* *Hume.*

Dissaventure,† *n.* [It. *dissaventura*, misfortune, mishap. See DISADVENTURE.] Misfortune; mishap; mischance.

Never knight . . . more luckless *dissaventures* did amate. *Spenser.*

Disscatter† (dis-skat'tėr), *v.t.* To scatter abroad; to disperse. 'The broken remnants of *disscattered* pow'r.' *Daniel.*

Disseat (dis-sēt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *seat.*] To remove from a seat.

This push
Will cheer me ever or *disseat* me now. *Shak.*

Dissect (dis-sekt'), *v.t.* [L. *disseco*, *dissectum*, to cut asunder, to cut up—*dis*, asunder, and *seco*, to cut.] 1. To cut in pieces; to divide, as an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; as, to *dissect* a fowl. Hence appropriately—2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts, or to observe morbid affections of its tissues; to anatomize.

Following life in creatures we *dissect,*
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

3. To divide into its constituent parts for the purpose of examination; to analyse for the purpose of criticism; to describe with minute accuracy. 'To *dissect* . . . fabled knights . . . ; or to describe races and games.' *Milton.*

Dissected (dis-sekt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected* map? *Ruskin.*

2. In *bot.* a term sometimes applied synonymously with *incised* and *laciniated* to leaves which are cut, as it were, into numerous irregular portions.

Dissectible (dis-sekt'i-bl), *a.* That may be dissected.

Dissecting (dis-sekt'ing), *a.* Used in dissecting; as, a *dissecting* knife.

Dissection (dis-sek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of dissecting, or of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy. 2. The act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

Dissector (dis-sekt'ėr), *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

Disseise, Disseize (dis-sēz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disseized;* ppr. *disseizing.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *seize;* Fr. *dessaisir*, to dispossess.] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of;* as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold.

A man may suppose himself *disseized*, when he is not so. *Blackstone.*

And pilf'ring what I once did give,
Disseize thee *of* thy right. *G. Herbert.*

Disseizee (dis-sēz-ē'), *n.* In *law*, a person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

Disseizin (dis-sēz'in), *n.* In *law*, the act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.

Disseizor (dis-sēz-or'), *n.* In *law*, one who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

Disseizoress (dis-sēz'or-es), *n.* In *law*, a woman who puts another out of possession.

Dissemblable (dis-sem'bla-bl), *a.* Not resembling; unlike. *Puttenham.*

Dissemblance† (dis-sem'blans), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *semblance.*] Want of resemblance.

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another. *Osborne.*

Dissemblance (dis-sem'blans), *n.* The act of, or faculty for, dissembling.

I wanted these old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect. *Old play.*

Dissemble (dis-sem'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissembled;* ppr. *dissembling.* [O.Fr. *dissembler* (Fr. *dissimuler*), from L. *dissimulo*, to feign that a thing is not that which it is—*dis*, priv., and *simulo*, to make one thing like another, to feign that a thing is that which it is not, from *similis*, like. See ASSEMBLE.] 1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; as, I cannot *dissemble* my real sentiments.

Perhaps it was right to *dissemble* your love,
But—why did you kick me downstairs?
J. P. Kemble.

2.† To pretend that to be which is not; to put on the semblance of; to simulate.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shak.*

3.† To appear like; to imitate.

The gold *dissembled* well her yellow hair. *Dryden.*

4.† To make unrecognizable; to disguise.

I'll put it (a gown) on, and I will *dissemble* myself in't. *Shak.*

SYN. To disguise, conceal, cloak, cover.

Dissemble (dis-sem'bl), *v.i.* 1. To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlii. 20.

2.† To give a false appearance; to represent or mirror falsely.

What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne,
Shak.

Dissembler (dis-sem'blėr), *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance; one who pretends that not to be which is; one who feigns what he does not feel or think. '*Dissembler* of his woes.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion.' *Milton.*—*Dissembler, Hypocrite. Dissembler*, one that conceals what he is; *hypocrite*, one that tries to make himself appear that which he is not, especially to make himself appear better than he is.

Dissembling (dis-sem'bl-ing), *n.* 1. The act of concealing under a false appearance; dissimulation.—2. The assumption of a false character; hypocrisy.

Good now, play one scene
Of excellent *dissembling.* *Shak.*

Dissemblingly (dis-sem'bling-li), *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.

Disseminate (dis-se'min-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *disseminated;* ppr. *disseminating.* [L. *dissemino*, to scatter seed—*dis*, distrib., and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, seed.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed. [Rare.]—2. To scatter morally for growth and propagation; to spread; to spread abroad.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and *disseminated*, and taken deep root. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. To spread by diffusion or dispersion.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison.*

SYN. To spread, diffuse, propagate, publish, promulgate, circulate, disperse.

Dissemination (dis-se'min-ā"shon), *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. 'The *dissemination* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man.' *Bp. Horsley.*

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Disseminative (dis-se'min-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to disseminate; tending to become disseminated or spread.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Disseminator (dis-se'min-āt-ėr), *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

Dissension (dis-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *dissensio*, difference of opinion, from *dissentio*, *dissensum.* See DISSENT.] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joys. *Dryden.*

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

SYN. Contention, discord, dispute, disagreement, strife, quarrel.

Dissensious, Dissentious (dis-sen'shus), *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [Rare.]

In religion they have a *dissensious* head; in the commonwealth a factious head. *Ascham.*

Dissensiously † (dis-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissensious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

Dissent (dis-sent'), *v.i.* [L. *dissentio*, to think otherwise, to dissent—*dis*, asunder, and *sentio*, to perceive.] 1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner: with *from;* as, they *dissent from* each other.

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

2. *Eccles.* to differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.—3.† To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent.* *Hooker.*

Dissent (dis-sent'), *n.* 1. Difference of opinion; disagreement.

Suspense or *dissent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their *dissent* on the journals of the house.—3. *Eccles.* separation from an established church, especially that of England.—4.† Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. 'The *dissent* of the metals.' *Bacon.*

Dissentaneous (dis-sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disapprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion. *Sir P. Rycaut.*

Dissentany † (dis'sen-ta-ni), *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton.*

[Some authorities read the word in this passage *dissentary.*]

Dissentation (dis-sen-tā'shon), *n.* Act of dissenting.

Dissenter (dis-sent'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement. 'The *dissenters* from this doctrine.' *Mountague.*—2. *Eccles.* one who separates from the service and worship of any established church; specifically, one who separates from, or who does not unite with, the Church of England.

Dissenterism (dis-sent'ėr-izm), *n.* The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters.

Dissentient (dis-sen'shi-ent), *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent; voting differently. 'Without one *dissentient* voice.' *Knox.*

Dissentient (dis-sen'shi-ent), *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

Dissenting (dis-sent'ing), *p.* and *a.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from an established church; having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters; as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation; a *dissenting* chapel.

Dissentious. See DISSENSIOUS.

Dissepiment (dis-se'pi-ment), *n.* [L. *dissepimentum*, a partition—*dis*, asunder, and *sepio*, to hedge in, inclose, from *sepes*, a hedge.] 1. In *bot.* a partition formed in an ovary by the united sides of cohering carpels, and separating the inside into cells. — *Spurious dissepiments* are divisions in ovaries not formed by the sides of the carpels.—2. In *zool.* a name given to the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi inclosed between the septa into a series of cells communicating with each other.

a a, Dissepiments.

Dissert† (dis-sėrt'), *v.i.* [L. *dissero, dissertum*, to set asunder or apart; hence, to examine, argue, discuss—*dis*, asunder, and *sero*, to sow, to plant.] To discourse or dispute.

A venerable sage, whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion. *Harris.*

Dissertate (dis'sėrt-āt), *v.i.* To deal in dissertation; to write dissertations; to discourse. *J. Foster.*

Dissertation (dis-sėrt-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *dissertatio*, a disquisition, from *disserto*, a freq. of *dissero.* See DISSERT.] 1. A discourse, usually a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject.—2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition; as, Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies. 'Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the poets.' *Broome.*

Dissertational (dis-sėrt-ā'shon-al), *a.* Relating to dissertations; disquisitional.

Dissertationist (dis-sėr-tā'shon-ist), *n.* One who writes dissertations; a dissertator.

Dissertator (dis'sėr-tāt-ėr), *n.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates. 'Our *dissertator* learnedly argues.' *Boyle.*

Disserve (dis-sėrv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *serve.*] To serve badly; to injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to. [Rare.]

He took the first opportunity to *disserve* him. *Clarendon.*

He would receive no person who had *disserved* him into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent. *Brougham.*

Disservice (dis-sėr'vis), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *service.*] Injury; harm; mischief.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *disservice* unto their relators. *Sir T. Browne.*

Disserviceable (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

Disserviceableness (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm.

Disserviceably (dis-sėr'vis-a-bli), *adv.* Injuriously.

Dissettle† (dis-set'tl), *v.t.* To unsettle. *Dr. H. More.*

Dissettlement (dis-set'tl-ment), *n.* Act of unsettling.

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England. *Marvell.*

Dissever (dis-sev'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, asunder, and *sever.*] To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not; as, the Reformation *dissevered* the Catholic Church.

Dissever your united strengths
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shak.*

Disseverance (dis-sev'ėr-ans), *n.* The act of dissevering; separation.

Disseveration (dis-sev-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* Act of dissevering.

Disshadow† (dis-sha'dō), *v.t.* To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again *disshadowed* is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.
G. Fletcher.

Dissheathe† (dis-shēᵀᴴ'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *sheath.*] To unsheath.

Dissheathe† (dis-shēᵀᴴ'), *v.i.* To drop or fall from a sheath.

And in mounting hastily on horseback, his sword *dissheathing* pierced his own thigh. *Raleigh.*

Disship† (dis-ship'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *ship.*] To remove from a ship.

Disshiver† (dis-shi'vėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, asunder, and *shiver.*] To shiver in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine. *Spenser.*

Dissidence (dis'si-dens), *n.* [See DISSIDENT.] Disagreement; dissent; nonconformity.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England. *Dr. R. G. Latham.*

Dissident (dis'si-dent), *a.* [L. *dissidens, dissidentis*, ppr. of *dissideo*, to disagree—*dis*, asunder, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1.† Not agreeing; varying.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs. *Sir T. More.*

2. Dissenting; specifically, dissenting from the established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough. *Carlyle.*

Dissident (dis'si-dent), *n.* One who dissents from others; one who votes or gives his opinion about any point in opposition to others; specifically, (*a*) a dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass, and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from *dissidents* as the seats of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry. *Sat. Rev.*

More specifically, (*b*) a Lutheran, Calvinist, or adherent of the Greek Church in Poland, who, under the old elective monarchy, was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the *dissidents.* *Lord Chesterfield.*

Dissight (dis-sīt'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *sight.*] An eyesore; anything offensive to the sight.

Dissilience (dis-si'li-ens), *n.* [L. *disilio*, to leap asunder—*dis*, asunder, and *salio*, to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

Dissilient (dis-si'li-ent), *a.* [See DISSILIENCE.] Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as, a *dissilient* pericarp.

Dissilition (dis-si-li'shon), *n.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Dissimilar (dis-si'mi-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *similar.*] Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; heterogeneous; as, the tempers of men are as *dissimilar* as their features.

Dissimilarity (dis-si'mi-la"ri-ti), *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as, the *dissimilarity* of human faces and forms.

Dissimilarly (dis-si'mi-lėr-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

Dissimile (dis-si'mi-lē), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *simile* (which see).] Comparison or illustration by contraries. [Rare.]

Dissimilitude (dis-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo—dis*, neg., and *similitudo*, likeness, from *similis*, like.] 1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

Thereupon grew marvellous *dissimilitudes*, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars, and discords. *Hooker.*

2. In *rhet.* a comparison by contrast; a dissimile.

Dissimulate (dis-si'mū-lāt), *v.i.* To dissemble; to make pretence; to feign. *North British Rev.*

Dissimulate,† *a.* Dissembling; feigning.

Under smiling she was *dissimulate.* *Chaucer.*

Dissimulation (dis-si'mū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *dissimulatio*, a dissembling, from *dissimulo, dissimulatum*, to feign that a thing is not what it is—*dis*, priv., *simulo*, to make like, from *similis*, like. See DISSEMBLE.] The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Let love be without *dissimulation.* Rom. xii. 9.

Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation.* Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is. *Tatler.*

Dissimule† (dis-si'mūl), *v.t.* To dissemble; to conceal.

Howbeit this one thing he could neither *dissimule* nor pass over in silence. *Holland.*

Dissimuler† (dis-si'mū-lėr), *n.* A dissembler. *Order of Com. Prayer, Ed. VI.*

Dissimuling,† *n.* The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissemblance; dissimulation. 'Swiche subtil lokings and *dissimulings.*' *Chaucer.*

Dissimuloure,† *n.* A dissembler. *Chaucer.*

Dissipable (dis'si-pa-bl), *a.* [See DISSIPATE.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable.* *Bacon.*

Dissipate (dis'si-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissipated;* ppr. *dissipating.* [L. *dissipo, dissipatum*, to spread abroad, scatter, disperse —*dis*, asunder, and the rare *sipo, supo*, to throw. Allied probably to E. verb to *sweep.*] 1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive away. Wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapour; mirth *dissipates* care and anxiety; the cares of life tend to *dissipate* serious reflections.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . *dissipated* those foggy mists of error. *Selden.*

2. To spend lavishly; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years *dissipated.* *Burnet.*

3. To weaken, as the mind or intellect, by giving one's self up to too many pursuits; to squander upon, or devote to, too many different subjects.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*

—*Dissipate, Disperse, Scatter.* These words are in many cases synonymous, or nearly so. *Dissipate*, however, properly applies to the dispersion of things that vanish or are not afterwards collected; as, to *dissipate* vapour; to *dissipate* a fortune. *Scatter* and *disperse* are applied to things which do not necessarily vanish, and which may be again brought together; as, to *scatter* or *disperse* troops; to *scatter* or *disperse* trees over a field.—SYN. To disperse, scatter, dispel, spend, expend, squander, waste, consume.

Dissipate (dis'si-pāt), *v.i.* 1. To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish; as, a fog or cloud gradually *dissipates* before the rays or heat of the sun.—2. To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure; to indulge in dissipation; to practise debauchery or loose conduct; to live idly and luxuriously.

Dissipated (dis'si-pāt-ed), *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expendi-

ture of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

Dissipation (dis-si-pā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as, the *dissipation* of vapour or heat.

Foul *dissipation* followed, and forced rout. *Milton.*

2. In *physics*, the insensible loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear.—3. The act of weakening the mind or intellect by giving it up to too many pursuits; devotion of the attention to too many different subjects; scattered or distracted attention.—4. That which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject. 'Prevented from finishing them (letters) by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*.' *Swift.*—5. Indulgence in dissolute and irregular courses; a reckless and vicious pursuit of pleasure; dissolute conduct.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *Wm. Wirt.*

—*Circle of dissipation*, in *optics*, the circular space upon the retina of the eye, which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—*Radius of dissipation*, the radius of the circle of dissipation.

Dissite† (dis'sīt), *a.* [L. *dissitus—dis*, asunder, and *situs*, placed.] Situated apart; scattered; separate. 'Lands far *dissite* and remote asunder.' *Holland.*

Dissociability (dis-sō'shi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Want of sociability. *Bp. Warburton.* [Rare.]

Dissociable (dis-sō'shi-a-bl), *a.* [See DISSOCIATE.] 1. Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner. *Spectator.*

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is *dissociable* with all truth. *Warburton.*

2. Having a power or tendency to dissolve social connections; unsuitable to society.

Dissocial (dis-sō'shi-al), *a.* [*Dis* and *social*.] Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish; as, a *dissocial* passion.

Dissocialize (dis-sō'shi-al-īz), *v.t.* To make unsocial; to disunite.

Dissociate (dis-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissociated;* ppr. *dissociating*. [L. *dissocio, dissociatum—dis*, and *socio*, to unite, from *socius*, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance. 'Dissociating every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd.' *Burke.*

Dissociation (dis-sō'shi-ā"shon), *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

It will add to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

Dissolubility (dis'so-lū-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

Dissoluble (dis'so-lū-bl), *a.* [L. *dissolubilis*. See DISSOLVE.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable, as by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid; susceptible of decomposition or decay.

If all be atoms, how then should the gods
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*? *Tennyson.*

2. That may be disunited.

Dissolubleness (dis'so-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble.

Dissolute (dis'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvo*. See DISSOLVE.] 1.† Enfeebled; relaxed. *Spenser.*—2. Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company. 'A wild and *dissolute* soldier.' *Motley.*—3. Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as, a *dissolute* life.—SYN. Uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, wanton, luxurious, vicious, lewd, rakish, debauched.

Dissoluted† (dis'sō-lūt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Loosened; unconfined. '*Dissoluted* hair.' *C. Smart.*

Dissolutely (dis'sō-lūt-li), *adv.* 1.† In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill. *Dryden.*

2. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live *dissolutely*.

Dissoluteness (dis'sō-lūt-nes), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners. 'Chivalry had the vices of *dissoluteness*.' *Bancroft.*

Dissolution (dis-sō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *dissolutio*, a breaking up, a loosening, from *dissolvo*. See DISSOLVE.] 1. The act of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; the state of undergoing liquefaction; liquefaction; a melting; a thawing; as, the *dissolution* of snow and ice, which converts them into water.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*

2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water.—3. The separation of the parts of a body by natural decomposition, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.—4.† The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; solution. *Bacon.*—5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milton.*

6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; as, the *dissolution* of nature; the *dissolution* of government. 'To make a present *dissolution* of the world.' *Hooker.*—7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

8.† The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness. 'A universal *dissolution* of manners.' *Atterbury.*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Dissolution of the blood*, in *med.* that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate on its cooling, when withdrawn from the body, as in malignant fevers.—*Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution.* See under ADJOURNMENT.

Dissolvability (diz-zolv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

Dissolvable (diz-zolv'a-bl), *a.* [See DISSOLVE.] That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid; as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies.

Dissolvableness (diz-zolv'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being dissolvable.

Dissolve (diz-zolv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissolved;* ppr. *dissolving*. [L. *dissolvo*, to break up, to separate—*dis*, asunder, and *solvo*, to loose, to free. See SOLVE.] 1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture. To dissolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus ice is converted into water by being dissolved. To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the particles of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute particles which may be sustained in that fluid; as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution: in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance *dissolves* without alteration of its chemical nature. *Ferguson.*

2. To disunite; to break up; to separate; to loosen; to destroy any connected system or body; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* a government; to *dissolve* parliament; to *dissolve* a corporation.—3. To loosen morally; to break; as, to *dissolve* an alliance; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

To *dissolve*
Allegiance to the acknowledged Power supreme. *Milton.*

4. To clear; to solve; to remove; to explain; to resolve.

Thou canst . . . *dissolve* doubts. Dan. v. 16.
Dissolve this doubtful riddle. *Massinger.*

5. To destroy the power of; to deprive of force; as, to *dissolve* a charm, spell, or enchantment.

The running stream *dissolved* the spell,
And his own elvish shape he took. *Sir W. Scott.*

6. To consume; to cause to vanish or perish; to destroy, as by fire.

Thou . . . *dissolvest* my substance. Job xxx. 22.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

7. To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* an injunction.—*Dissolved blood*, blood that does not readily coagulate.—*Melt, Dissolve, Thaw.* See under MELT.

Dissolve (diz-zolv'), *v.i.* 1. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as, sugar *dissolves* in water.—2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness. 'The charm *dissolves* apace.' *Shak.*—3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.—4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken; to waste away; to perish; to be decomposed; as, a government may *dissolve* by its own weight or extent; flesh *dissolves* by putrefaction.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit shall *dissolve*. *Shak.*

5. To lose physical strength; to faint; to die.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shak.*

6. To be dismissed; to separate; to break up; as, the council *dissolved*.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,
Muttering, *dissolved*. *Tennyson.*

Dissolvent (diz-zolv'ent), *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve; as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach.

Dissolvent (diz-zolv'ent), *n.* 1. Anything which has the power or quality of melting or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid; as, water is a *dissolvent* of salts and earths. It is otherwise called a *menstruum* or *solvent*.—2. That which dissolves, breaks up, or loosens: in a figurative sense.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*

3. In *med.* a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c.

Dissolver (diz-zolv'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dissolves or has the power of dissolving; as, heat is the most powerful *dissolver* of substances.

Dissolvible† (diz-zolv'i-bl), *a.* Liable to dissolution. 'Man . . . of his nature *dissolvible*.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Dissolving (diz-zolv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Melting; making or becoming liquid; breaking up; separating; vanishing.—*Dissolving views*, views painted on glass slides, which, by a particular arrangement and manipulation of two magic lanterns, can be made to appear and vanish at pleasure, others replacing them. Thus, one view appears of great size and with great distinctness on a screen, and then, by the gradual removal of the slide from the focus, it gradually becomes fainter and ultimately vanishes; while another, faintly at first, but with progressively increasing intensity, replaces it. There are other modes of producing this effect.

Dissonance (dis'sō-nans), *n.* [Fr. *dissonance*, from L. *dissonantia*, discordance—*dis*, asunder, and *sono*, to sound. See SOUND.] 1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, inharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasant to the ear; as, the *dissonance* of notes or sounds.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*. *Milton.*

2. Disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton.*

Dissonancy† (dis'sō-nan-si), *n.* Discord; dissonance; incongruity; inconsistency. 'The ugliness of sin and the *dissonancy* of it unto reason.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Dissonant (dis'sō-nant), *a.* 1. Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; as, *dissonant* notes or intervals.

Dire were the strain, and *dissonant* to sing. *Thomson.*

2. Disagreeing; incongruous; as, he advanced propositions very *dissonant* from truth.

When (conscience) reports anything *dissonant* to these, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

Dissoned,† *pp.* [Fr.] Dissonant. *Chaucer.*

Dissprit, *v.t.* Same as *Dispirit*.

Dissuade (dis-swād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dissuaded;* ppr. *dissuading*. [L. *dissuadeo*, to advise against—*dis*, priv., and *suadeo*, to advise or incite to anything.] 1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure by reason or offering motives; as the minister strongly *dissuaded* the prince from adopting the measure, but his arguments were not success-

ful.—2. To divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by argument; to render averse.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shak.*

3. To represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton.*

Dissuader (dis-swād'ėr), *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.

Dissuasion (dis-swā'zhon), *n.* 1. Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation. 'In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends.' *Boyle.*—2. A dissuasive motive. [Rare.]

Dissuasive (dis-swā'siv), *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory. '*Dissuasive* reasonings.' *Abp. Secker.*

Dissuasive (dis-swā'siv), *n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. 'A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing.' *Sharp.*

Dissuasively (dis-swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner.

Dissuasory (dis-swā'so-ri), *n.* A dissuasion.

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jeffrey.*

Dissuasory (dis-swā'so-ri), *a.* Dissuasive. [Rare.]

Dissunder (dis-sun'dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, asunder, and *sunder*.] To separate; to rend. *Chapman.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Dissweeten† (dis-swēt'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*. *Bp. Richardson.*

Dissyllabic (dis-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

Dissyllabification (dis-sil-lab'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Act of forming into two syllables.

Dissyllabify (dis-sil-lab'i-fi), *v.t.* To form into two syllables.

Dissyllabize (dis'sil-la-bīz), *v.t.* To form into or express in two syllables.

Dissyllable (dis'sil-la-bl), *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double or twice, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only; as, *paper, whiteness, virtue*.

Dissympathy (dis-sim'pa-thi), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *sympathy*.] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. [Rare.]

Distackle (dis-tak'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *tackle*.] To divest of tackle or rigging.

Distad (dis'tad), *adv.* In *anat.* away from the centre; towards the far extremity; towards the distal aspect of the body.

Distaff (dis'taf), *n.* pl. **Distaffs** (dis'tafs), very rarely **Distaves** (dis'tāvz). [A. Sax. *distæf*, from *staff* and an old word signifying tow or flax, seen in the O.E. *dise*, to put the flax on the distaff; allied to L.G. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff; G. *dusse*, tow, oakum.] 1. The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

The loaded *distaff* in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.
Trans. of Catullus.

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves*, and to hang him were to cast away a rope. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. *Fig.* a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

Distaff-thistle (dis'taf-this-l), *n.* The popular name of *Carthamus alatus*, a composite plant.

Distain (dis-tān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desteindre*, Fr. *déteindre*, to cause anything to lose its colour—*des* for L. *dis*, priv., and *teindre*, from L. *tingere*, to stain.] 1. To stain; to tinge with any different colour from the natural or proper one; to discolour; as, a sword *distained* with blood.

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.

distained her honourable blood. *Spenser.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*

3. To take away the colour of, and hence to weaken the effect of by comparison; to cause to pale; to outvie.

And thou Tisbe, that hast of love such pain,
My lady commeth, that all this may *distain*.
Chaucer.

Distal (dis'tal), *a.* [From *distant:* formed on the type of *central*.] In *anat. bot.* and *zool.* applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion, or to the quickly-growing end of the organism of a hydrozoön; situated away from or at the extremity most distant from the centre; as, the *distal* aspect of a bone.

Distally (dis'tal-li), *adv.* Towards the distal end; towards the extremity; remotely.

Distance (dis'tans), *n.* [Fr.; L. *distantia*, a standing apart, distance, from *disto*, to stand apart—*dis*, apart, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between two things that are separate; as, a great or small *distance*.—2. Remoteness of place; a remote place: often with *at*.

'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue. *Campbell.*

He waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato.
Addison.

3. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, the *distance* of an hour, of a year, of an age.

Where was he,
So blunt in memory, so old at heart,
At such a *distance* from his youth in grief,
That, having seen, forgot? *Tennyson.*

4. Ideal space or separation.

Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

5. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So he is mine, and in such bloody *distance*. *Shak.*

6. The remoteness which respect requires: often preceded by *thy, his, her, your, their;* as, keep *your distance;* hence, respect.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due.
Dryden.

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

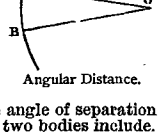
7. The remoteness or reserve which one assumes from being offended, from dislike, &c.: often preceded by *my, our*, &c.; as, I will keep *my distance* from that fellow; hence, reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste. *Milton.*

8. Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor.—9. In *music*, the interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh.—10. In *horse-racing*, a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, at which point is placed the distance-post. If any horse has not reached this distance-post before the first horse in that heat has reached the winning-post, such horse is *distanced*, and disqualified for running again during that race.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*. *L'Estrange.*

11. *Milit.* space between bodies of troops measured from front to rear. *Goodrich.*—*Mean distance* of the planets, in *astron.* a mean between their aphelion and perihelion distances. See APHELION, PERIHELION.—*Proportional distances* of the planets, the distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as unity.—*Real distances*, the absolute distances of those bodies as compared with any terrestrial measure, as miles, leagues, &c.—*Law of distances*, a law observed by Prof. Bode of Berlin, thus expressed: 'The intervals between the planetary orbits go on doubling as we recede from the sun, or nearly so.'—*Curtate distance*. See CURTATE.—*Accessible distances*, such distances as may be measured by the application of any lineal measure.—*Inaccessible distances*, such as cannot be measured by the application of any lineal measure, but by means of angles and trigonometrical rules and formulæ.—*Apparent distance*. See APPARENT.—*Meridian distance*. See MERIDIAN.—*Line of distance*, in *persp.* a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—*Point of distance*, in *persp.* that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is from the same.—*Angular distance*, the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include.



Angular Distance.

Thus, if the spectator's eye be at any point O, and straight lines be drawn from that point to two objects A and B separated from each other, the angle AOB contained by these lines is called the *angular distance* of the two objects. In the apparent sphere of the heavens distance always means angular distance. The term *apparent distance* is frequently applied in the same case.

Distance (dis'tans), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distanced;* ppr. *distancing*. 1. To place at a distance or remote.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller.*

2. In *racing*, to leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority; more specifically, to overcome in a race by at least the space between the distance and winning posts.—3. To leave at a great distance behind; *to outdo; to excel greatly*.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries.
Milner.

4. To cause to appear at a distance; to cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

Distance-signal (dis'tans-sig-nal), *n.* In *rail.* the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

Distancy† (dis'tan-si), *n.* Distance.

Distant (dis'tant), *a.* [L. *distans*, standing apart, ppr. of *disto*. See DISTANCE.] 1. Separate; apart, the intervening space being of any indefinite extent; as, one point may be less than a line or a hair's breadth *distant* from another; Saturn is supposed to be nearly 900,000,000 miles *distant* from the sun. 2. Remote; as, (*a*) in place; as, a *distant* object appears under a small angle. (*b*) In time, past or future; as, a *distant* age or period of the world. (*c*) In the line of succession or descent, indefinitely; as, a *distant* descendant; a *distant* ancestor; *distant* posterity. (*d*) In natural connection or consanguinity; as, a *distant* relation; *distant* kindred; a *distant* collateral line. (*e*) In kind or nature; hence, not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; as, practice very *distant* from principles or profession.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice so widely *distant* from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

(*f*) In view or prospect; hence, not very likely to be realized; slight; faint; as, a *distant* glimpse; a *distant* hope or prospect. (*g*) In connection; hence, slight; faint; as, a *distant* idea; a *distant* resemblance. 3. Sounding remote or as if remote; sounding faintly.

The boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more *distant*. *Tennyson.*

4. Indirect; not obvious or plain. 'In modest terms and *distant* phrases.' *Addison.* 5. Not cordial; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, indifference, or disrespect; reserved; shy; as, the manners of a person are *distant*.

He passed me with a *distant* bow. *Goldsmith.*

SYN. Separate, remote, removed, apart, far, slight, faint, indirect, indistinct, shy, cold, haughty, cool.

Distantial† (dis-tan'shi-al), *a.* Remote in place; distant.

Distantly (dis'tant-li), *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

Distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *taste*.] 1. Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it.—2. Discomfort; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. *Bacon.*

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection.

On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*. *Milton.*

SYN. Disrelish, disinclination, dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disgust.

Distaste (dis-tāst'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distasted;* ppr. *distasting*. 1. To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe; as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.—2. To offend; to disgust; to vex; to displease; to sour. 'Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.' *Bacon.*

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; to change to the worse; to corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel,
Which hath our several honours all engaged
To make it gracious. *Shak.*

[Rare in all its senses.]

Distasteful (dis-tāst'fụl), *a.* 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste.—2. Offensive; displeasing; as, a *distasteful* truth. 3. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent. '*Distasteful* looks.' *Shak.*—SYN. Nauseous, offensive, displeasing, dissatisfactory.

Distastefully (dis-tāst'fụl-li), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner.

Distastefulness (dis-tāst'fụl-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike.

Distastive (dis-tāst'iv), *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion.

Distasture† (dis-tāst'ụr), *n.* The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed. *Speed.*

Distemper (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *temper*.] 1. An undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. Hence—2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged or imperfectly carried on: most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden.

Specifically—3. A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder, and in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms; it is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh, and loss of strength and spirits.—4.† Want of due temperature: applied to climate; extreme weather, whether hot or cold.

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh.*

5. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite.—6.† Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* (of empire) consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

7.† Ill humour; bad temper.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *Eikon Basilikē.*

8. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*—9. Uneasiness.

There is a sickness
Which puts some of us in *distemper*. *Shak.*

SYN. Disorder, disease, sickness, malady, indisposition.

Distemper (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* [It. *distemperare*, to dissolve or mix with liquid.] In *painting*, (*a*) a preparation of opaque colour, ground with size and water; tempera. (*b*) A kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration. Spelled also *Destemper*.

Distemper (dis-tem'pėr), *v.t.* 1.† To change the due proportions or temper of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete, the humours in his body ben *distempered*. *Chaucer.*

2. To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind.—3. To deprive of temper or moderation; to ruffle; to disturb.

Strange that this Monviedro
Should have the power so to *distemper* me.
Coleridge.

4. To make disaffected, ill-humoured, or malignant.—5. To disorder the intellect of; to intoxicate. *Massinger.*

Distemper (dis-tem'pėr), *v.t.* [See DISTEMPER, a kind of painting.] To make into distemper. '*Distempering* the colours with ox-gall.' *Petty.*

Distemperance† (dis-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* Distemperature.

They (meats) annoy the body in causing *distemperance*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Distemperate (dis-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* 1. Immoderate. [Rare.]

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh.*

2.† Diseased; disordered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule. *Wodroephe.*

Distemperature (dis-tem'pėr-a-tūr), *n.* 1. Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; as, the *distemperature* of the climate. 'The *distemperature* of the air.' *Abbot.*—2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.—3. Perturbation of mind. 'Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—5. Illness; indisposition. 'Pale *distemperatures* and foes to life.' *Shak.*

Distempered (dis-tem'pėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Diseased in body or disordered in mind; as, a *distempered* body; a *distempered* limb; a *distempered* head or brain.—2. Put out of temper; disturbed; ruffled; ill-humoured.

The king is marvellous *distempered*. *Shak.*

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; as, *distempered* zeal.—4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted; as, minds *distempered* by interest or passion.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

5. Disaffected; made malevolent. '*Distempered* lords.' *Shak.*

Distemperedness (dis-tem'pėrd-nes), *n.* State of being distempered.

Distemperment† (dis-tem'pėr-ment), *n.* Distempered state; distemperature. *Feltham.*

Distend (dis-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *distendo*, to stretch asunder, stretch out—*dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, to tend, to stretch, from the root of *teneo*, to hold, seen in Gr. *teinō*, to stretch.] 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach. *Prichard.*

How such ideas of the Almighty's power
(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought! *Young.*

2.† To spread apart; as, to *distend* the legs.
3. To stretch out in length; to extend.

Upon the earth my body I *distend*. *Stirling.*

What mean these coloured streaks in heaven *distended*? *Milton.*

SYN. To dilate, expand, enlarge, swell.

Distend (dis-tend'), *v.i.* To become inflated or distended; to swell.

And now his heart *distends* with pride. *Milton.*

Distensibility (dis-tens'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

Distensible (dis-tens'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

Distension (dis-ten'shon), *n.* Same as *distention* (which see).

Distensive (dis-tens'iv), *a.* 1. That may be distended.—2. That distends.

Distent† (dis-tent'), *a.* Spread; distended.

Some others were new driven, and *distent*
Into great ingowes and to wedges square.
Spenser.

Distent† (dis-tent'), *n.* Breadth.

Distention (dis-ten'shon), *n.* [L. *distentio*, a stretching out, from *distendo*. See DISTEND.] 1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as, the *distention* of the lungs or bowels.—2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.—3. The act of spreading or setting apart.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than *distention*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Dister† (dis-tėr'), *v.t.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *terra*, the earth.] To banish from a country.

(The Jews) were all suddenly *disterred* and exterminated. *Howell.*

Disterminate† (dis-tėr'min-āt), *a.* [L. *disterminatus*, pp. of *disterminо*, *determinatum*, to separate by a boundary—*dis*, asunder, and *terminus*, a boundary.] Separated by bounds. *Bp. Hall.*

Determination† (dis-tėr'min-ā"shon), *n.* Separation.

Disthene (dī'sthēn), *n.* [Gr. *dis*, two, and *sthenos*, force.] Kyanite; a mineral so called by Haüy, on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

Disthrone,† Disthronize† (dis-thrōn', dis-thrōn'īz), *v.t.* To dethrone. 'Vigent him *disthronized*.' *Spenser.*

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise. *Smith.*

Distich (dis'tik), *n.* [Gr. *distichon*, a distich—*di* for *dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a row, a line of writing, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

Distichous, Distich (dis'tik-us, dis'tik), *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley, and the florets in a spikelet of quaking-grass. *Distichous spike*, a spike having all the flowers pointing two ways.

Distil, Distill (dis-til'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *distilled*; ppr. *distilling*. [Fr. *distiller*, from L. *destillo*, to trickle down, to distil—*de*, down, and *stillo*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.] 1. To drop; to fall or issue in drops.

Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Raleigh.*

3. To use a still; to practise distillation.

Distil, Distill (dis-til'), *v.t.* 1. To yield, give forth, or let fall in drops; to drop.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.
Tennyson.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

2. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation; as, to *distil* brandy from wine. 3. To subject to the process of distillation; to rectify; *to purify*; as, *to distil* molasses; to *distil* water.—4. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled*. *Addison.*

Distillable (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

Distillate (dis-til'āt), *n.* In *chem.* a fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.

Distillation (dis-til-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.—2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. In the commercial language of this country distillation means the manufacture of intoxicating spirits, under which are comprehended the four processes of *mashing* the vegetable materials, *cooling* the worts, exciting the *vinous fermentation*, and separating, by a peculiar vessel called a still, the alcohol, combined with more or less water. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a copper vessel called the still, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *worm* that passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized and rises in vapour into the head of the still, whence passing down the curved tube or worm it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. This liquid consists of alcohol mixed with a large portion of water. It then undergoes the process of *rectification*, in which the spirit is concentrated and purified principally by means of re-distillation. Distillation is of great importance, not only in obtaining spirituous liquors, but also in procuring essences, essential oils, &c. In practical chemistry it is indispensably necessary.—*Destructive distillation*. See DESTRUCTIVE.—*Dry distillation*, a term applied to the distillation of substances *per se*, or without the addition of water.—3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes. *Shak.*

4. That which falls in drops. *Johnson.*

Distillatory (dis-til'ā-to-ri), *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as, *distillatory* vessels.

Distillatory (dis-til'ā-to-ri), *n.* 1. An apparatus used in distillation; a still.—2. In *her.* a charge borne by the Distillers' Company, and usually blazoned 'a distillatory double armed, on a fire, with two worms and bolt-receivers.' Called also *Limbeck*.

Distiller (dis-til'ėr), *n.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.

Distillery (dis-til'ė-ri), *n.* 1. The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—2. The building and works where distillation is carried on.

Distilment (dis-til'ment), *n.* That which is drawn by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shak.*

Distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguo*. See DISTINGUISH.] 1. Having the difference marked; separated or distinguished by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created, for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he is known by *distinct* titles.

To offend and judge are *distinct* offices. *Shak.*

3. Separate in place; not conjunct.

The two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

4. So separated or distinguished as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused; as, to reason correctly we must have *distinct* ideas.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sat side by side, full summ'd in all their powers . . .
Distinct in individualities,
But like each other ev'n as those who love.
Tennyson.

5.† Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes. *Milton.*

SYN. Separate, different, disjoined, disunited, well-marked, clear, plain, obvious.

Distinct,† *v.t.* To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

Distinction (dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [L. *distinctio*, a marking off, distinction, from *distinguo*. See DISTINGUISH.] 1. The act of separating or distinguishing; separation; division. 'The *distinction* of tragedy into acts.' *Dryden.*

Standards and gonfalons . . .
Stream in the air, and for *distinction* serve
Of hierarchies, of orders and degrees. *Milton.*

2. A note or mark of difference; as, the only *distinction* between the two is the colour.—3. Distinguishing quality; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another; as, a *distinction* between matter and spirit; a *distinction* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a *distinction* between good and evil, right and wrong, between sound reasoning and sophistry.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction* between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons.
Boswell's Johnson.

4. Difference regarded; regard to distinguishing characteristics or circumstances; as in the phrase, *without distinction*, which denotes promiscuously, indiscriminately, all together, alike.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall.
Dryden.

5. The power of distinguishing in what respect two things differ; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She (Nature) left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from the other. *Beau. & Fl.*

6. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honourable estimation; as, men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services, or worth, are called men of *distinction*, as being raised above others by positive institutions or by reputation.—7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or public favour. 'Loaded with literary *distinctions*.' *Macaulay.*—SYN. Division, difference, separation, discernment, discrimination, rank, note, eminence.

Distinctive (dis-tingkt'iv), *a.* 1. That marks distinction or difference; as, *distinctive* names or titles. 'The *distinctive* character of the war.' *Burke.*—2. Having the power to distinguish and discern.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Sir T. Browne.*

Distinctively (dis-tingkt'iv-li), *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

Distinctiveness (dis-tingkt'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; peculiar or special individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. *Ruskin.*

Distinctly (dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* 1. With distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined. Hence—2. Clearly; plainly. 'The object I could first *distinctly* view.' *Dryden.*—3. Separately; in different places.

Sometimes I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit would I flame *distinctly*.
Shak.

4.† With meaning; intelligibly; significantly.

Thou dost snore *distinctly;* there's meaning in thy snores. *Shak.*

SYN. Clearly, explicitly, definitely, precisely, plainly, obviously.

Distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as, the *distinctness* of two ideas or of distant objects. 'The soul's *distinctness* from the body.' *Cudworth.*—2. Nice discrimination; hence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great *distinctness.*—SYN. Plainness, clearness, precision.

Distinctor (dis-tingkt'ėr), *n.* One who distinguishes or makes distinctions. *Holinshed.*

Distincture (dis-tingkt'ūr), *n.* Distinctness. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Distingued,† *pp.* [Fr. *distingué.*] Distinguished. *Chaucer.*

Distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.t.* [L. *distinguo*, to mark off, to distinguish—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *stinguo*, to mark. See STIGMA.] 1. To indicate difference by some external mark; to set apart as distinct; as, the farmer *distinguishes* his sheep by marking their ears.—2. To perceive or recognize the individuality of; to note one thing as differing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference. (*a*) By sight; as, to *distinguish* one's own children from others by their features. (*b*) By feeling. A blind man *distinguishes* an egg from an orange, but rarely *distinguishes* colours. (*c*) By smell; as, it is easy to *distinguish* the smell of a peach from that of an apple. (*d*) By taste; as, to *distinguish* a plum from a pear. (*e*) By hearing; as, to *distinguish* the sound of a drum from that of a violin. (*f*) By the understanding; as, to *distinguish* vice from virtue, truth from falsehood.—3. To classify or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to separate by definitions; as, we *distinguish* sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave; we *distinguish* causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.—4. To discern critically; to judge.

Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

5. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; as, Homer and Virgil are *distinguished* as poets, Demosthenes and Cicero as orators.—6. To make eminent or known.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never known before. *Johnson.*

Distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.i.* 1. To make a distinction; to find or show the difference; as, it is the province of a judge to *distinguish* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

2.† To become distinct or distinguishable; to become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes. *Jer. Taylor.*

Distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known, or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference; capable of recognition; as, a tree at a distance is *distinguishable* from a shrub; a simple idea is not *distinguishable* into different ideas.—2. Worthy of note or special regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

Distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being distinguishable.

Distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

Distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Separated or known by a mark of difference or by different qualities.—2. Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated; as, we admire *distinguished* men, *distinguished* talents or virtues, and *distinguished* services.—SYN. Marked, noted, famous, conspicuous, celebrated, transcendent, eminent, illustrious.

Distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*

Distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer.

Distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* Constituting difference or distinction from everything else; peculiar; characteristic. 'The *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion.' *Locke.*—*Distinguishing pennant*, the special flag of a ship, or a particular pennant hoisted to call attention to signals.

Distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

Distinguishment (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar. *Shak.*

Distitle (dis-tī'tl), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and title.] To deprive of right.

Distoma (dis'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *stoma*, the mouth.] A genus of trematode or suctorial parasitical worms or flukes, inhabiting various parts in different animals. *D. hepaticum*, or common liver fluke, is the best known. It inhabits the gall-bladder or ducts of the liver in sheep, and is the cause of the disease known as the rot. They have also been discovered in man (though rarely), the horse, the hog, the rabbit, birds, &c. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the aperture of the mouth. A branched water-vascular system is present, and opens posteriorly by a small aperture. In *D. lanceolatum* the intestine is divided into two branches, but these are simple tubes, and are not branched. All the animals of this genus present the strange phenomenon known as 'alternation of generation.'

Distort (dis-tort'), *v.t.* [L. *distorqueo, distortum*, to turn different ways, to twist, to distort—*dis*, asunder, and *torqueo*, to twist.] 1. To twist out of natural or regular shape; as, to *distort* the neck, the limbs, or the body; to *distort* the features.—2. To force or put out of the true bent or direction; to bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge *distort* the understanding. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of Scripture, or their meaning.—SYN. To twist, wrest, deform, pervert, bend.

Distort† (dis-tort'), *a.* Distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort*.
Spenser.

Distorted (dis-tort'ed), *p.* and *a.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

The sick man is *distorted* grown and changed,
Fearful to look upon. *F. Baillie.*

Distorter (dis-tort'ėr), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

Distortion (dis-tor'shon), *n.* [L. *distortio*, a distorting, from *distorqueo*. See DISTORT.] 1. The act of distorting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; as, the *distortions* of the face or body. 2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts from whatever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c.; crookedness.—3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish *distortion* of my words. *Bp. Wren.*

Distortive (dis-tort'iv), *a.* 1. That distorts; causing distortions. *Quar. Rev.*—2. Having distortions; distorted.

Distortor (dis-tort'or), *n.* [L.L.] One who or that which distorts.—*Distortor oris*, in *anat.* a name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, &c.

Distourble,† *v.t.* [Fr.] To disturb.

Muche they *distourbled* me,
For sore I drad to harmed be. *Chaucer.*

Distract (dis-trakt'), *v.t.* [L. *distraho, distractum*, to drag or pull asunder, to perplex—*dis*, asunder, and *traho*, to draw; whence *tractable, trace*, &c. The old participle *distraught* is obsolete as a part of the verb. See DISTRAUGHT.] 1. To draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate; hence, to divide; to separate; and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense.

Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shak.*

2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects; as, to *distract* the attention.

If he cannot avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

3. To draw toward different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; as, to *distract* the mind with cares; you *distract* me with your clamour.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *Dr. Caird.*

4. To disorder the reason of; to derange the regular operations of the intellect of; to render insane: most frequently used in the participle *distracted* (which see).

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her. *Shak.*

Distract† (dis-trakt'), *a.* Mad.

With this she fell *distract*,
And, her attendants absent, swallowed fire. *Shak.*

Distracted (dis-trakt'ed), *a.* Disordered in intellect; deranged; perplexed; mad; frantic.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this *distracted* globe. *Shak.*

Distractedly (dis-trakt'ed-li), *adv.* Madly; insanely; wildly.

Distractedness (dis-trakt'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being mad; madness.

Distracter (dis-trakt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

Distractful (dis-trakt'fụl), *a.* Distracting. [Rare.]

Distractible (dis-trakt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being drawn aside.

Distractile (dis-trakt'īl), *n.* In *bot.* a term invented by Richard to denote a connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, and the other not, as in the plants of the sage genus.

Distraction (dis-trak'shon), *n.* [L. *distractio*, a pulling asunder, dissension, from *distraho*. See DISTRACT.] 1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation. 'Uncapable of *distraction* from him with whom thou wert one.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. Confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perplexity; embarrassment.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*. 1 Cor. vii. 35.

3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as, political *distractions*.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*. *Dryden.*

4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity. 'In the *distraction* of his madding fever.' *Shak.*

This savours not much of *distraction*. *Shak.*

5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

On the supposition of the truth of the birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, irreligion is nothing better than *distraction*. *Buckminster.*

6. Violent mental excitement; extreme perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief; as, this toothache drives me to *distraction*.

This quiet sail is a noiseless wing
To waft me from *distraction*. *Byron.*

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

7.† Diversity of direction; variety of route.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguiled all spies. *Shak.*

[The meaning of the term in this extract, however, is rather doubtful, and some commentators understand by it detachments, or separate bodies of men.]—8. Anything calling the mind away from business, study, care, or the like; anything giving the mind a new and less onerous occupation; a diversion; as, after a spell of hard work I found boating a wholesome *distraction*; the *distractions* of a city are enemies to study.—SYN. Perplexity, embarrassment, disturbance, disorder, dissension, tumult, derangement, insanity, madness, frenzy, diversion, recreation.

Distractious† (dis-trak'shus), *a.* Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*. *Cudworth.*

Distractive (dis-trakt'iv), *a.* Causing perplexity; as, *distractive* cares.

Distrain (dis-trān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *destraindre*, from L. *distringere*, to hold or draw in different directions, to detain, hinder, molest, and, in L.L., to exercise severity upon with the view of constraining a person to do something by the exaction of a pledge, by fine or imprisonment—*dis*, asunder, and *stringere*, to draw tight, to strain. See STRAIN. Akin *distress*, *district*.] 1.† To rend; to tear asunder.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither force nor guile might it *distraine*. *Spenser.*

2.† To seize; to take possession of.

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, to seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrongdoer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty; as, to *distrain* goods for rent or for an amercement.—4.† To restrain; to bind; to confine. '*Distrained* with chains.' *Chaucer.*

Distrain (dis-trān'), *v.i.* To make seizure of goods. 'On whom I cannot *distrain* for debt.' *Camden.*

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court or other personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone.*

Distrainable (dis-trān'a-bl), *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress.

Distrainer, Distrainor (dis-trān'ėr), *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.

Distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* A distress or distraining.

Distrait (dis-trā), *a.* [Fr.] Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

Distraught† (dis-trạt'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawn apart; separated.

His greedy throte, therewith in two *distraught*. *Spenser.*

2. Distracted; perplexed.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain. *E. B. Browning.*

Distream (dis-trēm'), *v.i.* [Prefix *dis*, asunder, and *stream*.] To spread or flow over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

Distress (dis-tres'), *n.* [O.Fr. *destresse*, *destrece*, oppression, from *destrecer*, to oppress, from the hypothetical L.L. *destrictiare*, from L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*, to draw apart, to bind, hinder, molest. See DISTRAIN.] 1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great *distress* from the gout, or from the loss of near friends.

With sorrow and heart's *distress*
Wearied I fell asleep. *Milton.*

2. That which causes suffering; affliction; calamity; adversity; misery.

On earth *distress* of nations. Luke xxi. 25.

3. A state of danger; as, a ship in *distress*, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, &c.—4. In *law*, (*a*) the act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer to answer a demand or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed. Distress, in its most simple form, may be stated to be the taking of personal chattels out of the possession of an alleged defaulter or wrong-doer, for the purpose of compelling him, through the inconvenience resulting from the withholding of such personal chattels, to perform the act in respect of which he is a defaulter, or to make compensation for the wrong which he has committed. Distresses may be had for various kinds of injuries, and as a means of enforcing process, or the performance of certain acts in various cases, but the most usual injury for which a distress may be taken is that of non-payment of rent. The subject of distress is one of great extent, and in the English law involves a great number of particular cases.—*Infinite distress*, one that has no bounds with regard to its quantity, and may be repeated from time to time until the stubbornness of the party is conquered. Such are distresses for fealty or suit of court, and for compelling jurors to attend. (*b*) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

A *distress* of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient *distress* on the premises, &c. *Blackstone.*

(*c*) In *Scots law*, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs, for their good behaviour, which, at the end of the fair or market, was delivered back if no harm were done.—SYN. Suffering, pain, agony, misery, calamity, misfortune, adversity.

Distress (dis-tres'), *v.t.* 1. To afflict greatly; to afflict with pain or anguish; to harass; to oppress or crush with calamity; to make miserable.

Distress not the Moabites. Deut. ii. 9.

We are troubled on every side, but not *distressed*. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

2. To compel or constrain by pain or suffering.

Men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty. *Hamilton.*

3. In *law*, to seize for debt; to distrain.—SYN. To pain, grieve, afflict, harass, trouble, perplex.

Distressed, Distrest (dis-trest'), *p.* and *a.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune. 'Afflicted or *distressed* in mind, body, or estate.' *Book of Common Prayer.*

Of all the griefs that harass the *distrest*,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest. *Johnson.*

Distressedness (dis-trest'nes), *n.* A state of being greatly pained.

Distressful (dis-tres'fụl), *a.* 1. Inflicting or bringing distress; calamitous; as, a *distressful* event. 'A *distressful* stroke.' *Shak.* 2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; as, *distressful* cries.—3. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe toil.

Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
Who with a body fill'd and vacant mind
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Shak.*

Distressfully (dis-tres'fụl-li), *adv.* In a painful manner.

Distressing (dis-tres'ing), *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; as, a *distressing* sickness.

Distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing manner; with great pain.

Distreyne,† *v.t.* [See DISTRAIN.] To constrain.

The holy chirche *distreyneth* him for to do open penance. *Chaucer.*

Distributable (dis-tri'būt-a-bl), *a.* [See DISTRIBUTE.] That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions.

Distributary (dis-tri'būt-a-ri), *a.* That distributes or is distributed; distributive.

Distribute (dis-tri'būt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *distributed*; ppr. *distributing*. [L. *distribuo*, to divide, distribute—*dis*, distrib., and *tribuo*, to give or divide.] 1. To divide among two or more; to deal out; to give or bestow in parts or portions; as, Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples.

Walk your dim cloister, and *distribute* dole. *Tennyson.*

2. To dispense; to administer; as, to *distribute* justice.—3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, genera, and species.—4. In *printing*, to separate, as types, and place them in their proper boxes or compartments in the cases.—5. In *logic*, to employ in its full extent, as a term. See DISTRIBUTED.—SYN. To dispense, deal out, apportion, partition, allot, share, assign.

Distribute (dis-tri'būt), *v.i.* To make distribution; to exercise charity. '*Distributing* to the necessity of saints.' Rom. xii. 13.

Distributed (dis-tri'būt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.—*Distributed term*, in *logic*, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable.

Distributer (dis-tri'būt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

Distribution (dis-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [L. *distributio*, a division, distribution, from *distribuo*. See DISTRIBUTE.] 1. The act of dividing among a number; allotment in parts or portions; as, the *distribution* of an estate among heirs or children.—2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in portions.

Of great riches there is no real use except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon.*

3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; as, the *distribution* of justice.—4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes; classification; systematic arrangement; as, the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.—'The regular *distribution* of power into distinct departments.' *Hamilton.*—5. In *logic*,

the distinguishing of an universal whole into its several kinds or species; thus differing from *division*, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts.—6. In *arch.* the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.—7. In *rhet.* a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.—8. In *printing*, the taking a forme apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper box or compartment in the cases.—9. In *steam-engines*, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston.—10. That which is distributed. 'Our charitable *distributions.*' *Atterbury.*—*Distribution of electricity*, a term employed to signify the densities of the electric fluid in different bodies placed so as to act electrically upon one another; or in different parts of the same body, when the latter has been subjected to the electrical influence of another body.—*Distribution of heat*, a term expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission.—*Geographical distribution*, in *bot.* and *zool.* that branch of the respective sciences which treats of the distribution of plants and animals over the surface of the earth, ascertaining the areas within which each species is found, investigating the climatic and other conditions which determine its occurrence, and in general settling all questions with regard to the areas occupied by the flora and fauna of the different countries of the world.—*Statute of distributions*, in *law*, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates.—SYN. Apportionment, allotment, partition, arrangement, classification, dispensation, disposal.

Distributive (dis-tri'būt-iv), *a.* 1. That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share. '*Distributive* justice.' *Swift.*—2. In *logic*, that assigns the various species of a general term.—3. Expressing separation or division; as, a *distributive* prefix; specifically, in *gram.* an epithet applied to certain words which denote the persons or things that make a number, as taken separately and singly, or separation and division in general. The distributive pronouns are *each, every, either, neither.*—*Distributive finding of the issue*, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.

Distributive (dis-tri'būt-iv), *n.* In *gram.* a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

Distributively (dis-tri'būt-iv-li), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively.

Distributiveness (dis-tri'būt-iv-nes), *n.* Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. *Bp. Fell.*

District (dis'trikt), *n.* [L.L. *districtum*, a district subject to one jurisdiction, from *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*. See DISTRAIN.] 1. A limited extent of country; a circuit or territory within which a person may be compelled to legal appearance, or within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained: a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement.—2. A region; a territory within given lines; as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle.—3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits; as, the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.—SYN. Division, quarter, locality, province, tract, region, country.

District (dis'trikt), *v.t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory; thus, in the United States, some states are *districted* for the choice of senators, &c.; some towns are *districted* for the purpose of establishing and upholding schools, and for other purposes.

District† (dis'trikt), *a.* Stringent; rigorous; severe.

Punishing with the rod of *district* severity. *Fox.*

District-court (dis'trikt-kōrt), *n.* In the United States, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law.

Distriction (dis-trik'shon), *n.* Sudden display. [Rare.]

District-judge (dis'trikt-juj), *n.* In the United States, the judge of a district-court.

Distrctly† (dis'trikt-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously. *Fox.*

District-parish (dis'trikt-par-ish), *n.* In England, an ecclesiastical division of parishes for all purposes of worship, and for the celebration of marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials. In Scotland there are similar divisions of parishes, called *quoad-sacra parishes.*

District-school (dis'trikt-skōl), *n.* In the United States, a school within a certain district of a town.

Distringas (dis-tring'gas), *n.* [L. See DISTRAIN.] In *law*, (*a*) a writ of distraint formerly issued against a defendant who did not appear. (*b*) A writ after judgment for the plaintiff in the action of *detinue*, to compel the defendant by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (*c*) An old writ, in the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (*d*) The process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (*e*) An order of the Court of Chancery, obtained in favour of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank, desiring them not to permit a transfer of any given stock, or not to pay any dividend on it.

Distrouble† (dis-tru'bl), *v.t.* To disturb; to trouble greatly. 'Passions of *distroubled* spright.' *Spenser.*

Distrust (dis-trust'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *trust.*] 1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; not to give credence to; as, to *distrust* a man's veracity, &c.

I am ready to *distrust* my eyes. *Shak.*

2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm; to question the reality, sufficiency, or goodness of. 'To *distrust* the justice of our cause.' *Dryden.*—3. To suspect of an evil tendency or of hostility; as, I *distrust* his intentions.

Distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* 1. Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance; as, sycophants should be heard with *distrust.*—2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise. *Milton.*

3. Suspicion of evil designs; as, the attitude of Russia is regarded with *distrust.*

Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust;*
Nothing but love could make you so unjust.
Dryden.

Distruster (dis-trust'ėr), *n.* One who distrusts.

Distrustful (dis-trust'fụl), *a.* 1. Apt to distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful; apprehensive.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton.*

2. Not confident; diffident; modest; as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks.
Pope.

Distrustfully (dis-trust'fụl-li), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say,
No help for him in God there lies. *Milton.*

Distrustfulness (dis-trust'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

Distrusting (dis-trust'ing), *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion.

Use him (the physician) temperately, without violent confidences; and sweetly, without uncivil *distrustings.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Distrustingly (dis-trust'ing-li), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

Distrustless (dis-trust'les), *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion. 'A *distrustless* reliance on God.' *Boyle.*

Distune† (dis-tūn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *tune.*] To put out of tune.

Disturb (dis-tėrb'), *v.t.* [L. *disturbo*, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder—*dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, to confuse, from *turba*, a crowd, tumult, confusion.] 1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; as, the man is asleep, do not *disturb* him; do not move the liquor, you will *disturb* the sediment.—2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to throw into confusion or disorder.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above.
Cowper.

3. To excite uneasiness in the mind of; to move the passions of; to disquiet; to render uneasy; to ruffle.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
As something had *disturbed* your noble sprite.
Dryden.

4. To move from any regular course, operation, or purpose; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular; to cause to deviate; as, the approach of a comet may *disturb* the motions of the planets.

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim. *Milton.*

5. To interfere with; to interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. 'Care *disturbs* study.' *Johnson.*

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do, was to *disturb* authority. *Burke.*

SYN. To disorder, disquiet, agitate, discompose, molest, perplex, trouble, incommode, hinder, ruffle, stir, move.

Disturb† (dis-tėrb'), *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward moved embattled. *Milton.*

Disturbance (dis-tėrb'ans), *n.* 1. A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; as, to enter a house without making *disturbance.*—2. Interruption of a settled state of things; violent change; derangement; as, a *disturbance* of the electric current.—3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation; as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance.*—4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance.* *Watts.*

5. Agitation in the body politic; disorder; tumult.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

6. In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage.

Disturbant† (dis-tėrb'ant), *a.* Causing disturbance; disturbing; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him into *disturbant* waves. *Feltham.*

Disturbation† (dis-tėrb-ā'shon), *n.* Disturbance.

Since by the way
All future *disturbations* would desist. *Daniel.*

Disturbed (dis-tėrbd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy; as, a *disturbed* countenance.—2. In *geol.* thrown out by violence from some original place or position; as, *disturbed* strata.

Disturber (dis-tėrb'ėr), *n.* 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders. 'A needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church.' *Hooker.*—2. He who or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation. 'My sweet sleep's *disturbers.*' *Shak.*—3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.—4. *Eccles.* a bishop who refuses or neglects to examine or admit a patron's clerk, without reason assigned or notice given.

Disturbing (dis-tėrb'ing), *p.* and *a.* Causing disturbance, or calculated to cause disturbance; as, a *disturbing* element.

Disturn† (dis-tėrn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, apart, and *turn.*] To turn aside.

Glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them. *Daniel.*

Distutor† (dis-tū'tor), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *tutor.*] To divest of the state, office, or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored.* *A. Wood.*

Distyle (dī'stīl), *n.* [Gr. *distylos*—*di* for *dis*, twice, and *stylos*, a pillar.] A portico of two columns. It applies rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to the mere two-columned porch.

Disulphate (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *sulphate.*] In *chem.* a salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid and two equivalents of the base.

Disulphide (dī-sul'fid), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *sulphide.*] In *chem.* a sulphide containing two atoms of sulphur.

Disuniform† (dis-ū'ni-form), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *uniform*.] Not uniform.

Disunion (dis-ūn'yon), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *union*.] 1. Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. 'The *disunion* of these two constituent parts.' *Horsley.* 2. A breach of concord and its effect, contention. 'A *disunion* between the two houses.' *Clarendon.*—3. In America, the separation or withdrawal of any state from the federal union of the United States. 'The precipice of *disunion*.' *D. Webster.*

Disunionist (dis-ūn'yon-ist), *n.* An advocate of disunion.

Disunite (dis-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *unite*.] 1. To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope.*

2. To set at variance; to alienate in spirit; to interrupt the harmony of. 'O nations, never be *disunited*.' *Milton.*

Disunite (dis-ū-nīt'), *v.i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate.

The joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*. *South.*

Disuniter (dis-ū-nīt'ėr), *n.* He who or that which disjoins.

Disunity (dis-ū'ni-ti), *n.* 1. Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter. *Dr. H. More.*

2. The absence of unity of feeling; a want of concord.

Disusage (dis-ūz'āj), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *usage*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice. 'The rest to be abolished by *disusage*.' *Hooker.*

Disuse (dis-ūs'), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *use*.] 1. Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by *disuse*; language is altered by the *disuse* of words.—2. Cessation of custom; desuetude. 'Church discipline then fell into *disuse*.' *Southey.*

Disuse (dis-ūz'), *v.t.* 1. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise. 'Arms long *disused*.' *Denham.*—2. To disaccustom: with *from*, *in*, or *to*; as, *disused to* toils; *disused from* pain. 'Priam in arms *disused*.' *Dryden.*

Disused (dis-ūzd'), *a.* No longer used; obsolete; as, *disused* words.

Disvaluation (dis-va'lū-ā"shon), *n.* [See DISVALUE.] Disesteem; disreputation.

Disvalue† (dis-va'lū), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *value*.] To diminish in value; to depreciate.

Her reputation was *disvalued*. *Shak.*

Disvalue† (dis-va'lū), *n.* Disesteem; disregard.

Cæsar's self is brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonson.*

Disvantageous† (dis-van-tāj'us), *a.* Disadvantageous. *Drayton.*

Disvelloped (dis-vel'upt), *pp.* In *her.* a term used to signify displayed, as an ensign or colours when open and flying.

Disvelop† (dis-vel'up), *v.t.* To develop.

Disventure† (dis-ven'tūr), *n.* Disadventure. *Skelton.*

Disvouch† (dis-vouch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *vouch*.] To discredit; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* other. *Shak.*

Diswarn† (dis-wąrn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, away from, and *warn*.] To direct or dissuade by previous notice. 'Lord Brook *diswarning* me from coming to Theobald's this day.' *Williams.*

Diswitted† (dis-wit'ed), *a.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *witted*.] Deprived of wits or understanding. *Drayton.*

Diswont† (dis-wont'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *wont*.] To deprive of wonted usage; to disaccustom. *Bp. Hall.*

Disworkmanship† (dis-wėrk'man-ship), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *workmanship*.] Bad workmaushiip.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship*. *Heywood.*

Disworship † (dis-wėr'ship), *n.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *worship*.] A perversion or deprivation of worship or honour; a disgrace; a discredit. 'A reproach and *disworship*.' *Barret.*

Disworship† (dis-wėr'ship), *v.t.* To dishonour in worship; to deprive of worship or dignity. *Udall.*

Disworth† (dis-wėrth'), *v.t.* To diminish the worth of; to degrade.

There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. *Feltham.*

Disyoke (dis-yōk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *yoke*.] To unyoke; to free from any trammel.

Who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom. *Tennyson.*

Dit† (dit), *n.* 1. A ditty.—2. A word; a decree.

Dit (dit), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *dyttan*, to close.] To close or stop up. [Old English and Scotch.]

Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye. *Dr. H. More.*

Ditation† (dī-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *dito*, to enrich, from *dis*=*dives*, rich.] The act of making rich. *Bp. Hall.*

Ditch (dich), *n.* [This is merely a softened form of *dike* (comp. *church* and *kirk*, &c.), and formerly both were applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch. See DIKE and DIG.] 1. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In the latter sense it is called also a *fosse* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp.—2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.—*To die in the last ditch*, to resist to the last extremity; to fight to the bitter end; to die rather than yield. [A saying first used by William of Orange. See extract.]

When Buckingham urged the inevitable destruction which hung over the United Provinces, and asked him whether he did not see that the commonwealth was ruined, 'There is one certain means,' replied the prince, 'by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will *die in the last ditch*.' *Hume.*

Ditch (dich), *v.i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

Ditch (dich), *v.t.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* moist land.—2. To surround with a ditch. '*Ditch'd* and wall'd with turf.' *Shak.*

Ditch-dog (dich'dog), *n.* A dead dog thrown into a ditch. [But possibly it may be the water vole that is here meant.]

Poor Tom! . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the *ditch-dog*. *Shak.*

Ditcher (dich'ėr), *n.* One who digs ditches.

Ditch-water (dich'wą-tėr), *n.* The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

Dite (dīt), *v.t.* [See INDITE.] 1. To dictate; as, you write, I'll *dite*.—2. To write. *Chaucer.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Dite† (dīt), *v.t.* To dight; to make ready; to prepare.

With which his hideous club aloft he *dites*,
And at his foe with furious rigor smites. *Spenser.*

Dites,† **Dities,**† *n. pl.* Ditties; orders; directions. *Chaucer, Spenser.*

Ditetrahedral (dī-tet'ra-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and E. *tetrahedral*.] In *crystal.* having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

Dithecal (dī-thē'kal), *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *thēkē*, a case.] In *bot.* having two loculaments or cavities in the ovary.

Ditheism (dī'thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *theos*, a god.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of the two (good and evil) principles; dualism; Manicheism. See MANICHEISM.

Ditheist (dī'thē-ist), *n.* One who believes in ditheism.

Ditheistic, Ditheistical (dī-thē-ist'ik, dī-thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ditheism.

Dithyramb, Dithyrambus (di'thi-ramb, di-thi-ramb'us), *n.* [Gr. *dithyrambos*.] 1. In *ancient Greek poetry*, a hymn originally in honour of Bacchus, afterwards of other gods, composed in an elevated style, and sung to the music of the flute.

He knows how to lead off the *dithyramb*, the beautiful song of Dionysos, when his mind is inflamed with wine. *Trans. of Archilochus.*

2. In *modern poetry*, an ode of an impetuous and irregular character.

Dithyrambic (di-thi-ramb'ik), *n.* 1. A hymn in honour of Bacchus or some of the other Greek divinities; a dithyramb.—2. Any poem written in wild enthusiastic strains.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Walsh.*

Dithyrambic (di-thi-ramb'ik), *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.

Even Redi, though he chaunted
Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys,
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his *dithyrambic* sallies. *Longfellow.*

Dition (di'shon), *n.* [L. *ditio*, dominion, power.] Rule; power; government; dominion. [Rare.]

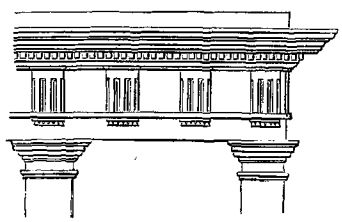
Ditionary† (di'shon-a-ri), *a.* Under rule; subject; tributary. *Chapman.*

Ditionary† (di'shon-a-ri), *n.* A subject; a tributary. *Eden.*

Ditone (dī'tōn), *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *tonos*, tone.] In *music*, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4 : 5, and that of the semiditone, 5 : 6.

Ditrichotomous (dī-trī-kot'o-mus), *a.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, *treis*, three, *dicha*, asunder, and *temnō*, to cut.] 1. Divided into twos and threes.—2. In *bot.* applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.

Ditriglyph (dī'trī-glif), *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *triglyph* (which see).] In *arch.* an interval between two columns, admitting two



Ditriglyph.

triglyphs in the entablature: used in the Doric order.

Ditrihedria (dī-trī-hē'dri-a), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, twice three sides.] In *mineral.* a genus of spars with six sides or planes, being formed of two trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column.

Ditrochean (dī-trō-kē'an), *a.* Containing two trochees.

Ditrochee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *trochee*.] In *pros.* a double trochee; a foot made up of two trochees.

Ditt† (dit), *n.* A ditty. 'No song but did contain a lovely *ditt*.' *Spenser.*

Dittander (dit-tan'dėr), *n.* Pepper-wort, the popular name of *Lepidium latifolium*, a cruciferous herb, found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used in lieu of pepper.

Dittany (dit'ta-ni), *n.* [L. *dictamnus*, from Gr. *diktamnos*, a plant growing abundantly on Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] The popular name of the plants of the genus Dictamnus, a rutaceous herb, found in the Mediterranean region. The leaves are pinnate, the large white or rose-coloured flowers are in terminal racemes. The whole plant is covered with oily glands, and the secreted oil is so volatile that in hot weather the air round the plant becomes inflammable. *D. Fraxinella* and *D. albus* are found in our gardens. The dittany of the United States is *Cunila Mariana*. The dittany of Crete is *Origanum Dictamnus*, and the bastard dittany is a species of Marrubium.

Dittay (dit'tā), *n.* [O.Fr. *ditté*, *dicté*, L. *dictatum*, something dictated or written, from *dictare*, freq. of *dico*, *dictum*, to say, to tell. See DITTY.] In *Scots law*, a technical term signifying the matter of charge or ground of indictment against a person accused of a crime; also, the charge itself.

Dittied (dit'tid), *a.* [See DITTY.] Sung; adapted to music.

He with his soft pipe and smooth-*dittied* song. *Milton.*

Ditto (dit'tō), *n.* [It. *ditto*, from L. *dictum*, *dictus*, said.] That which has been said; aforesaid; the same thing: an abbreviation used to save repetition.

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens.*

Contracted into *Do.* in accounts, &c.

Ditto (dit'tō), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

Dittology (dit-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dittologia*, repetition of words—*dittos*, twofold, and *legō*, to speak.] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a Scripture text.

Ditty (dit'ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *dicté*, *ditté*, recitation of an adventure, story, poem, &c., from L. *dictatum*, pp. of *dictare*, to dictate, freq. of *dico*, to say. See DIGHT, which is from the same word.] 1. A saying, especially one frequently repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying *ditty*. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing.
Sandys.

Ditty (dit'ti), *v.i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

Diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *diourēsis*, from *dioureō*. See DIURETIC.] In *med.* an excessive flow of urine.

Diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *a.* [Gr. *diourētikos*, from *dioureō*, to pass into urine—*dia*, and *oureō*, to make water, from *ouron*, urine.] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.

Diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *n.* A medicine that excites the secretion of urine or increases its discharges.

Diureticalness (dī-ū-ret'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being diuretic. [Rare.]

Diurna (dī-ėrn'a), *n. pl.* [See DIURNAL.] According to Latreille, a section of lepidopterous insects, corresponding with the Linnæan genus Papilio, or butterflies, chiefly characterized by having club-shaped antennæ. They receive this name from the fact that they show themselves only during day. The term is also applied occasionally to such insects as do not live more than twenty-four hours, as the Ephemeræ.

Diurnal (dī-ėrn'al), *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus* (for *diesnus*), daily, from *dies*, a day. *Journal* is the same word, but passed through the French.] 1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night; as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* butterflies.—2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day; as, a *diurnal* task.—3. Constituting the measure of a day; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth; as applied to another planet, constituting the measure of its own day, or relating to the revolution of the planet about its own axis.—4. In *med.* an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime; as, a *diurnal* fever.—*Diurnal arc*, the apparent arc described by the heavenly bodies in consequence of the rotation of the earth.—*Diurnal motion of a planet*, the number of degrees, minutes, &c., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.—*Diurnal flowers*, (*a*) flowers which open during the day and close during the night. (*b*) Flowers which endure but for a day, as the flower of Tigridia.

Diurnal (dī-ėrn'al), *n.* 1. A day-book; a journal.—2. In *zool.* (*a*) a raptorial bird, which flies by day and has lateral eyes. (*b*) A lepidopterous insect which is active only during the day.

Diurnalist† (dī-ėrn'al-ist), *n.* A journalist. *Bp. Hall.*

Diurnally (dī-ėrn'al-li), *adv.* Daily; every day.

Diurnalness (dī-ėrn'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

Diurnation (dī-ėrn-ā-shon), *n.* A term introduced by Dr. Marshall Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity at night.

Diuturnal (dī-ū-tėrn'al), *a.* [L. *diuturnus*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*. *Milton.*

Diuturnity (dī-ū-tėrn'i-ti), *n.* [L. *diuturnitas*. See above.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

Div (div). Scotch form of *do*, auxiliary.

And *div* ye think that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish? *Sir W. Scott.*

Divagation (dī-va-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *divagor*, *divagatus*, to wander about—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vagor*, to wander.] A going astray; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation*, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there. *Thackeray.*

Divan (di-van'), *n.* [Per. *divân*, a collection of writings, register, account-book, custom-house, council, council-chamber, raised seat.] 1. Among the Turks and other orientals, a court of justice or a council.—2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state or reception room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.—3. Any council assembled. 4. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—5. A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: it has this sense from the fact that in the divan, in sense No. 2, are ranged low sofas covered with rich carpets and provided with many cushions.—6. A book, especially a collection of poems by one and the same author; as, the *divan* of Sadi.

Divaporation, Divaporization (dī-va'por-ā''shon, dī-va'por-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The driving out of vapours by heat.

Divaricate (dī-va'ri-kāt), *v.i.* [L. *divarico*, *divaricatum*, to spread asunder and to be spread out—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *varico*, to straddle.] 1. To open; to fork; to part into two branches.—2. In *bot.* to diverge at an obtuse angle; to diverge widely.

Divaricate (dī-va'ri-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divaricated;* ppr. *divaricating.* To divide into two branches; to cause to branch apart.

Divaricate (dī-va'ri-kāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.* branching off as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; turning off so as to form an obtuse angle above and an acute angle below.—2. In *zool.* applied to the divisions of any part that spread out widely.

Divarication (dī-va'ri-kā''shon), *n.* 1. A parting; a separation into two branches; a forking.—2. In *bot.* and *zool.* a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.—3. A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dive (dīv), *v.i.* pret. *dived*, O.E. and Amer. *dove;* pp. *dived;* ppr. *diving.* [A. Sax. *dȳfan*, to dive; Icel. *dýfa*, to dip, to dive. Akin *deep*, *dip*.] 1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal head first; to thrust the body into water or other fluid, or if already in the fluid to plunge deeper; as, in the pearl-fishery men are employed to *dive* for shells. 'Dove as if he were a beaver.' *Longfellow.*—2. To go deep into any subject; as, to *dive* into the nature of things, into arts or science.—3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it.

I
Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights.
Tennyson.

4. To sink; to penetrate.

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shak.*

Dive (dīv), *v.t.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.
Denham.

Dive (dīv), *n.* 1. The act of one who dives; a plunge of a person into water head first; as, he made a *dive* from the bridge.—2. A sudden dart or rush.—3. A sort of cellar or room in the basement of a building, kept as a place where drink is sold, or some kind of low entertainment given.

Divedapper (dīv'dap-ėr), *n.* Same as *Didapper* (which see).

Divel,† *n.* An old form of *devil.*

Divel† (dī-vel'), *v.t.* [See next article.] To pull asunder; to rend. *Sir T. Browne.*

Divellent (dī-vel'lent), *a.* [L. *divellens*, *divellentis*, pp. of *divello*, to pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, to pull.] Drawing asunder; separating.

Divellicate (dī-vel'li-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *dis*, and *vellico*, to pluck.] To pull in pieces. [Rare.]

Diver (dīv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort; as, a *diver* in the pearl-fishery.—2. One who goes deeply into a subject or enters deeply into study.—3. A bird remarkable for its habit of diving. The divers (Colymbidæ) are a family of swimming birds (Natatores), characterized by a strong, straight, rather compressed pointed bill about as long as the head; a short and

Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus septentrionalis*).

rounded tail; short wings; thin, compressed legs, placed very far back, and the toes completely webbed. They prey upon fish, which they pursue under water, making use partly of their wings, but chiefly of their legs and webbed feet in their subaqueous progression. Cuvier makes the divers a family consisting of three genera—the divers properly so called, the grebes, and the guillemots—but the word diver is in this country restricted to the genus Colymbus. The leading species are the great northern diver, the red-throated diver, and the black-throated diver (*C. arcticus*). These birds inhabit the Arctic seas of the New and Old Worlds; they are very abundant in the Hebrides, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. The great northern diver, loon, immer, or ember goose (*C. glacialis*), is about 2¾ feet long, and is of handsome plumage.

Diverb (dī'vėrb), *n.* [L. *diverbium*, the dialogue of a comedy—*di* for *dis*, twice, and *verbum*, a word.] A saying in which the two members of a sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb.

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the *diverb* goes. *Burton.*

Diverberation (dī-vėr'bėr-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *diverbero*, *diverberatum*, to strike asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *verbero*, to whip, beat. See VERBERATE.] A sounding through.

Diverge (di-vėrj'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *diverged;* ppr. *diverging.* [L. *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, to incline. See VERGE.] 1. To tend or proceed from a common point in different directions; to deviate from a given course or line: opposed to *converge:*

The rays proceeding from nigh objects do more *diverge*, and those from distant objects less.
Derham.

2. To differ from a typical form; to vary from a normal state.—3. To vary from the truth.

Divergement (di-vėrj'ment), *n.* Act of diverging.

Divergence, Divergency (di-vėrj'ens, di-vėrj'en-si), *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart; as, the *divergence* of lines, or the angle of *divergence.* 'Divergence of sound.' *Sir W. Jones.*

Divergent (di-vėrj'ent), *a.* Separating or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point: opposed to *convergent.*—*Divergent rays*, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from each other in proportion as they recede from the object. Concave lenses render the rays of light divergent, and convex ones convergent. They are opposed to *convergent rays.*—*Divergent series*, same as *Diverging Series.* See DIVERGING.

Diverging (di-vėrj'ing), *p.* and *a.* Receding from each other as they proceed, as rays.—*Diverging series*, in *math.* a series the terms of which increase more and more the further they are continued.—*Diverging rays*, same as *Divergent Rays.* See DIVERGENT.

Divergingly (di-vėrj'ing-li), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

Divers (dī'vėrz), *a.* [Fr *divers;* L. *diversus*, from *diverto*, to turn different ways—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *verto*, to turn.] 1. Different; various.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds. Deut. xxii. 9.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with *divers* kinds. Lev. xix. 19.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number; as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.—*Divers, Diverse. Divers* implies difference only; *diverse* difference with opposition. Thus the same evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse. Trench.*

Diverse (dī-vėrs' or dī'vėrs), *a.* [L. *diversus.* See DIVERS.] 1. Different; differing; unlike.

Woman is not undeveloped man
But *diverse.* *Tennyson.*

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. Dan. vii. 3.

2.† Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

—*Divers, Diverse.* See under DIVERS.

Diverse (dī-vėrs'), *adv.* In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse.* *Philips.*

Diverse,† *v.t.* To diversify. *Chaucer.*

Diverse† (dī-vėrs'), *v.i.* To turn aside; to turn out of one's way.

The red-cross knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart.
Spenser.

Diversely (dī-vėrs'li or dī'vėrs-li), *adv.* 1. In diverse or different ways; differently; variously; as, a passage of Scripture *diversely* interpreted or understood.—2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail. *Pope.*

Diversifiable (di-vėrs'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* That may be diversified or varied. *Boyle.*

Diversification (di-vėrs'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See DIVERSIFY.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various.—2. State of diversity or variation; change; alteration. 'Accents and *diversification* of voice.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Diversified (di-vėrs'i-fīd), *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape.

Diversiflorous (dī-vėr'si-flō"rus), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a plant or inflorescence bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

Diversiform (di-vėrs'i-form), *a.* [L. *diversus*, turned in different directions, different, and *forma*, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

Diversify (di-vėrs'i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diversified*; ppr. *diversifying*. [Fr. *diversifier*; L. *diversus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate; as, to *diversify* the colours of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison.*

Diversiloquent (dī-vėrs-il'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *diversus*, different, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking in different ways.

Diversion (di-vėr'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *diverto*. See DIVERT.] 1. The act of turning aside from any course; as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study. 2. That which diverts; the cause by which anything is turned from its proper or natural course or tendency; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind; as, the *diversions* of youth; works of wit and humour furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham.*

The word *diversion* means no more than that which diverts or turns us aside from ourselves, and in this way helps us to forget ourselves for a little. *Trench.*

3. *Milit.* the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the other wing or centre is intended for the principal attack; hence generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object.—SYN. Amusement, entertainment, pastime, solace, recreation, sport, game, play.

Diversity (di-vėrs'i-ti), *n.* [L. *diversitas*, contrariety, difference; Fr. *diversité*, from L. *diversus*, from *diverto*. See DIVERT.] 1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; as, there may be *diversity* without contrariety.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker.*

2. Multiplicity with difference; variety; as, a *diversity* of ceremonies in churches.

Strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak.*

3. Distinctness or separateness of being, as opposed to *identity*. 'The ideas of identity and *diversity*.' *Locke.*—4. Variegation.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

—*Diversity of person*, in *law*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted.

Divert (di-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *diverto*, to turn different ways, to separate—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *verto*, to turn; Fr. *divertir*.] 1. To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; as, to *divert* a river from its usual channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* appropriated money to other objects; to *divert* a man from his purpose. 'That crude apple that *diverted* Eve.' *Milton.*—2. To turn from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; as, children are *diverted* with sports; men are *diverted* with works of wit and humour. '*Divert* the kingdom by his papers.' *Swift.*—3. To draw to a different point, as the forces of an enemy.—4. † To subvert; to destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states. *Shak.*

—*Amuse, Divert, Entertain.* See under AMUSE.—SYN. To please, gratify, amuse, entertain, delight.

Divert† (di-vėrt'), *v.i.* To turn aside; to turn out of one's way; to digress.

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn.*

Diverter (di-vėrt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

Diverticle† (di-vėrt'i-kl), *n.* [L. *diverticulum*, *deverticulum*, a by-road, from *deverto*, to turn away—*de*, away, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. A turning; a by-way. 'The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread.' *Hales.*—2. In *anat.* a blind tube or cœcum branching out of the course of a longer one, either normally or as a malformation.

Diverticulum (di-vėr-tik'ū-lum), *n.* In *anat.* same as *Diverticle*.

Divertimento (dē-vār-tē-men'tō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short pleasant composition, vocal or instrumental, written in a light and familiar style.

Diverting (di-vėrt'ing), *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

Divertingly (di-vėrt'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner that diverts.

Divertingness (di-vėrt'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of affording diversion. [Rare.]

Divertise† (di-vėrt'iz), *v.t.* [Fr. *divertir*, *divertissant*. See DIVERT.] To divert; to please; to entertain.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us. *Dryden.*

Divertisement (di-vėrt'iz-ment), *n.* 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

In these disagreeable *divertisements* the morning crept away as it could. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces. [In this sense pronounced dē-ver-tēz-moṅ, but the Fr. *divertissement* is now generally used instead.]

Divertissement (dē-ver-tis-moṅ), *n.* [Fr.] A short entertainment between the acts of longer pieces. See DIVERTISEMENT, 2.

Divertive (di-vėrt'iv), *a.* Tending to divert; amusing. 'Things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature.' *Rogers.* [Rare.]

Divest (di-vest'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *devestir*; Fr. *dévêtir*, from L. *devestio*, to undress—*de*, priv., and *vestio*, to clothe. It is the same word as *devest*, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of, or as of clothes, arms, or equipage; to strip of anything that surrounds or attends: opposed to *invest*; to *divest* one of his glory; to *divest* a subject of deceptive appearances or false ornaments.

Like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed. *Shak.*

2. To deprive; as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

Divestible (di-vest'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being divested or freed from.

Divestiture, Divesture (di-vest'i-tūr, di-vest'ūr), *n.* 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.—2. In *law*, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to *investiture*.

Divestment (di-vest'ment), *n.* The act of divesting. [Rare.]

Dividable (di-vīd'a-bl), *a.* [See DIVIDE.] 1. That may be or capable of being divided. 'Hard and not easily *dividable*.' *Pearce.* 2. † Separate; parted.

Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores. *Shak.*

Dividant† (di-vīd'ant), *a.* Different; separate.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*. *Shak.*

Divide (di-vīd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divided*; ppr. *dividing*. [L. *divido*, to divide—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vid*, a root signifying to cut or separate, seen also in Skr. *vyadh*, to penetrate. Hence *divisor*, *divisible*, &c.] 1. To part or separate into pieces; to cut or otherwise separate into two or more pieces.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii. 25.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit; as, a wall *divides* two houses; the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let it (the firmament) *divide* the waters from the waters. Gen. i. 6.

3. To make partition of among a number.

Ye shall *divide* the land by lot. Num. xxxiii. 54.

4. To open; to cleave.

Thou didst *divide* the sea. Neh. ix. 11.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. Luke xii. 52.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.

And he *divided* unto them his living. Luke xv. 12.

7. To make a dividend of; as, the bank *divides* six per cent.—8. To enjoy a share of in common; to have a portion of in common with another or others; to share: followed by *with*.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night—
Sunset *divides* the sky *with* her. *Byron.*

9. To embarrass by indecision; to allow to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions; as, he was very much *divided* in his mind.

This way and that *dividing* the swift mind. *Tennyson.*

10. In *music*, to vary a simple theme or melody with a course of notes so connected as to form one series.

Most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet music did *divide*. *Spenser.*

11. To mark graduated divisions on; to graduate; as, to *divide* a sextant.—*To divide the house* or *meeting*, to put to the vote: this use of the word originates in the fact that in some meetings, as in the House of Commons, parties when voting go to different parts of the building.—SYN. To sever, sunder, cleave, deal out, distribute, share.

Divide (di-vīd'), *v.i.* 1. To become separated; to part; to open; to cleave.—2. To break friendship. 'Brothers *divide*.' *Shak.*—3. To go into separate places for the purpose of recording or notifying a vote; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon.*

Divide (di-vīd'), *n.* The watershed of a district; the ridge of land dividing the tributaries of one stream from those of another. *Eliot.*

Divided (di-vīd'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Parted; separated; disunited; distributed.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf which is cut into divisions by incisions extending nearly to the midrib.

Dividedly (di-vīd'ed-li), *adv.* Separately.

Dividend (di'vi-dend), *n.* 1. A sum to be divided; the amount of profit which a joint-stock company has available for distribution among the shareholders; also, the share of such sum falling to each shareholder according to his proportion of the capital.

Through life's dark road his sordid way he wends,
An incarnation of fat *dividends*. *Sprague.*

2. In *bankruptcy*, the share of any inadequate fund realized from the assets or effects of a bankrupt, and apportioned according to the amount of the debt for which a creditor is ranked upon the estate.—3. In *arith.* the number to be divided.—*Dividend of stocks*, the share or proportion of the interest of stocks erected on public funds, divided among and paid to the proprietors half-yearly.

Divider (di-vīd'ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.—2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

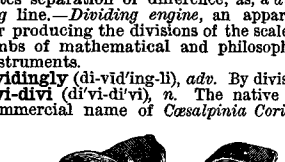
Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. He who or that which disunites. 'Money, the great *divider* of the world.' *Swift.*—4. A soup-ladle.—5. *pl.* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, &c.

Dividing (di-vīd'ing), *p.* and *a.* That indicates separation or difference; as, a *dividing* line.—*Dividing engine*, an apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments.

Dividingly (di-vīd'ing-li), *adv.* By division.

Divi-divi (di'vi-di'vi), *n.* The native and commercial name of *Cæsalpinia Coriaria*



Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia Coriaria*).

and its pods. These, which are about 2 inches long by ¾ inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are excessively astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, for which reason

they are used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.

Dividual† (di-vid'ū-al), *a.* [L. *dividuus*, divisible, from *divido*. See DIVIDE.] Divided, shared, or participated in common with others.

And her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds. *Milton.*

Dividual (di-vid'ū-al), *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.* one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

Dividually† (di-vid'ū-al-li), *adv.* By dividing; in a divided manner.

Dividuous (di-vid'ū-us), *a.* Divided; dividual. [Rare.]

He so often substantiates distinctions into *dividuous*, self-subsistent. *Coleridge.*

Divination (di-vin-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *divinatio*, the faculty of foreseeing, divination, from *divino*, to foretell, from *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic. See DIVINE.] 1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. In ancient times divination was divided into two kinds, *natural* and *artificial*. *Natural* divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; *artificial* divination was effected by certain rites, experiments, or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, &c.—2. Conjectural presage; prediction; an indication of the future; omen; augury.

Birds which do give a happy *divination* of things to come. *North.*

Divinator (di'vin-āt-ėr), *n.* One who pretends to divination.

Divinatory (di-vin'a-to-ri), *a.* Professing or pertaining to divination.

Divine (di-vīn'), *a.* [L. *divinus*, from *divus*. See DEITY.] 1. Pertaining to God; as, the *divine* nature; *divine* perfections.—2. Pertaining to a heathen deity or to false gods; as, *divine* honours were paid to Caligula.—3. Partaking of the nature of God. 'Half human, half *divine*.' *Dryden.*—4. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments.—5. God-like; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.
Prov. xvi. 10.

The light of a deeper, *diviner* blessedness has kindled in many a human face since pagan art passed away. *Dr. Caird.*

6.† Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton.*

7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as, *divine* songs; *divine* worship.—8. Spiritual; spiritualized.

My body shall make good upon this earth,
Or my *divine* soul answer it in heaven. *Shak.*

9. Relating to divinity or theology. 'Church history and other *divine* learning.' *South.*—*Divine right*, the claim set up by sovereigns to the absolute obedience of their subjects as ruling by appointment of God, insomuch that, although they may themselves submit to restrictions on their authority, yet subjects endeavouring to enforce those restrictions by resistance to their unlawful acts are considered guilty of a sin. This doctrine, so celebrated in English constitutional history, has been maintained on very different grounds, but in this country it may now be considered to be exploded.—*Divine service* (tenure by), in *law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain divine services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, &c. SYN. Supernatural, superhuman, godlike, heavenly, holy, sacred.

Divine (di-vīn'), *n.* 1.† Divinity.—2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions. *Shak.*

3. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as, a great *divine*.

Divine (di-vīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divined;* ppr. *divining*. [L. *divino*. See DIVINATION.] 1. To foretell; to predict.

Darest thou *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; to conjecture; to guess.

She is not of us, I *divine*. *Tennyson.*

By the exercise of a curious, swift, subtle sympathy he seemed to *divine* what would be the notions of a girl in this new country. *W. Black.*

3.† To render divine; to deify; to consecrate; to sanctify.

She . . . seem'd of angels' race,
Living on earth like angel new *divinde*. *Spenser.*

SYN. To foretell, predict, presage, prognosticate, guess.

Divine (di-vīn'), *v.i.* 1. To use or practise divination.—2. To afford or impart presages of the future; to utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Mic. iii. 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To guess or conjecture.

Divinely (di-vīn'li), *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.—2. By the agency or influence of God; as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

As when a painter, poring on a face,
Divinely thro' all hindrance finds the man
Behind it. *Tennyson.*

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree; as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker.*

Divinement† (di-vīn'ment), *n.* Divination. *North.*

Divineness (di-vīn'nes), *n.* 1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature; as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of *divineness*. *Carlyle.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

Behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy. *Shak.*

Diviner (di-vīn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means.

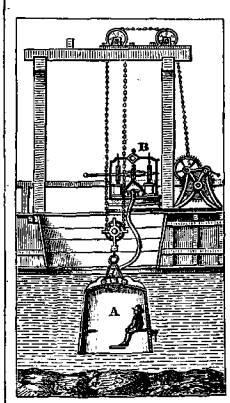
These nations . . . hearkened . . . unto *diviners*.
Deut. xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer. 'A notable *diviner* of thoughts.' *Locke.*

Divineress (di-vīn'ėr-es), *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination.

Diving (div'ing), *n.* The art or act of descending into water to considerable depths, and remaining there for a time. The uses of *diving* are important, particularly in fishing for pearls, corals, sponges, examining the foundations of bridges, recovering valuables from sunken ships, and the like. Various methods have been proposed and engines contrived to render diving more safe and easy. The great object in all these is to furnish the diver with fresh air, without which he must either make but a short stay under water or perish. See next article.

Diving-bell (div'ing-bel), *n.* A contrivance for the purpose of enabling persons to descend and to remain below the surface of water for a length of time, to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, &c. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end close, and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within these vessels prevents them from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in them and breathe freely for a long time, provided he can be furnished with a new supply of fresh air when the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom. It has several strong convex lenses set in the upper side or roof of the bell, to admit light to the persons within. It is suspended by chains from a barge or lighter, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure upon signals being given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of forcing pumps (B) placed in the lighters, while the heated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the nautilus, has been invented which enables the occupants, and not the attendants above as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.



Diving-bell.

Diving-dress (dīv'ing-dres), *n.* A waterproof dress of india-rubber used by professional divers, having a head-piece of light metal furnished with strong glass eyes and two pliable pipes to maintain a supply of air. Leaden weights are attached to the sides of the diver, and his shoes are weighted, that he may be able to descend a ladder, walk about below, &c.

Diving-stone (dīv'ing-stōn), *n.* A name given to a species of jasper.

Divining-rod (di-vīn'ing-rod), *n.* A rod, usually of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover minerals or water under ground. The rod, if carried slowly along in suspension, dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where the concealed mineral or water is to be found.

Divinistre,† *n.* A divine. *Chaucer.*

Divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *divinitas*, from *divinus*, *divus*, divine; Fr. *divinité*. See DIVINE, DEITY.] 1. The state of being divine; divineness; deity; godhead; divine element; divine nature; as, Christians ascribe *divinity* to one Supreme Being only.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

'Tis the *divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter. *Addison.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: with *the*.—3. A celestial being; a being divine or regarded as divine; one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion. 'Beastly *divinities* and droves of gods.' *Prior.*

That air of victorious serenity which (Greek) art imprints on brow and face and form of its beautiful humanized *divinities*. *Dr. Caird.*

4. Something supernatural; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*

5. Awe-inspiring character or influence; the sacredness peculiar to kings, due to the notion that they rule by 'divine right.'

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will. *Shak.*

6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology; as, the study of *divinity;* a system of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason on *divinity*,
And all-admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shak.*

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted ship-load of all their reverences have imported these fifty years. *Sterne.*

Divinize (di'vin-īz), *v.t.* To deify; to render divine; to regard as divine. 'Man had *divinized* all those objects of awe.' *Milman.* [Rare.]

Divisibility (di-viz'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité*, from L. *divisibilis*, divisible, from *divido*, *divisum*. See DIVIDE.] The quality of being divisible; that general property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation. All bodies which possess sensible extension may be divided into several parts, and these again may be subdivided into particles more or less small, and so on to an extreme degree of minuteness. Numerous examples of the division of matter to a degree almost exceeding belief, may be found in experimental inquiries in physical science; the useful arts furnish many not less striking; but perhaps the most conspicuous proofs of the extreme minuteness of which the parts of matter are susceptible are to be found in the organized world. '*Divisibility* . . . is a primary attribute of matter.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Divisible (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*. See DIVIDE.] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable; as, matter is *divisible* indefinitely.

Divisibleness (di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

Divisibly (di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Division (di-vi'zhon), *n.* [L. *divisio*, a division, partition, from *divido*, *divisum*. See DIVIDE.] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts any entire body.—2. The state of being divided; separation.—3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.—4. The part separated from the rest as by a partition, line, &c., real or imaginary; a distinct segment or section; as, the *divisions* of a field. 5. A separate body of men. 'Communities and *divisions* of men.' *Addison.*—6. A part or distinct portion; as, the *divisions* of a discourse.

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can. *Swift.*

7. (*a*) A part of an army or militia or other organized body of men, as a police force, &c.; a body consisting, in the army, of a certain number of brigades, usually two, and commanded by a major-general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army or other force, as to a brigade, a squadron, or platoon. (*b*) A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.—8. Disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people. John vii. 43.

9. The variation of a simple theme or melodic passage by a number of notes so connected as to form one series, and when written for the voice meant to be sung with one breath to one syllable.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division* to her lute. *Shak.*

10. A difference of condition; distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. Ex. viii. 23.

11. The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. 'The motion passed without a *division*.' *Macaulay.*—12. In *arith.* the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another. The number to be divided is the *dividend*, the number which divides is the *divisor*, and the result of the division is the *quotient*. Division is the converse of multiplication.—13. In *logic*, the separation of a genus into its constituent species; the enumeration of several things signified by a common name; as, the *division* of tree into oak, ash, elm, &c.—SYN. Compartment, section, portion, detachment, separation, partition, difference, discord, disunion.

Divisional, Divisionary (di-vi'zhon-al, di-vi'zhon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to division; noting or making division; as, a *divisional* line.—2. Belonging to a division or district; as, *divisional* surgeon of police.

Divisioner† (di-vi'zhon-ėr), *n.* One who divides.

Divisive (di-vīz'iv), *a.* 1. Forming division or distribution. 'Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni,' &c. *Mede.*—2. Creating division or discord; as, *divisive* courses.

This remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous. *Bp. Burnet.*

Divisor (di-vīz'ėr), *n.* In *arith.* the number by which the dividend is divided.—*Common divisor*, that number which will exactly divide two or more given numbers.

Divorce (di-vōrs'), *n.* [Fr. *divorce;* L. *divortium*, a separation, a point of separation, a divorce, from *divorto*, a different orthography of *diverto*, to turn away. See DIVERT.] 1. A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In England there were formerly two kinds of legal separation between man and wife called *divorces;* first, that *a mensa et thoro* (more correctly designated *separation* 'from bed and board'), and pronounced, after due inquiry, by the spiritual courts; and secondly, *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*, or complete divorce, which could only be obtained by a special act of parliament for each case. In 1857 a special court for matrimonial causes was established, and by it divorces were granted without an act of parliament. In 1875 it was merged in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice in which divorce cases are now brought. The husband may get divorce on the ground of adultery, but the wife must prove cruelty or desertion as well. The court may also pronounce a decree of judicial separation; but such separation, although restoring to the wife full power over her property, does not entitle the parties to marry again. As to a decree *nisi* in a divorce case see under DECREE. Besides adultery, cruelty, and desertion, the principal grounds for divorce are bigamy, rape, incest, &c. In Scotland the grounds of divorce are adultery by either party whether coupled by desertion or cruelty or not, or wilful desertion for four years or more on the part of either husband or wife. The jurisdiction in divorce cases, by act Wm. IV. lxix., was given to the Court of Session. In the United States and some countries on the Continent, divorce can be obtained on much slighter grounds.—2. Separation; disunion of things closely united. 'To make *divorce* of their incorporate league.' *Shak.*—3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.—4.† Cause of penal separation. 'The long *divorce* of steel falls on me.' *Shak.*

Divorce (di-vōrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divorced;* ppr. *divorcing.* 1. To dissolve the marriage contract between; to separate from the condition of husband and wife.—2. To separate or disunite from close connection; to force asunder.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
For every gust of chance. *Tennyson.*

3. To take away; to put away.

Nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shak.*

Divorceable (di-vōrs'a-bl), *a.* That can be divorced.

Divorcee (di-vōrs-ē'), *n.* A person divorced.

Divorcement (di-vōrs'ment), *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. Deut. xxiv. 1.

Divorcer (di-vōrs'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond.*

2. One of a sect who advocate divorce for slight reasons; said to have sprung from Milton.

Divorcible (di-vōrs'i-bl), *a.* Divorceable. *Milton.*

Divorcive (di-vōrs'iv), *a.* Having power to divorce.

All the *divorcive* engines in heaven and earth. *Milton.*

Divot (div'ot), *n.* A piece of turf, often used for building dikes, &c. [Scotch.]

The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot*-seat without the door mending his shoe. *Hogg.*

Divoto (dē-vō'tō). [It.] In *music*, devout; grave; solemn.

Divulgate† (di-vul'gāt), *v.t.* [L. *divulgo*, *divulgatum*, to spread among the people. See DIVULGE.] To spread abroad; to publish. 'Which (thing) is *divulgated* or spread abroad.' *Huloet.*

Divulgate† (di-vul'gāt), *a.* Published. 'By which the faith was *divulgate* and spread.' *Dr. H. More.*

Divulgation (di-vul-gā'shon), *n.* The act of divulging or publishing. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Divulge (di-vulj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *divulged;* ppr. *divulging.* [L. *divulgo*, to spread among the people—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *vulgo*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people, as *publish*, *public*, from L. *populus*, people.] 1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to *divulge* the secret sentiments of a friend; to *divulge* the proceedings of the cabinet.—2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [Rare.]

God marks
The just man and *divulges* him through heaven. *Milton.*

3.† To impart, as a gift or faculty; to communicate.

Think the same vouchsafed
To cattle and each beast! which would not be
To them made common, and *divulg'd*. *Milton.*

SYN. To publish, disclose, discover, reveal, communicate, impart.

Divulge (di-vulj'), *v.i.* To become public; to be made known.

To keep it (disease) from *divulging*, let it feed
Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*

Divulgement (di-vulj'ment), *n.* The act of divulging. [Rare.]

Divulger (di-vulj'ėr), *n.* One who or that which divulges or reveals.

Divulsion (di-vul'shon), *n.* [L. *divulsio*, a tearing asunder, from *divello*, *divulsum*, to pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation; laceration. 'The *divulsion* of the spirit from the body.' *Is. Taylor.* 'The *divulsion* of a good handful of hair.' *Landor.*

Divulsive (di-vuls'iv), *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends.

Dizen (dīz'n), *v.t.* [No doubt from the obsolete *dise*, *dyse*, the first part of *distaff* (which see). Hence *bedizen.*] 1.† To put clothes on; to dress; to attire.

Come, Doll, Doll, *dizen* me. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To dress gaily or gaudily; to deck; to bedizen.

While on each hand the titled great,
Standing in *dizen'd* rows, were seen. *J. Baillie.*

Dizz† (diz), *v.t.* [See DIZZY.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy.

Dizzard† (diz'ėrd), *n.* [See DIZZY.] A blockhead. Spelled also *Dizard*, *Disard.*

We accuse others of madness, of folly, and are the veriest *dizzards* ourselves. *Burton.*

Dizzardly† (diz'ėrd-li), *a.* Like a dizzard or blockhead.

Dizzily (diz'zi-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy manner.

Dizziness (diz'zi-nes), *n.* [See DIZZY.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

Dizzy (diz'zi), *a.* [A. Sax. *dysig*, foolish. Cog. L.G. *dusig*, *dösig*, giddy, dizzy; O.D. *duyzigh*, dizzy, Mod. D. *duizelig*, dizzy, stunned, giddy; Dan. *dösig*, drowsy; O.E. to *dizze*, to stun. Akin *daze*, *dazzle*, *doze.*] 1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.—2. Causing giddiness; as, a *dizzy* height.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes below. *Shak.*

3. Arising from, or caused by, giddiness.

A *dizzy* mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt.*

4. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless. 'The *dizzy* multitude.' *Milton.*

Dizzy (diz'zi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dizzied;* ppr. *dizzying.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. 'If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Djebel (jeb'el). An Arabian word signifying mountain; as, *Djebel*-el-Mousa, the mountain of Moses; *Djebel*-el-Tarik, the mountain of Tarik (Gibraltar). Written also *Jebel.*

Djereed, Djerrid (je-rēd'), *n.* [Ar. *jerid*, a palm-branch, a spear.] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports. It may be the purpose of the thrower either to throw it to as great a distance as possible, and then riding quickly after lift it from the ground in passing; to hit a distant mark, or throw it through as many rings as possible; or to strike an opponent whose skill is shown in evading and catching it as it flies.

Right through ring and ring runs the *djereed*. *Southey.*

Do (dö), *v.t.* or *auxiliary;* pret. *did;* pp. *done;* ppr. *doing.* This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus, I *do*, thou *doest* or *dost*, he *does* or *doth;* when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost.* [A. Sax. *dön;* indic. pres. sing. *dö*, *dēst*, *dēth;* pl. *döth;* imperf. *dide*, *-est*, *-e;* pl. *didon.* Cog. D. *doen*, G. *thun*, to do, L. *do* in *abdo*, I put away, *condo*, I put together (perf. *abdidi*, *condidi*, where *-did-* = Eng. *did*), Gr. *theinai*, Skr. *dhā*, to place.] 1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labour or power for bringing anything to the state desired, or to completion; as, this man *does* his work well; he *does* more in one day than some men will *do* in two days.

Six days shalt thou labour, and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.

Toward evening she wandered out among her flower-beds to *do* a little thinking. *Harper's Monthly.*

2. To practise; to perform; to observe.

We lie and *do* not the truth. 1 John i. 6.

3. To bring about; to produce, as an effect or result; to effect.

Till I know what God will *do* for me. 1 Sam. xxii. 3.

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*

4. To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, *do* a message to the king. '*Do* a fair message to his kingly ears.' *Shak.*—5. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

In this sense *do* before such nouns as *grace*, *reverence*, *favour*, *honour*, &c., takes an indirect objective, as *him*, *her*, &c., and is nearly equal to the English verb-forming

prefix *be*, implying action or exertion, the noun to which it is prefixed regulating the mode of action. To *do honour* is thus equivalent to a hypothetical form *behonour*, where *do*, taken in connection with the noun, simply energizes it into a verb. 'None so poor to *do* him *reverence*.' *Shak.*—6. To transact; as, to *do* business with another.—7. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion; to bring to an end by action; as, we will *do* the business and adjourn; we *did* the business and dined.—8. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; as, in this crisis we know not what to *do*.

What will ye *do* in the day of visitation? Is. x. 3.

9.† To make or cause.

Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *Spenser.*

For she, that *doth* me all this wo endure,
Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer.

10. To put or bring into any state, or condition or form: with *to*, *on*, *off*, *away*, *into*, &c.; as, to *do to death*, to put to death; to *do away*, to put away, remove, annul, annihilate; as, to *do away* with abuses; 'the difficulty is *done away*' (*Paley*); to *don*, contracted for to *do on*, to put on, to dress; to *doff*, for to *do off*, to put off, to undress; to *dup*, for to *do up*, to open; to *do into*, to put into the form of; hence, with a language, to render, to translate.

Who should *do* the Duke *to* death? *Shak.*

But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall wholly *do away*, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.
Coleridge.

When he wrote for publication, he (Johnson) *did* his sentences out of English *into* Johnsonese.
Macaulay.

11. To hoax; to cheat; to swindle; to humbug; to overreach; as, he *did* me out of five shillings. [Familiar or slang.]—12. To outdo, as in fighting; to beat.

I have *done* the Jew and am in good health.
Rich. Humphreys.

13. To inspect the sights of; to visit the principal objects of interest in; to explore completely; as, I have *done* France and Italy. [A tourist's expression.]—14. To prepare; to cook; as, be sure to *do* the meat thoroughly. —*To do over*, (*a*) to perform again; to repeat; as, *do* your exercise *over* again. (*b*) To put a coating, as of paint, upon; to smear; as, I intend *doing* the roof *over* with tar.—*To do up*, (*a*) to put up, as a parcel; to tie up; to pack; as, *do up* these books neatly and despatch them. (*b*) To open: in this sense usually contracted into *dup*. [Obsolete.]—*To do with*, (*a*) to get off one's hands; to dispose of; to employ; to occupy; as, I don't know what to *do with* myself, or my leisure. (*b*) To have concern or business with; to deal with; to get on with; as, I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow.—*To have to do with*, (*a*) to have concern with.

What *have* I *to do with* you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

(*b*) To have carnal connection with.—*What's to do here?* what is the matter here? what is all this about? *Shak.*—*To do* is also used colloquially, as a noun, to signify bustle, stir, ado.

Do (dō), *v.i.* [Here we have two verbs of different origin under one form—the one the intransitive form of the preceding verb, the other from A. Sax. *dugan*, to avail, to fare, to prosper, the same word as G. *taugen*, to be worth, and Sc. *dow*, to be able, but the senses appropriate to each are so intermingled that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate them.] 1. To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after their statutes. 2 Kings xvii. 34.

2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; as, we asked him how he *did;* how do you *do?*—3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to serve an end; to suffice; as, will this plan *do?*—4. To find means; to contrive; to shift; as, how shall we *do* for money for these wars? *Shak.*

How shall I *do* to answer as they deserve your two last letters. *Richardson.*

—*To do for*, (*a*) to suit; to be adapted for; to answer the design of; to serve as; to answer in place of; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; a trusty stick will *do for* a weapon; five shillings a day will *do for* food; very plain food will *do for* me. (*b*) To provide for in a bad sense; to ruin; to put an end to; as, I'll *do for* him. [Low or slang.] (*c*) To attend on; to serve; as, the charwoman *does for* two gentlemen in the Temple. [Low.]—*To do without*, to shift without; to put up without; to dispense with; as, I can *do without* the book till Saturday.—*To have done*, to have made an end; to have come to a conclusion; to have finished.—*To have done with*, to have come to an end of; to have finished; to cease to have part or interest in or connection with; as, I *have done with* speculating; I *have done with* you for the future.—*Well-to-do*, in good circumstances; having a fair measure of worldly prosperity; as, a *well-to-do* farmer.—*Do* is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. I shall probably come, but if I *do* not, you must not wait; that is, if I *do* not *come*, if I *come* not. As an auxiliary, *do* is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences; as, *do* you intend to go? *does* he wish me to come?—*Do* is also used to express emphasis; as, she is coquettish, but still I *do* love her. In the imperative, it expresses an urgent request or command; as, *do* come; help me, *do;* make haste, *do*. In the past tense, it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was once true is not true now. 'My lord, you once *did* love me.' *Shak.*—It is sometimes used as an auxiliary without adding anything to the meaning of the verb to which it is joined.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

[Common with negatives and interrogatives.]

Do, Doe, *n.* [See ADO.] 1.† What one has to do; a feat.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras.*

2.† To-do; bustle; tumult; stir. 'A great deal of *do*, and a great deal of trouble.' *Selden.*—3. A cheat; an imposture. [Colloq.]

Do (dō), *n.* In *music*, the name given by the Italians and the English to the first of the syllables used in solmization, and answering to the *ut* of the French.

Do. An abbreviation of *ditto*, and usually pronounced *ditto*.

Doab, Dooab (dō'ab, dö'ab), *n.* In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers.

Doable (dö'a-bl), *a.* That can be done or executed.

Doand,† *ppr.* Doing. *Chaucer.*

Doasta (dō-as'ta), *n.* [Hind.] An inferior Indian ardent spirit, often drugged and given to sailors in low houses in Calcutta and other Indian ports.

Doat (dōt), *v.i.* To dote.

Dobbin (dob'in), *n.* A common old English name for a work-horse. '*Dobbin*, my thill horse.' *Shak.*

Dobchick (dob'chik), *n.* Same as *Dabchick.*

Dobee (dob'ē), *n.* In the East Indies, a native washer-man.

Dobereiner's Lamp (dob-ėr-īn'ėrz lamp), *n.* A contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, invented by Professor *Dobereiner*, of Jena, in 1824. The light is produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently-prepared spongy platinum, when the metal instantly becomes red hot, and then sets fire to the gas. The action depends upon the readiness with which spongy platinum absorbs gases, more especially oxygen gas. The hydrogen is brought into such close contact with oxygen (derived from the atmosphere) in the pores of the platinum that chemical union, attended with evolution of light, takes place.

Dobhash (dob'hash), *n.* [Hind. *do-bhashiya*, an interpreter—*do*, two, and *bhashiya*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two languages.

Dobule (dob'ūl), *n.* A fresh-water fish (*Leuciscus dobula*), allied to the roach, found in some of the rivers and streams of this country.

Docent† (do'sent), *a.* [L. *docens*, *docentis*, ppr. of *doceo*, to teach.] Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.
Abp. Laud.

Docetæ (dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dokeō*, to seem.] An ancient heretical sect, who maintained that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance.

Docetic (dō-set'ik), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or held by, the Docetæ. '*Docetic* gnosticism.' *Plumptre.*

Doch-an-doris, Doch-an-dorach (doch'-an-dō-ris, doch'an-dō-rach), *n.* [Gael. *deoch-an-doruis*, drink at the door, the stirrup-cup.] A stirrup-cup; a parting cup. [Scotch.] Spelled variously *Deuch-an-dorach*, *Deuch-an-doris*, &c.

Dochmiac (dok'mi-ak), *a.* Of or belonging to a dochmius.

Dochmius (dok'mi-us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *dochmios*, across, oblique.] In *Greek pros.* a foot of five syllables, the first and fourth short and the others long, but admitting of variations.

Docibility, Docibleness (do-si-bil'i-ti, do'-si-bl-nes), *n.* Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn. 'Persons of *docibility*.' *Boyle.* 'The *docibleness* of dogs.' *Walton.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Docible (do'si-bl), *a.* [See DOCILE.] 1. That may be taught; teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed. 'Sober, humble, *docible* persons.' *Bp. Bull.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docible*.
Bp Hackel.

Docile (dō'sīl or do'sil), *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *doceo*, to teach; allied to G. *zeigen*, to show, and E. *teach*.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis.*

SYN. Teachable, tractable, pliant, yielding.

Docility (dō-si'li-ti), *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith. *Beattie.*

Docimacy, Docimasy (do'si-ma-si), *n.* [Gr. *dokimasia*. See the next word.] 1. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral; metallurgy.—2. The art of ascertaining the nature and qualities of medicines, or of facts pertaining to physiology.

Docimastic (do-si-mas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *dokimastikos*, from *dokimazō*, to try, essay, examine, from *dokimos*, proved, tested.] Proving by experiments or tests; essaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals; as, the *docimastic* art, that is metallurgy.

Docimology (do-si-mol'o-ji), *n.* A treatise on the art of essaying or examining metallic bodies, &c.

Docity (dos'i-ti), *n.* Quickness of comprehension; docility. [Provincial English and colloquial, United States.]

Dock (dok), *n.* [A. Sax. *docce*, G. *docke*, a word forming part of the name of various plants both in England and Germany, perhaps allied to L. *daucum*, Gr. *daukon*, a kind of parsnip or carrot growing in Crete, used in medicine.] The common name of the species of Rumex, nat. order Polygonaceæ, the leaves of which are not hastate. They are perennial herbs, with stout rootstocks, erect stems, very abundant in waste ground and pastures. There are eleven species in Britain, most of them troublesome weeds.

Dock (dok), *n.* [Icel. *dockr*, a short tail; G. *docke*, a bunch of thread, a plug, a thick short piece of anything; Fris. *dok*, a small bundle, bunch, or ball. Cog. W. *toc*, anything short or abrupt, *tociaw*, to curtail.] 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.—2. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.

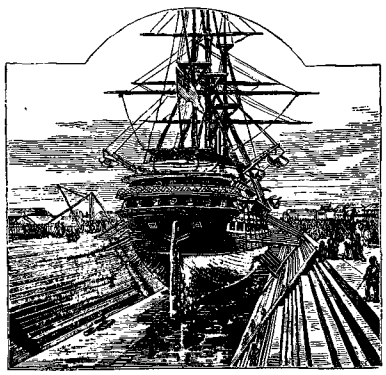
Dock (dok), *v.t.* [See DOCK, the tail of a beast cut short.] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

To pluck the eyes of sentiment,
And *dock* the tail of rhyme. *Holmes.*

2. To cut off a part from; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to *dock* an account.—3. To cut off, destroy, or defeat; to bar; as, to *dock* an entail.

Dock (dok), *n.* [D. *dok*, G. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, a dock. Probably from the L.L. *doga*, *doha*, a ditch; L. *doga*, a kind of vessel; Gr. *dochē*, receptacle, *dechomai*, to receive.] 1. The place where a criminal stands in court.—2. A place artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates. In America, the spaces between wharves are called *docks*. There are two kinds of docks, *dry* or *graving docks* and *wet-docks*. The former are used for receiving ships in order to their being inspected and repaired. For this purpose the dock must be so contrived that the water may be admitted or excluded at pleasure, so that a vessel can be floated in when the tide is high, and the water run

out with the fall of the tide, or pumped out, the closing of the gates preventing its return. *Wet-docks* are formed for the purpose of keeping vessels always afloat. The



Dry or Graving Dock, Sydney, N.S.W.

name of dock has sometimes been applied to an excavation, from which the water, or a considerable part of it, runs in and out with the tide, but such an excavation is more properly an artificial basin or harbour than a dock. One of the chief uses of a wet-dock is to keep a uniform level of water, so that the business of loading and unloading ships can be carried on without any interruption. In a wider sense *dock* signifies both the dock proper and all buildings, as storehouses, workshops, &c., connected with it. *Floating dock*, a structure which serves as a graving dock, being constructed so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.

Dock (dok), *v.t.* To bring, draw, or place in a dock.—*To dock a vessel*, to place her in a dry-dock, maintaining her in an upright position upon blocks by the assistance of shores or sliding-blocks.

Dockage (dok'āj), *n.*; **Dock-dues** (dok'dūz), *n. pl.* Charges for the use of docks.

Dock-cress (dok'kres), *n.* A common name for the plant *Lapsana communis* (nipplewort).

Docken (dok'en), *n.* The dock, a plant of the genus Rumex. [Scotch.]

Docket, Docquet (dok'et), *n.* [A dim. of *dock*, anything curtailed or cut short. See DOCK, the tail of a beast cut short.] 1. In *law*, (*a*) a summary of a larger writing; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (*b*) A register of judgments. (*c*) An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the United States this is the principal or only use of the word. (*d*) The copy of a decree in chancery, made out and left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—*To strike a docket*, in *law*, to give a bond to the lord-chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a *fiat* of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.—2. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods specifying their measurement. See TICKET.

Docket, Docquet (dok'et), *v.t.* 1. To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, judgments regularly *docketed*. 2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.

They were all *docketed* and marked, and tied with red tape. *Vanity Fair.*

3. To mark with a docket.

Dock-master (dok'mas-tėr), *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

Dock-rent (dok'rent), *n.* Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

Dock-warrant (dok'wo-rant), *n.* A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks. When a transfer is made the certificate is endorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an order or authority for the removal of the goods.

Dockyard (dok'yärd), *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbour, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. *Dockyards* belonging to the government usually consist of dry-docks for repairing ships, and of slips on which new vessels are built; besides which they comprise naval store-houses and workshops in which different processes relative to ship-building are carried on.

Docquet, *n.* and *v.t.* See DOCKET.

Doctor (dok'tėr), *n.* [L., from *doceo, doctum*, to teach. See DOCILE.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a profession.

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law. Acts v. 34.

When *doctors* disagree,
Disciples then are free. *Old proverb.*

2. In a university one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty; as, a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law. The degree of doctor is often merely honorary, but is conferred on physicians as a professional degree. 3. A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the *doctor* don't always succeed. *Colman.*

4. A term applied to various mechanical contrivances for performing certain subsidiary operations in a machine or train of machinery, as a scraper to receive superfluous colouring matter from the cylinder in calico-printing.—5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine—6. Brown sherry, so called because it is concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled Mosto stock. This syrup being added to fresh must ferments, and the luscious produce is used for doctoring very inferior qualities of wine. See MOSTO.—*Doctors' Commons.* See under COMMONS.

Doctor (dok'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To apply medicines for the cure of; to treat as a physician; hence, to repair; to mend; to patch up. [Colloq.]—2. To confer the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor. [Colloq.]—3. To drug or adulterate, as wine, more particularly by treating with the compound known as 'the doctor.' [Colloq. or slang.]—4. To falsify; to cook; as, to *doctor* an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

Doctor (dok'tėr), *v.i.* To practise physic.

Doctoral (dok'tėr-al), *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. [Rare.]

The bed of a sick man is a school, a *doctoral* chair of learning and discipline. *Bp. King.*

Doctorally (dok'tėr-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

Doctorate (dok'tėr-āt), *n.* Degree of a doctor.

I thank you for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*. *Bp. Hurd.*

Doctorate (dok'tėr-āt), *v.t.* To make a doctor of by conferring the degree of doctor; to confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare or obsolete.]

Doctor-fish (dok'tėr-fish), *n.* A name applied to the species of fishes belonging to the genus Acanthurus, from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which they are armed on each side of the tail, so that they cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All belong to the tropics. Called also *Surgeon-fish*.

Doctorly† (dok'tėr-li), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. *Bp. Hall.*

Doctorship (dok'tėr-ship), *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

Doctress, Doctoress (dok'tres, dok'tėr-es), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter. *Whitlock.*

Doctrinaire (dok'trin-ār'), *n.* [Fr., as if from *doctrinarius*, a hypothetical adjective from L.L. *doctrinare*, to teach, from L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning. See DOCTRINE.] 1. The name originally applied to one of a section of French politicians of moderately liberal principles, who occupied a place in the Chambers after the restoration of 1815, between the deputies of the centre, who always supported ministers, and the extreme left. They maintained the doctrines attendant on the theory of representative government in a mixed monarchy, especially such as that of Britain, but were opposed to sudden changes, above all, to such as tended to republicanism. They were, in consequence, much ridiculed and maligned, and received the name of *doctrinaires* as being mere theoretical constitution-makers rather than practical politicians. Hence—2. Popularly, one who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist.

Doctrinal (dok'trin-al), *a.* [See DOCTRINE.] 1. Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as, a *doctrinal* observation.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition which shall be our subject. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

The word of God serveth no otherwise, than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

Doctrinal (dok'trin-al), *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

Doctrinally (dok'trin-al-li), *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.

Doctrinarian (dok-trin-ā'ri-an), *n.* A doctrinaire; a political theorist. *J. H. Newman.*

Doctrinarianism (dok-trin-ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The principles or practices of the Doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical suggestions.

Doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* [L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning, from *doceo*, to teach.] 1. In a general sense, whatever is taught; hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doctrines* of Plato.

And prove their *doctrine* orthodox,
By apostolic blows and knocks. *Hudibras.*

The bold teacher's *doctrine* sanctified
By truth shall spread, throughout the world dispersed. *Wordsworth.*

2. The act of teaching; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel.

Some to church repair
Not for the *doctrine*, but the music there. *Pope.*

3. Learning; knowledge.

Whom shall he make to understand *doctrine*? Is. xxviii. 9.

4. The truths of the gospel in general.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things. Tit. ii. 1.

Document (do'kū-ment), *n.* [L. *documentum*, a lesson, a pattern, a proof, from *doceo*, to teach.] 1. That which is taught; precept; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. More generally, in present usage, written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information, establishment of facts, and the like; any printed or written paper.

Document (do'kū-ment), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts; as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.—2. To teach; to instruct; to school. [Rare.]

I am finely *documented* by mine own daughter. *Dryden.*

Documental (do'kū-ment-al), *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as, *documental* testimony.

Documentary (do'kū-ment-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents. '*Documentary* evidence.' *Macaulay.*

Documentation (do'kū-ment-ā"shon), *n.* Instruction; teaching. *Richardson.*

Documentize (do'kū-ment-īz), *v.i.* To be didactic. *Richardson.*

Dod (dod), *n.* [Gael.] A fit of ill-humour or sullenness. [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods*, now and then. *Galt.*

Dod, Dodd (dod), *v.t.* [Origin doubtful.] To cut or lop the top or head from; to remove the horns of; to cut or clip the hair of; to snip off, as wool. [Prov. English.]

Doddard† (dod'ėrd), *a.* Pollard; having lost the top or head, as an old tree.

Doddart (dod'ėrt), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name for the game of hockey, and for the stick used in playing it. *Halliwell.*

Dodded (dod'ed), *a.* [See DOD, *v.t.*] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle. [Scotch.]

Dodder (dod'dėr), *n.* [The same word as Dan. *dodder*, G. *dotter*, Sw. *dodra*—dodder, a term of unknown derivation.] The common name of the plants of the genus Cuscuta, a group of slender, branched, twining, leafless pink or white annual parasites. The seeds germinate on the ground, but the young plant speedily attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Four species are common in England—*C. europæa*, found on nettles and

Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

vetches; *C. Epithymum*, on furze, thyme, and heather; *C. trifolii*, on clover; and *C. Epilinum*, on cultivated flax. See CUSCUTA.

Dodder (dod'dėr), *v.i.* [Akin *didder*, *totter*.] To shake. 'The *doddering* mast.' *Thomson.*

Doddered (dod'dėrd), *a.* [See DODDARD.] Having lost the top, as an old tree; shattered. 'Riots like a *doddered* oak.' *Thomson.*

Doddie, Doddy (dod'di), *n.* [See DODDED.] A cow without horns. [Scotch.]

Doddy (dod'i), *a.* [See DOD.] Ill-natured; snappish. [Scotch.]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. *Galt.*

Dodecagon (dō-de'ka-gon), *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.

Dodecagyn (dō-de'ka-jin), *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia (dō-de'ka-ji"ni-a), *n. pl.* The name given by Linnæus to the orders which in his system have twelve styles.

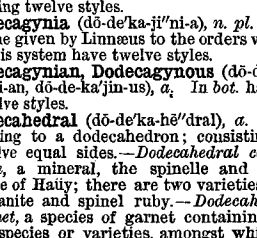
Dodecagynian, Dodecagynous (dō-de'ka-ji"ni-an, dō-de-ka'jin-us), *a.* In *bot.* having twelve styles.

Dodecahedral (dō-de'ka-hē"dral), *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.—*Dodecahedral corundum*, a mineral, the spinelle and pleonaste of Haüy; there are two varieties, the ceylanite and spinel ruby.—*Dodecahedral garnet*, a species of garnet containing ten sub-species or varieties, amongst which is the common garnet, or brown and green variety.—*Dodecahedral mercury*, a mixture of mercury and silver in which the former is to the latter in the proportion of three to one nearly. It is called also native amalgam, and is found in quicksilver mines together with cinnabar.

Dodecahedron (dō-de'ka-hē"dron), *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.

Dodecander (dō-de-kan'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *anēr*, a male.] In *bot.* a plant having twelve stamens: one of the class Dodecandria.

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-a), *n. pl.* A Linnæan class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not adhere by their filaments.



Dodecandria.—Common Houseleek.

Dodecandrian, Dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'dri-an, dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have from twelve to nineteen free stamens.

Dodecapetalous (dō-de'ka-pe"tal-us), *a.* In *bot.* having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

Dodecastyle (dō-de'ka-stil), *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* a portico having twelve columns in front.

Dodecasyllable (dō-de'ka-sil-la-bl), *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *syllable* (which see).] A word of twelve syllables.

Dodecatemorion (dō-de'ka-te-mō"ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *dōdekatos*, twelfth, and *morion*, part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

Dodecatemory (dō-de'kat-em"o-ri), *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [Obsolete or rare.]

Dodge (doj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dodged;* ppr. *dodging*. [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *duck*, to stoop or bend down the head, G. *ducken*, to bow, to stoop. It is sometimes regarded as a modified form of the verb *dog*, with which the meaning partly corresponds.] 1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start.—2. To follow the footsteps of a person, or walk along with him; to accompany or be on the same road with a person, but so as to escape his observation.

For he had any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him between Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton.*

3. To play tricks; to be evasive; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble. [Colloq.]

I must . . . *dodge*
And palter in the shifts of lowness. *Shak.*

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addison.*

Dodge (doj), *v.t.* 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow.

It seemed next worth while
To *dodge* the sharp sword set against my life. *E. B. Browning.*

2. To pursue by rapid movements in varying directions.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist,
And still it neared and neared,
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
It plunged and tacked and veered. *Coleridge.*

3. To practise mean tricks upon; to play fast and loose with; to baffle by shifts and pretexts; to overreach by tricky knavery. [Familiar.]

He *dodged* me with a long and loose account. *Tennyson.*

Dodge (doj), *n.* A trick; an artifice; an evasion. [Colloq.]

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries. *Thackeray.*

Dodger (doj'ėr), *n.* One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges; as, 'the artful *dodger*.' *Dickens.* 'A scurvy haggler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.' *Cotgrave.*

Dodgery (doj'ė-ri), *n.* Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him. *Bp. Hacket.*

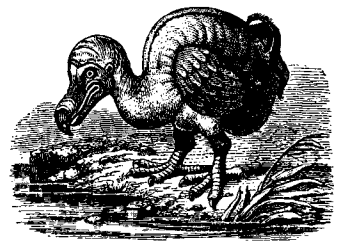
Dodipate, Dodipoll (dod'i-pāt, dod'i-pōl), *n.* A stupid person; a thick-head.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an ass-head, a *dodipoll*. *Latimer.*

Dodkin, Dotkin (dod'kin, dot'kin), *n.* [D. *duitkin*, a dim. of *duit*, a doit. See DOIT.] A little doit; a small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. 'She's not worth a *dodkin*.' *Skelton.*

Dodman (dod'man), *n.* 1. An animal that casts its shell like the lobster and crab. *Bacon.*—2. A shell-snail.

Dodo (dō'dō), *n.* [Pg. *doudo*, silly.] An extinct genus of birds (Didus), assigned to the order Columbæ, and constituting a new family, Dididæ. One species (*D. ineptus*) was abundant in the Mauritius on its discovery in 1598, and it is from its bones, which have been found in the fluviatile detritus of that island, as well as from old pictures and descriptions, that our knowledge of the animal is derived. It was a massive clumsy bird, larger than a swan, covered with down instead of feathers, with short extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short as to be useless for flight. Its extinction was due to its organization not being adapted to the new conditions which colonization and cultivation introduced. Other species



Dodo, from a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

existed in Rodriguez, and possibly in Bourbon.

Dodrans (dō'dranz), *n.* [*L.*, for *dequadrans* (lit. less one-fourth), three-fourths—*de*, and *quadrans*, a fourth part, from *quatuor*, four.] A Roman measure equal to about 9 inches, being the space between the end of the thumb and little finger when both are fully extended. It is about equal to the *palm*.

Dodrum (dod'rum), *n.* A whim; a crotchet. [Scotch.] 'Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums*.' *Galt.*

Doe (dō), *n.* [A. Sax. *dā*, *dama*, along with Dan. *daa*, G. *dam* in *Dam*hirsch, *Dam*thier, derived from L. *dama*, a fallow-deer; connected with Skr. *dam*, to tame: the primitive meaning being the docile or timid animal.] The female of buck; the female of the fallow-deer, the goat, the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit.

Doe † (dō), *n.* A feat. See Do.

Doe (dō), *v.t.* or *i.* for *do*.

Doer (dō'ėr), *n.* [From *do*.] 1. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent. 'Talkers are no great *doers*.' *Shak.*—2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys in practice.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

3. In *Scots law*, an agent or attorney.

Does (duz), the third person of the verb *do*, indicative mood, present tense, weakened and contracted from *doeth*.

Doeskin (dō'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a doe. 2. A compact twilled woollen cloth.

Doff (dof), *v.t.* [Contr. for *do-off*. Comp. *don*.] 1. To put off, as dress.

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*

2. To strip or divest. 'Heaven's king who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear.' *Crashaw.*—3. To put off; to shift off, with a view to delay.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device. *Shak.*

Doff (dof), *v.i.* To divest one's self of something, as a garment; to bare the head out of respect or friendship; to make a salute by lifting the hat or head-covering. [Rare.]

And feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,
The parson smirk'd and nodded. *Tennyson.*

Doffer (dof'ėr), *n.* He who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs* or strips off the cotton from the cards.

Dog (dog), *n.* [This word hardly occurs in English till after the A. Sax. period (ab. 1220), and its history is doubtful. It is the same word as D. *dog*, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*, all applied to large dogs of the mastiff or bull-dog kind. *Hound* (A. Sax. *hund*) was originally the English word for dog.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Canis (*C. familiaris*). The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. A satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has not yet been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections—(1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Esquimaux, Newfoundland, sheep, Great St. Bernard, &c.; (2) *watch* and *cattle dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, &c.; (3) the *greyhounds*, as the different kinds of greyhound,

Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street dog, &c.; (4) the *hounds*, as the bloodhound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, &c.; (5) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the *mastiffs*, including the different kinds of mastiffs, bulldog, pug-dog, &c. In systematic zoology the wolf and fox are included under the general designation Canis.—2. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a mean, worthless fellow.

What men have I? *Dogs!* Cowards! *Shak.*

3. A gay young man; a buck. 'I love the young *dogs* of this age.' *Johnson.*—4. A name given to two constellations in the southern hemisphere, Canis Major and Canis Minor, or the Greater Dog and the Lesser Dog.—5. A name applied to several devices, tools, pieces of machinery, &c., generally iron, which have some peculiarity, as a curved neck, &c., suggesting an analogous quality of a dog; as, (*a*) a kind of trestle to lay wood upon in a fire-place; an andiron; (*b*) the hammer of a firelock or pistol, called also the *Dog-head;* (*c*) a sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, for fastening into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of dragging or raising it by means of a rope fastened to it; (*d*) an iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill; (*e*) any portion of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine tool.—*Dog* is often used in composition for male; as, *dog*-fox, *dog*-otter, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, *dog*-Latin, *dog*-rose.—*To give* or *throw to the dogs*, to throw away as useless.

Throw physic *to the dogs*, I'll none of it. *Shak.*

—*To go to the dogs*, to be ruined.—*Dog in the manger*, a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it.

Dog (dog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dogged;* ppr. *dogging.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope.*

Dogal (dog'al), *a.* [L.L. *dogalis*, for *ducalis.* See DOGE.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. [Rare.]

Dogana (dō-gä'nä), *n.* [It.] A custom-house.

Dog-ape (dog'āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank a man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two *dog-apes.* *Shak.*

Dogate (dōg'āt), *n.* [See DOGE.] The office or dignity of a doge.

Dogbane (dog'bān), *n.* Dog's-bane (which see).

Dog-bee (dog'bē), *n.* 1. A drone or male bee. 2. A fly troublesome to dogs.

Dogbelt (dog'belt), *n.* A term used in some coal-mines for a strong broad piece of leather round the waist, to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing the dans or sledges in the low works.

Dogberry (dog'be-ri), *n.* The berry of the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

Dogberry-tree (dog'be-ri-trē), *n.* The dogwood (which see).

Dog-bolt (dog'bōlt), *n.* [A corruption of A. Sax. *dolgbote—dolg*, a wound, and *bote*, recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor.] A common old English term expressing supreme contempt.

O, ye *dog-bolts!*
That fear no hell but Dunkirk. *Beau. & Fl.*

In his reply he doth nothing but quarrel, like a *dog-bolt* lawyer. *Fulke.*

Dog-brier (dog'brī-ėr), *n.* A brier; the dog-rose, or *Rosa canina.*

Dog-cabbage (dog'kab-bāj). See DOG'S-CABBAGE.

Dog-cart (dog'kärt), *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig for four persons, those before and those behind sitting back to back; it is usually furnished with a boot for holding dogs.

Dogcheap (dog'chēp), *a.* [Perhaps lit. cheap or worthless as a *dog;* comp. *dog*-tired, *dog*-trick.] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Good store of harlots, say you, and *dog-cheap!* *Dryden.*

The nearest to the Chæronean in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the gods *dog-cheap.* *Landor.*

Dog-day (dog'dā), *n.* One of the days when Sirius or the dog-star rises and sets with the sun. The dog-days last for forty days, twenty before and twenty after the heliacal rising of Sirius, beginning on the 3d of July and ending on the 11th of August.

Dogdraw (dog'drą), *n.* In *English forest law*, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand, especially after a deer which he had wounded with cross or long bow.

Doge (dōj), *n.* [It.; L. *dux;* E. *duke*, from L. *duco*, to lead.] The chief magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. The first Doge of Venice was Anafeste (Paoluccio), created 697; the first Doge of Genoa, Simon Boccanera, elected 1339. In both cities the

Doge of Venice.—Vecellio.

office disappeared in 1797, when the republican form of government was abolished by the French.

But if the peers have ceased to be magnificos, may it not also happen that the sovereign may cease to be a *doge?* *Disraeli.*

Dog-eared (dog'ērd), *a.* An epithet applied to a book having the corners of the leaves turned down. 'Statute books before unopened, not *dog-eared.*' *Lord Mansfield.*

Dogeate (dōj'āt), *n.* Same as *Dogate.*

Dog-fancier (dog'fan-si-ėr), *n.* One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale.

Dog-fish (dog'fish), *n.* A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark or greater dog-fish, the picked dog-fish, &c. They are arranged by Cuvier under his subgenus Scyllium. The rough skin of one of the species of spotted dog-fish (*Scyllium catulus*), the large-spotted dog-fish, is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, particularly wood. *S. canicula* is the largest of the two most common species; in length it is from 3 to 5 feet. It is blackish-brown in colour, marked with numerous small dark spots. Both species

Small-spotted Dog-fish (*Scyllium canicula*).

are used for food in Orkney. The common or picked dog-fish belongs to the genus Acanthias (*A. vulgaris*).

Dog-fisher (dog'fish-ėr), *n.* The dog-fish (which see).

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness. *Iz. Walton.*

Dog-fly (dog'flī), *n.* A voracious biting fly, common among woods and bushes and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

Dog-fox (dog'foks), *n.* 1. The male of the fox.—2. A name given to certain small burrowing animals of the dog family (Canidæ), allied to the corsak. They inhabit the warm parts of Asia and Africa.

Dogged (dog'ed), *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe; obstinate.

Doth *dogged* war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shak.*

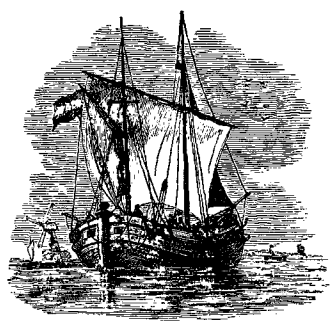
Doggedly (dog'ed-li), *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely; obstinately.

He (Johnson) verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself *doggedly* to it. *Boswell.*

Doggedness (dog'ed-nes), *n.* Sullenness; moroseness; obstinacy.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness.* *Disraeli.*

Dogger (dog'gėr), *n.* [D. *dogger-boot—dogger*, a codfish, and *boot*, a boat.] A Dutch fishing



Dutch Dogger.—From sketch by Capt. May.

vessel used in the German Ocean, particularly in the cod and herring fisheries. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, somewhat resembling a ketch.

Dogger (dog'gėr), *n.* A sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock, consisting chiefly of silica and iron, but containing some alum.

Doggerel (dog'gėr-el), *a.* [Possibly from *dog.*] An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras, but now more generally applied to mean verses, defective alike in sense and rhythm.

Two fools that . . .
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Doggerel (dog'gėr-el), *n.* 1. Originally, burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure. '*Doggerel* like that of Hudibras.' *Addison.*—2. Mean, worthless, contemptible verses, defective in sense, rhythm, and rhyme.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. *W. Chambers.*

Doggerelist (dog'gėr-el-ist), *n.* A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. *W. Chambers.*

Doggerman (dog'gėr-man), *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

Doggery (dog'gėr-i), *n.* Anything of a mean or worthless quality; quackery. *Carlyle.*

Dogget (dog'et), *n.* A docket (which see).

Doggish (dog'ish), *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.

Doggishness (dog'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being doggish.

Dog-grass (dog'gras), *n.* [Supposed to be eaten by *dogs.*] *Triticum caninum*, a grass common in woods, banks, and waste places. It has a fibrous root, and slender stems from 1 to 3 feet high, and the leaves bright green.

Doggrel (dog'rel), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Doggerel.*

Dog-head (dog'hed), *n.* Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer which strikes the percussion cap. [Scotch.]

Dog-headed (dog'hed-ed), *a.* A term applied to apes of the genus Cynocephalus.

Dog-hearted (dog'härt-ed), *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious. 'His (Lear's) *dog-hearted* daughters.' *Shak.*

Doghole (dog'hōl), *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot. *Shak.*

Dog-hook (dog'hök), *n.* A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods.

Dog-Latin (dog'la-tin), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

Dog-leach, Dog-leech (dog'lēch), *n.* One who cures the diseases of dogs.

Dog-legged (dog'legd), *a.* In *arch.* a term applied to stairs which have no well hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

Dog-lichen (dog'lī-ken or dog'lich-en), *n.* The popular name of a plant, *Peltidea*

canina, nat. order Lichenes. It is a prostrate membranaceous leaf of irregular shape, brownish-green or grayish colour, whitish and spongiose below. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia. Also known as *Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort.*

Dog-louse (dog'lous), *n.* *Hæmotopinus piliferus*, a parasitic insect of an ashy flesh colour which infests dogs.

Dogly† (dog'li), *a.* Like a dog; churlish.

Dogma (dog'ma), *n.* [Gr. *dogma*, that which seems true to one, an opinion, from *dokeō*, to think.] A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a principle or doctrine propounded for reception without sufficient evidence; an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience or demonstration. 'The infallibility *dogma.*' *Sat. Rev.*

It was before he had attained his twentieth year that he (Descartes) threw up the *dogmas* he had been taught by the Jesuits at La Flèche, and determined by the simple energy of his own mind to create a new philosophy. *J. D. Morell.*

Dog-mad (dog'mad), *a.* Mad as a dog sometimes is. *Swift.*

Dogmatic, Dogmatical (dog-mat'ik, dog-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dogma or to settled opinion.—2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions: applied to persons; as, a *dogmatic* schoolman or philosopher.

One of these authors is so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

3. Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative; as, a *dogmatical* opinion.

Critics write in a positive *dogmatic* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator.*

—*Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant.* See under MAGISTERIAL.—SYN. Positive, confident, magisterial, authoritative, dictatorial, arrogant.

Dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), *n.* One of a sect of ancient physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists.* See DOGMATIST, *n.*

Dogmatically (dog-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

Dogmaticalness (dog-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

Dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of Christian doctrine; doctrinal theology.

Dogmatism (dog'mat-izm), *n.* The quality of being dogmatic; positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion. 'The self-importance of his demeanour and the *dogmatism* of his conversation.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Dogmatism is the maturity of puppyism. *Douglas Jerrold.*

Dogmatist (dog'mat-ist), *n.* 1. A positive assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.—2. One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, who based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences, which they considered might be logically defended or proved.

Dogmatize (dog'mat-iz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dogmatized;* ppr. *dogmatizing.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance. 'Prompt to impose, and fond to *dogmatize.*' *Pope.*

Dogmatize (dog'mat-iz), *v.t.* To assert or deliver as a dogma.

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dogmatizer (dog'mat-iz-ėr), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

Dogmatory† (dog'ma-to-ri), *a.* Dogmatical.

Dog-parsley (dog'pärs-li), *n.* [Parsley for a dog, *i.e.* worthless parsley.] *Æthusa Cynapium*, or fool's parsley, a common British weed in cultivated grounds, nat. order Umbelliferæ. It has a nauseous odour, thrice-pinnate leaves and small irregular white flowers, and is a virulent poison.

Dog-rose (dog'rōz), *n.* The *Rosa canina*, or wild brier, nat. order Rosaceæ. It is a common British plant, growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is known as the hip.

Dog's-bane (dogz'bān), *n.* [Because the plant was thought to be poisonous to dogs.] The popular name of *Apocynum androsæmifolium.* The dog's-bane is milky; the root is intensely bitter and nauseous, and is employed in America instead of ipecacuanha. It is found in North America from Canada to Carolina. See APOCYNUM.

Dog's-cabbage, Dog-cabbage (dogz'kab-bāj, dog'kab-bāj), *n.* *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*, a smooth succulent herb, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, found in the south of Europe. Though it is slightly acrid and purgative it is sometimes used as a pot herb.

Dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear.

Dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *v.t.* To turn down in dog's ears, as the leaves in a book.

Dog's-fennel (dogz'fen-nel), *n.* A plant or weed, found in cultivated fields (*Anthemis Cotula*), called also *Stinking May-weed*, with acrid, emetic properties. It derives its name of dog's-fennel from some resemblance of its leaf to fennel and from its bad smell.

Dog's-grass (dogz'gras), *n.* Same as *Dog-grass.*

Dogship (dog'ship), *n.* Curship; the quality or individuality of a dog.

Dog-shore (dog'shōr), *n.* *Naut.* one of the pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting while the keel blocks are in the act of being taken out, preparatory to launching.

Dog-sick (dog'sik), *a.* Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit.

Dogskin (dog'skin), *a.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*

Dog-sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* Pretended sleep. 'What the common people call *dog-sleep.*' *Addison.*

Dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), *n.* Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.

Dog's-mercury (dogz'mėr-kū-ri), *n.* The common name of *Mercurialis perennis*, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, a herb common in woods and roadsides.

Dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), *n.* A mixture of gin and beer, of rum and ale, or other similar mixture.

'*Dog's-nose*, which is, I believe, a mixture of gin and beer.' 'So it is,' said an old lady. *Dickens.*

Dog's-rue (dogz'rö), *n.* A plant, *Scrophularia canina*, a species of fig-wort found on the Continent, but not a native of Britain.

Dog's-tail Grass (dogz'tāl gras), *n.* The popular name of the species of Cynosurus, a genus of grasses found in temperate countries in the northern hemisphere. The common species (*C. cristatus*) is a perennial grass with a tufted stoloniferous root, a stem 1 to 2 feet high, slightly hairy leaves, and a linear one-sided spike. See CYNOSURUS.

Dog-star (dog'stär), *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dog-days.

Dog-stone (dog'stōn), *n.* A rough or shaped stone imported for a millstone.

Dog-stones (dog'stōnz), *n.* A plant, fool-stones, a species of Orchis.

Dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale* (hound's-tongue), so called from its soft leaf.

Dog's-tooth (dogz'töth), *n.* A canine tooth; a dogtooth (which see).

Dog's-tooth dogz'töth), *a.* In *arch.* a term applied, with no very apparent reason, to

Dog's-tooth Moulding.

an ornament or moulding characteristic of the early English style of Gothic architecture.

Dog's-tooth Spar (dogz'töth spär), *n.* A name given to a variety of calcite, from a fancied resemblance the pyramidal form of its crystals suggests to the canine teeth.

Dog's-tooth Violet, Dog's-tooth Grass (dogz'töth vī-ō-let, dogz'töth gras), *n.* *Erythronium dens canis*, a nearly stemless bulbous plant, with two smooth leaves generally spotted with purple; the scape bears one large, nodding, lily-like, purple flower. It is a native of Southern Europe, and is an ornament of our gardens.

Dog-tired (dog'tīrd), *a.* Quite tired. '*Dog-tired* of sitting tongue-tied.' *Hughes.*

Dog-tooth (dog'töth), *n.* pl. **Dog-teeth** (dog'tēth). A sharp-pointed human tooth situated between the fore-teeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth. It is called also *Canine-tooth* and *Eye-tooth.*

Dog-tooth (dog-töth), *a.* Same as *Dog's-tooth, a.*

Dog-trick (dog'trik), *n.* A currish trick; brutal treatment; an ill-natured practical joke.

Dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

Dog-vane (dog'vān), *n.* *Naut.* a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or buntine, placed on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

Dog-watch (dog'woch), *n.* *Naut.* a watch of two hours, arranged so as to make an uneven number of watches (7 instead of 6) throughout the 24 hours; and so to alter the watches kept from day to day by each portion of the crew, otherwise the same watch would stand during the same hours for the whole voyage: Watch 8 to 12 night A, 12 to 4 morning B, 4 to 8 morning A, 8 to 12 morning B, 12 to 4 afternoon A, 4 to 6 afternoon B dog, 6 to 8 afternoon A dog, 8 to 12 night B.

Dogweary (dog'wē-ri), *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.

I have watched so long that I'm *dogweary.* *Shak.*

Dog-wheat (dog'whēt), *n.* Dog-grass (which see).

Dog-whelk (dog'whelk), *n.* A popular name of the *Nassa reticulata*, a species of univalve shells common on the British coast.

Dogwood (dog'wụd), *n.* A common name of the genus Cornus, but specifically applied to *C. sanguinea.* It is a common shrub in copses and hedges in England; the small cream-white flowers are borne in dense roundish clusters. The branchlets and leaves become red in autumn. The wood is used for skewers, and for charcoal for gunpowder. The *C. mascula* (the cornel-tree) bears a berry often used for culinary purposes. See CORNEL and CORNUS.

Dogwood-tree (dog'wụd-trē), *n.* 1. The dogwood.—2. The *Piscidia Erythrina*, a papilionaceous tree growing in the West Indies.

Dohl, *n.* A kind of foreign pulse resembling dried pease.

Doily (doi'li), *n.* [Named after a Mr. *Doily, Doyly*, or *Doyley*, a London draper of the latter half of the seventeenth century. His name was first attached to the stuff, and then to the small napkins originally made of it.] 1.† A species of thin woollen stuff formerly in use for summer wear: generally used adjectively.—2. A small ornamental napkin, used at table to put glasses on during dessert; any similar article for a similar purpose: originally called a 'Doiley napkin'.

Doing (dö'ing), *n.* The act of one who *does*; acting; performance; carrying out; bringing about; as, it was none of my *doing.*

Doings (dö'ingz), *n. pl.* 1. Actions; modes or ways of acting; behaviour; conduct.

Yet have I found thy works ungodly, and thy *doings* vile and abominable. *Bale.*

Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Most High. *Hooker.*

2. Deeds; things done; transactions; ongoings. 'The long fantastic night with all its *doings.*' *Tennyson.*

Doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, the origin of which is doubtful. Mahn derives it from Fr. *d'huit*, of eight, as the eighth part of a stiver or penny; Wedgwood, rather improbably, from Venet. *daoto*, a piece of eight soldi (*da oto* soldi).] 1. A small Dutch copper coin, formerly in circulation in England as well as in the Low Countries, being the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing.—2. Any very

Doit, from British Museum.

small piece of money; any insignificant sum. 'The beggarly last *doit.*' *Cowper.*—3. A trifle; a tittle; a jot; as, I care not a *doit.*

Doited (doit'ed), *a.* Turned to dotage; stupid; confused. [Scotch.]

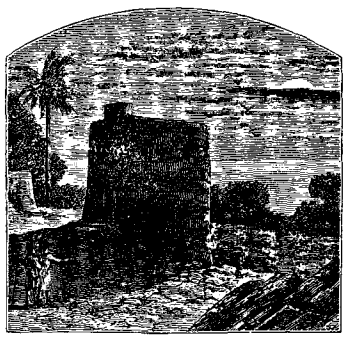
Thou clears the head o' *doited* lear,
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping care. *Burns.*

Doitkin (doit'kin), *n.* [Dim. of *doit.*] A very small coin; a doit.

Doke,† *n.* A duck. *Chaucer.*

Dokimastic (do-ki-mas'tik), *a.* Same as *Docimastic.*

Dokmeh, Dokma (dok'me, dok'ma), *n.* [Parsee, lit. tower of silence.] A Parsee

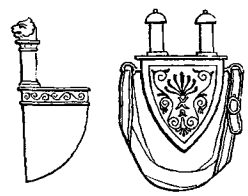


Dokmeh, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

receptacle for dead bodies, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies of deceased persons are exposed till they drop through the grating into the body of the tower. Similar structures are scattered about the hills which surround Lake Titicaca in Peru.

Dolabella (dol-a-bel'la), *n.* [L., a little hatchet.] A genus of tectibranchiate molluscs, closely allied to the sea-hares (Aplysia). The species are found in the Mediterranean and the eastern seas, and are so named from their shell being in shape like a little hatchet; it is quite concealed by the animal.

Dolabra, Dolabre (do-lāb'ra, do-lā'br), *n.* [L., from *dolo*, to chip, to hew.] A variety



Pontifical Dolabræ.—From Hope's Costumes.

of celt resembling a chisel or hatchet. Dolabræ were used by the Roman soldiers for making entrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used for lopping off the branches of vines, &c.

Dolabriform (dō-la'bri-form), *a.* [L. *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet. (*a*) In *bot.* applied to certain fleshy leaves, which are straight at the front, taper at the base, compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned away at the upper end at the back. (*b*) In *zool.* applied to the foot of certain bivalves.

Dolabriform Leaf of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme.*

Dolce, Dolcemente (dol'chā, dol-chā-men'tā), [It.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

Doldrum (dōl'drum), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *dolt, dull.*] A dull or slow fellow.—*The doldrums*, (*a*) low spirits; the dumps.—(*b*) The state of a vessel when becalmed.—(*c*) The parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms and light baffling winds.

This region of variable winds extends as far as 3° W. lon., and the names by which it is known are: Region of Equatorial Calms, Region of Variable Calms, Region of Variable Winds and Calms, Region of Constant Precipitation, *Doldrums*, or Rains of earlier navigators. *A. Young.*

Dole (dōl), *n.* [See DEAL, *n.*] 1.† The act of dealing or distributing; as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presumise
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop. *Shak.*

2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion; lot; fortune.

If it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his *dole.* *Shak.*

3. That which is given in charity; gratuity.

Let me . . .
Walk your dim cloister, and distribute *dole*
To poor sick people. *Tennyson.*

4.† Boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or marks. *Homilies.*

5. A void space left in tillage; a part or portion of a meadow where several persons have shares.

Dole (dōl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doled;* ppr. *doling.* To deal; to distribute.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled* out their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

Dole (dōl), *n.* [L. *dolus*, wile, deceit.] In *Scots law*, a term for malevolent intention, and an essential ingredient to constitute an action criminal.

Dole (dōl), *n.* [From O.Fr. *dol, dole*, Fr. *deuil*, mourning, and that from L. *doleo*, to grieve; Sc. *dool.*] Grief; sorrow.

She died
So that day there was *dole* in Astolat. *Tennyson.*

Dole-beer † (dōl'bēr), *n.* Beer given in alms. *B. Jonson.*

Dole-bread † (dōl'bred), *n.* Bread given to the poor. *Nares.*

Dole-fish (dōl'fish), *n.* The portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.

Doleful (dōl'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of dole or grief; sorrowful; expressing grief; as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry. 'The *dolefullest* ditty.' *Shak.*—2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted. 'My *doleful* sire.' *P. Sidney.* 'My *doleful* days.' *Shak.*—3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy. '*Doleful* shades.' *Milton.*—SYN. Piteous, mournful, sorrowful, woful, melancholy, sad, gloomy, dismal.

Dolefully (dōl'fụl-li), *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

Dolefulness (dōl'fụl-nes), *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.

Dole-meadow (dōl'me-dō), *n.* A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by doles or landmarks.

Dolent † (dō'ent), *a.* [L. *dolens, dolentis*, ppr. of *doleo*, to grieve.] Sorrowful.

Dolerite (dol'ėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *doleros*, deceptive.] One of the varieties of the trap-rocks, composed of augite and labradorite. A finer-grained variety is anamesite and the very fine compact form basalt. It is named from the difficulty of discriminating its component parts.

Doleritic (dol-ėr-it'ik), *a.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, dolerite; as, *doleritic* lava.

Dolesome † (dōl'sum), *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope.*

Dolesomely † (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a dolesome manner.

Dolesomeness † (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

Doli capax (dō'lī kā'paks). [L.] In *law, lit.* capable of criminal intention; hence, of the age to distinguish between right and wrong; of the age of discretion.

Dolichocephalic, Dolichocephalous (do'-li-ko-se-fal"ik, do'li-ko-sef"al-us), *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē*, the head.] Long-headed: a term used in ethnology to denote those skulls in which the diameter from side to side, or the transverse diameter, bears a less proportion to the longitudinal diameter (or that from front to back) than 8 to 10. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Compare BRACHYCEPHALIC.

Dolichocephaly, Dolichocephalism (do'-li-ko-se"fa-li, do'li-ko-sef"al-izm), *n.* In *ethn.* quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

Dolichokephalic, Dolichokephalous (do'-li-ko-ke-fal"ik, do'li-ko-kef"al-us), *a.* Same as *Dolichocephalic.*

Dolichopodidæ (do'li-ko-po"di-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, *pous, podos*, a foot, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera, comprising a number of flies with brilliant metallic colours and long legs. The well-washers (Hydrophorus) belong to this family.

Dolichos (do'li-kos), *n.* [Gr., long; named from the length of its pod.] A genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, found in the tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and America, and closely allied to the kidney-bean. Several of the herbaceous species are cultivated on account of their seeds or their young pods, which are used for table. *D. sesquipedalis* has been introduced into France. Its pods are from 1 foot to 1½ foot long. The well-known Chinese sauce or ketchup called soy is made from *D. Soya*, the soy-bean. Some species, as the *D. tuberosus* of Martinique, are cultivated for their roots as well as for their pods.

Dolichosaurus (do'li-ko-sạ"rus), *n.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *sauros*, a lizard. Lit. long-lizard.] An extinct snake-like reptile found in the chalk, whose remains indicate a creature of aquatic habits from 2 to 3 feet in length.

Dolichurus (do-li-kū'rus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *dolichouros*, long-tailed—*dolichos*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] In *pros.* a verse with a redundant foot or syllable.

Doliman (dol'i-man), *n.* See DOLMAN, 1.

Doliolum (do-li'o-lum), *n.* A genus of oceanic ascidians, allied to the Salpæ, and like them exhibiting interesting forms of alternate generation.

Dolium (dō'li-um), *n.* [L., a very large jar, a tun.] A genus of mollusca, inhabiting univalve shells, found in the Indian, African, and South American seas. The shell is large, light, and oval or globular; the mouth wide and notched. One species (*D. perdix*) is known by the name of the partridge-shell.

Doll (dol), *n.* [Many etymologies have been suggested, as E. *idol*, W. *delw*, an image, A. Sax. and D. *dol*, stupid; but the most probable seems to be Johnson's suggestion that it is a contr. of *Dorothy.*] 1. A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form for the amusement of children.—2. A girl or woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence.

Dollar (dol'lėr), *n.* [D. Dan. and Sw. *daler*, all from G. *thaler*, so named from G. *thal*, a dale, because first coined in Joachim's-*Thal*, in Bohemia, in 1518.] 1. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 100 cents, or rather above 4*s.* sterling.—2. The English name of a coin of the same general weight and value, though differing somewhat in different countries, current in Mexico, a great part of South America, Singapore, the Philippine Islands, &c.—3. The value of a dollar, the unit employed in reckoning money in the United States.

Dolly (dol'li), *n.* In *mining*, a perforated board placed over a tub containing the ore to be washed.

Dolly-shop (dol'li-shop), *n.* A shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; illegal pawn-shop; so called from the black doll suspended over the door as a sign.

Dolman (dol'man), *n.* [Fr. *dolman, doliman*, from Turk. *dōlāmān.*] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments. Also written *Doliman.*—2. A kind of garment somewhat of the nature of a wide jacket, worn by ladies.

Dolmen (dol'men), *n.* [Armor. *dolmen;* Gael. *tolmen—dol, tol*, a table, and *men*, a stone; lit. table-stone, or stone-table.] A term frequently used as synonymous with *cromlech*, but properly applied to one large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth. The name is sometimes applied also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is pro-

Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall.

bably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end and four on the top. The dolmen represented in accompanying cut consists of a

vast stone 33 feet long, 14½ deep and 18½ across. This stone is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchres, although afterwards they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of the first rude dwelling erected by man, and sometimes may have been the actual structure in which he sheltered himself, converted afterwards into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the dolmen is really the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See CROMLECH, MENHIR.

The second class is that of *dolmens*, too often called cromlechs in this country. . . . It may probably be assumed that the *dolmen* was originally a stone cist in the centre of a tumulus, meant to contain either one or more bodies. This afterwards was expanded into a chamber for the accommodation of several. In the third stage it was furnished with a passage or avenue of entrance so as to be permanently accessible. In the fourth stage the covering tumulus was dispensed with; but the last form most probably was when the *dolmen* was placed externally on the top of the mound as a mere ornament or simulated tomb. *Quart. Rev.*

Dolomite (do'lo-mīt), *n.* A compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime, so called from the French geologist *Dolomieu*. It may be granular, crystalline, or schistose. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1 : 1 to 1 : 3 or 1 : 5.

It (*dolomite*) was selected by a Royal Commission as the material for the erection of the present Houses of Parliament. The expectations of the Commissioners with regard to its durability have, however, scarcely been realised. The Piccadilly front of the Royal School of Mines is also constructed of *dolomite*. In this case the material was carefully selected and stands well. *Davis.*

—*Dolomite marble*, a variety of dolomite of a white colour occurring in granular concretions, often very loosely united.

Dolomitic (do-lo-mit'ik), *a.* Containing dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

Dolor† (dō'lor), *n.* [L.] 1. Pain; pang; suffering; distress. 'The *dolors* of death.' *Bacon.* 2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. 'The abundant *dolor* of the heart.' *Shak.*

Doloriferous (dō-lor-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing pain.

Dolorific, Dolorifical (dō-lor-if'ik, dō-lor-if'-ik-al), *a.* [L. L. *dolorificus*—L. *dolor*, grief, pain, and *facio*, to make.] 1. That causes pain or grief.—2. Expressing pain or grief.

Doloroso (dō-lō-rō'sō). [It.] In *music*, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

Dolorous (do'lėr-us), *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief, from *doleo*, to grieve.] 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; exciting sorrow or grief; as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region.

But when the *dolorous* day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North. *Tennyson.*

2. Painful; giving pain.

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *Dr. H. More.*

3. Expressing pain or grief; as, *dolorous* sighs.

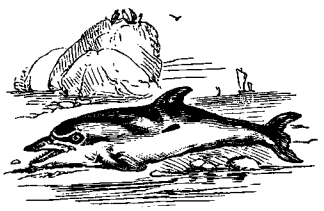
Dolorously (do'lėr-us-li), *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

Dolorousness (do'lėr-us-nes), *n.* Sorrowfulness.

Dolour (dō'lėr), *n.* [See above.] Grief; lamentation. 'Her wretched days in *dolour* she mote waste.' *Spenser.* [Now only poetical.]—*Our Lady of Dolours*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the Virgin Mary, so called on account of her sorrows at the passion of our Lord.

The feast of St. Joseph over, the Novena or Septena of his immaculate spouse, *our Lady of Dolours*, shortly afterwards begins. Our blessed Lady is honoured in Spain under the title of her *Dolours* more perhaps than under any other, unless it be her immaculate conception. *Dublin Review.*

Dolphin (dol'fin), *n.* [O. Fr. *daulphin*, Mod. Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin, the dauphin, Pr. *dalfin*, L. *delphinus*, Gr. *delphin.*] 1. The popular name of several species of Delphinus, a genus of cetaceous mammalia, characterized by having numerous, similar, nearly conical teeth in both jaws, comprehending the dolphin proper, the bottle-nosed dolphin, the grampus, &c. The common dolphin (*Delphinus Delphis*) bears a great resemblance to the porpoise, but has a much longer and sharper snout. It is a peculiarly agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describ-



Common Dolphin (*Delphinus Delphis*).

ing semicircular curves so as to bring the air-hole above the surface of the water for respiratory purposes. It measures from 6 to 10 feet in length.—2. A name given by poets and others to the coryphene (*Coryphæna hippuris*, Linn.), a teleostean fish, long celebrated for the swiftness of its swimming, and the brilliant and beautiful colours which it assumes in succession in the act of dying. It is about 5 feet long.

Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—and all is gray.
Byron.

3. In *Greek antiq.* a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from the yard-arm of a vessel and suddenly let down upon an enemy's ships.—4. *Naut.* (*a*) a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (*b*) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to each other, in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-post placed along a quay or wharf.—5. *Milit.* a handle of a gun or mortar made in the form of a dolphin.—6. In *astron.* a constellation, so called from its fancied resemblance to a dolphin.—7. In *arch.* (*a*) a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water. (*b*) An emblem of love and social feeling frequently introduced as an ornament to coronas suspended in churches.—*Dolphin of the mast* (*naut.*), a kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. See PUDDENING.

Dolphinet (dol'fin-et), *n.* A female dolphin.

Dolphin-fly (dol'fin-fī), *n.* An insect of the aphis tribe (*Aphis fabæ*), which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary amount of seeds to perfection. Called also, from its black colour, the *Collier Aphis.*

Dolt (dōlt), *n.* [Probably derived from or connected with A. Sax. *dol*, dull, stupid; *dwelan*, to err, to be stupid; *dwolian*, to err.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull. 'Asses, fools, *dolts*.' *Shak.*

Dolt (dōlt), *v.i.* To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly. [Rare.]

Doltish (dōlt'ish), *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish. 'The most arrant *doltish* clown.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Doltishly (dōlt'ish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

Doltishness (dōlt'ish-nes), *n.* Stupidity.

Dolven,† pp. from *delve*. Buried.

All quicke I would be *dolven* deepe. *Chaucer.*

Dom (dom), *n.* [L. *dominus*, a master, a lord.] A title in the middle ages given to the pope, and afterwards to Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders. In Portugal and Brazil this title is universally given to the higher classes.

Dom (dom). [A. Sax. *dōm*, judgment, authority = E. *doom*; Icel. *domr*; O. H. G. *tuom*; G. *-thum.*] A termination used to denote jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; primarily, *doom*, judgment; as in king*dom*, earl*dom*. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in wis*dom*, free*dom*.

Domable (dom'a-bl), *a.* [L. *domo*, to tame. Root in Skr. *dam*, to be tame. Akin *tame.*] That may be tamed.

Domableness (dom'a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being tamed.

Domage† (dom'āj), *n.* Damage; injury. *Chapman.*

Domage† (dom'āj), *n.* Subjugation. *Hobbes.*

Domain (dō-mān'), *n.* [Fr. *domaine*, from L. L. *domanium*, a form of L. *dominium*, ownership, property, from *dominus*, a lord or master. *Demesne* is another form with the same origin.] 1. Dominion; authority.—2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth; as, the *domains* of the Russian emperor.

Thetis wooes thee with her blue *domain*. *Mickle*

3. An estate in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons divide. *Pope.*

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.—5. In *law*, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the two last senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*.—*Right of eminent domain*, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

All these must first be trampled down
Beneath our feet, if we would gain
In the bright fields of fair renown
The *right of eminent domain*. *Longfellow.*

Domal (dōm'al), *a.* [L. *domus*, a house.] Pertaining to a house in astrology.

Domanial (dō-mā'ni-al), *a.* Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages. *Hallam.*

Dombe,† *a.* Dumb. *Chaucer.*

Dombeya (dom-bē'a), *n.* [In honour of *J. Dombey*, a French botanist. A name given by botanists to a sterculiaceous genus of shrubs or trees, nat. order Byttneriaceæ, inhabiting the East Indies and the Isle of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar.

Dom-boc (dom'bok), *n.* [A. Sax.] *Lit.* doom-book; the book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom.

Dome (dōm), *n.* [Fr. *dôme*, from Eccles. L. *doma*, a house, a roof; Gr. *dōma*, a house, from *demō*, to build. Akin L. *domus*, a house.] 1. A building; a house; a fabric. [Poetical.]

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share.
Pope.

2. [G. *dom*, a cathedral.] A cathedral. [Rare.]

There reigns in his (Böhme's) writings a twilight, so to speak, as in a Gothic *dome*, into which the light falls through the windows variously stained.—*Trans. of Schwegler's Hist. of Philos. by Dr. H. Stirling.*

In using the phrase the translator had really not a cupola but a cathedral interior in his eye, and he sees no reason against extending the English *dome* into the German *dom* (*domus*), to say nothing of *dōma* being presumably the warrant in the one case as in the other. *Preface, 3d Ed.*

3. In *arch.* in a limited sense, a tholus or cupola in the form of an inverted cup; the hemispherical coving of a building. This restriction of the application of the term appears to have arisen from the Italian custom of calling an archiepiscopal church *Il duomo*, and from the circumstance that the chief churches of Italy were at one time almost universally so roofed.—4. Anything shaped like a dome; as, (*a*) a hemispherical arch. (*b*) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (*c*) In *chem.* the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. This form serves to reflect or reverberate a part of the flame; hence these furnaces are called *reverberating* furnaces.—5. In *crystal.* a termination of a prism by two planes meeting above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house.

Dome,† *n.* [See DOOM, DEEM.] Doom; judgment. *Chaucer.*

Dome-book, Doom-book (dōm'bu̯k), *n.* Same as *Dom-boc.*

Domed (dōmd), *a.* Furnished with a dome.

Domesday (dōmz'dā), *n.* Same as *Doomsday.*

Domesday-book (dōmz'dā-bu̯k), *n.* Same as *Doomsday-book.*

Domesman† (dōmz'man), *n.* Same as *Doomsman.*

Domestic (dō-mes'tik), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, pertaining to the house, pertaining to one's family, from *domus*, a house.] 1. Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence and to the family; as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* affairs; *domestic* contentions; *domestic* worship.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has surviv'd the fall! *Cowper.*

2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement; devoted to home duties or pleasures; as, a *domestic* man or woman.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong. *Macaulay.*

3. Living in or near the habitations of man; kept for the use of man; tame; not wild; as, *domestic* animals.—4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign; as, *domestic* troubles; *domestic* dissensions.—5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country; as, *domestic* manufactures.—*Domestic architecture*, the art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, &c.—*Domestic economy*, the economical management of all household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—*Domestic medicine*, medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families.

Domestic (dō-mes'tik), *n.* 1. One who lives in the family of another, and is paid for some service; a servant or hired labourer residing with a family.—2.† A native of a country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart. *Bp. Hall.*

3.† A domicile; a home.

I found myself so unfit for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestick*. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. A carriage for general use.—5. *pl.* Articles of home manufacture; especially, cotton goods. [United States.]

Domestical† (dō-mes'tik-al), *a.* Domestic. 'Our private and *domestical* matter.' *Sidney.*

Domestical† (dō-mes'tik-al), *n.* 1. A family; a household. *Nicolls.*—2. A domestic; a servant. *Southwell.*

Domestically (dō-mes'tik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In relation to domestic affairs.—2. Privately; as one of a family.

Domesticant† (dō-mes'tik-ant), *a.* Forming part of the same family.

Domesticate (dō-mes'tik-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *domesticated;* ppr. *domesticating.* 1. To make domestic; to accustom to remain much at home; as, to *domesticate* one's self.—2. To make familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation. *Burke.*

3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame; as, to *domesticate* wild animals.—4. To introduce into the garden, green-house, and the like; to reduce from a wild to a cultivated condition; to cultivate; as, to *domesticate* a plant.

Domestication (dō-mes'tik-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home.—2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.—3. The act of introducing into the garden, green-house, and the like; the act of reducing from a wild to a cultivated condition; cultivation; as, the *domestication* of plants.

Domesticity (dō-mes-tis'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being domestic.—2. A domestic affair or habit. 'The *domesticities* of life.' *J. Martineau.*

Domett (dom'et), *n.* A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen.

Domical (dōm'ik-al), *a.* Related to or shaped like a dome.

Domicile (do'mi-sīl), *n.* [L. *domicilium*, a mansion, from *domus*, a house, and probably root of *colere*, to inhabit.] 1. In general, a place of residence of an individual or family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives in opposition to the place where one only remains for a time.—2. In *law*, the place where a person has his home, or where he has his family residence and principal place of business. The constitution of domicile depends on the concurrence of two elements—1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the party to make that place his home. *Domicile* is of three kinds—1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife, arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a *domicile* as to jurisdiction.

Domicile (do'mi-sīl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *domiciled;* ppr. *domiciling.* To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to domiciliate.

Domiciliar (do-mi-si'li-ėr), *n.* A domestic; a member of a household. *Sterne.*

Domiciliary (do-mi-si'li-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. 'The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen.' *Motley.*—*Domiciliary visit*, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority.

Domiciliate (do-mi-si'li-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *domiciliated;* ppr. *domiciliating.* 1. To domicile.—2.† To render domestic; to tame. 'The *domiciliated* animals.' *Pownall.*

Domiciliation (do-mi-si'li-ā"shon), *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

Domiculture (do'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *domus*, a house, and *cultura*, cultivation.] A term applied to housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. [Rare.]

Domify† (dō'mi-fī), *v.t.* [L. *domus*, a house, and *facio*, to make.] In *astrol.* to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

Domify† (dō'mi-fī), *v.t.* [L. *domo*, to tame, and *facio*, to make.] To tame. *Bailey.*

Domina (dom'in-a), *n.* [L., a lady, a mistress, a dame.] In *law*, a title given to honourable women, who anciently, in their own right, held a barony.

Dominance, Dominancy (dom'in-ans, dom'in-an-si), *n.* Predominance; ascendency; rule; authority.

Dominant (dom'in-ant), *a.* [L. *dominans*, ppr. of *dominor*, to rule; *dominus*, lord, master. See DAME and TAME.] Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant; as, the *dominant* party or faction.—*Dominant chord*, in *music*, that which is formed by grouping three tones, rising gradually by intervals of a third from the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. It occurs almost invariably immediately before the tonic chord which closes the perfect cadence.—*Dominant tenement*, in *Scots law*, the tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted over another tenement, called the *servient*.

Dominant (dom'in-ant), *n.* In *music*, the fifth tone of the diatonic scale, and which assumes the character of a key-note itself when there is a modulation into the first sharp remove. Thus, G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the the scale of G.

Dominate (dom'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dominated;* ppr. *dominating.* [L. *dominatus*, *dominor*. See DOMINANT.] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over. 'The spectral form of an awful fate *dominating* all things human and divine.' *Dr. Caird.*

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke.*

Dominate (dom'in-āt), *v.i.* To predominate. [Rare.]

The system of Aristotle, however, still *dominated* in the universities. *Hallam.*

Domination (dom-in-ā'shon), *n.* L. *dominatio*, rule, dominion, from *dominor*, *dominatus*. See DOMINANT.] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government.

Thou and thine usurp
The *dominations*, royalties, and rights,
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak.*

2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny. 'The unjust *domination* of Opilius Macrinus.' *Arbuthnot.*—3. A ruling party; a party in power. 'That austere and insolent *domination.*' *Burke.*—4. *pl.* One of the supposed orders of angelic beings, the fourth according to the arrangement of the schools.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

Dominative (dom'in-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Presiding; governing. 'Wisdom and *dominative* virtue.' *Sir E. Sandys.*—2. Imperious; insolent.

Dominator (dom'in-āt-ėr), *n.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power. 'Sole *dominator* of Navarre.' *Shak.*

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden.*

Domineer (dom-in-ēr'), *v.i.* [From D. *domineren*, from L. *dominari*, to rule. See DOMINANT.] 1. To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway.

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions *domineered*, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens. *Brougham.*

2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness.

Go to the feast, revel, and *domineer*. *Shak.*

Domineer (dom-in-ēr'), *v.t.* To govern; to rule.

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable *domineers* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves. *H. Walpole.*

Domineering (dom-in-ēr'ing), *p.* and *a.* Overbearing.

Dominical (dō-min'ik-al), *a.* [L. L. *dominicalis*, connected with Sunday, for L. *dominicus* (*dies dominica*, Sunday), pertaining to a lord or master, from *dominus*, lord.] 1. That notes the Lord's day or Sunday.—2. Relating to our Lord; as, the *dominical* prayer.

Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels. *Fuller.*

—*Dominical letter*, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, &c., to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked in their order by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year. After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order.

Dominical† (dō-min'ik-al), *n.* [See above.] 1. The Lord's day.—2. A kind of veil worn by women at communion.

Dominican (dō-min'ik-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.

Dominican (dō-min'ik-an), *n.* 1. A member of a religious order, instituted in 1216 at Toulouse, France, under the name of *Frères prêcheurs* (Predicants or Preaching Brethren or Friars) by Dominic de Guzman (afterwards St. *Dominic*), with the special purpose of combating the doctrines of the Albigenses, against which this saint contended with great zeal. They were under the rule of St. Augustine, somewhat modified, and took a vow of poverty, receiving in 1272 the privileges of a mendicant order. Originally

Dominican or Black Friar.

they were black friars, but subsequently they adopted a white serge tunic resembling that of the Carthusians, with a black cloak and pointed cap of the same colour. Within six years of their institution the order spread to England, and founded a monastery at Oxford, and they found a munificent patron in Alexander II. of Scotland. In France they were called Jacobins, because their first convent in Paris was built in the Rue St. Jacques. The Dominicans figure prominently in the history of the Inquisition, and a member of the order is always master of the Vatican, the interpreter of Scripture, and censor of books.—2. One of an order of cloistered nuns founded by St. Dominic in 1206, following the same rule as the friars, but pledged to industry.—3. One of an order of knights founded in 1224 also by St. Dominic for the express purpose of making war on heretics, and who called themselves the knights or soldiery of Christ. The order was the outcome of De Montfort's crusade of 1208, undertaken by the barons of France

at the instigation of St. Dominic for the extirpation of the Albigenses. They were known also as *Tertiary Dominicans* and *Penitents of St. Dominic.*

Dominicide (do-min'i-sid), *n.* [L. *dominus*, a lord or master, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The act of murdering a master.—2. One who kills his master.

Dominie (dom'i-ni), *n.* [From L. *domine*, vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master.] A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Colloq.]

Dominion (dō-min'yon), *n.* [L. *dominium*. See DOMAIN.] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

> And I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. Power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable.

> He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as, the British *dominions.*—4. Government; right of governing; as, Jamaica is under the *dominion* of Great Britain.—5. Predominance; ascendency.

> What am I
> That I dare to look her way;
> Think I may hold *dominion* sweet,
> Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast.
> *Tennyson.*

6. *pl.* An order of angels.

> Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

7. Persons governed.

> Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his *dominion*. Ps. cxiv. 2.

SYN. Sovereignty, control, rule, authority, government, territory, country, region.

Dominium (dō-min'i-um), *n.* [See DOMAIN.] A term in the Roman law used to signify ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life-interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a person, such as a covenantee has against a covenanter.—*Dominium directum*, in *feudal law*, the superiority or interest vested in the superior.—*Dominium utile*, the property or the vassal's interest, as distinguished from the superiority.

Domino (do'mi-nō), *n.*; pl. **Dominos** or **Dominoes** (do'mi-nōz). [Fr., It., and L. L. *domino*, 'from (says Littré) *dominicale*, the headdress worn on going to communion, from *Dominus*, Our Lord.' The name has been given to the game from the black covering on the under-surface of the pieces with which it is played.] 1. A hood or cape, formerly worn in winter by priests when officiating in cold edifices.—2. A kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy.—3. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.—4. A masquerade dress, worn

Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino and Mask.—After Thackeray.

by ladies and gentlemen, consisting of an ample cloak or mantle, generally of silk, with a cap and wide sleeves.—5. A half-mask formerly worn on the face by ladies, when travelling, at masquerades, &c., as a partial disguise for the features.—6. A person wearing a domino.—7. *pl.* A game played with twenty-eight pieces of ivory or bone, dotted, after the manner of dice, with a certain number of points of all the combinations possible between the double blank and double six.—8. One of the pieces with which the game is played.

Dominus (do'mi-nus), *n.* pl. **Domini** (do'mi-nī). [L.] 1. Master; sir; a title anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor.—2. In *civil law*, one who possesses anything by right.—3. In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.

Domitable (dom'it-a-bl), *a.* [From L. *domo*, *domitum*, to tame.] Capable of being tamed. 'Animals . . . more *domitable*, domestic, and subject to be governed.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Domite (dō'mīt), *n.* An earthy variety of trachyte, named from the Puy-de-*Dôme* in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white colour, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk.

Don (don). [From L. *dominus*, a lord.] 1. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.—2. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to any one giving himself airs of importance. 'The great *dons* of wit.' *Dryden.*—3. A fellow or officer of a college.

Don, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *donned;* ppr. *donning.* [To *do on*: opposed to *doff*.] To put on; to invest with.

> Then up he rose, and *donned* his clothes. *Shak.*

Dona (dō'nya), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Donna.*

Donable (dōn'a-bl), *a.* [L. *dono*, to give.] That may be given. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donary (dō'na-ri), *n.* [L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept, an offering to a deity, from *dono*, to give.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

Donat† (don'at), *n.* [From *Donatus* the celebrated grammarian.] A grammar. Spelled also *Donet* (which see).

Donatary (don'a-ta-ri), *n.* See DONARY.

Donate (dōn'āt), *v.t.* To give as a donation; to contribute. [United States.]

> More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* . . . by members of his family. *Dr. E. A. Park.*

Donation (dō-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *donatio*, an offering, from *dono*, to give; *donum*, a gift, from *do*, to give.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.

> That right we hold by his *donation*. *Milton.*

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

> And some *donation* freely to estate
> On the blessed lovers. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person or corporation as a free gift; a deed of gift; an evident of gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and donee to take, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.

> The kingdoms of the world to thee were given!
> Permitted rather, and by thee usurped;
> Other *donation* none thou canst produce. *Milton.*

—*Donation mortis causa, lit.* a gift by reason of death; a gift made of personal property in the last illness of the donor.—*A man on donation*, a phrase for a man receiving aid from the funds of a trade's union.—SYN. Gift, grant, benefaction, present.

Donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pär'ti), *n.* A party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman, assembled together, each individual bringing some article of food or clothing as a present to him. [United States.]

Donatism (don'at-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'at-ist), *n.* One of a body of African schismatics of the fourth century, so named from their founder Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia, who taught that though Christ was of the same substance with the Father yet that he was less than the Father, that the Catholic Church was not infallible, but had erred in his time and become practically extinct, and that he was to be the restorer of it. All joining the sect required to be rebaptized, baptism by the impure church being invalid.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-at-ist'ik, don-at-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists.

Donative (don'a-tiv), *n.* [Fr. *donatif*, something given, L. *donativum*, from *dono*, to give. See DONATION.] 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

> The Romans were entertained with shows and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

Donative (don'a-tiv), *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson.

Donator (do-nā'tėr), *n.* In *law*, a donor.

Donatory, Donatary (don'at-o-ri, don'at-a-ri), *n.* In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over.

Donaught (don'nat), *n.* An idle, good-for-nothing person. 'Crafty and proud *donaughts.*' *Granger.* [Rare.] See DONNAT.

Donax (dō'naks), *n.* [L.; Gr. *donax*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish.] 1. A species of grass of the genus Arundo (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and is used for fishing-rods, looms, &c. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass.—2. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of the family Tellinidæ, with shells of two equal valves, which close perfectly, and are of a triangular form, prettily striated from the beak to the margin, the beak occupying the obtuse angle of the triangle. Several are found on the British coasts.

Done (dun), pp. of *do.* 1. Performed executed; finished. *Done* was frequently used, in Old English and Scotch, as an auxiliary to express completed action; as, 'has *done* avance,' for 'has advanced;' 'has *done* compleit,' for 'has completed.'

> And quhen that Noe had *done* espye,
> How that the eirth began to drye. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

Although we have now lost this use of *done*, there are still some not very dissimilar usages among the vulgar. Compare the use of *done* among the American negroes, as in the following quotations:—

> What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life *done* picked my cotton?
> I'se like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgotten. *Scribner's Magazine.*
>
> Uncle Pete is *done* dead and buried. *E. Bartlett.*

2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, or making an offer, the person accepting or agreeing says, *Done;* that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.—3. Overreached; cheated. [Colloq.]—*Done brown* (from the idea of being roasted at the fire till brown), thoroughly, effectually cheated, bamboozled.—*Done for*, ruined; killed; murdered.—*Done up*, ruined in any manner; excessively fatigued; worn out. [These three phrases are used colloquially or familiarly.]

Done (dun), *pp.* [O.E. *done*, from Fr. *donné*, given, issued, from L. *donare*, to give. Comp. L. *datum*, given; hence, *date.*] Given; given out; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of formal documents, and expressing the date on which they received official sanction and became valid.

Done† (dun), *v.i.* and *t.* Old inf. and pl. form of *do.*

> Such are the praises lovers *done* deserve. *Old play.*
> Sped him thence to *done* his lord's behest. *Fairfax's Tasso.*

Donee (dō-nē'), *n.* [From L. *dono*, to give.] 1. The person to whom a gift or a donation is made.—2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as, a *donee* in fee-simple or fee-tail.

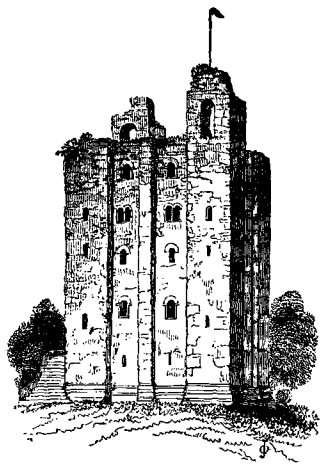
Donet,† *n.* [From Ælius *Donatus*, author of an *Introduction to the Latin Language.*] A grammar; the elements of any art. *Chaucer.* Spelled also *Donat.*

Doni (dō'ni), *n.* A clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon; sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. The donis are about 70 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and 12 feet deep; have one mast and a lug-sail, and are navigated in fine weather only.

Doniferous (dōn-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *donum*, *doni*, a gift, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing gifts.

Donjon (don'jon), *n.* [Fr., from *dominionem*, acc. of L. L. *domnio*, *domnionis*, for L. *dominio*, lit. dominion, from same stem as *dominate*, and thus meaning a house which dominates; it is the same word as *dungeon.*] The principal tower of a castle, which was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound, and situated in the innermost court or ballium, into which the garrison could retreat

in case of necessity. Its lower part was commonly used as a prison. It was some-



Donjon-keep, Castle Headingham.

times called the *Keep, Donjon-keep,* or *Tower.*

Donkey (dong'kē), *n.* [Lit. a little *dun* animal, from *dun* and diminutive term *-key.*] 1. An ass.—2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

Donkey-engine (dong'kē-en-jin), *n.* In *mach.* a small steam-engine used where no great power is required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines in steam-vessels, &c., are supplied with steam from the main engine, and are used for pumping water into the boilers, raising large weights, and other similar purposes.

Donkey-man (dong'kē-man), *n.* 1. One who drives or lets out a donkey for hire.—2. One who works a donkey-engine.

Donkey-pump (dong'kē-pump), *n.* A steam-pump for feeding boilers.

Donna (don'na), *n.* [It. and Sp., from L. *domina,* a lady or mistress.] A lady; as, *prima donna,* the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, &c.

Donnat, Donnot (don'nat, don'not), *n.* [*Do* and *naught.*] An idle, good-for-nothing person. [Old English and Scotch.]

Donne,† Don,† *a.* Of a dun colour. *Chaucer.*

Donne,† *v.t.* To do; to put on. *Spenser.*

Donnert, Donnard, *a.* Grossly stupid; stunned. [Scotch.]

The *donnard* bodie croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
Cromek's Remains.

Donnism (don'izm), *n.* [See DON.] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [University slang.]

Donor (dō'nėr), *n.* [From L. *dono,* to give.] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. In *law,* one who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the *donor* if the donee has no heirs of his body.

Do-nothing (dö-nu'thing), *n.* An idle person.

Donship (don'ship), *n.* [See DON.] The quality or rank of a gentleman ranking as a *don*; a title given to persons entitled to be styled *don.*

I draw the lady
Unto my kinsman's here only to torture
Your *donships* for a day or two. *Beau. & Fl.*

Donsie (don'si), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Unlucky.

Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances. *Burns.*

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was tricky, slee and funnie,
Ye ne'er was *donsie.* *Burns.*

3. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a *donsie* wife and clean. *Ramsay.*

Donzel† (don'zel), *n.* [It. *donzello,* Sp. *doncel,* from L.L. *doncellus, domnicellus, dominicellus,* dim. of L. *dominus,* a lord.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels. *Butler.*

Doo (dö), *n.* A dove. [Scotch.]

Dooab (dö'ab), *n.* See DOAB.

Doob, Doub (döb), *n.* An Indian name for *Cynodon Dactylon,* used as a fodder grass.

Doodle (dö'dl), *n.* [Probably from same root as *dawdle,* to trifle.] A trifler; a simple fellow.

Doodle-sack (dö'dl-sak), *n.* [G. *dudelsack.*] The Scotch bagpipe.

Dook, Douk, *v.i.* or *t.* To duck; to bathe; to immerse under water. [Scotch.]

Dook (duk), *n.* 1. A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to. [The term is confined to Scotland; its English synonym is *Plug, Nog,* or *Wooden Brick.*]—2. The act of bathing; a bath.—3. In *mining,* same as *Dip-working.* [Scotch.]

Dool (döl), *n.* [See DOLE, grief.] Grief; sorrow; cause of grief; misfortune. [Scotch.]

O' a' the numerous human *dools,*
Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty stools, . . .
Thou bear'st the gree. *Burns.*

Doole† (döl), *n.* Dole; woe. 'Hapless *doole.*' *Spenser.*

Doolfu' (döl'fu), *a.* Doleful. [Scotch.]

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer
May mourn their loss wi' *doolfu'* clamour. *Burns.*

Dooly (dö'li), *n.* In the East Indies, a bamboo chair, carried on men's shoulders by poles, used for conveying persons, especially the sick; a palanquin; a litter.

Doom (döm), *n.* [A. Sax. *dōm,* O. Sax. O. Fris. *dôm,* Goth. *doms,* Icel. *dómr,* the same word as the common suffix *dom* in king*dom,* &c., and derived probably from *dō,* like Gr. *themis,* established law, from Gr. root *the,* Skr. *dhā,* to place, which, indeed, is the ultimate root of the verb *do.* (See Do.) The A. Sax. *dēman,* E. *deem,* is from *dōm.*] **1. Judgment; judicial sentence.**

From this new world
Retiring, by his own *doom* alienated. *Milton.*

2. Passing of sentence; the final judgment.

Forthwith, from all winds
The living, and forthwith the cited dead
Of all past ages, to the general *doom*
Shall hasten. *Milton.*

3. Infliction of punishment. 'To me their *doom* he hath assigned.' *Milton.*—4. The state to which one is doomed or destined.

Ill *doom* is mine
To war against my people and my knights.
Tennyson.

5. Fate; fortune, generally evil; adverse issue.

Others, more mild, . . . sing
Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall
By *doom* of battle. *Milton.*

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom.*
Pope.

7.† Discrimination; discernment.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
Mir. for Mags.

—*Crack of doom,* dissolution of nature.

What! will the line stretch out to the *crack o' doom*?
Shak.

—*To false a doom,*† in *Scots law,* to protest against a sentence.—SYN. Sentence, judgment, condemnation, decree, fate, destiny, lot, ruin, destruction.

Doom (döm), *v.t.* 1.† To judge; to form a judgment upon. 'Him . . . thou didst not *doom* so strictly.' *Milton.*—2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; to pronounce sentence or judgment on; as, the criminal is *doomed* to chains.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden.

3. To ordain as a penalty; to decree.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
Shak.

4. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, we are *doomed* to suffer for our sins and errors. '*Doomed* to go in company with pain.' *Wordsworth.*—5. To tax by estimate or at discretion. [New England.]

Doomage (dömʹāj), *n.* In New Hampshire, a penalty or fine for neglect.

Doomer (dömʹėr), *n.* One who dooms.

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.
Lord Lytton.

Doomful (dömʹfu̇l), *a.* Full of destruction.

Doom Palm. See DOUM PALM.

Dooms (dömz), *adv.* Very; absolutely; as, *dooms* bad, very bad. [Scotch.]

Doomsday (dömzʹdā), *n.* [*Doom* and *day.*] 1. The day of the final judgment.

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A day of sentence or condemnation. 'My body's *doomsday.*' *Shak.*

Doomsday-book, Domesday-book (dömzʹ-dā-bu̇k), *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes, a large folio and a quarto. The folio contains 382 double pages of vellum, written in a small but plain character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large fair character. It was begun in 1085, finished 1086. A record, called *Exeter* or *Exon Domesday-book,* preserved among the muniments of the cathedral of Exeter, and containing a description of the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, is supposed to contain an exact copy, so far as it goes, of the original rolls which formed the bases of the great Domesday-book.

Doomsman (dömzʹman), *n.* A judge; an umpire.

Doomster, Dempster (dömʹstėr, demʹstėr), *n.* [From *doom* and suffix *ster.*] The name formerly given in Scotland to the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the court of justiciary the doom or sentence was in use to be repeated by the public executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, 'This I pronounce for *doom;*' hence the name.

Doonga (dönʹga), *n.* A canoe made out of a single piece of wood, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used by a miserable population, chiefly for obtaining salt, in marshy unhealthy tracts, infested with tigers.

Door (dōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *dora, duru, dure*—a word found throughout the Indo-European family of languages. Comp. O. Sax. *dur, dor,* Icel. *dyr,* Goth. *daur,* G. *thür,* L. *fores,* Gr. *thura,* Lith. *durris,* Rus. *dverj,* W. *drws,* Ir. *dorus,* Skr. *dvāra,* door.] 1. An opening or passage into a house or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which persons enter.

To the same end, men several paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

2. The frame of boards, or any board, plank, or metal plate that shuts the opening of a house or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.

At last he came unto an iron *door*
That fast was locked. *Spenser.*

3. An entrance-way, and the house or apartment to which it leads; as, my room is the second *door* on the left.

Martin's office is now the second *door* on the street.
Arbuthnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access; as, an unforgiving temper shuts the *door* of reconciliation.

I am the *door;* by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. John x. 9.

—*To lie at the door,* or *be at the door* (*fig.*), to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door.*
Dryden.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
The guilt of blood *is at your door.* *Tennyson.*

—*Next door to,* near to; bordering on.

A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult.
L'Estrange.

—*Out of door* or *doors,* (*a*) out of the house; in the open air; abroad. (*b*) Quite gone; no more to be found; lost.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors.*
Locke.

—*In doors,* within the house; at home.—*Chalking of a door,* in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to remove, by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.

Door-case (dōr'kās), *n.* The frame which incloses a door, and in which it swings; a door-frame.

Door-frame (dōr'frām), *n.* 1. The structure in which the panels of a door are fitted, consisting of the upright pieces at the sides, the central upright pieces, the bottom rail, the central or lock rail, and the top rail.—2. Same as *Door-case.*

Doorga, *n.* See DURGA.

Dooring† (dōr'ing), *n.* A door with all its appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses . . . ten miles off. *Milton.*

Doorkeeper (dōr'kēp-ėr), *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

Door-nail (dōr'nāl), *n.* The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.

Dead as a *door-nail.* *Piers Plowman.*

Door-plate (dōr'plāt), *n.* A metal plate, usually of brass, upon a door, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the resident.

Door-stane, Dore-stane (dōr'stān), *n.* The door-stone; the threshold. [Scotch.]

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the *dore-stane* after gloaming. *Sir W. Scott.*

Door-stead (dōr'sted), *n.* Entrance of or parts about a door.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men. *Warburton.*

Door-step (dōr-step'), *n.* The stepstone.

Door-stone (dōr'stōn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the stepstone.

Door-stop (dōr'stop), *n.* A piece of wood against which the door shuts in its frame.

Doorway (dōr'wā), *n.* In *arch.* the passage of a door; the entrance-way into a room or house. Doorways are found to participate in the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they have been used. In the religious edifices of the middle ages much attention was bestowed upon the designs and adornment of the entrances or doorways, particularly those in the west fronts of cathedrals.

Doorway-plane (dōr'wā-plān), *n.* In *arch.* the space between the doorway, properly so called, and the larger door archway within which it is placed: this space is frequently richly ornamented with sculpture, figures in niches, &c.

Dop† (dop), *v.i.* [Form of *dip.*] To dip; to duck.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*. *North.*

Dop† (dop), *n.* A very low bow. 'The Venetian *dop*, this.' *B. Jonson.*

Dopper (dop'ėr), *n.* [D. *dooper.*] A Dutch Baptist or Anabaptist; formerly also *Doper.*

This is a *doper*, a she-anabaptist! *B. Jonson.*

Doquet (dok'et), *n.* See DOCKET.

Dor, Dorr (dor), *n.* [A. Sax. *dora*, drone, locust. The name is probably imitative of the sound the insect makes. Comp. *drone.*] 1. The black-beetle or *Geotrupes stercorarius*, belonging to the section Arenicolæ or sand-dwellers, of the tribe Scarabæidæ. It is one of the most common British beetles, of a stout form, less than 1 inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and may often be heard droning through the air towards the close of the summer twilight. Usually called the *Dor-* or *Dorr-beetle*, sometimes the *Dor-* or *Dorr-fly*, and provincially in England the *Buzzard-clock.*

What should I care what every *dor* doth buz
In credulous ears. *B. Jonson.*

2. In Oxfordshire, &c., a name commonly applied to the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*).—3. A trick; a practical joke. *Beau. & Fl.—To give one the dor*, to make a fool of. *Fletcher.*

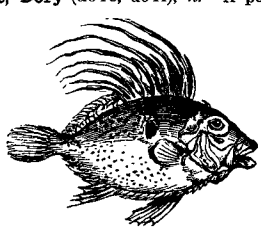
Dor,† **Dorr**† (dor), *v.t.* To hoax; to humbug; to make a fool of; to perplex. 'So easily *dorred* . . . with every sophism.' *Hales.—To dor the dotterel*, to humbug a simpleton.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring the dott'rel!* *B. Jonson.*

Dorado (dō-rā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.] 1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also *Xiphias*; not visible in our latitude.—2. A large fish of the genus Coryphæna, resembling the dolphin of the ancients. See CORYPHÆNA.

Dorcas Society (dor'kas sō-sī'e-ti), *n.* [From *Dorcas*, mentioned in Acts ix.] An association generally composed of ladies for supplying clothes to the poor. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all recipients except the very poor.

Doree, Dory (dō'rē, dō'ri), *n.* A popular



Doree (*Zeus Faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus Faber*, the type of the family Zeidæ. It is occasionally found in the seas of Great Britain, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-Dory*, a corruption of French *Jaune dorée, i.e.* golden-yellow. Two other fishes are erroneously called by the same name at some parts of the coast.

Dorema (dō-rē'ma), *n.* [Gr., a gift, referring to its product, gum ammoniac.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *D. ammoniacum*, a Persian species, yields the ammoniacum of commerce, a milky juice that exudes from punctures on the stem and dries in little 'tears.'

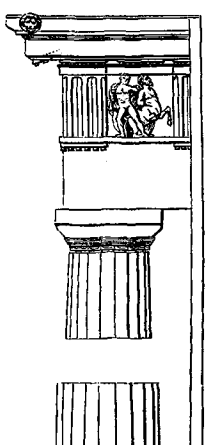
Dor-hawk (dor'hąk), *n.* A name sometimes given to the common goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*, otherwise called the *Night-jar* or *Fern-owl.*

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece, or its inhabitants.—*Dorian* or *Doric mode* or *mood*, in *music*, the oldest of the authentic modes or keys of the Greeks. Its character is severe, tempered with gravity and joy, and is adapted both to religious services and to war. Many of the most characteristic Gaelic airs are written in the Dorian mode.

In perfect phalanx, to the *Dorian mood*
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton.*

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of Doris in Greece.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Doris or the Dorians in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus. — *Doric order*, in *arch.* the oldest, strongest, and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, and the second of the Roman, coming between the Tuscan and the Ionic. The distinguishing characteristic of the Doric order is the want of a base; the flutings are few, large, and not deep; the capital has no astragal, but only one or more fillets, which separate the flutings from the torus.—The *Doric dialect.* See DORIC, *n.*—The *Doric mode*, in *music*, see DORIAN.



Grecian Doric Order.

Doric (dor'ik), *n.* The language of the Dorians; a Greek dialect characterized by its broadness and hardness; hence, applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scottish.

Doricism, Dorism (dor'is-izm, dor'izm), *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

Doridæ (dō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* The sea-lemons, a family of naked-gilled marine gasteropod molluscs, some of which occur more than 3 inches in length.

Doripe (dō-rip'pi), *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, belonging to the subdivision in which the mouth is triangular. Dorippe has the feet of the fourth and fifth pairs shortened, elevated on the back and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes supported upon simple peduncles.

Doris (dō'ris), *n.* 1. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857. 2. The typical genus of the Doridæ.

Dorking (dork'ing), *n.* A species of barn-door fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at *Dorking* in Surrey.

Lion dormant.

Dormancy (dor'man-si), *n.* Quiescence.

Dormant (dor'mant), *a.* [Fr. from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.] 1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as, *dormant* passions. 'Dormant sea.' *G. Fletcher.*—2. In *her.* in a sleeping posture; as, the lion *dormant.*—3. Neglected; not used; not asserted or insisted on; as, a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

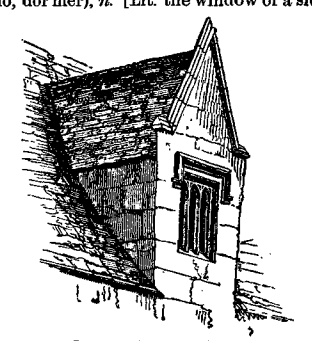
It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [Rare.] —*Dormant partner*, in *com.* one whose name does not appear in the title of the firm; a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses: called also *Sleeping Partner.*—*Dormant state of animals*, a term sometimes applied to the hibernation of animals, or that state in which they remain torpid for a period in winter.—*Dormant window*, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window (which see).

Dormant (dor'mant), *n.* 1. A beam; a sleeper. 2. In *cookery*, a dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, potted meats, placed down the middle of a table at large entertainments; a centre piece which is not removed.

Dormar (dor'mėr), *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

Dormer-window, Dormer (dor'mėr-win-dō, dor'mėr), *n.* [Lit. the window of a sleeping apartment. See DORMANT, *a.*] A window standing vertically on a sloping roof of a dwelling-house, and so named because such windows are found chiefly in attic bedrooms.



Dormer-window, Oxford.

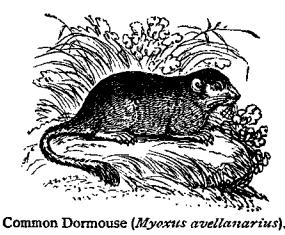
Dormitive (dor'mit-iv), *n.* [L. *dormio*, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

Dormitive (dor'mit-iv), *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep; as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

Dormitory (dor'mi-to-ri), *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, from *dormio*, to sleep.] 1. A place, building, or room to sleep in; specifically, a gallery in convents divided into several cells where the monks or nuns sleep.—2.† A burial-place.

He . . . seeth into all the graves and tombs, searcheth all the repositories and *dormitories* in the earth, knoweth what dust belongeth to each body, what body to each soul. *Pearson.*

Dormouse (dor'mous), *n.* pl. **Dormice** (dor'mīs). [Probably from Fr. *dormeuse*, a sleeper (fem.), as it is called in Languedoc *radourmeire, dourmeire* being = sleeper, and in



Common Dormouse (*Myoxus avellanarius*).

Suffolk 'sleeper;' or it may be from the provincial *dorm*, to sleep, and *mouse*, meaning lit. the sleeping-mouse. The origin in both cases would be the Fr. *dormir*, to sleep, Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] The popular name of the several species of Myoxus, a genus of Mammalia of the order Rodentia. The common dormouse is the *M.* (*Muscardinus*) *avellanarius*, which attains the size of the common mouse; the fat dormouse is the *M. glis*, a native of France and the south of Europe; the garden-dormouse is the *M.* (*Ehomys*) *nitela*, a native of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. The dormice pass the winter in a lethargic or torpid

state, only occasionally waking, and applying to their stock of provisions hoarded up for that season.

Dorn (dorn), *n.* [Comp. *D. doorn*, G. *dorn*, a thorn, and *dornfisch*, stickleback.] A fish; the thornback.

Dornick, Dornic (dor'nik), *n.* A species of figured linen of stout fabric which derives its name from *Dornick*, the Flemish name for *Tournay* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured for table-cloths. It is the most simple in pattern of all varieties of the diaper or damask style. Also a coarse sort of damask used for carpets, hangings, &c. Written also *Darnex, Darnix, Darnick, Dornek, Dornock, Dornoch.*

Doron† (dō'ron), *n.* [Gr. *dōron*, a gift.] 1. A gift; a present.—2. A handbreadth; a measure of 3 inches.

Dorp (dorp), *n.* [D. and L.G. *dorp*, a word corresponding to the A. Sax. *thorp*, G. *dorf*. See THORPE.] A small village. 'A mean fishing *dorp.*' *Howell.*

Dorr, *n.* See DOR.

Dorr† (dor), *v.t.* To deafen with noise; to cheat. See DOR.

Dorr-beetle, Dor-beetle (dor'bē-tl), *n.* See DOR.

Dorrer† (dor'ėr), *n.* A drone. 'Gentlemen content to live idle themselves like *dorrers.*' *More.*

Dorr-fly, Dor-fly (dor'flī), *n.* See DOR, *n.*

Dorr-hawk (dor'hąk), *n.* The goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus europœus*). See CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Dorsal (dor'sal), *a.* [From L. *dorsum*, the back.] Of or pertaining to the back; as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* awn of a seed; *dorsal* veins; *dorsal* nerves, &c.—*Dorsal vertebræ*, the vertebræ situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ.—*Dorsal vessel of insects*, a long blood-vessel or heart lying along the back of the insect, through which the nutritive fluid circulates.

Dorse (dors), *n.* A variety of the cod-fish.

Dorse† (dors), *n.* [O.Fr. *dors, dorselet;* Norm. *dorsal;* L.L. *dorsale*, tapestry, from L. *dorsum*, the back, so called because it hung at the *back* of priests officiating at the altar, or the seats in a hall. See DOSEL, definition.] 1. A cloth of state hanging full over, and falling low behind, a sovereign prince's chair of state; a dosel; a canopy.

A *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters. *Robinson.*

2. [Immediately from L. *dorsum.*] The back of a book. 'Books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses.*' *Wood.*

Dorsel (dor'sel), *n.* [See DORSE.] 1. A pannier for a beast of burden. See DORSER.—2. A kind of woollen stuff.—3. A rich canopy or curtain at the back of a throne or chair of state. See DORSE, DOSEL.

Dorser,† Dosser† (dors'ėr, dos'ėr), *n.* [From L.L. *dosserum* or *dorserum*, from L. *dorsum*, the back; Fr. *dossier*, a bundle.] A pannier or basket.

By this some farmer's dairymaid I may meet her,
Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers.*
Beau. & Fl.

Dorsibranchiata (dor-si-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [See below.] Cuvier's appellation for the second order of annelidans, now called Polychæta, which have their branchiæ distributed along the back.

Dorsibranchiate (dor-si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [L. *dorsum, dorsi*, the back, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Having the branchiæ distributed along the back, as certain annelidans and molluscs.

Dorsiferous, Dorsiparous (dor-sif'ėr-us, dor-sip'ar-us), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *fero*, or *pario*, to bear.] In *bot.* bearing or producing spores on the back of the fronds; an epithet given to certain groups of ferns.

Dorsi-spinal (dor-si-spīn'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.—*Dorsi-spinal vein*, in *anat.* one of a set of veins forming a net-work round the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebræ.

Dorso-cervical (dor-sō-sėr-vī'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the back of the neck; as, the *dorso-cervical* region.

Dorstenia (dor-stē'ni-a), *n.* [After T. *Dorsten*, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Urticaceæ, found in tropical America. They have their naked flowers buried in a flat, fleshy, somewhat concave receptacle. *D. Contrajerva* and other species have a stimulant and tonic rhizome, which is used medicinally under the name of *contrayerva root* (which see).

Dorsum (dor'sum), *n.* [L.] 1. The ridge of a hill. 'A similar ridge, which . . . suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum.*' *T. Warton.*—2. In *anat.* the back.—3. In *conch.* the upper surface of the body of the shell, the aperture being downwards.

Dortour,† Dorture,† *n.* [Fr. *dortoir*, a dormitory, from L. *dormitorium.*] A dormitory. Written also *Dorter.*

The Monckes he chased here and there,
And them pursu'd into their *dortours* sad. *Spenser.*

Dorts (dorts), *n. pl.* A sulky or sullen mood or humour; sulks; as, he is in the *dorts.* [Scotch.]

Dorty (dor'ti), *a.* [Comp. G. *trotzig*, stubborn, sulky.] [Scotch.] 1. Pettish; prone to sullenness; saucy. '*Dorty* Jenny's pride.' *Allan Ramsay.*—2. Applied to plants, delicate; ill to cultivate.

Dory (dō'ri), *n.* See DOREE.

Dory (dō'ri), *n.* A canoe or small boat. *Marryatt.*

Doryphora (dō-rif'ō-ra), *n.* [Gr. *dory*, a stem, and *phero*, to bear.] The name formerly given to the genus of Coleoptera which includes the Colorado beetle. See COLORADO BEETLE.

Dose (dōs), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *dosis*, a giving, from *didōmi*, to give.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses.* *W. Irving.*

2. Anything given to be swallowed; specifically, anything nauseous that one is obliged to take, or that is offered to one to be taken.

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him he shall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much as a man can take; a quantity in general.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so. *Granville.*

4. What it falls to one's lot to receive.

Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

Dose (dōs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dosed;* ppr. *dosing.* [Fr. *doser.* See the noun.] 1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses. 2. To give doses to; to give medicine or physic to. 'A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem.*' *South.*—3. To give anything nauseous to.

Dosein,† *n.* [Fr.] A dozen. *Chaucer.*

Dosel, Doser (dos'el, dos'ėr), *n.* [See DORSE.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks, and gold and silver, placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.—2. A hanging or screen of rich stuff at the back of the dais or seat of state. See DAIS, 3.

There were *dosers* on the deis. *Warton.*

Dositheau (do-si'thē-an), *n.* One of an ancient sect among the Samaritans, so called from their founder *Dositheus*, who was a contemporary and associate of Simon Magus, and lived in the first century of the Christian era. They rejected the authority of the prophets, believed in the divine inspiration of their founder, and had many superstitious practices.

Dosology (dō-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dosis*, a dose, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on doses of medicine.

Doss (dos), *v.t.* 1. To attack with the horns; to toss. [Local.]—2. To pay; as, to *doss* down money. [Scotch.]

Dosser, *n.* See DORSER.

Dossil (dos'sil), *n.* [O.E. *dosil, doselle*, from O.Fr. *dosil, dousil*, a spigot, L.L. *ducticulus*, from *duco.*] In *surg.* a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

Dost (dust), the second person singular of *do* (which see).

Dot (dot), *n.* [A. Sax. *dott*, a point, a spot, whence *dyttan*, to close up, the primary meaning being a small *lump* which stops any opening; a clot. Cog. L.G. *dutte*, a plug, a stopper.] 1. A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing; a spot; specifically, in *music*, a point or speck placed after a note or rest, in order to make such note or rest half as long again. In modern music a double dot is often used, in which case the second is equal to half of the first.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black *dot* against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson.

2. A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

Dot (dot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dotted;* ppr. *dotting.* 1. To mark with dots.—2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects resembling dots; as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,
Like ghosts, the huge gnarl'd olives shine.
Matt. Arnold.

Dot (dot), *v.i.* To make dots or spots.

Dot (dot), *n.* [Fr. *dot;* L. *dos, dotis*, dowry, from *do, dare*, to give.] The fortune or dowry a woman brings her husband on her marriage. [United States, Louisiana.]

Dotage (dōt'āj), *n.* [From *dote.*] 1. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; senility; as, a venerable man now in his *dotage.* 'The infancy and the *dotage* of Greek literature.' *Macaulay.*

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show. *Johnson.*

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness. 'Voluntary *dotage* of some mistress.' *Shak.*

Dotal (dōt'al), *a.* [Fr., from L. *dotalis*, from *dos*, dower.] Pertaining to dower or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste.
Garth.

Dotant† (dōt'ant), *n.* A dotard. 'A decayed *dotant.*' *Shak.*

Dotard (dōt'ėrd), *n.* [From *dote*, and affix *ard* (which see).] 1. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife. *Prior.*

2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.

Dotardly (dōt'ėrd-li), *a.* Like a dotard; weak.

Dotation (dō-tā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *dotatio*, from L. *doto, dotatum*, to endow, to portion, from *dos, dotis*, a dowry.] 1. The act of endowing or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.—2. Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of an hospital or other eleemosynary corporation.

Dote (dōt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *doted;* ppr. *doting.* [The same word as O.D. *doten*, to dote. From same root comes Fr. *radoter*, to rave. Probably akin to D. *dut*, a nap, *dutten*, to take a nap, *dodderig*, sleepy, stupified, and to W. *dotiaw*, to become confused. Written also *Doat.*] 1. To be delirious; to have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

2. To be excessively in love; to love to excess or extravagance: usually with *on* or *upon.*

What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*
Aholah . . . *doted on* her lovers, *on* the Assyrians.
Ezek. xxiii. 5.

Dote† (dōt), *n.* [L. *dos, dotis*, a dowry.] 1. A marriage portion; a dowry.—2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments. *B. Jonson.*

Doted† (dōt'ed), *a.* 1. Stupid; foolish.

Whose sencelesse speach, and *doted* ignorance.
Spenser.

2. Decayed.

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow. *Bp. Howson.*

Doter (dōt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.—2. One who is excessively fond or weakly in love.

Doth (duth), the irregular third person singular of *do* (which see).

Dotingly (dōt'ing-li), *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness.

Dotish (dōt'ish), *a.* Childishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dotkin, *n.* See DODKIN.

Dottard (dot'tėrd), *n.* [From *dote*, in old sense of to decay.] A decayed tree.

Dotted (dot'ed), *pp.* Marked with small dots or punctures.—*Dotted note*, in *music*, a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value; thus a *dotted* semibreve is equal to three minims, and a *dotted* minim to three crotchets.—*Dotted rest*, a rest lengthened by a dot, in the same manner as a dotted note.

Dotterel, Dottrel (dot'tėr-el, dot'trel), *n.* [From *dote*, from the bird's supposed stupidity.] 1. *Charadrius morinellus*, a grallatorial bird about 10 inches long, a species of plover, breeding in the highest latitudes of Asia and Europe, and migrating to the

shores of the Mediterranean. It appears on our moors and mountains in its northward migration in spring, and in its southward in autumn. Coming from regions little frequented by man it has no fear of him, and allows itself to be easily taken; hence its name. It was popularly believed to imitate the actions of any one near it, and to be taken by reason of this peculiarity. Its flesh is much esteemed.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

2. A booby; a dupe; a gull. 'Devout *dottrels* and worldly-wise people.' *Bale.*

Douanier, Douaneer (dwan-yā, dō-a-nēr'), *n.* [Fr.] An officer of the customs.

Douay Bible (dō'ā bī'bl), *n.* [From *Douay*, a town in France.] An English translation of the Scriptures sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church, of which the New Testament was first printed at Rheims in 1582, and the Old Testament at Douay in 1609-10.

Doub, *n.* See DOOB.

Double (du'bl), *a.* [Fr. *double*, from L. *duplus*, double — *duo*, two, and term. *-plus*, from root of *pleo*, to fill. See FILL.] 1. In pairs; representing two in a set together; coupled; composed of two mutual equivalents or corresponding parts; twofold; as, a *double* leaf; a *double* chin.

Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow. *Wordsworth.*

2. Twice as much; multiplied by two; containing the same quantity or length repeated.

Take *double* money in your hand. Gen. xliii. 12.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me. 2 Ki. ii. 9.

3. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

And with a *double* heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

4. In *bot.* having two or more rows of petals formed by cultivation from stamens and carpels.—*Double distress*, in *Scots law*, the name given to those arrestments which are used by two or more creditors in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party.

Double (du'bl), *adv.* Twice.

I was *double* their age. *Swift.*

[*Double* is much used in composition to denote two ways, or twice the number or quantity.]

Double (du'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doubled;* ppr. *doubling.* [See the adjective.] 1. To lay one part of anything over the other; to fold one part upon another part of; as, to *double* the leaf of a book; to *double* down a corner.—2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the amount; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* the length.

Thou . . . shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the fore-front of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.

3. To be the double of; to contain twice the sum, quantity, or length of, or twice as much as; as, the enemy *doubles* our army in numbers.—4. To repeat; to add; as, to *double* blow on blow.

Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan. *Milton.*

5. To pass round or by; to march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of.

Sailing along the coast he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage. *Knolles.*

6. *Milit.* to unite two ranks or files in one.—*To double and twist*, to add one thread to another and twist them together.—*To double upon (milit.)*, to inclose between two fires.

Double (du'bl), *v.i.* 1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles*. *T. Burnet.*

2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.

I am resolved to *double* till I win. *Dryden.*

3. To turn back or wind in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

What penalty and danger you accrue,
If you be found to *double*. *J. Webster.*

5. In *printing*, to set up the same word or words unintentionally a second time.—6. *Milit.* to march at the double. See the noun.—*To double upon (milit.)*, to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet.

Double (du'bl), *n.* 1. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity, or length.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. Ex. xxii. 7.

In all the four great years of mortality, . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the preceding week above five times. *Graunt.*

2. A turn in running to escape pursuers.—3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.—4. † Strong beer; beer professing to be double the ordinary strength. 'A pot of good *double.*' *Shak.*—5. Something precisely equal or like; a counterpart; a counterfeit; a duplicate; a copy; a person's apparition or likeness appearing to himself and admonishing him of his approaching death; a wraith; as, his or her *double;* the *double* of a legal instrument.

My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him. *Atlantic Monthly.*

6. A fold or plait; a doubling. 'Rolled up in sevenfold *double.*' *Marston.*—7. *Milit.* the quickest step in marching next to the run. In the double the soldier makes 165 steps, each 33 inches long, in the minute. In cases of urgency the steps may be increased up to 180 per minute. Contracted for *double-quick.*—8. *Eccles.* a feast in which the antiphon is doubled, that is, said twice, before and after the psalms, instead of only half being said, as in simple feasts.—9. A roofing slate of the smallest size, measuring about 1 foot by 6 inches.—10. In *printing*, several words, lines, or sentences set twice.

Double-acting (du'bl-akt-ing), *p.* and *a.* In *mech.* acting, or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—*Double-acting inclined plane*, in *rail. &c.* an inclined plane worked by the gravity of the load conveyed, the loaded waggons which descend being made to pull up the empty ones by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the plane.—*Double-acting pump*, a pump which throws water at both the up and the down stroke.

Double-bank (du'bl-bank), *v.t.* To have an oar pulled by two men.

Double-banked, Double-benched (du'bl-bangkt, du'bl-bensht), *a. Naut.* having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.

Double-bar (du'bl-bär), *n.* In *music*, two bars placed together at the conclusion of an air or strain. If two dots are added to it, the strain on that side should be repeated.

Double-barrelled (du'bl-ba-rel), *a.* 1. Having two barrels, as a gun.—2. *Fig.* applied to anything that effects a double purpose or produces a double result.

This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance. *Dickens.*

Double-bass, Double-base (du'bl-bas, du'bl-bās), *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol kind. In England, France, and Italy the double-base has often only three strings, which are tuned in fourths. Its compass is from the lower A of the bass clef to tenor F. In Germany a fourth string is used, and gives it a range of three notes lower.

Double-biting (du'bl-bīt-ing), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as, a *double-biting* axe.

Double-breasted (du'bl-brest-ed), *a.* Applied to a waistcoat or coat either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough *double-breasted* waistcoat. *Dickens.*

Double-charge (du'bl-chärj), *v.t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion. 'I will *double-charge* thee with dignities.' *Shak.*

Double-crown (du'bl-kroun), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I., of the value of 10*s.*, afterwards raised to 11*s.*

Double-dealer (du'bl-dēl-ėr), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Double-dealing (du'bl-dēl-ing), *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

Double-dealing (du'bl-dēl-ing), *a.* Given to duplicity; deceitful.

There were parsons at Oxford as *double-dealing* and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray.*

Double-dye (du'bl-dī), *v.t.* To dye twice over.

Double-dyed (du'bl-dīd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Twice dyed.—2. Thorough; complete; utter; atrocious; as, a *double-dyed* villain.

Double-eagle (du'bl-ē-gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth $20.—2. The representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia.

Double-edged (du'bl-ejd), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

'Your Delphic sword,' the panther then replied,
'Is *double-edged*, and cuts on either side.' *Dryden.*

2. *Fig.* applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing; or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-elephant (du'bl-el-ē-fant), *n.* A large size of writing, drawing, and printing paper, 40 inches by 26¾.

Double-entendre (dō-bl-aṅ-taṅ-dr), *n.* [Spurious Fr. form.] A phrase with a double meaning, one of which is often somewhat obscure or indelicate.

Double-entry (du'bl-en-tri), *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr. side of one account, and the other on the Cr. side of another account, in order that the one may check the other. See BOOK-KEEPING.

Double-eyed (du'bl-īd), *a.* Watching in all directions; keenly watchful; having keen sight.

Prevelie he (the kid) peeped out through a chinck,
Yet not so prevelie but the Foxe him spyed;
For deceitfull meaning is *double-eyed*. *Spenser.*

Double-face (du'bl-fās), *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same transaction.

Double-faced (du'bl-fāst), *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. 'Fame if not *double-faced* is double-mouthed.' *Milton.*

Double-first (du'bl-fėrst), *n.* In universities, a familiar designation for (*a*) one who after a final or honours examination in two different subjects gains a place in the first class in each of the subjects. (*b*) A university degree taken with first-class honours in two subjects; as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

Double-floor (du'bl-flōr), *n.* A floor constructed with binding and bridging joists.

Double-flower (du'bl-flou-ėr), *n.* A flower whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that there are more rows of petals than the normal number.

Double-flowered (du'bl-flou-ėrd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

Double-gear (du'bl-gēr), *n.* In *mach.* the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

Double-gild (du'bl-gild), *v.t.* To gild with double-coatings of gold.

Double-glo'ster (du'bl-glos-tėr), *n.* A rich kind of cheese, made in Gloucestershire from new milk.

Double-handed (du'bl-hand-ed), *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

Double-headed (du'bl-hed-ed), *a.* Having two heads.

Double-hearted (du'bl-härt-ed), *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

Double-hung (du'bl-hung), *a.* In *arch.* a term applied to the two sashes of a window movable, the one upwards and the other downwards, by means of pulleys and weights.

Double-letters (du'bl-let-ėrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, types such as *f*, *i*, and *l*, which when used in combination are apt to be broken, and are therefore cast in one piece, or logotype, as *ff*, *fi*, *fl*, &c. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are also cast as double-letters.

Double-lock (du'bl-lok), *v.t.* To lock with two bolts; to fasten with double security.

Double-manned (du'bl-mand), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

Double-meaning (du'bl-mēn-ing), *a.* Having two meanings; conveying two meanings; deceitful. 'A *double-meaning* prophesier.' *Shak.*

Double-minded (du'bl-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. Jam. i. 8.

Double-natured (du'bl-nā-tūrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man,
And two of death. *Young.*

Doubleness (du'bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being doubled. 'The *doubleness* of the benefit.' *Shak.*—2. Duplicity. 'Friends full of *doubleness.*' *Chaucer.*

Double-octave (du'bl-ok-tāv), *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two octaves or fif-

teen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

Double-plea (du'bl-plē), *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

Double-quarrel (du'bl-kwo-rel), *n. Eccles.* a complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *n. Milit.* the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps in the minute. See DOUBLE, *n.*

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *a.* 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick; as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or rapid; as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *adv. Milit.* in double-quick step; as, we were marching *double-quick.*

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *v.i. Milit.* to march in double-quick step.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *v.t. Milit.* to cause to march in double-quick step; as, I *double-quicked* them.

Doubler (du'blėr), *n.* One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

Double-security (du'bl-sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.* Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

Double-shade (du'bl-shād), *v.t.* To double the natural darkness of.

> Now began
> Night with her sullen wing, to *double-shade*
> The desert. *Milton.*

Double-shining (du'bl-shīn-ing), *a.* Shining with double lustre.

Double-shuffle (du'bl-shuf-l), *n.* A low shuffling, noisy dance.

Double-star (du'bl stär), *n.* In *astron.* two stars so near each other that they are distinguishable only by the help of a telescope.

Double-stop (du'bl-stop), *v.t.* In *music*, to stop two strings simultaneously with the fingers in violin playing and thus produce two-part harmony.

Doublet (dub'let), *n.* [O.Fr., dim. of *double*, a garment of two plies, originally lined or wadded for defence.] 1. A close-fitting garment, covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist. It was introduced from France into England in the fourteenth century, and was worn by both sexes and all ranks until the time of Charles II., when it was superseded by the vest and waistcoat.

> His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
> And though not sword, yet cudgel proof.
> *Hudibras.*

2. One of a pair. See DOUBLETS.—3. In *lapidary work*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a colour between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were coloured.—4. In *printing*, a word or phrase unintentionally *doubled* or set up the second time.—5. A simple form of microscope, consisting of a combination of two plano-convex lenses whose focal lengths are in the ratio of three to one, placed with their plane sides towards the object, and the lens of shortest focal length next the object. See TRIPLET.—6. A duplicate form of a word; one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form, as *drag* and *draw*.

1, Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2, Doublet, portrait of Sir Wm. Russell; 3, Pease-cod bellied Doublet: both time of Elizabeth. 4, Doublet, time of Charles I.

Double-tongue (du'bl-tung), *v.t.* In *music*, to apply the tongue rapidly to the roof of the mouth in flute playing so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

Double-tongued (du'bl-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

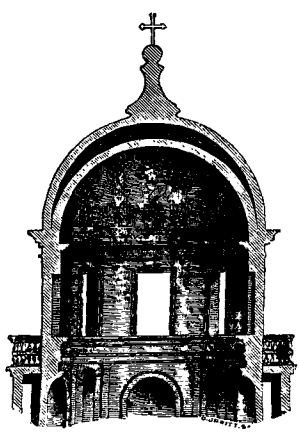
> Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued.* 1 Tim. iii. 8.

Doublets (dub'lets), *n. pl.* 1.† A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.—2. Two; a pair; specifically, two dice which, when thrown, come up each with the same number of spots; as, to throw *doublets.*

> Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins. *Grew.*

3. A double meaning. *Mason.*

Double-vault (du'bl-vâlt), *n.* In *arch.* one vault built over another, with a space between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other. It is used in domes or domical roofs when they are wished to present the appearance of a dome both externally and internally, and when the outer dome, by the general proportions of the building, requires to be of a greater altitude than would be in just proportion if the interior of its concave surface were visible. The upper or exterior vault is therefore made to harmonize with the exterior, and the lower vault with the interior proportions of the building.



Double Vaults, dome of San Pietro in Montorio, Rome.

Doubling (du'bling), *n.* 1. The act of making double.—2. A fold; a plait.—3. The act of marching or sailing round a cape, promontory, or other projecting point of land.—4. In *hunting*, the winding and turning, as of a fox or hare, to deceive the hounds.—5. An artifice; a shift. 'Such like shiftings and *doublings.*' *Scott.*—6. The act of marching at the double-quick.—7. In *her.* the lining of the mantles borne around the shield of arms.—8. In *slating*, the course of slates at the eaves of a house; sometimes applied to the eaves-board.

Doubling-nail (du'bling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

Doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [Fr. *doublon.*] A coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, originally double the value of the pistole. The doubloon of Spain is of 100 reals, and equivalent to about a guinea sterling. The *double doubloon*, called also *doubloon* or *onza* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, and estimated at its mintage rate is worth 66*s.* 8*d.*

Doubly (du'bli), *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

> When musing on companions gone,
> We *doubly* feel ourselves alone. *Sir W. Scott.*

Doubt (dout), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *doubter*; Fr. *douter*, from L. *dubito*, to doubt, a freq. from a fictive *dubo*, from *dubius*, doubtful, liable to turn out two ways, from *duo*, two.] To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined: used sometimes with *of.*

> Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*

SYN. To waver, fluctuate, hesitate, demur, scruple, question, suspect.

Doubt (dout), *v.t.* 1. To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.—2. To suspect; to be apprehensive of; to be inclined to think.

> If they turn not back perverse;
> But that I *doubt.* *Milton.*
>
> I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind. *Otway.*
>
> I *doubt* some little difficulty may arise.
> *Jer. Bentham.*

Plato is clothed with the powers of a poet, stands upon the highest place of the poet, and (though I *doubt* he wanted the decisive gift of lyric expression), mainly is not a poet, because he chose to use the poetic gift to an ulterior purpose. *Emerson.*

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; to be diffident of; as, to *doubt* our ability to execute an office.

> T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own.
> *Pope.*

4.† To fill with fear or distrust; to frighten; to daunt.

> One single valour,
> The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
> More *doubts* me than all Britain. *Beau. & Fl.*

Doubt (dout), *n.* 1. A fluctuation of mind respecting the truth or correctness of a statement or opinion, or the propriety of an action, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; want of belief; unsettled state of opinion; as, to have *doubts* respecting the theory of the tides.

> There lives more faith in honest *doubt*,
> Believe me, than in half the creeds. *Tennyson.*

2. Uncertainty of condition.

> Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee.
> Deut. xxviii. 66.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread; awe. 'Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt.*' *Berners.*

> I stand in *doubt* of you. Gal. iv. 20.

4. Difficulty objected or proposed for solution; objection.

> To every *doubt* your answer is the same.
> *Blackmore.*

5.† Difficulty; danger. 'Well approved in many a *doubt.*' *Spenser.*

Doubtable (dout'a-bl), *a.* That may be doubted.

Doubted (dout'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.—2.† Redoubted; redoubtable. '*Doubted* knights.' *Spenser.*

Doubter (dout'ėr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one whose mind is not convinced.

Doubtful (dout'fụl), *a.* 1. Not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating: applied to persons; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.—2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression.—3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not decided; as, a *doubtful* case; a *doubtful* proposition; it is *doubtful* what will be the event of the war.—4. Of uncertain issue; hazardous; precarious. 'In such distresse and *doubtfull* jeopardy.' *Spenser.*

> We have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight.
> *Milton.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

> Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that over which we know we have least power. *Hooker.*

6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

> With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution.
> *Milton.*

7. Not certain or defined; as, a *doubtful* hue. SYN. Wavering, hesitating, undetermined, dubious, uncertain, equivocal, ambiguous, problematical, questionable, precarious, hazardous.

Doubtfully (dout'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously; hesitatingly; as, he gave his assent, but *doubtfully.*—2. With doubt; irresolutely.—3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

> Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare. *Dryden.*

4.† In a state of dread.

> With that she waked full of fright
> And *doubtfully* dismayed. *Spenser.*

Doubtfulness (dout'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.—2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.—3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.

Doubtingly (dout'ing-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Doubtless† (dout'les), *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

Doubtless (dout'les), *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*

Doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Doubtous† (dout'us), *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful sense. 'Scripture . . . *doubtouse* and harde to understand.' *Sir T. More.*

Douc (dȯk), *n.* A genus of catarhine or Old World monkeys (Semnopithecus), peculiar to South-eastern Asia and the neighbouring islands, differing from the true monkeys in having an additional small tubercle on the last of the inferior molars, and in their long limbs and tails. The species are remarkable for their varied and brilliant colours.

Douce (dös), *a.* [Fr. *doux, douce,* L. *dulcis,* sweet.] Sober; sedate; not light or frivolous: applied both to persons and animals. [Scotch.]

As her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be fussed, and time proved her *douce* and not fashious, she became quite a favourite. *Cornhill Mag.*

Douced,† **Doucet**† (dös'ed, dös'et), *n.* [From Fr. *doucet,* dim. of *doux,* sweet.] A musical instrument, probably a dulcimer.

Doucely (dös'li), *adv.* Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs
In parliament. *Burns.*

Doucepere,† *n.* [Fr.] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France renowned in fiction. 'Looking like a doughty *doucepere.*' *Spenser.*

Doucet,† *n.* [Fr.] 1. A custard.—2. The testicle of a deer. Written also *Dowcet.*

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *doucets.* *B. Jonson.*

3. See DOUCED.

Douceur (dȯ'sėr), *n.* [Fr., from *doux,* L. *dulcis,* sweet.] 1. A present or gift; a bribe. 2. Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur.* *Chesterfield.*

3. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

Douche (dösh), *n.* [Fr.; It. *doccia,* a water-pipe, from a Latin fictive verb *ductiare,* a freq. from *duco,* to conduct, as water.] A jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body; employed in bathing establishments. When water is applied it is called the *liquid douche,* and when a current of vapour the *vapour douche.* According to the direction in which the current is applied it is termed the *descending,* the *lateral,* or the *ascending douche.*

Doucine (dȯ-sēn), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* a moulding concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.

Doucker (dụk'ėr), *n.* [From *douck, duck,* to dive.] A local name for a bird that dives into the water, as the members of the genera Colymbus and Podiceps.

Dough (dō), *n.* [A. Sax. *dág, dáh,* a word general in the Teut. languages, as D. *deeg,* Icel. and Dan. *deig,* Goth. *daigs,* G. *teig,* dough; allied are Goth. *deigan,* to mould, to form; Icel. *deig,* damp, *deigia,* to wet.] 1. Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—*My cake is dough.* See under CAKE. 2. Anything having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potter's clay, &c.

Dough-baked (dō'bākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

This botcher looks as if he were *dough-baked;* a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dough-face (dō'fās), *n.* A person who is pliable, and, as it were, easily moulded. [United States.]

Dough-faced (dō'fāst), *a.* Cowardly; weakly pliable; easily moulded: said of politicians. [United States.]

Dough-faceism (dō'fās-izm), *n.* Quality or character of a dough-face; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; facility.

Dough-kneaded (dō'nēd-ed), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

Dough-nut (dō'nut), *n.* [*Dough* and *nut.*] A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard.

Dought (duċht), pret. of *dow.* Could; was able. [Scotch.]

Do what I *dought* to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire. *Burns.*

Doughtily (dou'ti-li), *adv.* With doughtiness.

Doughtiness (dou'ti-nes), *n.* [See DOUGHTY.] Valour; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Taugend, dow*-ing, or *Dought*-iness), courage and the faculty to do. *Carlyle.*

Doughtren,† *n. pl.* Daughters. *Chaucer.*

Doughty (dou'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *dohtig, dyhtig,* from *dugan* (Sc. *dow*), to be able, to be good for, to be of force or power; Dan. *dygtig,* G. *tüchtig,* able, fit. See DO, *v.i.*] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as, a *doughty* hero. It is now seldom used except in irony or burlesque.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But at her smile the beau revived again. *Pope.*

Doughty-handed (dou'ti-hand-ed), *a.* Strong-handed; powerful. '*Doughty-handed* are you.' *Shak.*

Doughy (dō'i), *a.* Like dough; yielding to pressure; flabby and pale. 'The unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation.' *Shak.*

Douk (dụk). See DOOK.

Doulia (dō'li-a), *n.* Same as *Dulia.*

Doum Palm (dȯm päm), *n.* A palm-tree,

Doum Palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*).

Hyphæne thebaica. It is remarkable, like the other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly-branched stem. Each branch terminates in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread tree* sometimes applies to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of Upper Egypt, where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seed is horny, and is made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibres of the leaf-stalks. The doum palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and is so numerous in some districts as to form whole forests.

Doup (doup), *n.* [O.E. *dolp,* a contr. of *dollop,* a lump.] Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end. [Scotch.]

Dour (dör), *a.* [Fr. *dur,* hard, stern, harsh, from L. *durus,* hard.] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; intrepid; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was *dour* and din,
O Tinkler Madgie was her mither. *Burns.*

Doura (dö'ra), *n.* In *bot.* heart-wood, next the centre of the trunk. Otherwise called *Duramen* (which see).

Doura (dö'ra), *n.* A kind of millet. See DURRA.

Dourlach (dör'lach), *n.* [Gael. *dorlach,* a handful, a bundle, a quiver.] A bundle; a knapsack. *Sir Walter Scott.* [Scotch.]

Douroucouli (dö-rö-kö-li), *n.* The native name of a curious South American monkey (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*), with large eyes, nocturnal in its habits. It takes refuge during the day in some dark place such as the hollow of a tree, where it passes the time in sleep. Its food is mostly of an animal nature.

Douse, Dowse (dous), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doused;* ppr. *dousing.* [Doubtful, but probably connected with *douche.*] 1. To thrust or plunge into water; to immerse; to dip.

I have *doused* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond.*

2. *Naut.* to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; as, *douse* the top-sail.

Douse, Dowse (dous), *v.i.* To fall or be plunged suddenly into water.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing in air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*

Douse (dous), *v.t.* [Corrupted from *dout.*] To put out; to extinguish. '*Douse* the glim.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Slang.]

Dousing-chock (dous'ing-chok), *n.* In *ship-building,* one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knight-heads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

Dout† (dout), *v.t.* [Contr. for *do out.* Comp. *doff, don.*] To put out; to quench; to extinguish.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light. *Sylvester.*

The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance often *dout.* *Shak.*

Dout† (dout), *n.* Doubt; fear. *Spenser.*

Doutance,† *n.* [Fr.] Doubt. *Chaucer.*

Doute,† *v.t.* [Fr.] To fear. *Chaucer.*

Doutelies,† **Douteles,**† *adv.* Without doubt. *Chaucer.*

Douter† (dout'ėr), *n.* [See DOUT.] An extinguisher for candles.

Doutous,† *a.* Doubtful. *Chaucer.*

Dove (duv), *n.* [A.Sax. *dúfa, dúfe,* from *dúfan,* to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight. Comp. L. *columba,* a dove, with Gr. *kolymbos,* a diver. Cog. D. *duif,* Dan. *due,* Sc. *doo,* G. *taube.*] 1. A name sometimes extended, as that of pigeon, to the whole family of Columbidæ, sometimes restricted to the genus Columba of modern ornithologists. Audubon attempts to distinguish between the names *pigeon* and *dove,* assigning the former to such as build their nests close together on the same trees, and the latter to such as build solitarily; but the distinction appears arbitrary and is contrary to British usage. The different species which are popularly called doves are distinguished by some additional term prefixed, as *ring-dove, turtle-dove,* &c. See PIGEON.—2. A word of endearment or an emblem of innocence.

Dove-cot, Dove-cote (duv'kot), *n.* A small building or box, raised to a considerable height above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed; a house for doves.

Dove-eyed (duv'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness or affection.

Dove-kie (duv'ki), *n.* The name of a web-footed bird, the black guillemot (*Uria grylle*), abounding in the Arctic regions.

Dovelet (duv'let), *n.* A little dove; a young dove.

Dover (dō'vėr), *v.i.* [Icel. *dofwa,* to be stupid; *daufr,* dull. See DOWF.] To slumber; to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking. [Scotch.]

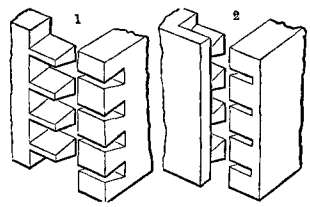
Dover's-powder (dō'vėrz-pou-dėr), *n.* [From Dr. *Dover,* an English physician, its inventor.] A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, employed as a sedative and sudorific.

Dove's-foot (duvz'fụt), *n.* (*a*) The popular name of *Geranium molle,* a common native plant, so called from the shape of its leaf. (*b*) The columbine.

Doveship (duv'ship), *n.* The quality or character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, &c. 'Let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness of suffering.' *Bp. Hall.*

Dove-tail (duv'tāl), *n.* In *carp.* the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's

tail spread or wedge reversed, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it cannot be drawn out. This is the strongest of all the fastenings or jointings. Dove-



1, Common Dove-tailing. 2, Lap Dove-tailing.

tails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dove-tailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitred.—*Dove-tail joint*, in *anat.* the suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—*Dove-tail moulding*, an ornament in the form of dove-tails, used in Norman architecture.—*Dove-tail plates*, in *ship-building*, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore-end of the keel.—*Dove-tail saw*, a saw used for dove-tailing. Its plate is about 9 inches long, and contains about fifteen teeth to the inch; it is stiffened by a rigid iron or brass *back*.

Dove-tail (duv′tāl), *v.t.* 1. To unite by tenons in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.—2. *Fig.* to fit or adjust exactly and firmly; to adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dove-tailed* into it. *Brougham.*

Dovish† (duv′ish), *a.* Like a dove; innocent. '*Dovish* simplicity.' *Latimer.*

Dow (dou), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *dugan*, to be able.] To be able; to possess strength; to avail; to profit. [Scotch.]

But facts are chiels that winna ding
And *downa* be disputed. *Burns.*

Dow (dou), *n.* An Arab boat: more commonly spelled *Dhow* (which see).

Dow† (dou), *v.t.* [See DOWER.] To furnish with dower; to endow.

Dow (dou), *n.* A pigeon; a dove. [Scotch.]

Furth flew the *dow* at Noyis command.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

Dowable (dou′a-bl), *a.* [See DOWER.] That may be endowed; entitled to dower.

Dowager (dou′a-jėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *douagere*, *douagiere*, from *douage*, dower, *douer*, to portion. See DOWER.] 1. In *law*, a widow endowed or enjoying a jointure, whether derived from her deceased husband or from her dowry settled on herself after his death. 2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager*.

Dowaire,† *n.* [Fr.] Dower. *Chaucer.*

Dowcet (dou′set), *n.* See DOUCET, 2.

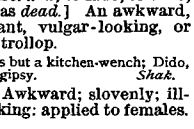
Dowdy (dou′di), *n.* [Sc. *dawdie*, O.E. *dowde*, *dowd*, dull, sluggish, flat, dead; probably allied to E. *dawdle* and L.G. *dödeln*, to be slow; and to various other words, as Prov. E. *daw*, a sluggard, Sc. *dow*, to fade, to doze; perhaps same root as *dead*.] An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant, vulgar-looking, or slovenly woman; a trollop.

Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy. *Shak.*

Dowdy (dou′di), *a.* Awkward; slovenly; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking: applied to females. 'The *dowdy* creature.' *Gay.*

Dowdyish (dou′di-ish), *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dowel (dou′el), *n.* [Fr. *douille*, a groove or socket, from L. *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.] 1. A wooden or iron pin or tenon used in joining together two pieces of any substance. Similar and corresponding holes fitting the pin or dowel being made in each of the two


Barrel-end in three pieces joined by Dowels.

pieces, one-half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it.—2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, &c.

Dowel (dou′el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dowelled*; ppr. *dowelling*. To fasten two boards together by pins inserted in the edges; as, a cooper *dowels* pieces for the head of a cask.

Dowel-joint (dou′el-joint), *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

Dowel-pin (dou′el-pin), *n.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

Dower (dou′ėr), *n.* [Fr. *douaire*; L.L. *dotarium*, from L. *doto*, *dotatum*, to endow, portion—*dos*, *dotis*, a dower.] 1. That with which one is endowed; endowment; gift.

Sweet Highland girl! a very shower
Of beauty is thy earthly *dower*. *Wordsworth.*

2. The right which a wife has in the third part of the real estate of which her husband died possessed, which she holds from and after his death, for her life, whether she has had issue or not.—3. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage.

Dower (dou′ėr), *v.t.* To furnish with dower or a portion; to endow. '*Dowered* with our curse.' *Shak.*

Dowerless(dou′ėr-les), *a.* Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dowery (dou′ėr-i), *n.* Same as *Dowry*.

Dowf, Dolf (douf, dolf), *a.* [Icel. *daufr*, dull, flat, *doft*, torpor; root in Sc. *dow*, to fade or wither, to doze. Akin *deaf*; Sc. *dover*, to slumber.] 1. Dull; flat; denoting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; wanting force; silly; frivolous. [Scotch.]

They're (Italian lays) *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Dowf and dowie, *dowf* and dowie,
They're *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum. *J. Skinner.*

2. Dull; hollow; as, a *dowf* sound.

Dowie (dou′i), *a.* Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. 'The *dowie* dens o' Yarrow.' *Border ballad.* See extract under DOWF. [Scotch.]

Dowlas (dou′las), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Dowle, Dowl (doul), *n.* [O. Fr. *douille*, *doille*, soft, L. *ductilis*, from *duco* to lead or draw.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fibre of down; down.

No feather or *dowle* of a feather but was heavy enough for him. *De Quincey.*

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool, whereof cloth was spun. *Hist. of Man. Arts*, 1661.

Down (doun), *n.* [Same word as G. *daune*, Icel. *dūn*, Dan. *duun*—the softest kind of feathers, down. The word is connected by Grimm with G. *dehnen*, in the sense of to swell up, and *dünn*, thin.] 1. The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers, particularly on the breasts of water-fowl, as the duck and swan. The eider duck yelds the best kind.—2. The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

The first *down* begins to shade his face. *Dryden.*

3. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance; the pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind, as in dandelion and thistle.—4. A place, usually with the idea of softness, where one finds rest; anything that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness; *down* of all my cares. *Southern.*

Down (doun), *v.t.* To cover, stuff, or line with down.

Down, Dune (doun, dūn), *n.* [A. Sax. *dūn*, a hill; L.G. *dünen*, Fris. *dunen*, D. *duin*, a dune; O.H.G. *dūn*, *dūna*, promontory, Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill. The root appears to be common to the Teut. and Celt. languages. Fr. *dune*, sand-hills by the seaside, W. Ir. and Gael. *dun*, a hill, hillock. Comp. Gr. *this*, *thinos*, a heap of sand by the sea-shore, the shore.] 1. A bank or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea, or drifted by the wind along or near the shore.—*Downs* or *dunes* are low hills of blown sand that skirt the shores of Holland, England, Spain, and other countries.—The term *Downs* is also applied as a proper name to the roadstead for shipping off the east coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands.

All in the *Downs* the fleet was moored. *Gay.*

2. A low hill; a tract of naked, hilly land, used chiefly for pasturing sheep: used especially in the South of England.

Seven thousand broad-tailed sheep grazed on his *downs*. *Sandys.*

A hazelwood,
By autumn nutters haunted, flourishes
Green in a cup-like hollow of the *down*. *Tennyson.*

Down (doun), *prep.* [Contr. for A. Sax. *adūne*, adown, for *of-dūne*, off or down the hill. See DOWN, a hill.] 1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run *down* a hill; to fall *down* a precipice; to go *down* the stairs.—2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake; as, we sail or swim *down* a stream; we sail *down* the Thames from London to the Nore.—3. In a direction from the metropolis, or centre of government, of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway and the like to its subordinate stations. —*Down the sound*, in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.—*Down the country*, toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

Down (doun), *adv.* 1. In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower position, degree, or place in a series; from the metropolis of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway to the subordinate stations; as, he is going *down*.—2. On the ground, or at the bottom; as, he is *down*; hold him *down*.—3. *Fig.* in a low condition; in humility, dejection, calamity, &c.

I am not now in fortune's power;
He that is *down* can fall no lower. *Hudibras.*

4. Below the horizon; as, the sun is *down*.—5. Into disrepute or disgrace; as, a man may sometimes preach *down* error; he may write *down* himself or his character, or run *down* his rival; but he can neither preach nor write *down* folly, vice, or fashion.—6. From a larger to a less bulk; as, to boil *down*, in decoctions and culinary processes.—7. From former to latter times; from a remoter or higher antiquity to more recent times.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come *down* to Adam. *Prior.*

8. At length; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface; as, to lie *down*; he is lying *down*.—9. Used elliptically and sometimes interjectionally for go down, come down, kneel down, &c.; as, *down!* dog, *down!* See DOWN, *v.i.*

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke. *Shak.*

10. Followed by *with*, in energetic commands, elliptical for take down, throw down, put down; as, *down with the sail*. '*Down with* the palace, fire it.' *Dryden.*—*Down in the mouth*, dispirited; dejected. [Vulgar.]—*To be down upon*, or *come down upon*, (*a*) to seize with avidity and with rapidity, as a bird of prey pounces *down upon* its victim. (*b*) To rate one soundly; to make a violent attack upon a person with the tongue. [Colloq.]—*To be down at heel*, (*a*) to have the back part of the upper, or heel, turned down; as, his shoes were *down at heel*. (*b*) To have on shoes with the heel turned down; to be slipshod or slovenly; hence, *down-at-heel* (as an adjective), wearing shoes with the heel turned down; slipshod; slovenly; shabbily dressed; seedy; as, he is very much *down-at-heel*. 'To prowl about . . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, *down-at-heel* way.' *Dickens.*—*Up and down*, here and there; in a rambling manner.—*Down east*, in or into New England. [United States.]

Down† (doun), *a.* 1. Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected; as, a *down* look. 2. Downright; plain; positive. 'Her many *down* denials.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Down (doun), *v.t.* To cause to go down; to knock down; to overthrow; to put down; to subdue; to discourage; to dishearten; to dispirit. 'To *down* proud hearts.' *Sidney.*

I remember how you *downed* Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house.
Madame D'Arblay.

Down (doun), *v.i.* To go down; to descend.

Probably it will hardly *down* with anybody at first hearing. *Locke.*

Down (doun), *n.* A downward fluctuation; a depression; a low state; as, ups and *downs* of fortune.

Downa (dou′na). [For *dow not*.] Cannot. See DOW, to be able. [Scotch.]

Down-bear (doun′bār), *v.t.* To bear down; to depress.

Down-bye (doun′bī), *adv.* Down the way. [Scotch.]

Downcast (doun′kast), *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; dejected; as, a *downcast* eye or look; a *downcast* spirit.

He saw her charming, but he saw not half
The charms her *downcast* modesty concealed.
Thomson.

Downcast (doun'kast), *n.* 1. In *mining*, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.—2. A downward look, generally implying sadness. 'That *downcast* of thine eye.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Downcasting (doun'kast-ing), *a.* Casting down; dejecting.

Downcastness (doun'kast-nes), *n.* State of being downcast; sadness.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer. *D. M. Moir.*

Down-draught (doun'draft), *n.* 1. A draught or current of air down a chimney, shaft of a mine, &c.—2. [pron. dön'dracht.] A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances; as, he has been a perfect *down-draught* on me. [Scotch.]

Down-easter (doun-ēst'ėr), *n.* A New Englander. [United States.]

Downed (dound), *a.* Covered or stuffed with down. 'Their nest so deeply *downed*.' *Young.*

Downfall (doun'fạl), *n.* 1. A falling downward. 'Each *downfall* of a flood.' *Dryden.* 2.† What falls down ard; a waterfall. 'Those cataracts or *downfalls*.' *Holland.*—3.† A precipice. *Holland.*—4. Sudden descent or fall from a position of power, honour, wealth, fame, or the like; loss of rank, reputation, or fortune; loss of office; ruin; destruction; as, the *downfall* of a city; the *downfall* of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters; the *downfall* of my hopes; the *downfall* of the ministry.—5. Waning or decay.

'Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light. *Tennyson.*

Downfallen (doun'fạln), *a.* Fallen; ruined. '*Downfallen* cliffs.' *Carew.* '*Downfallen* Mortimer.' *Shak.*

Downgyved† (doun'jīvd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters.

His stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and *down-gyved* to his ankle. *Shak.*

Down-haul (doun'hạl), *v.t. Naut.* to pull down.

Down-haul, Down-hauler (doun'hạl, doun'hạl-ėr), *n. Naut.* a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down.

Downhearted (doun'härt-ed), *a.* Dejected in spirits; low-spirited; downcast; sad.

Downhill (doun-hil'), *adv.* Down the hill; down any slope; downwards; down.

Downhill (doun'hil), *n.* Declivity; descent; slope. 'And though 'tis *downhill* all.' *Dryden.*

Downhill (doun'hil), *a.* Sloping downwards; descending; sloping. 'A *downhill* greensward.' *Congreve.*

Downiness (doun'i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Down-line (doun'līn), *n.* The line of a railway leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces; as, the *down-line* to the north.

Downlooked (doun'lụkt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen. 'Jealousy . . . *downlooked*.' *Dryden.*

Downlying (doun'lī-ing), *n.* 1. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a mother is to give birth to a child; childbirth; as, she's at the *downlying*. [Scotch.]

Downlying (doun'lī-ing), *a.* About to lie down or be in travail of childbirth.

Downright (doun'rīt), *adv.* 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly. 'A giant cleft *downright*.' *Hudibras.*—2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

We shall chide *downright*. *Shak.*

3. Completely; thoroughly; undoubtedly; as, he is *downright* mad.—4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

Downright (doun'rīt), *a.* 1. Directed straight or right down; coming down perpendicularly.

I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow. *Shak.*

2. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; mere; sheer; as, *downright* nonsense; *downright* falsehood.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. *B. Jonson.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

3. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; as, he spoke in his *downright* way. 'Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.' *Fuller.*

Downrightly (doun'rīt-li), *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

Downrightness (doun'rit-nes), *n.* Honest or plain dealing.

Down-rush (doun'rush), *n.* A rush downward or towards a centre, or from the exterior to the interior of a body.

Spots (in the sun) are due to *down-rushes* of gases. *Pop. Ency.*

Downsett (doun-set'), *a.* See DANCETTE.

Down-share (doun'shār), *n.* In *agri.* a breast-plough employed to pare off the turf on downs.

Down-sitting (doun'sit-ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *down-sitting* and mine up-rising. Ps. cxxxix. 2.

Down-stairs (doun'stārz), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a lower flat; as, *down-stairs* politics.

Down-stairs (doun'stārz), *adv.* Down the stairs; below; to or in a lower flat; as, he went, or is, *down-stairs*.

Downsteepy† (doun'stēp-i), *a.* Having a great declivity. 'A craggy and *downsteepy* rock.' *Florio.*

Down-stroke (doun'strōk), *n.* 1. A downward stroke or blow.—2. In *penmanship*, a line drawn downward; hence, a thick stroke.

Down-train (doun'trān), *n.* A train proceeding from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces; as, the *down-train* to Edinburgh.

Down-trodden, Down-trod (doun'trod-n, doun'trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over. 'The *down-trodden* vassals of perdition.' *Milton.*

Downward, Downwards (doun'wėrd, doun'wėrdz), *adv.* [A.Sax. *dūneweard*. See DOWN, *prep.*, and WARD.] 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth or not; as, to tend *downward;* to move or roll *downward;* to look *downward;* to take root *downward*.—2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source; as, water flows *downward* toward the sea; we sailed *downward* on the stream.—3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head, or from an earlier to a later period of time; as, to trace successive generations *downward* from Adam or Abraham.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath descended in his house. *Shak.*

4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.—5. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man,
And *downward* fish. *Milton.*

Downward (doun'wėrd), *a.* 1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its centre; as, a *downward* course.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way. *Dryden.*

2. Bending; arching. 'The *downward* heaven.' *Dryden.*—3. Descending from a head, origin, or source; as, a *downward* line of descent.—4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts I pulled up my heart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Grovelling; stooping to baseness. 'A *downward* appetite.' *Dryden.*

Downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* Cottonweed.

Downy (doun'i), *a.* [See DOWN.] 1. Covered with down or nap; as, a *downy* feather; *downy* wings.—2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant. 'Plants that . . . have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves.' *Bacon.*—3. Made of down or soft feathers. 'Her *downy* pillow.' *Pope.*—4. Soft, calm, soothing. '*Downy* sleep.' *Shak.*—5. Resembling down.—6. Knowing; cunning; as, a *downy* cove. [Slang.]

Dowry (dou'ri), *n.* [See DOWER.] 1. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower.

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other *dowry* with her but such another jest. *Shak.*

2. The reward paid for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

3. A fortune given; a gift.

Dowset† (dous), *v.t.* To strike on the face.

Dowse (dous), *n.* A slap on the face. [Vulgar.]

Humph! that's another *dowse* for the Baronet! I must get the old woman away. *Colman.*

Dowse (dous), *v.t.* and *i.* To immerse or be immersed. See DOUSE.

Dowset† (dou'set), *n.* Same as *Doucet.*

Dowsing-chock (dous'ing-chok), *n.* Same as *Dousing-chock.*

Dowst† (doust), *n.* A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Doxological (doks-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

Doxologize (doks-ol'o-jīz), *v.i.* To give glory to God, as in doxology.

Doxology (doks-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *doxologia*, a praising—*doxa*, praise, glory, and *legō*, to speak.] A short form of words giving glory to God, suitable for being sung or chanted.

Doxy (doks'i), *n.* [Perhaps from *doke*, an old form of *duck*, with *sy* diminutive. But comp. G. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, a doll, a plaything.] 1. The mistress of a rogue, vagabond, or beggar; a paramour; a prostitute.—2. A rustic wench; a sweetheart.

Doyen (dwä-yañ), *n.* [Fr., from L. *decanus*, a dean.] The senior member of some body of men.

Doyley (doi'li), *n.* Same as *Doily.*

Doylt, Doilt† (doilt), *a.* Stupid; confused; crazed. [Scotch.]

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . .
Twins monie a poor, *doylt*, drucken hash,
O' half his days. *Burns.*

Doze (dōz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dozed;* ppr. *dozing.* [Of same origin as Dan. *döse*, to make dull or heavy, to doze; *dös*, drowsiness, G. *döseln, doseln*, to dose; Bavarian *dosen*, to slumber. No doubt akin to *dizzy* and to *daze*.] 1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep; as, to *doze* over a work.

Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign. *Pope.*

Doze (dōz), *v.t.* 1. To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time.—2. To make dull; to stupefy. '*Dozed* with his fumes.' *Dryden.* '*Dozed* with much work.' *Pepys.*

Doze (dōz), *n.* A light sleep; a slumber.

To bed, where half in *doze* I seem'd
To float about. *Tennyson.*

Dozen (du'zn), *n.* [Fr. *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve, from L. *duodecim—duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.] 1. A collection of twelve things of a like kind, or regarded as forming an aggregate for the time being: used with or without *of;* as, a *dozen* eggs, or a *dozen of* eggs; twelve *dozen* gloves.—2. An indefinite or round number comprising more or less than twelve units, as the case may be; as, I have a *dozen* things to attend to all at once, where *dozen* means simply a great many.

Dozenth (du'zṇth), *a.* Twelfth. [Rare.]

Dozer (dōz'ėr), *n.* One that dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and vacillating as if he were not fully awake. 'Calm, even-tempered *dozers* through life.' *J. Baillie.*

Doziness (dōz'i-nes), *n.* [From *dozy.*] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

Dozy (dōz'i), *a.* [See DOZE.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head essays to raise. *Dryden.*

Drab (drab), *n.* [A Celtic word: Ir. *drabhog*, a slut, also dregs, lees, from *drab*, a spot, a stain; Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly; *drabag*, a dirty woman, a drab. Closely akin to *draff*.] 1. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship *will* take order for the *drabs* and the knaves you need not to fear the bawds. *Shak.*

2. A low, *sluttish* woman; a slattern.—3. A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Drab (drab), *v.i.* To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in's company freely. *Beau. & Fl.*

Drab (drab), *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth; L.L. *drappus*, from a Teut. root seen in E. *trappings*, horse furniture, probably akin to G. *derb*, firm, close.] 1. A thick woollen cloth of a dun or dull-brown colour.—2. A dull brownish-yellow colour.

Drab (drab), *a.* Being of a dun colour, like the cloth so called.

Draba (drā'ba), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, consisting of herbaceous perennials. They are usually small hoary plants, with small white or yellow flowers, found in cold and mountain regions, and especially abundant in the north polar dis-

tricts. There are about 100 species, five being found in Britain, of which the best known is *D. verna*, or early whitlow-grass, which grows on old walls and dry banks. It is one of the earliest and smallest of our flowering plants.

Drabber (drab'ėr), *n.* One who keeps company with drabs.

Drabbets (drab'ets), *n.* A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley.

Drabbing (drab'ing), *n.* The practice of associating with strumpets or drabs. 'Drunkenness and *drabbing*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Drabbish (drab'ish), *a.* Having the quality of a drab; sluttish. 'The *drabbish* sorceress.' *Drant.*

Drabbish (drab'ish), *a.* Somewhat of the colour of drab.

Drabble (drab'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drabbled;* ppr. *drabbling.* [Freq. formed from a hypothetical transitive verb to *drab*, to befoul with dregs, to dirty. See DRAB, a slut.] To draggle; to make dirty, as by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak. [Old and provincial English.]

Drabble (drab'bl), *v.i.* To fish for barbels with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

Drabbler, Drabler (drab'lėr), *n. Naut.* in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

Dracæna (dra-sē'na), *n.* [Gr. *drakaina*, a female dragon.] A genus of endogenous,

Dragon's-blood Tree (*Dracæna Draco*).

evergreen trees, nat. order Liliaceæ, remarkable for their elegant palm-like appearance. As formerly constituted the genus contained thirty-six species, but, as remodelled by Dr. Planchon, it includes only the dragon-tree of Teneriffe (*D. Draco*), celebrated for producing the resin called dragon's-blood, and for the age and immense proportions of an individual at Orotava in Teneriffe, totally destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, which was 48 feet in circumference, and 70 feet high. It was hollow inside and ascended by a staircase. It was of the same circumference in 1402.

Dracanth (dra'kanth), *n.* [See TRAGACANTH.] A gum; called also *Gum-tragacanth*. See TRAGACANTH.

Drachm (dram), *n.* Same as *Drachma* and *Dram* (which see).

Drachma (drak'ma), *n.* [L., from Gr. *drachmē*, a drachm, from *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand. Lit. as much as one can hold in the hand. *Dram* is the same word under another form.] 1. A Grecian coin, having a different value in different states at different times. The average value of the Attic drachma was 9¾*d.*—2. A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 grains troy.

Dracina, Dracine (dra-sī'na, drā'sin), *n.* A name given to the red colouring matter of the resinous substance called dragon's blood, much used to colour varnishes. Called also *Draconine*.

Draco (drā'kō), *n.* [See DRAGON.] 1. In *astron.* the Dragon, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing, according to Flamsteed, eighty stars. The star γ Draconis is celebrated as the one used in determining the coefficient of aberration of the fixed stars. 2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds.—3. A genus of reptiles. See DRAGON.

Dracocephalum (drā-kō-sef'a-lum), *n.* [Gr. *drakōn*, a dragon, and *kephalē*, the head, in reference to the gaping flower.] Dragon's head; a genus of odoriferous annual and perennial herbs, nat. order Labiatæ, mostly found in the north of Asia, Europe, and America. The best known and most generally cultivated species is the *D. canariense*, or canary balm of Gilead.

Draconic (drā-kon'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver; hence (applied to laws), extremely severe; sanguinary. 2. Relating to the constellation Draco.

Draconine (drā-kōn'in), *n.* See DRACINA.

Dracontic† (dra-kon'tik), *a.* [From L. *caput draconis*, the dragon's head, a name anciently given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] In *astron.* belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

Dracontine (dra-kon'tīn), *a.* Belonging to a dragon.

Dracontium (dra-kon'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *drakōn, drakontos*, a dragon, from the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of a serpent. See DRAGON.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orontiaceæ. They are natives of tropical countries. The plants have fleshy rhizomes, pedate leaves, and very fetid flowers in a spadix covered with a hooded spathe.

Dracunculus (dra-kun'kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *draco*, a serpent, a dragon.] 1. A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's belly, and pedate leaves. They are natives of South Europe. *D. vulgaris* (green dragon) is common in our gardens. Its flowers are black, very fetid, and give out exhalations which produce headache, giddiness, and vomiting. 2. A fish of the genus Callionymus; the dragonet.—3. The *Filaria medinensis*, or guinea-worm, found on the Guinea coast and in tropical climates, which insinuates itself under the skin of the legs of man, causing a suppurating sore. The worm is extracted by slowly and carefully coiling it round some solid object.

Drad† (drad), *a.* Dreaded; terrible. [See DREAD.] This was also the old pret. of *dread*.

> Beloved and *drad* . . .
> Both of his lordes, and of his commune. *Chaucer.*

Draff (draf), *n.* [Icel. *draf*, draff, husks; D. *draf*, hog's-wash, dregs, also *drab*, dregs, Dan. *drav*, dregs, hog's-wash; closely allied to *drab*, a slut.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been brewed or distilled from, given to swine and cows. 'Eating *draff* and husks.' *Shak.* 'Mere chaff and *draff* much better burnt.' *Tennyson.*

> Still swine eat all the *draff*. *Shak.*

Draffish † (draf'ish), *a.* Worthless. '*Draffish* declarations.' *Bale.*

Draffy (draf'i), *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless. 'The dregs and *draffy* part.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Draft (draft), *n.* [A form of *draught*. A comparison of these two forms—*draught* and *draft*—illustrates a principle in language, namely, that when, through considerable variation in spelling, forms originally identical appear as different words, different shades of meaning are assigned to each. Comp. *antique* and *antic; cheque* and *check; plain* and *plane; genteel* and *gentle; track* and *tract*, &c.] 1. The act of drawing; as, this horse is good for *draft*. [In this sense generally written *Draught*.] 2. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection of soldiers from an army or part of an army, or any military post, to serve with some other body or in another place; or of men from various ships to serve in another ship; or of ships from various squadrons to act on a particular expedition; as, these important posts were weakened by heavy *drafts;* the crew of the *Warrior* was completed by *drafts* from the *Hector* and *Black Prince;* the squadron for the African coast was composed of *drafts* from the Mediterranean and Channel fleets.

> Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Judge Marshall.*

3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.

> I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts*, till advice was received of the progress of the loan. *Hamilton.*

4. The first outlines of any writing, embodying an exposition of the purpose, as well as of the details, of the document.

> In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit. *Macaulay.*

5. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods.—6. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated.—7. Depth of water necessary to float a ship.—8. A current of air. 'A strong-floored room, where there was a . . . strong, thorough *draft* of air.' *Dickens.* [In the three last senses usually written *Draught.*]

Draft (draft), *v.t.* 1. To draw an outline; to delineate.—2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.—3. To draw from a military force or post, or from any company, collection, or society; to select; to detach.

> This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell's Dict.*

Draft-engine (draft'en-jin), *n.* See DRAUGHT-ENGINE.

Draft-horse (draft'hors), *n.* See DRAUGHT-HORSE.

Draft-ox (draft'oks), *n.* See DRAUGHT-OX.

Draftsman (drafts'man), *n.* One who draws plans or designs. See DRAUGHTSMAN.

Drafty† (draf'ti), *a.* Draffy; of no more value than draff. *Chaucer.*

Drag (drag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dragged;* ppr. *dragging.* [A. Sax. *dragan*, to drag, to draw, to bear; cog. Icel. *draga*, to drag, to carry; Goth. *dragan*, to draw, to carry; D. *dragen*, G. *tragen*, to carry, to bear. Some connect it with L. *traho*, to draw, but this is doubtful (as Latin *t* by Grimm's Law = English *th*). *Draw* is another form of the same word, *draggle* is a dim. form, and *drawl, dray, dredge, drain* are more or less closely akin.] 1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force: applied particularly to drawing heavy bodies with labour along the ground or other surface; as, to *drag* stone or timber; to *drag* a net in fishing. John xxi. 8.—2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow. [United States.]—3. To draw along slowly or heavily, as anything burdensome or troublesome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty. 'Have *dragged* a lingering life.' *Dryden.*—4. To draw along in contempt as unworthy to be carried.

> He *drags* me at his chariot-wheels. *Stillingfleet.*

5. To search with a hooked instrument a river, pond, &c., for drowned persons, &c. Hence—6. *Fig.* to search painfully or carefully.

> While I *dragg'd* my brains for such a song. *Tennyson.*

—*To drag the anchor* (*naut.*), to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold: said of a ship.

Drag (drag), *v.i.* 1. To be drawn along or trail on the ground, as a dress; to be moved onward along the ground or the bottom of the sea, as an anchor that does not hold.—2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been *dragging* for fish all day, with little success. 3. To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to move on lingeringly or with effort; as, this business *drags.*

> As one . . . that sees a great black cloud
> *Drag* inward from the deeps. *Tennyson.*
>
> The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun. *Byron.*

Drag (drag), *n.* 1. Something to be dragged along the ground; as, (*a*) a net or a kind of grapnel for recovering the bodies of drowned persons by dragging. (*b*) An apparatus consisting of a frame of iron with a bag-net attached, used to recover articles lost in the water, or to dredge up oysters, &c., from the bottom. Called also a *Drag-net.*—2. A particular kind of heavy harrow, for breaking up ground.—3. A long coach or carriage, generally drawn by four horses; it is uncovered and seated round the sides.—4. An apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel, or of several wheels of a carriage, in descending hills, slopes, &c. See SKID.—5. *Naut.* a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, to keep a ship's head to the wind or diminish leeway.—6. Something attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship, and the like; hence, *fig.* a person or thing forming an obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; as, his brother has been a great *drag* upon him.—7. In *masonry*, a

thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.—8. A rough, heavy sled for hauling stones off a field or to a foundation. [United States.]—9. In *marine engin.* the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel.—10. A heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected with slowness and difficulty; as, a heavy *drag* uphill. 'Had a *drag* in his walk.' *Hazlitt.*—11. The smell of a fox on the ground; as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds.

Dragantine (dra-gan'tin), *n.* A mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.

Drag-bar (drag'bär), *n.* 1. A strong iron rod, with eyeholes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring; it is also generally attached to goods-waggons.—2. The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

Drag-bolt (drag'bōlt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive-engine and tender together, and removable at pleasure.

Drag-chain (drag'chān), *n.* The strong chain attached to the front of the locomotive-engine buffer-bar to connect it with any other engine or tender; also the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods waggons.

Dragges,† *n. pl.* Drugs.

> Full redy had he his apothecaries
> To send him *dragges.* *Chaucer.*

Draggle (drag'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *draggled;* ppr. *draggling.* [Dim. from *drag.* Wedgwood, however, considers that this is not from *drag,* but that it is a form of *drabble* (which see).] To wet and dirty by drawing on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble. 'With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide.' *Trench.*

Draggle (drag'gl), *v.i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

Draggle-tail (drag'gl-tāl), *n.* A slut.

Draggle-tailed (drag'gl-tāld), *a.* Untidy; draggling on the ground.

Drag-hook (drag'hōk), *n.* The hook by which locomotive-engines, tenders, and goods-waggons are attached to each other by means of the drag-chain.

Drag-link (drag'lingk), *n.* 1. In *marine engines,* a link for connecting the crank of the main-shaft with that of the inner paddle shaft.—2. A drag-bar (which see).

Dragman (drag'man), *n.* A fisherman that uses a drag-net. 'The *dragmen* of Severn.' *Hale.*

Drag-net (drag'net), *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish. See DRAG, *n.* 1.

Dragoman, Drogman (dra'gō-man, drog'-man), *n.* [A word which in the same or similar forms has entered other modern languages, from Ar. *tarjumān,* an interpreter, from *tarjama,* to interpret; Chal. *turgem,* to interpret. Spelled also *druggerman, truchman,* &c. See TRUCHMAN and TARGUM.] An interpreter; an interpreter and traveller's guide or agent; an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate: a term in general use among travellers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

> *Dragomans* in Syria are more than mere interpreters; they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives. *Bædeker's Guide to Palestine, &c.*

Dragon (dra'gon), *n.* [Fr. *dragon;* L. *draco;* Gr. *drakōn,* from root *drak* or *derk* as in *derkomai,* to see; Skr. *darç,* to see. So called from its fiery eyes. *Dragon* has entered modern English from the Fr., but it occurs in A. Sax. in the form *draca,* O.E. *drake,* from the Latin] 1. In *myth.* a fabulous animal, conceived, physically, as a sort of winged crocodile, with fiery eyes, crested head, and enormous claws, spouting fire, and, morally, as the embodiment of evil, of malicious watchfulness and oppression. The immediate source of the mediæval conception is no doubt the Scriptures, the conception being modified, however, first by the fact that in Welsh the word *dragon* signifies a chief (so that to kill a *dragon* was the highest glory of an English knight), and by the accounts brought home by Crusaders of the crocodiles they had seen in Egypt. The slaying of the dragon by St. George is probably an allegory to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil. The scriptural conception of the dragon was probably derived from Egypt; the Chinese dragon is probably an independent conception. In *her.* it is borne in shields, crests, and supporters.—2. A genus of saurians (Draco), distinguished from their congeners in having their first six false ribs, instead of hooping the abdomen, extending outwards in a nearly straight line, and sustaining an extension of the skin, which forms a kind of wing comparable to that of the squirrels, but independent of the four feet. This wing sustains the animal like a parachute when it leaps from branch to branch, but does not possess the faculty of beating the air, and thus raising the reptile into flight like a bird. All the species are small and inoffensive. *Draco volans,* the best type of the genus, is about 10 or 12 inches in length, the tail being extremely long in proportion to the body, which is not above 4 inches.

Dragon.

Flying Dragon (*Draco volans*).

Species of this genus are natives of Asia, Africa, and America.—3. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.

> Swift, swift, ye *dragons* of the night! that dawning
> May bear the raven's eye. *Shak.*

4. A fierce, violent person, male or female; more generally now, a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

> Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Thackeray.*

5. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. See DRACO.—6. A short carbine, carried by the original dragoons, attached by a swivel to the belt: so named from a representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle.—7. In *bot.* the popular name of a genus of apetalous plants, Dracontium: so called because the stem is mottled like the skin of a serpent. *Green dragon* is *Dracunculus vulgaris.* See DRACUNCULUS. 8. A race of carrier pigeons of the same stock as the Persian or Bagdad carrier.—In *Scrip.* dragon seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, Is. xxvii. 1, where the leviathan is also mentioned; also Ps. lxxiv. 13. Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent.

> Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the *dragon* shalt thou trample under foot. Ps. xci. 13.

It is also used for the devil.

> He laid hold of the *dragon,* that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years. Rev. xx. 2.

Dragon (dra'gon), *a.* Suitable for, or resembling dragons; pertaining to, performed by, or consisting of, dragons; fierce; formidable.

> Beauty . . . had need the guard
> Of *dragon* watch with unenchanted eye. *Milton.*

Dragonade, Dragonnade (drag-on-ād', drag-on-nād'), *n.* [From Fr. *dragon,* a dragoon.] One of a series of persecutions of French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV.: so named from dragoons generally riding at the head of the troops and being remarkable for ferocity. The dragonades drove many thousands of French Protestants out of France.

> He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades,* the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *Kingsley.*

Dragon-beam, Dragon-piece (dra'gon-bēm, dra'gon-pēs), *n.* In *arch.* a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at corners, used to receive and support the foot of the hip-rafter.

Dragonet (dra'gon-et), *n.* 1. A little dragon. 2. The popular name of the species of a genus (Callionymus) of fishes belonging to the goby family. See CALLIONYMUS.

Dragon-fish (dra'gon-fish), *n.* Same as *Dragonet,* 2.

Dragon-fly (dra'gon-flī), *n.* The popular name of a family of insects, Libellulidæ, having large strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, a long body, and strong horny mandibles. They rival the butterflies in their hues, and are of very powerful flight. The great dragon-fly (*Æshna grandis*) is about 4 inches long, and the largest of the British species. They are strong, swift of flight, and voracious, having been seen to devour a large butterfly in less than a minute.

Dragonish (dra'gon-ish), *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Dragonnée (drä-gō-nā), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a lion or other beast whose upper half resembles the real animal but the lower half a dragon.

Dragon-piece. See DRAGON-BEAM.

Dragon's-blood (dra'gonz-blud), *n.* The popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants, as *Calamus Draco, Dracæna Draco, Pterocarpus Draco,* &c. (See DRACÆNA.) Obtained from such various sources, it has various properties, and is of diverse composition. Dragon's-blood is of a red colour, and is used for colouring spirit and turpentine varnishes, for tooth-tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.

Dragon's-head (dra'gonz-hed), *n.* A name of certain plants of the genus Dracocephalum (which see), of which term it is a translation.—*Dragon's head and tail,* in *astron.* the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic.

Dragon-shell (dra'gon-shel), *n.* A name given to a species of Patella or limpet.

Dragon's-water (dra'gonz-wạ-tèr), *n.* A name given to a plant belonging to the genus Calla.

Dragon's-wort (dra'gonz-wėrt), *n.* A popular name of a plant belonging to the genus Artemisia.

Dragon-tree (dra'gon-trē), *n.* The *Dracæna Draco.* See DRACÆNA.

Dragon-water (dra'gon-wạ-tèr), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

> *Carduus Benedictus*
> Or *dragon-water* may doe good upon him.
> *Randolph,* 1640.

Dragoon (dra-gön'), *n.* [From *dragon,* a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1660, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked.] 1. A cavalry soldier. In the British army there are *heavy* and *light dragoons,* who are now nearly alike in weight of men, horses, and appointments. The Scots Greys, established in 1683, were the first dragoons in the army. Originally dragoons were a sort of mounted infantry, serving on foot and horseback, but now they serve on horseback only.—2.† A dragonade. *Bp. Barlow.*—3. A kind of pigeon.

Dragoon (dra-gön'), *v.t.* 1. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. 2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.—3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force.

> The colonies may be influenced to anything, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing. *Price.*

Dragoonade (dra-gön'ād), *n.* Same as *Dragonade.*

Dragoon-bird (dra-gön'bėrd), *n.* A black Brazilian bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), with a curious large umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill.

Dragooner† (dra-gön'ėr), *n.* A dragoon.

Drag-sheet (drag'shēt), *n.* *Naut.* a contrivance for lessening the drift of vessels in heavy gales of wind, being a sort of floating anchor formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and having a beam attached to it, which serves as a float to the apparatus.

Dragsman (dragz'man), *n.* A thief who

follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Slang.]

Drag-spring (drag'spring), *n.* In *rail.* (*a*) a strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the centre to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (*b*) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed.

Drail † (drāl), *v.t.* To trail. 'Drailing his sheep-hook behind him.' *Dr. H. More.*

Drail † (drāl), *v.i.* To trail or drag.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt. *South.*

Drain (drān), *v.t.* [Probably from Sax. *drehnigean*, to strain, and allied to *drag* (which see). The word has been borrowed by the French and German with little modification, Fr. *drainer*, G. *drainiren.*] 1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*

2. To empty or clear of liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; to exhaust any body of a liquid; as, to *drain* a vessel of its contents.

We will *drain* our dearest veins,
But they shall be free. *Burns.*

3. To make dry; to exhaust of liquid by causing it to flow off in channels or through porous substances; as, to *drain* land; to *drain* a swamp or marsh.—4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war *drains* a country of specie.

Ida stood *drain'd* of her force
By many a varying influence. *Tennyson.*

Drain (drān), *v.i.* 1. To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground *drain* off.—2. To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain;* let the cloth hang and *drain.*

Drain (drān), *n.* 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow or withdrawal.

The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake. *Sat. Rev.*

2. A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink. Drains receive different names according to their constructions and uses: thus there are walled or box drains, barrel drains, triangular drains, arched drains, stone drains, brick drains, wood drains, turf drains, earth drains, &c. 3. *pl.* The grain from the mash-tub; as, brewer's *drains.*

Drainable (drān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drainage (drān'āj), *n.* 1. A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.—2. In *engin.* the system of drains and other works by which any town, surface, and the like, is freed from water; as, the *drainage* is skilfully executed.—3. The art of draining; as, a man skilled in *drainage.*—4. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; as, the *drainage* of this country is very intricate.—5. That which flows out of drains; the water carried away from a district by natural or other channels. 6. The district drained; the area drained by a river-system; as, the *drainage* of the Po, Thames, &c.

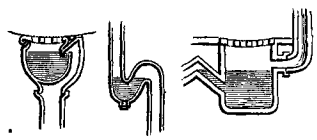
Drainer (drān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land; as, a ditcher and *drainer.*—2. In *cookery,* a perforated plate for letting fluids escape. 3. A stream from a lake, morass, &c.; as, the Leven is the *drainer* of Loch Lomond.—4. One who or that which exhausts; as, war is a *drainer* of a nation's blood and treasure.

Draining-engine (drān'ing-en-jin), *n.* A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, &c.

Draining-plough (drān'ing-plou), *n.* An implement used in forming drains. A popular kind in this country has three coulters, two mould-boards, and a share. The middle coulter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side coulters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain, and the mould-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at *bottom.*

Drain-tile, Draining-tile (drān'tīl, drān'ing-tīl), *n.* A hollow tile employed in the formation of drains, and often used in embankments to carry off the water into the side-drains.

Drain-trap (drān'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains,



Drain-traps shown in section.

but to allow the passage of water into them. They are of various forms. In the traps represented above it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.

Drake (drāk), *n.* [Contr. from a form *enedrice, endrake* (Icel. *andrika*, O.H.G. *antrecho, antricho*), a hypothetical masculine of A. Sax. *ened*, a duck. This termination *ric*, signifying a king, a governor, is in several of the Teutonic tongues affixed to the name of birds to express the male. Thus we have Dan. *due*, a dove, *duerik*, a male dove; *and*, a duck, *andrik* (Sw. *andrake*), a drake; G. *ente*, a duck, *enterich*, a drake, *gans*, a goose, *gänserich*, a gander, &c. *Ened* is cog. with L. *anas, anatis*, a duck.] 1. The male of the duck kind.—2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is popularly believed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.—3. A species of fly used as bait in angling, called also *Drake-fly.* 'The dark *drake-fly*, good in August.' *Iz. Walton.*

The *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river. *Iz. Walton.*

Drake † (drāk), *n.* [L. *draco*, a dragon. See DRAGON.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots made at them by a couple of *drakes* made them stagger. *Clarendon.*

Drake-fly (drāk-flī), *n.* See DRAKE, 3.

Drake-stone (drāk'stōn), *n.* A stone made to skim along the surface of water; the sport of making stones so skim.

Dram (dram), *n.* [Contr. from *drachma* (which see).] 1. (*a*) In *apothecaries' weight*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains. (*b*) In *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce.—2. A small quantity. 'Any *dram* of mercy.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—3. As much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; as, a *dram* of brandy.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shak.*

4. Spirits; distilled liquors. *Pope.*

Dram (dram), *v.i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

Drama (drā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *drama*, from *draō*, to do, to act.] 1. A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action, generally designed to be spoken in character and represented on the stage. The principal species of the drama are tragedy, comedy, and the tragic or grand opera; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera-bouffe, farce, burletta, and melodrama.

The Scriptures afford us a divine pastoral *drama* in the Song of Solomon. *Milton.*

2. A series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

The *drama* and contrivance of God's providence. *Sharp.*

3. Dramatic composition or literature.

Sophocles made the Greek *drama* as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay.*

4. All the circumstances contributing to the representation of a series of assumed real events on the stage, including the performance of the actors, the composition of the pieces, and all the adjuncts which assist in giving reality and liveliness to the scenes; dramatic representation; as, he has a strong taste for the *drama.*

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the *drama* became conformed to the character of its patrons. *Macaulay.*

Dramatic, Dramatical (dra-mat'ik, dra-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a drama; theatrical.

The materials which human life now supplies to the *dramatic* poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama; as, a *dramatic* description; a *dramatic* picture.

Dramatically (dra-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama; vividly and strikingly.

Dramatis personæ (dra'ma-tis pėr-sō'nē), *n. pl.* [L.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play.

Dramatist (dra'mat-ist), *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

Dramatizable (dra'mat-īz-a-bl), *a.* That may be dramatized or converted into the form of a drama.

Dramatize (dra'mat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dramatized;* ppr. *dramatizing.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play, that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke's Russia.*

Dramaturgy (dra'mat-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dramatourgia*, dramatic composition—*drama*, and *ergon*, work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing a drama and representing it on the stage, as far as the subject can be brought under general rules; the art of dramatic poetry and representation.

Drammen-timber, Dram-timber (dram'men-timb-ėr, dram'timb-ėr), *n.* The name given to battens from *Drammen*, a port in Norway.

Drammock (dram'mok), *n.* A thick raw mixture of meal and water. [Scotch.]

Dram-shop (dram'shop), *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

Drank, pret. of *drink.*

Drank (drangk), *n.* A local term for wild oats or darnel grass.

Drap (drā), *n.* [Fr.] A cloth for summer's wear.

Drap (drap), *n.* A drop; a small quantity. [Scotch.]

Drape (drāp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *draped;* ppr. *draping.* [Fr. *draper*, to drape, from *drap*, cloth.] 1. To cover or invest with clothing or cloth; to dispose drapery about for use or ornament. 'Sculpture *draped* from head to foot.' *Tennyson.*—2. † To banter; to jeer; to satirize: this sense is derived from painters representing ludicrous or satirical scenes on canvas, &c.

Drape † (drāp), *v.i.* To make cloth.

Draper (drāp'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *drapier*, from *draper*, to cover with cloth, from *drap*, cloth.] One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as, a linen-*draper* or woollen-*draper.*

Draperied (drā'pėr-id), *a.* Furnished with drapery.

Drapery (drāp'ė-ri), *n.* [Fr. *draperie.* See DRAPE, *v.t.*] 1. The occupation of a draper; the trade of selling or making cloth.—2. Cloth; stuffs of wool or linen.—3. The clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c.

Drapet † (drāp'et), *n.* Cloth; coverlet; table-cloth.

Tables . . . ready dight with *drapets* festivall. *Spenser.*

Drappie (drap'pi), *n.* A little drop; a small quantity. [Scotch.]

We're no that fou,
But just a *drappie* in our e'e. *Burns.*

Drappit (drap'it), *p.* and *a.* Dropped.—*Drappit-egg*, a poached egg. [Scotch.]

Drastic (dras'tik), *a.* [Gr. *drastikos*, from *draō*, to do, to act.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as, a *drastic* cathartic.

I incline to the belief that, as water, lime, and sand make mortar, so certain temperaments marry well, and by well managed contrarieties develop as *drastic* a character as the English. *Emerson.*

Drastic (dras'tik), *n.* A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

Drat (drat), *v.t.* [Probably contracted from *'Od rot.*] A verb expressive of a mild form of oath; to apply the word 'drat' to.

The quintain was '*dratted*' and 'bothered,' and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons. *Trollope.*

Draugh (draf), *n.* Same as *Draff.*

Draught (draft), *n.* [From *draw, drag.* See DRAFT.] 1. The act of drawing; as, a horse or ox fit for *draught.*—2. The capacity of being drawn; the yielding to a force which draws or drags; as, a cart or plough of easy *draught.*—3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.

In his hands he took the goblet, but a while the *draught* forbore. *Trench.*

4. The quantity of liquor drunk at once.

Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired. *Goldsmith.*

5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

6. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping of the water for fish.

Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left. *Hall.*

7. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as, a *draught* of fishes. Luke v. 9.—8. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught.* *Spenser.*

9. The act of drawing men from a military force; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. See DRAFT.—10. A sink or drain; a privy. Mat. xv. 17.

Hang them or stab them, drown them in a *draught,*
Confound by some course. *Shak.*

11. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. See DRAFT.—12. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of 12 feet *draught.* If the vessel is fully laden it is termed the *load-water draught;* if unloaded, the *light-water draught.*—13. A small allowance on weighable goods made by the sovereign to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight.—14. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy.—15. A writing composed.—16. A mustard poultice; a mild blister.—17.† Stratagem.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy when he looketh not for you. *Spenser.*

18. In *moulding,* the bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mould.—19. In *masonry,* a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—20. A current of air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney.—21. A move in the game of chess or in similar games. Hence—22. *pl.* A game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty-four checkered squares. Each of the two players is provided with twelve pieces or 'men' placed on every alternate square at each end of the board. The men are moved forward diagonally to the right or left one square at a time, the object of each player being to capture all his opponent's men, or to hem them in so that they cannot move. A piece can be captured only when the square on the diagonal line behind it is unoccupied. When a player succeeds in moving a piece to the further end of the board (the crown-head), that piece becomes a 'king,' and has the power of moving or capturing diagonally backwards or forwards.—*Draught of a chimney,* the rate of motion of the ascensional current of heated air and other gases in a chimney, and which depends on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference of height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aerial columns. Draughts may be produced or increased (*a*) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast draught*), or (*b*) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draught*).—*Angle of draught.* When a power is applied to drag or roll a body over a plain surface it has to overcome two obstacles; one is the friction with the surface over which the body slides or rolls, and the other is the weight of the body itself. There is in every case a certain direction of the drawing power which is best adapted to overcome these conjoined obstacles; and the angle made by the line of draught with the plane over which the body is drawn is termed the *angle of draught.* For the power to have most effect the angle of draught should be equal to that angle at which the plane itself should be inclined to the horizon in order to make the body move down it without any drawing force.—*On draught,* drawn or to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c.

Draught (draft), *v.t.* To draw out; to sketch roughly; to call forth. See DRAFT.

Draught (draft), *a.* 1. Used for drawing; as, a *draught* horse.—2. That is drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept; as, *draught* ale.

Draught-bar (draft'bär), *n.* A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for draught purposes; a swing-tree or swingle-tree.

Draught-board (draft'bōrd), *n.* A checkered board for playing draughts.

Draught-compasses (draft'kum-pas-ez), *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, &c.

Draught-engine (draft'en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine used for pumping.

Draught-hook (draft'hōk), *n.* A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draught ropes.

Draught-house (draft'hous), *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

Draughtsman (drafts'man), *n.* 1. A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.—2. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned (water gruel) may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon. *Tatler.*

Draughtsmanship (drafts'man-ship), *n.* The office or work of a draughtsman.

Draughty (draft'i), *a.* Of or pertaining to a draught or draughts; exposed to draughts; as, a *draughty* hall.

Drave (drāv), the old and poetical pret. of *drive.*

Prince Geraint
Drave the long spear a cubit thro' his breast. *Tennyson.*

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, the name of an old province of India; specifically, applied to a family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c., supposed by some to be Turanian, by others to belong to the Aryan class of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayâlam or Malabar. Called also *Tamilian.*

Draw (drą), *v.t.* pret. *drew;* pp. *drawn;* ppr. *drawing.* [A softened form of *drag* (which see).] 1. To pull along after one; to haul; to cause to advance by force applied in front of the thing moved or at the fore end, as by a rope or chain.—2. To pull out; as, to *draw* a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheath; hence, to *draw the sword* is to wage war.—3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seats? Jam. ii. 6.

4. To bring out from some receptacle; as, to *draw* water from a well.—5. To let run out; to extract; as, to *draw* wine from a cask; to *draw* blood from a vein.—6. To suck; as, to *draw* the breasts.—7. To attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself; to allure; as, a magnet *draws* a piece of iron.

Like birds the charming serpent *draws.* *Tennyson.*

8. To cause to turn toward the subject of the verb; to cause to be directed towards itself as a centre; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker *draws* the eyes of an assembly, or *draws* their attention.—9. To inhale; to take into the lungs; as, there I first *drew* air; I *draw* the sultry air.—10. To take from an oven; as, to *draw* bread.—11. To cause a part or parts of to slide; to pull more closely together, or apart; as, to *draw* a curtain; to draw a *knot.*—12. To extract; as, to *draw* spirit from grain or juice.—13. To move gradually or slowly; to extend.

They *drew* themselves more westerly. *Raleigh.*

14. To lengthen; to extend in length.

How long her face is *drawn.* *Shak.*

In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton.*

15. To give vent to or utter in a lingering manner; as, to *draw* a groan; to *draw* a deep sigh.—16. To form between two points; to run or extend, as by a marking instrument, or by construction of any kind; as, to *draw* a line on paper, or a line of circumvallation.—17. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; hence to describe in words or to represent in fancy; as, to *draw* the figure of a man; the orator *drew* an admirable picture of human misery.—18. To derive; to deduce; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; as, to *draw* consolation from divine promises; to *draw* arguments from facts, or inferences from circumstantial evidence.—19. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion.

Men shall arise, speaking perverse things, to *draw* away disciples after them. Acts xx. 30.

20. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move.

My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shak.*

21. To receive from customers or patrons; to earn; to gain; as, the shopkeeper *drew* a hundred pounds.—22. To receive or take, as from a fund or store; as, to *draw* money from a bank or from stock in trade.—23. To bear; to produce; as, a bond or note *draws* interest from its date.—24. To extort; to force out; as, his eloquence *drew* tears from the audience; to *draw* sighs or groans.—25. To wrest; to distort; as, to *draw* the Scriptures to one's fancy.—26. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing; as, to *draw* a memorial; to *draw* a deed or will.—27. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to receive or gain by such drawing; as, to *draw* a number in the lottery; to *draw* a prize.—28. To extend; to stretch; as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a piece of metal by beating, &c.—29. To sink into the water, or to require a certain depth of water for floating; as, a ship *draws* 15 feet of water.—30. To bend; as, to *draw* the bow.—31. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; as, to *draw* poultry; to hang, *draw,* and quarter a felon.—32.† To take away; to withdraw.

Go wash thy face, and *draw* thy action. *Shak.*

—*To draw a badger, fox,* &c., to drag or force it from its cover.—*To draw a cover,* to search it for game.—*To draw a game,* to bring it to an inconclusive finish.—*To draw back,* to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.—*To draw in,* (*a*) to contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; as, *to draw in* the reins. (*b*) to collect; to bring together.

A dispute in which everything is *drawn in* to give colour to the argument. *Locke.*

(*c*) To entice, allure, or inveigle; as, to *draw in* others to support a measure.—*To draw off,* (*a*) to draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract; as, to *draw off* the mind from vain amusements. (*b*) To draw or take from; to cause to flow from; as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel. (*c*) To extract by distillation.—*To draw on,* (*a*) to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. The reluctant may be *drawn on* by kindness or caresses.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her,
Some that she but held off to *draw* him *on.* *Tennyson.*

(*b*) To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on,* or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

—*To draw over,* (*a*) to raise or cause to come over, as in a still. (*b*) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party; as, some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.—*To draw out,* (*a*) to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend. (*b*) To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

(*c*) To cause to issue forth; to draw off, as liquor from a cask. (*d*) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (*e*) To bring forth; to elicit, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared; to call forth; as, to *draw out* facts from a witness. (*f*) To detach; to separate from the main body; as, to

draw out a file or party of men. (*g*) To range in battle; to array in a line.—*To draw together*, to collect or be collected. —*To draw up*, (*a*) to raise; to lift; to elevate. (*b*) To form in order of battle; to array. (*c*) To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to *draw up* a deed; to *draw up* a paper.

Draw (drą), *v.i.* 1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To act or have influence, as a weight.

Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*

3. To shrink; to contract. 'To *draw* into less room.' *Bacon.*—4. To advance; to approach; to resort or betake one's self to; as, the day *draws* toward evening.

The heads of all her people *drew* to me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.
Tennyson.

5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails *draw*.—6. To unsheathe a sword; as, *draw* and defend thyself; he *drew* upon me.—7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures; as, he *draws* with exactness. 8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge; as, an epispastic *draws* well.—9. To make a draft or written demand for payment of a sum of money upon a person; as, he *drew* upon me for fifty pounds.

You may *draw* on me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling; as, the cart *draws* easily.—*To draw back*, (*a*) to retire; to move back; to withdraw. (*b*) To renounce the faith; to apostatize.—*To draw near* or *nigh*, to approach; to come near.—*To draw off*, to retire; to retreat; as, the company *drew off* by degrees.—*To draw on*, (*a*) to advance; to approach; as, the day *draws on*. (*b*) To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship *drew on* the flying frigate.—*To draw up*, to form in regular order; to assume a certain order or arrangement; as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle.—*To draw by*, to come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day *draws by*. *Tennyson.*

—*To draw dry foot*, in *coursing*, to trace the marks of the foot of an animal, without the scent.

A hound that runs counter and yet *draws dry foot* well. *Shak.*

Draw (drą), *n.* 1. The act of drawing.—2. The lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game when neither party gains the advantage; as, the match ended in a *draw*.

Drawable (drą'a-bl), *a.* That may be drawn.

Drawback (drą'bak), *n.* 1. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, &c.; or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures.—2. Any loss of advantage or deduction from profit, value, success, or the like; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam.*

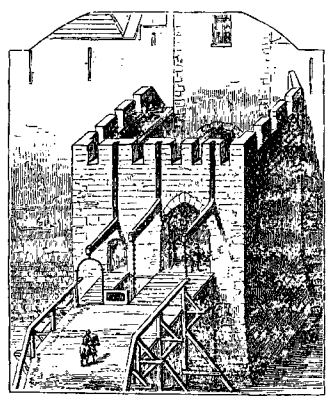
Draw-bolt (drą'bōlt), *n.* A coupling-pin (which see).

Draw-bore (drą'bōr), *n.* In *carp.* a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment in which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together. —*Draw-bore pin*, a joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a wooden peg.

Draw-bore (drą'bōr), *v.t.* To make a draw-bore in; as, to *draw-bore* a tenon.

Draw-boy (drą'boi), *n.* A boy who helped a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he was weaving.

Drawbridge (drą'brij), *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Drawbridges as applied to fortifications date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the fosse joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. In case of danger the drawbridge was raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming



Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

the fulcrum. When raised the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus offering a twofold obstacle to the assailant —a chasm and a strengthened barrier. In navigable rivers and canals, the drawbridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be opened horizontally to let a vessel pass through. Modern drawbridges to locks, docks, &c., are generally made to open horizontally, and the movable portion is called a bascule, balance, or lifting bridge, a turning, swivel, or swing bridge, or a rolling bridge, in accordance with the mode in which it is made to open.

Drawcansir (drą'kan-sir), *n.* [From *Drawcansir*, a burlesque character of tremendous fighting powers in the comedy of 'The Rehearsal,' written in 1663–4 by G. Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham (died 1688). In a battle he kills all the combatants on both sides, 'sparing neither friend nor foe,' and then makes a speech full of braggadocio.] A blustering braggart; a bully.

The leader was of an ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *Drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe. *Addison.*

Draw-cut (drą'kut), *n.* A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c.

Drawee (drą-ē'), *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

Drawer (drą'ėr), *n.* 1. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask; specifically, a waiter. *Shak.*—2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction.—3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.—4. A sliding box in a table, desk, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau.—5. *pl.* An under garment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.—*Chest of drawers*, a case of sliding boxes or drawers for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c.

Draw-gate (drą'gāt), *n.* The valve of a sluice.

Draw-gear (drą'gēr), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draught-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway carriages are coupled together, &c.

Drawgloves (drą'gluvz), *n. pl.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers.

Draw-head (drą'hed), *n.* 1. In *rail.* a buffer to which a coupling is attached.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

Drawing (drą'ing), *n.* 1. The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.—2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.—3. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.—4. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural.

Drawing-awl (drą'ing-al), *n.* An awl having a hole near the point in which the thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

Drawing-bench (drą'ing-bensh), *n.* An apparatus in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.

Drawing-board (drą'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting on in water colours, &c.

Drawing-compass (drą'ing-kom-pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to or forming part of it.

Drawing-frame (drą'ing-frām), *n.* A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, &c., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.

Drawing-knife (drą'ing-nīf), *n.* In *carp.* an edge tool for making an incision into the surface of a piece of wood along the path which the saw is to follow, and so preventing the teeth tearing the surface.

Drawing-master (drą'ing-mas-tėr), *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

Drawing-paper (drą'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* A large-sized variety of stout paper used for making drawings on: for pencil drawing a white sort is generally used; for chalk drawing it is usually tinted.

Drawing-pen (drą'ing-pen), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines.

Drawing-pencil (drą'ing-pen-sil), *n.* A black-lead pencil used in drawing.

Drawing-room (drą'ing-röm), *n.* [Contr. from *withdrawing-room*, a room to which the company withdraws from the dining-room.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties.—2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer. *Johnson.*

3. The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station; as, to hold a *drawing-room*.—4. The apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

Drawing-slate (drą'ing-slāt), *n.* A fine-grained compact clay, containing a large amount of carbonaceous matter, and usually found in connection with metamorphic rocks, as clay-slate, gneiss, &c. It is sometimes called *Black-chalk*, and is used as a marking or drawing material.

Draw-knife (drą'nīf), *n.* Same as *Drawing-knife*.

Drawl (drąl), *v.t.* [A dim. form from *draw* or *drag*. See DRAG. Comp. D. *dralen*, to linger.] To utter or pronounce in a slow lengthened tone; to while away in an indolent manner.

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without either profit or satisfaction. *Johnson.*

Drawl (drąl), *v.i.* To speak with slow utterance.

Drawl (drąl), *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

Draw-latch † (drą'lach), *n.* A thief; a robber; a waster.

Drawlingly (drąl'ing-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or lengthened utterance.

Drawlingness (drąl'ing-nes), *n.* A slow, protracted, or hesitating mode of utterance.

Draw-link (drą'lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two carriages of a train together.

Drawn (drąn), *p.* and *a.* [See DRAW.] 1. Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.—2. Undecided, from both parties having equal advantage and neither a victory; as, a *drawn* battle. 'A *drawn* game.' *Addison.*—3. With a sword drawn. 'Why are you *drawn*?' *Shak.*—4. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed or closed.—5. Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fowl.—*Drawn and quartered*, disembowelled and cut into pieces.—6. Induced, as by a motive; as, men

are *drawn* together by similar views, or by motives of interest.—7. In a diffused or melted state; as, *drawn* butter.

Draw-net (drą'net), *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of packthread, with wide meshes.

Draw-plate (drą'plāt), *n.* A stout plate of shear steel, pierced with a graduated series of conical holes, for drawing wire through in order to reduce and elongate it.

Draw-spring (drą'spring), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a cylinder, having a piston-rod with india-rubber bands fitted to it, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or cable of a ship at anchor is made fast, the object of the apparatus being to take off the recoil or shock in case of the tow-rope or cable breaking.

Draw-well (drą'wel), *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

Dray (drā), *n.* [A. Sax. *dræge*, from *dragan*. See DRAG, DRAW.] 1. A low cart or carriage on heavy wheels, such as those used by brewers; a sledge; a rude sort of cart without wheels.—2. See DREY.

Drayage (drā'āj), *n.* 1. The use of a dray.—2. Charge for the use of a dray.

Dray-cart (drā'kärt), *n.* A dray.

Dray-horse (drā'hors), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

Drayman (drā'man), *n.* A man who attends a dray.

Dray-plough (drā'plou), *n.* An old kind of plough.

Drazel† (draz'l), *n.* [O.E. *drossell*, a slut. Probably from *dross*.] A dirty woman; a slut.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

Dread (dred), *n.* [A. Sax. *dræd*, fear, *dræ-dan*, *on-drædan*, to fear, O.S. *antdrâdan*, *andrâdan*, O.H.G. *intrâtan*.] 1. Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger; as, the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure.—2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. 12.

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his *dread* fall on you? Job xiii. 11.

3. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread*. Is. viii. 13.

SYN. Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

Dread (dred), *a.* 1. Exciting great fear or apprehension. 'A *dread* eternity! how surely mine.' *Young.*—2. Terrible; frightful.

So should a murderer look, so *dread*, so grim. *Shak.*

3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree; as, *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.

Dread (dred), *v.t.* To fear in a great degree; as, to *dread* the approach of a storm.

Dread (dred), *v.i.* To be in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29.

Dreadable† (dred'a-bl), *a.* That is to be dreaded.

Dreader (dred'ėr), *n.* One that fears or lives in fear.

Dreadful (dred'fųl), *a.* 1. Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; as, a *dreadful* storm, or *dreadful* night.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. Mal. iv. 5.

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place. Gen. xxviii. 17.

3.† Full of dread or fear.

Dreadful of danger that might him betide. *Spenser.*

—*Awful, Frightful, Dreadful.* See AWFUL. SYN. Fearful, formidable, frightful, tremendous, terrible, terrific, horrible, horrid, awful, venerable.

Dreadful (dred'fųl), *n.* A sensational newspaper or periodical; a print chiefly devoted to the narration of stories of criminal life, frightful accidents, &c.; as, he gloated over the penny *dreadfuls*.

Dreadfully (dred'fųl-li), *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

Dreadfulness (dred'fųl-nes), *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

Dreadingly (dred'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; mistrustfully.

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square. *Warner.*

Dreadless (dred'les), *a.* 1. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. 'That *dreadless* heart.' *Gascoigne.*—2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure. 'Safe in his *dreadless* den.' *Spenser.*

Dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

Dreadly† (dred'li), *a.* Dreadfully. 'This *dreadly* spectacle.' *Spenser.*

Dreadnaught, Dreadnought (dred'nąt), *n.* 1. A person or something that fears nothing; hence, a thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or to keep off rain.—2. A garment made of such cloth.

Dream (drēm), *n.* [Probably the same word as the A. Sax. *drēam*, though the latter means joy, melody, song; O. Fris. *drâm*, D. *droom*, G. *traum*, O. Sax. *drôm*, dream.] 1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep. We apply *dream*, in the singular, to a series of thoughts which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he imagines he has a view of real things or transactions. A dream is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular.—2. In *Scrip.* impressions on the minds of sleeping persons made by divine agency; as, God came to Abimelech in a *dream*. Gen. xx. 3.—Joseph was warned by God in a *dream*. Mat. ii. 12.—3. A matter which has only an imaginary reality; a visionary scheme or conceit; a vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.

They live together and they dine together; but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life. *Thackeray.*

Dream (drēm), *v.i.* pret. *dreamed* or *dreamt*; ppr. *dreaming*. 1. To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of sleep: with *of* before a noun; as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.—2. To think; to imagine; as, he little *dreamed of* his approaching fate.—3. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a course of reading, without digesting. *Locke.*

Dream (drēm), *v.t.* To see in a dream. 'And *dreamt* the future fight.' *Dryden.*

Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim,
He errs because he *dreams*
The world does but exist that welfare to bestow. *Mat. Arnold.*

—*To dream away*, to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend idly; as, to *dream away* one's life.

Dreamer (drēm'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dreams. 2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as, a political *dreamer*.

He must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

3. A mope; a sluggard—4. One who has visions or dreams; an interpreter of dreams.

They said one to another, Behold this *dreamer* cometh. Gen. xxvii. 19.

To absolve this riddle,
Diviners, *dreamers*, schoolmen, deep magicians,
All have I try'd. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dreamery (drēm'ė-ri), *n.* A habit of dreaming or musing.

Dreamful (drēm'fųl), *a.* Full of dreams.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or *dreamful* ease. *Tennyson.*

Dreaminess (drēm'i-nes), *n.* State of being dreamy.

Dreamingly (drēm'ing-li), *adv.* Sluggishly; negligently.

Dreamland (drēm'land), *n.* The land of dreams; the region of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie; fairyland.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*. *C. Lamb.*

Dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* Free from dreams.

Dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

Dreamy (drēm'i), *a.* Full of dreams; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams; dream-like.

All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creak'd. *Tennyson.*

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Talfourd.*

Drear (drēr), *a.* [Sax. *dreorig*, dreary. See DREARY.] Dismal; gloomy with solitude.

A *drear* and dying sound. *Milton.*

Dreart† (drēr), *n.* Dread; dismalness; grief; sorrow; dreadful force. *Spenser.*

Drearihead,† Drearihood† (drē'ri-hed, drē'ri-hųd), *n.* Dismalness; gloominess.

Drearily (drē'ri-li), *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

Drearisome (drē'ri-sum), *a.* Very dreary; gloomy; desolate.

Dreary (drē'ri), *a.* [A. Sax. *dreôrig*, bloody, sad, sorrowful, *dreôr*, blood, from *dreôsan* (Goth. *driusan*), to fall, to become weak, which by the common conversion of *s* into *r* becomes also *dreoran*; akin to G. *traurig*, from *trauern*, to mourn, to grieve; Skr. *dru*, to flow, to drop.] 1. Dismal; gloomy; as, a *dreary* waste; *dreary* shades. This word implies both solitude and gloom.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a *dreary* wreck. *Longfellow.*

2. Sorrowful; distressing; as, *dreary* shrieks. 3. Monotonous; tiresome; uninteresting; as, a *dreary* book.

Drede,† *n.* Fear; doubt. *Chaucer.*

Drede,† *v.t.* To fear; to dread. *Chaucer.*

Dredeful,† *a.* Dreadful. *Chaucer.*

Dredeles,† *a.* Without doubt. *Chaucer.*

Dredge (drej), *n.* [From the stem of *drag*, the *g* being softened as in *bridge*, from older *brig*, *sedge*, from older *seg*, &c.] 1. A drag-net for taking oysters, &c.—2. An apparatus for bringing up shells, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation.—3. A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbours, &c. See DREDGING-MACHINE.

Dredge (drej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dredged;* ppr. *dredging*. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to remove sand, silt, or the like, from the bottoms of rivers, canals, harbours, &c.

Dredge (drej), *v.t.* [Wedgwood refers it to Dan. *drysse*, to sprinkle; allied to Sc. *drush*, atoms, fragments. Others refer it to the *dredge* of next art.] To sprinkle flour on roast meat.

Dredge (drej), *n.* [Fr. *dragée*, mixed provender for horses and cattle; It. *treggéa*, Gr. *tragēmata*, dried fruits.] A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Dredge-box (drej'boks). See DREDGING-BOX.

Dredgeman (drej'man), *n.* One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

Dredger (drej'er), *n.* 1. One who fishes with a dredge.—2. A dredge. See DREDGE, 2.—3. A dredging-machine (which see).

Dredger (drej'er), *n.* A utensil for scattering flour on meats when roasting. Called also a *Dredging-box*.

Dredgie (drej'i), *n.* See DRIGIE.

Dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* A box used for dredging meat.

Dredging-machine, Dredging-vessel (drej'ing-ma-shēn, drej'ing-ves-sel), *n.* A machine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. Such are the spoon dredging-boat and bucket dredging-machine. The steam dredging-machine now in common use has a succession of buckets on an endless chain, which traverses on a frame whose lower end is vertically adjustable so as to regulate the depth at which it works. It is worked by steam, and discharges the mud into punts or hoppers stationed close by the end or the side.

Dree (drē), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *dreógan*, to bear, to suffer, to endure.] To suffer; to endure; as, to *dree* penance. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

For his sake I'm slighted sair,
And *dree* the kintra clatter. *Burns.*

Dregginess (dreg'i-nes), *n.* State of being dreggy; fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

Dreggish (dreg'ish), *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

Dreggy (dreg'i), *a.* [See DREGS.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

Dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* [Icel. *dregg*, Sw. *drägg*, sediment, dregs, lees; probably connected with *drag*, *drain*—the dregs being what remains after the liquor is drained off.] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel.

From the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, the most vile and worthless among men; as, the *dregs* of society. —*Dreg*, in the singular, is found in Spenser and Shakspere, but is not now used.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? *Shak.*

Dreigh (drēċh), *a.* Tardy; slow; tiresome. [Scotch.]

When thou and I were young and skeigh,
An' stable-meals at fairs were *dreigh*. *Burns.*

Dreint,† **Drent,**† pret. & pp. of *drenche.* Drenched; drowned. *Chaucer.*

Drench (drensh), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *drencan, drencean,* to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan,* to drink. See DRINK.] 1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as, garments *drenched* in rain or in the sea; the flood has *drenched* the earth; swords *drenched* in blood.

As 'to fell' is 'to make to fall,' and 'to lay,' 'to make to lie,' so '*to drench*' is 'to make to drink.' *Trench*

2. To saturate with drink.—3. To force down physic mechanically; to purge violently.

If any of your cattle are infected . . . *drench* them. *Mortimer.*

SYN. To soak, steep, imbrue, saturate, souse, deluge.

Drench (drensh), *n.* [A. Sax. *drenc,* a drink, a draught.] A draught; a swill; a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

Drench, Drenge (drench, drenj), *n.* In *old English law,* a tenant *in capite.*

Drencher (drensh'ėr), *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.

Drengage† (dreng'āj), *n.* The tenure by which a drench held land.

Drent† (drent), *pp.* See DREINT.

Drere† (drēr), *n.* [See DREAR.] Sorrow; sadness; dreariness. *Spenser.*

Dreriment† (drēr'i-ment), *n.* Dreariness; darkness. *Spenser.*

Drerinesse,† *n.* Sorrow. *Chaucer.*

Drery,† *a.* Sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

Dress (dres), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dressed* or *drest;* ppr. *dressing.* [Fr. *dresser,* to make right, prepare; Pr. *dressar, dreissar;* It. *drizzare, dirizzare,* from a fictive L.L. verb *directiare, drictiare,* to make straight, from L. *directus,* straight, and that from *di* for *dis,* and *rego, rectum,* to lead in a straight line or in the right direction, to rule.] 1. To make straight or in a straight line; to adjust to a right line; as in the military phrase, *dress* your ranks. Hence—2. To put to rights; to put in good order; as, to *dress* the beds of a garden; to till; to cultivate.

And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

3. To treat with remedies or curative appliances; as, the surgeon *dressed* the limb or the wound.—4. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit for something; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* leather or cloth; to *dress* a lamp; to *dress* hemp or flax.

To *dress* a soul for a funeral is not a work to be dispatched at one meeting. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To curry, rub, and comb; as, to *dress* a horse.—6. To put on clothes; to put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; as, he *dressed* himself for breakfast; the lady *dressed* herself for a ball.—7. To break or tame and prepare for service, as a horse. [Rare.]—8. To cut to proper dimensions; to put the finishing touches to.—*To dress up* or *out,* to clothe elaborately, pompously, or elegantly; as, to *dress up* with tinsel.—*To dress a ship,* to or-

H.M. Steam-yacht Dressed.

nament her with a variety of flags, ensigns, pendants, &c. of various nations, displayed from different parts of her masts and rigging, as on days of rejoicing.—SYN. To attire, apparel, clothe, accoutre, array, robe; rig, trim, deck, adorn, embellish.

Dress (dres), *v.i.* 1. *Milit.* to arrange one's self in proper position in a line; as, look to the right and *dress.*—2. To clothe one's self; to put on one's garments; to pay particular regard to dress or raiment; as, to *dress* rapidly; to *dress* handsomely.

Dress (dres), *n.* 1. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; apparel; as, the *dress* of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy *dress* is evidence of a false taste.

Style is the *dress* of thought. *Chesterfield.*

2. A lady's gown; as, the lady has purchased an elegant *dress.*—3. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as, a man of *dress;* there is nothing but *dress* in his head.—SYN. Apparel, raiment, clothing, clothes, vestments, garments, habiliments, accoutrements, attire, array, habit.

Dress-coat (dres'kōt), *n.* A coat with narrow pointed tails; a swallow-tailed coat, in contradistinction to a frock-coat, so called because it is the coat in which gentlemen go to full-dress parties, operas, assemblies, &c.

Dresse,† *v.t.* To address; to apply. *Chaucer.*

Dressed Rocks (drest roks), *n. pl.* The term sometimes applied to ice-worn bosses of rock, now called *roches moutonnées,* or sheep-back rocks.

Dresser (dres'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another.—2. One who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything; specifically, a hospital assistant, whose office is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c.

Dresser (dres'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *dressoir.*] A sideboard; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; also, a cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine. *Longfellow.*

Dressing (dres'ing), *n.* 1. Raiment; attire. 2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.—3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface it is called a *top-dressing.*—4. Correction; a flogging or beating. [Colloq.]—5. In *cookery,* the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.; force meat. 6. In *founding,* the act or process of cleaning castings after they are taken from the mould; in *type-founding,* the scraping and notching of the letters after casting.—7. In *arch.* mouldings round doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.—8. In *masonry,* the preparing of a stone for building in the wall, whether by the hammer only or by the mallet and chisel, and the rubbing the face smooth.—9. Gum, starch, paste, and the like, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.—*Dressing of ores,* the breaking and powdering them in the stamping-mill, and afterwards washing them in a wooden trough.

Dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as, in the case of a gentleman, combs, shaving apparatus, hair, tooth, and nail brushes, pomatum, &c.

Dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A light gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c.

Dressing-room (dres'ing-röm), *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

Dressing-table (dres'ing-tā-bl), *n.* A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.

Dressmaker (dres'māk-ėr), *n.* A maker of gowns or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

Dressy (dres'i), *a.* Showy in dress; very attentive to dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. [Colloq.]

Dretche,† **Drecche,**† *v.t.* or *i.* [A. Sax. *drecc-can,* to vex or trouble; Sc. *dratch,* to linger.] To vex; to oppress; to trouble; to delay.

This chaunteclere gan gronen in his throte,
As man that in his dreme is *dretched* sore. *Chaucer.*

Dretching,† *n.* Delay. *Chaucer.*

Dreul (drūl), *v.i.* [A contr. of *drivel* (which see).] To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

Drevill† (drev'il), *n.* [See DRIVEL.] A driveller; a fool. *Spenser.*

Drew (drö), pret. of *draw.* See DRAW.

Drey (drā), *n.* A squirrel's nest. Written also *Dray.*

Drib (drib), *v.t.* [See DRIBBLE.] To do things little by little or in driblets; hence, (*a*) to cut off little by little; to cheat by small and reiterated tricks; to purloin; to appropriate.

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To entice step by step. [Rare.]

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost. *Dryden.*

Drib (drib), *v.i.* To shoot at a mark at short paces: a technical term in archery.

Drib† (drib), *n.* A drop.

Dribble (drib'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dribbled;* ppr. *dribbling.* [A dim. from *drip,* and properly *dripple.*] 1. To throw down or let fall in drops.—2. In *football,* to keep the ball rolling by a succession of small kicks.

Dribble (drib'bl), *v.i.* 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.—2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot.—3. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*

4. To act or think feebly; to want vigour or energy. *Dryden.*—5. To be small or trifling. 'Some *dribbling* skirmishes.' *Holland.*

Dribble (drib'bl), *n.* A small quantity of anything liquid; drizzle; drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*
An' cranreuch cauld! *Burns.*

Dribblet, Driblet (drib'let), *n.* A small piece or part; a small sum; a small amount of money going to make up a sum; as, the money was paid in *dribblets.*

Dridder, Dreadour (drid'ėr, dred'ėr), *n.* Dread; fear. [Scotch.]

Driddle (drid'dl), *v.i.* 1. To play unskilfully, as on the violin. [Scotch.]

A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to *driddle.* *Burns.*

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place. [Scotch.]—3. To work constantly but without making much progress. [Scotch.]

Drie (drē), *v.t.* To suffer. See DREE. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drie,*
Yet wait thy latter end with fear. *Scott.*

Drier (drī'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dries or makes dry; that which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative; specifically, a substance added to some fixed oil to impart to it the property of drying quickly; a preparation to increase the hardening and drying properties of paint; a drying machine or stove.

Drife,† *v.t.* To drive. *Chaucer.*

Drift (drift), *n.* [A. Sax. *drifan,* to drive; Icel. *drift,* a snow-drift; Dan. *drift,* drift, impulse, drove, herd. See DRIVE, and comp. *rive, rift; shrive, shrift; thrive, thrift.*] 1. That which is driven by any kind of force (*drift* seems to be primarily a participle). Hence—2. A heap of any matter driven together; as, a *drift* of snow, called also a *snow-drift;* a *drift* of sand.—3. A drove or flock, as of cattle, sheep, birds, &c.

Cattle coming over the bridge, with their great *drifts* doing much damage to the highways. *Fuller.*

4. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence.

A bad man being under the *drift* of any passion, will follow the impulse of it till something interposes. *South.*

5. Course of anything; tendency; aim; as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.—6. Intention; design; purpose.

The *drift* of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil,
Who knows the ways of the world, how God will bring them about? *Tennyson.*

7. Anything driven by force; as, a *drift* of dust; a *drift* of trees carried by a stream of water without guidance.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

8. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as, a *drift* of bullets.—9. In *mining,* a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.—10. *Naut.* the leeway which a vessel makes when lying-to or hove-to during a gale.—*Drift of a current,* the rate at which it flows.—11. In *ship-building,* the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it

is to be driven.—*Drifts in the sheer draught*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scroles or scrolls, and called *Drift-pieces*.—12. In *arch.* the horizontal force which an arch exerts with a tendency to overset the piers.—13. In *geol.* a term applied to earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs or glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged, variously called *Diluvium, Diluvial, Glacial*, or *Northern Drift, Boulder Formation*, &c. Geologists now often use instead of *Drift* the terms *stratified* or *unstratified Boulder Clay*, which were not formerly recognized as distinct formations. It is abundant in Europe north of the 50th, and in North America north of the 40th parallel of latitude; absent in most tropical regions, but reappears in the lands which lie south of the 40th and 50th parallels of south latitude, as in Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, and New Zealand. It consists of a compact clay, the colour of which depends on that of the rocks whence it is derived, having boulders diffused throughout its mass, and with thin beds of gravel and sand interspersed. The boulders have not that rounded appearance produced by the action of water in a river course, but have a greater or less number of rubbed faces produced by being forced, while held in one position, over the solid rocks beneath.—14. In *mech.* a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch.—15. *Milit.* (*a*) a tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (*b*) A priming iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge.—*Drift of the forest*, in *law*, a view or examination of the cattle that are in the forest, in order to know whether it be surcharged or not, or whether the beasts be commonable, &c.

Drift (drift), *v.i.* 1. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts*.—2. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore. 'We *drifted* o'er the harbour bar.' *Coleridge*.

> Between that grim cathedral of England and this what an interval! There is a type of it in the very birds that haunt them; for, instead of the restless crowd, hoarse-voiced and sable-winged, *drifting* on the bleak upper air, the St. Mark's porches are full of doves. *Ruskin.*

3. In *mining*, to make a drift; to search for metals or ores.

Drift (drift), *v.t.* To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.

Drift (drift), *a.* Drifted; capable of being drifted by wind or currents; as, *drift* sand; *drift* ice.

Driftage (drift'āj), *n.* *Naut.* the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.

Drift-bolt (drift'bōlt), *n.* A bolt used for driving out other bolts, commonly made of steel.

Drift-land (drift'land), *n.* A yearly rent paid by some tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

Driftless (drift'les), *a.* Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. *North British Rev.*

Drift-net (drift'net), *n.* A large kind of net with meshes 1 inch wide, used in fishing for pilchard, herring, mackerel, &c.

Drift-sail (drift'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets, serving to keep the ship's head right upon the sea, and to prevent her driving too fast in a current.

Drift-way (drift'wā), *n.* 1. A common way for driving cattle in.—2. *Naut.* and in *mining*, drift.

Drift-weed (drift'wēd), *n.* Same as *Gulf-weed* (which see).

Drift-wind (drift'wind), *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

Drift-wood (drift'wụd), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

Drifty (drift'i), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow. '*Drifty* nights an' dripping summers.' *Hogg.*

Drigie, Dredgie, Dirgie (drij'i, drej'i, dir'ji), *n.* [A form of *dirge* (which see).] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. [Scotch.]

Drill (dril), *v.t.* [From D. *drillen*, to bore, and to drill soldiers, G. *drillen*, to bore; allied to A.Sax. *thyrel, thyrl*, a hole. (In meaning 2, however, perhaps the same as *drill*, a rill.) The root is seen in O.H.G. *durh*, A. Sax. *thurh*, through. The O.E. *thirl*, to bore a hole (seen in O.E. *nosethirl, nosethril*, our *nostril*), *thrill, trill*, are allied words.] 1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; as, to *drill* a hole through a piece of metal; to *drill* a cannon.—2. In *agri.* to sow in rows, drills, or channels; as, to *drill* wheat; to sow with seed in drills; as, the field was *drilled*, not sown broadcast. 3. To draw through; to drain; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum.—4. *Milit.* to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercises; hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—5.† To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off.

> By such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another; by the same arts corrupting and squeezing him as they please. *South.*
>
> She *drilled* him on to five and fifty. *Addison.*

6.† To exhaust or waste slowly; as, this accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer. *Swift.*

Drill (dril), *v.i.* 1. To sow seed in drills; as, the farmer was *drilling*.—2. To go through the exercises prescribed to raw soldiers; to engage in training or teaching.

Drill (dril), *n.* 1. A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; a boring tool that cuts its way as it revolves; a drilling-machine or drill-press (which see).—2. The act of training soldiers to their duty.—3. In *agri.* a row of seeds deposited in the earth; also, the trench or channel in which the grain or seed is deposited.—4. A machine for sowing seeds in regular rows; as, a *turnip-drill*.

Drill† (dril), *n.* [Akin *rill*; G. *rille*, a channel.] A small stream; a rill.

> Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*. *Sandys.*

Drill† (dril), *v.i.* To flow gently.

> All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Drill† (dril), *n.* [Deriv. doubtful.] An ape; a baboon.

> What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*? *Sir W. Temple.*

Drill (dril), *n.* [G. *drillich*, from *drei*, three, a fabric in which the threads are divided in a threefold way. Comp. *dimity, twill.*] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth; drilling.

Drill-barrow (dril'ba-rō), *n.* In *agri.* an implement for forming drills, sowing the seed, and covering it in with earth.

Drill-bow (dril'bō), *n.* A small bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, the string of which is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill.

Drill-box (dril'boks), *n.* In *agri.* a box containing the seed for sowing in drills.

Drill-harrow (dril'ha-rō), *n.* A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry for extirpating weeds, and pulverizing the earth between the rows of plants.

Drill-husbandry (dril'huz-band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivation in which the sowing of seeds in drills is adopted.

Drilling (dril'ing), *n.* 1. In *agri.* that mode of sowing in which the seed is deposited in regular equidistant rows at such a depth as each kind requires for its most perfect vegetation.—2. The practice or teaching of military exercises; hence, thorough instruction in any matter.—3. The act or process of boring holes in metal.

Drilling (dril'ing), *n.* A coarse cloth. See DRILL, a kind of cloth.

Drilling-machine (dril''ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting circular holes in metal by means of a revolving drill. See DRILL-PRESS.

Drill-master (dril'mas-tėr), *n.* One who teaches drill; specifically, one who teaches drill, as a branch of gymnastics, in public institutions and private families.

> The business of life, according to him (Frederick William of Prussia), was to drill and be drilled; . . . he was a *drill-master* rather than a soldier. *Macaulay.*

Drill-plough (dril'plou), *n.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.

Drill-press (dril'pres), *n.* A machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designed as *vertical, horizontal*, or *universal*, in accordance with its mode of working. Variously called *Drill, Drill-machine*, or *Drilling-machine*.

Drill-sergeant (dril'sär-jant), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties, and trains them to military movements.

Drill-stock (dril'stok), *n.* In *mech.* the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill.

Drily. See DRYLY.

Drimys (drī'mis), *n.* [Gr. *drimys*, acrid, from the bitter tonic taste of the bark.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Magnoliaceæ. They are aromatic evergreen trees or shrubs, natives of South America, Australia, and Borneo. *D. aromatica*, found at the Straits of Magellan, furnishes the winter's bark of commerce. It is used as an aromatic, and in many respects resembles Canella bark. See CANELLA.

Drink (dringk), *v.i.* pret. *drank* or *drunk*; pp. *drunk* or *drunken*; ppr. *drinking*. [A. Sax. *drincan*, G. *trinken*, Goth. *drigkan*, to drink. Hence *drench* (caus.) and *drown*.] 1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to *drink* of the brook.

> Ye shall *drink* indeed of my cup. Mat. xx. 23.

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be an habitual drunkard.—3. To take alcoholic liquors at a feast or entertainment; to be entertained with liquors.

> They *drank* and were merry with him. Gen. xliii. 34.

—*To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

> I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
> And *to* our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*

—*To drink deep*, to drink a deep draught; to indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

> *Drink deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring:
> There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
> And drinking largely sobers us again. *Pope.*

Drink (dringk), *v.t.* 1. To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; to imbibe; as, to *drink* water or wine.—2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe.

> And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in through the senses, as the ear or eye; to hear; to see; as, to *drink* words or the voice.

> My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
> Of that tongue's uttering. *Shak.*
>
> I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To take in the fumes or smoke of; to inhale, as to *drink* the air.

> Some men live ninety years and past,
> Who never *drank* tobacco first nor last. *Taylor.*

—*To drink down*, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; to subdue or extinguish; as, to *drink down* care; to *drink down* unkindness.—*To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.—*To drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into by any inlet.—*To drink up*, to drink the whole.—*To drink the health*, or *to the health of*, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; to signify good-will to by drinking; to pledge.

Drink (dringk), *n.* 1. Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst or for medicinal purposes; a draught of liquor; a potion.

> We will give you sleepy *drinks*. *Shak.*

2. Intoxicating liquors, or the practice of taking such liquors to excess; as, *drink* was his ruin.—*In drink*, drunk; tipsy.

Drinkable (dringk'a-bl), *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

Drinkable (dringk'a-bl), *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

Drinkableness (dringk'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being drinkable.

Drinker (dringk'ėr), *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

Drinker-moth (dringk'ėr-moth), *n.* The name of a fine large British moth, the *Odonestis potatoria* of naturalists, and so called from its long beak-like palpi projecting somewhat like a tongue from the front of the head.

Drinking (dringk'ing), *a.* Connected with the use of intoxicating liquors.

> My uncle walked on singing, now a verse of a love song, and then a verse of a *drinking* one. *Dickens.*

Drinking-bout (dringk'ing-bout), *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

Drinking-fountain (dringk'ing-fount-ān), *n.* An erection on or near a public thoroughfare for supplying men, sometimes both men and animals, with water, to quench their thirst.

Drinking-horn (dringk'ing-horn), *n.* 1. A horn used as a drinking-vessel by our ancestors.—2. A cup or goblet made of horn used at the present day.

Drinking-house (dringk'ing-hous), *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse.

Drinking-song (dringk'ing-song), *n.* A song in praise of drinking; a song suitable to be sung when drinking; a bacchanalian song.

Why should Love, like men in *drinking-songs*,
Spice his fair banquet with the dust of death?
Tennyson.

Drinkless (dringk'les), *a.* Destitute of drink.

Drink-money (dringk'mun-i), *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.

Drink-offering (dringk'of-fer-ing), *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, &c.

Drip (drip), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dripped;* ppr. *dripping.* [A. Sax. *dripan, drypan,* to drip, drop; a common Teutonic word; Dan. *dryppe,* Icel. *drjúpa,* D. *druipen,* G. *triefen.* Hence *drop.*] 1. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from eaves.—2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment *drips.* 'The *dripping* air of the twilight.' *Longfellow.*

Drip (drip), *v.t.* To let fall in drops; as, roasting flesh *drips* fat. 'The lofty barn . . . which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.' *Swift.*

Drip (drip), *n.* 1. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping; the sound of dripping.

On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar. *Byron.*

2. That which falls in drops; dripping, or melted fat from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the *drips* of the houses. *Mortimer.*

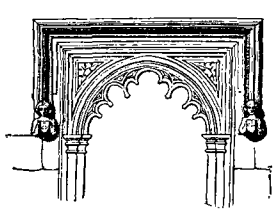
3. That from which water drops, as the edge of a roof; the eaves.—4. In *arch.* a large flat member of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water. See DRIPSTONE.—*Right of drip,* in *law,* an easement or servitude, in virtue of which a person has a right to let his drip fall on another person's property.

Dripping (drip'ing), *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

Dripping-pan (drip'ing-pan), *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

Dripple† (drip'pl), *a.* Weak or rare.

Dripstone drip'stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.* a projecting moulding or cornice over doorways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain. It is



Dripstone, Westminster Abbey.

also called a *weather-moulding,* or more properly *hood-mould;* and *label* when it is turned square. It is of various forms, and when a head is not used as a termina-

Dripstone Terminations.

1, St. Cross, Winchester. 2, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire.

tion or support, an ornament or simple moulding is adopted.—2. A filtering-stone, familiarly so called by seamen.

Drive (drīv), *v.t.* pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*); pp. *driven;* ppr. *driving.* [A. Sax. *drifan,* O. Sax. *dríben,* Goth. *dreiban,* D. *drijven,* Dan. *drive,* G. *treiben,* to drive, to urge or carry on. *Drift* and *drove* are derivatives, and *thrive* is perhaps allied.] 1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force; as, we *drive* a nail into wood with a hammer; the wind or steam *drives* a ship on the ocean.—2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; to cause to move forward or onward; to impel to move or act in any way; to force; to constrain; as, to *drive* cattle to market; smoke *drives* company from the room; anger and lust often *drive* men into gross crimes.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee. *Franklin.*

3. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

4. To impel a team of horses or other animals to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them; to guide or regulate a machine; as, to *drive* a team, or to *drive* a carriage drawn by a team; to *drive* an engine.—5. To take on a drive; to convey a person in a carriage or other vehicle; as, to *drive* a person to his door.—6.† To overrun and devastate; to harry; to carry away property or people from.

To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

7. To distress; to straiten; as, desperate men far *driven.*—8. To urge; to press; as, to *drive* an argument.—9. To carry on; to prosecute; to engage in busily; as, to *drive* a trade; to *drive* business.—10. In *mining,* to dig horizontally; to cut an horizontal gallery or tunnel.—*To drive feathers* or *down,* to place them in a machine which, by a current of air, *drives* off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shak.*

—*To drive a bargain,* to make a bargain.

You *drive a* queer *bargain* with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you. *Thackeray.*

Drive (drīv), *v.i.* 1. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship *drives* before the wind.

The hull *drives* on though mast and sail be torn. *Byron.*

2. To rush and press with violence; as, a storm *drives* against the house.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

3. To go in a carriage; to travel in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals; as, he *drove* to London.—4. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; as, we know the end the author is *driving* at.—5. To aim a blow; to strike with force.

At Anxur's shield he *drove* and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden.*

6.† To take the property of another; to distrain for rent; to drive cattle into a pound as a security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent. *Cleaveland.*

The term '*driving*' was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid. *Trench: Realities of Irish Life.*

To *let drive,* to aim a blow; to strike.

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me. *Shak.*

Drive,† pret. & pp. of *drive.* *Spenser.*

Drive (drīv), *n.* 1. Journey or airing in a carriage; short excursion in a vehicle.—2. A course on which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving; as, the Queen's *drive.*

Drivel (dri'vel), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drivelled;* ppr. *drivelling.* [A modification of *dribble,* from root of *drip.*] 1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard.—2. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as, a *drivelling* hero; *drivelling* love.

Drivel (dri'vel), *n.* 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.—2. Silly unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.—3.† A driveller; a fool; an idiot. 'That foul aged *drivel.*' *Spenser.*—4.† A servant. '*Drivel* or drudge.' *Huloet.*

Driveller (dri'vel-ėr), *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a *driveller* and a show. *Johnson.*

Driven (driv'n), *pp.* [From *drive.*] Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity.

Driven (driv'n), *n.* In *mach.* any part of a machine moved directly by the driver; also called *follower.* *Rankine.*

Driver (drīv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels anything else to move.—2. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team. 3. One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aimer. 'A dangerous *driver* at sedition.' *Mountague.*—4. *Naut.*(*a*) A large quadrilateral sail, called also the *Spanker,* occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom. It is the principal 'fore-and-aft sail,' and is of great importance in adverse winds. (*b*) The foremost spur in the bulgeways.—5. In *mach.* (*a*) the main wheel by which motion is communicated to a train of wheels; (*b*) the wheel of a locomotive to which the power is directly communicated.—6. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver.*—7. In *weaving,* a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.—8. A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See DRIVE, *v.i.*

Driver-ant (drīv'ėr-ant), *n.* *Anomma arcens,* a singular species of ant, a native of West Africa, so named from its *driving* before it almost every animal that comes in its way. The workers or neuters vary greatly in size, some being thrice the size of others.

Driver-boom (drīv'ėr-bōm), *n.* *Naut.* the boom to which the driver is hauled out.

Driving (drīv'ing), *a.* 1. Having great force of impulse; rushing with force; as, a *driving* wind or storm.—2. Communicating force or power; as, a *driving*-shaft.

Driving-axle (drīv'ing-aks-l), *n.* The axle of a driving-wheel.

Driving-box (drīv'ing-boks), *n.* The journal-box of a driving-axle.

Driving-notes (drīv'ing-nōts), *n. pl.* In *music,* syncopated notes; notes which vary the natural accent in a bar.

Driving-shaft (drīv'ing-shaft), *n.* A shaft from the driving-wheel communicating motion to the machine.

Driving-spring (drīv'ing-spring), *n.* In *rail.* the spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

Driving-wheel (drīv'ing-whēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.* a wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In *rail.* the large wheel in a locomotive engine which is fixed upon the crank-axle or main-shaft. Called also simply *Driver.*

Drizzle (driz'zl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drizzled;* ppr. *drizzling.* [A diminutive form, allied to or derived from A. Sax. *dreósan,* Goth. *driusan,* to fall; Prov. G. *drieseln,* to drizzle; Dan. *drysse,* to sprinkle, to fall in small particles.] To rain in small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; as, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser.*

Drizzle (driz'zl), *v.t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*

Drizzle (driz'zl), *n.* A small rain; mizzle; mist.

Drizzly (driz'li), *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden.*

Drock (drok), *n.* A water-course.

Drofland† (drof'land), *n.* [A. Sax. *dráf,* a drove, and *land.*] A quit-rent or yearly payment formerly made by some tenants to the king or their landlords, for driving their cattle through a manor to fairs or markets. Called also *Driftland* and *Dryfland.*

Drog, Drogue (drog), *n.* A buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line.

Droger, Drogher (drō'gėr), *n.* 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, built for carrying goods, having long light masts and lateen sails.

Droghing (drōg'ing), *n.* A name given to the West Indian coasting carrying trade.

Drogman, Drogoman (drog'man, drog'o-man), *n.* Same as *Dragoman.*

Droil† (droil), *v.i.* [D. *druilen,* to mope.] To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals . . .
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*.
Spenser.

Droil† (droil), *n.* 1. A mope; a drone; a sluggard; a drudge. 'Peasants and *droils*.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

Droit (droit), *n.* [Fr. See DIRECT.] 1. Right; law; justice; equity; title; fee; privilege.—2. In *finance*, duty; custom.—3. In *old law*, a writ of right, which is the highest of all real writs.—*Droits of admiralty*, perquisites attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high-admiral. Of these perquisites, the most valuable is the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The droits of admiralty are now paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of the property captured at sea is allowed to the captors.

Droitural (droit'ūr-al), *a.* In *law*, relating to a right to property as distinguished from possession.

Droitzschka, Droitschka (droich'ka), *n.* See DROSKY.

Droll (drōl), *a.* [The same word as Fr. *drôle*, D. *drol*, G. *droll*, a thick, short person, a droll; whence, G. and D. *drollig*, pleasant. Grimm derives it from *drillen*, in the sense of turning round. Skeat takes it from Icel. and Sw. *troll*, a kind of imp or hobgoblin well known in fable. The Fr. *drôle*, according to Brachet, comes from the E. *droll*.] 1. Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as, a *droll* fellow. 2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous; as, a *droll* story; a *droll* scene.—SYN. Comic, comical, diverting, farcical, laughable, ludicrous, odd, queer, ridiculous.

Droll (drōl), *n.* 1. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. 'Dr. Dale who was a witty kind of *droll*.' *Howell.*—2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

Droll (drōl), *v.i.* To jest; to play the buffoon. 'Being disposed to *droll*. *Swift.*

Droll† (drōl), *v.t.* To lead or influence by jest or trick; to cajole; to cheat.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses
may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them.
L'Estrange.

Drollert (drōl'ėr), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

Drollery (drōl'ė-ri), *n.* [Fr. *drôlerie*.] 1. The quality of being droll; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun; comicalness; humour. 'The rich *drollery* of 'She Stoops to Conquer.'' *Macaulay.* 2.† Something inanimate adapted to raise mirth, as a puppet-show; a puppet; a lively, comical sketch, &c.

I bought an excellent *drollery*, which I afterwards
parted with to my brother George of Wotton, where
it now hangs. *Evelyn.*

Drollingly (drōl'ing-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

Drollish (drōl'ish), *a.* Somewhat droll.

Dromedary (drum'e-da-ri), *n.* [L. *dromedarius*, a dromedary, formed from Gr. *dromas*, *dromados*, running, from *drom*, *dram*, root of *dramein*, aor. inf. of *trechō*, to run.] 1. A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two bunches. It is more swift of foot than the camel, being capable of travelling upwards of a hundred miles a day, and of continuing its journey at that rate for several successive days. The pace of the dromedary is a trot, often at the rate of nine miles an hour, but the jolting to the rider is most uncomfortable.—2. Any quick travelling camel. See CAMEL.

Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

Dromedary-battery (drum'e-da-ri-bat-tė-ri), *n.* Artillery carried on the back of dromedaries.

Dromia (drō'mi-a), *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, with great and strong claws, found in the seas of warm climates.

Dromiidæ (drom-ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of brachyurous crustaceans, of which Dromia is the type. See DROMIA.

Dromond† (drom'ond), *n.* [Gr. *dromōn*, a light vessel, probably from *dramein*, to run.] A light, fast-sailing vessel; also a ship of any kind. *Fuller.*

Drone (drōn), *n.* [A. Sax. *drân*, *draen*, the drone-bee, L.G. and Dan. *drone*, Sw. *dron*, *drönje*, Ger. *drohne*, O.H.G. *treno*, *dreno*, Lett. *tranni*, Rus. *truten*. Possibly of onomatopoetic origin. Comp. *humble-bee*, G. *hummel*, and the verb *hum*. Grimm connects it with Gr. *anthrēnē*, a bee, *tenthrēne*, a wasp or fly, Skr. *druna*, a bee.]

Drone-bee.

1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen-bee, but larger than the working-bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive.

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden.*

Hence—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry.—3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming.

If men should ever be humming the *drone* of one
plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most
wakeful attention. *Milton.*

4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note, the key-note of the scale. In many bagpipes there is a lesser drone tuned to the fifth of the scale.

Drone (drōn), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *droned*; ppr. *droning*. 1. To live in idleness. 'Race of *droning* kings.' *Dryden.*—2. To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound; to hum; to snore. 'The beetle wheels his *droning* flight.' *Gray.* '*Droned* her lurdane knights, slumbering.' *Tennyson.*—3. To make use of a dull monotonous tone; as, he *drones* while reading.

Drone (drōn), *v.t.* To read or speak in a dull, monotonous, droning manner; as, he *drones* his sentences.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,
And Saint Basil's homilies. *Longfellow.*

Drone-bee (drōn'bē), *n.* The male bee.

Drone-fly (drōn'flī), *n.* A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee (*Eristalis tenax*).

Drone-pipe (drōn'pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe producing a droning sound; the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key
That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.
Cowper.

2. The largest tube of a bagpipe which produces the droning sound; the drone.

Drongo, Drongo-shrike (drong'go, drong'gō-shrīk), *n.* The name of a genus of fly-catching birds, with long, forked tails (Edolius). They are natives of India, the Asiatic islands, and South Africa. See DICRURINÆ.

Dronish (drōn'ish), *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow. 'The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.' *Rowe.*

Dronishly (drōn'ish-li), *adv.* In a dronish manner.

Dronishness (drōn'ish-nes), *n.* State of being dronish.

Dronkelew,† *a.* Given to drink; drunken. *Chaucer.*

Dronken,† pp. from *drink*. Drunk. *Chaucer.*

Drony (drōn'i), *a.* Sluggish; like a drone; dronish.

Drook, *v.t.* See DROUK.

Drooket, *a.* See DROUK.

Drool (drōl), *v.i.* [Contr. from *drivel*, written formerly *driuel*.] To slaver, as a child; to drivel; to drop saliva. [Provincial in England; a common nursery word in United States.]

Droop (drōp), *v.t.* To let sink or hang down; as, to *droop* the head.

Droop (drōp), *v.i.* [A form of *drip*, *drop*.] 1. To sink or hang down; to bend downward, as from weakness or exhaustion; as, plants *droop* for want of moisture; he allowed his head to *droop* on his breast.

Near the lake where *drooped* the willow,
Long time ago. *G. P. Morris.*

2. To languish from grief or other cause; to fall into a state of physical weakness.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declined, *droop'd*, took it deeply. *Shak.*

3. To fail or sink; to decline; to be dispirited; as, the courage *droops*; the spirits *droop*.

But wherefore do you *droop*? why look you sad?
Be great in act as you have been in thought. *Shak.*

4. To come towards an end; to proceed towards a close. 'Then day *drooped*.' *Tennyson.*

Drooper (drōp'ėr), *n.* One who or that which droops.

Droopingly (drōp'ing-li), *adv.* In a languishing manner.

Drop (drop), *n.* [A. Sax. *dropa*, *drypa*, O. Sax. *dropo*, Icel. *dropi*, G. *tropfe*, D. *drop*, a drop. See DRIP and DROP, *v.t.*] 1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as, a *drop* of water; a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.—2. That which resembles or hangs in the form of a drop; as, a hanging diamond ornament; an ear-ring; a glass pendant of a chandelier; a kind of sugar-plum.—3. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drunk a *drop*; hence, a small quantity of anything.

But if there be
Yet left in heaven as small a *drop* of pity
As a wren's eye, fear'd gods, a part of it! *Shak.*

4. The name of several contrivances, arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or lower other objects suddenly or gradually. Specifically, (*a*) that part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped. (*b*) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale-goods, coal-waggons, &c., to a ship's deck. (*c*) The curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience.—5. In *arch.* a small cylinder or truncated cone used in the mutules of the Doric cornice, and in the member immediately under the triglyph of the same order.—6. *Naut.* the depth of a sail from head to foot amidships.—7. See DROPPRESS.—8. *pl.* A liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.—9. In *mach.* the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below. —*Drop serene*. Same as *Amaurosis*. The phrase is a literal rendering of the L.L. *gutta serena* (which see under GUTTA).

Drop (drop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dropped*; ppr. *dropping*. [A. Sax. *dropian*, from the noun, like D. *droppen*, G. *tropfen*. See the noun, and comp. *drip*.] 1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. Deut. xxxiii. 28.

2. To let fall, as any substance; as, to *drop* the anchor; to *drop* a stone.—*To drop anchor*, the same as to anchor.—3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to break off from; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; to omit; as, to *drop* an affair; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a friend; to *drop* a fashion; to *drop* one's h's; to *drop* a controversy; to *drop* a pursuit.—4. To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; as, to *drop* a word in favour of a friend.—5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to *drop* a word of instruction in a letter.—6. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; as, a coat *dropped* with gold.—7. To lower; as, to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.—8. To send in an off-hand informal manner; as, *drop* me a few lines.

Drop (drop), *v.i.* 1. To fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid; as, water *drops* from the clouds or from the eaves.

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It *droppeth* as the gentle dew from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*

2. To let drops fall; to drip; to discharge itself in drops.

It was a loathsome herd, . . . half bestial, half
human, *dropping* with wine, bloated with gluttony,
and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay.*

The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God. Ps. lxviii. 7.

3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree.—4. To cease; to give over blowing; as, the breeze *dropped*. 5. To collapse suddenly; to collapse and hang loosely.

Down dropt the breeze, the sails *dropt* down. *Coleridge.*

6. To die, or to die suddenly; to fall, as in battle; as, we see one friend after another *dropping* round us.

It was your presurmise
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*. *Shak.*

7. To come to an end; to be allowed to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; as, the affair *dropped*.—8. To come unexpectedly: with *in* or *into;* as, my old friend *dropped in* a moment.—9. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*

10. To fall lower; to sink; to be depressed; as, the point of the spear *dropped* a little. 11. To have a certain drop or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*

—*To drop astern* (*naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; to move back; to slacken the speed of a vessel so as to let another pass ahead of her.—*To drop down*, to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea.—*Dropping fire* (*milit.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.

Dropax (drō'paks), *n.* [Gr., a pitch-plaster.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory.

Drop-drill (drop'dril), *n.* In *agri.* an agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. It consists of a frame mounted on two wheels, two boxes containing seed and manure, and a coulter in front for cutting a channel for the seed. The delivery of the seed and manure is regulated by slides moved by machinery connected with the driving-wheels.

Drop-hammer (drop'ham-mėr), *n.* Same as *Drop-press.*

Droplet (drop'let), *n.* A little drop. *Shak.*

Drop-letter (drop'let-ėr), *n.* A letter posted for delivery in the same town. [United States.]

Dropmeal,† **Dropmele†** (drōp'mēl), *adv.* Drop by drop, or in small portions at a time. 'Distilling *dropmeal*, or little by little.' *Holland.*

Dropper (drop'ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which drops.—2. In *mining*, a branch vein which leaves or drops from the main lode.

Dropping (drop'ing), *n.* 1. The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling.—2. That which drops.

Dropping-bottle (drop'ing-bot-tl), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, &c.; an edulcorator.

Droppingly (drop'ing-li), *adv.* In drops.

Dropping-tube (drop'ing-tūb), *n.* A glass tube with a hollow bulb near its lower end, and terminating in a small orifice: when the bulb is filled with a liquid, the liquid passes through the orifice in drops. It is used for the same purpose as the dropping-bottle.

Drop-press (drop'pres), *n.* A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil: used for embossing, punching, &c. Called also *Drop-hammer, Drop.*

Drop-scene (drop'sēn), *n.* In *theatres*, a scenic picture, usually painted with care, suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage.

Dropsical (drop'sik-al), *a.* [See DROPSY.] 1. Diseased with dropsy; inclined to the dropsy.—2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of the dropsy.

Dropsicalness (drop'sik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical.

Dropsied (drop'sid), *a.* Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally increased; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Where great additions swell, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour. *Shak.*

Drop-stone (drop'stōn), *n.* Spar in the shape of drops.

Dropsy (drop'si), *n.* [Formerly *hydropsy;* Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *ōps*, the face, from *op*, root of obs. Gr. *optomai*, to see.] 1. In *med.* an unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular tissue. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in those whose bodies are debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different names according to the part affected; as, *ascites*, or dropsy of the abdomen; *hydrocephalus*, or water in the head; *anasarca*, or a watery swelling over the whole body, &c.—2. In *bot.* a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.

Drop-table (drop'tā-bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

Drop-tin (drop'tin), *n.* Fine tin.

Dropwise (drop'wiz), *adv.* After the manner of drops; droppingly; by drops. [Rare.]

In mine own lady palms I culled the spring
That gathered trickling *dropwise* from the cleft. *Tennyson.*

Drop-wort (drop'wėrt), *n.* [From the small tubers on the fibrous roots.]—*Spiræa filipendula*, nat. order Rosaceæ, a British plant of the same genus as queen-of-the-meadow, found in dry pastures. The hemlock drop-wort, or water drop-wort, is *Œnanthe fistulosa.*

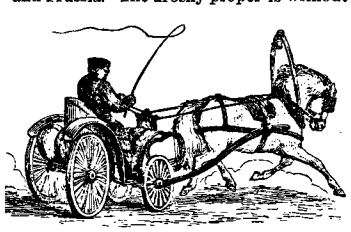
Droschka (drosh'ka), *n.* See DROSKY.

Drosera (dro'sė-ra), *n.* [Gr. *droseros*, dewy, from *drosos*, dew.] A genus of plants giving name to the order Droseraceæ. Their leaves are covered with glandular hairs, which exude drops of a clear glutinous fluid which glitters in the sun, hence the names Drosera and in English sundew. These glandular hairs retain small insects that touch them, and other hairs around those actually touched by the insect bend over and inclose it. The insect speedily dies and decays, and according to some naturalists is taken in by the leaf as food.

Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).

Droseraceæ (dro'sėr-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of albuminous, exogenous plants, consisting of marsh herbs, whose leaves are usually covered with glands or glandular hairs. It contains six genera, with more than a hundred species of plants, found in tropical and temperate countries over the world except in the Pacific Islands. They have no known qualities except that they are slightly bitter. The leaves are generally circinnate in the bud, as in ferns. The most remarkable plant of the order is the *Dionæa muscipula*, or Venus's fly-trap, the leaves of which close quickly when touched. See DIONÆA.

Drosky (dros'ki), *n.* [Rus. *drozhki*, a dim. of *drogi*, a kind of carriage, properly pl. of *droga*, a carriage-pole or shaft.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The drosky proper is without



Drosky used in St. Petersburg.

a top, and consists essentially of a kind of long narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, but the name is now applied to various kinds of vehicles, as to the common cabs plying in the streets of German cities, &c. Written also *Drozhki, Droschka, Droschke, Droitzschka.*

Drosometer (dro-som'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

Drosophila (drō-sof'i-la), *n.* [Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *phileō*, to love.] A genus of insects, one of which, *Drosophila flava* (the yellow turnip-leaf miner), is very destructive to turnips, the maggots eating into the pulp, and producing whitish blisters on the upper side. *D. cellaris* attacks potatoes.

Dross (dros), *n.* [A. Sax. *dros, drosn*, connected with or derived from *dreōsan*, to fall; D. *droes*, Icel. *tros*, rubbish; Sc. *drush*, dregs, filth; Dan. *drysse*, to fall, as sand.] 1. The refuse or impurities of metals; the slag, scales, or cinders thrown off in the process of melting.

Some scumm'd the *dross* that from the metal came,
Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great. *Spenser.*

2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxidation.—3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*

Drossel† (dros'sel), *n.* [See DRAZEL.] A slut.

Now dwells each *drossel* in her glass. *Warner.*

Drossiness (dros'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being drossy; foulness; rust; impurity.

The penance of affliction being meant but to refine us from our earthly *drossiness*, and soften us for the impression of God's own stamp and image. *Boyle.*

Drossy (dros'i), *a.* 1. Like dross; pertaining to dross; full of or abounding with refuse matter; as, *drossy* gold.—2. Worthless; foul; impure.

He, and many more . . . the *drossy* age doats on. *Shak.*

Drotchel† (droch'el), *n.* [For *dratchel, dretchel.* See DRETCHE.] An idle wench; a sluggard.

Droud (droud), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A cod-fish. 2. A kind of wattled box for catching herrings.—3. A lazy, lumpish person.

Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*. *Galt.*

Drough,† pret. of *draw.* Drew.

Philoctetes anon the sail up *drough*. *Chaucer.*

Drought (drout), *n.* [See DROUTH.] 1. Dry weather; want of rain; such a continuance of dry weather as affects the crops; aridness.

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry. *Dryden.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

As one, whose *drought*
Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream. *Milton.*

3. Scarcity; lack.

A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history. *Fuller.*

Droughtiness (drout'i-nes), *n.* Dryness; drouthiness.

Droughty (drout'i), *a.* 1. Characterized by drought; characterized by the absence of rain or moisture; arid. '*Droughty* and parched countries.' *Ray.*

When the man of God calls to her 'Fetch me a little water' . . . it was no easy suit in so *droughtie* a season. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Thirsty; requiring drink. 'Thy *droughty* throat.' *Philips.*

Drouk, Drook (druk), *v. t.* [A non-nasalized form allied to *drink* and *drench.*] To drench; to wet thoroughly. [Scotch.]

And aye she took the tither souk
To *drouk* the stowrie tow. *Burns.*

Droukit, Drooket (druk'it, druk'et), *pp.* or *a.* Drenched. [Scotch.]

The last Halloween I was waukin
My *droukit* sark-sleeve, as ye ken. *Burns.*

Droumy,† *a.* Troubled; dirty. *Bacon.*

Drouth (drouth), *n.* [Contr. from A. Sax. *drugath, drugothe*, from *drȳg, drīg*, dry; like D. *droogte*, from *droog*, dry. See DRY.] 1. Drought; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. 'The dust and *drouth* of London life.' *Tennyson.*—2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.

One whose *drouth*
Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites. *Milton.*

Drouthiness (drouth'i-nes), *n.* 1. A state of dryness of weather; want of rain.—2. Thirst; specifically, thirst for ardent spirits. [Scotch, rather than English.]

Drouthy (drouth'i), *a.* 1. Devoid of moisture; free from rain or water in general; arid.—2. Thirsty, as a man; specifically, thirsty for strong drink. [Scotch, rather than English.]

And at his elbow Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, *drouthy* cronie. *Burns.*

There are capital points in the second (picture), which depicts the consternation excited in a village

inn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of *drouthy* customers. *Satur. Rev.*

Drove (drōv), pret. of *drive*.

Drove (drōv), *n.* [A. Sax. *drâf*, from *drive*.] 1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body. [We speak of a *herd* of cattle and a *flock* of sheep when a number of these animals respectively is collected; it is only when a herd or flock is driven that it strictly forms a *drove*.]—2. Any collection of irrational animals moving or driving forward. 'Their finny *drove*.' *Milton.*—3. A crowd of people in motion.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*

4. A road for driving cattle.—5. In *agri.* a narrow channel or drain, much used in the irrigation of land.

Droved (drōvd), *a.* In *masonry*, an epithet used in Scotland to designate what in England is said to be *tooled*. See TOOLING.—*Droved ashlar*, chiselled or random-tooled ashlar; the most inferior kind of hewn work in building.—*Droved and broached*, a term applied to work that has been first rough hewn, and then tooled clean.—*Droved and striped*, an epithet applied to work that is first droved, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes, with a half or three-quarter inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.

Droven (drōv'n), old pp. of *drive*.

Drover (drōv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle *in* one place to sell in another. 'A rendezvous of higlers and *drovers*.' *South.*—2.† A boat.

He woke
And saw his *drover* drive along the stream. *Spenser.*

Droving (drōv'ing), *n.* In *masonry*, a term used in Scotland for tooling.

Drovy,† *a.* [A. Sax. *drof*, dirty. See DRAFF.] Filthy; muddy; dirty. '*Drovy* or troubled water.' *Chaucer.*

Drow (drou), *n.* A cold mist; a drizzling shower. [Scotch.]

Drow, Trow (drou, trou), *n.* In *Zetland superstition*, a diminutive elfish race residing in hills and caverns, curious artificers in iron and precious metals.

I hung about thy neck that gifted chain, which all in our isles know was wrought by no earthly artist, but by the *Drows* in the secret recesses of their caverns. *Sir W. Scott.*

Really the same word as *Troll*.

Drown (droun), *v.t.* [From the root of *drink;* A. Sax. *drincan*, whence *adrencan*, to drench; *druncnian*, to be drunk, to drown one's mind in drink, from *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink; Dan. *drukne*, to drown. See DRINK, DRENCH.] 1. To deprive of life by immersion in water or other fluid; to suspend animation in by submersion.

The sea cannot *drown* me.
I swam, ere I recovered the shore, five and thirty leagues off and on. *Shak.*

2. To overflow; to overwhelm in water; to inundate; as, to *drown* land. '*Drown* the weeds.' *Shak.*

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance before they could be rigged. *Knolles.*

3. To put an end to, as if by drowning or overwhelming; to overpower; to overwhelm; to plunge deeply; as, to *drown* care; to *drown* one's self in sensual pleasure.

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. *Addison.*

And *drown'd* in yonder living blue,
The lark becomes a sightless song. *Tennyson.*

Drown (droun), *v.i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

O Lord, methought what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

Drownage (droun'āj), *n.* The act of drowning. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Drowner (droun'ėr), *n.* He who or that which drowns.

Drowse (drouz), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *drûsan*, *drûsian*, to be slow, to languish; allied to *dreôsan*, to fall, to droop; D. *droosen*, to doze, to slumber.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to be heavy or dull.

He *drowsed* upon his couch. *South.*

Drowse (drouz), *v.t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.

Drowse, Drowze (drouz), *n.* A slight sleep; slumber.

But smiled in a *drowse* of ecstacy. *Browning.*

Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowze*. *Tennyson.*

Drowsihed,† **Drowsyhead**† (drou'zi-hed), *n.* Sleepiness; tendency to sleep.

A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye.
Thomson.

Drowsily (drou'zi-li), *adv.* 1. Sleepily; heavily; in a dull sleepy manner; as, he *drowsily* raised his head.—2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

Drowsily the banners wave
O'er her that was so chaste and fair. *Praed.*

Drowsiness (drou'zi-nes), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.—2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man in rags.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

Drowsy (drou'zi), *a.* [See DROWSE, *v.i.*] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose.

Drowsy am I and yet can rarely sleep.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Dull; sluggish; stupid. '*Drowsy* reasoning.' *Atterbury.*—3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as, a *drowsy* couch. '*Drowsy* murmurs.' *Addison.*

Drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed-ed), *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition.

Droyle,† *v.i.* See DROIL. *Spenser.*

Drub (drub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drubbed;* ppr. *drubbing.* [Prov. E. *drab;* akin to Icel. and Sw. *drabba*, to beat, G. *treffen*, to hit.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

Drub (drub), *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions. *Addison.*

Drubber (drub'ėr), *n.* One who drubs or beats.—*A drubber of sheepskin*, a drummer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* A cudgelling; a sound beating.

Drudge (druj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *drudged;* ppr. *drudging.* [A softened form of O.E. *drugge*, *drug*, to drag, to work laboriously.] To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue.

In merriment did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*

Drudge (druj), *n.* One who works hard or labours with toil and fatigue; one who labours hard in servile employments; a slave.

Drudge (druj), *n.* Whisky in its raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [United States.]

Drudger (druj'ėr), *n.* A drudge.

Drudger (druj'ėr), *n.* A dredging-box (which see).

Drudgery (druj'ė-ri), *n.* Hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

Paradise was a place of bliss . . . without *drudgery* or sorrow. *Locke.*

Drudging-box (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See DREDGING-BOX.

Drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labour and fatigue; laboriously.

Druerie,† *n.* [Fr.] 1. Courtship; gallantry. 'Of ladies love and *druerie*.' *Chaucer.*—2. A mistress. *Chaucer.*

Drug (drug), *n.* [Fr. *drogue;* Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *droga;* all from D. *droog*, the same word as A. Sax. *dryg*, dry—because the ancient medicines were chiefly dried herbs.] 1. Any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition or preparation of medicines; any kind of ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts. 2. Any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable; an article of slow sale or in no demand in the market.—A *mortal drug* or *deadly drug*, poison.

Drug (drug), *v.i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

Drug (drug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drugged;* ppr. *drugging.* 1. To mix with drugs; to introduce some narcotic or anæsthetic into with the design of rendering the person who drinks the mixture insensible.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I've *drugged* their possets. *Shak.*

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—3. To administer narcotics to; to render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anæsthetic drug; to deaden; as, he was *drugged* and then robbed. '*Drug* thy memories lest thou learn it.' *Tennyson.*—4. To surfeit; to disgust.

With pleasure *drugged* he almost longed for woe. *Byron.*

Drug† (drug), *n.* A drudge.

Hadst thou, like us from our first swath, proceeded
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command, thou wouldst have plunged thyself
In general riot. *Shak.*

Drugge† (drug), *v.t.* To drag; to drudge.

He proffered his servise
To *drugge* and draw. *Chaucer.*

Drugger† (drug'ėr), *n.* A druggist. *Burton.*

Druggerman (drug'gėr-man), *n.* An interpreter. See DRAGOMAN.

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers. *Dryden.*

Pity you was not *druggerman* at Babel. *Pope.*

Drugget (drug'get), *n.* [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain, used for covering carpets, and also by women of the poorer classes as an article of clothing.

Druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [Fr. *droguiste*, a seller of drugs. See DRUG.] One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. But the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

Drugster† (drug'stėr), *n.* A druggist. 'The physician of the soul . . . the *drugster* of the body.' *South.*

Druid (drụ'id), *n.* [Fr. *druide*, a druid, from L. *druida* (only found in pl. *druidæ*), a druid, from an old Celtic word meaning sorcerer or magician.] 1. A priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany. The druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. They venerated the mistletoe when growing on the oak, a tree which they likewise esteemed sacred. They had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own number, and who enjoyed his dignity for life.—2. A member of a society or *order*, as it is called, founded in London about 1780, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges or *groves* in America, Australia, Germany, &c.

Druidess (drụ'id-es), *n.* A female druid.

Druidic, Druidical (drụ-id'ik, drụ-id'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the druids; as, *druidical* circles.—*Druidical circles*, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round, in others of several, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated of such circles in this country is that of Stonehenge, Wiltshire.

Druidish (drụ'id-ish), *a.* Pertaining to or like druids.

Druidism (drụ'id-izm), *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

Still the great and capital objects of their (the Saxons') worship were taken from *Druidism.* *Burke.*

Drum (drum), *n.* [Probably a word of imitative origin. Akin Dan. *tromme*, G. *trommel*, a drum, Dan. *drum*, a booming sound; Goth. *drunjus*, a sound. Allied to A. Sax. *dreâm*, joy, music. Comp. *drone.*] 1. A martial instrument of music in the form of a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure by means of cords with sliding knots or screws. The cylinders are usually made of wood, but sometimes of brass. There are three kinds of drums—the *side drum*, the *bass* or *Turkish drum*, and the *double drum* or *kettle-drum*.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) the solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called the vase or basket; (*b*) the upright part under or above a cupola.—3. In *mach.* a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape, as a cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it; the barrel of a crane or windlass; a cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing; the grinding cylinder or cone of some mills.—4. The tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum or membrane which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air.—5. A quantity packed in the form of a drum; a round box containing figs; as, a *drum* of figs.—6. Sheet-iron in the shape of a drum, to receive heat from a stove pipe.—7. A tea before dinner: also

called a *Kettle-drum*.—8. The name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. *Smollett.*

They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum*. *Fielding.*

9. See DRUM-FISH.—10. Abbreviation of *storm-drum* (which see).

Drum (drum), *v.i.* 1. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.—2. To beat with the fingers as with drum-sticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to *drum* on the table.—3. To beat, as the heart; to throb.

His *drumming* heart. *Shak.*

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in America, to sue for partisans, customers, &c.: followed by *for*.—5. To resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*To drum up*, to assemble, as by beat of drum; to assemble or collect by influence and exertion; as, to *drum up* for recruits.

Drum (drum), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *drummed;* ppr. *drumming*. 1. To perform on a drum, as a tune.—2. To expel with beat of drum: usually followed by *out;* as, the disgraced soldier was *drummed out* of the regiment. 3. To summon, as by beat of drum. 'Such time that *drums* him from his sport.' *Shak.* 4. To din; as, to *drum* anything into one's ears.—5. To sue for customers or custom: often followed by *up*. [United States.]

Drum (drum), *n.* A Celtic word signifying a round knoll, a ridge, a small hill. It enters into the composition of many place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drum*condra, *Drum*glass, *Drum*sheugh, *Drum*lanrig, *Drum*oak, and is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, estate, village, and the like.

Drumble† (drum'bl), *v.i.* 1. To drone; to be sluggish.

Go take up these clothes here quickly . . . look how you *drumble*. *Shak.*

2. To mumble. *Halliwell.*—3. To sound like a drum. 'The . . . *drumbling* tabor.' *Drayton.*

Drumbler (drum'blėr), *n.* A kind of ship.

She was immediately assaulted by divers English pinasses, hoyes, and *drumblers*. *Hackluyt.*

Drum-fish (drum'fish), *n.* The popular name of a genus of fishes (Pogonias), some of the species of which occur off the coast of Georgia and Florida, in the United States. They grow to a great size, some of them weighing above 100 lbs., and have their name from the extraordinary noise they are said to make under water. Called for the same reason *Grunts*.

Drum-head (drum'hed), *n.* 1. The head or top of a drum.—2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See CAPSTAN.—*Drumhead court-martial*, a court-martial called suddenly, or on the field.

Drumly (drum'li), *a.* [Origin doubtful.] Turbid; muddy; not clear; cloudy; gloomy. [Mainly a Scotch word.]

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul . . . it is all *drumly*, black, muddy. *Wodroephe.*

Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter. *Burns.*

Drum-major (drum'mā-jėr), *n.* 1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—2. A riotous evening assembly. See DRUM. [Rare.]

Drummer (drum'ėr), *n.* 1. One whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching; one who drums.—2. One who solicits custom. [United States.]—3. A name given in the West Indies to the *Blatta gigantea*, an insect which, in old timber and deal houses, has the power of making a noise at night, by knocking its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a pretty smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscotting.

Drummock (drum'ok), *n.* A mixture of meal and cold water. Written also *Drammock*. [Scotch.]

To tremble under Fortune's crummock,
Wi' scarce a bellyfu' o' *drummock*,
Wi' his proud, independent stomach
Could ill agree. *Burns.*

Drummond Light (drum'mond līt), *n.* [From Capt. *Drummond*.] A very intense light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. This light was proposed by Capt. Drummond to be employed in lighthouses. Another light, previously obtained by the same gentleman, was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or dish of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Called also *Oxycalcium Light, Lime-ball Light, Lime Light*.

Drum-stick (drum'stik), *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; anything supposed to resemble a drum-stick, as the upper joint of the leg of a turkey.

Drunk (drungk), *p.* and *a.* [From *drunken*. See DRINK.] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor.

Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v. 18.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. Deut. xxxii. 42.

[In compound tenses *drank* is frequently used for *drunk*, the past participle of *to drink*. 'Make known how he hath *drank*.' 'You all have *drank* of Circe's cup.' *Shak.* 'Thrice have I *drank* of it.' *Byron.* The older forms of *drank, drunk*, and *drunken* are *dronk* and *dronken*.]

Drunkard (drungk'ėrd), *n.* One given to an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

The *drunkard* and the glutton shall come to poverty. Prov. xxiii. 21.

Drunken (drungk'en), *a.* [Part. of *drink*, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to *drunk*.] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.—2. Given to drunkenness. 'My *drunken* butler.' *Shak.* 3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as, a *drunken* quarrel.

A *drunken* slaughter. *Shak.*

Drunken (drungk'en), *n.* A term applied by workmen to a screw, the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

Drunkenhead† (drungk'en-hed), *n.* Drunkenness. *Gower.*

Drunkenly (drungk'en-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. '*Drunkenly* caroused.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Drunkenness (drungk'en-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being drunk or overpowered by alcoholic liquor; the habit of indulging in intoxication; intoxication; inebriation.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness*. Rom. xiii. 13.

2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind. *Spenser.*

Drunkenship,† **Drunkship**† (drungk'en-ship, drungk'ship), *n.* Drunkenness. *Fox, Gower.*

Drunt (drunt), *n.* The pet; the dumps; the buff. [Scotch.]

An' Mary, nae doubt, took the *drunt*,
To be compared to Willie. *Burns.*

Drupaceæ (dru-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A name given by some botanists to that division of rosaceous plants which comprehends the peach, the cherry, the plum, and similar fruit-bearing trees. More generally called *Amygdaleæ*.

Drupaceous (dru-pā'shus), *a.* 1. Producing drupes; as, *drupaceous* trees.—2. Pertaining to drupes, or consisting of drupes; as, *drupaceous* fruit.

Drupe (drōp), *n.* [L. *drupa*, Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive, from *drypetēs*, ripened on the tree, ready to fall through ripeness—*drys*, an oak, a tree, and *piptō*, to fall.] In *bot.* a stone fruit; a fruit in which the outer part of the pericarp becomes fleshy or softens like a berry while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, apricot, and peach. The stone inclosing the kernel is called the *endocarp*, while the pulpy or succulent part is called the *mesocarp*. In some fruits, as those of the almond, the horse-chestnut, and cocoa-nut, the mesocarp is not succulent, yet, from their possessing the other qualities of the drupe, they receive the name. The date is a drupe in which the hard stone or endocarp is replaced by a membrane.

Drupe.

Drupel (drō'pel), *n.* In *bot.* a little drupe.

Druse (drös), *n.* [G. *druse*, a gland, glanders.] In *mining*, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water.

Drused (drōst), *a.* Containing a druse.

Druses (drō'zēz), *n. pl.* A curious people of mixed Syrian and Arabian origin, inhabiting the mountains of Lebanon and Anti-lebanon, in whose faith are combined the doctrines of the Pentateuch, part of the tenets of Christianity, the teachings of the Koran, and the Sufi allegories; they describe themselves as Unitarians and followers of Khalif Hakim-Biamr Allah, whom they regard as an incarnation of deity, the last prophet, and the founder of the true religion. They are nearly all taught to read and write; but are exceedingly turbulent, their conflicts with their neighbours the Maronites having often caused much trouble to the Turkish government.

Drusy (drös'i), *a.* Abounding with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be *drusy* when composed of very small prominent crystals nearly equal in size to each other.

Druxy, Druxey (druks'i), *a.* In *ship-carp.* an epithet applied to timber with decayed spots or streaks of a whitish colour in it.

Dry (drī), *a.* [A. Sax. *dryge* or *drige*. See the verb.] 1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; as, *dry* land; *dry* clothes; *dry* weather; a *dry* March or April; *dry* wood; *dry* stubble; *dry* hay; *dry* leaves.—2. Without tears; as, *dry* eyes; *dry* mourning.—3. Not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry*.—4. Thirsty; craving drink.

None so *dry* or thirsty will touch one drop of it. *Shak.*

5. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of interest; as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.

It is a *dry* fable with little or nothing in it. *L'Estrange.*

6. Severe; sarcastic; sneering; cynical; as, a *dry* remark or repartee; a *dry* rub.

He was rather a *dry* shrewd kind of body. *W. Irving.*

7. Severe; hard; as, a *dry* blow. 'A *dry* basting.' *Shak.*—8. Cold; discouraging; expressive of a degree of displeasure; as, his answer was very short and *dry*.

Full cold my greeting was and *dry*. *Tennyson.*

9. In *painting*, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in colour; frigidly precise; harsh.—10. In *sculp.* expressing a want of luxuriousness or tenderness in the form.—*Dry goods*, in *com.* cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.—*Dry money* or *dry cash*, real coin; specie; as, he paid a hundred pounds in *dry money*.—*Dry steam*, superheated steam.—*Dry stone walls*, walls built of stone without mortar.—*Dry wines*, those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have mutually decomposed each other and no sweetness is perceptible. The best Burgundy and port are of this nature, and dry wines generally are considered the most perfect class, and are opposed to the *sweet wines*.

Dry (drī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dried;* ppr. *drying*. [A. Sax. *drygan*, to dry, make dry, wipe, from *dryge, drige, drie*, dry; D. *droog*, G. *trocken*, dry; allied words perhaps are Icel. *thurr*, dry; G. *dürr*, dry, arid; but hardly L. *torreo*, to parch, to scorch, Gr. *tersomai*, to be or become dry, Skr. *trs*, to thirst. *Drought, drouth*, and *drug* are derivative forms.] 1. To free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, or exhalation; to desiccate; as, to *dry* the eyes; the sun *dries* a cloth; wind *dries* the earth.—2. To expose in order to dry; as, we *dry* cloth in the sun, in the open air, or before the fire.—3. To deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; as, to *dry* hay or plants.—4. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as, to *dry* a meadow.—*To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water; to scorch or parch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. Is. v. 13.

Dry (drī), *v.i.* 1. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; as, the road *dries* fast in a clear windy day; hay *will dry* sufficiently in two days.—2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled: sometimes with *up;* as, the stream *dries* or *dries up.*—*To dry up.* 1. To wither, as a limb. 'Jeroboam's hand *dried* up.' 1 Ki. xiii. 4.—2. To cease talking. [Colloq.]

Dry (drī), *n.* In *masonry,* a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

Dryad (drī'ad), *n.* [Gr. *dryas, dryados,* a nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree, from *drys,* an oak, a tree.] In *myth.* a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

Dryandra (drī-an'dra), *n.* [Named after *Dryander,* a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of Australian shrubs, with hard, dry, evergreen, generally serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers, nat. order Proteaceæ. The species are esteemed by cultivators for the variety and peculiar forms of their leaves.

Dryas (drī'as), *n.* [See DRYAD.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ, growing in the arctic and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. One species, *D. octopetala* (mountain-avens), is found on the mountains of England and Scotland.

Dryasdust (drī'az-dust), *n.* [From a character introduced in the prefaces to several of Sir W. Scott's novels.] A dull, plodding, prosy writer, especially on antiquarian matters, who divests the subject on which he treats of all interest.

The Prussian *Dryasdust* . . . excels all other '*Dryasdusts*' yet known. *Carlyle.*

Drybeat† (drī'bēt), *v.t.* To beat severely.

I will *drybeat* you with an iron wit. *Shak.*

Drybeaten (drī'bēt-n), *a.* Severely or hardly beaten. *Shak.*

Dry Blow (drī' blō), *n.* 1. In *med.* a blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.—2.† A hard blow. *Bacon.*

Dry-boned (drī'bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones or without flesh.

Dry-castor (drī'kas-tėr), *n.* A species of beaver. Sometimes called the *Parchment-beaver.*

Dry-cupping (drī'kup-ing), *n.* In *surg.* the application of the cupping-glass without scarification, in order to produce revulsion of the blood from any part of the body.

Dry Distillation (drī' dis-til-ā'shon), *n.* See DISTILLATION.

Dry-dock (drī'dok), *n.* See under DOCK.

Dryer (drī'ėr), *n.* He who or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness. See DRIER.

Dry-fat (drī'fat), *n.* Same as Dry-vat.

Dry-fist (drī'fist), *n.* A niggardly person. *Ford.*

Dry-fisted (drī'fist-ed), *a.* Niggardly. '*Dry-fisted* patrons.' *News from Parnassus.*

Dryfoot (drī'fut), *adv.* A term applied to the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter and yet draws *dryfoot* well. *Shak.*

Drying (drī'ing), *a.* 1. Adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard; as, a *drying* oil.—*Drying oil,* a term generally applied to linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead; they are the bases of many paints and varnishes. When exposed to the air they absorb oxygen and are converted into a transparent, tough, dry mass or varnish.

Drying-house, Drying-room (drī'ing-hous, drī'ing-röm), *n.* A room in public works of many different kinds where goods are dried in an artificially raised temperature; specifically an apartment in factories, dye-works, &c., heated by hot air, for drying calicoes and other textile fabrics.

Drying-machine (drī'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated at its side with holes. The goods to be dried are placed within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes in the side. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Called also an *Extractor.*

Dryite (drī'it), *n.* [Gr. *drys,* an oak, and *lithos,* a stone.] In *geol.* fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized.

Dryly, Drily (drī'li), *adv.* 1. Without moisture.—2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Virtue is but *dryly* praised and starves. *Dryden.*

3. Severely; sarcastically.—4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain. '*Dryly* didactive.' *Goldsmith.*

Dry-measure (drī'me-zhūr), *n.* The measure for dry goods, by quarters, bushels, pecks, &c.

Dry-multure (drī'mul-tūr), *n.* In *Scots law,* a yearly sum of money or quantity of corn paid to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See THIRLAGE.

Dryness (drī'nes), *n.* 1. Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; drought; aridity; aridness; want of juice or succulence; as, the *dryness* of a soil; *dryness* of the road; *dryness* of weather; *dryness* of the bones or fibres; *dryness* of hay or corn. 2. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains; as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject.—3. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; as, *dryness* of spirit.—4. A term applied to a style of painting in which the outline is harsh and formal, and the colour deficient in mellowness and harmony; applied in sculpture to the want of tenderness in the forms.

Dry-nurse (drī'nėrs), *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast. 2. One who attends another in sickness.—3. One who stands to another in a somewhat similar relationship to that of a dry-nurse; in *milit.* slang, an inferior officer who instructs his superior in his duties. 'Grand caterer and *dry-nurse* of the Church.' *Cowper.*

Dry-nurse (drī'nėrs), *v.t.* 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without the breast.—2. To instruct in his duties an officer superior to one's self in rank. [Slang.]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *dry-nursed.* The inferior nurses the superior as a dry-nurse rears an infant. *Brewer.*

Dryobalanops (drī-ō-bal'an-ops), *n.* [Gr. *drys, dryos,* an oak, *balanos,* an acorn or similar fruit, and *ōps,* face, appearance.] A genus of resinous, camphor-producing trees, nat. order Dipteraceæ, natives of the Indian Archipelago. They have large coriaceous leaves, and the fruit is surmounted by the enlarged leaves of the persistent calyx. Three species have been described, the best known being *D. aromatica* (*D. camphora*), from which is obtained a liquid called camphor oil, and a crystalline solid called Borneo or Sumatra camphor, highly prized by the Chinese for its many virtues. The solid camphor is found in cracks or cavities in the wood of the tree.

Dryopithecus (drī'o-pi-thē"kus), *n.* [Gr. *drys, dryos,* an oak, and *pithēkos,* an ape.] An extinct genus of long-armed apes, found in the miocene beds of the south of France.

Dryos (drī'os), *n.* A kind of mistletoe.

Dry-pile (drī'pīl), *n.* A form of the ordinary voltaic pile, in which the liquid is replaced by some hygrometric substance, as paper which has been moistened with sugar and water and allowed to dry, chiefly useful in the construction of electroscopes of great delicacy. Called also *Zamboni's* or *De Luc's Pile,* from the names of the two earliest constructors of it.

Dry-pipe (drī'pīp), *n.* A pipe that conducts dry steam from the boiler of a steam-engine.

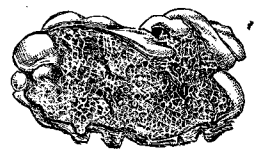
Dry-point (drī'point), *n.* A sharp etching needle, used to incise fine lines in copper without the plate being covered with etching-ground or the lines bit in by acid.

Dry-pointing (drī'point-ing), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

Dry-rent (drī'rent), *n.* In *law,* a rent reserved without clause of distress.

Dryrihed, † **Dreryhed,** † *n.* Dreariness; dismalness; sorrow. 'Hideous shape of *dryrihead.*' *Spenser.*

Dry-rot (drī'rot), *n.* A well-known disease affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it. *Polyporus hybridus* is the dry-rot of oak-built ships; *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common and most formidable dry-rot fungus in Britain, found chiefly in fir-wood; while *Polyporus destructor* has the same pre-eminence in Germany. Damp, unventilated



Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*).

situations are most favourable to the development of dry-rot fungi. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot; that most in favour is thoroughly saturating the wood with creosote, which makes the wood unfit for vegetation. (See KYANIZING.) Animal dry-rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.

Dry-rub (drī'rub), *v.t.* To make clean by rubbing without wetting.

Drysalter (drī'sąlt-ėr), *n.* Formerly, a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c., but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.

Drysaltery (drī'sąlt-ė-ri), *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter.

Dry-shod (drī'shod), *a.* Without wetting the feet.

Dry-stone (drī'stōn), *a.* A term applied to a wall not cemented with mortar. '*Dry-stone* walls.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Dry-stove (drī'stōv), *n.* A glazed structure for containing the plants of dry climates.

Dry-vat (drī'vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Called also *Dry-fat.*

Duad (dū'ad), *n.* [Gr. *dyas, dyados,* duality.] Union of two; duality.

Dual (dū'al), *a.* [L. *dualis,* from *duo,* two.] Expressing the number two; a term applied to the form of the noun or verb used when two persons or things are spoken of. The Greek, Sanskrit, and Gothic of ancient, and the Lithuanian and Arabic of modern languages, possess forms of the verb and noun in which two persons or things are denoted, called the *dual* numbers.

Dual (dū'al), *n.* In *gram.* that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of, whilst another number (the plural) is used of many.

Dualism (dū'al-izm), *n.* The dividing into two; a twofold division; a system founded on a double principle.

An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another to make it whole; as spirit, matter; man, woman; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man. *Emerson.*

Hence—(*a*) the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other. Dualism is chiefly confined to the adoption of two fundamental beings, a good and an evil one, as is done in the oriental religions, and to the adoption of two different principles in man, viz. a spiritual and a corporeal principle. (*b*) In *theol.* the doctrine of those who maintain that only certain elected persons are capable of admission to eternal happiness, and that all the rest will be subjected to eternal condemnation. (*c*) *Met.* the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations. Dualism may correspond with realism in maintaining that our ideas of things are true transcripts of the originals or rather of the qualities inherent in them, the spirit acting as a mirror and reflecting their true images, or it may hold that, although produced by outward objects, we have no assurance that in reality these at all correspond to our ideas of them, or even that they produce the same idea in two different minds.

Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and *Dualism.* Right in saying that if he were to accord them the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before; matter throws no light on it. *G. H. Lewes.*

Dualist (dū'al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms.

Dualistic (dū-al-ist'ik), *a.* Consisting of two; characterized by duality. The dualistic system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive.

Duality (dū-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being two or of being divided into two; division; separation. 'A controversy concerning the *duality* or unity of wills in Christ.' *Hales.*

Duan (dū'an), *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A division of a poem; a canto; a poem; a song. *Burns, Byron.*

Duarchy (dū'ärˌki), *n.* [Gr. *dyō*, two, and *archē*, rule.] Government by two persons.

Dub (dub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dubbed;* ppr. *dubbing.* [A. Sax. *dubban*, to strike, to dub, to create, as in *dubban to ridere*, to dub knight; Icel. *dubba*, to strike. Akin to *dab.*] 1. To strike with a sword and make a knight.

> The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

2. To confer any dignity or new character; to entitle; to speak of as.

> A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth. *Pope.*

3. To ornament; to embellish.

> His diadem was dropped down
> *Dubbed* with stones. *Mort d'Arthure.*

4. To make smooth, or of an equal surface, by striking, rubbing, or dressing, as (*a*) to cut down or reduce with an adze.

> If I *wanted* a board, I had *no* other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze. *De Foe.*

(*b*) To rub with grease, as leather when being curried. (*c*) To raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles.—*To dub a fly*, to dress a fishing-fly. [Local.]—*To dub out*, in *plaster work*, to bring out a surface to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

Dub (dub), *v.i.* To make a quick noise.

Dub (dub), *n.* [See DUB, *v.t.*] A blow.

> As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
> With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras.*

Dub (dub), *n.* [Probably of same root as *dip* and *deep.*] 1. A puddle; a small pool of foul stagnant water.—2. *pl.* Mire; mud. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Dubber (dub'ėr), *n.* [Hind. *dubbah.*] A leathern vessel, bottle, or jar used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c. Dubbers are usually made of thin untanned goat skins. Written also *Dupper.*

Dubbing (dub'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making a knight; entitling; dressing by means of an adze; raising a nap on cloth by teasles.—2. A kind of greasy dressing used by curriers.

Dubhe, *n.* [Ar.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Ursa Major. It is a variable star.

Dubiate (dū'bi-āt), *v.i.* To doubt; to feel doubt. [Rare.]

Dubiety (dū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *dubietas*, from *dubius.* See DUBIOUS.] Doubtfulness.

> A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied by uneasiness. *Richardson.*

Dubiosity (dū-bi-os'i-ti), *n.* Dubiousness; doubtfulness; something doubtful.

> Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dubious (dū'bi-us), *a.* [L. *dubius*, moving alternately in two opposite directions, from *duo*, two. See DOUBT.] 1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; as, the mind is in a *dubious* state. '*Dubious* policy.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Uncertain; such as that the truth is not ascertained or known; as, a *dubious* question.

> Listened to the plea;
> Resolved the *dubious* point. *Wordsworth.*

3. Not clear; not plain; occasioning or involving doubt; as, *dubious* light.—4. Of uncertain event or issue.

> In *dubious* battle. *Milton.*

SYN. Unsettled, undetermined, doubtful, ambiguous, equivocal, questionable, uncertain.

Dubiously (dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any determination.

Dubiousness (dū'bi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; as, he speaks with *dubiousness.*—2. Uncertainty; as, the *dubiousness* of the question.

Dubitable (dū'bit-a-bl), *a.* [L. *dubito*, to go backwards and forwards from one side to the other; to waver in opinion. See DUBIOUS.] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain. [Rare.]

> The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin. *Dr. H. More.*

Dubitably (dū'bit-a-bli), *adv.* In a dubitable manner. [Rare.]

Dubitancy (dū'bit-an-si), *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

Dubitate (dū'bi-tāt), *v.i.* To hesitate. [Rare.]

> If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come; if he were to come, and fail. *Carlyle.*

Dubitation (dū-bit-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *dubitatio*, from *dubito*, to *doubt.*] The act of doubting; doubt. [Rare.]

Dubitative (dū'bit-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to doubt. [Rare.]

Ducal (dūk'al), *a.* [L. *ducalis*, pertaining to a commander, from *dux, ducis*, a leader. See DUKE.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet.

> Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal* agents. *Brougham.*

Ducally (dūk'al-li), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; in relation with a duke or a ducal family; as, *ducally* connected.

Ducat (duk'at), *n.* [Probably from *Dukas*, the family name of the Byzantine emperors Constantine X. (1059–67) and Michael (1071–78) under whose reigns they were largely circulated; or from the motto: Sit tibi, Christe, datus quem tu regis, iste *ducatus*, be this duchy (*ducatus*) which you rule dedicated to Thee, O Christ, impressed on a Sicilian coin of a later date. *Ducatus* is from *dux, ducis*, a leader, a duke, from *duco*, to lead.] A coin formerly common in several continental states, especially in Italy, Austria, and Russia. They were either of silver or gold; average value of the former, 3*s.* to 4*s.*, and of the latter about 9*s.* 4*d.*

Ducatoon (duk-a-tōn'), *n.* [Fr. *ducaton*, from *ducat* (which see).] A silver coin once common in Italy and other states, of the value of about 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

Duces tecum (dū'sēz tē'kum). [L., you will bring with you.] In *law*, a writ commanding a person to appear in a court of law, and to bring with him writings, evidences, or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence in the cause. The Scotch law diligence against havers of writings is somewhat analogous to the writ of *duces tecum.*

Duchess (duch'es), *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.] The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

Duchy (duch'i), *n.* [Fr. *duché.* See DUKE.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as, the *duchy* of Lancaster.

Duchy-court (duch'i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially the court of the duchy of Lancaster held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands holden of the crown in right of this duchy.

Duck (duk), *n.* [Same word as D. *doek*, Sw. *duk*, G. *tuch*, cloth. Perhaps allied to L. *toga*, a gown, from *tego*, to cover.] A species of coarse cloth made of flax, lighter and finer than canvas.

Duck (duk), *n.* [From the verb to *duck.*] 1. The name common to all the fowls constituting the Linnæan genus Anas, now raised into a sub-family Anatinæ, and by some naturalists divided into two subfamilies Anatinæ and Fuligulinæ, or landducks and sea-ducks. (See ANATINÆ, FULIGULINÆ.) The common mallard or wild-duck (*Anas Boschas*) is the original of our domestic duck. In its wild state the male is characterized by the deep green of the plumage of the head and neck, by a white collar separating the green from the dark chestnut of the lower part of the neck, and by having the four middle feathers of the tail recurved. The wild-duck is taken in large quantities by decoys and other means, in Lincolnshire and Picardy in France. Some tame ducks have nearly the same plumage as the wild ones; others vary greatly, being generally duller, but all the males have the four recurved tail-feathers. The teal is a species of wild duck smaller than the common one. Other ducks are the widgeon, the gadwall, the pintail, the garganey, the pochard, the sheldrake.—2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. '*Ducks* and nods.' *Milton.*—*To play at duck and drake*, to *make ducks and drakes*, to throw a flat stone, piece of slate, &c., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

> What watered slates are best to make
> On watery surface *duck-and-drake*. *Hudibras.*

Hence, to make ducks and drakes of one's money, to squander it in a foolish manner; to throw it away as if it were slate stones.—*Lame duck.* See LAME.

Duck (duk), *n.* [Perhaps the same word as Dan. *dukke*, G. *docke*, a baby or puppet; it may, however, be the name of the bird, as *dove, mouse, lamb*, &c., are used as terms of endearment. See DOXY.] A word of endearment, fondness, admiration; as, a *duck* of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

> Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
> My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shak.*

Duck (duk), *v.t.* [D. *duiken*, to bend the head, to dive, G. *ducken*, to stoop, *tauchen*, to dip, to dive. *Dip, dive*, and G. *taufen*, Dan. *doebe*, to baptize, are probably allied forms in which labials have taken the place of the guttural.] 1. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; as, to *duck* a seaman.—3. To bow, stoop, or nod.—*Duck up* (*naut.*), a term used by the steersman when the mainsail, foresail, or spritsail hinders his seeing to steer by a landmark; upon which he calls out, '*Duck up* the clew-lines of these sails;' that is, haul the sails out of the way.

Duck (duk), *v.i.* 1. To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid.—2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

> *Duck* with French nods. *Shak.*

Duck-ant (duk'ant), *n.* A term applied in Jamaica to a species of Termes or white ant, which, according to Mr. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hogshead.

Duck-bill, Duck-mole (duk'bil, duk'mōl), *n.* Ornithorhynchus; a genus of monotrematous mammals, characterized by the form of the jaws, which resemble the bill of a duck. It is peculiar to the freshwater rivers and lakes of Australia and Tasmania. See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

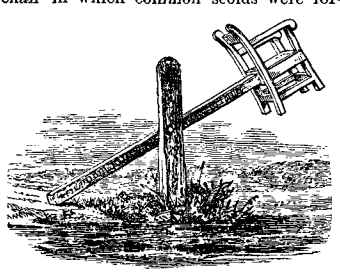
Duck-billed (duk'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a duck; an epithet of the ornithorhynchus.

Duck-bills (duk'bilz), *n. pl.* The broad-toed shoes of the fifteenth century.

Ducker (duk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who ducks; a plunger; a diver.—2. A cringer; a fawner.

Duck-hawk (duk'hąk), *n.* A bird, the moor-buzzard.

Ducking-stool (duk'ing-stōl), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse movable beam on which the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Doomsday survey: it was extensively in use throughout the country from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least—at Leominster—was used as recently as 1809.



Ducking-stool.

Duck-legged (duk'legd), *a.* Having short legs like a duck.

Duckling (duk'ling), *n.* A young duck.

Duck-meat, Duck's-meat (duk'mēt, duks'-mēt), *n.* The popular name of several species of Lemna, nat. order Lemnaceæ, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and floating on the surface, and serving for food for ducks and geese. Five species are known in Britain. They consist of small fronds bearing the naked flowers in clefts in the margin in Lemna, and in a cavity in the upper surface in Wolffia. The Wolffia is the smallest flowering plant, being a rootless frond not bigger than a grain of sand. The

starry duck's-meat is a species of Callitriche. Called also *Duck-weed.*

Duck-mole (duk'mōl), *n.* See DUCK-BILL.

Duckoy (du-koi'), *n.* Same as *Decoy.*

Duck's-foot (duks'fụt), *n.* A plant, *Podophyllum peltatum*, called also *May-apple.*

Duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

Duck-weed (duk'wēd), *n.* See DUCK-MEAT.

Duct (dukt), *n.* [L. *ductus*, a leading, conducting, from *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.] 1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are carried from one part to another. (*b*) In *bot.* a long, continuous, cylindrical canal, which serves for the conveyance of fluid, having its sides marked with transverse lines, rings, or bars, or with dots. 2.† Guidance; direction; bearing. 'According to the *duct* of this hypothesis.' *Glanville.*

Ductible (dukt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

> The purest gold is most *ductible*. *Feltham.*

Ductile (duk'til), *a.* [L. *ductilis*, that may be drawn, from *duco*, to lead.] 1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; as, the *ductile* minds of youth; a *ductile* people.—2. Flexible; pliable.

> The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden.*

3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads; as, gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.

Ductilely (duk'til-li), *adv.* In a ductile manner.

Ductileness (duk'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being ductile; the quality of suffering extension by drawing; ductility.

> I, when I value gold, may think upon
> The *ductileness*, the application. *Donne.*

Ductilimeter (duk-til-im'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *ductilis*, ductile, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument contrived for the purpose of showing with precision the ductility of metals.

Ductility (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* 1. The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, while their thickness or diameter is diminished, without any actual fraction or separation of their parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. The following is nearly the order of ductility of the metals which possess the property in the highest degree; that of the first mentioned being the greatest: gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, palladium, cadmium. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only $\frac{1}{30000}$th of an inch in diameter.—2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

> Which considerations, I suppose, drove Origen to assert that Christ's soul had such a command over his body, and his body such a *ductility* to comply with those commands, &c. *South.*

Duction (duk'shon), *n.* Leading; guidance.

> The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature. *Feltham.*

Ductor (duk'tėr), *n.* A leader. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ducture† (duk'tūr), *n.* [L. *duco*, to lead.] Guidance. 'The *ducture* of his native propensities.' *South.*

Dud (dud), *n.* A rag. See DUDS.

Dudder (dud'dėr), *v.i.* [See DIDDER.] To didder or dodder; to shiver or tremble.

> 'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me. *Ford.*

Dudder (dud'dėr), *v.t.* To confuse; to deafen; to amaze; to confound with noise. [Provincial.]

Dudder (dud'ėr), *n.* Same as *Duffer.*

Duddery (dud'dė-ri), *n.* A place where duds or rags are kept for sale. *Gent. Mag., Grose.*

Duddie, Duddy (dud'di), *a.* [From *duds.*] Ragged; tattered. [Scotch.]

Dude (dūd), *n.* [A word of recent introduction but of unknown origin. It probably first arose in America.] A brainless dandy or exquisite; a silly fop.

Dudgeon (du'jon), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A small dagger.—2. The haft or handle of a dagger.

Dudgeon (du'jon), *n.* [W. *dygen*, anger, grudge; *dygn*, severe, hard, painful.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

> I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Dudgeon (du'jon), *a.* Rude; unpolished.

> By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
> I would not be an ass. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dudley Limestone (dud'li līm-stōn), *n.* A highly fossiliferous limestone belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley, and equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It abounds in beautiful masses of coral, shells, and trilobites. Called also *Dudley Rock.*

Duds (dudz), *n. pl.* [The sing. is scarcely used in English; Sc. *dud*, D. *todde*, a rag.] Old clothes; tattered garments; clothes in general. [Colloq. or low.]

Due (dū), *a.* [Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir*, L. *debeo*, to owe. See DEBT.] 1. That ought to be paid or done to another; owed by one to another, and by contract, justice, or propriety required to be paid; hence, that ought to be given or devoted to; owing to.

> Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams invade,
> And win to verse the talents *due* to trade. *Crabbe.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; seasonable; required by the circumstances; as, the event was celebrated with *due* solemnities.

> With dirges *due* in sad array,
> Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.
> *Gray.*

3. Exact; correct.

> You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Owing origin or existence; to be attributed or assigned as causing; occasioned.

> This effect is *due* to the attraction of the sun and moon. *J. D. Forbes.*

5. That ought to have arrived or to be present; bound or stipulated to arrive; as, two mails are now *due*.—6. That owes; indebted.

Due (dū), *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

Due (dū), *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice, office, rank, or station, social relations or established rules of decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; as, the money that I contract to pay to another is his *due;* the service which I covenant to perform to another is his *due;* reverence to the Creator is his *due;* respect and obedience to parents and magistrates are their *due.*

> For I am but an earthly Muse,
> And owning but a little art,
> To lull with song an aching heart,
> And render human love his *dues*. *Tennyson.*

Specifically—2. Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction. 'Paying yearly little *dues* of wheat, and wine, and oil.' *Tennyson.*—3. Right; just title.

> The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
> I keep. *Milton.*

Due† (dū), *v.t.* To pay as due; to endue.

> This is the latest glory of thy praise,
> That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal. *Shak.*

Due-bill (dū'bil), *n.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order, or transferable by mere indorsement.

Dueful (dū'fụl), *a.* Fit; becoming. [Rare.]

Duel (dū'el), *n.* [Fr. *duel*, It. *duello*, from L. *duellum*, old form of *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two.] 1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons with deadly weapons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. The origin of the practice of duelling is to be referred to the trial of battle which obtained in early ages. This trial by battle or duel was resorted to in accordance with the superstitious notions of the times, as a sure means of determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged with a crime, or of adjudicating a disputed right. It was thought that God took care to superintend, and to see that in every case innocence was vindicated and justice observed. The combat generally takes place in the presence of witnesses called seconds, who make arrangements as to the mode of fighting, place the weapons in the hands of the combatants, and see that the laws they have laid down are carried out. By English law fatal duelling is considered murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been, and the seconds are liable to the same penalty as the principals. Duelling is now practically obsolete in Britain.—2. A fight between two fortresses, two encamped armies and the like, carried on without the tactics of a pitched battle or an assault; as, the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 was opened in Europe by an artillery *duel* between Kalafat and Widdin.—3. Any contention or contest. [Rare.]

> The Son of God,
> Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
> But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles. *Milton.*

Duel (dū'el), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *duelled;* ppr. *duelling.* To fight in single combat. 'With the king of France *duelled* he.' *Metrical Romances.*

Duel (dū'el), *v.t.* To attack or fight singly. 'The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon.' *Maundrell.*

Duelist, *n.* See DUELLIST.

Dueller (dū'el-ėr), *n.* A combatant in single fight; a duellist.

Duellist, Duelist (dū'el-ist), *n.* 1. One who fights in single combat.

> You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security? *Goldsmith.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

Duello (dū-el'lō), *n.* [See DUEL.] 1. A duel; a single combat.—2. The art or practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulate it.

> He cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shak.*

Duellum (dū-el'lum), *n.* In *old English and Scots law*, a single combat to decide the merits of a suit.

Dueña (dō-ā'nya), *n.* [Sp.] See DUENNA.

Dueness (dū'nes), *n.* [See DUE.] Fitness; propriety; due quality.

Duenna (dū-en'na), *n.* [Sp. *duenna*, *dueña*, a form of *doña*, fem. of *don*, and a contr. from L. *domina*, a mistress.] 1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain.—2. An elderly female, holding a middle station between a governess and companion, appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Portuguese families.—3. An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess. 'I bribed her *duenna*.' *Arbuthnot.*

Duet, Duetto (dū-et', dụ-et'tō), *n.* [It. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.] A musical composition for either two voices or two instruments.

Duetee,† *n.* Duty. *Chaucer.*

Duff (duf), *n.* [A prov. form of *dough.*] *Naut.* a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag.

Duffel, Duffle (duf'fel, duf'l), *n.* [L.G. and D. *duffel*, from *Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town of the province of Antwerp.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.

> Good *duffel* gray, and flannel fine. *Wordsworth.*

Duffer (duf'ėr), *n.* 1. A pedlar; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.—2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry; a dudder. 3. A person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a sham; a useless character; a stupid person; a fogey; as, your members are the greatest *duffers* in parliament.

> '*Duffers*' (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. Fosset certainly was a *duffer*. *Tom Hood.*

Dufoil (dū'foil), *n.* [L. *duo*, two, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *her.* a two-leaved flower.

Dufrenite (dụ-fren'īt), *n.* [From the French mineralogist *Dufrenoy.*] A kind of iron ore, of a leek-green or blackish-green colour, which changes to yellow and brown on exposure.

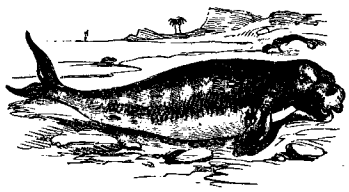
Dug (dug), *n.* [From same stem as O. Sw. *dægga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle; from root seen in Skr. *duh*, to milk, *daughter* also being derived from this root.] The pap or nipple of a woman or an animal. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt, but it was used formerly of a woman's breast without reproach. 'From tender *dug* of common nurse.' *Spenser.*

> But, as I said,
> When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple
> Of my *dug* and felt it bitter, pretty fool,
> To see it tetchy and fall out with the *dug*.
> *Shak.*

Dug (dug), pret. & pp. of *dig;* as, they *dug* a ditch; a ditch was *dug.*

Dugong (dụ-gong'), *n.* [Malayan *dûyong.*] A herbivorous mammal, the *Halicore dugong*, belonging to the order Sirenia. It is a native of the Indian Seas; possesses a tapering body, ending in a crescent-shaped fin, and is said sometimes to attain a length of 20 feet, though generally it is about 7 or 8 feet in length. Its flesh is tender, and not unlike beef. The anatomy of the dugong pre-

sents the remarkable peculiarity that the ventricles of the heart are divided from each



Dugong (*Halicore dugong*).

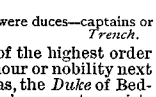
other by a deep notch at the apex. In its osteology it exhibits some points in correspondence with the Pachydermata. The fabled mermaid seems to have originated from the dugong or the manatee, these animals being known to support themselves in a semi-upright position in the water.

Dug-out (dug'out), *n.* In the Western States of America, the name given to a canoe or boat hewn or *dug out* of a large log.

Duke (dūk), *n.* [Fr. *duc*, from L. *dux, ducis*, a leader, from *duco*, to lead (whence *duct, conduct*, &c.); cog. A. Sax. *toga*, a leader, *heretoga*, an army-leader, from *here*, an army, and *teōn*, to pull, to tug (*tug* and *tow* being from same stem); like G. *herzog*, D. *hertog*, a duke.] 1.† A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader; as, the *dukes* of Edom. Gen. xxxvi. 17. 'Hannibal *duke* of Carthage.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

All were *dukes* once who were duces—captains or leaders of their people. *Trench.*

2. In Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince; as, the *Duke* of Bedford or of Argyll. A duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves; the cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarsnet, and turned up with ermine. — 3. In some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state; as, the *Duke* of Brunswick, of Anhalt, of Baden, &c.



Coronet of a Duke.

Dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* 1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke.

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift? *Shak.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

Dukeling (dūk'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *duke*.] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

Urswick, command the *dukeling* and these fellows
To Digby, the lieutenant of the Tower. *Ford.*

Dukeship (dūk'ship), *n.* 1. The state or dignity of a duke.—2. A style of address used to a duke, on type of *lordship*.

Will your *dukeship*
Sit down and eat some sugar-plums? *Massinger.*

Dukhobortsi (dụk-hō-bort'si), *n. pl.* A sect of Russian fanatics, remarkable for their fine form and vigorous constitution, which are said to be due to the fact that they destroy every delicate child. In 1842 and following years most of the sect were transported to the Caucasus.

Dulcamara (dul-ka'ma-ra or dul-ka-mā'ra), *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Lit. *Bitter-Sweet* or *Woody Nightshade*. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases in the skin.

Bitter-sweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

bitter-sweet.] *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common British hedge-plant, otherwise called

Dulcamarin (dul-ka-mā'rin), *n.* A substance obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bitter-sweet, forming a yellow transparent resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

Dulce† (duls), *v.t.* To make sweet; to render pleasant. *Holland.*

Dulceness† (duls'nes), *n.* Sweetness. 'Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature.' *Bacon.*

Dulcet (dul'set), *a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.] 1. Sweet to the taste; luscious; exquisite. 'So mild and *dulcet* as the flesh of young pigs.' *Lamb.*

She tempers *dulcet* creams. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious. '*Dulcet* symphonies.' *Milton.* 'Dainty lays and *dulcet* melody.' *Spenser.*—3. Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy. *B. Jonson.*

Dulciana (dul-si-a'na), *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.] In *music*, a sweet-toned organ-stop.

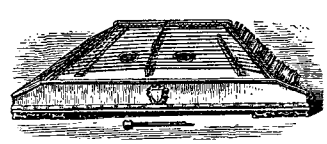
Dulcification (dul'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [See DULCIFY.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

Dulcifluous (dul-sif'lụ-us), *a.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing sweetly.

Dulcify (dul'si-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dulcified*; ppr. *dulcifying*. [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony; to render more agreeable to the taste. 'What effect this process might have towards intenerating and *dulcifying* a substance naturally so mild and dulcet.' *Lamb.*—*Dulcified spirit*, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified spirits* of nitre.

Dulciloquy† (dul-sil'ō-kwē), *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *loquor*, to speak.] A soft manner of speaking.

Dulcimer (dul'si-mėr), *n.* [It. *dolcimello*, from *dolce*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] 1. One of the most ancient musical instruments used in almost all parts of the world. The modern instrument consists of a shallow trapezium-shaped box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers. It is in much less common use in Europe now than it was a century or two ago, and is interesting chiefly as being the prototype of the piano. It is still, however, occasionally to be met with on the Continent at rustic rejoicings, and in England in the hands of street musicians. In



Italian Dulcimer.

Asia it is especially used by the Arabs and Persians, as well as by the Chinese and Japanese, with, however, great modifications in structure and arrangements. The ancient eastern dulcimer, as represented in Assyrian bas-reliefs, seems to have differed from the modern instrument in being carried before the player by a belt over the shoulder, in the strings running from top to bottom, as in the violin, and in being played by one plectrum, the left hand being apparently employed either to twang the strings or to check vibration. The Hebrew psaltery is supposed to have been a variety of the dulcimer.—2.† A variety of ladies' bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call. *Warton.*

Dulcin, *n.* See DULCITE.

Dulciness† (dul'si-nes), *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Softness; easiness of temper.

Dulcinist (dul'sin-ist), *n.* A follower of *Dulcinus*, a layman of Lombardy, in the fourteenth century, who preached the reign of the Holy Ghost, affirming that the Father had reigned till Christ's incarnation, and that the Son's reign terminated in 1300. He was followed by a great many people to the Alps, where he and his wife were taken and burned by order of Clement IV.

Dulcite, Dulcin (dụl'sīt, dul'sin), *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet.] ($C_6H_{14}O_6$.) A substance identical in composition with mannite, but differing from it in its properties and its derivatives, obtained by Laurent from an unknown sugary substance from Madagascar. It has a specific gravity of 1·46, a slightly sweet taste, no odour, and no rotatory effect upon light. Dulcite is soluble in water and combines with metallic oxides. Called also *Dulcose*.

Dulcitude† (dul'si-tūd), *n.* [L. *dulcitudo*, sweetness, from *dulcis*.] Sweetness.

Dulcorate† (dul'kō-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *dulcoro, dulcoratum*, from *dulcor*, sweetness, from *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten; to make less acrimonious.

Dulcoration† (dul-kō-rā'shon), *n.* The act of sweetening.

Dulcose (dul'kōs), *n.* See DULCITE.

Dule, *n.* See DOOL.

Duledge (dūl'lej), *n.* In *mech.* a peg of wood which joins the end of the six felloes that form the round of the wheel of a gun carriage.

Dule-tree (dūl'trē), *n.* [*Dule*, sorrow, and *tree*.] The mourning-tree (see extract); similar to the *dun deurshuil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community. [Scotch.]

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree*. *Land of Burns.*

Dulia (dū'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *douleia*, service, from *doulos*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church.

Papists invent a distinction of many kinds and degrees of worship, and very accurately assign to each object of worship its proper amount of reverence. The lowest degree is the *dulia*, which is given to saints and angels. *Hyperdulia* is reserved for the Blessed Virgin alone; and *latria* is given to the Lord himself, and to each person in the ever blessed and glorious Trinity. Images of either of these receive a relative worship of the same order. An image of a saint or angel, *relative dulia*; an image of the Blessed Virgin, *relative hyperdulia*; an image of either person of the Blessed Trinity, *relative latria*. *Hook.*

Dull (dul), *a.* [A. Sax. *dol, dwol*, erring, dull, from *dwelan*, to be torpid or dull; akin Goth. *dvals*, foolish; Icel. *dul*, foolishness; D. *dol*, G. *toll*, L. G. *dull*, mad.] 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a lad of *dull* genius.—2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; as, a surfeit leaves a man very *dull*.

Somewhat *duller* than at first,
Nor wholly comfortable,
I sit (my empty glass reversed)
And thrumming on the table. *Tennyson.*

3. Slow of motion; sluggish; as, a *dull* stream. 4. Wanting sensibility or keenness in some of the senses; not quick; as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

You never would hear it; your ears are so *dull*. *Tennyson.*

5. Sleepy; drowsy.—6. Sad; melancholy; depressing; dismal.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your *dull* influence. *Crashaw.*

7. Gross; inanimate; insensible. 'Looks on the *dull* earth with disturbed mind.' *Shak.* 8. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless.

I never was on the *dull*, tame shore,
But I loved the great sea more and more.
B. W. Procter.

9. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; as, the mirror is *dull*.—10. Not bright; not briskly burning; not vivid; dim; obscure; as, a *dull* fire; a *dull* light.—11. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge.

The murderous knife was *dull* and blunt. *Shak.*

12. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as, *dull* weather.

The *dull* morn a sullen aspect wears. *Crabbe.*

Dull (dul), *v.t.* 1. To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to render less acute; to damp; to cloy; to pall; to render lifeless; to make less eager.

Those (drugs) she has
Will stupefy and *dull* the sense awhile. *Shak.*

2. To make sad or melancholy.

The nobles and the people are all *dulled*
With this usurping king. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To make insensible or slow to perceive; as, to *dull* the ears; to *dull* the wits.—4. To make heavy or slow of motion; as, to *dull* industry.—5. To render dim; to sully; to

tarnish or cloud; as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could *dull*
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson.

Dull (dul), *v.i.* 1. To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

Right nought am I through your doctrine,
I *dull* under your discipline. *Chaucer.*

2. To become calm; to moderate; as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock.

Dullard (dul'ėrd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. 'My *dullard* head.' *Bp. Hall.*

Dullard (dul'ėrd), *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

Dullardism (dul'ėrd-izm), *n.* Stupidity; doltishness. [Rare.]

Dull-brained (dul'brānd), *a.* Stupid.

The petty rebel, *dull-brained* Buckingham. *Shak.*

Dull-browed (dul'broud), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look. '*Dull-browed* sorrow.' *Quarles.*

Dull-disposed (dul'dis-pōzd), *a.* Inclined to sadness; melancholy.

Duller (dul'ėr), *n.* He who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dull-eyed (dul'īd), *a.* With eyes dull in expression.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-eyed* fool. *Shak.*

Dull-head (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

Dullish (dul'ish), *a.* Somewhat dull; somewhat stupid; tiresome. 'A series of *dullish* verses.' *Prof. Wilson.*

Dully (dul'li), *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

Dulness, Dullness (dul'nes), *n.* 1. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; as, the *dulness* of a student.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. *South.*

2. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Thou art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good *dullness*,
And give it way. *Shak.*

3. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.—4. Sluggishness; slowness; want of eagerness. 5. Dimness; want of clearness or lustre.—6. Bluntness; want of edge.—7. Want of brightness or vividness; as, *dulness* of colour.

Dulocracy† (dū-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *doulos*, a slave, and *krateō*, to be strong, to rule.] Predominance of slaves.

Dulse (duls), *n.* [Gael. *duilliasg*, Ir. *duileasg*, dulse.] A kind of sea-weed belonging to the sub-order Ceramiaceæ, the *Rhodomenia palmata*, used in some parts of Scotland as an edible. It has a reddish-brown, or purple, leathery, veinless frond, several inches long, and is found at low water adhering to the rocks. It is an important plant to the Icelanders, and is stored by them in casks to be eaten with fish. In Kamtchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England the name is given to the *Iridæa edulis*, also one of the Ceramiaceæ.

Duly (dū'li), *adv.* [From *due*.] 1. Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; as, let the subject be *duly* considered.—2. Regularly; at the proper time.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

Dum (dum), *n.* The name given in Cornwall to a wooden frame, like a window-frame, set in a weak place in an adit of a mine.

Dumal (dūm'al), *a.* [L. *dumus*, a bush.] Pertaining to briers; bushy.

Dumb (dum), *a.* [A. Sax. *dumb*, a word common to the other Teut. languages, as Goth. *dumbs*, Dan. *dum*, G. *dumm*, dumb, stupid. The connections of the root appear to be widely spread, such words as *dim*, *dump*, G. *dumpf*, hollow, dull, as in sound, being all probably allied. Perhaps a nasalized form = Goth. *daubs*, deaf.] 1. Mute; silent; not speaking.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace.
Ps. xxxix. 2.

Heaven's never deaf but when our heart is *dumb*.
Quarles.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the *dumb* brutes.—3. Mute; not accompanied with speech; as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse. *Shak.*

4. Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a colour. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour. *Defoe.*

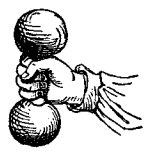
—*To strike dumb*, to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment.

Dumb (dum), *v.t.* To silence; to overpower one sound by another; to render unheard.

A termagant steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke,
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Shak.*

Dum-barge (dum'bärj), *n.* A barge without sails or oars.

Dumb-bells (dum'belz), *n. pl.* Weights swung in the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c.



Dumb-bells.

Dumb-bidding (dum'bid-ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposer puts a reserved bid under a candlestick, or other covering, and no bid is received which does not come up to that.

Dumb-cake (dum'kāk), *n.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands.

Dumb-cane (dum'kān), *n.* A plant, the *Dieffenbachia seguina* of the West Indies, so called from its acridity causing swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroying the power of speech.

Dumb-chalder (dum'chąl-dėr), *n.* *Naut.* see CHALDER.

Dumb-craft (dum'kraft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which ram communicates the power.

Dumb-discoursive (dum'dis-kōrs-iv), *a.* Speaking without words; silently pleading.

But I can tell that in each grace of these
There lurks a still and *dumb-discoursive* devil,
That tempts most cunningly. *Shak.*

Dumbfound, *v.t.* See DUMFOUND.

Dumbledor (dum'bl-dor), *n.* [*Dumble*, imitative of the sound, and *dor*.] 1. The humble or bumble bee.—2. The brown cockchafer.

Dumbly (dum'li), *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying *dumbly*,
Over her breast. *Hood.*

Dumbness (dum'nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstention from speech.—2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds. The most general and frequently the sole cause of dumbness is the want of the sense of hearing (see DEAFNESS); language being originally acquired by imitating articulate sounds.

Dumb-show (dum'shō), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earlier English dramas.—2. Gesture without words; pantomime; as, to tell a story in *dumb-show*.

Dumb-waiter (dum'wāt-ėr), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is made to rise and fall by means of pulleys and weights. Also, a side table in a dining-room, with tops capable of being elevated and depressed, so as to form two or more shelves or trays at pleasure, on which dessert, &c., is placed until required.

Dumetose (dū'me-tōs), *a.* [L. *dumetum*, a bush, from *dumus*, bramble.] In *bot.* bush-like.

Dumfound, Dumbfound (dum-found'), *v.t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [Colloq.]

Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew,
Dumfound Old Nick, and which from me or you
Could not be forced by ipecacuanha,
Drop from his oratoric lips like manna. *Southey.*

Dumfounder (dum-found'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To confuse; to stupefy; to stun.—2. To strike dumb; to confound; to ruin. *Swift.*

Dummador (dum'ma-dor), *n.* Same as *Dumbledor*.

Dummerer† (dum'mėr-ėr), *n.* One who feigns dumbness. *Burton.*

Dummy (dum'mi), *n.* 1. One who is dumb. 2. The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; also, a game at whist when there are only three playing.—3. A dumb-waiter.—4. A locomotive, furnished with condensing engines, and hence without the noise of escaping steam.—5. The name given by firemen to the pipes from the mains, or chief water-pipes.—6. A hatter's pressing iron.—7. A person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—8. A general name for a class of objects which are not what their appearance indicates, but do service for real ones; as, (*a*) empty drawers or bottles in a druggist's shop, or sham packages, &c., in other shops, generally made up so as to have the appearance of containing goods; (*b*) a lay-figure in clothiers', drapers', and perruquiers' shops or windows, on which clothing, styles of dressing hair, &c., are exhibited.—*Double dummy*, a game at whist with only two players, each having a hand exposed. [In all its senses the word is colloquial.]

Dummy (dum'mi), *a.* 1. Silent; mute. *Clarke.*—2. Sham; fictitious; feigned; as, 'a *dummy* watch.' *Mayhew.*

Dumous, Dumose (dūm'us, dūm'ōs), *a.* [L. *dumosus*, bushy, from *dumus*, a bush.] 1. In *bot.* having a compact bushy form.—2. Abounding with bushes and briers.

Dump (dump), *n.* [From the root of *dumb* (which see). It is allied to *damp*, G. *dampf*, steam, vapour. Comp. *dumps*, melancholy, with *vapours*, in the sense of nervousness or depression.] 1. A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart.

March slowly on in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*

In this sense generally used in the plural, and now only when a ludicrous sense is intended.

Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps*. *Shak.*

A ludicrous, coarse, or vulgar use of a word brings it into disuse in elegant discourse. In the great ballad of Chevy-Chase a noble warrior, whose legs are hewn off, is described as being 'in doleful *dumps*.' Holland's translation of Livy represents the Romans as being 'in the *dumps*' after the battle of Cannæ. It was in elegant use then. *Trench.*

2. Absence of mind; reverie.—3.† A melancholy tune or air; a slow dance tune.

To their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*. *Shak.*

4.† Any tune. 'Play me some merry *dump*.' *Shak.*

Dump (dump), *n.* [Comp. *dumpy*.] 1. A clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chuck-farthing.—2. A heavy knock or thud.

Dump (dump), *v.t.* [Onomatopoetic.] 1. To throw down suddenly so as to cause a *dump* or thud; hence, to unload from a cart by tilting it up.—2. To discharge or deposit carelessly; to sell (goods) cheaply abroad through protection in the home market.

Dumpage (dum'pāj), *n.* 1. The privilege of dumping loads on a particular spot.—2. The fee paid for such privilege. [American in both senses.]

Dumping-car (dum'ping-kär), *n.* A car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [United States.]

Dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), *n.* A piece of ground where earth, &c., is allowed to be deposited from carts.

Dumpish (dump'ish), *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*

Dumpishly (dump'ish-li), *adv.* In a moping manner.

Dumpishness (dump'ish-nes), *n.* A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

Dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* [Connected with *dump*, a clumsy leaden counter, and *dumpy*.] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it. Thus, there are suet, yeast, apple, currant, Norfolk, and several other dumplings.

Dumpy (dump'i), *a.* [See DUMPLING.] 1. Short and thick.

Her stature tall—I hate a *dumpy* woman. *Byron.*

2. Dumpish; sad; sulky. [Rare.]

Dumpy-level (dum'pi-le-vel), *n.* A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass, used for surveying purposes. The telescope is of sufficient power to enable the surveyer to read the graduations on the staff without the aid of an assistant.

Dumus (dū'mus), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* a low, much-branched shrub.

Dun (dun), *a.* [A. Sax. *dunn*, whence *dunian*, to obscure, *duncor* (G. *dunkel*), dark. Cog. W. *dwn*, Gael. *donn*, dun. Comp. Gael. *duin*, Manx *doon*, to shut up.] 1. Of a dark

colour; of a grayish brown, dull brown, or smoky colour. '*Dun* wreaths of distant smoke.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Dark; gloomy.

In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton.*

Dun (dun), *v.t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun colour. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals off Portsmouth in New Hampshire the cod are taken in deep water, split, and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May they are opened and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store till July or August, when they are fit for use. [United States.]

Dun (dun), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dunned;* ppr. *dunning.* [A. Sax. *dyne*, noise, din, *dynian*, to clamour, to din. See DIN.] 1. To clamour for payment of a debt from; to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner from; to urge for payment with importunity; to call on for or ask for payment repeatedly.—2. To urge importunately, in a general sense.

Dun (dun), *n.* 1. An importunate creditor who urges for payment.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun, 'Sir, remember my bill.' *Arbuthnot.*

2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a *dun.*

Dun (dun), *n.* [This word appears both in Teutonic and Celtic tongues. (See DOWN, a sand-hill.) Whether it is native to both classes of tongues, or whether the one has borrowed from the other, has been made subject of question.] A hill; a mound; a fort. This word enters into the composition of many place-names (frequently under the modified forms *dum, don*); as, *Dun*more, *Dun*edin, *Dun*dee, *Dun*bar, *Dun*keld, *Dun*ottar, *Dum*fries, *Dum*barton, *Do*negal, &c.

Dunbird (dun'bėrd), *n.* The pochard (*Fuligula ferina*), a common Scottish member of the duck tribe.

Dunce (duns), *n.* [From *Duns Scotus,* 'the Subtle Doctor,' the leader of the Schoolmen of the fourteenth century, opposed to the revival of classical learning. His followers were called *Dunsmen, Duncemen,* and ultimately simply *Dunses, Dunces.* The word is said to have been first introduced by the Thomists or followers of Thomas Aquinas, in contempt of their opponents the Scotists.] An ignoramus; a dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam, Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home. *Cowper.*

Duncedom (duns'dum), *n.* The realm or domain of dunces. *Carlyle.*

Duncery (duns'ė-ri), *n.* Dulness; stupidity. 'With the occasional *duncery* of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude.' *Lamb.*

Dunch. See DUNSH.

Dunciad (duns'i-ad), *n.* A famous satirical poem by Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber, Theobald, and other poetasters of the period.

Duncical (dun'si-kal), *a.* Like a dunce. *Fuller.*

Duncify† (duns'i-fī), *v.t.* To make stupid in intellect.

Duncish (duns'ish), *a.* Like a dunce; sottish.

Duncishness (duns'ish-nes), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly.

Dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* The name given on the coast of Devonshire to the species of ray *Raia fullonica.*

Dunder (dun'dėr), *n.* Dregs of sugar-cane juice after boiling. [West Indies.]

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Bryan Edwards.*

Dunderhead, Dunderpate (dun'dėr-hed, dun'dėr-pāt), *n.* [Supposed to be from *dunder,* equivalent to *thunder,* and *pate,* head, on the analogy of the German, in which tongue the prefix *donner* intensifies the bad sense of a word. Comp. Sc. *donnert.*] A dunce; a dull-head. 'Numskulls, doddypoles, and *dunderheads.*' *Sterne.*

Dunderheaded (dun'dėr-hed-ed), *a.* Like a dunderhead.

Dun-diver (dun'dīv-ėr), *n.* The goosander, a species of duck, *Mergus merganser* or *M. castor.*

Dune (dūn), *n.* 1. A hill; specifically, a low hill of sand accumulated on the sea-coast.

Three great rivers, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, had deposited their slime for ages among the *dunes* or sand-banks heaved up by the ocean around their mouths. *Motley.*

See DOWN, DUN.—2. The name given in several parts of Scotland to an ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof.

Dun-fish (dun'fish), *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.

Dung (dung), *n.* [A. Sax. *dung* or *dincg,* excrement.] The excrement of animals.

Dung (dung), *v.t.* 1. To manure with dung. 2. In *calico printing,* to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to fix the mordant.

Dung (dung), *v.i.* To void excrement.

Dungaree (dun-ga-rē'), *n.* [Anglo-Indian, low, common, vulgar.] A coarse unbleached Indian calico, generally blue, worn by sailors.

Dungeon (dun'jon), *n.* [Fr. *dongeon, donjon.* See DONJON.] 1. The innermost and strongest tower of a castle; the donjon.—2. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of confinement.

They brought him (Joseph) hastily out of the *dungeon.* Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven hath doom'd This place our *dungeon,* not our safe retreat. *Milton.*

Dungeon (dun'jon), *v.t.* To confine in a dungeon. '*Dungeoned* up in the darkness of our ignorance.' *Bp. Hall.*

Dung-fork (dung'fork), *n.* A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.

Dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* 1. A heap of dung. 2. A mean or vile abode.—3. Any mean situation or condition.

He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill.* 1 Sam. ii. 8.

4.† A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghill!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman. *Shak.*

Dunghill (dung'hil), *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights to serve the town with spear in field. *Googe.*

Dungiyah (dụn-gē'yä), *n.* A coasting vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the Gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail by the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel; are otherwise rigged like the baggala, and are difficult to navigate. They are alleged to be the oldest kind of vessels in the Indian seas, dating as far back as the expedition of Alexander.

Dungmeer (dung'mēr), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

Dungy (dung'i), *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.

There's not a grain of it (honesty), the face to sweeten Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak.*

Dung-yard (dung'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

Duniwassal (dụn-i-was'sal), *n.* [Gael. *duin' uasal,* from *duine,* a man, and *uasal,* gentle.] A gentleman; especially, a gentleman of secondary rank among the Highlanders; a cadet of a family of rank. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dunker (dung'kėr), *n.* A member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia. Written also *Tunker* (which see).

Dunlin (dun'lin), *n.* [Perhaps from *dune* with dim. termination *-ling;* or from *dun,* adj.] A bird (*Tringa variabilis*), a species of sandpiper, occurring in vast flocks along our sandy shores. It is about 8 inches in length from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and its plumage undergoes marked variations in summer and winter, the back passing from black with reddish edges to each feather, to an ashen gray, and the breast from mottled black to pure white. Called also *Stint, Purre, Ox-bird,* &c.

Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*)

Dunlop (dun-lop'), *n.* [A parish in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire.] A rich, white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk.

Dunnage (dun'āj), *n.* [For *downage,* from *down;* or from *dun,* a hillock.] Faggots, boughs, or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury from water; also loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction.

Dunner (dun'ėr), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Dunniewassal, *n.* See DUNIWASSAL.

Dunniness (dun'i-nes), *n.* Deafness. [Rare.] See DUNNY.

Dunnish (dun'ish), *a.* Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.

Dunnock (dun'ok), *n.* [From *dun, a.*] The common hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

Dunny (dun'i), *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local.]

My old dame, Joan, is something *dunny,* and will scarce know how to manage. *Sir W. Scott.*

Dunset† (dun'set), *n.* A small hill; a person dwelling in a hilly place.

Dunsh, Dunch (dunsh), *v.t.* or *i.* To push or jog, as with the elbow. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Dunt (dunt), *n.* [A form of *dint.*] A stroke; a blow. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

I hae a guid braid sword, I'll tak *dunts* frae naebody. *Burns.*

Dunt (dunt), *v.t.* To strike; to give a blow to. [Scotch.]

Dunt (dunt), *v.i.* To beat; to palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

While my heart with life-blood *dunted* I'd bear't in mind. *Burns.*

Dunt (dunt), *n.* A provincial name for a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs.

Duo (dū'ō), *n.* [L., two.] A song for two voices; a composition for two instruments or for two performers on one instrument, as the organ, piano, &c; a duet.

Duodecahedral, Duodecahedron (dū-ō-de'ka-hē"dral, dū-ō-de'ka-hē"dron). See DODECAHEDRAL, DODECAHEDRON.

Duodecennial (dū-ō-dē-sen'ni-al), *a.* Consisting of twelve years. *Ash.*

Duodecimal (dū-ō-de'si-mal), *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves; as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

Duodecimal (dū-ō-de'si-mal), *n.* One of a system of numbers the scale of which is twelve.—2. *pl.* A term applied to an arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are given in feet and inches. It is used by artificers. Called also *Duodecimal* or *Cross Multiplication.*

Duodecimfid (dū-ō-de'sim-fid), *a.* [L. *duodecim,* twelve, and *findo,* to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.

Duodecimo (dū-ō-de'si-mō), *a.* [L. *duodecim,* twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a book of *duodecimo* form or size.

Duodecimo (dū-ō-de'si-mō), *n.* 1. A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves. 2. The size of a book consisting of sheets so folded: usually indicated thus: *12mo* or *12°.*

Duodecuple (dū-ō-de'kū-pl), *a.* [L. *duo,* two, and *decuplus,* tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.

Duodenal (dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* Connected with or relating to the duodenum; as, '*duodenal* dyspepsia.' *Copland.*

Duodenary (dū-ō-den'a-ri), *a.* Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—*Duodenary arithmetic,* that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of the tenfold proportion in the common ordinary arithmetic.—*Duodenary scale* or *duodecimal scale* of notation, that in which the local value of the digits increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left.

Duodenum (dū-ō-dē'num), *n.* [From L. *duodeni,* twelve each, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] The first portion of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.

Duoliteral (dū-ō-li'tėr-al), *a.* [L. *duo,* and *litera,* a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

Dup† (dup), *v.t.* [For *do up.*] To open.

Then up he rose and donned his clothes, And *dupped* the chamber door. *Shak.*

Dupable (dūp'a-bl), *a.* Dupeable (which see).

Dupe (dūp), *n.* [Fr. *dupe*, the name sometimes given to the *huppe*, the hoopoe, and hence, from the bird being regarded as stupid, a slang term applied to a stupid person or one easily cheated. Comp. *pigeon.*] A person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity.

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same. *Pope.*

Dupe (dūp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *duped;* ppr. *duping.* [Fr. *duper*, from *dupe.* See above.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to be *duped* by flattery.

Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits.
Coleridge.

Dupeability (dūp-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being duped; liability to be duped; facility of being duped; gullibility.

But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the *dupeability* of men. *Carlyle.*

Dupeable (dūp'a-bl), *a.* That can be duped.

Duper (dūp'ėr), *n.* One who dupes; a cheat; a swindler.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.
Lord Lytton.

Dupery (dūp'ė-ri), *n.* The art or practice of duping.

It is no light evil in any community that one part of it are trained by party to trick and deception, while another are drawn into unreflecting *dupery.*
Brougham.

Dupion (dū'pi-on), *n.* [Fr. *doupion*, It. *doppione*, from *doppio*, double; L. *duplus.*] A double cocoon, formed by two or more silkworms.

Duple (dū'pl), *a.* [L. *duplus*, double. See DOUBLE.] Double.—*Duple ratio* is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c.—*Sub-duple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.

Duple (dū'pl), *v.t.* To double. [Rare.]

Duplet (dūp'let), *n.* Doublet.

That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins.
Dryden.

Duplex (dū'pleks), *a.* [L.] Double; twofold. *Duplex querela* (*eccles.*), a double-quarrel (which see).—*Duplex escapement* of a watch. See ESCAPEMENT.—*Duplex lathe.* See LATHE.

Duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold—*duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. See DOUBLE.] Double; twofold.—*Duplicate proportion* or *ratio*, the proportion or ratio of squares; thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second, Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4; also the duplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of aa to bb or of a^2 to b^2.

Duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *n.* 1. Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind, but not necessarily alike; as, the *duplicate* of a natural history specimen. 'I have reserved *duplicates.*' *Woodward.* 2. A copy; a transcript; thus a second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a *duplicate.*

Duplicates of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of their miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. *Wharton.*

3. A pawnbroker's ticket.—4. In *law*, (*a*) second letters patent granted by the lord-chancellor, in the same terms as the first when the latter were void. (*b*) A document which is the same as another in all essential particulars, and differing from a mere copy in having all the validity of the original.

In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* are regularly executed, although the others should be defective in the necessary solemnities. *Bell.*

Duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *duplicated;* ppr. *duplicating.* [L. *duplico*, to double. See the adjective.] 1. To double; to fold.—2. In *physiol.* to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division; as, the infusoria *duplicate* themselves.

Duplication (dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.—2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as, the *duplication* of a membrane.—3. In *physiol.* the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—*Duplication of the cube*, in *math.* a problem for determining the side of a cube which shall be double in solidity to a given cube. Called also *Delian Problem* (which see).

Duplicative (dū'pli-kāt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.* having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division. 'The multiplication of cells by *duplicative* subdivision.' *Carpenter.*

Duplicature (dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* 1. A doubling; a fold.—2. In *anat.* the fold of a membrane or vessel.

Duplicity (dū-pli'si-ti), *n.* [Fr. *duplicité;* L. *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, *duplicis*, double. 1. The state of being double; doubleness.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicity*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicity* in no depreciatory sense. *Ruskin.*

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments at different times in relation to the same thing; or the act of dissembling one's real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.—3. In *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.—SYN. Doubleness, double-dealing, dissimulation, deceit, guile, deception.

Duplo- (dū'plo). [L. *duplus.* See DOUBLE.] A term sometimes used as a prefix, and signifying twofold or twice as much; as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

Duply (dū-plī'), *n.* [Formed on type of *reply* from L. *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold.] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

Dupper (dup'pėr), *n.* See DUBBER.

Durability (dūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in any given state without perishing; as, the *durability* of cedar or oak timber; the *durability* of animal and vegetable life is very limited.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its *durability.* *Blair.*

Durable (dūr'a-bl), *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, *durus*, hard.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out; not perishable or changeable; as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

An interest which from its object and grounds must be so *durable.* *De Quincey.*

—*Lasting, Durable, Permanent.* See under LASTING.—SYN. Permanent, firm, stable, continuing, lasting.

Durableness (dūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Power of lasting; durability; as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

Durably (dūr'a-bli), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

Dura mater (dū'ra mā'tėr). [L.; lit. hard mother.] The outer membrane of the brain: so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called *pia mater* (pious mother), and which also surrounds the brain. [Both these membranes receive the name of *mater* (mother), from an old notion that they were the mothers of all other membranes, or because they protected the brain.]

Duramen (dū-rā'men), *n.* [L. *duramen*, hardness, *durus*, hard.] In *bot.* the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood cells. Called by some carpenters the *Spine.* See ALBURNUM.

Durance (dūr'ans), *n.* [L. *durans*, *durantis*, ppr. of *duro*, to harden; in a neuter sense, to endure, to last, from *durus*, hard.] 1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance.*
Shak.

In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep. *Burns.*

2. Continuance; duration.

Of how short *durance* was this new state. *Dryden.*

3. An epithet applied to the buff leathern dresses worn by some of the lower classes, from their durability. Called also for the same reason *Everlasting.* Hence—4. A stout cloth stuff made in imitation of buff leather, formerly used for garments; tammy; everlasting.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance.* *Old play.*

[In senses 3 and 4 written also *Durant.*]—*Robe of durance,*† an enduring dress.

Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet *robe of durance?*
Shak.

Duranse,† *n.* A kind of apple.

Durant (dūr'ant), *n.* See DURANCE, 3 and 4.

Durante (dū-ran'tē). [L.] During; as, *durante vita*, during life; *durante bene placito*, during pleasure.

Durate (dụ-rā'te), *a.* [It.] In *music*, noting a hard, harsh sound, which naturally offends the ear.

Duration (dūr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; as, the *duration* of life; the *duration* of a partnership; the *duration* of any given period of time; everlasting *duration.*

As for the Old Woman, she was Time, Old Age, *Duration.* *Carlyle.*

2. Power of continuance.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. *Macaulay.*

Durbar (dėr'bär), *n.* [Hind. *darbār;* Per. *darbār*, a house, court—*dar*, door, and *bār*, court, assembly, royal audience.] 1. An audience room in the palaces of the native princes of India; the audience itself.—2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

Dure (dūr), *v.i.* [L. *duro;* Fr. *durer.* See DURABLE.] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. 'While the world may *dure.*' *Chaucer.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. Mat. xiii. 21.

Dureful† (dūr'fụl), *a.* Lasting. 'The *dureful* oak whose sap is not yet dried.' *Spenser.*

Dureless† (dūr'les), *a.* Not lasting; fading. '*Dureless* pleasures.' *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Duress (dūr'es), *n.* [O.Fr. *duresse*, hardship, distress, constraint, from L. *duritia*, harshness, hardness, strictness, from *durus*, hard.] Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty. In *law*, duress is of two kinds: *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress* by menaces or threats (*per minas*), when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed or to commit an offence, in which cases the act is voidable or excusable.

Duress† (dūr-es'), *v.t.* To subject to duress or restraint; to imprison. 'If the party *duressed* do make any motion.' *Bacon.*

Duressor (dūr-es'ėr), *n.* In *law*, one who subjects another to duress. *Bacon.*

Duret (dū-ret'), *n.* A kind of old dance.

The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes. *Beau. & Fl.*

Durga (dụr'gä), *n.* A Hindu divinity; one of the names given to the consort of Siva, other

Durga, from Coleman's Hindu Mythology.

names being Devi, Kali, Parvati, Bhavani, Uma, &c. She is the Amazon champion and

protectress of the gods, and has been compared to the Hera (Juno), and the Pallas or armed Athēnē of the Greeks. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon-chief, and the tail of a serpent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, axe, club, and shield. A great festival in her honour, the *Durga puja*, is celebrated annually in Bengal, lasting for ten days.

Duria (dū'ri-a), *n.* See DURIO.

Durian, Durion (dū'ri-an, dū'ri-on), *n.* A kind of tree; also its fruit. See DURIO.

During (dūr'ing), ppr. of *dure*, used as a preposition. Continuing; lasting; in the time of; throughout the course of; as, *during* life, that is, life continuing; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year; *during* this or that. These phrases are examples of the absolute case, or independent clauses; 'during life' corresponding to the *L. durante vita*, in which both words are in the 'ablative absolute.'

Durio (dū'ri-ō), *n.* [From *duryon*, the Malay name of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. The *D. zibethinus*, or civet durio or durian, which is the only species, is a large and lofty tree growing in the Malayan Archipelago. The largish flowers, of a yellow green colour, are produced on the stem or main branches, and are followed by the large fetid fruit, which is of the size of a man's head, and is a favourite food of the natives during the time (May and June) when it is in season. There is usually a second crop in November. The smell is offensive, like putrid animal matter, but with this is associated the most delicious flavour, which places it, notwithstanding the odour, in the opinion of many, in the foremost place among tropical fruits. Written also *Durian*.

Durio (*Durio zibethinus*).

Durity (dū'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *duritas*, hardness, from *durus*, hard.] 1. Hardness; firmness. 'Marble of indissoluble *durity*.' *Sir H. Wotton.*—2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram.* [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Durous† (dūr'us), *a.* Hard.

Durra (du'ra), *n.* [Ar. *duraw.*] A species of grain much cultivated in Arabia, throughout Asia, and in the south of Europe; Indian millet; Guinea corn; *Sorghum vulgare*. Written also *Dora, Doura*, and *Dhurra*. See SORGHUM.

Durst (dėrst), pret. of *dare*.

Duse (dūs), *n.* A demon or evil spirit. See DEUCE.

Dusk (dusk), *a.* [Probably from same root as Sw. *dusk*, dull melancholy weather; Icel. *doska*, to dawdle; L.G. *dusken*, to slumber, and perhaps also *doze*. Wedgwood is inclined to derive it from *dull* through the forms *dulsk* or *dolsk, dorsk, dosk*.] 1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.—2. Tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black; swarthy.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreath'd. *Milton.*

Dusk (dusk), *n.* 1. An approach to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening.

I sleep till *dusk* is dipt in gray. *Tennyson.*

2. Tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour.

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

Dusk (dusk), *v.t.* To make dusky, or somewhat dark. [Rare.]

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland.*

Dusk (dusk), *v.i.* 1. To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark.—2. To cause a dusky appearance; to produce a slightly ruffled surface. [Rare.]

Little breezes *dusk* and shiver
Through the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot. *Tennyson.*

Dusken (dusk'n), *v.i.* To grow dusk; to become dark.

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight *duskened* into dark. *J. R. Lowell.*

Dusken (dusk'n) *v.t.* To make dusk, or somewhat dark.

The said epigram was not utterly defaced, but only *duskened* or so rased, that it might be read, though that with some difficulty. *Nicolls.*

Duskily (dusk'i-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.

Duskiness (dusk'i-nes), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

Duskish (dusk'ish), *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as, *duskish* smoke. '*Duskish* tincture.' *Wotton.*

Duskishly (dusk'ish-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly.

Duskishness (dusk'ish-nes), *n.* Duskiness; approach to darkness.

Dusky (dusk'i), *a.* 1. Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; as, a *dusky* valley. 'A *dusky* torch.' *Shak.*

He (Dante) is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the *dusky* characters on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay.*

2. Tending to blackness in colour; partially black; dark-coloured; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown.

I shall take some savage woman, she shall rear my *dusky* race. *Tennyson.*

3. Gloomy; sad. 'This *dusky* scene of horror.' *Bentley.*—4. Intellectually clouded; dull. '*Dusky* sprite.' *Pope.*

Dust (dust), *n.* [A. Sax. *dust*, dust; same word as Icel. and L.D. *dust*. Allied to G. *dunst*, vapour; Gael. *dus*, dust.] 1. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; that which is crumbled to minute portions; powder; as, clouds of *dust* and seas of blood.

The ostrich, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in *dust*. Job xxxix. 13, 14.

Hence—2. *Fig.* the commotion and confusion accompanying a struggle, and the consequent obscuration of the true state of matters caused by them.

Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*. *Cowper.*

3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.

Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return. Gen. iii. 19.

4. The grave.

For now shall I sleep in the *dust*. Job vii. 21.

5. A low condition.

God raiseth the poor out of the *dust*. 1 Sam. ii. 8.

6. In *bot.* the pollen of the anther.—7. Money. [Colloq.]

Come, fifty pounds here, down with your *dust*. *O'Keefe.*

—*Dust and ashes.* See under ASHES.—*To kick up a dust*, to make a row; to cause a disturbance. [Colloq.]—*To throw dust in one's eyes*, to mislead; to dupe.

The allusion is to a Mahometan practice of casting dust into the air for the sake of 'confounding' the enemies of the faith. This was done by Mahomet on two or three occasions, as in the battle of Honein; and the Koran refers to it when it says, 'Neither didst thou, O Mahomet, *cast dust into their eyes;* but it was God who confounded them.' *Brewer.*

Dust (dust), *v.t.* 1. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; as, to *dust* a table or floor.—2. To beat.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderful prerogative in the feminine sex; . . . if she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular . . . virtue. *Old play.*

3. To sprinkle with dust.—4. To rub, smooth, or polish with dust or sand.—*To dust one's jacket*, to give one a drubbing.

Dust-brand (dust'brand), *n.* Smut (which see).

Dust-brush (dust'brush), *n.* A brush for removing dust, as from articles of furniture.

Dust-cart (dust'kärt), *n.* A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets.

Duster (dust'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clears from dust.—2. A sieve.—3. A light overcoat worn to protect the clothing from dust.

Dustiness (dust'i-nes), *n.* The state of being dusty.

Dust-man (dust'man), *n.* One whose employment is to remove dirt and filth.

Dustoorie (dus-tö'ri), *n.* [Hind. *dasturi*, from *dastur*, custom.] Perquisites paid to servants by one who sells to their master; the commission surreptitiously pocketed by servants employed in making payments. [Anglo-Indian.]

Dust-pan (dust'pan), *n.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, furniture, &c.

Dust-point† (dust'point), *n.* An old rural game, probably the same as *Push-pin*.

We to nine holes fall
At *dust-point* or at quoits. *Drayton.*

Dusty (dust'i), *a.* 1. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust.—2. Like dust; of the colour of dust; as, a *dusty* white; a *dusty* red.

Dusty-foot (dust'i-fut), *n.* Same as PIEPOUDRE (which see).

Dutch (duch), *n.* [G. *deutsch*, German; O.H.G. *diutisc*, from *diot*, A. Sax. *theod*, Goth. *thiud*, people.

Within the last two hundred years we have got into a strange way of using the word *Dutch* to mean only one particular class of Dutchmen, namely, our own Low Dutch kinsmen in Holland and the other provinces which now make up the kingdom of the Netherlands. But we formerly used the word in a much wider sense, and men use it so still in many parts of the United States. English travellers in America have sometimes been puzzled at hearing men whom they would have called Germans spoken of as *Dutchmen*. You will do well to bear this in mind; when you find the word *Dutch* in any English writer of the sixteenth century, or of the first half of the seventeenth, it is pretty certain to mean, not Hollanders in particular, but Hollanders, Saxons, Swabians, Bavarians, and so forth, altogether. And I need hardly tell you that the Germans call themselves and their tongue *Deutsch* to this day; only, a little confusion now and then arises from their using the word *Deutsch*, sometimes to express the Teutonic race in general, and sometimes to express *their own particular* nation and language. *Teuton* and *Dutch* are, in truth, only two forms of the same name. The word comes from *theod*, people or nation; each nation, of course, thinking itself *the* people or nation above all others. And the opposite to *Dutch* is *Welsh*—that is, *strange*, from *wealh*, a stranger. In our forefathers' way of speaking, whatever they could understand was *Dutch*, the tongue of the people, whatever they could not understand they called *Welsh*, the tongue of the strangers. 'All lands, *Dutch* and *Welsh*,' is a common phrase to express the whole world. This is the reason why, when our forefathers came into Britain, they called the people whom they found on the land the *Welsh*. For the same reason, the Teutons on the Continent have always called the Latin-speaking nations with whom they have had to do—Italian, Provençal, and French—*Welsh*. People who know only the modern use of the words might be puzzled if they turned to some of the old Swiss chronicles, and found the war between the Swiss and Duke Charles of Burgundy always spoken of as a war between the *Dutch* and the *Welsh*. Any one who knows German will be at once ready with instances of this use of the word, sometimes meaning *strange*, or *foreign* in the general sense, sometimes meaning particularly French or Italian. The last case which I know of the word being used in England in the wide sense is in Sir Thomas Smith's book on the Government of England, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, where he speaks of 'such as be *walsh* and *foreign*,' not meaning Britons in particular, but any people whose tongue cannot be understood. *E. A. Freeman.*]

1. Originally, the Germanic race; the German peoples generally: now only applied to the people of Holland.

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war (the Crusades) at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains. *Fuller.*

2. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch (duch), *a.* Pertaining to the Teutonic race; specifically, at the present day, pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants.—*Dutch auction*, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.—*Dutch courage*, false or artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.—[In the above senses the epithet *Dutch* is equal to false, unreal. This sense is probably due to the animosity consequent on the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas between England and Holland in the seventeenth century.]

Dutch (duch), *v.t.* To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

Dutch Clover (duch' klō-vėr), *n. Trifolium repens*, commonly called white clover, a valuable pasture plant. It has a creeping stem; the leaflets are broad, obovate, with a horse-shoe mark in the centre; the white or pinkish flowers are in a globular head.

Dutch Concert (duch' kon-sėrt), *n.* A concert in which a company join, each singing his own song at the same time as his neighbour; also an amusement in which each member of the company sings in turn a verse of a song, some well-known chorus being used as the burden after each verse.

Dutchess† (duch'es), *n.* A duchess.

Dutch Gold (duch' gōld), *n.* An alloy of eleven parts of copper and two of zinc. Called also *Pinchbeck* and *Tombac*.

Dutch Leaf (duch' lēf), *n.* False gold-leaf.

Dutchman (duch'man), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Holland.

Dutch Metal (duch' met-al), *n.* Same as *Dutch Gold.*

Dutch Mineral (duch' min-ėr-al), *n.* Copper beaten out into very thin leaves.

Dutch Myrtle (duch' mėr-tl), *n.* Sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*), a fragrant shrub, nat. order Myricaceæ, found in bogs and moors. It is used in the country for making a tea infusion, and is popularly considered to be an insecticide.

Dutch Oven (duch' uv-n), *n.* A tin hanging screen for cooking before a kitchen range or ordinary fire-grate.

Dutch Pink (duch' pingk), *n.* Chalk or whiting dyed yellow with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum.

Dutch Rush (duch' rush), *n. Equisetum hyemale*, a simple-stemmed horse-tail with a firm texture and so large an amount of silex in the cuticle that it is employed as a fine sand-paper for polishing delicate woodwork. The plant is found in marshes and woods in Britain, but for economical use it is imported from Holland, whence its popular name.

Dutch School (duch' sköl), *n.* The name applied to a peculiar style of painting which has attained its highest development in Holland, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the larder, &c., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Brower, Ostade, Jan Steen, &c., are among the best known masters of this peculiar school.

Dutchy† (duch'i), *n.* A duchy.

Duteous (dū'tē-us), *a.* [From *duty.*] 1. Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as, a *duteous* child or subject. 'A *duteous* daughter and a sister kind.' *Dryden.*—2. Obedient; obsequious: in a good or bad sense.

Duteous to the vices of thy mistress. *Shak.*

3. Enjoined by duty or by the relation of one to another. '*Duteous* ties.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths.
Shak.

Duteously (dū'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a duteous manner.

Duteousness (dū'tē-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being obedient or respectful.

Dutiable (dū'ti-a-bl), *a.* [See DUTY.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as, *dutiable* goods.

Dutied (dū'tid), *a.* Subjected to duties or customs. [American.]

Dutiful (dū'ti-fụl), *a.* 1. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.—2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty; as, *dutiful* attention. '*Dutiful* reverence.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Dutifully (dū'ti-fụl-li), *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

Dutifulness (dū'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* 1. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect.

Duty (dū'ti), *n.* [From *due*, Fr. *dû.*] 1. Whatever ought to be done; that which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform; the binding or obliging force of that which is morally right; obligation to do something.

Duties are ours; events are God's. *Cecil.*

Forgetting his *duty* toward God, his sovereign lord, and his country. *Hallam.*

2. Obedience; submission.

Every subject's *duty* is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own. *Shak.*

3. Act of reverence or respect.

They both did *duty* to their lady. *Spenser.*

4. Any service, business, or office; particularly, military or similar service; as, the regiment did *duty* in Flanders. 'To employ him on the hardest and most imperative *duty.*' *Hallam.*—5. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. 6. In *mech.* the amount of weight which is lifted by a steam-engine, as measured by the consumption of a certain quantity of fuel.—*Duty of engine*, a term used in Cornwall to denote the number of millions of pounds of water raised 1 foot high by the consumption of 1 bushel or 94 lbs. of coal, without reference to time.

Duty-free (dū'ti-frē), *a.* Free from tax or duty.

Duumvir (dū-um'vėr), *n.* [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

Duumviral (dū-um'vėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to the duumviri or duumvirate of Rome.

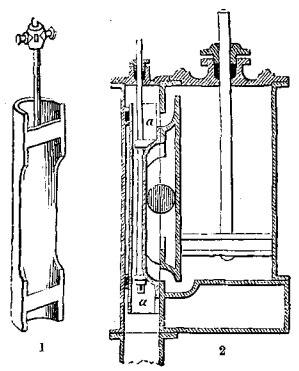
Duumvirate (dū-um'vėr-āt), *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

Duumviri (dū-um'vė-rī), *n.* [L.] Plural of *duumvir* (which see).

Dux (duks), *n.* [L.] A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in a public school.

Duyong (dū-yong'), *n.* Same as *Dugong.*

D-valve (dē'valv), *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction pas-



D-valve.

sages of a steam-engine cylinder, so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at *a a*, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam cylinder and nozzles.

Dwale (dwāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *dwala*, *dwola*, error, from *dwelian*, to err, to be torpid or dull.] 1. In *her.* a sable or black colour.—2. The deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*), which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.—3.† A potion serving to stupefy.

Dwam, Dwaum (dwäm), *n.* A qualm; a swoon; a sudden fit of sickness. [Scotch.]

When a child is seized with some indescribable fit of illness, it is common to say, 'It's just some *dwaum.*' *Jamieson.*

Dwang (dwang), *n.* The Scotch term for a strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them.

Dwarf (dwarf), *n.* [A. Sax. *dwerg*, *dweorg*, D. *dwerg*, Sw. *dwerg*, *dwerf*, L.G. *dwarf*, a dwarf.] 1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. When used alone it usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, a *dwarf* tree; *dwarf*-elder, *dwarf*-palm. Among gardeners, *dwarf* is a term employed to distinguish fruit-trees whose branches proceed from close to the ground, from riders, or standards, whose original stocks are several feet in height.

The term *dwarf* is a vague one, as we cannot say how small a person must be to be so called. *Pop. Ency.*

2. In *early romances*, an attendant on a lady or knight. *Spenser.*

Dwarf (dwarf), *v.t.* 1. To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small; to prevent the due development of.

Thus it was, that the national character of the Scotch, was in the seventeenth century *dwarfed* and mutilated. *Buckle.*

2. To cause to appear less than reality; to cause to look small by comparison; as, the monster *dwarfed* the houses around it.

The larger love
That *dwarfs* the petty love of one to one.
Tennyson.

Dwarf (dwarf), *v.i.* To become less; to become dwarfish or stunted. 'As it grew, it *dwarfed.*' *Buckle.*

Dwarfish (dwarf'ish), *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub. 'This *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms.' *Shak.*

Dwarfishly (dwarf'ish-li), *adv.* Like a dwarf.

Dwarfishness (dwarf'ish-nes), *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Dwarfling (dwarf'ling), *n.* A diminutive dwarf; a pigmy. *Chapman.*

Dwarf-wall (dwarf'wal), *n.* A wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to those which support the sleeper joists under the lowest floor of a building.

Dwaul† (dwal), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *dwelian*, *dwolian*, to wander, to rave. See DWELL.] To be delirious.

Dwell (dwel), *v.i.* pret. *dwelled*, usually contracted into *dwelt*; ppr. *dwelling.* [The A. Sax. *dwelian*, to err, to deceive, seems the immediate origin, but in sense *dwell* is more closely connected with Icel. *dvelia*, to hinder, and, in a neuter sense, to delay; Dan. *dvæle*, to stay, loiter, delay, dwell. Comp. DWALE and DULL.] 1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanently.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem. Gen. ix. 27.

2. To be in any state or condition; to continue.

To *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

—*To dwell on* or *upon*, (*a*) to keep the attention fixed on; to hang upon with fondness; to regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance *dwelling on* his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

(*b*) To continue on; to occupy a long time with; to be tedious over; as, to *dwell on* a subject in speaking, debate, or writing; to *dwell on* a note in music.

I must not *dwell on* that defeat of fame. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To inhabit, live, reside, sojourn, continue, stay, rest, remain.

Dwell† (dwel), *v.t.* 1. To inhabit. 'We who *dwell* this wild.' *Milton.*—2. To place as an inhabitant; to plant

The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*
His Spirit within them. *Milton.*

Dweller (dwel'ėr), *n.* An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

Dwelling (dwel'ing), *n.* 1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. Jer. xlix. 33.

2. Continuance; residence; state of life.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field. Dan. iv. 32.

3.† Delay. *Chaucer.*

Dwelling-house (dwel'ing-hous), *n.* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in contradistinction to a place of business, office, or other building.

Dwelling-place (dwel'ing-plās), *n.* The place of residence.

Dwelt (dwelt), pp. of *dwell.*

Dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dwindled*; ppr. *dwindling.* [Freq. from *dwine* (which see).] 1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away; as, the body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object *dwindles* in size as it recedes from view; an army *dwindles* by death or desertion.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables. *Addison.*

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.

Religious societies may *dwindle* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

Dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.t.* 1. To make less; to bring low.—2. To break; to disperse.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot, and three hundred horse, left; the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

Dwindle (dwin'dl), *n.* The process of dwindling; gradual declination to insignificance; degeneracy; decline. 'The *dwindle* of posterity.' *Johnson.*

Dwindled (dwin'dld), *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size. 'Filling out the leanness of their *dwindled* legs.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Dwine (dwīn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *dwinan*, to pine, to waste away. Cog. D. *dwijnen*, L.G. *dwinen*, Icel. *dvina*, to cease, to dwindle; Dan. *tvine*, to pine, to whine.] To pine away, to decline, especially by sickness; to fade: applied to nature; to decline in whatever respect. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

Still as he sickened, seemed the doves, too, *dwining*. *Mrs. A. S. Menteath.*

Dyad (dī'ad), *n.* [Gr. *dyas, dyados*, the number two.] 1. Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad*, and a superficies to a triad. *Cudworth.*

2. In *chem.* an elementary substance, each atom of which, in combining with other bodies, is equivalent to two atoms of hydrogen.

Dyadic (dī-ad'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements.—*Dyadic arithmetic*, a system of arithmetic, in which only two significant figures, 1 and 0, are used, so that 2 is represented by 10; 3, by 11; 4, by 100; 9, by 1001.

Dyaus (dyous), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* one of the elemental divinities of the Vedas, the god of the bright sky, his name being connected with that of the Greek *Zeus* through the root *dyu*, to shine, and the Latin Jupiter, which is merely *Dyaus piter* or *Zeus pater*, father Dyaus or Zeus. He was especially the rain-god, or rather primarily the sky from which rain falls. He finally gave place to his son Indra. See DEITY.

Dye (dī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dyed*; ppr. *dyeing*. [A. Sax. *dēagan, dēagian*, from *dēag*, dye, colour. The primary meaning of the root seems to be to soak, to steep, to wet. Probably akin to L. *tingo*; Gr. *tenggō*, to wet, moisten; *deuō*, to water, wet, soak, and also, to dye, to colour.] To stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to: applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also to hair, skins, &c. The great diversity of tint which is obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple colouring substances with one another, or with certain chemical reagents.—*Dyeing scarlet*, † drinking deep; drinking till the face becomes scarlet.

They call drinking deep, *dyeing scarlet*. *Shak.*

I cannot rest
Until the white rose, that I wear, be *dyed*
Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
Shak.

Dye (dī), *n.* A colouring liquor; colour; stain; tinge.

Dye† (dī), *v.i.* To die. *Spenser.*

Dye† (dī), *n.* Lot; chance; hazard. 'Such is the *dye* of war.' *Spenser.*

Dye-house (dī'hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

Dyer (dī'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

Dyer's-moss (dī'ėrz-mos), *n.* A lichen, *Roccella tinctoria*. Called also *Orchil* or *Archil*. See ARCHIL.

Dyer's-weed (dī'ėrz-wēd), *n.* *Reseda Luteola*, a native plant of the same genus as the sweet-scented mignonette, otherwise called *Yellow-weed, Weld*, or *Woad*, nat. order Resedaceæ. This plant grows in waste ground; it affords a beautiful yellow dye, and is cultivated for that purpose.—*Dyer's greenweed* is *Genista tinctoria*.

Dyester (dī'stėr), *n.* A dyer. [Scotch.]

Dye-stuff (dī'stuf), *n.* Materials used in dyeing.

Dye-wood (dī'wụd), *n.* A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted.

Dye-work (dī'wėrk), *n.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

Dyhn (din), *v.t.* In *mining*, to dig away a portion of a rock that a blast may be more efficient; otherwise called to *hulk*.

Dying (dī'ing), *a.* 1. Mortal; destined to death; perishable; as *dying* bodies.—2. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death; as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras, he has my *dying* voice. *Shak.*

3. Supporting a dying person; as, a *dying* bed.—4. Pertaining to or associated with death; as, a *dying* hour.—5. Drawing to a close; fading away; as, the *dying* year.

That strain again! it had a *dying* fall. *Shak.*

—*Dying declaration*, in *law*, a declaration made by a person on his death-bed. Such declarations are admitted as evidence where it can be proved that the deceased had given up all hope of recovery.

Dying (dī'ing), *n.* The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. 2 Cor. iv. 10.

Dyingly (dī'ing-li), *adv.* In an expiring manner.

Dyingness (dī'ing-nes), *n.* The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*; you see that picture, Foible,—a swimmingness in the eyes. *Congreve.*

Dyke, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Dike*.

Dynactinometer (dī-nak'tin-om"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, strength, *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

Dynam (dī'nam), *n.* A term proposed to express a unit of work equal to a weight of 1 lb. raised through 1 foot in a second; a foot-pound. The term was first introduced by French writers, who called the effect of a cubic metre of water raised through 1 metre a *dynamie* or *dyname*. If the quantity of work commonly called a horse-power be estimated at 33,000 lbs. raised through 1 foot in a minute, that unit will be equivalent to 550 *dynams*.

Dynameter (di-nam'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, strength, and *metreō*, to measure.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure exactly the diameter of the distinct image of the eye-glass.

Dynametric, Dynametrical (di-na-met'rik, di-na-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

Dynamic, Dynamical (di-nam'ik, di-nam'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power.] 1. Pertaining to strength, power, or force; relating to dynamics.

Science, as well as history, has its past to show—a past, indeed, much larger, but its immensity is *dynamic* not divine. *J. Martineau.*

2. Relating to the effects of the forces or moving agencies in nature; as, *dynamical* geology.—*Dynamical electricity*, current electricity. See GALVANISM.—*Dynamic theory*, a theory by which Kant endeavoured to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the predicates of which are referred to motion.

Dynamically (di-nam'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a dynamical manner.

Dynamics (di-nam'iks), *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, force or power.] 1. The science which investigates the action of force. Force, when it acts on matter, is recognized as acting in two ways: first, so as to compel rest, or to prevent change of motion; and, secondly, so as to cause or to change motion. Hence the science of dynamics is divided into two branches, to which the names *statics* and *kinetics* are respectively given. In popular usage, however, it has been customary to give to the science of force the name *mechanics*, in which case the branch which treats of force applied so as to compel rest or prevent change of motion is called *statics*, while that which considers force applied so as to cause or change motion is called *dynamics*.—2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The *empirical* laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of Social Statics or of Social *Dynamics*. *J. S. Mill.*

3. In *music*, that department of musical science which relates to or treats of the force of musical sounds. *Goodrich.*—*Geological dynamics*, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.

Dynamism (dī'nam-izm), *n.* The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

Dynamite (dī'nam-īt), *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, strength.] An explosive substance consisting of a siliceous earth from Oberlohe in Hanover impregnated with nitro-glycerine. The object of the mixture is to diminish the susceptibility of nitro-glycerine to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without destroying its explosive force. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Charcoal, sand, and saw-dust may be employed as substitutes for the siliceous earth.

Dynamo (dī'na-mō), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine. See ELECTRIC in SUPP.

Dynamometer (di-na-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [See DYNAMETER.] An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, &c. When the pull upon a draught implement, as a plough, is the point to be determined, the dynamometer is made a link in the draught chain, and then subjected to the tension which it is desired to ascertain. In such cases the instrument used is simply a spring; and by the amount of extension or collapse which it suffers the intensity of the strain which it has undergone is indicated. One of the most common dynamometers of this kind is formed of an elliptical spring, which in proportion to the longitudinal extension suffered when in use experiences a lateral collapse the measure of which indicates the amount of strain to which it has been subjected. In Clyburn's dynamometer the strain is indicated by the compression of a spiral spring inclosed in a cylindrical case, the extent of the strain being shown by an index moving along a scale on the outside of the instrument.

Dynamometric, Dynamometrical (dī'na-mo-met"rik, dī'na-mo-met"rik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or to the measure of force.

Dynast (dī'nast), *n.* [See DYNASTY.] 1. A ruler; a governor; a prince. 'The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of . . . Kessell.' *A. Wood.*—2. A dynasty; a government.

Dynasta† (dī-nas'ta), *n.* [L., from Gr. *dynastēs*, a lord.] A tyrant. '*Dynastas* or proud monarchs.' *Milton.*

Dynastic (di-nast'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dynastikos*, from *dynastēs*. See DYNASTY.] Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dynastidæ (dī-nas'ti-dē), *n.pl.* [Gr. *dynastēs*, a master, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, comprising several which are remarkable for their size, strength, and formidable appearance. They chiefly inhabit the tropical regions, excavating burrows in the earth. The elephant-beetle, hercules-beetle, and atlas-beetle are species.

Dynastidan (dī-nas'ti-dan), *n.* One of the Dynastidæ (which see).

Dynasty (din'as-ti), *n.* [Gr. *dynasteia*, power, sovereignty, from *dynastēs*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, to be able or strong, to prevail.] 1. Government; sovereignty.—2. A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; the period during which they rule; as, the successive *dynasties* of Egypt or Persia. *Raleigh; Macaulay.*

At some time or other to be sure all the beginners of *dynasties* were chosen by those who called them to govern. *Burke.*

Dyne (dīn), *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power.] In *physics*, a unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second.

Dys- (dis). An inseparable Greek prefix signifying ill or evil, bad, hard, difficult.

Dysæsthesia (dis-ēs-thē'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, with difficulty, *aisthēsis*, perception, from *aisthanomai*, to perceive.] In *pathol.* impaired feeling; insensibility.

Dyschroa (dis'kro-a), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, and *chroa*, colour.] A discoloured state of the skin.

Dysclasite (dis'kla-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, with difficulty, and *klaō*, to break.] In *mineral.* a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish colour and somewhat pearly lustre, consisting chiefly of silicate of lime.

Dyscrasia, Dyscrasy (dis-krā'si-a, dis'kra-si), *n.* [Gr. *dyskrasia—dys*, evil, and *krasis*, habit.] In *med.* a bad habit of body.

Dysenteric, Dysenterical (dis-en-te'rik, dis-en-te'rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.—2. Afflicted with dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient.

Dysenterious (dis-en-tē'ri-us), *a.* Afflicted with dysentery; dysenteric. [Rare.]

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenterious* person, that can relish nothing. *Gataker.*

Dysentery (dis'en-te-ri), *n.* [L. *dysenteria*; Gr. *dysenteria—dys*, bad, and *entera*, intestines.] Inflammation of the mucous mem-

brane of the large intestine, accompanied generally with fever, evacuations of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, griping of the bowels, and tenesmus.

Dyslogistic (dis-lō-jist'ik), *a.* [Formed on the model of *eulogistic*, from Gr. *eulogia*, well-speaking, the prefix *dys* signifying ill, and the word having therefore the opposite signification of *eulogistic*.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the *dyslogistic* names of the day, Anarchist, Destructive, and the like. *Finlay.*

Dyslogistically (dis-lō-jist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

Accordingly he (Kant) is set down as a 'Transcendentalist,' and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him. *T. H. Green* (in *Academy*).

Dysnomy (dis'no-mi), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, ill, and *nomos*, rule.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

Dysodile (dis'ō-dīl), *n.* [Gr. *dysōdēs*, fetid—*dys*, bad, and *ozō*, to smell.] A species of coal, of a greenish or yellowish gray colour, in masses composed of thin layers, which, when burning, emits a very fetid odour.

Dysopsy (dis-op'si), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, ill, and *ōps*, the eye, from *op*, root of obs. *optomai*, to see.] Dimness of sight.

Dysorexia, Dysorexy (dis-o-rek'si-a, dis'o-rek-si), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *orexis*, appetite.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

Dyspepsia, Dyspepsy (dis-pep'si-a, dis-pep'si), *n.* [Gr. *dyspepsia*—*dys*, bad, and *peptō*, to concoct, to digest.] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if they are present, they are but of minor importance. The chief symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, nausea, pain in the epigastrium, heartburn, acrid or fetid eructations, and sense of fluttering at the pit of the stomach.

Dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

Dyspeptic, Dyspeptical (dis-pep'tik, dis-pep'tik-al), *a.* 1. Afflicted with bad digestion; as, a *dyspeptic* person.—2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as, a *dyspeptic* complaint.

Dysphagia, Dysphagy (dis-fā'ji-a, dis'fa-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, ill, and *phagō*, to eat.] Difficulty of swallowing.

Dysphonia, Dysphony (dis-fō'ni-a, dis'fō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *dysphōnia*—*dys*, bad, hard, and *phōnē*, voice.] A difficulty of speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

Dysphoria (dis-fō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, ill, and *phoreō*, to bear, from *pherō*, to bear.] Impatience under affliction.

Dyspnœa (disp-nē'a), *n.* [Gr. *dyspnoia*—*dys*, ill, and *pneō*, to breathe.] A difficulty of breathing.

Dyspnoic (disp-nō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dyspnoïkos*, short of breath. See DYSPNŒA.] In *med.* affected with or resulting from dyspnœa.

Dysteleology (dis'te-lē-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, *telos*, *teleos*, purpose, end, and *logos*, discourse.] A word invented by Professor Haeckel of Jena for that branch of physiology which treats of the 'purposelessness' observable in living organisms, such as the multitudinous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures.

Dysthetic (dis-thet'ik), *a.* Relating to a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

Dysthymic (dis-thim'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dysthymikos*, melancholy.] In *med.* affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

Dystome (dis'tom), *a.* Same as *Dystomic*.

Dystomic, Dystomous (dis-tom'ik, dis'tom-us), *a.* [Gr. *dys*, ill, bad, and *tomē*, a section, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *mineral.* having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

Dysuria (dis-ū'ri-a), *n.* Same as *Dysury*.

Dysuric (dis-ū'rik), *a.* Pertaining to dysury.

Dysury (dis'ū-ri), *n.* [Gr. *dysouria*—*dys*, ill, and *ouron*, urine.] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

Dytiscidæ (di-tis'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*Dytiscus* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A large family of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of which the genus Dytiscus (water-beetle) is the type. They are everywhere found in fresh-water, and are almost all oval and flattened in form, with oar-shaped hind-legs.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (di-tis'kus, di'ti-kus), *n.* [Gr. *dytikos*, fond of diving, from *dyō*, to enter, plunge. *Dytiscus*, though common, is wrong.] The water-beetle, a genus of coleopterous, carnivorous insects, consisting of several species found in stagnant water.

Dyvour (dī'vur), *n.* [Fr. *devoir*, 'the judicial sense of which,' says Cotgrave, 'is the act of submission and acknowledgment of duty unto a landlord, expressed by the tenant's mouth, hands, and oath of fealty.' See DEVOIR.] In *old Scots law*, a bankrupt who has made a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors.

Dzeren, Dzeron (dzē'ren, dzē'ron), *n.* The Chinese antelope, a remarkably swift species of antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), inhabiting the dry arid deserts of Central Asia, Thibet, China, and Southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet in length, and 2½ high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears 20 to 25 feet at one bound.

Dziggetai (dzig'ge-tā), *n.* The wild ass of Asia (*Equus hemionus*), whose habits are so graphically recorded in the book of Job, and believed to be the *hemionos* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass (hence the specific name *hemionus, half-ass*), the males especially being fine animals, standing as much as 14 hands high. It lives in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of Central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. Called also *Kiang, Koulan*, and *Khur* or *Goor*.

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. It occurs more frequently in English words than any other letter of the alphabet, this frequency being partly owing to the fact that *e* has taken the place of the older (Anglo-Saxon) vowel endings *a*, *o*, and *u*. Its long or natural sound in English coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages, as in *here, mere, me*. It has also another principal sound, a short one, heard in *met, men*. It has besides a sound like *a* in *name*, as in *there, where*, &c., and the obscure sound which is heard in *her*. As a final letter it is generally silent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane, cane, plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man, can, plum*. After *c* and *g* the final *e* serves to indicate that these letters are to have their soft sounds, *c* being pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*. Thus without the final *e* in *mace* (mās) this word would be pronounced *mac* (mak), and *rage* (rāj) would be pronounced *rag*. When two *e*'s come together the sound is generally the same as that of the single *e* long, as in *deem, esteem, need* (comp. however *pre-exist*, &c.); and when it occurs with *a* and *i*, as in *mean, hear, siege, deceive*, it often has the same sound. Such a combination, when only one vowel sound is heard, is called a digraph. In these combinations the sound is usually that of *e* long, but sometimes it is the short sound of *e*, as in *lead* (pronounced led), a metal, *read* (pronounced red), pret. of *read*, and sometimes the sound of *a* long, as in *reign, feign*. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules. See also under A.—As a numeral, E stands for 250.—In the calendar it is the fifth of the Dominical letters.—As an abbreviation it stands for *East*, as in charts; E. by S., east by south; in the abbreviative combination *e.g.*, for *exempli gratia*, for example; and in *i.e.*, for *id est*, that is.—E, in *music*, is the third note or degree of the diatonic scale, answering to the *mi* of the Italians and French. Also, the key having four sharps in its signature; and the key-note of the church mode called Phrygian.

E-. A prefix, the same as *ex*, signifying from or out of, and in many words having a privative meaning. See EX.

Each (ēch), *distrib. a. pron.*, used either with or without a noun. [O.E. *eche, ech, ych, uch, elch, elc, ilk* (*everilkon*, everyone); Sc. *ilk, ilka;* A. Sax. *ælc*, from *á* = *aye*, ever, and *lic*, like; similar to D. and L.G. *elk*, G. *jeglich*. Comp. *such* and *which*.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated; as, the emperor distributed to *each* soldier in his army a liberal donative. It is used either with or without a following noun. 'In *each* cheek . . . a pretty dimple.' *Shak.* '*Each* leaning on their elbows.' *Shak.* 'Wandering *each* his several way.' *Milton.*

To all of them he gave *each* man changes of raiment. Gen. xlv. 22.

And the princes of Israel, being twelve men; *each* one was for the house of his fathers. Num. i. 44.

Simeon and Levi . . . took *each* man his sword. Gen. xxxiv. 25.

To *each* corresponds *other;* as, let *each* esteem *other* better than himself; as, it is our duty to assist *each other;* that is, it is our duty to assist, *each* to assist the *other*. 'Wink *each* at *other*.' *Shak.*

Eachwhere† (ēch'whār), *adv.* Everywhere. *Spenser.*

Ead, Ed. An element in Anglo-Saxon names, signifying happy, fortunate, as in *Ed*ward, happy preserver; *Ed*win, happy conqueror.

Eadish, *n.* See EDDISH.

Eager (ē'gėr), *a.* [O.E. *egre*, O.Fr. *eigre*, Mod.Fr. *aigre*, eager, sharp, biting; L. *acer*, sharp, from root *ac* or *ak*, which appears in *acute, acid, acrid*, &c.; Gr. *akē*, a point.] 1.† Sharp; sour; acid.

It doth posset
And curd like *eager* droppings into milk. *Shak.*

2. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing; as, the soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy; men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth.—3. Ardent; vehement; impetuous; as, *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal; *eager* clamours.—4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe. 'It is a nipping and an *eager* air.' *Shak.*—5.† Brittle; inflexible; not ductile.

Gold will be sometimes so *eager* . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass. *Locke.*

SYN. Ardent, vehement, enthusiastic, impetuous, fervent, fervid, zealous, earnest, forward.

Eager, *n.* See EAGRE.

Eagerly (ē'gėr-li), *adv.* 1. In an eager manner; with ardour; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he *eagerly* flew to the assistance of his friend.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go! *South.*

2. With sharpness of temperature; keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in. *Knolles.*

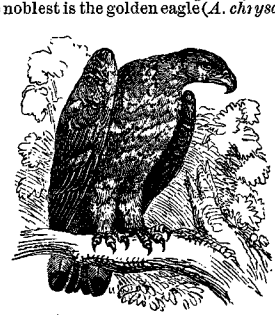
Eagerness (ē'gėr-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being eager; ardent desire after anything; ardour; zeal; fervour; as, men pursue honour with *eagerness*.

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hinderance to it. *Locke.*

2.† Tartness; sourness.—*Eagerness, Earnestness, Avidity. Eagerness* springs from an intense desire for the gratification of a strong emotion or passion, and tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of the object. Strictly, the term designs the feeling only, and although strongly stimulating to, eagerness does not necessarily involve, action. *Earnestness* is a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions. It has a special reference to effort, and does not necessarily imply desire for the attainment of an object. Thus we make *earnest* inquiries after the health of a friend, but *eager* inquiries after a person of whom we are in keen chase. *Earnestness* implies *solidity*, sincerity, and energy, and

conviction of the laudableness of the object. Neither a flighty person, a hypocrite, nor a sluggard can be *earnest* in religion. *Earnestness* is the more general term, and affects a person's whole character; *eagerness* is a specific feeling. An *earnest* man is earnest as regards all that he undertakes, but a man is *eager* only after what excites a specific desire. *Avidity* has regard to acquisition, either with the view of aggrandizing one's self or satisfying a natural craving. We eat, drink, or acquire learning with *avidity*, but the young soldier rushes to the fight with *eagerness*.—SYN. Ardour, zeal, vehemence, impetuosity, enthusiasm, heartiness, earnestness, fervour, avidity, greediness.

Eagle (ē'gl), *n.* [Fr. *aigle*, Pr. *aigla*, L. *aquila*, an eagle, fem. of the rare adj. *aquilus*, dark-coloured, swarthy.] 1. Aquila, a genus of raptorial birds, sub-family Aquilinæ, comprising the largest and most powerful members of the family Falconidæ, distinguished from the falcons by the upper mandible being decurved from the end of the cere and not from the base, and the lip being destitute of teeth. The tongue is bifid, the wings long and usually pointed, legs robust, claws curved, sharp and strong, and the tarsi feathered to the very base of the talons, by which they are distinguished from the ernes or sea-eagles. There are numerous species, of which the noblest is the golden eagle (*A. chrysaetos*)



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

of Europe, found still in the more mountainous parts of Britain. The male is 3 feet, and the female 3½ feet long. It feeds chiefly on birds that live near the earth, and hares, rabbits, lambs, &c. Other species are the imperial eagle (*A. imperialis*), the spotted eagle (*A. nævia*), the Australian eagle (*A. fucosa*), &c. The name *eagle* is applied to other members of the group, though not belonging to the genus Aquila, as the white-tailed sea-eagle of Britain (*Haliætus albicilla*), and the American white-headed sea-eagle (*H. leucocephalus*), the emblem of the United States, both of which are really ernes, and to the marsh eagle, harpy eagle, eagle-hawk of the genus Falco, &c. From its size, strength, rapidity of flight, and keenness of sight, the eagle has ever been regarded as the 'king' of birds. By the ancients it was called 'the bird of Jove,' and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many modern nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Russia, Prussia, Austria, the United States, &c., have adopted it as their national emblem. In heraldry it is one of the most noble bearings in coat armour.—2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or forty-two shillings sterling. 3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial. See AQUILA.—4. A reading-desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings. '(The minister) read from the *eagle*.' *Thackeray.*

Eagle-eyed (ē'gl-īd), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.—2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

Inwardly *eagle-eyed* and perfectly versed in the humours of his subjects. *Howell.*

Eagle-flighted (ē'gl-flīt-ed), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

Eagle-hawk (ē'gl-hąk), *n.* Morphnus, a genus of Falconidæ, consisting of species of comparatively small size, characterized by having wings shorter than the tail, by long tarsi and feeble claws. The species are natives of South America.

Eagle-owl (ē'gl-oul), *n.* One of a sub-family of owls (Buboninæ), the most remarkable species of which is the *Bubo maximus* (the great horned owl), little inferior in size to the golden eagle. It is found in the mountainous parts of Central Europe. An allied species, the Virginian horned owl (*B. virginianus*), is found in almost every quarter of the United States. See BUBO.

Eagle-ray (ē'gl-rā), *n.* A large species of ray (*Myliobatis aquila*), occasionally found in the British seas.

Eagle-sighted (ē'gl-sīt-ed), *a.* Having acute sight.

Eagless (ē'gl-es), *n.* A female or hen eagle.

Eagle-stone (ē'gl-stōn), *n.* A variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the centre a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in colour, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of *eagle-stones*, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs.

Eaglet (ē'glet), *n.* A young or a diminutive eagle.

Eagle-winged (ē'gl-wingd), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

Eagle-wood (ē'gl-wụd), *n.* A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense, the product of the *Aloexylum Agallochum*. Its Malayan name is *agilla*, which has been corrupted into *eagle*. See ALOEXYLUM.

Eagre, Eager (ē'gėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *eágor, ęgor*, the sea, water. Akin *Ægir*, the Scandinavian god of the sea.] The whole body of spring-tide water moving up a river or estuary in one wave, or in a few successive waves, of great height, and sometimes presenting a formidable surge, as in the Ganges, Severn, Solway, &c. Called otherwise a *Bore* (which see). Spelled also *Eger, Eygre*.

Sea-tempest is the Jötun Aegir; . . . and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager;* they cry out, 'Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming.' *Carlyle.*

A mighty *eygre* raised his crest. *Jean Ingelow.*

Ealder,† *n.* An elder or chief.

Ealdorman, Ealderman. See ALDERMAN.

Eame,† *n.* [A. Sax. *eam;* G. *oheim.*] Uncle.

Ean (ēn), *v.t.* or *i.* To bring forth young; to yean. See YEAN.

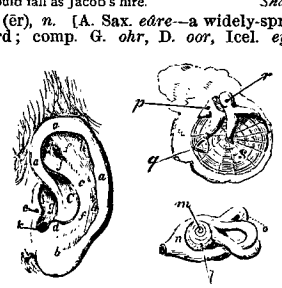
Eaning-time (ēn'ing-tīm), *n.* Time of bringing forth young.

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who then conceiving, did in *eaning-time*
Fall particoloured lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shak.*

Eanling† (ēn'ling), *n.* [O.E. *yean*, a lamb; A. Sax. *eanian*, to bring forth, as a ewe, and *ling*, dim. term.] A lamb just brought forth.

All the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*

Ear (ēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *eáre*—a widely-spread word; comp. G. *ohr*, D. *oor*, Icel. *eyra*,



Parts of the Human Ear.

C, Concha. *a*, Helix. *b*, Lobe. *c*, Antihelix. *d*, Antitragus. *e*, Tragus. *f*, Crura of antihelix. *g*, Fossa navicularis. *h*, Fossa innominata. *k*, Auditory opening. *l*, Scala. *m*, Cochlea. *n*, Vestibule. *o*, Semicircular canals. *p*, Incus or anvil. *q*, Stapes. *r*, Malleus or hammer. (*p, q, r*, Ossicles or small bones.) *s*, Membrane of the tympanum or drum.

Dan. *öre*, L. *auris*, O.L. *ausis*, Gr. *ous*, Lith. *ausis*, ear.] 1. The organ of hearing, contained partly in the substance of the temporal bone, and partly projecting externally behind the joint of the lower jaw. In man and higher animals the ear is composed of the external ear, which is a cartilaginous funnel for collecting the sound waves and directing them inwards; of the drum of the ear, a bony cavity lined by mucous membrane, separated from the external ear by a delicate membrane, and containing a chain of small bones which transmit the vibrations of the latter to the internal ear, in which are the terminal expansions of the auditory nerve. The internal ear consists of a bony cavity, called the vestibule, which communicates with three semicircular canals, and with a bony structure in the form of a spiral shell, called the cochlea.—2. The sense of hearing, or the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound, or of consonances and dissonances, time and rhythm; as, she has a delicate *ear* for music, or a good *ear*.—3. A favourable hearing; attention; heed; regard.

I cried to God . . . and he gave *ear* unto me. Ps. lxxvii. 1.

Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy voice. *Shak.*

4. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer . . . according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Denham.*

5. A part of any inanimate object resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle; as, the *ears* of a tub or other vessel.—*To be by the ears, to fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears*, to fight or scuffle; to quarrel.—*To set by the ears*, to make strife between; to cause to quarrel.—*Up to the ears, over head and ears*, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed; as, *over head and ears* in debt, in business.

A cavalier was *up to the ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Estrange.*

—*All ear*, all attention.

I was *all ear*.
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton.*

Ear† (ēr), *v.t.* To listen to eagerly; to hear with deep attention.

I *eared* her language, lived in her eye, O coz. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ear (ēr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *erian.* Cog. O.Fris. *era*, Icel. *erja*, L. *aro*, Gr. *aroō*, Lith. *arti*, to plough.] To plough or till. 'Will set them to *ear* his ground.' 1 Sam. viii. 12.

A rough valley which is neither *eared* nor sown. Deut. xxi. 4.

Ear (ēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *eár*, D. *aar*, G. *ähre*, an ear.] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of cereal plants which contains the flowers and seed.

Ear (ēr), *v.i.* To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

Ear (ār), *a.* Early. [Scotch.]

Earable† (ēr'a-bl), *a.* That can be tilled; arable.

Earache (ēr'āk), *n.* Ache or severe pain in the ear, as from neuralgia or inflammation.

Earal† (ēr'al), *a.* Receiving by the ear. *Hewyt.*

Ear-cap (ēr'kap), *n.* A cover for the ears against cold.

Ear-cockle (ēr'kok-l), *n.* A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus Vibrio. Called in some parts of England *Purples*.

Eard,(yērd), *n.* Earth. [Scotch.]

Ear-drop (ēr'drop), *n.* An ornamental pendant for the ear.

Ear-drum (ēr'drum), *n.* The tympanum, a membrane in the ear. See EAR and MEMBRANA TYMPANI.

Eared (ērd), *p.* and *a.* Having ears. In *her.* animals borne in coat armour with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or colour.

Ear-hole (ēr'hōl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the opening in the ear.

Eariness (ē'ri-nes), *n.* Same as *Eeriness*.

Earing (ēr'ing), *n.* *Naut.* a small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard; a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.

Earing (ēr'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *eriung*, ploughing.] A ploughing of land. See EAR, to plough.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest. *Gen. xlv. 6.*

Ear-kissing (ēr'kis-ing), *a.* Slightly affecting the ear. '*Ear-kissing* arguments.' *Shak.*

Earl (èrl), *n.* [A. Sax. *eorl*, a nobleman, a man of rank; same as O. Sax. *erl*, a warrior; Icel. Sw. and Dan. *jarl*, an earl; the origin of the word is unknown.] Among the British nobility, a nobleman, the third in rank, standing next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*, and was called *shireman*. After the Conquest earls

were called *counts*, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties*. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey*, *Earl Spencer*, *Earl Russel*. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves, and between each pair a pearl raised on a spire higher than the leaves, cap, &c., as in a duke's coronet.

Coronet of an Earl.

Earlap (ēr'lap), *n.* The tip of the ear.

Earldom (ėrl'dum), *n.* The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Earldorman (ėrl'dor-man), *n.* Same as *Alderman*. *Burke*.

Earles-penny (ėrlz'pen-ni), *n.* [See ARLE-PENNY.] Money in ratification of a contract; an instalment of money given in part payment.

Earless (ēr'les), *a.* 1. Without ears; deprived of ears.

Earless on high stood unabashed Defoe. *Pope.*

2. Not inclined to hear or listen. 'A surd and *earless* generation of men.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Earliness (ėr'li-nes), *n.* [See EARLY and ERE.] State of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,
Thou art up-rous'd, by some distemp'rature. *Shak.*

Earl-marshal (ėrl-mär'shal), *n.* 1. An officer in Great Britain, whose office is one of great antiquity, and was formerly of importance; the eighth great officer of state. He is the head of the College of Arms, determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-of-arms, to parties not possessed of hereditary arms. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. See MARSHAL.—2. Hence, one who has the chief care of military solemnities. *Dryden.*

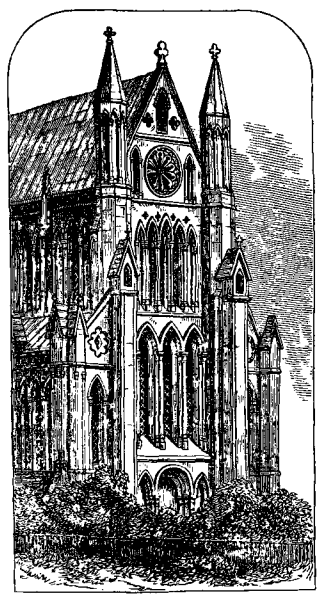
Ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* [A. Sax. *ēar-loca.*] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James *I.*; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity, &c. *Prynne.*

Early (ėr'li), *a.* [O.E. *arliche*, *erliche;* A. Sax. *ærlice*, from *ær*, before. See ERE.] 1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward, as, *early* fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; *early* growth; *early* manhood; *early* old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age.—2. First; being at the beginning; as, *early* dawn. '*Early* times of the church.' *South.*

She, when apostles fled, could dangers brave,
Last at his cross, and *earliest* at his grave.
E. S. Barret.

3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an *early* hour.—*Early English architecture*, the style of architecture into which the Norman passed, and the first in which no foreign influence is perceptible: called also the *First Pointed or Lancet Style*. Its period is from 1189 to 1307. Its general characteristics, as distinguished from the Norman, are delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts become more slender and elegant, foliage in some instances sprouting out from the central pillar between the shafts; the mouldings are more delicately rounded and alternated with hollows so as to give the finest effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently represent an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-moulding and coming beautifully outwards beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and crowned by a spire; buttresses project boldly and vary little through entire length; roofs groined, with a ridge-rib added to the ribs of the Norman; wall-arcades very noble, their spandrels often filled with sculpture. But the distinctive features of this style are pointed arches, long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the hollows of the mouldings, called the dog-tooth ornament. Towards the end of the period the windows became grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and so to the Decorated style.—SYN. Forward, timely, premature, precocious.



Early English Style.—North-west Transept of Beverley Minster.

Early (ėr'li), *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise *early;* come *early*.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me.
Prov. viii. 17.

—*Early, Soon, Betimes. Early* is a relative word, and means that a certain event occurred before a definite point of time, which point is fixed by taking an average of the times at which such events commonly occur; thus, 'he rose *early*' means that he rose earlier than the average hour of rising; 'Come *early* in the evening'=come earlier than it is customary, or has been appointed for others, to come in the evening. *Early* is used as an adjective with the same sense; as, *early* fruit, *i.e.* fruit appearing before the average time when fruit appears. *Soon* is shortly after the present time, or after any fixed point; as, let me see you *soon; soon* after entering, he left. *Betimes* (by time)=in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes; as, he rose *betimes*.

Earmark (ēr'märk), *n.* 1. A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known.—2. In *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made by any one on a coin.—3. Any distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of anything is known.

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows.*

Earmark (ēr'märk), *v.t.* To place an ear-mark upon; to set apart for a special object.

Earn (ėrn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours. Cog. D. *ernen*, to reap; *erne*, harvest.] 1. To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not.

The high repute
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*.
Milton.

2. To gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* a crown a day, a good living, honours or laurels.

The bread I have *earned* by the hazard of my life or the sweat of my brow. *Burke.*

Earn,† *v.i.* To yearn.

And ever as he rode, his heart did *earn*
To prove his puissance in battle brave. *Spenser.*

Earn (ėrn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *irnan, yrnan, rinnan*, to run; comp. G. *gerinnen*, to coagulate, to curdle, from *rinnen*, to run, to run together.] To curdle, as milk. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Earn (ėrn), *n.* Same as *Erne* (which see).

Earnest (ėrn'est), *a.* [A. Sax. *eornest*, earnestness, *eorneste* (adj.), earnest, serious. Cog. D. and G. *ernst*, earnest, D. *ernsten*, to endeavour; allied to Icel. *ern*, brisk.] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; warm; zealous; importunate; as, *earnest* in love; *earnest* in prayer.

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

2. Intent; fixed.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes were fixed. *Milton.*

3. Serious; important.

Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow.*

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder. *Hooker.*

SYN. Warm, eager, zealous, ardent, animated, importunate, fervent.

Earnest (ėrn'est), *n.* Seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

But take it—*earnest* wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you. *Tennyson.*

Earnest (ėrn'est), *n.* [From W. *ernes*, an earnest or pledge, from *ern*, a pledge; allied to Gael. *earlas*, an earnest.] 1. In *law*, something given by the buyer to the seller, by way of token or pledge, to bind the bargain and prove the sale; a part, as of money or goods, paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or in ratification of a bargain, or as a token of more to come hereafter; a handsel. In the *law of Scotland*, earnest is held as evidence of the completion of the contract; and the party who resiles, besides losing the earnest he has paid, may be compelled to perform his obligation. In ordinary cases the earnest paid is trifling in value, and is not taken into account in the reckoning.—2. *Fig.* anything which gives assurance, pledge, promise, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits. 'And give an *earnest* of the war's success.' *Waller.*

It may be looked on as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquillity. *Bp. Smalridge.*

Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but *earnest* of the things that they shall do. *Tennyson.*

Earnestly (ėrn'est-li), *adv.* 1. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*.
Luke xxii. 44.

That ye should *earnestly* contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. Jude 3.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

A certain maid . . . *earnestly* looked upon him.
Luke xxii. 56.

Earnest-money (ėr'nest-mun-i), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.

Earnestness (ėrn'est-nes), *n.* 1. Ardour or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with *earnestness;* to engage in a work with *earnestness*.—2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire.—3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and *earnestness*.—*Eagerness, Earnestness, Avidity.* See under EAGERNESS.

Earnful† (ėrn'fụl), *a.* Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or pain. 'The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.' *P. Fletcher.*

Earning (ėrn'ing), *n.* That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

Earpick (ēr'pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

Ear-piercer (ēr'pērs-ėr), *n.* An insect, the earwig (*Forficula auricularia*).

Ear-piercing (ēr'pērs-ing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound. 'The *ear-piercing* fife.' *Shak.*

Ear-reach (ēr'rēch), *n.* Hearing distance; ear-shot.

All stand without *ear-reach*. *Marston.*

Ear-rent† (ēr'rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in,
For which you should pay *ear-rent*. *B. Jonson.*

Ear-ring (ēr'ring), *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe. Among orientals ear-rings have been worn by both sexes from the earliest times. In England

they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined both in England and the Continent, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor discerned in paintings nor sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was re-introduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, 'The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones.' In the seventeenth century ear-rings were worn by male fops.

Earse (ėrs), *n.* Same as *Erse.*

Earsh† (ėrsh), *n.* [See EAR, to plough.] 1. A ploughed field.—2. Eddish (which see).

Ear-shell (ēr'shel), *n.* Haliotis, a genus of univalve molluscs. See HALIOTIS.

Ear-shot (ēr'shot), *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot:* I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden.*

Earshrift† (ēr'shrift), *n.* Auricular confession. 'The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days, *earshrift.*' *Cartwright.*

Ear-sore (ēr'sōr), *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offence.

Ear-sore (ēr'sōr), *n.* Something that offends the ear.

Earst† (ėrst), *adv.* [See ERST.] At first; formerly.—*At earst,* at length; now-a-days.

For from the golden age, that first was named,
It's now *at earst* become a stonie one. *Spenser.*

Earth (ėrth), *n.* [A. Sax. *eorthe;* Goth. *airtha,* Icel. *jörth,* Sw. and Dan. *jord,* G. *erde,* allied to A. Sax. *eard,* soil, home, dwelling, and perhaps to Gr. *era,* Skr. *ira*—earth, and to L. *aro,* to plough.] 1. The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the mould on the surface of the globe; any indefinite mass or portion of that matter; as, we throw up *earth* with a spade or plough; we fill a pit or ditch with *earth;* we form a rampart with *earth.* This substance being considered by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements—fire, air, earth, and water.—2. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets, and the third in order from the sun, its orbit embracing those of Mercury and Venus, but being within the orbits of all the other planets. The earth is endowed with two principal motions: first, a motion round its axis, from west to east, in twenty-four hours; and secondly, a motion of revolution round the sun. It is the first of these motions which produces the phenomena of day and night, and the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavenly bodies. The time in which the earth's rotation is performed is measured by the interval which elapses between two transits of the same fixed star over the meridian of any place, and this interval is always precisely the same. It is called a sidereal day, and forms a perfectly uniform measure of time. The revolution of the earth about the sun is performed in an elliptic orbit, having the sun in one of the foci, and its mean distance from the sun, as calculated by Mr. Hind from Leverrier's determination of the solar parallax, is 91,328,600 miles. The time in which the earth performs a revolution in its orbit with respect to the fixed stars is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9·6 seconds. This is called the sidereal year. (See YEAR.) The plane which contains the earth's orbit is called the ecliptic. The earth's axis is inclined to this plane in an angle of 66° 32′ 4″, whence the earth's equator is inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of 23° 27′ 56″. This inclination, which is called the obliquity of the ecliptic, gives rise to the phenomena of the seasons. The figure of the earth is that of an oblate spheroid of revolution, the polar axis being to the equatorial diameter in the ratio of 301 to 302. The equatorial diameter is nearly 7925 English miles, the polar diameter about 7898 miles, and the mean diameter 7912 miles. Two-thirds of the earth's surface are covered with water; its mass compared with that of the sun is nearly as 1 to 355,000; its mean density is to that of water as 5½ to 1.—3. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth,*
And yet are on 't. *Shak.*

4. The inhabitants of the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi. 1.

5. Dry land, as opposed to the sea.

God called the dry land *earth.* Gen. i. 10.

6. The ground; the surface of the earth; as, he fell to the *earth;* the ark was lifted above the *earth.*

In the second month . . . was the *earth* dried. Gen. viii. 14.

7.† Inheritance; possession. *Shak.*—8. A term of reproach to a base senseless person.

Thou *earth,* thou, speak! *Shak.*

9. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,
But live like an old badger in his *earth.* *Tennyson.*

10. In *chem.* the name given to certain tasteless, inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances, the most important of which are lime, baryta, strontia, magnesia, alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. Of these baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia are called the *alkaline earths,* the others being the earths proper, which consist of a metal in combination with oxygen.—*Earth of alum,* a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potass. It is used for paints.—*Earth of bone,* a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—*Earth currents,* in *elect.* strong irregular currents, which disturb telegraphic lines of considerable length, flowing from one part of the line to another, affecting the instruments and frequently interrupting telegraphic communication. Apparently they depend upon alterations in the state of the earth's electrification, which produce currents in the wires by induction. They occur simultaneously with magnetic storms and auroræ.

Earth (ėrth), *v.t.* 1. To hide in the earth.

The fox is *earthed.* *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth or mould. 'Earth up with fresh mould the roots.' *Evelyn.*

Earth (ėrth), *v.i.* To retire under ground; to burrow. 'Here foxes *earthed.*' *Tickell.*

Earth† (ėrth), *n.* [From *ear,* to plough.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage; a ploughing.

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow. *Tusser.*

Earth-apple (ėrth'ap-l), *n.* 1. A potato.—2. A cucumber.

Earth-bath (ėrth'bath), *n.* A remedy, occasionally used on the Continent, consisting literally of a bath of earth.

Earth-board (ėrth'bōrd), *n.* The board of a plough that turns over the earth; the mould-board.

Earth-borer (ėrth'bōr-ėr), *n.* A kind of auger for boring holes in the ground, the twisted shank of it revolving inside a cylindrical box, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn.

Earth-born (ėrth'born), *a.* 1. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth; as, the fabled *earth-born* giants.

Creatures of other mould, *earth-born,* perhaps,
Not spirits. *Milton.*

2. Relating to or occasioned by earthly objects.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

3. Of low birth; meanly born.

Earth-born Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

Earth-bound (ėrth'bound), *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth; firmly fixed in the earth.

Bid the tree
Unfix his *earth-bound* root. *Shak.*

Earth-bred (ėrth'bred), *a.* Low; abject; grovelling. 'Peasants, . . . *earth-bred* worms.' *Brewer.*

Earth-closet (ėrth'kloz-et), *n.* A night-stool or convenience of the same kind, in which the fæces are received in a quantity of earth.

Earth-created (ėrth'krē-āt-ed), *a.* Formed of earth. *Young.*

Earth-din† (ėrth'din), *n.* An earthquake.

Earth-drake (ėrth'drāk), *n.* [*Earth* and *drake.* See DRAGON.] In *Anglo-Saxon myth.* a mythical monster possessing qualities analogous to those of the dragon of chivalry.

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake* or dragon. *W. Spalding.*

Earthen (ėrth'en), *a.* Made of earth; made of clay, or other like substance; as, an *earthen* vessel.

Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an *earthen* pot. *Herbert.*

Earthenware (ėrth'en-wār), *n.* Crockery; every sort of household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire. See POTTERY, PORCELAIN.

Earth-fall (ėrth'fąl), *n.* The name given to a natural phenomenon which occurs when a portion of the earth's surface is elevated by some subterranean force, then cleft asunder and depressed, the space before occupied with solid earth becoming covered with water.

Earth-fed (ėrth'fed), *a.* Fed upon earthly things; low; abject.

Such *earthfed* minds
That never tasted the true heaven of love. *B. Jonson.*

Earth-flax (ėrth'flaks), *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, whose long flexible parallel filaments are so delicate as to resemble flax.

Earth-house, Eird-house (ėrth'hous, yird'hous), *n.* The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground buildings known as 'Picts' houses' or 'Picts' dwellings.' The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of unhewn stones, the side-walls gradually converging towards the top until they can be roofed by stones of 4 or 5 feet in width, all covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding district. In the more advanced form of these structures two or three chambers are found. Earth-houses are frequent in the north-east of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire. Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, and the like, are occasionally found in connection with them. Very similar structures occur also in Ireland. See BEEHIVE-HOUSE. Written also *Yird-house.*

Earthiness (ėrth'i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthy or of containing earth.—2.† Intellectual coarseness; grossness. 'The grossness and *earthiness* of their fancy.' *Hammond.*

Earthliness (ėrth'li-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthly; grossness.—2. Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—3.† Want of durability; perishableness; frailty. *Fuller.*

Earthling (ėrth'ling), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature. 'Earthlings oft her deemed a deity.' *Drummond.* 2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldling.

Earthly (ėrth'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the present state of existence; as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence. 'Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle.' 2 Cor. v. 1.—2. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; mean. 'This *earthly* load of death called life.' *Milton.*

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. Phil. iii. 19.

Myself
Am lonelier, darker, *earthlier* for my loss. *Tennyson.*

3. Made of earth; earthy. 'Earthly substance.' *Holland.*—4. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad. *Spenser.*

5. Among the things of this earth; possible; conceivable.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

Earthly-minded (ėrth'li-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

Earthly-mindedness (ėrth'li-mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

Earth-mad (ėrth'mad), *n.* [*Earth,* and *mad,* a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

The *earth-mads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes. *Holland.*

Earth-nut (ėrth'nut), *n.* The *Bunium flexuosum,* an umbelliferous plant common in woods and fields in Britain. The leaves are ternately divided, and broadly deltoid; and the small white flowers are in terminal umbels. The tuber or nut is about 4 or 6 inches below the surface, at the termination of a long slender root. It is brown, the size of a chestnut, of a sweetish farinaceous nature, resembling in taste the common chestnut. Swine are very fond of the nuts, and fatten rapidly where they are abundant. The name is frequently applied to *Bunium Bulbocastanum,* which has a similar tuber. The earth-nut of Egypt is the tuber of *Cyperus rotundus* and other species of the same genus, that of China the subter-

ranean pods of *Arachis hypogœa*, a leguminous plant. See ARACHIS, GROUND-NUT.

Earth-oil (ėrth'oil), *n.* A thick mineral fluid which oozes from rocks. Called also *Rock-oil* and *Petroleum*. See PETROLEUM.

Earth-pea (ėrth'pē), *n.* A species of pea, the *Lathyrus amphicarpos*, a climbing plant.

Earthquake (ėrth'kwāk), *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. The earthquake shock generally comes on with a deep rumbling noise, or with a tremendous explosion resembling the discharge of artillery, or the bursting of a thunder-cloud; the ground is raised vertically at the centre of the disturbed tract, but the movement is more oblique the farther we proceed from that centre; and the rate of increase of obliquity furnishes material for calculating the depth of the shock below the surface. (See SEISMIC MOVEMENTS, SEISMOMETER.) The single shocks of an earthquake seldom last more than a minute, but they frequently follow one another at short intervals for a considerable length of time. During these shocks large chasms are often made in the ground, from which sometimes smoke and flames, but more frequently stones and torrents of water, are discharged. In violent earthquakes these chasms are sometimes so extensive as to overwhelm whole cities at once. In consequence of these shocks, also, whole islands are frequently sunk, and new ones raised; the course of rivers is changed, and seas overflow the land. There is little doubt that earthquakes and volcanoes are due to the operation of a common cause, namely, the internal igneous forces of the earth. Probably the most destructive earthquake of modern times was that which nearly destroyed Lisbon in 1755, by which from about 30,000 to 40,000 persons are said to have perished, although it lasted only the short space of six minutes. No part of the earth is entirely free from the influence of earthquakes, and in South America in particular they are almost constantly occurring. The *earthquake-wave*, caused by the retiring and sudden recoil of the sea upon the land, causes perhaps as much destruction as the earthquake itself. See VOLCANO.

Earth-shine (ėrth'shīn), *n.* In *astron.* a name given to the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her. It is most conspicuous when the illuminated part of the disc is at its smallest, as soon after new moon. This phenomenon is popularly described as 'the old moon in the new moon's arms.'

Earth-table (ėrth'tā-bl), *n.* In *Gothic arch.* the lowest course of stones seen, but more correctly the first table, that is, the first horizontal or slightly inclined surface. It is also called *Grass-table* and *Ground-table.*

Earth-tongue (ėrth'tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus Geoglossum, found in lawns and grassy pastures.

Earthward (ėrth'wėrd), *adv.* Toward the earth.

Earthwork (ėrth'wėrk), *n.* In *engin.* a term applied to all operations where earth has to be removed or collected together, as in cuttings, embankments, &c.

Earthworm (ėrth'wėrm), *n.* 1. The common worm found in the soil, a type of the class Annelida (order Oligochæta), characterized by a long body divided by transverse furrows into a great number of rings, and destitute of legs, visible appendages, and organs of sight. It moves by the contractions of successive parts of the body, aided by a double row of bristles running down the lower surface of the body, which are capable of being drawn within small hollows when not in use. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the earth, and rendering it permeable to the air. They are food for birds, fishes, &c., and their value for bait is well known to the angler. The name is common to all the species of the genus Lumbricus.—2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease. *Norris.*

—*Earthworm oil*, a green medicinal oil obtained from the common species of earthworm, and used as a remedy for earache.

Earthy (ėrth'i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene; as, *earthy* matter.

2. Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth; as, an *earthy* taste or smell.—3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. '*Earthy* spirits.' *Dryden.*—4. Gross; not refined.

Nor is my flame
So *earthy* as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham.*

5. In *mineral.* without lustre, or dull and roughish to the touch.—*Earthy fracture*, the fracture of a mineral which is rough, with minute elevations and depressions.

Ear-trumpet (ēr'trum-pet), *n.* A contrivance for the benefit of deaf persons. As usually constructed it resembles in shape a marine speaking-trumpet, but is smaller, seldom exceeding 6 or 8 inches in length. The person using the trumpet inserts the small end within his ear, and the speaker applies his mouth to the wide end. Ear-trumpets, however, are of various forms.

Ear-wax (ēr'waks), *n.* The cerumen, a thick viscous substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

Earwig (ēr'wig), *n.* [A. Sax. *eár-wicga, ear-wigga*, from *ear*, the ear, and *wicga* or *wigga*, a creeping thing, an insect; Prov. E. *erri-wiggle.* Most European languages give a name to this animal indicating a belief that its nature prompts it to lodge itself in the ear. Thus in French it is called *perceoreille* (pierce-ear), in German *ohren-höhler, ohren-wurm* (ear-borer, ear-worm), in Swedish *ör-matk* (ear-worm), &c.] 1. The popular name of certain species of Forficula, which are orthopterous insects of the family Cursoria. The English name was given from the notion that these animals creep into the ear and cause injury.—2. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer.

Ear-wig (ēr'wig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ear-wigged;* ppr. *ear-wigging.* To gain the ear of, and influence by covert statements or insinuations; to whisper insinuations in the ear of, against another; to fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be *ear-wigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. *Marryat.*

Ear-witness (ēr'wit-nes), *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing. 'An *ear-witness* of all the passages betwixt them.' *Fuller.*

Earwort (ēr'wėrt), *n.* An herb, the *Hedyotis Auricularia*, a native of Ceylon, supposed to be good for relieving or curing deafness.

Ease (ēz), *n.* [Fr. *aise;* Pr. *ais*, ease. The origin of the word is somewhat doubtful, but it appears to be cognate with A. Sax. *eáthe*, easy, ready, Goth. *azets*, easy, light, Gael. *adhais*, Armor. *eaz*, ease, L. *otium*, ease. 'There is,' says Littré, 'in German and Celtic a root *adh, az, ais*, which is without doubt the source of the Romance forms.'] 1. Rest; an undisturbed state. (*a*) Applied to the body, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, labour, or annoyance; as, he sits at his *ease;* he takes his *ease.* 'Refreshment after toil, *ease* after pain.' *Milton.*

Give yourself *ease* from the fatigue of watching. *Swift.*

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of *ease. Goldsmith.*

(*b*) Applied to the mind, a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind.

His soul shall dwell at *ease.* Ps. xxv. 13.

Woe to them that are at *ease* in Zion. Am. vi. 1.

2. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labour; as, one man will perform his service with *ease.* 'The mob of gentlemen who wrote with *ease.*' *Pope.*—3. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as, the *ease* of style.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance. *Pope.*

4. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as, *ease* of behaviour.—*At ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.—*Ill at ease*, in a disturbed state; disquieted either mentally or bodily.

I am very ill at *ease*, unfit for mine own purposes. *Shak.*

—*Ease, Easiness, Facility. Ease* is subjective, and denotes the absence of all that annoys or demands severe exertion. It is nearly equal to comfort; as, he lies at *ease;* he reads with *ease;* he carries the load with *ease. Easiness* is objective, characterizing the nature of the task; as, the *easiness* of the task led him to despise it. *Facility* is subjective, and is nearly equivalent to *readiness. Facility* is acquired by practice, or is the result of some special endowment. SYN. Rest, quiet, repose, tranquillity, facility, readiness, lightness.

Ease (ēz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eased;* ppr. *easing.* 1. To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has *eased* the patient.—2. To free from anxiety, care, or disturbance; as, the late news has *eased* my mind. 'My heart much *eased.*' *Milton.*—3. To remove a burden from; to relieve: with *of.*

Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders *of* thy load. *Dryden.*

4. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to allay; to abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance. 'As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease.*' *Dryden.*

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father. 2 Chr. x. 4.

5. To render less difficult; to facilitate.

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton.*

6. To release from pressure or restraint; to move gently; to lift slightly; to shift a little; as, to *ease* a bar or nut in machinery.—*To ease off* or *ease away (naut.)*, to slacken a rope gradually.—*To ease a ship*, to put a ship's helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching when close hauled.—*Ease her*, the command given to reduce the speed of a steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command to 'stop her,' or 'turn astern.' SYN. To relieve, quiet, calm, tranquillize, assuage, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, pacify.

Easeful (ēz'fụl), *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. 'His (the sun's) *easeful* western bed.' *Shak.*

Easefully (ēz'fụl-li), *adv.* With ease or quiet.

Easefulness (ēz'fụl-nes), *n.* State of being easeful.

Easel (ēz'el), *n.* [G. *esel*, an ass, a wooden horse or stand.] The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them.—*Easel-pieces* or *easel-pictures*, the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c.

Easel (ēs'l), *adv.* Eastward. [Scotch.]

Ow, man! ye should hae hadden *easel* to Kippeltringan. *Sir W. Scott.*

Easeless (ēz'les), *a.* Wanting ease. *Donne.* [Rare.]

Easement (ēz'ment), *n.* 1. Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements.* *Swift.*

2. In *law*, a liberty, privilege, or advantage without profit which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course, &c.

Easily (ēz'i-li), *adv.* [From *easy.*] 1. Without difficulty or great labour; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labour or expense; as, this task may be *easily* performed; that event might have been *easily* foreseen.—2. Without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; in tranquillity; as, to pass life well and *easily.*—3. Readily; without reluctance.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.—5. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves *easily.*

Easiness (ēz'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being easy; the act of imparting ease; comfort; as, the *easiness* of a vehicle; the *easiness* of a seat.—2. Freedom from difficulty; ease.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance; as, *easiness* of temper.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness.* *South.*

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality: applied to manners or to the style of writing.

Abstract and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness.*
Roscommon.

5. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray.*

—*Ease, Easiness, Facility.* See under EASE.

East (ēst), *n.* [A. Sax. *ēast*, G. *ost*, Icel. *austr*. By some this word is connected with the L. *aurora* (anc. *ausosa*), Lith. *auszra*, the red of morning, and Skr. *ushas*, the dawn, from a root *us*, to burn, as in L. *urere*, to burn. Wedgwood thinks it may be from the Esthonian *ea*, ice, the ablative of which is *east*, from the ice, the same word signifying the east wind, pointing to the north of Europe for the origin of the term, where the east is the icy wind. The Romance languages have borrowed the word from the Teut. Fr. *est*, Sp. *este*.] 1. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; the point of the compass in a direction at right angles to that of north and south; that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole; one of the four cardinal points. 2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe or other country. In this indefinite sense the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the *East*, the diamonds and pearls of the *East*, the kings of the *East*.

The gorgeous *East*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton.

—*Empire of the East*, the empire founded in 395 A.D., when the emperor, Theodosius the Great, divided the Roman Empire between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, giving the former the eastern division, the latter the western. The metropolis of this empire was Constantinople. The western division, whose capital was Rome, was called the *Empire of the West*.

East (ēst), *a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial; as, the *east* gate; the *east* border; the *east* side; the *east* wind is a wind that blows from the east.—*East Indies*, the name given to the country which includes the two great peninsulas of Southern India and the adjacent islands from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine Islands.—*East India fly*, a species of cantharides, of a deep azure or sea-blue colour, and about double the size of the common cantharides. These insects are found to be much more active as vesicatories than the Spanish flies.

East (ēst), *v.i.* To move less or more in the direction of the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east; to orientate.

East (ēst), *adv.* In an easterly direction; eastwards; as, he went *east*.

Easter (ēs'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *ēâster, eâstre*, Easter, from A. Sax. *Ēâstre, Ēôstre*, O.H.G. *Ostarâ*, a goddess of light or spring, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April, whence this month was called *eastermônâth;* ultimately from *east*.] A festival of the Christian church observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after; but properly speaking, for the 'full moon' in the above the 'fourteenth day of the moon' should be substituted.—*Easter dues* or *offerings*, in the Church of England, certain dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or the tithe for personal labour.—*Easter term*, (*a*) *in law*, a term beginning on the 15th April and continuing till about the 8th May; (*b*) in the *English universities*, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks from Easter.

Easter-day (ēs'tėr-dā), *n.* The day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

Easter-dues (ēs'tėr-dūz), *n. pl.* See under EASTER.

Easter-gift (ēs'tėr-gift), *n.* A gift presented at Easter.

Easterling (ēst'ėr-ling), *n.* [The origin of *sterling* (which see).] 1. A native of some country lying eastward of another; in a specific sense, formerly applied to traders and others from the shores of the Baltic. 'Merchants of Norway, Denmark . . . called . . . *Easterlings.*' *Holinshed.*

Having oft in batteill vanquished
Those spoylefull Picts, and swarming *Easterlings.*
Spenser.

2. A piece of money coined in the East by Richard II. of England.—3. A species of waterfowl.

Easterling (ēst'ėr-ling), *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders. See STERLING.

Easterly (ēst'ėr-lī), *a.* 1. Coming from the eastward; as, an *easterly* wind.—2. Moving or directed eastward; as, an *easterly* current of the ocean; to move in an *easterly* direction.—3. Situated toward the east; as, the *easterly* side of a lake or country.—4. Looking toward the east; as, an *easterly* exposure.

Easterly (ēst'ėr-lī), *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.

Easter-man-giant (ēst'ėr-man-jī-ant), *n.* The popular name in Cumberland for the green tops of bistort which are eaten.

Eastern (ēst'ėrn), *a.* [A. Sax. *eastern.*] 1. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as, *eastern* kings; *eastern* countries; *eastern* nations.

Eastern churches first did Christ embrace. *Stirling.*

2. Situated toward the east; on the east part; as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* gate.—3. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east; as, an *eastern* voyage.

Easting (ēst'ing), *n.* *Naut.* and *surv.* the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward.

We had run down our *easting* and were well up for the Strait. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Eastlin (ēst'lin), *a.* Easterly. [Scotch.]

How do you, this blae *eastlin* wind,
That's like to blaw a body blind? *Burns.*

Eastward (ēst'wėrd), *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place; as, Edinburgh lies *eastward* from Glasgow; turn your eyes *eastward*.

Eastward (ēst'wėrd), *a.* Having its direction towards the east.

The *eastward* extension of this vast track was unknown. *Marsden.*

Eastwards (ēst'wėrdz), *adv.* Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards.* *Marsden.*

Easy (ēz'i), *a.* [See EASE.] 1. Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; as, the patient has slept well and is *easy*.—2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; as, an *easy* mind. 'Keep their thoughts *easy* and free.' *Locke.*—3. Giving no pain or disturbance; not jolting; as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage; the horse has an *easy* gait.—4. Not difficult; not heavy or burdensome; that gives or requires no great labour or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; as, an *easy* task. 'Tis as *easy* as lying.' *Shak.*

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light.
Mat. xi. 30.

Knowledge is *easy* to him that understandeth.
Prov. xiv. 6.

5. Not steep; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; having a gentle slope or slopes; that may be travelled with ease; as, an *easy* road.

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents. *Addison.*

6. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as, a ship under *easy* sail.—7. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts.
Dryden.

8. Ready; not unwilling.

So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

9. Free from want or solicitude as to the means of living; comfortable.

They should be allowed such a rent as would make them *easy*. *Swift.*

10. Giving ease; freeing from labour, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy.
Addison.

11. Not constrained; not stiff or formal; as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; *easy* movements in dancing.—12. Smooth; flowing; not harsh; as, an *easy* style.

His (Sumner's translation of Latin treatise of Milton) is not indeed very *easy* or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
Macaulay.

13. In *com.* not straitened or restricted as regards money; as, the money-market is *easy*, *i.e.* loans may be easily procured: opposed to *tight*.—SYN. Quiet, tranquil, untroubled, gentle, moderate, ready, comfortable, affluent.

Easy (ēz'i), *adv.* Easily.

Those move *easiest* that have learned to dance. *Pope.*

Easy-chair (ēz'i-chār), *n.* An arm-chair padded for resting or reposing in; a chair for reclining in. 'Laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair.*' *Pope.*

Easy-going (ē-zi-gō-ing), *a.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way; good-natured.

Eat (ēt), *v.t.* pret. *eat* or *ate* (et, āt); pp. *eat* or *eaten* (et, ēt'n). [A. Sax. *etan*, D. *eten*, Icel. *eta;* a widely spread word, the root (*ad*) being seen also in L. *edo*, Gr. *edō*, Skr. *ad*, to eat.] 1. To masticate and swallow as nourishment; to partake of as food: spoken especially of solids; as, to *eat* bread.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen.
Dan. iv. 25.

2. To corrode; to wear away; to gnaw into a thing gradually; as, a cancer *eats* the flesh. 3. To consume; to waste. 'Princes overbold have *eat* our substance.' *Tennyson.*—4. To enjoy; to receive as a reward.

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall *eat* the good of the land. Is. i. 19.

To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

I will not *eat my heart* alone,
Nor feed with sighs a passing wind. *Tennyson.*

To eat one's terms, in the inns of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of dinners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.—*To eat one's words*, to take back what has been uttered; to retract one's assertions.—*To eat out*, to consume completely. '*Eat out* the heart and comfort of it.' *Tillotson.*—*To eat up*, to oppress; to consume the substance of.

Who *eat up* my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4.

SYN. To consume, devour, gnaw, corrode, waste.

Eat (ēt), *v.i.* 1. To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table.
2 Sam. ix. 13.

Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners?
Mat. ix. 11.

2. To make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance; as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17.

The ulcer, *eating* thro' my skin,
Betray'd my secret penance. *Tennyson.*

3. To taste; to relish; as, it *eats* like the finest peach.

Soup and potatoes *eat* better hot than cold.
Russel.

Eatable (ēt'a-bl), *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

Eatable (ēt'a-bl), *n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food. '*Eatables* we brought away.' *Dampier.*

Eatage (ēt'āj), *n.* Food for horses and cattle from aftermath. See EDDISH.

Eaten (ēt'n), *pp.* Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

Eater (ēt'ėr), *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

Be not among wine-bibbers; among riotous *eaters* of flesh. Pro. xxiii. 20.

Eath,† *a.* [A. Sax.] Easy.

Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to doe amiss. *Spenser.*

Eath† (ēth), *adv.* Easily.

Eating-house (ēt'ing-hous), *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

Eating-room (ēt'ing-röm), *n.* A dining-room.

Eau (ō), *n.* [Fr., from L. *aqua*, water.] A word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes; as, *eau* de Cologne; *eau* de Luce; *eau* de Portugal, &c.

Eau Créole (ō krā-ōl), *n.* [Fr. *eau* and *Créole.*] A highly-esteemed liqueur made in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the mammee apple (*Mammea americana*) with spirit of wine.

Eau de Cologne (ō de kō-lōn), *n.* [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Cologne.*] A perfumed spirit, originally invented at Cologne by a person of the name of Farina, and still sold chiefly by members of his family or at least of his name. It consists of spirits of wine flavoured by a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent.

Eau de Luce (ō de lōs), *n.* [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Luce*, the name of its inventor.] A strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber: used in India as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents.

Eau de vie (ō de vē), *n.* [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*,

of, and *vie*, from L. *vita*, life.] The French name for brandy; specifically, applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term *cognac* being applied to the best kinds.

Eave-drop (ēv'drop), *n.* Same as *Eaves-drop.*

The *eave-drops* fall,
And the yellow vapours choke
The great city sounding wide. *Tennyson.*

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *efese, yfese* (sing.), the eave, the edge, whence *efesian*, to shave, to trim.

Orcheyarde and erberes *efesyd* wel clene.
Piers Plowman.

The same word as Goth. *ubizva*, O.H.G. *obisa*, a portico, a hall; from the same root as *over.*] 1. That part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

His tears ran down his beard like winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shak.*

2. In *poetry*, eyelashes or eyelids 'Eyelids dropp'd their silken *eaves.*' *Tennyson.*

And closing *eaves* of wearied eyes,
I sleep till dusk is dipt in gray. *Tennyson.*

Eaves-board, Eaves-catch (ēvz'bōrd, ēvz'-kach), *n.* An arris fillet or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Called also *Eaves-lath.*

Eaves-drip (ēvz'drip), *n.* [From *eaves* and *drip.*] The name of an ancient custom or law, by which a proprietor was not permitted to build within some feet of the boundary of his estate, so as to throw the eaves-drop on the land of his neighbour. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

Eaves-drop (ēvz'drop), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *eaves-dropped*, ppr. *eaves-dropping.* [*Eaves* and *drop.*] 1. To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

Telling some politicians who were wont to *eaves-drop* in disguises. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* to watch for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

Eaves-drop (ēvz'drop), *n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

Eaves-dropper (ēvz'drop-ėr), *n.* 1. One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief. In *English law*, an eaves-dropper is considered as a common nuisance and is punishable by fine.—2. One who watches for any opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

Under our tents I'll play the *eaves-dropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Shak.*

Eaves-lath (ēvz'lath), *n.* See EAVES-BOARD.

Ébauchoir (ā-bōsh-wąr), *n.* [Fr. from *ébaucher*, to begin or make the first draught of a thing.] 1. A large chisel used by statuaries to rough-hew their work.—2. A great hatchel or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

Ebb (eb), *n.* [A. Sax. *ebbe, ebba;* D. *eb, ebbe*, G. and Dan. *ebbe*, the falling back of the tide; allied to G. *eben*, even, smooth, and E. *even*, or perhaps to G. *aben*, to fall off, to sink. See EVENING.] 1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow.*

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make flows and *ebbs.*
Shak.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as, the *ebb* of prosperity. 'Our *ebb* of life.' *Roscommon.*

I hate to learn the *ebb* of time
From yon proud steeple's drowsy chime.
Sir W. Scott.

Ebb (eb), *v.i.* 1. To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide appears to do, toward the ocean: opposed to *flow;* as, the tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours.—2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.

I felt them slowly *ebbing*, name and fame.
Tennyson.

SYN. To recede, retire, decay, decline, decrease, sink, lower.

Ebb (eb), *a.* Not deep; shallow. [O.E. and Scotch.]

The water there is very low and *ebb.* *Holland.*

Ebb-tide (eb'tīd), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

Ebelians (e-bē'li-anz), *n. pl.* A German sect which had its origin at Königsberg in 1836, under the leadership of Archdeacon *Ebel* and Dr. Diestel, professing and putting in practice a doctrine called *spiritual marriage.* The leaders were in 1839 tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives. The sect is in Germany popularly named *Mucker*, or hypocrites.

Eben† (eb'en), *n.* Same as *Ebony. Johnson.*

Ebenaceæ (eb-en-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *ebenus*, Gr. *ebenos*, the ebony tree.] A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, containing five genera and between two and three hundred species. The species consist entirely of bushes or trees, some of which are of large size; their leaves are alternate with no stipules, and generally leathery and shining. *Diospyros Ebenus* and some others yield the valuable timber called ebony.

Ebeneous (eb-ē'ne-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-coloured.

Ebionite (ē'bi-on-īt), *n.* [Heb. *ebjonim*, the poor, the name given by the Jews to the Christians in general.] One of a sect of Jewish Christians, who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, observing both the Jewish and Christian Sabbaths. They denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the New Testament. They were opposed and pronounced heretics by Justin, Irenæus, and Origen. It is thought that St. John wrote his gospel, in the year 97, against them.

Ebionite (ē'bi-on-īt), *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

Eblanine (eb'la-nin), *n.* A volatile crystalline solid obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit. It is otherwise termed *Pyroxanthine.*

Eblis, Iblees (eb'lēs, ib'lēs), *n.* In *Mohammedan myth.* an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis.—*Hall of Eblis*, the hall of demons; pandemonium.

Ebon (eb'on), *a.* [See EBONY.] 1. Consisting of ebony.—2. Like ebony in colour; dark; black. 'Heaven's *ebon* vault.' *Shelley.*

Sappho, with that gloriole
Of *ebon* hair on calmëd brows. *E. B. Browning.*

Ebon (eb'on), *n.* Ebony.

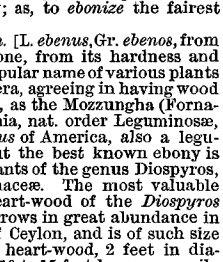
To write those plagues that then were coming on
Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night. *Drayton.*

Ebonist (eb'on-ist), *n.* A worker in ebony.

Ebonite (eb'on-īt), *n.* A hard black compound obtained by blending caoutchouc or gutta-percha with variable proportions of sulphur: used for photographic washing trays, &c. Called also *Vulcanite* (which see).

Ebonize (eb'on-īz), *v.t.* [See EBONY.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the colour of ebony; as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Ebony (eb'on-i), *n.* [L. *ebenus*, Gr. *ebenos*, from Heb. *eben*, a stone, from its hardness and weight.] The popular name of various plants of different genera, agreeing in having wood of a dark colour, as the Mozzungha (Fornasinia) of Abyssinia, nat. order Leguminosæ, the *Brya Ebenus* of America, also a leguminous tree; but the best known ebony is derived from plants of the genus Diospyros, nat. order Ebenaceæ. The most valuable ebony is the heart-wood of the *Diospyros Ebenus*, which grows in great abundance in the flat parts of Ceylon, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood, 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long, are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from *D. Ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanoxylon* of Coromandel. Ebony is hard, heavy, and durable, and admits of a fine polish or gloss. The most usual colour is black, red, or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very heavy, astringent, and of an acrid pungent taste. On burning coals it yields an agreeable perfume, and when green it readily takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work.


Ebony (*Diospyros Ebenus*).

Our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless the image, cut in *ebony*, as if done in ivory. *Fuller.*
Sparkl'd his (the swan's) jetty eyes; his feet did show
Beneath the waves like Afric's *ebony.* *Keats.*

Éboulement (ā-böl-mäṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *ébouler*, to tumble down.] 1. In *fort.* the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—2. In *geol.* a sudden rock-fall and earth-slip in a mountainous region.

Ebracteate (ē-brak'tē-āt), *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *bracteæ*, a thin plate.] In *bot.* without a bractea.

Ebracteolate (ē-brak'tē-o-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* noting a pedicel or flower-stalk destitute of bracteoles or little bracts.

Ebraike,† *a.* Hebrew; Hebraic. *Chaucer.*

Ebriety (ē-brī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ebrillade (ē-bril'lād), *n.* [Fr.] In the *manége*, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

Ebriosity (ē-bri-os'i-ti), *n.* [L. *ebriositas*, from *ebrius*, drunk.] Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their intended perversion. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ebrious (ē'bri-us), *a.* [L. *ebrius*, drunk.] 1. Drunk; intoxicated.—2. Given to indulge in drink; drunken.

Ebulliate† (ē-bul'yāt), *v.i.* [L. *ebullio*, to boil up.] To boil or bubble up; to effervesce. *Prynne.*

Ebullience, Ebulliency (ē-bul'yens, ē-bul'-yen-si), *n.* [See EBULLITION.] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow. 'The *ebulliency* of their fancy.' *Cudworth.*

Ebullient (ē-bul'yent), *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative. 'The *ebullient* choler of his refractory and pertinacious disciple.' *Landor.*

That the so *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say. *Carlyle.*

Ebullioscope (ē-bul'yo-skōp), *n.* [L. *ebullio*, to boil up, and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling point.

Ebullition (ē-bul-li'shon), *n.* [L. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio—e, ex*, out, up, and *bullio*, to boil, from *bulla*, a bubble. See BOIL.] 1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles; or more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. In different liquids ebullition takes place at different temperatures; also, the temperature at which liquids boil in the open air varies with the degree of atmospheric pressure, being higher as that is increased and lower as it is diminished. See BOILING.—2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. In this sense formerly written *Bullition.*—3. *Fig.* an outward display of feeling; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing; as, an *ebullition* of passion. 'The greatest *ebullitions* of the imagination.' *Johnson.*

Eburna (ē-bėr'na), *n.* [L. *ebur*, ivory.] A genus of spiral, univalve, gasteropodous molluscs, found in the Indian and Chinese seas. The shell is oval, thick, smooth, and when young umbilicated.

Eburnation (ē-bėr-nā'shon), *n.* In *pathol.* the excessive deposition of compact osseous matter which sometimes takes place in the diseased state of bones, especially of joints.

Eburnean (ē-bėr'nē-an), *a.* [L. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Relating to or made of ivory.

Eburnification (ē-bėr'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or characters of ivory.

Eburninæ (ē-bėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the family of molluscs Turbinellidæ, having the genus Eburna for its type.

Eburnine (ē-bėr'nīn), *a.* Made of ivory. [Rare.]

All in her night-robe loose she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine.*
Sir W. Scott.

Ecalcarate (ē-kal'kär-āt), *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *calcar*, a spur.] In *bot.* having no calcar or spur.

Écarté (ā-kär-tā), *n.* [Fr., discarded.] A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six being excluded. The English mode of playing the game differs slightly from the French,

and we give only the mode practised in this country. The players cut for the deal, which is decided by the lowest card. The dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one, and if a king occurs in the hand of either player he may score one by announcing it before the first trick. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, &c. Trumps take all other suits, but the players must follow suit if they can. Three tricks count one point, five tricks two points; five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may claim to discard (*écarter*) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. This claim the dealer may or may not allow. Should he allow he can discard as many as he pleases. Sometimes only one discard is allowed.

Ecaudate (ē-kâ′dāt), *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *cauda*, a tail.] In *bot.* without a tail or spur.

Ecballium (ek-bal′li-um), *n.* [Gr. *ekballein*, to throw out.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to Momordica. *E. agreste* is the squirting cucumber, so named from its gourd-like fruit forcibly ejecting its seeds together with a mucilaginous juice. The precipitate from the juice is the elaterium of medicine. See ELATERIUM.

Ecbasis (ek′ba-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekbasis*, a going out, the issue or event of a matter—*ek*, out, and *bainō*, to go.] In *rhet.* a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences.

Ecbatic (ek-bat′ik), *a.* In *gram.* relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which implies purpose or intention; thus the sentence 'events fell out *so that* the prophecy *was* fulfilled' is *ecbatic*, but the sentence 'events were arranged *in order that* the prophecy *might be* fulfilled' is *telic*.

Ecblastesis (ek-blas-tē′sis), *n.* [Gr., from *ekblastanō*, to shoot or sprout out.] In *bot.* the production of buds within flowers, or on inflorescences, in consequence of monstrous development.

Ecbole (ek′bō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *ekbolē* (*logou*), a digression, *ekbolē*, a throwing or going out, from *ek*, out, and *ballō*, to throw.] In *rhet.* a digression, in which the speaker introduces another person speaking in his own words.

Ecbolic (ek-bol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ekbolion*, a medicine which expels the fœtus, from *ekballō*, to throw out.] A term applied to a medicine that excites uterine contractions, and thereby promotes the expulsion of the fœtus.

Ecbolic (ek-bol′ik), *n.* [See the adjective.] A medicine, as ergot of rye, that excites uterine contraction, and so promotes the expulsion of the contents of the uterus.

Eccaleobion (ek′kal-lē-ō″bi-on), *n.* [Gr. *ekkaleō*, to call out, and *bios*, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Ecce homo (ek′se hō′mō), *n.* [L., behold the man.] A name given to paintings which represent our Saviour crowned with thorns and bearing the reed, particularly to a noble painting by Correggio.

Eccentric, Eccentrical (ek-sen′trik, ek-sen′trik-al), *a.* [L. *eccentricus*—*ex*, from, and *centrum*, centre.] 1. Deviating or departing from the centre.—2. In *geom.* not having the same centre: a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same centre, and consequently are not parallel; in opposition to *concentric*, having a common centre.—3. Pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric; as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a plant; the *eccentric* rod of a steam-engine.—4. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle; not coinciding in motive or end.

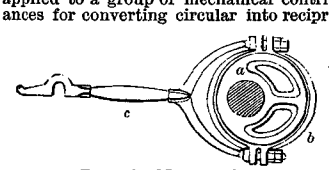
> His own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to those of his master. *Bacon.*

5. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course; as, *eccentric* conduct; *eccentric* virtue; an *eccentric* genius.—*Excentric, Eccentric.* See under EXCENTRIC.—*Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd.* *Eccentric* is applied to a person who does things in an extraordinary way, owing to his having tastes, judgment, &c., different from those of ordinary people. *Eccentric* implies that there is in the person spoken of a mental deviation from what is usual; thus, we cannot speak of an *eccentric* body; but we speak of a person having an *eccentric* appearance, meaning an appearance indicating eccentricity, or resulting from eccentricity, as by being strangely dressed. *Singular* asserts that a thing is unique, or approximately so; *strange* [L. *extraneus*, foreign], that it is unknown to the speaker; but what is strange to one man may not be so to another. What is strange to most, or to all, is *singular*. *Odd*, when applied to the person, infers singularity and grotesqueness; as, an *odd* figure. When applied to the mind it is nearly equivalent to *eccentric*, but is somewhat stronger, implying a slight degree of craziness; as, he is somewhat *odd*. When applied to actions and conditions, or their negation, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is nearly equal to surprising; as, it is *odd* that he should say so; it is *odd* he does not write.

Eccentric (ek-sen′trik), *n.* 1. In *anc. astron.* a circle the centre of which did not coincide with that of the earth.

> Thither his course he bends
> Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
> By centre or *eccentric*, hard to tell. *Milton.*

2. That which is irregular or anomalous; he who or that which cannot be brought to a common centre or usual standard.—3. In *astron.* (*a*) in the Ptolemaic system the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its centre. (*b*) A circle described about the centre of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.—4. In *mach.* a term applied to a group of mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft, and according to the shape of the working surfaces distinguished as triangular, heart-shaped, toothed, or circular eccentrics. The cut represents the eccentric in general use for working the valves of steam-engines. It consists of a wheel situated on the main shaft but fixed out of its centre; it is fitted in a metal ring or strap, to which a shaft or shafts are attached; these are connected with the valve lever, so that as the eccentric turns round with the shaft, an alternate motion is communicated to the lever, and the valves are thereby opened and closed.



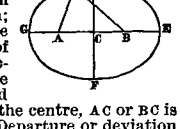
Eccentric of Steam-engine:
a, Eccentric-wheel; *b*, eccentric-strap; *c*, eccentric-rod.

Eccentrically (ek-sen′trik-al-li), *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

Eccentric-gear (ek-sen′trik-gēr), *n.* In *mech.* a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

Eccentric-hoop (ek-sen′trik-höp), *n.* Same as *Eccentric-strap*.

Eccentricity (ek-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* 1. Deviation from a centre; the state of having a centre different from that of another circle. 2. In *astron.* the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and its focus. Thus in the ellipse DEFG, of which A and B are the foci, and C the centre, AC or BC is the *eccentricity*.—3. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness; as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.



> Akenside was a young man warm with every notion connected with liberty, and with an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid. *Johnson.*

Eccentric-rod (ek-sen′trik-rod), *n.* In *mach.* the main connecting link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

Eccentric-strap (ek-sen′trik-strap), *n.* In *mach.* the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it, as shown in the cut under *Eccentric, n.*

Eccentric-wheel (ek-sen′trik-whēl), *n.* A wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the centre. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. See ECCENTRIC, *n.*

Ecce signum (ek′se sig′num), *n.* [L., behold the sign.] See or behold the sign, evidence, proof, or badge.

Ecchymosis (ek-ki-mō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekchymōsis*, from *ekchymoomai*, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated—*ek*, out, and *cheō*, to pour.] In *med.* a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by blood extravasated or effused into the cellular tissue from a contusion, as from a blow on the eye.

Ecclesia (ek-klē′zi-a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ekklēsia*, an assembly.] 1. An assembly; the great assembly of the people of Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to attend and vote.—2. An ecclesiastical society; a church; a congregation.

Ecclesial† (ek-klē′zi-al), *a.* Ecclesiastical. 'Our *ecclesial* and political choices.' *Milton.*

Ecclesian (ek-klē′zi-an), *n.* One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power.

Ecclesiarch (ek-klē′zi-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, an assembly, and *archos*, a leader.] A ruler of the Church.

Ecclesiast (ek-klē′zi-ast), *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic; a preacher; specifically, applied to King Solomon, or the writer of the books of Ecclesiastes and Proverbs.

> He was in chirche a noble *ecclesiast*. *Chaucer.*
>
> Though thrice a thousand years are past
> Since David's son the sad and splendid,
> The weary King *Ecclesiast*,
> Upon his awful tablets penned it. *Thackeray.*

2.† The book of Ecclesiastes. *Chaucer.*

Ecclesiastes (ek-klē′zi-as″tēz), *n.* [Gr.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, placed between the book of Proverbs and the Song of Solomon.

Ecclesiastic, Ecclesiastical (ek-klē′zi-as″tik, ek-klē′zi-as″tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, from *ekklēsia*, an assembly or meeting called out, the church, from *ekkaleō*, to call forth or convoke—*ek*, and *kaleō*, to call.] Pertaining or relating to the Church; not civil or secular; as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts.

> And pulpit, drum *ecclesiastick*,
> Was beat with fist instead of a stick. *Hudibras.*

—*Ecclesiastical courts*, courts in which the canon law is administered, and causes ecclesiastical determined. In England the ecclesiastical courts are: the *Archdeacon's Court, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, the Prerogative Courts of the two archbishops, the Faculty Court*, and *the Privy Council*, which is the court of appeal, though its jurisdiction may by order in council be transferred to the new Court of Appeal. In Scotland the ecclesiastical courts are the *Kirk-session, Presbytery, Synod, General Assembly* (which is the supreme tribunal as regards doctrine and discipline), and the *Teind Court*, consisting of the judges of the Court of Session, which has jurisdiction in all matters affecting the teinds of a parish.—*Ecclesiastical commissioners*, in England, a body corporate, empowered to suggest measures conducive to the efficiency of the established church, to be ratified by orders in council.—*Ecclesiastical corporations*, corporations in which the members are entirely spiritual persons, and incorporated as such, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, vicars, deans and chapters, &c. They are erected for the furtherance of religion and perpetuating the rights of the Church.—*Ecclesiastical law*, the law administered in the ecclesiastical courts, derived from the civil and canon law.—*Ecclesiastical state*, the body of the clergy.

Ecclesiastic (ek-klē′zi-as″tik), *n.* A person in orders or consecrated to the services of the Church and the ministry of religion.

> From a humble *ecclesiastic*, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the Church. *Prescott.*

Ecclesiastically (ek-klē′zi-as″tik-al-li), *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

Ecclesiasticism (ek-klē′zi-as″ti-sizm), *n.* Strong adherence to the principles of the Church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c.

> My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of *ecclesiasticism*. *Westminster Rev.*

Ecclesiasticus (ek-klē′zi-as″tik-us), *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

Ecclesiologist (ek-klē'zi-ol''o-jist), *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

Ecclesiology (ek-klē'zi-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, an assembly, a church, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations; the science and theory of church building and decoration.

It will furnish future writers in the history and *ecclesiology* of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. *Athenæum.*

Eccope (ek'ko-pē), *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *koptō*, to cut.] In *surg.* the act of cutting out; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

Eccoprotic (ek-ko-prot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ek*, out, from, and *kopros*, dung.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

Eccoprotic (ek-kop-rot'ik), *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic.

Eccremocarpus (ek'kre-mo-kär''pus), *n.* [Gr. *ekkremēs*, hanging from or upon, and *karpos*, fruit.] A genus of climbing shrubs, nat. order Bignoniaceæ, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-pinnatisect leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow, five-lobed flowers. *E. scaber* is cultivated as an ornamental creeper.

Eccrinology (ek-krin-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ekkrinō*, to separate, to strain off, and *logos*, discourse.] In *physiol.* a treatise on the secretions of the body.

Eccrisis (ek'kri-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *krinō*, to separate.] In *med.* excretion of any excrementitious or morbific matter.

Eccyesis (ek-ki-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekkyeō*, to be pregnant.] In *obstetrics*, extra-uterine fœtation; imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in one of the ovaria, the Fallopian tube, or the cavity of the abdomen.

Ecderon (ek'de-ron), *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *deros*, skin.] The outer layer of the integument; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane; the epidermal layer of the skin: the endoderm is the deeper, dermal layer.

Ecdysis (ek'di-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekdysis*, a getting out, from *ekdyō*, to strip off—*ek*, out of, and *dyō*, to enter.] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents, certain insects, &c.: chiefly a zoological term.

Echancrure (ā-shäṅ-krür), *n.* A French word employed by anatomists to designate depressions and notches of various shapes, observed on the surface or edges of bones. *Dunglison.*

Eche† *pron.* Each; every. *Chaucer.*

Eche† *v.t.* [See EKE.] To add; to add to; to increase. 'To *eche* it and to draw it out in length.' *Shak.*

Echea (ek'e-a), *n. pl.* [Gr., from *ēcheō*, to sound.] In *ancient arch.* the name which the ancients gave to the sonorous vases of bronze or earth, of a bell-like shape, which they used in the construction of their theatres to give greater power to the voices of their actors.

Echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* [Fr., from *échelle*; Pr. *escala*; L. *scala*, a ladder.] *Milit.* the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. The word *echelon* is used also in reference to nautical manœuvres. When a fleet is in *echelon* it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually defend each other.

Echeloned (esh'e-lond), *a.* Noting an army formed in echelon.

Echeneididæ (e-ken'ē-id''i-dē), *n. pl.* [See ECHENEIS.] The sucking-fish or remora family, a sub-family of teleostean fishes, which resemble in general character the Gadidæ, and which, as the species have in general no spines in the rays of the fins, have been placed in the order Anacanthini. See ECHENEIS.

Echeneis (ek-e-nē'is), *n.* [Gr. *echenēis*, the remora or sucking-fish (supposed to have the power of holding ships back), from *echō*, to hold, and *naus*, a ship.] A genus of fishes remarkable for having the top of the head flattened and occupied by a laminated disc, composed of numerous transverse cartilaginous plates, the edges of which are spiny, and directed obliquely backwards. By means of this apparatus these fishes attach themselves to ships, large fishes as sharks, and other bodies. *E. Naucrates* (the pilot sucking-fish) is employed by the fishermen of the coast of Mozambique to take marine turtles. A ring is fastened to the tail, and a rope being attached to it, the sucking-fish is carried out by the fishermen in their boat, in a vessel of water, and thrown into the sea where the turtles resort. In endeavouring to make its escape the fish attaches itself to the nearest turtle; and as its adhesive powers are strong, both are hauled in together. Another species is the *E. Remora*, the common remora or sucking-fish. See REMORA.

Echeveria (ech-e-vē'ri-a), *n.* [From *Echeverí*, a Mexican flower painter.] A genus of succulent plants, nat. order Crassulaceæ, chiefly natives of Mexico. The brightly-coloured flowers are in loose racemes. The species are placed by some botanists in Cotyledon. Many of them are in cultivation in England, and they are esteemed as including some of the most interesting and beautiful of greenhouse succulent plants. *E. secunda* and *E. glauca* are particularly ornamental dwarf herbaceous species.

Echevette (āsh-vet), *n.* [Fr.] A small hank, the tenth part of a large skein of cotton thread or yarn, and the twenty-second part of an ordinary skein of wool.

Echidna (ē-kid'na), *n.* A genus of Australian monotrematous, toothless mammals, in size and general appearance resembling a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are longer, and the muzzle is protracted and slender, with a small aperture at the extremity for the protrusion of a long flexible tongue. The habits of Echidna are nocturnal; it burrows, having short strong legs with five toes, and feeds on insects, which it catches by protruding its long sticky tongue. It is nearly allied to the Ornithorhynchus. One species (*E. hystrix*), from its appearance, is popularly known as the *Porcupine Ant-eater*. In several points the Echidna strikingly resembles the birds, especially in producing its young from eggs.

Echidnine (ē-kid'nin), *n.* [Gr. *echidna*, an adder.] Serpent poison; the secretion from the poison glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumen, mucus, fatty matter, and a yellow colouring principle; and among its salts, phosphates and chlorides. Associated with the albumen is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poisonous bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid: $\frac{1}{250}$ of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyd (ē-kī'mid), *n.* An individual of the genus Echimys (which see).

Echimyna (ē-kī-mī'na), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the rodent sub-order Hystricidæ, of which the genus Echimys is the type. The ground-pig belongs also to this sub-family. See ECHIMYS.

Echimys (ē-kī'mis), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of South American rodent quadrupeds, corresponding in some of their characters with dormice, but differing from them in having the tail scaly, and the fur coarse and mingled with flattened spines. Some of the species are known as spiny rats, the family being allied to the porcupines. Written also *Echinomys*.

Echinate, Echinated (ē-kīn'āt, ē-kīn'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *echinus*, a hedgehog.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as, an *echinated* pericarp.

Echinidæ (ē-kīn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of invertebrates comprehending those marine animals popularly known by the name of sea-eggs or sea-urchins. See ECHINUS.

Echinidan (ē-kīn'ī-dan), *n.* An animal of the family Echinidæ.

Echinital (ē-kīn'īt-al), *a.* Relating to or like an echinite or the echinites.

Echinite (ē-kīn'īt), *n.* [See ECHINUS.] A fossil sea-urchin or cidaris. These fossils vary greatly in form and structure, and are accordingly arranged into many sub-genera. They are found in all formations, but they are most abundant and best preserved in the chalk, some being exceedingly beautiful.

Echinocactus (ē-kīn'ō-kak-tus), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *kaktos*, a prickly plant.] A genus of cactaceous plants, inhabiting Mexico and South America. The species are remarkable for the singular forms of their stems, which are fluted and ribbed or tuberculated. The stiff spines are in clusters on woolly cushions. The flowers are large and showy. They are frequently met with in cultivation.

Variegated-flowered Echinocactus (*E. centeterius*).

Echinococcus (ē-kīn'o-kok''kus), *n.* pl. **Echinococci** (ē-kīn'o-kok''sī), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *kokkos*, a berry.] In *physiol.* one of the larval forms (scolices) of the tape-worm of the dog (*Tænia Echinococcus*), commonly known as hydatids, which occur in man, commonly in the liver, and cause serious disease.

Echinoderm (ē-kīn'ō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *derma*, skin.] A marine animal of the class Echinodermata.

Echinodermal (ē-kīn'ō-dėrm-al), *a.* Relating to the Echinodermata.

The harder, spine-clad, or *echinodermal* species, perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Prof. Owen.*

Echinodermata (ē-kīn'ō-dėr''ma-ta), *n. pl.* A class of invertebrated animals characterized by having a tough integument in which lime is deposited as granules (as in the star-fish and sea-cucumber), or so as to form a rigid test like that of the sea-urchin; and by the radial arrangement of all the parts of the adult, except the digestive system of the sea-urchin. A water system, usually communicating with the exterior, opens into the ambulacra or tubular feet, which are the locomotive organs, and are put into use by being distended with fluid. Their development is accompanied with metamorphosis, and the embryo shows a distinctly bilateral aspect. On this account, and because the adult arises as a secondary growth within the primitive embryo, the Echinodermata are now removed from the Cuvierian Radiata, and classed with the Scolecida in the sub-kingdom Annuloida. The sexes are distinct. The class is divided into seven orders—the Echinoidea (sea-urchins), Asteroidea (star-fishes), Ophiuroidea (sand-stars and brittle-stars), Crinoidea (feather-stars), Cystidea (extinct), Blastoidea (extinct), and Holothuroidea (sea-cucumbers). All are marine.

Echinodermatous (ē-kīn'ō-dėr''ma-tus), *a.* Same as *Echinodermal*.

Echinoidea (ē-kīn-oid'ē-a), *n.pl.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *eidos*, form.] An order of Echinodermata, comprising the sea-urchins.

Echinomys (ē-kīn'ō-mis), *n.* See ECHIMYS.

Echinophora (ē-kīn-of'o-ra), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *pherō*, to bear.] A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, nat. order Umbelliferæ, more or less covered with spines, especially at the base of the flowers. The species are found in the Mediterranean region. One species is said to have been found in the south of England.

Echinops (ē-kīn'ops), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *opsis*, appearance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are annual, but chiefly perennial plants. One species is known by the name of the globe-thistle; the pubescence of another forms the substance called Spanish tinder.

Echinorhynchus (ē-kīn'ō-ring''kus), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *rhynchos*, snout.] A genus of intestinal worms, the only members of the Acanthocephala, or thorn-headed family, living in the digestive organs of vertebrated animals, and sometimes found in the abdominal cavity.

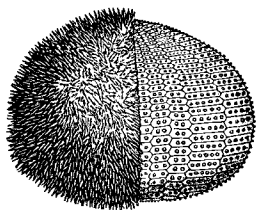
Echinostachys (ē-kī-nos'ta-kis), *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *stachys*, a head of flowers.] A genus of fossil plants found in the new red sandstone, supposed to be akin to the Typhaceæ, or reed-maces.

Echinozoa (ē-kī'nō-zō''a), *n.* Same as *Annuloida*.

Echinulate (ē-kīn'ū-lāt), *a.* [See ECHINUS.] In *bot.* possessing spines.

Echinus (ē-kīn'us), *n.* [L.; Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, also a sea-urchin.] 1. A genus of annuloids, constituting the type of the class Echinodermata. The body is covered with a test or shell, often beset with movable spines

or prickles. The test consists of ten meridional zones or double rows of calcareous plates fitting each other accurately. In five of the zones there are little apertures for the



Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*).

protrusion of muscular tubes, which serve as feet. The mouth is armed with calcareous teeth, and opens into a gullet, which conducts to a distinct stomach, whence proceeds a convoluted intestine terminating in a vent. It is popularly called the *Sea-urchin* or *Sea-egg*. There are several species, and some of them eatable.—**2.** In *bot.* a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.—**3.** In *arch.* an ornament of the form of an egg, alternating with an anchor-shaped or dart-shaped ornament, peculiar to the ovolo moulding, whence that moulding is sometimes called echinus.

Echinus.

Echium (ek'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *echion*, from *echis*, the viper.] Viper's bugloss, a genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. Above fifty species have been described. They are large hispid or scabrous herbs, with entire leaves and white, red, or blue flowers in racemes. They are natives of Southern Europe and Western Asia. *E. vulgare* is common on waste ground and on light soils in England; *E. plantagineum* is a native of Jersey.

Echo (e'kō), *n.* [L. *echo*; Gr. *ēchō*, from *ēchē*, a sound of any sort, whence *ēcheō*, to sound.] 1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound; as, an *echo* from a distant hill.

> The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
> Replying shrilly to the well-tuned horns,
> As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shak.*
>
> Which makes appear the songs I made
> As *echoes* out of weaker times. *Tennyson.*

Sound being produced by waves or pulses of the air, when such a wave meets an opposing surface, as a wall, it is reflected like light and proceeds in another direction, and the sound so heard is an echo. When the echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated, the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface sends the echo of a sound off in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed each other with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly, and it is such indistinct echoes which interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one-ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1125 feet in a second, $\frac{1}{18}$ of 1125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard. The wall of a house or the rampart of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, valleys, produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition.—2. In *class. myth.* a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away till nothing remained of her but her voice.

> Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
> Within thy airy shell. *Milton.*

3. In *arch.* a vault or arch for redoubling sounds.—**4.** Repetition with assent; close imitation either in words or sentiments.—**5.** In *music*, the repetition of a melodic phrase, frequently written for the organ on account of the facility with which it can be produced by the stops.

Echo (e'kō), *v.i.* 1. To resound; to reflect sound; as, the hall *echoed* with acclamations.

> At the parting
> All the church *echoed*. *Shak.*

2. To be sounded back. '*Echoing* noise.' *Blackmore.*

> Sounds which *echo* farther west
> Than your sires' 'Islands of the Blest.' *Byron.*

3. To produce a sound that reverberates; to give out a loud sound.

> Drums and trumpets *echo* loudly,
> Wave the crimson banners proudly. *Longfellow.*

Echo (e'kō), *v.t.* 1. To reverberate or send back, as sound; to return, as what has been uttered.

> Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

2. To repeat with assent; to adopt as one's own sentiments or opinion.

> They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them. *Macaulay.*

Echometer (e-kom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *ēchos*, sound, and *metron*, measure.] In *music*, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds and to find their intervals and ratios.

Echometry (e-kom'et-ri), *n.* 1. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds.—2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

Eclaircise (e-klār'sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eclaircised*; ppr. *eclaircising*. [Fr. *éclaircir*, from *clair*, clear. See CLEAR.] To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood. [Rare.]

Éclaircissement (ā-klār-sīs-mäñ), *n.* [Fr.] Explanation; the clearing up of anything not before understood.

> Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you. *Wycherly.*

Eclampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* [Gr. *eklampsis*, a shining, from *eklampō*, to shine—*ek*, out, and *lampō*, to shine.] A flashing of light before the eyes; rapid convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers—symptomatic of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself.

Éclat (ā-klä), *n.* [Fr., a splinter, noise, clamour, brightness, magnificence, from *éclater*, to split, to shiver, to make a great noise, to sparkle, to glitter; Pr. *esclatar*, Walloon *sklate*, from O.H.G. *skleizan*, G. *schleissen*, *schlitzen*, to split. It is easy to understand how, the sense of breaking into shivers, passes into those of making a noise and shining brilliantly.] 1. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation; as, his speech was received with great *éclat*.—2. Brilliancy of success; splendour of effect; lustre; as, the *éclat* of a great achievement. 3. Renown; glory.

> Yet the *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. *Prescott.*

Eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ex*, and *legō*, to choose.] Selecting; choosing; not original nor following any one model or leader, but choosing at will from the doctrines, works, &c., of others; specifically applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good.

Eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like; specifically, (*a*) a follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. See the adjective. (*b*) A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the gospel.

Eclectically (ek-lek'tik-al-li), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

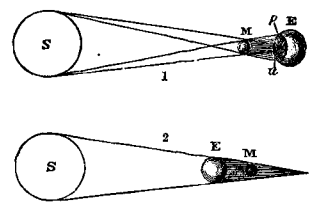
Eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* The act, doctrine, or practice of an eclectic.

Eclectism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [Fr. *eclectisme*.] Same as *Eclecticism*.

Eclegm (ek-lem'), *n.* [L. *ecligma*; Gr. *ekleigma*, an electuary—*ek*, out, up, and *leicho*, to lick.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

Eclipsareon (ē-klip-sā'rē-on), *n.* [See ECLIPSE.] An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

Eclipse (ē-klips'), *n.* [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *ekleipsis*, defect, from *ekleipō*, to fail—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.] 1. In *astron.* an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; thus, an eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disc; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year. The most usual number



1, Solar Eclipse. 2, Lunar Eclipse.

S, Sun. M, Moon. E, Earth. *u*, Umbra, or total obscuration. *p*, Penumbra, or partial obscuration.

is four, and it is rare to have more than six. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow, and they frequently pass over his disc and eclipse a portion of his surface. See OCCULTATION.—*Annular and central eclipses*. See ANNULAR.—2. Darkness; obscuration; as, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

> All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*
>
> He (Earl Hakon) was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *eclipse* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to 'trust in themselves,' to what he considered the true fold. *Edin. Rev.*

Eclipse (ē-klips'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eclipsed*; ppr. *eclipsing*. 1. To cause the obscuration of; to darken or hide, as a heavenly body; as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.—2. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; to throw into the shade; to degrade; to disgrace.

> I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ. *Ruskin.*
>
> Another now hath to himself engross'd
> All pow'r, and us *eclipsed*. *Milton.*

3. To extinguish. 'Born to *eclipse* thy life.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Eclipse (ē-klips'), *v.i.* To suffer an eclipse.

> The labouring moon
> *Eclipses* at their charms. *Milton.*

Ecliptic (ē-klip'tik), *n.* [Fr. *écliptique*; L. *linea ecliptica*, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses take place. See ECLIPTIC, *a.*] 1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27′, which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth in its orbit appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. The angle of inclination of the equator and ecliptic is called the obliquity of the ecliptic. It has been subject to a small irregular diminution since the time of the earliest observations on record. In 1839 it was 23° 27′ 46″. Its mean diminution per century is about 48″.—2. In *geog.* a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—*Plane of the ecliptic*, an imaginary plane which passes through the ecliptic, and is indefinitely extended. In this plane the earth's orbit is situated.

Ecliptic (ē-klip'tik), *a.* [L. *eclipticus*; Gr. *ekleiptikos*, belonging to eclipse. See ECLIPSE.] 1. Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic.—2. Pertaining to an eclipse.—*Ecliptic conjunction*, is when the moon is in conjunction with the sun at the time of new moon, both luminaries having then the same longitude or right ascension.—*Ecliptic limits*, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes in order that an eclipse of the sun or moon may happen.

Eclogue (ek'log), *n.* [Gr. *eklogē*, choice, selection, from *eklegō*, to select.] In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic; as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Eclysis (ek'li-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *lyō*, to loose.] In *music*, depression; the lowering of the sound of a string three quarter tones.

Economic, Economical (ē-kon-om'ik, ē-kon-om'ik-al), *a.* [See ECONOMY.] 1.† Relating

or pertaining to the household; domestic. 'In this *economical* misfortune' (of ill-assorted matrimony). *Milton.*—2. Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns.

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies.

3. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as, an *economical* housekeeper; an *economical* minister or administration.—4. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as, an *economical* use of money. 'With *economic* care to save a pittance.' *Harte.*—5. Relating to the science of economics or political economy; relating to the means of living, or to what is connected therewith; relating to commodities used by man; as, *economic* theories; *economic* geology or botany. (In this sense generally in form *economic.*)

There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization. *Palfrey.*

SYN. Frugal, sparing, saving, thrifty, careful.

Economically (ē-kon-om'ik-al-li), *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

Economics (ē-kon-om'iks), *n.* 1. The science of household affairs or of domestic management.—2. The science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country; political economy. 'Politics and *economics.*' *Knox.*

Economist (ē-kon'om-ist), *n.* 1. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time, or labour judiciously, and without waste.

Very few people are good *economists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time. *Lord Chesterfield.*

2. One versed in economics or the science of political economy.

Economization (ē-kon'om-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of economizing; economy; saving.

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force. *H. Spencer.*

Economize (ē-kon'om-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *economized;* ppr. *economizing.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to use economy; to reduce one's expenditure. 'He does not know how to *economize.*' *Smart.*

Economizer (ē-kon'om-īz-ėr), *n.* One who economizes; an apparatus for economizing fuel or heat.

Economize (ē-kon'om-īz), *v.t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh.*

Economy (ē-kon'o-mi), *n.* [L. *œconomia,* Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos,* house, and *nomos,* law, rule.] 1. The management, regulation, and government of a household; especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household. Hence—2. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony,* which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated, a judicious application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift.*

3. The disposition or arrangement of any work; the system of rules and regulations which control any work, whether divine or human.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Specifically, (*a*) the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; as, the animal *economy;* the vegetable *economy.* (*b*) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy* they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

—*Domestic economy.* See DOMESTIC.—*Political economy.* See POLITICAL.

E converso (ē kon-vėr'sō). [L.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

Écorché (ā-kor-shā), *n.* [Fr.] In *painting* and *sculp.* the subject, man or animal, flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study, the study of the muscular system being one of the greatest importance to the artist.

Écossaise (ā-kos-āz), *n.* [Fr.] Dance music in the Scotch style.

Ecostate (ē-kos'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to leaves that have no central rib or costa.

Écoute (ā-köt), *n.* [Fr., a place for listening.] In *fort.* a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Ecphasis† (ek'fa-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekphasis,* a declaration—*ek,* out, and *phēmi,* to declare.] An explicit declaration.

Ecphlysis (ek'flī-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekphlyzō,* to bubble up.] In *pathol.* vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

Ecphonema† (ek-fō-nē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *ekphōnēma,* a thing called out—*ek,* out, and *phōnē,* a sound, the voice.] In *rhet.* a breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

Ecphonesis† (ek-fō-nē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekphōnēsis,* pronunciation, exclamation—*ek,* out, and *phōnē,* the voice.] An animated or passionate exclamation.

Ecphora (ek'fo-ra), *n.* [Gr. *ek,* out, and *pherō,* to carry.] In *arch.* the projection of any member or moulding before the face of the member or moulding next below it.

Ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ekphraktikos,* fit to clear obstructions, from *ekphrassō,* to clear away obstructions—*ek,* out, and *phrassō,* to inclose.] In *med.* serving to dissolve or attenuate, and so to remove obstructions; deobstruent.

Ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter and removes obstructions.

Ecphyma (ek'fi-ma), *n.* [Gr. *ekphyō,* to spring out.] In *pathol.* a cutaneous excrescence, as a caruncle.

Ecpyesis (ek-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ekpyeō,* to suppurate.] In *pathol.* a humid scall; impetigo.

Écraseur (ā-krä-zėr), *n.* [Fr. *écraser,* to crush to pieces.] In *surg.* an instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths. It consists of a fine chain, which is placed round the base of the tumour and gradually tightened by a screw or rack till it passes through the structure. It is used in cases of cancer of the tongue, of piles, polypi, &c.

Ecstasis (ek'sta-sis), *n.* [Gr.] Ecstasy.

Ecstasize (ek'sta-sīz), *v.t.* To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. *F. Butler.* [Rare.]

Ecstasy (ek'sta-si), *n.* [Gr. *ekstasis,* from *existēmi,* to change, to put out of place—*ex,* and *histēmi,* to stand.

Note the fetichism wrapped up in the etymologies of these Greek words. *Catalepsy,* a seizing of the body by some spirit or demon, who holds it rigid. *Ecstasy,* a displacement or removal of the soul from the body, into which the demon enters and causes strange laughing, crying, or contortions. It is not metaphor, but the literal belief in a ghost-world, which has given rise to such words as these, and to such expressions as, 'a man beside himself or transported.' *John Fiske.*]

1. A state in which the mind is carried away as it were from the body; a trance; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

There were at that period some houses built upon a certain high bank called Rialto, and the boat being driven by the wind was anchored in a marshy place, when St. Mark, snatched into *ecstasy,* heard the voice of an angel saying to him, 'Peace be to thee, Mark; here shall thy body rest.' *Ruskin.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight; as, a pleasing *ecstasy;* the *ecstasy* of love.

He on the tender grass
Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy.* *Milton.*

3.† Excessive grief or anxiety.

Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy.* *Shak.*

4.† Madness; distraction.

Hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Shak.*

5. In *med.* a species of catalepsy, in which the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit.

Ecstasy† (ek'sta-si), *v.t.* To fill, as with rapture or enthusiasm.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy, that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations. *Scott.*

Ecstatic, Ecstatical (ek-stat'ik, ek-stat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; suspending the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit. *Milton.*

2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as, *ecstatic* bliss or joy. '*Ecstatic* dreams.' *Pope.*—3.† Tending to external objects.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*

Ecstatically (ek-stat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an ecstatic manner; ravishingly; rapturously.

Ectasis (ek'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ektasis,* extension, from *ekteinō,* to stretch out—*ek,* out, and *teinō,* to stretch.] In *rhet.* the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

Ecthlipsis (ek-thlips'is), *n.* [Gr. *ekthlipsis,* a squeezing out, from *ekthlibō*—*ek,* out, and *thlibō,* to press.] In *Latin pros.* the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m,* when the next word begins with a vowel.

Ecthyma (ek'thi-ma or ek-thī'ma), *n.* [Gr. *ekthyma,* a pustule.] In *pathol.* an eruption of pimples.

Ectoblast (ek'tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ektos,* outside, and *blastos,* bud, germ.] In *physiol.* the membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from *mesoblast,* the nucleus, *entoblast,* the nucleolus, and from *entosthoblast,* the cell within the nucleolus.

Ectocarpaceæ, Ectocarpeæ (ek'tō-kär-pā"-sē-ē, ek-tō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ektos,* outside, and *karpos,* fruit.] A family of seaweeds of the order Fucoideæ. They are olive-coloured, articulated, filiform, with sporanges (producing ciliated zoospores) either external, attached to the jointed ramuli, or formed out of some of the interstitial cells.

Ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ektos,* outside, and *kystis,* a bladder.] In *zool.* the external integumentary layer of the Polyzoa.

Ectoderm (ek'tō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ektos,* outside, and *derma,* skin.] In *anat.* an outer layer or membrane, as the epidermal layer of the skin.

The Cœlenterata may be defined as animals whose alimentary canal communicates freely with the general cavity of the body ('somatic cavity'). The body is essentially composed of two layers or membranes, an outer layer or *ectoderm,* and an inner layer or endoderm. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Ectodermal, Ectodermic (ek-tō-dėrm'al, ek-tō-dėrm'ik), *a.* Belonging to the ectoderm.

Ectoparasite (ek-tō-pa'ra-sit), *n.* [Gr. *ektos,* outside, and E. *parasite.*] A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as opposed to *endoparasite,* which lives in the body.

Ectopia, Ectopy (ek-tō'pi-a, ek'to-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ek,* out, and *topos,* place.] In *pathol.* morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital; as, *ectopy* of the heart or of the bladder.

Ectosarc (ek'tō-särk), *n.* [Gr. *ektos,* outside, and *sarx, sarkos,* flesh.] In *zool.* the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba.

Ectozoa (ek'tō-zō-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ektos,* outside, and *zōon,* a living being.] A term introduced in contradistinction to *Entozoa,* to designate those parasites, as lice, ticks, many entomostracous crustaceans, &c., which infest the external parts of other animals. The term merely has reference to the habitation of the animals, and does not express any affinity among the animals included in it.

Ectropium (ek-trō'pi-um), *n.* [Gr. *ektrepō,* to evert.] In *pathol.* an unnatural eversion of the eyelids.

Ectrotic (ek-trot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ektrōtikos,* from *ektitrōskō,* to cause abortion—*ek,* out, and *titrōskō,* to wound.] In *med.* preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease; as, the *ectrotic* method of treatment of small-pox.

Ectylotic (ek-ti-lot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ek,* out, and *tylos,* a knot.] In *med.* a term applied to a substance having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin.

Ectylotic (ek-ti-lot'ik), *n.* In *med.* any substance, as nitrate of silver, having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin, as warts, &c.

Ectypal (ek-tīp'al), *a.* [See ECTYPE.] Taken from the original; imitated. 'Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.' *Ellis.*

Ectype (ek'tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ektypos,* worked in high relief—*ek,* out, and *typos,* stamp, figure.] 1. A reproduction of, or very close resemblance to, an original: opposed to *prototype.*

Some regarded him (Klopstock) as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. In *arch.* a copy in relief or embossed.

Ectypography (ek-tip-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ektypos*, worked in relief, and *graphō*, to write.] A method of etching in which the lines are in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

Ecumenic, Ecumenical (e-kū-men'ik, e-kū-men'ik-al), *a.* [L. *ecumenicus*, Gr. *oikoumenikos*, pertaining to all the habitable earth, from *oikos*, a habitation.] General; universal; as, *ecumenical* council, that is, an ecclesiastical council regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the Catholic Church as opposed to heretical and merely local sects. The designation is claimed by Roman Catholics as appropriate to their church.

Écurie (ā-kū-rē), *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

Eczema (ek'zē-ma), *n.* [Gr., from *ekzeō*, to boil out—*ek*, out, and *zeō*, to boil.] An eruptive disease of the skin, preceded by redness, heat, and itching of the part. In course of time the minute vesicles burst and discharge a thin acrid fluid, which often gives rise to excoriation. The severest form of the disease is due to the effect of mercury on the system; but the disease is likewise caused by exposure of the skin to irritating substances, as in the case of the hands of grocers from working amongst raw sugars. —*Eczema epizootica*, foot-and-mouth disease (which see).

Eczematous (ek-ze'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by eczema; as, *eczematous* eruptions.

-Ed. An affix to weak or new verbs, showing past time—an attenuated form of *ded* or *did*. This affix is a relic of reduplication, the oldest method of forming the past tense of Aryan verbs. See DID. Its identity with *did* is very clearly seen in Gothic *salbo-dēd-um*, *tami-dēd-um*, where Gothic *dēd*= English *did*, and *um*=we, wherefore *salbo-dēd-um*=salve-did-we, *tami-dēd-um*=tame-did-we.

Edacious (ē-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

Edaciously (ē-dā'shus-li), *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

Edaciousness (ē-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Edacity.

Edacity (ē-das'i-ti), *n.* [L. *edacitas*, from *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity. [Rare.]

If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but *edacity* and loquacity, come. *Carlyle.*

Edaphodont (ē-daf'ō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *edaphos*, foundation, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] One of a group of fossil chimæroid fishes, from the greensand chalk and tertiary strata.

Edda (ed'da), *n.* [Icel., great-grandmother. A name given to the book by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson, to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.] A book containing a system of old Scandinavian mythology, with narratives of exploits of the gods and heroes and some account of the religious doctrines of the ancient Scandinavians. 'Saemund, one of the early Christian priests there (in Iceland), who perhaps had a lingering fondness for Paganism, collected certain of their old pagan songs, just about becoming obsolete there—poems or chants of a mythic, prophetic, mostly all of a religious character; this is what Norse critics call the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*. *Edda*, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify *Ancestress*. Snorro Sturleson, an Iceland gentleman, an extremely notable personage, educated by this Saemund's grandson, took in hand next, near a century afterwards, to put together, among several other books he wrote, a kind of prose synopsis of the whole mythology; elucidated by new fragments of traditionary verse. . . . This is the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*.' *Carlyle.* Saemund was born in Iceland about the middle of the eleventh century, and died in 1133. Sturleson was born in Iceland in 1178, and was assassinated there in 1241, on his return from Norway, where he had been Scald or court poet.

Eddas (ed'daz), *n.* Same as *Eddoes*.

Edder (ed'dėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *edor*, *eder*, a hedge.] 1. In *agri.* such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.—2. In Scotland, straw-ropes used in thatching corn-ricks, transversely to bind together the ropes which go over the top of the ricks.

Edder (ed'dėr), *v.t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes by interweaving edder.

Edder (ed'dėr), *n.* An adder. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

Eddish, Eadish (ed'dish), *n.* [A. Sax. *edise*, aftermath, probably from *ed*, a prefix signifying again, anew, as the L. *re*, whence *edgift*, a restoration, *edneowung*, a renewing, &c. Wedgwood regards it as another form of *eatage*.] The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. Called also *Eagrass*, *Earsh*, *Etch*.

Eddish, commonly explained in the sense of aftermath, which gives too confined a signification. The meaning is pasturage, or the eatable growth of either grass or corn field. *Wedgwood.*

Eddoes, Edders (ed'dōz, ed'dėrz), *n.* A name given by the negroes of the Gold Coast to the *Caladium esculentum*, an esculent root.

Eddy (ed'di), *n.* [Usually referred to A. Sax. *ed*, again, back, and *ea*, water, but by Wedgwood to Icel. *ytha*, a whirlpool, from *ytha*, to boil, to rush; A. Sax. *yth*, a wave, flood, *ythian*, to fluctuate, to overthrow.] 1. A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. Thus, a point of land extending into a river checks the water near the shore, and turns it back or gives it a circular course.—2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air moving in a circular direction.

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play. *Addison.*

Eddy (ed'di), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *eddied*; ppr. *eddying*. To move circularly, or as an eddy.

As they looked down upon the tumult of the people, deepening and *eddying* in the wide square . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning—'Christ shall come.' *Ruskin.*

Eddy (ed'di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eddied*; ppr. *eddying*. To cause to move in an eddy; to collect as into an eddy.

The circling mountains *eddy* in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm. *Thomson.*

Eddy (ed'di), *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. '*Eddy* currents.' *Hackluyt.* '*Eddy* winds.' *Dryden.*

Eddy-water (ed'di-wą-tėr), *n.* *Naut.* the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail. Called also *Dead-water*.

Eddy-wind (ed'di-wind), *n.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain, or anything that hinders its passage.

Edelweiss (ā'dl-vīs), *n.* [G., lit. noble white.] *Gnaphalium leontopodium*, a downy composite plant inhabiting the high Alps, &c., with star-like white flowers.

Edema, *n.* See ŒDEMA.

Edematous, Edematose, *a.* See ŒDEMATOUS.

Eden (ē'den), *n.* [Heb. and Chal. *eden*, delight, pleasure, a place of pleasure.] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or residence.

Edenic (ē-den'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eden.

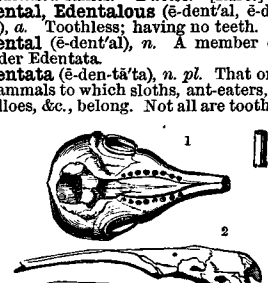
By the memory of *Edenic* joys
Forfeit and lost. *E. B. Browning.*

Edenize (ē'den-īz), *v.t.* To admit into paradise; to confer the joys of paradise upon. '*Edenized* saints.' *Davies.* [Rare.]

Edental, Edentalous (ē-dent'al, ē-dent'al-us), *a.* Toothless; having no teeth.

Edental (ē-dent'al), *n.* A member of the order Edentata.

Edentata (ē-den-tā'ta), *n. pl.* That order of mammals to which sloths, ant-eaters, armadilloes, &c., belong. Not all are toothless as the name implies, but the teeth when present are replaced by a second set only in armadilloes; whilst incisors are rarely the central incisors never present. The teeth are without enamel, and are rootless, growing indefinitely. The Phytophaga or plant-eaters are the sloths (Bradypus and Cholœpus), which are exclusively fitted for arboreal life, and the gravigrade family, including the extinct megatherium, mylodon, &c.; these, like the sloths, being South American. The Entomophaga include the hairy ant-eater (Myrmecophaga), the scaly pangolin (Manis), the cuirassed armadilloes (Dasypus), and the extinct glyptodon. The food of this second group is chiefly insects, but they also eat carrion and worms. The pangolins and Myrmecophaga are toothless; the others have various numbers of teeth.



Edentata.
1, Skull and (3) Tooth of *Chlamydophorus truncatus*. 2, Skull of *Myrmecophaga jubata* (Great Ant-eater).

Edentate, Edentated (ē-dent'āt, ē-dent'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *edentatus*, pp. of *edento*, to knock out the teeth—*e*, *ex*, out of, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Destitute or deprived of teeth; specifically, pertaining to the Edentata.

Edentate (ē-dent'āt), *n.* An animal having no fore teeth, as the armadillo.

Edentation† (ē-dent-ā'shon), *n.* A depriving of teeth.

Edentulous (ē-dent'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *e*, out, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless. *Prof. Owen.*

Edge (ej), *n.* [A. Sax. *ecg*, edge, whence *ecgian*, *eggian*, to sharpen, to excite, to egg; cog. G. *ecke*, Icel. and Sw. *egg*, edge, corner; from an Indo-European root *ak*, seen in L. *acies*, an edge, *acus*, a needle, *acuo*, to sharpen; Gr. *akē*, a point, edge; Skr. *açri*, edge of a sword. See also EAGER.] 1. The sharp border, the thin cutting side of an instrument; as, the *edge* of an axe, razor, knife, sword, or scythe.—2. The abrupt border or margin of anything; the brink; as, the *edge* of the table; the *edge* of a book; the *edge* of a precipice.—3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; the commencement or early part; the beginning; as, the *edge* of a field; the *edge* of evening.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the *edge* of winter, would not hastily oppose them. *Milton.*

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; as, the *edge* of appetite or hunger.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* on the genius. *Dryden.*

When I got health, thou took'st away my life,
And more; for my friends die;
My mirth and *edge* was lost; a blunted knife
Was of more use than I. *G. Herbert.*

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony; wounding or irritating power.

Abate the *edge* of traitors. *Shak.*

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*

—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.—SYN. Border, rim, brink, verge, skirt, margin, brim.

Edge (ej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *edged*; ppr. *edging*. 1. To sharpen. 'To *edge* her champion's sword.' *Dryden.*—2. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border; as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box. 'A sword *edged* with flint.' *Dryden.*

A long descending train,
With rubies *edged*. *Dryden.*

3. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

4. To incite; to provoke; to instigate; to urge on; to egg.

Ardour or passion will *edge* a man forward when arguments fail. *N. Webster.*

5. To move sideways; to move by little and little.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got close to one another. *Locke.*

Edge (ej), *v.i.* To move sideways; to move gradually, or so as not to attract notice; to advance or retire gradually; as, *edge* along this way.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge* off. *Colman.*

—*To edge away* (*naut.*), to decline gradually from the shore, or from the line of the course. —*To edge in with*, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.—*To edge down upon an object*, to approach it in a slanting direction.

Edge-bone (ej'bōn), *n.* [For *natch-bone* or *nach-bone*, with loss of initial *n*, as in *apron*. See NATCH.] The rump-bone of a cow or ox; the aitch-bone or natch-bone.

Edged (ejd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O! turn thy *edged* sword another way. *Shak.*

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, colour, &c., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower, the body of which is of one colour and the rim of another.—3. In *her.* applied to an ordinary, and noting that the edging is placed

only between the ordinary and the field, and not where it joins the escutcheon. The crosses in the union flag are *edged*.

Edgeless (ej'les), *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as, an *edgeless* sword or weapon.

Edge-long† (ej'long), *adv.* In the direction of the edge. 'Stuck *edge-long* into the ground.' *B. Jonson.*

Edge-rail (ej'rāl), *n.* A rail placed on edge. The rails of the ordinary railway are laid in this way, and are sometimes so named to distinguish them from the flat-laid rails of the tram-road.

Edge-railway (ej'rāl-wā), *n.* A kind of way in which the wheels of the carriages run on the edges of iron rails. The wheels are confined to their path by flanges which project about an inch beyond their periphery. See EDGE-RAIL.

Edge-tool (ej'tōl), *n.* 1. An instrument having a sharp edge.—2. *Fig.* a matter dangerous to deal or sport with.

You jest: ill-jesting with *edge-tools*. *Tennyson.*

Edgewise (ej'wīz), *adv.* [*Edge* and *wise.*] 1. With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge.—2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

Edging (ej'ing), *n.* 1. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament. 'Bordered with a rosy *edging*.' *Dryden.*—2. In *hort.* a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed; as, an *edging* of box.

Edging-iron (ej'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* In *gardening*, a tool consisting of a crescent-shaped steel blade, fixed by a socket to a wooden handle, and used for cutting out the outlines of figures, &c., in turf.

Edging-machine (ej'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* An adjustable machine-tool for dressing irregular surfaces to given patterns.

Edgy (ej'i), *a.* 1. Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharpe and *edgy*. *R. P. Knight.*

2. Keen-tempered; irritable; as, an *edgy* temper.

Edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being edible; suitableness for being eaten.

Edible (ed'i-bl), *a.* [From L. *edo*, to eat.] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. 'Of fishes some are *edible*.' *Bacon.*

Edible (ed'i-bl), *n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; a constituent of a meal; as, bring forward the *edibles*.

Edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being edible.

Edict (ē'dikt), *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dico*, to speak.] 1. That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors; the *edicts* of the French monarchs.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign. *Ogilvie.*

2. A Scotch ecclesiastical term for various proclamations or notices made of certain things which a church court has resolved upon doing.—SYN. Decree, proclamation, ordinance, rescript, manifesto, command.

Edictal (ē-dikt'al), *a.* Pertaining to an edict. —*Edictal citation*, in *Scots law*, a citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there; or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country. Formerly it was published at the cross of Edinburgh, and the shore and pier of Leith; but since 1825, all citations against persons out of Scotland must be given at the Record Office of the Court of Session.

Edificant (ed'i-fi-kant), *a.* [See EDIFY.] Building. [Rare.]

Edification (ed'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *ædificatio*, the act of building. See EDIFY.] 1. The act of building up; construction.

We were licenced to enter the castle or fortresse of Corfu, which is not only of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of *edification*. *Hackluyt.*

2.† The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Bullokar.*—3. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.

He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to *edification*. 1 Cor. xiv. 3.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison.*

Edificatory (ed'i-fi-kā-to-ri), *a.* Tending to edification. 'An exercise *edificatory* to the church.' *Bp. Hall.*

Edifice (ed'i-fis), *n.* [L. *ædificium*, a building. See EDIFY.] A building; a structure; a fabric: chiefly applied to elegant houses and other large structures.

An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton.*

Edificial (ed-i-fi'shal), *a.* Pertaining to an edifice or structure; structural. 'Mansions . . . without any striking *edificial* attraction.' *British Critic.*

Edifier (ed'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1.† One that builds.—2. One who or that which improves another by moral or religious instruction.

Edify (ed'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *edified*; ppr. *edifying*. [Fr. *édifier*, Pr. *edifiar*, *edificar*, L. *ædificare*—*ædes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To build, in a literal sense. [Rare.]

There on a rock of adamant it stood,
Resplendent far and wide,
Itself of solid diamond *edified*,
And all around it rolled the fiery flood.
Southey.

2.† To build in or upon; to cover with houses. 'Countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*.' *Spenser.*—3. To instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness.

Edify one another. 1 Thes. v. 11.

4.† To convince or persuade.

You shall hardly *edify* me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon.*

5.† To benefit; to favour.

My love with words and errors still she feeds;
But *edifies* another with her deeds. *Shak.*

Edify (ed'i-fī), *v.i.* 1. To cause or tend to cause a moral or intellectual improvement; to make people morally better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry,
Which does not, as they call it, *edify*. *Oldham.*

2.† To be morally improved: to become wiser or better; to profit. *Massinger.*

Edifying (ed'i-fī-ing), *a.* Adapted to edify; serving to improve or instruct morally; instructive. '*Edifying* conversation.' *L'Estrange.* 'An *edifying* spectacle.' *S. Smith.*

Edifyingly (ed'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In an edifying manner.

Edifyingness (ed'i-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being edifying.

Edile (ē'dīl), *n.* [L. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building.] In *Rom. antig.* a magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c., and who had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.

Edileship (ē'dīl-ship), *n.* The office of an edile.

Edingtonite (ed'ing-ton-īt), *n.* A rare zeolitic mineral which occurs in the cavities of thomsonite near Dumbarton.

Edit (ed'it), *v.t.* [L. *edo*, *editum*, to give forth, to publish—*e*, forth, and *do*, *datum*, to give.] To publish; to superintend the publication of; to prepare, as a book or paper, for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to conduct or manage, as a periodical.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield.*

Edition (ē-di'shon), *n.* [L. *editio*, from *edo*, to publish. See EDIT.] 1. A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently; a work as characterized by editorial labours; as, my *edition* of Milton is not the same as yours. 'The which I also have more at large set oute in the seconde *edition* of my booke.' *Whitgift.* 'To set forth Nature in a second and fairer *edition*.' *South.*—2. The whole number of copies of a work published at once; as, the third *edition* of this book is all exhausted.

Edition (ē-di'shon), *v.t.* To edit; to publish. *Myles Davies.*

Editio princeps (ē-di'shi-ō prin'seps), *n.* [L.] The first or earliest edition of a book; the first printed edition.

Editor (ed'it-ėr), *n.* [L., from *edo*, to publish.] One who edits; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who superintends, revises, corrects, and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication.

Editorial (ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor; as, *editorial* labours; an *editorial* remark or note.

Editorial articles are always anonymous in form. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Editorial (ed-i-tō'ri-al), *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor; a leading article; as, an *editorial* on the war.

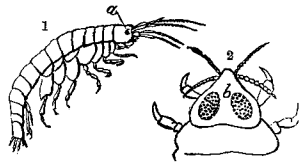
Editorially (ed-i-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.

Editorship (ed'it-ėr-ship), *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.

Editress (ed'it-res), *n.* A female editor.

Edituate† (ē-dit'ū-āt), *v.t.* [L.L. *ædituor*, from L. *ædituus*, the keeper of a temple—*ædes*, a temple, and *tueor*, to defend.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

Edriophthalmata (ed'ri-of-thal"ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. (*h*)*edraios*, settled, fixed, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] One of the great divisions



Edriophthalmata.

1, Fresh-water shrimp (*Gammarus pulex*): *a*, Single eye.
2, Head of Cymothoa. *b*, Cluster of simple eyes.

of the Crustacea, including all those genera which have their eyes sessile, or imbedded in the head, and not fixed on a peduncle or stalk as in the crabs, lobsters, &c. It is divided into three orders, viz. *Læmodipoda*—abdomen rudimentary, as *Cyamus balænarum* (whale-louse); *Amphipoda*—body compressed laterally, abdomen well developed, furnished with limbs, bronchial organs confined to the thoracic legs, as *Gammarus pulex* (the common fresh-water shrimp); *Isopoda*—body depressed, abdomen well developed, bronchial organs on the abdominal legs. Many genera are parasitic (as Cymothoa on fishes), and of the others some live in the sea and some on land, as the common and the sea woodlouse.

Edriophthalmous (ed'ri-of-thal"mus), *a.* [See EDRIOPHTHALMATA.] Pertaining to the Edriophthalmata (which see).

Educability (ed'ū-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

Educable (ed'ū-ka-bl), *a.* That may be educated.

Educate (ed'ū-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *educated*; ppr. *educating*. [L. *educo*, *educatum*, to bring up a child physically or mentally, from *educo*, *eductum*, to lead forth, to bring up a child—*e*, out, and *duco*, to lead.] To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding of; to cultivate and train the mental powers of; to instil into the mind of, principles of art, science, morals, religion, and behaviour; to qualify for the business and duties of life; as, to *educate* children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians.—SYN. To instruct, teach, inform, bring up, train, rear, discipline, indoctrinate.

Education (ed-ū-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *educatio*. See EDUCATE.] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that course of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, cultivate the taste, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. In its most extended signification it may be defined, in reference to man, to be the art of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties; and may thence be divided into four branches—physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral education. This definition is by no means complete; but it is used merely as indicative of the manner in which this subject has generally been discussed. Under physical education is included all that relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system. Intellectual education comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are to be developed and improved, and a view of the various branches of knowledge which form the objects of instruction of the four departments above stated. Æsthetic education comprehends the agencies which purify and refine the mind by train-

ing it to perceive and take delight in what is beautiful, true, and pure in nature, literature, and art, and to shrink from what is gross, lewd, and unlovely. Moral education embraces the various methods of cultivating and regulating the affections of the heart.

Education is not that which smothers a woman with accomplishments, but that which tends to consolidate a firm and regular character—to form a friend, a companion, and a wife. *Hannah More.*

Though her (Lady Elizabeth Hastings') mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behaviour; to love her was a liberal *education.* *Steele.*

—*Instruction, Education.* See under INSTRUCTION. —SYN. Nurture, discipline, instruction, training, breeding, upbringing, tuition, learning, erudition.

Educationable (ed-ū-kā'shon-a-bl), *a.* Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor.*

Educational (ed-ū-kā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education; as, *educational* institutions; *educational* habits.

Educationalist (ed-ū-kā'shon-al-ist), *n.* An educationist.

Educationally (ed-ū-kā'shon-al-li), *adv.* By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education; as, this matter, *educationally* considered, is important.

Educationary (ed-ū-kā'shon-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to education; educational. [Rare.]

Educationist (ed-ū-kā'shon-ist), *n.* One who is versed in or who advocates or promotes education.

Educator (ed'ū-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which educates.

Educe (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *educed;* ppr. *educing.* [L. *educo*—*e*, out, and *duco*, to lead.] To bring or draw out; to cause to appear; to extract; to produce against a counter agency or notwithstanding some hostile influence.

Th' eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope.*

Educible (ē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* That may be educed.

Educt (ē'dukt), *n.* [L. *educo, eductum,* to lead out. See EDUCE.] 1. Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition. *Educt* is distinguished from *product,* inasmuch as a *product* is formed during decomposition, whereas an *educt* existed in its integrity in the body previous to its being operated on.

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts;* while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a *product.* *Chamb. Encyc.*

2. *Fig.* anything educed or drawn from another; an inference.

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Eduction (ē-duk'shon), *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

Eduction-pipe (ē-duk'shon-pīp), *n.* In *steam-engines,* the pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder into the condenser or the atmosphere, according as the engine may be of the low or high pressure kind.

Eductor (ē-dukt'ėr), *n.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Edulcorant (ē-dul'kō-rant), *n.* Anything that edulcorates; a substance that sweetens; that which removes acidity or any harsh qualities.

Edulcorant (ē-dul'kō-rant), *a.* Having the property of edulcorating or sweetening by the removal of acidity or acrid qualities.

Edulcorate (ē-dul'kō-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *edulcorated;* ppr. *edulcorating.* [L. *e*, out, and *dulcoro, dulcoratum,* to sweeten, from *dulcor,* sweetness, *dulcis,* sweet.] 1. To remove acidity from; to sweeten. 'This (swine's dung) . . . is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit.' *Evelyn.* —2. In *chem.* to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

Edulcoration (ē-dul'kō-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance. —2. In *chem.* the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

Edulcorative (ē-dul'kō-rāt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or purifying.

Edulcorator (ē-dul'kō-rāt-ėr), *n.* He who or that which edulcorates; specifically, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c., by causing the water to drop from a tube inserted into the mouth of a phial, by expansion of the liquid by the warmth of the hand.

Edulious† (ē-dū'li-us), *a.* [L. *edulium,* anything to be eaten.] Eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ee (ē), *n.* pl. **Een.** (ē, ēn.) Eye. [Old English and Scotch.]

But steal me a blink o' your bonny black *ee,*
Yet look as ye were na lookin' at me. *Burns.*

And eke with fatness swoln were his *een.* *Spenser.*

-Ee. [Fr. *-é* or *-ée,* a form of the Latin *-atus.*] A frequent suffix denoting the object of an action; as, payee, one who is paid; drawee, one who is drawn on; committee, a body to whom something is committed, &c. The word grandee is merely another spelling of the Spanish *grande.*

Eeke† (ēk), *v.t.* [See EKE.] To increase; to add to. *Spenser.*

Eel (ēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *æl,* L.G. *al,* Fris. *iel,* Dan. D. and G. *aal.* Grimm thinks it may be derived from an old word *aha,* meaning a serpent (Luther spells *aal ahl*), and allied to Gr. *echis,* Skr. *ahi,* a serpent, just as the L. *anguilla,* an eel, comes from *anguis,* a snake.] A family of teleostean fishes belonging to the apodal section of the Malacopterygii. The sub-genus Anguilla is characterized by its serpent-like elongated body, by the absence of ventral fins, and the continuity of the dorsal and anal fins round the extremity of the tail. The gill slit is at the base of the pectoral fins, and the opercular bones are small. The dorsal fin commences halfway between the head and the anal fin, and the lower jaw projects beyond the upper. In the sub-genus Conger the dorsal fin commences above the pectoral, and the upper jaw is the longer. The smoothness of the body—the scales being inconspicuous—and the serpentine movements are proverbial. Eels of the sub-genus Conger are exclusively marine. They sometimes weigh more than 100 lbs., and have a length of 10 feet; the species of Anguilla, which are both fresh-water and marine, seldom exceed 27 lbs. weight, and 30 inches in length. Eels are esteemed good food, and form an important article of commerce in some countries. The conger and at least three other species—the sharp-nosed (*Anguilla acutirostris* or *A. vulgaris*), the broad-nosed (*A. latirostris*), and the snig (*A. mediorostris*)—are found in this country. The so-called eels found in paste and vinegar are microscopic animals of the genus Vibrio. (See VIBRIO.) The term eel is applied to other fishes belonging to distinct genera.

Eel-basket (ēl'bas-ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eelbuck.

Eelbuck (ēl'buk), *n.* A kind of basket for catching eels, having a sort of funnel-shaped mouse-trap entrance fitted into the mouth of it, and composed of flexible willow rods converging inwards to a point, so that eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent towards the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Such an apparatus as that shown is used in various parts of the Thames.

Framework with Eelbucks.

Eel-fare (ēl'fār), *n.* [*Eel,* and *fare* (which see).] The passage of young eels up English streams.

Eel-fare (ēl'fār), *n.* A fry or brood of eels.

Eel-fork (ēl'fork), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

Eel-grass (ēl'gras), *n.* In America, the popular name of the *Zostera marina,* a kind of sea-wrack.

Eelpot (ēl'pot), *n.* An eel-basket.

Eel-pout (ēl'pout), *n.* [A. Sax. *æle-puta.*] The local name of two different species of fish—(*a*) the viviparous blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*); and (*b*) the burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), the only freshwater species of the family which contains the cod and haddock.

Eelspear (ēl'spēr), *n.* A forked instrument used for catching eels.

Een (ēn), the old plural for *eyes.* See EE.

E'en (ēn), *adv.* A contraction for *even* (which see).

I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Estrange.*

E'en (ēn), *n.* Evening. [Scotch.]

E'er (ār), *adv.* Contraction for *ever.* 'As strange a thing as *e'er* I looked on.' *Shak.*

Eerie (ēr'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *earh,* timid.] 1. Calculated to inspire fear; dreary; lonely; weird.

The *eerie* beauty of a winter scene. *Tennyson.*

2. Superstitiously affected by fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,
I'd rove and ne'er be *eerie.* *Burns.*

Eeriness (ēr'i-nes), *n.* Superstitious fear combined with a sense of loneliness; mental dreariness.

Efags (e-fagz'), *interj.* [Probably a corruption of *i' faith.*] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

'*Efags!* the gentleman has got a Tratyor,' says Mrs. Towwouse; at which they all fell a laughing. *Fielding.*

Effable† (ef'a-bl), *a.* [L. *effabilis,* that can be uttered or spoken, from *effor, effari,* to speak—*e*, out, and *fari,* to speak.] Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken; that may be explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

Efface (ef-fās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effaced;* ppr. *effacing.* [Fr. *effacer*—L. *e*, out, and *facies,* a face. Comp. *deface.*] 1. To destroy, as a figure, on the surface of anything, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a name.—2. To remove from the mind; to wear away; as, to *efface* the image of a person in the mind; to *efface* ideas or thoughts; to *efface* gratitude.

Effface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

—*Deface, Efface.* To *deface* most commonly means to injure or impair; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy so as to render invisible.—SYN. To blot out, expunge, rase, erase, obliterate, cancel, destroy.

Efface (ef-fās'), *v.i.* To obliterate any distinctive mark or character; to make erasures.

Before decay's *effacing* fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers. *Byron.*

Effaceable (ef-fās'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being effaced.

Effacement (ef-fās'ment), *n.* Act of effacing.

Effaré, Effrayé (ā-fa-rā, ā-frā-yā), *a.* [Fr.] In *her.* a term applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as if it were frightened or enraged.

Effascinate† (ef-fas'sin-āt), *v.t.* [L. *effascino, effascinatum,* to bewitch—*e*, out, and *fascino,* to fascinate. See FASCINATE.] To charm; to bewitch; to delude.

Effascination† (ef-fas'sin-ā"shon), *n.* The act of bewitching or deluding, or state of being bewitched or deluded.

Effect (ef-fekt'), *n.* [L. *effectus,* from *efficio—ex,* and *facio,* to make.] 1. That which is produced by an operating agent or cause; the result or consequence of the application of a cause or of the action of an agent on some subject; consequence; result; as, the *effect* of luxury, of intemperance, of cold, &c.; he spoke with great *effect;* the *effect* of this war was the breaking up of the kingdom.

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; importance; account; as, the obligation is void and of no *effect.*

Christ is become of no *effect* to you. Gal. v. 4.

3. Purport; tenor; import or general intent; as, he made the purchase for his friend, and immediately wrote him to that *effect;* his speech was to the *effect* that, &c.

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde,
And knewe therof all the hole *effecte*. *Hawes.*

4. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Reality; not mere appearance; fact; substance.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say the author is a man. *Addison.*

6. The impression produced on the mind, as by natural scenery, a picture, musical composition, or other work of art, by the object as a whole, before its details are examined; the ensemble or general result of all the qualities of a work of art.

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *W. Irving.*

7. *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate; as, the people escaped from the town with their *effects.*—*Useful effect*, in *mech.* the measure of the real power of any machine, after deducting that portion which is lost or expended in overcoming the inertia and friction of the moving parts and every other source of loss, and in giving the parts the required velocity.—*For effect*, with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously.—*To give effect to*, to make valid; to carry out in practice; to push to its legitimate or natural result.

Effect (ef-fekt'), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be; as, the revolution in France *effected* a great change of property.—2. To bring *to* pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to *effect* an object or purpose.

What he decreed, he *effected*. *Milton.*

SYN. To accomplish, fulfil, realize, achieve, complete, execute, effectuate.

Effecter (ef-fekt'ėr), *n.* Same as *Effector*.

Effectible (ef-fekt'i-bl), *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Effection (ef-fek'shon), *n.* 1. Act of effecting; creation; production. *Hale.*—2. In *geom.* the construction of a proposition; a problem deducible from some general proposition. *Hutton.*

Effective (ef-fekt'iv), *a.* 1. Having the power to cause or produce effect; efficacious.

They are not *effective* of anything. *Bacon.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effect.

Time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Efficient; causing to be; as, an *effective* cause.—4. Having the power of active operation; efficient; fit for duty; as, *effective* men in an army; an *effective* force.—*Effective money*, a common term on the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money; thus a draft is directed to be paid in *effective money* to guard against depreciated paper currency.—SYN. Efficient, efficacious, effectual, operative, active.

Effective (ef-fekt'iv), *n.* Effective money. See under EFFECTIVE, *a.*

Effectively (ef-fekt'iv-li), *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

Effectiveness (ef-fekt'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being effective.

Effectless (ef-fekt'les), *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless.

Sure all's *effectless;* yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*

Effector (ef-fekt'ėr), *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator. 'That Infinite Being who was the *effector* of it.' *Derham.*

Effectual (ef-fek'tū-al), *a.* 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect; as, the means employed were *effectual.* '*Effectual* steps for the suppression of the rebellion.' *Macaulay.*—2.† Veracious; expressive of facts.

Reprove my allegation if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shak.*

—*Effectual adjudication*, in *Scots law*, a form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.

Effectually (ef-fek'tū-al-li), *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly; as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

Effectualness (ef-fek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being effectual.

Effectuate (ef-fek'tū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effectuated;* ppr. *effectuating.* [Fr. *effectuer.* See EFFECT.] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil. 'A fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire.' *Sidney.*

Effectuation (ef-fek'tū-ā"shon), *n.* Act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The difficulty from the simultaneity of Cause and Effect, or rather from the identity of Causation and *Effectuation* is solved on this theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Effectuose, Effectuous (ef-fek'tū-ōs, ef-fek'-tū-us), *a.* Effective; effectual. *B. Jonson.*

Effeir (ef-fêr'), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. What is becoming one's rank or station.—2. Property; quality; state; condition.—*Effeir of war*, warlike guise.

Effeir (ef-fêr'), *v.i.* In *Scots law*, to correspond, be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeirs*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing. *Bell.*

Effeminacy (ef-fem'in-a-si), *n.* [From *effeminate.*] 1. The softness, delicacy, and weakness characteristic of the female sex; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness.—2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness. 'Foul *effeminacy* held me yoked.' *Milton.*

Effeminate (ef-fem'in-āt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, from *effeminor*, to grow or make womanish, from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman.] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy; as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.—3. Womanlike; tender; womanly. 'Gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.' *Shak.*—*Feminine, Effeminate.* See under FEMININE.—SYN. Womanish, weak, tender, unmanly, voluptuous, delicate, cowardly.

Effeminate (ef-fem'in-āt), *n.* A tender, delicate, womanish person.

Effeminates, whose very looks
Reflect dishonour on the land I love. *Cowper.*

Effeminate (ef-fem'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effeminated;* ppr. *effeminating.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken. 'To *effeminate* children's minds.' *Locke.*

Effeminate (ef-fem'in-āt), *v.i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

Effeminately (ef-fem'in-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.—2. By means of a woman; by the power or art of a woman. '*Effeminately* vanquished.' *Milton.*

Effeminateness (ef-fem'in-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness.

Effemination† (ef-fem'in-ā"shon), *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. 'Degenerate *effemination.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Effeminize (ef-fem'in-īz), *v.t.* To make effeminate.

Brave knights *effeminized* by sloth. *Sylvester.*

Effendi (ef-fen'di), *n.* [Turk., a corruption of Gr. *authentēs*, a doer with his own hand, perpetrator, lord or master; in Mod.Gr. pron. *apthendis* or *aphendis*. See AUTHENTIC.] A title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish officers, especially to those of learned men and ecclesiastics; thus, the sultan's first physician is Hakim *effendi;* the priest in the seraglio Imam *effendi;* the chancellor of the empire Reis *effendi*. The term is also often used in the same way as *master* or *sir;* thus, Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers *effendi*.

Efferent (ef'fėr-ent), *a.* [L. *ef* for *ex*, out of, and *fero*, to carry.] In *physiol.* conveying outwards, or discharging; as, the *efferent* lymphatics, which convey lymph from the lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct.

Efferous† (ef'fėr-us), *a.* [L. *efferus*, excessively wild—*ef* for *ex*, intens., and *ferus*, wild.] Fierce; wild; savage.

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar. *Bp. King.*

Effervesce (ef-fėr-ves'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *effervesced;* ppr. *effervescing.* [L. *effervesco—ef, ex*, out of, and *fervesco*, to begin boiling, incept. from *ferveo*, to be hot, to rage. See FERVENT.] 1. To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; to work, as new wine.—2. *Fig.* to exhibit signs of excitement; to exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed; as, to *effervesce* with joy.

Effervescence (ef-fėr-ves'ens), *n.* 1. A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition.—2. Strong excitement; manifestation of feeling; flow of animal spirits.

Effervescency (ef-fėr-ves'en-si), *n.* Same as *Effervescence.*

Effervescent (ef-fėr-ves'ent), *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid.

Effervescible (ef-fėr-ves'i-bl), *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

Effete (ef-fēt'), *a.* [L. *effœtus, effetus*, exhausted, worn out by bearing—*ex*, and *fetus* or *fœtus*, fruitful, pregnant.] 1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal or plant.—2. Having the energies worn out or exhausted; having the vigour lost or dissipated; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results. '*Effete* sensuality.' *South.*

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones. *Burke.*

Efficacious (ef-fi-kā'shus), *a.* [L. *efficax*, efficacious, powerful, from *efficio*. See EFFECT.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as, an *efficacious* remedy for disease.

Efficaciously (ef-fi-kā'shus-li), *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired; as, the remedy has been *efficaciously* applied.

Efficaciousness (ef-fi-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being efficacious.

Efficacy (ef'fi-ka-si), *n.* [L. *efficacia*, efficacy, from *efficax*, from *efficio*. See EFFECT.] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; as, the *efficacy* of the gospel in converting men from sin; the *efficacy* of prayer; the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of manure in fertilizing land. 'Of noxious *efficacy.*' *Milton.*—SYN. Virtue, force, energy, power, effectiveness; efficiency.

Efficience† (ef-fi'shens), *n.* Same as *Efficiency.*

Efficiency (ef-fi'shen-si), *n.* [L. *efficientia*, influence, from *efficio*. See EFFECT.] 1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* is far above us. *Hooker.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent or unstable agent. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active competent power. 'Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency.*' *J. S. Mill.*—3. In *mech.* the amount of useful effect or actual work a prime mover yields, as compared with the power expended.—4. *Milit.* the condition of a volunteer who has become an efficient. See EFFICIENT, *n.* 2.

Efficient (ef-fi'shent), *a.* 1. Causing effects; producing; that causes anything to be what it is; efficacious; effectual; competent; able; operative.

The *efficient* cause is that which produces; the final cause is that for which the thing is produced. *Ogilvie.*

2. Noting a volunteer who is an efficient. See the noun.—SYN. Effective, effectual, competent, able, capable.

Efficient (ef-fi'shent), *n.* 1. The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; the prime mover. [Rare.]

God . . . moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only. *Hooker.*

2. *Milit.* a volunteer who has a competent knowledge of the duties of the service, and has attended a certain requisite number of drills. The government pays a capitation grant in respect of such efficient.—*Extra efficient*, a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers who, on examination, has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra efficients earn an extra grant for their company.

Efficiently (ef-fi'shent-li), *adv.* With effect; effectively.

Effierce† (ef-fėrs'), *v.t.* To make fierce or furious. 'With fell woodnes he *effierced* was.' *Spenser.*

Effigial (ef-fi'ji-al), *a.* Exhibiting or pertaining to an effigy. [Rare.]

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions.
Critical Hist. of Pamphlets.

Effigiate (ef-fi'ji-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effigiated;* ppr. *effigiating.* [L. *effigio, effigiatum,* to form, to fashion, from *effigies,* likeness, image.] To image; to form a like figure to; hence, to adapt. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls, and prevail to his brother's institution, must, as Saint Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse, by which he may prevail upon the persuasions, by complying with the affections and usages of men. *Jer. Taylor.*

Effigiation (ef-fi'ji-ā''shon), *n.* The act of forming in resemblance. [Rare.]

Effigies (ef-fij'i-ēz), *n.* [L.] Image; representation; effigy.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden.*

Effigy (ef'fi-ji), *n.* [L. *effigies,* from *effingo,* to fashion—*e, ex,* and *fingo,* to form or devise. See FEIGN.] 1. The image, likeness, or representation of a person or thing, whether of the whole or a part; a likeness in sculpture, painting, bas-relief, or drawing; an image; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments. The cut shows effigy on a brass of Wm. Abell, vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1507.—2. In *numis.* the print or impression on a coin representing the head of the sovereign by whom it was issued. —*To burn* or *hang in effigy,* to burn or hang an image or picture of a person as a means of showing dislike, hatred, or contempt for him: a popular mode in which antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

Effligitate † (ef-flaj'it-āt), *v.t.* [L. *effligito, effligitatum,* to demand urgently—*e, ex,* and *flagito,* to demand warmly.] To demand earnestly.

Effiate (ef-flāt'), *v.t.* [L. *efflo, efflatum,* to blow or breathe out—*e, ex,* out, and *flo,* to blow.] To fill with breath or air. [Rare.]

Efflation (ef-flā'shon), *n.* The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *effation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre.
Parnell.

Effloresce (ef-flo-res'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *effloresced;* ppr. *efflorescing.* [L. *effloresco,* from *floresco, floreo,* to blossom, from *flos,* a flower. See FLOWER.] 1. To burst into bloom, as a flower; to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation.

The Italian (Gothic architecture) *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como. *Ruskin.*

2. In *chem.* to change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

Those salts whose crystals *effloresce* belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling. *Fourcroy.*

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere. *Dana.*

Efflorescence (ef-flo-res'ens), *n.* 1. In *bot.* a term sometimes applied to the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its blossoms.—2. In *med.* a redness of the skin; eruption, as in rash, measles, smallpox, scarlatina, &c.—3. In *chem.* the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts; the powder or crust thus formed.

Efflorescency (ef-flo-res'en-si), *n.* Same as *Efflorescence.*

Efflorescent (ef-flo-res'ent), *a.* 1. Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface; incrusted or covered with efflorescence.—2. Liable to effloresce; as, an *efflorescent* salt.

Effluence (ef'flu-ens), *n.* [Fr. *effluence,* from L. *effluo,* to flow out—*e, ex,* and *fluo,* to flow.] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows or issues from any body or substance; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

Effluency (ef'flu-en-si), *n.* Same as *Effluence.*

Effluent (ef'flu-ent), *a.* [L. *effluens, effluentis,* ppr. of *effluo,* to flow out—*e, ex,* out, and *fluo,* to flow.] Flowing out; emanating; emitted. '*Effluent* beams.' *Parnell.*

Effluent (ef'flu-ent), *n.* In *geog.* a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake; as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the river Mississippi.

Effluviable (ef-flū'vi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. '*Effluviable* matter.' *Boyle.*

Effluvial (ef-flū'vi-al), *a.* Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

Effluviate (ef-flū'vi-āt), *v.i.* To throw off effluvium. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Effluvium (ef-flū'vi-um), *n.* pl. **Effluvia** (ef-flū'vi-a). [L., from *effluo,* to flow out. See FLOW.] Something flowing out in a subtle or invisible form; exhalation; emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations; as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Efflux (ef'fluks), *n.* [L. *effluo, efluxum,* to flow out. See EFFLUENCE.] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; flow; as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer; the first *efflux* of men's piety. 'By continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues.' *South.* 2. That which flows out; emanation. 'Light . . . *efflux* divine.' *Thomson.*

Efflux † (ef'fluks), *v.i.* To run or flow away.

Five years being *effluxed,* he took out the tree and weighed it. *Boyle.*

Effluxion (ef-fluk'shon), *n.* [See EFFLUX.] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. 'Some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit.' *Bacon.*

Effodient (ef-fō'di-ent), *a.* [L. *effodiens, effodientis,* ppr. of *effodio,* to dig out—*ef* for *ex,* out, and *fodio,* to dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

Effodientia (ef-fō'di-en''shi-a), *n. pl.* [L. *effodio,* to dig out—*ef* for *ex,* out, and *fodio,* to dig.] In *zool.* a term sometimes applied to the division of the edentates which comprises the entomophagous forms, as the hairy ant-eater of South America, the scaly pangolin of South Africa and South Asia, the armadillo, &c.

Effoliation (ef-fō'li-ā''shon), *n.* In *bot.* deprivation of a plant of its leaves.

Efforce † (ef-fōrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *efforced;* ppr. *efforcing.* [Fr. *efforcer,* to endeavour, to strive—*e,* out, and *forcer,* to force. See FORCE.] To force; to violate.

Burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity. *Spenser.*

Efform † (ef-form'), *v.t.* [L. *ef* for *ex,* out, and *formo,* to form.] To fashion; to shape; to form. '*Efforming* us after thy own image.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Efformation † (ef-form-ā'shon), *n.* The act of giving shape or form; formation.

They pretend to give an account of the *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*

Effort (ef'fôrt or ef'fêrt), *n.* [Fr. *effort*—L. *ef* for *ex,* out, and *fortis,* strong.] A straining; an exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; endeavour; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; as, the army, by great *efforts,* scaled the walls; distinction in science is gained by continued *efforts* of the mind.

There certainly is a kind of moral excellence implied in the renunciation of all *effort* after display. *Abp. Whately.*

SYN. Endeavour, exertion, struggle, strain, straining, attempt, trial, essay.

Effortless (ef'fôrt-les or ef'fêrt-les), *a.* Making no effort.

Effossion (ef-fo'shon), *n.* [L. *effossus,* pp. of *effodio,* to dig out.] The act of digging out of the earth. 'The *effossion* of coins.' *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

Effracture (ef-frak'tūr), *n.* In *surg.* a fracture, with depression of the cranial bones.

Effranchise (ef-fran'chīz), *v.t.* [L. *ef* for *ex,* out, and E. *franchise.*] To invest with franchises or privileges.

Effray † (ef-frā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *effrayer,* to frighten —L. *e,* out, and *frigidus,* cold.] To frighten.

The dam upstart, out of her den *effraide,*
And rushed forth. *Spenser.*

Effrayable † (ef-frā'a-bl), *a.* Frightful; dreadful.

Effrayé. See EFFARÉ.

Effrenation † (ef-frē-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *effrenatio,* unbridled impetuosity—*ef* for *ex,* out, and *frenum,* a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness.

Effront † (ef-front'), *v.t.* To give assurance to. *Sir T. Browne.*

Effronted, Effrontit † (ef-front'ed, ef-front'-it), *a.* [Fr. *effronté,* brazen-faced.] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; frontless; brazen-faced. 'The *effronted* whore.' *Stirling.* 'His *effrontit* shameless face.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Effrontery (ef-frun'te-ri), *n.* [Fr. *effronterie,* from L. *effrons, effrontis,* bare-faced, shameless—*ef* for *ex,* out, forth, and *frons,* the forehead.] Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum; as, *effrontery* is a sure mark of ill-breeding. —*Impudence, Effrontery, Sauciness.* See under IMPUDENCE.—SYN. Impudence, assurance, audacity, boldness, hardihood, shamelessness.

Effrontuously † (ef-front'ū-us-li), *adv.* With effrontery; impudently; frontlessly. *North.*

Effulcrate (ef-ful'krāt), *a.* [L. *ef* for *ex,* out, away, and *fulcrum,* a support.] In *bot.* applied to buds from under which the customary leaf has fallen.

Effulge (ef-fulj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effulged;* ppr. *effulging.* [L. *effulgeo—ef* for *ex,* out, and *fulgeo,* to shine.] To cause to shine forth; to radiate; to beam. 'His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.' *Thomson.* [Rare.]

Effulge (ef-fulj'), *v.i.* To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.

Effulgence (ef-fulj'ens), *n.* A flood of light; great lustre or brightness; splendour; as, the *effulgence* of divine glory.

The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn. *Beattie.*

Effulgent (ef-fulj'ent), *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent,* from amid the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson.*

Effulgently (ef-fulj'ent-li), *adv.* In a bright or splendid manner.

Effumability † (ef-fūm'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapour, or of being volatile.

Effumable † (ef-fūm'a-bl, *a.* Capable of flying off in fumes or vapour; volatile.

Effume † (ef-fūm'), *v.t.* [L. *effumo,* to emit smoke or vapour—*ef* for *ex,* out, and *fumus,* smoke, vapour.] To breathe or puff out; to emit, as steam or vapour.

I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them at my pleasure. *B. Jonson.*

Effund † (ef-fund'), *v.t.* [See EFFUSE.] To pour out. *More.*

Effuse (ef-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effused;* ppr. *effusing.* [L. *effundo, effusum,* to pour out—*ef* for *ex,* out, and *fundo, fusum,* to pour.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

Whose maiden-blood thus rigorously *effused*
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven. *Shak.*

Effuse (ef-fūz'), *v.i.* To emanate; to come forth. *Thomson.*

Effuse (ef'fūs), *a.* 1. † Poured out freely; profuse. 'Mirth *effuse.*' *Young.*—2. † Disposed to pour out freely; dissipated; extravagant. *Bp. Richardson.*—3. In *bot.* applied to inflorescence, or to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement.

Effuse † (ef-fūs'), *n.* Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste. 'Much *effuse* of blood.' *Shak.*

Effusion (ef-fū'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of pouring out; as, the *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, and the like. 'To save the *effusion* of my people's blood.' *Dryden.* 'Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers.' *Hooker.*—2. That which is poured out, literally or figuratively; an utterance; a trifling piece of verse or prose; as, the *effusions* of a youthful poet.—3. Demonstrative cordiality of manner; eager welcome; overflowing kindness: a usage borrowed from the French.

When Dorothea accepted him with *effusion,* that was only natural; and Mr. Casaubon believed that his happiness was going to begin. *George Eliot.*

4. In *pathol.* (*a*) the escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part. (*b*) The secretion of fluid from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.—*Effusion of gases,* in *chem.* the escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated

with minute apertures ·086 millimetre or ·003 inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and therefore the rates of effusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.

Effusive (ef-fūs'iv), *a.* 1. Pouring out; that pours forth largely. 'Th' *effusive* south.' *Thomson.*—2. Poured abroad; spread widely. 'The *effusive* wave.' *Pope.*—3. Accompanied with effusion or overflowing cordiality; demonstrative; as, an *effusive* welcome.

Effusively (ef-fūs'iv-li), *adv.* In an effusive manner; with demonstrative cordiality.

Effusiveness (ef-fūs'iv-nes), *n.* State of being effusive.

Eft (eft), *n.* [From A. Sax. *efete*, a lizard or newt. *Newt* is from *ewt* for *eft*, the *n* of the indefinite art. *an* having adhered to the noun.] A name of the newt (Triton).

Eft† (eft), *adv.* [A. Sax.] After; again; soon; quickly. *Spenser.*

Eftsoon, Eftsoons (eft-sön', eft-sönz'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *eft*, after, and *sona, sones*, soon.] Soon afterward; in a short time. [Rare and poetical.]

Shal all the world be lost *eftsones* now. *Chaucer.*
Eftsoon the lofty tree its top inclined. *Southey.*
Hold off, unhand me, greybeard loon!
Eftsoons his hand dropt he. *Coleridge.*

E. G. [L. *exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an example; for instance.

Egad (ē-gad'), *exclam.* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of the oath 'by God.'] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

Egal† (ē'gal), *a.* [Fr. *égal;* L. *æquus*, equal.] Equal. '*Egal* justice.' *Shak.*

Egalitee,† *n.* Equality. *Chaucer.*

Egality (ē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *égalité.* See EGAL.] Equality. 'Cursed France with her *egalities.*' *Tennyson.*

Egean, Ægean (ē-jē'an), *n.* or *a.* [L. (*Mare*) *Ægæum.*] A term often applied to that part of the Mediterranean otherwise called the Archipelago.

Eger (ē'gėr), *n.* Same as *Eagre.*

Eger,† **Egre,**† *a.* Sharp. *Chaucer.*

Eger (ē'gėr), *n.* In *bot.* a tulip appearing early in bloom.

Egeran (e'je-ran), *n.* [From *Eger*, in Bohemia, where idocrase occurs.] A synonym of idocrase (which see).

Egeria (ē-jē'ri-a), *n.* One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by De Gasparis, 2d November, 1850.

Egerminate† (ē-jėrm'in-āt), *v.i.* [L. *egermino, egerminatum—e*, out, and *germino*, to sprout.] To put forth buds; to germinate.

Egest (ē-jest'), *v.t.* [L. *egero, egestum*, to carry or bear out—*e*, out, and *gero*, to carry.] To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement. *Bacon.*

Egestion (ē-jest'yon), *n.* The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

Egg (eg), *n.* [From Icel. *egg*, Dan. *æg*=A. Sax. *æg.* The sound of the A. Sax. *g* was softened, giving O.E. *eye* or *ey*, as 'gos *eye*,' goose's egg, in Piers the Plowman's Crede; 'an *ey* or tweye,' *Chaucer;* comp. G. and D. *ei.* Probably allied in origin to L. *ovum*, Gr. *ōon*, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, an egg.] 1. A body specially developed in the females of a great many animals, besides birds, and in which, by impregnation, the development of the young animal takes place, generally of a roundish form and in birds having a calcareous shell; an ovum. Regarded physiologically there are three essential parts in an egg, viz. the germinal spot or dot, the germinal vesicle, and the vitellus or yolk—the first being contained in the germinal vesicle, which again is contained within the body of the yolk. The eggs of most animals lower than the bird have no more than these three parts. The eggs of birds, however, have, besides these, the white, or albumen, and the shell, which consists of a membrane coated with carbonate of lime. The yolk consists of a strong solution of albumen, in which multitudes of minute globules of oil are suspended. (See OVUM.) A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1000 grains, of which the white constitutes 600, the yolk 300, and the shell 100. Eggs of domestic fowls, and of certain wild fowls, as the plover, gulls, &c., are an important article of commerce, and furnish a wholesome, nutritious, and very pleasant article of diet. The eggs of turtles are also held in high esteem. Animals whose young do not leave the egg till after it is laid are called *oviparous;* those in which the eggs are retained within the parent body until they are hatched are called *ovoviviparous.* 2. Anything resembling an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg.* *Boyle.*

—*Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue*, in *arch.* an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo. It is also called the *Echinus Ornament.* See ECHINUS, 4.—*Will you take eggs for money?* a saying which originated when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value. It means then, 'Will you allow yourself to be imposed upon?'

Mine honest friend,
Will you take eggs for money? *Shak.*

—*Don't put all your eggs in one basket*, don't venture all you have in one speculation.

Egg (eg), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ecgian, eggian*, to incite, to sharpen. See EDGE.] To incite or urge on; to stimulate; to encourage; to instigate; to provoke.

They *egged* him forward still not to spare the nobility. *North.*

Eggar, Egger (eg'ar, eg'ėr), *n.* A name given to moths of the family Bombycidæ, and genera Lasiocampa and Eriogaster. The *L. trifolii*, a well-known British moth, is called the grass-egger, and the *L. roboris* the oak-egger, from the food of their caterpillars. The *Eriogaster lanestris* is the small egger of collectors.

Egg-bag (eg'bag), *n.* In *zool.* the ovary. *Goldsmith.*

Egg-bird (eg'bėrd), *n.* The name given to *Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*, a species of tern, a bird of considerable commercial importance in the West Indies, as its eggs, in common with those of two other species of tern, form an object of profitable adventure to the crews of numerous small vessels, which collect them in the months of March, April, and May.

Egg-born (eg'born), *a.* Produced from an egg, as a bird; oviparous.

Egg-cup (eg'kup), *n.* A cup used to hold an egg at table.

Eggeba (eg'e-ba), *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to half an affa or half an ounce.

Eggement,† **Egging,**† *n.* Incitement.

Thurgh womannes *eggement*
Mankind was borne, and damned ay to die.
Chaucer.

Egger (eg'ėr), *n.* One who incites.

Egger (eg'ėr), *n.* An eggler or gatherer of eggs.

Eggery (eg'ė-ri), *n.* A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are deposited, as those of seabirds.

Egg-flip (eg'flip), *n.* A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it.

Egg-glass (eg'glas), *n.* 1. A small glass for holding an egg at the table.—2. A sand-glass running about three minutes, for regulating the boiling of eggs.

Egg-hot (eg'hot), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. *Lamb.*

Eggler (eg'lėr), *n.* A collector of or dealer in eggs.

Egg-nog (eg'nog), *n.* A drink consisting of the yolks of eggs beaten up with sugar, and the white of eggs whipped, with the addition of wine or spirits.

Egg-plant (eg'plant), *n.* A white-fruited

Egg-plant (*Solanum esculentum*).

variety of *Solanum esculentum*, cultivated as an article of food, the fruit, which is about the size of a goose's egg, being boiled, stewed in sauces, &c., like love-apple.

Egg-sauce (eg'sas), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs.

Egg-shell (eg'shel), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg.

Egg-slice (eg'slīs), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

Egg-spoon (eg'spön), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs with.

Egg-trot (eg'trot), *n.* In the *manège*, a cautious, jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers.

Egilopical (ē-ji-lop'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egilops.—2. Affected with egilops.

Egilops (ē'ji-lops), *n.* [Gr. *aigilōps—aix, aigos*, a goat, and *ōps*, the eye.] Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye.

Egina Marbles (ē-gī'na mär-blz), *n. pl.* A collection of ancient statues discovered on the island of Egina, supposed to have originally decorated the temple in that island sacred to Pallas Athenē. They are before the age of Phidias, so, although true to nature generally, their faces are characterized by that forced smile which gives an unpleasant expression to the earlier Greek sculptures. They are the most remarkable ornaments of the Glyptothek of Munich.

Egis (ē'jis), *n.* Same as *Ægis.*

Eglandulose, Eglandulous (ē-gland'ū-lōs, ē-gland'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *e*, out, and *glandulosus*, glandulous.] Destitute of glands.

Eglantine (eg'lan-tīn or eg'lan-tin), *n.* [Fr. *églantine, églantier;* Pr. *aiglentina*, the eglantine; O.Fr. *aiglent*, from a form *aculentus*, from L. *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, *acus*, a needle.] The English name of the sweet-brier, *Rosa rubiginosa* of botanists. It flowers in June and July, and grows in dry bushy places.

Milton has distinguished the sweet-brier and the *eglantine:*

'Through the sweet-brier, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine.*'—*Allegro*, v. 47.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honey-suckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it 'twisted.' If not, he must have meant the wild-rose. *Nares.*

Eglatere (eg'la-tēr), *n.* Eglantine.

The woodbine and *eglatere*
Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear. *Tennyson.*

Eglomerate (ē-glom'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *e*, out, and *glomero, glomeratum*, to wind up.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. [Rare.]

Egma (eg'ma), *n.* A corruption of *enigma.* 'No *egma*, no riddle.' *Shak.*

Ego (ē'gō), *pron.* or *n.* [L., I.] In *metaph.* I; the conscious thinking subject; the subject, as opposed to the *non-ego*, the not-self, the object.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the *subject*, and *subjective* is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms *object* and *objective* are now in use to denote the *non-ego*, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *Reid.*

Egoical (ē-gō'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to egoism. *Hare.* [Rare.]

Egoism (ē'gō-izm), *n.* [Fr. *égoïsme*, from L. *ego*, I.] 1. In *philos.* the opinion of one who thinks everything uncertain except his own existence; the doctrine which refers the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence; subjective idealism. See IDEALISM.—2. A passionate love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance; egotism; selfishness.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing new remaining but naked *egoism*, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Carlyle.*

Egoist (ē'gō-ist), *n.* [Fr. *égoïste*, an egotist.] 1. An egotist; a selfish person.—2. One holding the doctrine of egoism; one who believes that a person can be certain only of his own existence, and the operations and ideas of his own mind.

Egoistic, Egoistical (ē-gō-ist'ik, ē-gō-ist'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to one's personal identity.

The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Addicted to or manifesting egoism; egotistic.

Egoistically (ē-gō-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an egoistic manner.

Egoity (ē-gō'i-ti), *n.* Personality; individuality. *Swift.* [Rare.]

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains; that is, that by which I am the same I was. *Wollaston.*

Egoize (ē'gō-īz), *v.i.* Same as *Egotize.*

Egomism † (ē'gō-mizm), *n.* Egoism. 'That kind of scepticism called *egomism.*' *Baxter.*

Egophonic (ē-gō-fon'ik), *a.* Relating to or having the character of egophony.

Egophony (ē-gof'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *aix, aigos,* a goat, and *phōnē,* voice.] The sound of the voice of a person affected with pleurisy, when heard through the stethoscope: so called because it is broken and tremulous, so as to suggest the bleating of a goat.

Egotheism (ē'gō-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *egō,* I, and *theos,* a god.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity, as an object of love and honour.

Egotism (e'got-izm), *n.* [See EGOISM.] The practice of too frequently using the word *I;* hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; a passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey's 'Ego et rex meus, I and my king.' *Spectator.*

—*Egotism, Self-conceit, Vanity. Egotism,* a strong and obtrusively displayed belief in one's own importance, manifested by a constant reference to self in conversation or writing, the result of a combination of intense self-esteem and selfishness. *Self-conceit,* an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, allied to vanity. *Vanity, lit.* emptiness, a belief that one deserves to be, and is, held by others in great admiration, especially on some frivolous grounds, as good looks, dress, &c. An *egotistical* man ignores the opinions of others, through his perfect satisfaction with his own; a *conceited* person openly claims praise, and is prone to detract from the merits of others and sneer at them, in order to his own exaltation; a *vain* person is not so self-assertive as a *conceited* one, but is more athirst for praise. Byron said he was too proud to be *vain. Egotism* and *conceit* are based on what we think of ourselves; *vanity,* on what we believe others think of us.

His excessive *egotism* which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

They that have the least reason, have the most *self-conceit.* *Whichcote.*

The exquisitely sensitive *vanity* of Garrick was galled. *Macaulay.*

Egotist (e'got-ist), *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.

Egotistic, Egotistical (e-got-ist'ik, e-got-ist'ik-al), *a.* 1. Addicted to egotism; as, an *egotistic* person.—2. Manifesting egotism.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical.* *Macaulay.*

SYN. Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated.

Egotistically (e-got-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an egotistical or self-conceited manner.

Egotize (e'got-īz), *v.i. pret.* & pp. *egotized;* ppr. *egotizing.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting. *Cowper.*

Egregious (ē-grē'ji-us), *a.* [L. *egregius,* from *e* or *ex grege,* from or out of or beyond the herd, select, choice.] 1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished: in a good sense. 'This accession of dignity to your *egregious* merits.' *Milton.* '*Egregious* exploits.' *More.* '*Egregious* prince.' *Philips.*

This essay affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius. *Johnson.*

2. Great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous: in a bad or ironical sense; as, an *egregious* mistake; *egregious* contempt. '*Egregious* murtherer.' *Shak.*

Reader, try by this the *egregious* impudence of this fellow. *Bp. Hall.*

SYN. Extraordinary, remarkable, monstrous, enormous, exceptional, astonishing, uncommon, unique, surprising.

Egregiously (ē-grē'ji-us-li), *adv.* In an egregious, eminent, distinguished, or remarkable manner; greatly; enormously; shamefully: usually in a bad sense; as, he is *egregiously* mistaken; they were *egregiously* cheated.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me, For making him *egregiously* an ass. *Shak.*

Egregiousness (ē-grē'ji-us-nes), *n.* The state of being egregious.

Egress (ē'gres, formerly ē-gres'), *n.* [L. *egressus,* from *egredior—e,* and *gradior,* to step.] 1. The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress.* *Milton.*

2. In *astron.* the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.

Egress (ē-gres'), *v.i.* To go out; to depart; to leave.

Egression (ē-gre'shon), *n.* [L. *egressio,* from *egredior.* See EGRESS.] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement; escape; egress. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Egressor (ē-gres'ėr), *n.* One who goes out.

Egret (ē'gret), *n.* [Fr. *aigrette,* a dim. from an old form *aigre,* from O.H.G. *heigro,* a heron. Cog. Sw. *hæger,* a heron. *Heron* (which see) has the same origin.] A name common to those species of herons which have the feathers on the lower part of the back lengthened and the barbs loose, so that this part of the plumage is very soft and flowing. The little egret (*Herodias* or *Ardea garzetta*) is probably the most elegant of all the heron tribe. The delicately formed feathers of its crested head, breast, and shoulders are used as ornaments in the turbans of Turks and Persians, and in the head-dresses of European ladies. The bird is of a white colour, about 18 inches long, and weighs about 1½ lb.—2. A heron's feather. *B. Jonson.*—3. In *bot.* the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—4. A species of ape.

Egrett, Egrette (ē-gret'), *n.* [From Fr. *aigrette,* a white heron, because this bird has a tuft on its head. See EGRET.] A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. Written also *Aigret, Aigrette.*

Egrimony † (eg'ri-mo-ni), *n.* Same as *Agrimony.*

Egrimony † (ē'gri-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *ægrimonia,* from *æger,* sick.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. *Cockeram.*

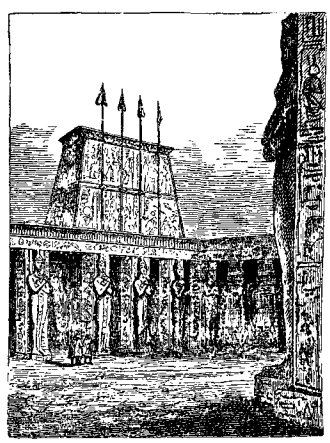
Egriot (ē'gri-ot), *n.* [Fr. *aigre,* sour.] A kind of sour cherry.

Egritude † (ē'gri-tūd), *n.* [L. *ægritudo,* from *æger,* sick.] Sorrow of the mind; more rarely, sickness of body. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), *a.* [From *Egypt,* Gr. *Aigyptos,* supposed to be so called from the name *Coptos,* a principal town, from *gupta,* guarded, fortified. Akin *Gipsy.*] 1. Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.—2. Gipsy. See EGYPTIAN, *n.* 2.—*Egyptian architecture,* a style of architecture which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids,

Egyptian Columns.—1, From Rhamession, Thebes. 2, Portico of Temple at Dendera. 3, In Brit. Mus.

rock-cut temples and tombs, gigantic monolithic obelisks, and colossal statues. The characteristic features of the style are solidity, boldness, and originality. Among its peculiar characteristics may be noted—(*a*) symmetry of structure; (*b*) the gradual converging of the walls of some of its edifices, especially of the propylea or vestibules of its temples; (*c*) roofs and covered ways flat or without pediments, and composed of immense blocks of stone reaching from one wall or column to another, the arch being seldom if ever employed; (*d*) columns numerous, close, and massive, generally without bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block ornamented with hieroglyphics to an elaborate composition of palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation; (*e*) the employment of a large concave moulding in the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves; (*f*) walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in outline or low-relief representing divinities,



Court of Temple at Edfou.

men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant colouring being often superadded. One remarkable feature associated with this style is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting vast blocks of limestone and of granite.—*Egyptian bean,* a name sometimes given to the bean-like fruits of *Nelumbium speciosum.*—*Egyptian blue,* a brilliant pigment consisting of the hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a minute quantity of iron.—*Egyptian lotus.* See LOTUS.—*Egyptian pebble,* a species of agate or jasper.—*Egyptian thorn,* the *Acacia vera* of Willdenow, an ornamental tree, native of the northern parts of Africa.—*Egyptian vulture, Neophron percnopterus,* one of the smaller vultures, about the size of a raven, differing from the true vultures in having a long slender bill covered half its length with a naked cere. The head and front of the neck are bare. The general colour is white, the quill feathers of the wing being dark brown. The face, bill, and legs are bright yellow. It frequents the streets of eastern towns, where it is protected on account of its services as a scavenger, and follows the caravans through the desert to devour whatever may die. Though not gregarious, large numbers may be seen together wherever there is much carrion. It ranges over Northern Africa and a large part of Asia, as well as the south of Europe, and has even been shot in the British islands. Called also *Pharaoh's Hen* or *Chicken.*

Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), *n.* 1. A native of Egypt.—2. An old designation for a gypsy, so called because believed to have come from Egypt.

Egyptologer, Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol'o-jėr, ē-jip-tol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in or well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt, especially the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents.

Egyptological (ē-jip'to-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology; as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol'o-ji), *n.* [*Egypt,* and Gr. *logos,* discourse.] The science of Egyptian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

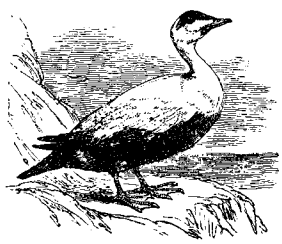
Eh! (ā or e), an *interj.* expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.

Ehlite (ā'līt), *n.* [From *Ehl*, a place in Germany.] A mineral of a green colour and pearly lustre. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, and sometimes contains vanadium.

Ehretia (e-rēt'i-a), *n.* [From G. D. *Ehret*, a famous botanical artist of last century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, nat. order Boraginaceæ, containing about fifty species, natives of the warmer regions of the globe. They have simple leaves and smallish white flowers.

Eident (ī'dent). *a.* [Icel. *ithinn*, diligent.] Diligent; careful; industrious. [Scotch.]

Eider, Eider-duck (ī'dėr, ī'dėr-duk), *n.* [A Scandinavian name; Icel. *ædr*, Sw. *eider*, an eider, an eider-duck; Dan. *ederfugl*, lit. eider-fowl; *G. eidergans*, the duck that bears such plumage.] A species of duck, *Somateria mollissima*.



Eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*).

It is about twice the size of the common duck, and frequents solitary rocky shores and islands. In Greenland and Iceland these birds occur in great numbers; they also breed on the Scottish coasts, especially on the Western Islands. The down of the eider-duck is much valued, from its superior warmth, lightness, and elasticity. The king eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) is another species resembling the preceding, and inhabiting the same coasts.

Eider-down (ī'dėr-doun), *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck.

Eidograph (ī'do-graf), *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion, within certain limits.

Eidolon (ī-dō'lon), *n.* [Gr. *eidōlon*, from *eidos*, that which is seen, likeness.] A likeness, image, or representation; a shade or spectre; an apparition. *Poe.*

Eidouranion (ī-dou-rā'ni-on), *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *ouranios*, heavenly.] A representation of the heavens.

Eigh (ā), an *exclam.* expressive of sudden delight or of surprise. See EH.

Eight (āt), *a.* [A. Sax. *eahta, ehta.* Cog. Sc. *aucht;* G. and D. *acht;* Dan. *aatte;* L. *octo;* Gr. *oktō;* Ir. and Gael. *achd;* Corn. *eath;* Lith. *asztūni;* Skr. *ashtan, ashtau.*] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives.

Eight (āt), *n.* 1. One of the cardinal numbers.—2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.—3. A curved outline in the shape of the figure 8, as cut or traced by skaters on the ice, &c.

Tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.
Tennyson.

Eight† (āt), *n.* An ait (which see).

Eight-day (āt'dā), *a.* That goes for eight days; as, an *eight-day* clock.

Eighteen (āt'ēn), *a.* Eight and ten, one more than seventeen, or twice nine.

Eighteen (āt'ēn), *n.* 1. The sum of ten and eight; the number greater by one than seventeen.—2. A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

Eighteenmo (āt'ēn-mō), *n.* [A compound of the English *eighteen* and the Latin ablative ordinal termination *mo.*] The size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. Written often *18mo.*

Eighteenth (āt'ēnth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the seventeenth.—2. Noting one of eighteen equal parts into which anything has been divided.

Eighteenth (āt'ēnth), *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; an eighteenth part.—2. In *music*, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

Eight-foil (āt'foil), *n.* [Formed on type of *trefoil.*] In *her.* a grass that has eight leaves.

Eightfold (āt'fōld), *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

Eighth (ātth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the seventh.—2. Consisting of one of eight equal parts into which anything has been divided.

Eighth (ātth), *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts. 2. In *music*, (*a*) an interval composed of five tones and two semitones; an octave. (*b*) The eighth note of the diatonic scale.

Eighthly (ātth'li), *adv.* In the eighth place.

Eightieth (āt'i-eth), *a.* [From *eighty.*] 1. Next in order to the seventy-ninth.—2. Consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Eightieth (āt'i-eth), *n.* The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

Eightscore (āt'skōr), *a.* or *n.* [*Eight* and *score.*] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

Eighty (āt'i), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eighty (āt'i), *n.* 1. The number containing eight times ten.—2. A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

Eigne (ā'ne), *a.* [From O.Fr. *aisné*, also *ainsné;* Pr. *annatz;* from L. *ante*, before, and *natus*, born.] 1. Eldest; an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son; as, bastard *eigne.*—2.† Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son.

Eik (ēk), *n.* [See EKE.] An addition; as, an *eik* to Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language. [Scotch.]

Eikon (ī'kōn), *n.* [Gr.] A likeness; an image; a statue.

Eild (ēld), *n.* Old age; decrepitude. [Old English and Scotch.]

And tho' wi' crazy *eild* I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn. *Burns.*

Eilding (ēld'ing), *n.* [See ELDING.] Fuel. [Scotch.]

Aye . . . and ye'll be wanting *eilding* now, or something to pitt ower the winter. *Sir W. Scott.*

Eire (ār). Same as *Eyre. Chaucer.*

Eirenarch (ī'ren-ārk), *n.* [Gr. *eirēnē*, peace, and *archōn*, magistrate.] In *Greek antiq.* a magistrate to whom the keeping of the peace was intrusted.

Eirie (ē'ri), *n.* Same as *Aerie.*

Eisel,† *n.* [A. Sax. *eisile.*] Vinegar. '*Eisell* strong and egre.' *Chaucer.*

Eisenrahm (ī'zen-rām), *n.* [G., iron-cream.] The German name for hematite.

Eisteddfod (ī-steTH-vōd'), *n.* [W., a sitting, an assembly, as of magistrates, &c.] A meeting; an assembly or session of bards and minstrels held in Wales in ancient times. These meetings were revived by the Tudor sovereigns, and annual meetings for the recitation of prize poems and performances on the harp are now held under this name.

Either (ē'THėr or ī'THėr; the former is more in accordance with analogy), *a.* or *pron.* [A. Sax. *æghwæther;* contracted from *æghwæther*, compounded of *â* = *aye*, the common augment *ge-*, and *hwæther;* comp. *æghwa*, everywho, whoever, *æghwær*, everywhere, &c.; *ther* is the comparative suffix. See EACH, WHETHER.] 1. One or the other; one of two things; as, give me *either* of those two oranges.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*

2. Each of two; the one and the other; both. 'On *either* side of the river.' Rev. xxii. 2.

The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat *either* of them on his throne. 2 Chr. xviii. 9.

The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on *either* side. *Prescott.*

Either (ē'THėr or ī'THėr), *conj.* A disjunctive conjunction always used as correlative to and preceding *or*. It is placed before the first of two or more alternatives, *or* being placed before the second or succeeding alternatives.

Either he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* perhaps he sleepeth. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

Ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ejaculated;* ppr. *ejaculating.* [L. *ejaculor, ejaculatus*, from, *e*, out, and *jaculor*, to throw or dart, from *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw.] 1.† To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart. 'Rays *ejaculated* thence.' *Blackmore.*—2. To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter suddenly and briefly: generally applied to a cry for mercy or a prayer.

Ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To utter ejaculations; to make brief and sudden exclamations. '*Ejaculating* to himself.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]

Ejaculation (ē-jak'ū-lā"shon), *n.* 1.† The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as, the *ejaculation* of light. 'The vessels of *ejaculation.*' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer; or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

Which prayers of our Saviour, Mat. xxvi. 39, and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations.* *South.*

Ejaculator (ē-jak'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* A muscle of the penis which effects the emission of the spermatic fluid.

Ejaculatory (ē-jak'ū-lā-to-ri), *a.* 1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn. *Jer. Taylor.*

2.† Sudden; hasty. '*Ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts.' *L'Estrange.*—3. Casting; throwing out. 'Seminal vessels, both preparatory and *ejaculatory.*' *Smith.*

Eject (ē-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *ejicio, ejectum—e*, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to discharge; as, to *eject* a person from a room. 'Eyes *ejecting* flame.' *Brooke.*—2. To drive away; to throw aside as useless; to expel violently or with shame or disgrace, as being worthless, disagreeable, or offensive; as, to *eject* words from a language.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but our danger. *Shak.*

3. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; to turn out; as, to *eject* a clergyman from a benefice; to *eject* a tenant.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden.*

Ejection (ē-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *ejectio*, from *ejicio.* See EJECT.] The act of ejecting or state of being ejected; dismissal; dispossession; expulsion; rejection. 'Our first parent after his *ejection* out of paradise.' *Bp. Hall.*

Some of these alterations are only the *ejection* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible. *Johnson.*

—*Action of ejection and intrusion*, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.—*Letters of ejection*, in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

Ejectment (ē-jekt'ment), *n. Lit.* a casting out; a dispossession.—*Action of ejectment*, in *law*, a possessory action, wherein the title to lands and tenements may be tried and the possession recovered, in all cases where the party claiming has a right of entry. It is commenced by a writ, addressed to the tenant in possession and all entitled to defend the possession, bearing that the plaintiff lays claim to the property in question, and calling upon all interested to appear within a certain time to defend their right, failing which the tenant in possession will be ejected. See under CASUAL.

Ejector (ē-jekt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which ejects; specifically, in *law*, one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

Ejoo (ē'jō), *n.* See GOMUTI.

Ejulation (ej-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*, to cry, to yell, to wail.] Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Dr. H. More.*

Eke (ēk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eked;* ppr. *eking.* [A. Sax. *eâcian*, to add, to eke, *eâc*, also. Cog. G. *auch*, also; L. *augeo*, Gr. *auxanō*, to increase.] 1.† To increase; to enlarge; to lengthen; to protract; to prolong. 'To *eke* my pain.' *Spenser.*—2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition: sometimes with *out;* as, to *eke* or *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.

The storehouse of his powerful wit . . .
He daily *ekes*, and brings to excellence. *Spenser.*

He *eked out* by his wits an income of barely fifty pounds. *Macaulay.*

Eke (ēk), *adv.* [A. Sax. *eâc.* Cog. G. *auch*, D. *ook*, Sw. *och*, Dan. *og*, and. See EKE, *v.t.*] Also; likewise; in addition.

'Twill be prodigious hard to prove
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

[This word is nearly obsolete, its use being almost restricted now to poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind, and rhetorical pieces.]

Eke (ēk), *n.* Something added to another; specifically, a short wooden cylinder on which a bee-hive is placed to increase its

capacity when the bees have filled it full of comb. [Scotch.]

Eking (ēk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of adding.—2. That which is added; specifically, in *ship-building*, (*a*) a piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee and the like. (*b*) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece, at the aft part of the quarter-gallery.

E la † (e lä), *n.* In *music*, applied originally to the highest note in the scale of Guido; hence, often used by the old dramatists to design the extreme of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolical saying.

Elaborate (ē-lab'o-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elaborated;* ppr. *elaborating.* [L. *elaboro, elaboratum*, to work out—*e*, out, and *laboro*, to labour, from *labor*, labour.] 1. To produce with labour.

> They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To improve or refine by successive operations of nature or art; to work out with great care; to work out fully or perfectly; as, the heat of the sun *elaborates* the juices of plants and renders the fruit more perfect.

> These conceptions were not fully nor systematically *elaborated* by Berkeley. It is not often that he who quarries the marble carves and polishes the pillar. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Elaborate (ē-lab'o-rāt), *a.* [L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaboro*. See the verb transitive.] Wrought with labour; finished with great care; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished; as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

> Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

SYN. Laboured, prepared, studied, perfected, high-wrought.

Elaborately (ē-lab'o-rāt-li), *adv.* With great labour or study; with nice regard to exactness.

Elaborateness (ē-lab'o-rāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labour.

Elaboration (ē-lab'o-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of elaborating; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; great labour. 2. In *physiol.* the process of formation or assimilation performed by the living organs in animals and plants by which something is produced; as, the *elaboration* of chyle, or sap, or tissues.

Elaborative (ē-lab'o-rāt-iv), *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; possessing the power of developing or refining by successive operations, whether of nature or of art; working out with minute attention to details; laboriously and step by step bringing to a state of completion or perfection.—*Elaborative faculty*, in *metaph.* the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding of the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought.

Elaborator (ē-lab'o-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which elaborates.

Elaboratory † (ē-lab'o-rā-to-ri), *n.* A laboratory. *Evelyn.*

Elaboratory (ē-lab'o-rā-to-ri), *a.* Elaborating.

Elæagnaceæ (el-ē'ag-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *elaiagnos*, the wild olive-tree—*elaia*, an olive-tree, and *agnos*, chaste.] The oleaster family, a small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. The only member of the order in Britain is the sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*), common on the sandy sea-shores of the south.

Elæis (el-ē'is), *n.* A genus of palms, so named from *elaia*, the olive-tree, because the well-known palm-oil is yielded by the fruit of the African species. This is *Elæis guineensis*, or oil-palm, *maba* of the natives of Congo, and common all along the western coast of tropical Africa. The oil is used by the Africans in cookery and for anointing the body. It forms a considerable article of commerce to Europe, where its chief use is for the manufacture of candles. It is also used in soap-making and for greasing machinery. The tree has a thick trunk, reaching 20 to 30 feet in height. (See PALM-OIL.) A second and closely allied species is found in tropical South America.

Elæocarpus (el-ē'o-kär"pus), *n.* [Gr. *elaia*, the olive, and *karpos*, fruit, from the resemblance of the fruit to that of the olive.] A genus of trees, nat. order Tiliaceæ, containing fifty species, natives of India and Australia and the isles between. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is oblong or globose, with a rough-shelled nut, surrounded by a fleshy pulp, which is used in curries or pickled like olives.

Elæococca (e-lē'o-kok"ka), *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *kokkos*, a berry.] A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, the seeds of some of which yield valuable oil. The Japanese use the oil of *E. verrucosa* for food, while in the Mauritius, where it also grows, its oil is used for burning. The Chinese use the oil of *E. vernicia* in painting.

Elæodendron (el-ē'o-den"dron), *n.* [Gr. *elaia*, the olive, and *dendron*, tree.] A genus of plants, nat. order Celastraceæ. The species are small trees, with opposite, entire, glabrous leaves. *E. glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elæolite (el-ē'o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *lithos*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nepheline, of a waxy, greasy lustre, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite.

Elæometer (el-ē-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *metron*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive and almond oils, by determining their densities.

Elæoptene (el-ē-op'tēn), *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *ptēnos*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion called *stearoptene*. See STEAROPTENE.

Elaic (el-ā'ik), *a.* Same as *Oleic* (which see).

Elaidate (e-lā'id-dāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

Elaidic (e-lā-id'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elaine.—*Elaidic acid* ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$), a fatty acid obtained from oleic acid by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid.

Elaidine, Elaidin (e-lā'i-din), *n.* In *chem.* a fatty substance ($C_{57}H_{101}O_6$) produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.

Elaine, Elain (e-lā'in), *n.* [Fr *élaïne*, from Gr. *elainos*, pertaining to the olive-tree, from *elaia*, the olive-tree.] The liquid principle of oils and fats; oleine.

Elaiodic (e-lā'i-od"ik), *a.* [Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Derived from castor-oil; as, *elaiodic* acid.

Elaiometer (el-ā'i-om"et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Elæometer* (which see).

Elamite (ē'lam-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of Elam or ancient Persia.

Elamping † (ē-lamp'ing), *a.* [See LAMP.] Shining.

> This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping, eblazon, deprostrate, purpured, glitterand*, and many others. *Hallam.*

Elance (e-lans'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elanced;* ppr. *elancing.* [Fr. *elancer—e*, for L. *e, ex*, out, forth, and *lancer*, to dart, to hurl.] To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart. 'While thy unerring hand *elanced* . . . a dart.' *Prior.*

Eland (ē'land), *n.* [D. *eland*, an elk.] 1. An African species (*Oreas canna*, Gray) of antelope (see ANTILOPIDÆ), the largest of all antelopes and almost the only one disposed to take on fat. Its flesh, especially its thighs, which are dried and used like tongues, is so much prized that it has been extirpated in the Cape Colony and various other districts, where it was once very numerous. It is about the size of a horse, standing 5 feet high at the shoulder, and weighing 7 to 9 cwts.

> Our party was well supplied with *eland* flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England. *Dr. Livingstone.*

2. The moose.

Elanet (ē-lā'net), *n.* A member of the genus Elanus.

Elanus (ē-lā'nus), *n.* A genus of kites, the only cosmopolitan member of the group, of which the black-winged kite (*E. melanopterus*) is a good example. It is remarkable for a strong musky odour, which is thought to be due to the insects on which it mostly feeds and which it captures on the wing.

Elaolite (e-lā'o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *lithos*, a stone.] Same as *Elæolite.*

Elaopten (el-ā-op'ten), *n.* The liquid portion of a volatile oil. See ELÆOPTENE.

Elaphine (el'a-fīn), *a.* In *zool.* relating to or resembling the stag.

Elaphomyces (el-a-fo'mi-sēz), *n.* [Gr. *elaphos*, a stag, and *mykēs*, a mushroom.] A genus of underground fungi, allied to truffles, but differing from them in having the interior of the fungus completely converted into a mass of dusty sporidia from the absorption of the asci. They were once regarded as aphrodisiac, and are still sold by herbalists under the name of lycoperdon nuts.

Elapidæ (ē-lap'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of venomous serpents, the members of which are found in Africa, Southern Asia, Australia, and tropical America. The colours of many of the species are bright and beautiful, and some reach the length of 10 feet. In many of the species there are no teeth except the grooved poison-fangs. They prey chiefly on reptiles and generally live in forests or luxuriant meadows. It includes the genera Bungarus, Cobra, and Elaps.

Elapidation (ē-lap'id-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *elapido*, to clear from stones—*e*, out, and *lapis*, a stone.] A clearing away of stones. [Rare.]

Elapse (ē-laps'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *elapsed;* ppr. *elapsing.* [L. *elabor, elapsus*, to slip away—*e*, out, and *labor, lapsus*, to glide.] To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

> Eight days *elapsed*, at length a pilgrim came. *Hoole.*

Elapsion (ē-lap'shon), *n.* The act of elapsing. [Rare.]

Elaqueate (ē-la'kwē-āt), *v.t.* [L. *elaqueo, elaqueatum*, to extricate from snares or fetters—*e*, out, and *laqueus*, a snare.] To disentangle. [Rare.]

Elasmobranchiate (ē-las'mō-brang"ki-āt), *a.* Of or belonging to the Elasmobranchii (which see).

Elasmobranchii (ē-las'mō-brang"ki-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *elasmos* or *elasma*, a plate, and *brangchia*, gills.] An order of fishes, including the sharks, dog-fishes, rays, and chimæra, in which the skull is not composed of distinct bones, but simply forms a kind of cartilaginous box, the vertebral column sometimes cartilaginous, sometimes consisting of distinct vertebræ, the integumentary skeleton in the form of placoid scales, the intestine being very short, and provided with a spiral valve. They have two pairs of fins (pectorals and ventrals), corresponding to the fore and hind limbs, and the ventral fins are close to the anus. The heart consists of an auricle, a ventricle, and a muscular arterial bulb. The gills are fixed, and form a number of pouches, which open internally into the pharynx, communicating outwardly by a series of apertures placed on the side of the neck. The optic nerves form a commissure.

Elasmodon (ē-las'mō-don), *n.* [Gr. *elasmos*, a plate, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A subgenus of the genus Elephant, under which are included the mammoth and Asiatic species, the African elephant belonging to the sub-genus Loxodon.

Elasmotherium (ē-las'mo-thē"ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *elasmos*, a plate, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] An extinct genus of mammalia, characterized by the laminated structure of the teeth. It is referred by some to the horse family, by others to the rhinoceros, being intermediate between them.

Elastic, Elastical (ē-las'tik, ē-las'tik-al), *a.* [Fr. *élastique*, L.L. *elasticus*, from Gr. *elastos, elatos*, beaten out, extensible, from *elaunō*, to drive, to beat out.] 1. Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure or volume after any external pressure, which has altered that figure or volume, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus, a bow is *elastic;* and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is *elastic;* vapours are *elastic;* and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state. The measure of the elastic force of any substance is called its *modulus of elasticity.* See MODULUS.—2. *Fig.* possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; capable of resisting depression or exhaustion; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury; as, *elastic* spirits. 'The herds are *elastic* with health.' *Landor.*—*Elastic curve*, a curve formed by an elastic blade, fixed horizontally by one of its extremities in a vertical plane, and loaded at the

other extremity. The loaded end by its gravity bends the blade into a curve.—*Elastic fluids*, fluids which have the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as the air, gases, vapours.—*Elastic gum*, india-rubber.—*Elastic mineral pitch*, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.—*Elastic tissue*, in *anat.* tissue so named from its fibres possessing the property of recovering their original state after being drawn out to twice their natural length. It occurs in several structures where elasticity is required, as in the vocal chords, the middle coat of the arteries, the skin, &c. Called also *Yellow Fibrous Tissue.*

Elastically (ē-las'tik-al-li), *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

Elasticity (ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being elastic; the inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion.—2. *Fig.* power of recovery from depression or exhaustion, as from overwork; power of resisting depression or exhaustion; as, he possesses great *elasticity* of spirit.

He (Berkeley) returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before. *Scotsman newspaper.*

—*Limits of elasticity*, the utmost limits to which elastic bodies can be compressed or extended, without destroying their elasticity.

Elasticness (ē-las'tik-nes), *n.* Elasticity. [Rare.]

Elastin (ē-las'tin), *n.* In *chem.* a body closely resembling albumen, except that it is free from sulphur, forming the principal substance of the elastic fibre which is the characteristic constituent of certain tissues.

Elat,† *pp.* Elated. *Chaucer.*

Elatchee (ē-lach'ē), *n.* The Indian name of cardamoms. See CARDAMOM.

Elate (ē-lāt'), *a.* [L. *elatus*, pp. of *effero*, to bring out, to lift up—*e*, *ex*, out, and *fero*, to bear, to bring.] 1. Raised; lifted up.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; lofty; haughty; as, *elate* with victory. '*Elate* with pride.' *Crabbe.* [Used chiefly in poetry.]—SYN. Puffed up, proud, lofty, haughty, exultant, jubilant.

Elate (ē-lāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elated;* ppr. *elating.* 1. To raise; to exalt. 'By the potent sun *elated* high.' *Thomson.*—2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud. '*Elated* by victory.' *Hume.*

Elatedly (ē-lāt'ed-li), *adv.* With elation.

Elatedness (ē-lāt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being elated.

Elater (ē-lāt'ėr), *n.* He who or that which elates.

Elater (el'a-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *elatēr*, a driver.] 1. In *bot.* an elastic hygrometric filament attached to the spores of Equisetum, and mixed with the spores in the capsules of Jungermanniaceæ. In Equisetum each spore is furnished with four elaters, which are coiled round the spore until it is ripe, when they uncoil with elasticity, and jerk the spore out of the capsule. The elaters of the liverworts are long delicate tubes with one or more spiral fibres coiled up within them.—2. In *zool.* a member of the family Elateridæ (which see).

Elateridæ (el-a-tėr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *elatēr*, a driver, from *elaunō*, to drive, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of coleopterous insects corresponding to the Linnean genus Elater. They are found on flowers and leaves, on which they feed. If disturbed they let themselves drop to the ground. In case of falling on their backs, owing to the shortness of their legs they would not be able to recover themselves, were it not that, by the particular structure of the thorax, they can, by a quick movement of the articulations between it and the abdomen, leap from the ground and fall on their feet. On account of this power they are called skip-jacks, and the clicking noise accompanying the leap has given them the name of click-beetles. The fire-flies of tropical climates belong to this family. In Britain their larvæ, which are the well known wire-worms, are very destructive to corn. See WIRE-WORM.

Elaterin, Elaterine (ē-la'tėr-in), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{14}O_5$, nearly.) The active principle of elaterium. It forms delicate silky crystals of a very bitter taste. $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain acts as a drastic purgative.

Elaterite (ē-lat'ėr-īt), *n.* An elastic mineral resin, of a blackish-brown colour, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft flexible masses.

Elaterium (ē-la-tē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *elatērion*, from *elatērios*, driving, purgative, from *elatēr*, a driver, and that from *elaunō*, to drive, to urge.] 1. A substance obtained from the fruit of the *Ecballium agreste* or squirting cucumber, which, if gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, &c.—2. In *bot.* a term invented by Richard to denote that kind of fruit which is found in Euphorbia, consisting of three or more carpels, consolidated when young, but bursting with elasticity when ripe.

Elatery† (el'a-tē-ri), *n.* [See ELATERIUM.] Acting force or elasticity; as, the *elatery* of the air.

Elatinaceæ (e-lat'i-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *elatinos*, belonging to the pine, from *elatē*, the pine—from the resemblance of their leaves.] The water-pepper family; a nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, containing only two genera and about twenty species. The plants are herbaceous annuals, with hollow stems and opposite leaves with stipules. They are found in marshy places in all quarters of the globe.

Elatine (el-a-tī'nē), *n.* A genus of aquatic annuals, nat. order Elatinaceæ. They are small creeping plants, with opposite or rarely whorled leaves and small axillary flowers. Six species are known in temperate regions, two of which are found in Britain, popularly called water-wort or water-pepper.

Elation (ē-lā'shon), *n.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success; hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity. 'Vain *elation* of mind.' *Atterbury.*

Elator (ē-lāt'ėr), *n.* He who or that which elates.

Elatrometer (el-a-trom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *elatēr*, a driver, and *metron*, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump.

Elbow (el'bō), *n.* [A. Sax. *elboga, elnboga—elu*, forearm, an ell (akin to L. *ulna*, Gr. *ōlenē*, the forearm, an ell), and *boga*, a bow; D. *elleboog;* G. *ellbogen, ellenbogen;* Icel. *albogi;* Sc. *elbuck.*] 1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; the joint which unites the upper arm with the forearm.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's *elbows*. *Cowper.*

2. Any flexure or angle, especially if not acute, as of a wall, building, or road; a sudden turn or bend, as in a river or the seacoast; a part of a structure somewhat resembling an elbow, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa (but perhaps in this case the name is given to the part because it supports the arm or elbow).—3. In *arch.* one of the upright sides which flank any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters.—*Elbow in the hawse* (*naut.*), a particular twist in the cables by which a ship rides at anchor.—*Out at elbows*, clad in shabby, worn-out clothes; especially wearing a coat whose elbow exposes the shirt or skin beneath; hence, reduced in circumstances; badly off in money matters.—*To be at one's elbow*, to be close to one.—*To be up to the elbows*, to be as busy as one can be; to be wholly engaged or engrossed.

Elbow (el'bō), *v.t.* To push with the elbow, as when one passes by another or pushes him with his elbow; to make or gain, as a path, by pushing with the elbows; as, he *elbowed* his way through the crowd.

He'll *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden.*

Elbow (el'bō), *v.i.* 1. To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.—2. To jostle with or as with the elbow; to push one's way; to be rudely self-assertive or quarrelsome. 'Purse-proud, *elbowing* insolence.' *Grainger.*

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies. *Mannyngham.*

Elbow-chair (el'bō-chār), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*. *Cowper.*

Elbow-grease (el'bō-grēs), *n.* A colloquial or vulgar expression for energetic and continuous hand-labour, as rubbing, scouring, &c. 'You have not used enough of *elbow-grease:*' a common reproach heard in the workshop and kitchen.

He has scartit and dintit my gude mahogany past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow-grease* to smooth. *Galt.*

Elbow-piece (el'bō-pēs), *n.* In *milit. antiq.* a covering for the juncture of plate armour at the elbow.

Elbow-room (el'bō-röm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath *elbow-room*. *Shak.*

Elbuck (el'buk), *n.* Elbow. [Scotch.]

Elcaja (el-kā'ja), *n.* An Arabian tree (*Trichilia emetica*), the fruit of which is emetic, and also sometimes used in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

Elcesaite (el-sē'sa-īt), *n.* [From *Elcesai*, the leader of the sect.] One of a sect of Gnostics, which arose among the early Asiatic Christians in the reign of the emperor Trajan.

Eld (eld), *n.* [A. Sax. *eld* or *ældu*, old age. See OLD.] 1. Old age; decrepitude.

Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ills of *eld* mine earlier years alloy'd. *Byron.*

Green boyhood presses there,
And waning *eld*, pleading a youthful soul,
Intreats admission. *Southey.*

2. Old time; former ages. *Shak.* 'Chronicles of *eld.*' *Longfellow.* [In both uses poetical.]

Eld,† **Elde,**† *v.t.* To make old. 'Time that *eldeth* oure auncestours.' *Chaucer.*

Eld,† **Elde,**† *v.i.* To grow old. 'Time . . . had made her *elde* so inly.' *Chaucer.*

Elder (eld'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *yldra, ildra*, the compar. degree of *eald, ald*, old. See OLD.] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. Gen. xxv. 23.
His *elder* son was in the field. Luke xv. 25.

2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; senior; as, an *elder* officer or magistrate.—3. Pertaining to earlier times; earlier.

In the *elder* days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care. *Longfellow.*
The oral tale of *elder* time rehearse. *Rogers.*

Elder (eld'ėr), *n.* [In the senses of ancestor, person advanced in life, probably directly from A. Sax. *ealdor*, an ancestor, a person of authority.] 1. One who is older than another or others.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen. *Hooker.*

2. An ancestor.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange.*

3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people were elders. In the first Christian churches, elders were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions, and the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops, or overseers. Peter and John called themselves elders. The first councils of Christians were called *presbyteria*, councils of elders. In the modern Presbyterian churches elders are officers who, with the pastors or ministers, compose the consistories or kirk-sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline in the congregation. As a member of the kirk-session, the elder has an equal vote with his minister, and as a member of the higher church courts, when delegated thereto, he has a right to reason and vote on all matters under discussion in the same manner as the clergy themselves.

Elder, Elder-tree (eld'ėr, eld'ėr-trē), *n.* [A. Sax. *ellarn, ellen;* the *d* has been inserted in later times. Comp. *elder* with A. Sax. *alr, aldor*, the alder-tree, which seems to be really the same word though now differently applied. Comp. also, as a similar instance of the insertion of *d*, *alder-liefest, i.e.* dearest of all, found in Shakspere and elsewhere.] Sambucus, the popular name of a genus of small trees, shrubs, or marshy herbs, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. *S. nigra* is a well-known tree of rapid growth, and containing an unusual quantity of pith, which being easily removed, the branches

may readily be formed into tubes, whence it was formerly called *Boretree*, and in Scotland *Bourtree*. The berries, made into an inspissated juice, are gently laxative; they are also used for making a kind of wine, as well as for adulterating port. Water distilled from the flowers is used as a cosmetic. 'Judas was hanged on an *elder*.' *Shak.*

Fast by (the pool of Siloe) is the *elder-tree* on which Judas hanged himself. *Mandeville.*

—*Dwarf elder* (*Sambucus Ebulus*), a fetid herbaceous plant found in waste places in Britain. Called also *Elderwort, Danewort*, or *Wallwort*.—*Water-elder, Viburnum Opulus* or guelder rose.

Elder-berry (eld'ėr-be-ri), *n.* The fruit of the elder.

Elder-gun (eld'ėr-gun), *n.* A pop-gun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

That's a perilous shot of an *elder-gun*, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch! You may as well go about to turn the sun to ice, with fanning in his face with a peacock's feather. *Shak.*

Elderly (eld'ėr-li), *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as, *elderly* people.

Eldern † (el'dėrn), *a.* Made of elder.

He would discharge us as boys do *eldern* guns. *Marston.*

Eldership (eld'ėr-ship), *n.* 1. Seniority; the state of being older. 'Paternity and *eldership*.' *Raleigh.*—2. The office of an elder; as, he was elected to the *eldership*.—3. Elders collectively; order of elders.

Elder-wine, Elder-flower Wine (eld'ėr-win, eld'ėr-flou-ėr win), *n.* A wine made of elder-berries. It is sweetened and flavoured with spices and generally drunk hot or mulled.

Elderwort (eld'ėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant, dwarf elder. See under ELDER, a tree.

Eldest (eld'est), *a.* [A. Sax. *yldest*, superl. of *eald, ald*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

Elding (eld'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *æling*, a burning, from *ælan*, to burn.] Fuel. [Local.]

El Dorado (el dō-rä'dō or el dō-rā'dō), *n.* [Sp., the golden—*el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt, pp. of *dorare*, to gild.] A country that Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended he had discovered in South America, between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers; and which he thus named on account of the immense quantity of gold and precious metals that, he asserted, he had seen in Manoa, the capital of the country. His relation was soon discovered to be a figment. In every country of Europe the word has become a proverbial term for a region falsely represented to be rich in all the gifts of nature.

My sick brother, as in hospital-maladies men do, thou dreamest of Paradises and *El Dorados*, which are far from thee. *Carlyle.*

Eldrich, Eldritch (el'drich), *a.* [A. Sax. *el-*, strange, and *rice*, rich.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; as, an *eldrich* shriek. [Scotch.]

More *eldrich* and weirdly still was the laughter of Jock. *Macmillan's Mag.*

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His *eldritch* squeel and gestures. *Burns.*

Eleatic (ē-lē-at'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elea (L. *Velia*), a town of Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a sect of philosophers that originated in Elea. The founder of the school was Xenophanes.

Eleatic (ē-lē-at'ik), *n.* An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Elecampane (el'ē-kam-pān''), *n.* [Fr. *énulecampane*, from L. *inula*, elecampane, and L. L. *campana*, a bell. Comp. its German name *glockenwurz*, that is, bell-wort.] 1. The common name of *Inula Helenium*, a composite herb found occasionally in copses and meadows in England. It is a perennial plant, and grows in moist meadows and pastures near houses. It is an aromatic bitter, and was formerly regarded as expectorant.—2. A coarse candy, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than coloured sugar.

Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

Elect (ē-lekt'), *v.t.* [L. *eligo, electum*—*e*, out, and *lego, lectum*, to pick, choose.] 1. To pick out; to select from among a number. 'The deputy *elected* by the Lord.' *Shak.* Hence—2. To select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation; as, to *elect* a representative by vote or *viva voce;* to *elect* a president or mayor.—3. In *theol.* to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour.—4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favour of.

They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed. *Boyle.*

SYN. To select, choose, prefer, appoint.

Elect (ē-lekt'), *a.* 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. Hence—2. In *theol.* chosen as the object of mercy or divine favour; chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest. *Milton.*

3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office; as, bishop *elect;* emperor *elect;* governor or mayor *elect.*

Elect (ē-lekt'), *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. One chosen or set apart. 'These reverent fathers, the *elect* of the land.' *Shak.*

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. Is. xlii. 1.

2. Persons chosen or designated by God to salvation; those especially favoured by God: in a collective sense; as, the *elect.*

He shall send his angels . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds. Mat. xxiv. 31.

3. A nation or body chosen, selected, or set apart as a peculiar church and people: specifically applied to the Israelites. Is. xlv. 4.

Electant† (ē-lekt'ant), *n.* One having the power of choosing. 'Free *electant*.' *Tucker.*

Electary† (ē-lek'ta-ri), *n.* Same as *Electuary.*

Electicism (ē-lekt'i-sizm), *n.* The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems; eclecticism.

Election (ē-lek'shon), *n.* [L. *electio, electionis*, a selection, from *eligo, electum.* See ELECT, *v.t.*] 1. The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence—2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by vote, uplifted hands, *viva voce*, or ballot; as, the *election* of a king, of a president, or a mayor.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

3. Power of choosing or selecting; choice; voluntary preference; free-will; liberty to choose or act; as, it is at his *election* to accept or refuse.

Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
Nor by his own *election* led to ill. *Daniel.*

4. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*

5. In *theol.* divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven. Rom. xi. 5.—6. In a collective sense, those who are elected.

The *election* hath obtained it. Rom. xi. 7.

Election-auditor (ē-lek'shon-a-dit-ėr), *n.* An officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of taking and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

Electioneer (ē-lek'shon-ēr''), *v.i.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to employ arts to secure the election of a candidate; to work or exert one's self in any way to obtain the election of a candidate.

Electioneerer (ē-lek'shon-ēr''ėr), *n.* One who electioneers.

Electioneering (ē-lek'shon-ēr''ing), *a.* Of or pertaining to the making of interest for a candidate at an election; as, *electioneering* practices.

Elective (ē-lekt'iv), *a.* 1. Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; as, an *elective* monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; the office is *elective:* opposed to *hereditary.*

The great majority of the soldiers were disposed to support their general, as *elective* first magistrate of a commonwealth against all factions which might resist his authority; but they would not consent that he should assume the regal title. *Macaulay.*

The people plainly exercise the supreme power by means of a President, a Senate, a House of Representatives, who are all *elective*, and a Judiciary body. *Brougham.*

2. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as, *elective* franchise.—3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisting in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Grew.*

4. Selecting for combination; as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

Electively (ē-lekt'iv-li), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her (the butterfly); yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and *electively*, she lays her eggs. *Paley.*

Elector (ē-lekt'ėr), *n.* One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for any functionary; specifically, one who has the right of voting for a representative in parliament; a voter. In free governments, the people, or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character, and property, are the electors of their representatives, &c., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In Germany certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and *elector* was one of their titles; as, the *Elector* of Saxony.

Electoral (ē-lekt'ėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the *electoral* and other princes of the empire. *Burke.*

Electorality† (ē-lekt'ėr-al''i-ti), *n.* Electorate.

Electorate (ē-lekt'ėr-āt), *n.* 1. The dignity of an elector in the first German Empire.—2. The territory of an elector in Germany.—3. A body of electors or voters.

Electoress (ē-lekt'ėr-es), *n.* Electress. 'The *Electoress* of Brunswick.' *Burnet.*

Electorial (ē-lek-tō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to an elector or election.

Electorship (ē-lekt'ėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of an elector.

Electre† (ē-lek'tėr), *n.* [L. *electrum*, amber.] 1. Amber.—2. The alloy electrum.

Electrepeter (ē-lek-trep'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, and *trepō*, to turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents.

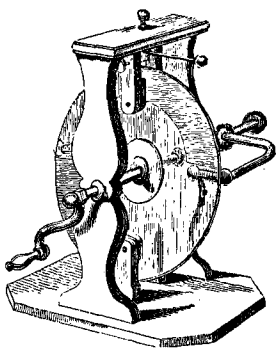
Electress (ē-lekt'res), *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the first German Empire.

Electric, Electrical (ē-lek'trik, ē-lek'trik-al), *a.* [Fr. *électrique*, from L. *electrum*, Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; as, an *electric* body, such as amber and glass; an *electric* substance.—2. Pertaining to electricity; as, *electric* power or virtue; *electric* attraction or repulsion; *electric* fluid.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as, *electrical* effects or phenomena; an *electric* shock.—4. Conveying electricity; communicating a shock by electricity; as, the *electric* wires; the *electric* eel or fish.—5. *Fig.* full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others.

Electric Pindar, quick as fear,
With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
Slant startled eyes. *E. B. Browning.*

—*Electric apparatus*, the various things necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action; such as a machine for exciting and collecting electricity, glass tubes, electrometers, insulated stools, &c.—*Electric bridge.* See under BRIDGE.—*Electric circuit*, a plate of copper or some other metal, and a plate of zinc with the acid solution which renders them active, and a wire connecting the unimmersed ends of the plates. Thus, the current of electricity may be supposed to start from the zinc, pass through the liquid to the copper, and thence through the wire back again to the zinc. When the copper and zinc plates are connected by the wire, the circuit is said to be *closed*, and the current circulates, but when the connection between the plates is not complete, the circuit is said to be *broken* or *interrupted.*—*Electric current*, a current or stream of electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another which is in a different electrical state. See ELECTRICITY.—*Electric jar.* See LEYDEN PHIAL.—*Electric battery*, a number of electric jars connected with each other, for obtaining a powerful discharge of electricity.—*Electric machine*, the principal part of the electric apparatus, so constructed as to be capable of exciting a great quantity of

electricity, and exhibiting its effects in a very sensible manner. It has been constructed of a great variety of forms, but in the common electric machines, electricity



Electric Machine.

is excited by the friction of a circular plate or cylinder of glass upon a cushion or rubber, which electricity is communicated to a metallic tube, termed the *prime-conductor.*—*Electric condenser*, an instrument by which small quantities of electricity may be accumulated and rendered apparent.—*Electric clock*, (*a*) a clock in which the moving power is the action of a current of voltaic electricity instead of a weight. (*b*) A clock in which the motive power is got from weights or springs, and in which electricity is only used for controlling or governing the motion. —*Electric telegraph*. See TELEGRAPH.—*Electric induction*. See INDUCTION.—*Electric tension*. See TENSION.—*Electric spark*, one of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself. It consists of the rushing together of positive and negative electricity across a non-conducting medium with violent commotion and displacement of the intervening particles. The phenomena most commonly presented by the spark are a bright light, great heat, a sharp crack or report, and, if many sparks are passed in succession, a strong odour of ozone.—*Electric eel*, the *Gymnotus electricus*. See GYMNOTUS.

Electric (ē-lek'trik), *n.* The old name for a body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See ELECTRICITY.

Electrically (ē-lek'trik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

Electricalness (ē-lek'trik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

Electrician (ē-lek-tri'shan), *n.* One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

Electricity (ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [See ELECTRIC.] The name used in connection with an extensive and important class of phenomena, and usually denoting either the unknown cause of the phenomena or the science that treats of them. In the latter usage it may be defined as the branch of natural philosophy which investigates the attractions and repulsions, the production of light, and the elevation of temperature, as well as the explosions and other phenomena attending the friction of vitreous, resinous, and metallic surfaces, and the heating, cooling, evaporation, and mutual contact of a great number of bodies. The first knowledge of electricity was due to the following out the observation made by Thales, that amber, called by the Greeks *ēlektron*, when rubbed, acquired the property of attracting light substances. It was subsequently observed that glass and various other substances, when rubbed, acquired the same property. If a dry glass rod be rubbed with a silk handkerchief, or a piece of amber or sealing-wax with a woollen cloth, and be presented to light bodies, such as fragments of paper, thread, cork, light straws, or little bits of gold-leaf, the light bodies are first attracted, but immediately after contact with the glass or sealing-wax they are again repelled. For example, if to a small pith-ball, formed from the pith of the elder-tree, suspended by a silk thread, we present the rubbed glass rod, we find the attraction is momentary, and is followed by as brisk a repulsion, any attempt to bring the rod near to the pith only serving to drive it farther away. But if an excited stick of sealing-wax be brought near, the pith instantly flies to it, only, however, to be in a moment cast off, as it had been by the glass before. Banished from the wax, it will now be received by the glass for an instant, a continual exchange of sympathy for the one or the other body being kept up as long as the excitement which gives rise to these phenomena continues. Again, if a second ball is brought near to the first, which has previously been in contact either with the wax or with the glass, attraction is first exhibited between the two balls and then repulsion. From these facts we learn that friction of glass with silk, or of sealing-wax with a woollen cloth, confers on these bodies new properties. They become *excited* or *electrified*. They have also the power of communicating their electrification to other bodies, and, again, a body electrified by either of them can electrify a third. There are two kinds of electrification, one like that of glass, and one like that of wax; hence the former has been sometimes called *vitreous*, and the latter *resinous electricity*. But these terms are not quite correct, as either kind may be got from the glass or from the wax by varying the nature of the rubber. For *vitreous* and *resinous*, the terms *positive* and *negative* are now used—*positive electricity* being like that evoked on glass by rubbing with silk, and *negative*, like that evoked on sealing-wax by rubbing with flannel. The experiment with the two balls shows that an electrified body communicates to another in contact with it electricity of *the same sort as it possesses itself;* and hence from this experiment, in connection with those that preceded it, we learn that *similarly electrified bodies repel each other, and dissimilarly electrified bodies attract each other*. Finally, we observe that neutral bodies are attracted by those which are electrified. After a while the excited body loses its influence, but it may again be renewed by friction; and if the body be sufficiently excited, and touched by the knuckle or a metallic ball, there is a slight crack, and a spark (called the *electric spark*) is emitted between the two bodies. Every substance which we rub will not exhibit the phenomena of attraction and repulsion. A rod of metal held in the hand will show no trace of electricity, though it be rubbed ever so long. It is plain, therefore, that all bodies are not alike with regard to the electrical state. The difference used to be explained by saying that certain bodies, as amber, glass, resin, &c., were *electrics*, while the metals and others were *non-electrics;* but such an explanation is erroneous, for if we hold the metal by a glass handle while we rub it, it will at once show its attractive power. The true explanation lies in the fact, that in some substances the electrical condition is no sooner produced at any part than it spreads to all the rest, while in others it diffuses itself over the body slowly and with great difficulty. This leads up to a division of substances into *conductors* and *non-conductors* of electricity, according as they admit or do not admit this instant diffusion or transmission of the electric state. *Non-conductors*, as dry air, glass, shellac, &c., are also termed *insulators*, because the electricity of an electric body which is surrounded by such, is prevented from escaping over other conductors. The earth is a great conductor of electricity. Besides friction there are other sources of electricity. After cleavage or pressure certain laminated minerals, as mica, arragonite, calcareous spar, exhibit strong electric excitement at the surfaces cleft or pressed, one of these surfaces being always positive, the other negative. Many other bodies, not minerals, possess the same property; thus, if a disc of cork and a disc of india-rubber be pressed together and then separated, the former is found to be electrified positively, and the latter negatively. Change of temperature produces electricity; thus, if a crystal of tourmaline is warmed, it shows positive electricity at one extremity of its principal axis, and negative at the other. There are several other sources of electricity, as the motion of magnets (see MAGNETISM), the application of heat to a junction of two dissimilar metals (see THERMO-ELECTRICITY), and chemical action (see GALVANISM, GALVANIC). Free electricity has the power of inducing the bodies near it to assume a peculiar electric condition; thus, if upon either extremity of a brass cylinder with rounded ends, insulated on a glass pillar, we hang two pith-balls by means of cotton threads, and place within a few inches of the end of the cylinder a glass tube which has been briskly rubbed, the balls at each end diverge, showing that each pair is charged with similar electricities. When the glass tube is withdrawn, the balls hang down as before, so that the electrical excitement of the cylinder is merely temporary and dependent on the proximity of the tube. This action of the tube, inducing in the cylinder its peculiar electrical condition, is called *induction*, and the cylinder in this state is said to be *polarized*, that is, to have its poles or ends like a magnet, each having its similar but relatively opposite force. (See INDUCTION, POLARITY.) Electricity, when accumulated in large quantities, becomes an agent capable of producing the most sudden, violent, and destructive effects, as in thunder-storms; and even in its quiescent state it is extensively concerned in the operations of nature. It is an important chemical agent, and its use has been lately much extended in the arts and manufactures. Many theories as to the nature of electricity have been proposed, but its real character is yet unknown. The two most important are the *fluid* theories of Franklin and of Symmers. Franklin held that all bodies, when in a neutral state, contain a definite quantity of an extremely elastic, imponderable fluid, which repels itself, but attracts matter. Bodies are positively electrified when they have more than their natural share of it, and negatively when they have less. Symmers' theory is that bodies, in the neutral state, contain equal amounts of two electrical fluids of opposite characters. By friction and otherwise these can be separated, one going to each body rubbed. Each repels itself but attracts the other, and one is peculiar to rubbed glass and the other to rubbed sealing-wax.—*Animal electricity*, galvanism (which see).—*Atmospheric electricity*, the electricity which is produced in the atmosphere, and which becomes visible in the form of lightning.

Electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [From *electrify.*] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric.—2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electrical fluid.

Electrification (ē-lek'tri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

Electrify (ē-lek'tri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *electrified;* ppr. *electrifying*. [Formed from *electric*, and L. *facio*, to make.] 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; as, to *electrify* a jar.—2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; as, to *electrify* a limb.—3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock to; to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill; to enchant; as, the whole assembly was *electrified*. 'He (Milton) *electrifies* the mind.' *Macaulay.*

If an English sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news.
Macaulay.

Electrify (ē-lek'tri-fī), *v.i.* To become electric.

Electrine (ē-lek'trīn), *a.* [L. *electrum.*] 1. Belonging to or made of amber.—2. Composed of electrum. See ELECTRUM, 3.

Electrization (ē-lek'triz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of electrizing.

Electrize (ē-lek'trīz), *v.t.* To electrify.

Electrizer (ē-lek'trīz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus consisting of plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for the application of electricity for medical purposes.

Electro (ē-lek'trō), *n.* A contraction for *Electrotype* (which see).

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros*.
Amer. Publishers' Circular.

Electro-ballistic (ē-lek'trō-bal-list"ik), *a.* A term applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight. The projectile passes through a screen, thus breaking a current of electricity and setting in motion a pendulum, which is arrested on the passage of

the projectile through a second screen. The distance between the screens being known, the arc through which the pendulum vibrates measures the time due to the projectile's flight between the screens.

Electro-biologist (ē-lek'trō-bī-ol"ō-jist), *n.* One versed in electro-biology.

Electro-biology (ē-lek'trō-bī-ol-ō-ji), *n.* 1. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, &c., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.—2. That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.

Electro-chemical (ē-lek'trō-kem"i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electro-chemistry.

Electro-chemistry (ē-lek'trō-kem-is-tri), *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes. It is generally divided into *electrolysis*, or the separation into its constituent parts of a compound body by the passage of the electric current; and *electro-metallurgy*, or the application of electrolysis to the arts.

Electro-chronograph (ē-lek'trō-kron"ō-graf), *n.* An instrument used in astronomical observatories for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. Called also *Schultze's Chronograph*. See CHRONOGRAPH.

Electro-chronographic (ē-lek'trō-kro-nō-graf"ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electro-chronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

Electrode (ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (for electricity), and *hodos*, a way.] A term introduced by Faraday to denote the surface at which the electricity either enters or leaves a body under electrolytic decomposition, in order to avoid the ambiguity and the implied theory connected with the use of the older terms *pole*, *positive pole*, *negative pole*. The point or surface at which the electricity enters, or the point immediately touching the *positive pole*, is termed the *anode*, and the point at which the electricity departs, or the point next to the *negative pole*, is called the *cathode*.

Electro-dynamic, Electro-dynamical (ē-lek'trō-di-nam"ik, ē-lek'trō-di-nam"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to electro-dynamics.

Ampère brought into view a class of forces for which the term 'electro-magnetic' was too limited, and which he designated by the proper term *electro-dynamic*. *Whewell.*

The general problem of *electro-dynamical* action was fully solved. *Whewell.*

Electro-dynamics (ē-lek'trō-di-nam-iks), *n.* The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.

Electro-engraving (ē-lek'trō-en-grāv-ing), *n.* The process of engraving by means of voltaic electricity.

Electro-genesis (ē-lek'trō-jen"ē-sis), *n.* A term applied to the effect of electricity, when tetanus is induced in a limb by the transmission of electricity along the nerves or spinal marrow.

Electro-genic (ē-lek'trō-jen"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-genesis; caused or induced by electro-genesis; as, an *electro-genic* condition.

Electro-gild (ē-lek'trō-gild), *v.t.* To gild by means of the electric current.

Electro-gilt (ē-lek'trō-gilt), *a.* Gilded by means of the electric current.

Electrograph (ē-lek'trō-graf), *n.* [See ELECTROGRAPHY.] A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.

Electrography (ē-lek-trog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, and *graphō*, to write.] The process of copying an exquisitely fine engraving from a copper or steel plate to an electro-copper deposit.

Electro-lithotrity (ē-lek'trō-lith-ot"ri-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, *lithos*, a stone, and L. *tero*, *tritum*, to rub, to wear away.] The disintegration of calculi in the bladder by the mechanical force of the electrical discharge.

Electrology (ē-lek-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *logos*, discourse.] A name given to that department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

Electrolysable (ē-lek'trol-īz-a-bl), *a.* Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current.

Electrolysation (ē-lek'trol-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of electrolysing.

Electrolyse (ē-lek'trol-īz), *v.t.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

Electrolysis (ē-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or, in some cases, into groups of elements, under the action of a current of electricity.

Electrolyte (ē-lek'trol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

Electrolytic, Electrolytical (ē-lek'trol-it"-ik, ē-lek'trol-it"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis, or to the resolution of bodies into their elements by the action of the electric current.

This general view of the *electrolytical* process required to be pursued further. *Whewell.*

Electro-magnet (ē-lek'trō-mag-net), *n.* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity having been caused to pass through a wire coiled round it.

Electro-magnetic (ē-lek'trō-mag-net"ik), *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as occasioned by electricity; as, *electro-magnetic* phenomena.

Electro-magnetism (ē-lek'trō-mag-net-izm), *n.* A name sometimes applied to that part of the science of electricity and magnetism which treats of the production and properties of temporary magnetism by the passage of a current of electricity round a bar of soft iron. See MAGNETISM.

Electro-metallurgy (ē-lek'trō-met-al-ėr-ji), *n.* The art of depositing metals, as gold, silver, copper, &c., from solutions of their salts upon metallic or other conducting surfaces by the agency of electric currents. Its most important applications are electrotype and electro-plating.

Electrometer (ē-lek-trom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (electricity), and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential between two conductors through effects of electrostatic force, and distinguished from the galvanometer, which, of whatever species, measures differences of electric potential through electro-magnetic effects of electric currents produced by them. (See POTENTIAL.) The most important instrument of this class is Sir W. Thomson's *quadrant electrometer*. Sir W. Thomson has also invented a *portable electrometer* and an *absolute electrometer*. The latter consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting one another, one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disc is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. Professor Dewar has introduced a very delicate electrometer based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action.

Electrometric, Electrometrical (ē-lek'trō-met"rik, ē-lek'trō-met"ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer, or the measurement of electricity; as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

Electro-motion (ē-lek'trō-mō-shon), *n.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit; mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

Electro-motive (ē-lek'trō-mō-tiv), *a.* Producing electro-motion; producing mechanical effects by means of electricity; as, *electro-motive* power.—*Electro-motive force*, the power which maintains electric currents. The strength of a current is directly proportional to the electro-motive force and inversely proportional to the resistance.

Electromotor (ē-lek'trō-mō-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *électromoteur*.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, such as a single cell, a galvanic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect.

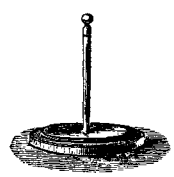
Electron (ē-lek'tron), *n.* In recent chemical and electric theory the name given to what may be called a minute particle or corpuscle of electricity, the belief being that the so-called atoms of matter, hitherto regarded as indivisible wholes, are really complex aggregates of electrons, or at least owe their special character to electrons, a certain number—perhaps many thousands—of positive and negative electrons belonging to each atom, and by their relation to, or action on each other giving it its special nature.

Electronic (ē-lek-tron'ik), *a.* Pertaining to electrons.

Electro-negative (ē-lek'trō-neg"a-tiv), *a.* Negatively electric; repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

Electrophone (ē-lek'tro-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (electricity), and *phōnē*, sound.] A name given to a special application of the telephone by means of which speeches, dramatic or musical recitals, &c., are reproduced at a considerable distance from the source, being transmitted, for instance, to private houses.

Electrophorus (ē-lek-trof'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (electricity), and *pherō*, to bear.] An instrument for obtaining electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disc of resin, or some other material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disc with an insulating handle. The resin disc is electrified by striking it or rubbing it with a catskin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. In these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but, if touched with the finger, receives an opposite charge by induction. On lifting it away by its insulating handle it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation if the weather is favourable.



Electrophorus.

Electro-photometer (ē-lek'trō-fō-tom"-et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See PHOTOMETER.

Electro-physiological (ē-lek'trō-fi'zi-ō-loj"-ik-al), *a.* Relating to electric results produced through physiological agencies, or by change of action in a living organism.

Electro-physiology (ē-lek'trō-fi-zi-ol"o-ji), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

Electro-plate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *v.t.* To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents.

Electro-plate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-plating.

Electro-plater (ē-lek'trō-plāt-ėr), *n.* One who practises electro-plating.

Electro-polar (ē-lek'trō-pōl-ėr), *a.* A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative.

Electro-positive (ē-lek'trō-poz"it-iv), *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

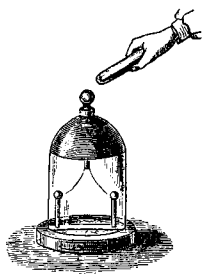
Electro-positive (ē-lek'trō-poz"it-iv), *n.* A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of the voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electro-positive of all known bodies.

Electro-puncture (ē-lek'trō-pungk-tūr), *n.* Same as *Electro-puncturing*.

Electro-puncturing, Electro-punctura-tion (ē-lek'trō-pungk"tūr-ing, ē-lek'trō-pungk'tūr-ā"shon), *n.* In *surg.* the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.

Electroscope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (electricity), and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, bodies dissimilarly charged attract. The simplest electroscope consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When

not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become excited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. This electroscope has been superseded by the *gold-leaf electroscope* of Bennet introduced in 1789. This consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about ½ inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe, which has been thoroughly dried in order that the insulation of the leaves may be as perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the centre of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body be brought near the top of the instrument induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the gold leaves similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged we rub a glass rod and bring it near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse by the negative being attracted to the positive of the glass rod.



Gold-leaf Electroscope.

Electroscopic (ē-lek'trō-skop"ik), *a.* Of or belonging to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

Several simple *electroscopic* methods have already been indicated. *Turner.*

Electro-silver (ē-lek'trō-sil-vėr), *v.t.* To deposit a coating of silver on, as copper or other metal, by means of voltaic electricity; to electro-plate.

Electro-statics (ē-lek'trō-stat-iks), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (electricity), and *hē statikē* (*epistēmē*), the science which treats of bodies at rest.] The science which treats of the phenomena occasioned by electricity at rest, and of the production and discharge of stationary charges of electricity.

Electro-telegraphic (ē-lek'trō-te-lē-graf"ik), *a.* Pertaining to the electric telegraph. See TELEGRAPH.

Electro-thermancy (ē-lek'trō-thėr"-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (electricity), and *thermē*, heat.] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor, or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

Electro-tint (ē-lek'trō-tint), *n.* An art by which drawings are traced by the action of electricity on a copper plate. The surface of the plate is sunk, and the drawings are produced in a fine tint in relief for use in the common printing press.

Electro-tonic (ē-lek'trō-ton-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrical tension: said of the peculiar latent state of an induced conductor during the continued action of the electric current upon it.

Electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber (electricity), and *typos*, figure, image, form.] 1. The act of producing copies of medals, wood-cuts, types, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original.—2. A copy thus produced.

Electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *electrotyped;* ppr. *electrotyping.* To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype.

Electrotypic (ē-lek'trō-tip"ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotype.

Electrotypist (ē-lek'trō-tīp-ist), *n.* One who practises electrotypy.

Electrotypy (ē-lek'trō-tīp-i), *n.* The process of electrotype.

Electro-vital (ē-lek'trō-vī-tal), *a.* Derived from or dependent upon vital processes: said of two electric currents, supposed by some physiologists to move in the nerves of animals, the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis; the other internal, going from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal organs situated beneath the skin.

Electrum (ē-lek'trum), *n.* [L., amber.] 1. Amber.—2. In *mineral.* an argentiferous gold ore or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow colour.—3. An alloy of gold used by the ancients, consisting of a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. *Sir T. Browne.*

Electuary (ē-lek'tū-a-ri), *n.* [L. *electuarium;* L. *ecligma*, a medicine that melts in the mouth, an electuary; Gr. *ekleigma—ek*, out or up, and *leichō*, to lick.] In *phar.* a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

Eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri-li), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

Eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri), *a.* [Gr. *eleēmosynē*, alms, from *eleeō*, to pity, *eleos*, compassion. See ALMS.] 1. Given in charity or alms; appropriated to charity; founded by charity; as, *eleemosynary* rents or taxes; an *eleemosynary* college or hospital.—2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning.

The *eleemosynary* sort (of corporations) are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. *Blackstone.*

3. Supported by charity; as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

Eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri), *n.* One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms. 'Living as an *eleemosynary.*' *South.*

Elegance (el'ē-gans), *n.* [Fr. *élégance;* L. *elegantia*, from *elegans*, for *eligens*, from *eligo—e, ex*, out, and *lego*, to pick, to choose.] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety, or from the absence of anything calculated to produce a disagreeable sensation; refinement: said of manners, language, style, form, architecture, and the like; as, *elegance* of dress. 'Purity and *elegance* of style.' *Addison.*—2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty.

Elegancy (el'ē-gan-si), *n.* Elegance (which see).

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

Elegant (el'ē-gant), *a.* [Fr. *élégant*, from L. *elegans.* See ELEGANCE.] 1. Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; as, *elegant* manners. 'Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease.' *Pope.*—2. Polished; graceful; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; as, an *elegant* style or composition.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison. *Johnson.*

3. Giving expression to thought with propriety and grace; as, an *elegant* speaker.—4. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of colour; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure.—5. Pleasing to the mind as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate; as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.—6. Nice; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as, an *elegant* taste.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part. *Milton.*

7. Excellent. [In this sense colloq.]—*Elegant, Graceful. Elegant* implies that that to which it is applied has been subjected to training and cultivation or is the result of acquired skill or art; *graceful* more often implies a natural gift. A rustic uneducated girl may be *graceful*, but she could not be called *elegant.* We say *elegant* manners, *elegant* composition, *elegant* furniture; but a *graceful* tree, a *graceful* fawn, *graceful* oratory.—SYN. Beautiful, polished, graceful, refined, handsome.

Elegantiæ (el-ē-gan'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Things elegant, pretty, or ornamental.

Elegantly (el'ē-gant-li), *adv.* In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as, a composition *elegantly* written; a house *elegantly* built; a lady *elegantly* dressed.

Elegiac (el-ē'ji-ak or el-ē-jī'ak), *a.* [L. L. *elegiacus.* See ELEGY.] 1. Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, *elegiac* strains. 'Let *elegiac* lay the love refute.' *Gay.*—2. Used in elegies. '*Elegiac* verse.' *Holland.*

Elegiac (el-ē'ji-ak or el-ē-jī'ak), *n.* A style of verse commonly used by the ancient Greek and Latin poets in writing elegies, and composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines. In very early ages the term was applied by the Greeks to any kind of verse written in distichs.

Elegiacal (el-ē-jī'ak-al), *a.* Same as *Elegiac.*

Elegiambic (el-ē'ji-am"bik), *a.* [Gr. *elegeion*, the metre of the elegy, consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, and *iambos*, an iambic verse.] A term applied to a sort of verse used by Horace.

Elegiast (el-ē'ji-ast), *n.* An elegist.

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain. *Goldsmith.*

Elegiographer (el-ē'ji-og"ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *elegeion*, the metre of the elegy, and *graphō*, to write.] A writer of elegies. '*Elegiographer*, one who writes mournful songs.' *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

Elegist (el'ē-jist), *n.* A writer of elegies.

Elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* [L., the third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *eligo, elegi*, to choose.] 1. In *law*, a judicial writ of execution, issuing from the court where the record or other proceeding upon which it is grounded is, and addressed to the sheriff, who, by virtue of it, gives to the judgment-creditor the debtor's lands, his customary and copyhold lands, subject to the rights of the lord of the manor, also lands over which the debtor has any disposing power, which he may, without the assent of any other person, exercise for his own benefit, &c., to be occupied and enjoyed until the money due on the judgment is fully paid. The act 5 and 6 Vict. xcviii. abolished poundage on this writ.—2. The title to estate by elegit.

Elegy (el'ē-ji), *n.* [L. *elegia;* Gr. *elegeia*, from *elegos*, a lament, said to be derived from *e! e! legein*, to cry woe! woe!] 1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge.—2. Any serious poem, where a tone of melancholy pervades the sentiments, whether grief is actually expressed or not; as, Gray's *Elegy* in a Country Churchyard.

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself. *Coleridge.*

3. In *class. poetry*, any poem written in elegiac verse.

Element (el'ē-ment), *n.* [L. *elementum*, an element, a first principle; same root as *aliment.*] 1. One of the simplest constituent principles, or parts, of which anything consists, or upon which its constitution is based; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed; an ingredient; as, the *elements* of earth, water, of animal and vegetable bodies, of a complex mental operation, of sound, &c.; quartz, mica, and felspar are the *elements* of granite; cells are the *elements* of living bodies.

The Stoic definition of an *element* is, 'that out of which, as their first principle, things generated are made, and into which, as their last remains, they are resolved.' *Fleming.*

Certain minute constituents which, for the present, are the ultimate structural *elements* of the body. *Huxley.*

There are three fundamental notions existing in the human mind, as the primary *elements* of thought: 1st, that of finite self; 2dly, that of finite nature; 3dly, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. *J. D. Morell.*

2. In *chem.* one of the sixty-four simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis; one of the ultimate, indecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. See ELEMENTARY.—3. *pl.* The first or simplest rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry, grammar, &c.

Thus, if a university is charged with cultivating only the mere *elements* of mathematics, and in reply a list of the books studied there is produced, should even any one of these books be not elementary, the charge is in fairness refuted. *Whately.*

4. In the *scholastic philosophy*, one of the four constituents of the material world—fire, air, earth, water, which were supposed to be ultimate indecomposable principles. This sense survives in popular usage; whence

we say that water is the *element* of fishes, the air of birds, &c. Hence—5. The state or sphere natural to anything or suited to its existence; as, faction is the *element* of a demagogue.

> Our torments also may, in length of time,
> Become our *elements*. *Milton.*

6.† The air; the atmosphere; the sky.

> I took it for a faery vision
> Of some gay creature of the *element*. *Milton.*

7. A datum or value necessary to be taken into consideration in making a calculation or coming to a conclusion; as, health, character, and qualifications are *elements* necessary to be considered in judging of a person's fitness for a situation; character of strata, length of tunnelling, depths of cuttings, &c., in making an estimate for a railway contract.—8. *pl.* The bread and wine used in the eucharist.

Materia prima, or matter without form—*hulé*—was an *element* ready to receive form. This seems to be the use of the word as retained in the communion service. Bread and wine are *elements* ready to receive the form of the body and blood of Christ. 'Like the *elements* of the material world, the bases of the sacred natures into which they were transformed.' *Fleming.*

—*Elements of an orbit*, in *astron.* the quantities whose determination defines the path of a planet or other celestial body, and enables us to compute the place of such body at any past or future epoch.

Element (el'ē-ment), *v.t.* 1.† To compound of elements or first principles. '*Elemented* bodies.' *Boyle.*—2. To constitute; to be an element in; to make as a first principle. 'Those things which *elemented* it.' *Donne.*

Elemental (el-ē-ment'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or produced by elements or primary ingredients, or to the supposed four elements of the material world. '*Elemental* strife.' *Pope.* 'Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.' *Dryden.*—2. Arising from first principles; natural. '*Elemental* repugnancy.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Relating to elements or first principles; simple; elementary. '*Elemental* knowledge.' *Burke.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Elementality (el'ē-ment-al''i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being elemental or elementary.—2. Combination of principles or ingredients. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Elementally (el-ē-ment'al-li), *adv.* In an elemental manner; according to elements; literally; as the words, 'Take, eat; this is my body,' *elementally* understood.

Elementar† (el'ē-ment-ăr), *a.* Elementary. *Skelton.*

Elementarity, Elementariness (el'ē-ment-a''ri-ti, el-ē-ment'a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

Elementary (el-ē-ment'a-ri), *a.* 1. Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as, an *elementary* substance.—2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition; *elementary* education; *elementary* schools. 3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles; as, an *elementary* writer.—*Elementary analysis*, in *chem.* the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—*Elementary substances*, substances which have hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. Chemists enumerate about seventy simple or elementary substances. The elements are usually divided into two groups, viz. *non-metallic bodies* and the *metals*. The non-metallic bodies, generally known as *metalloids*, are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron, and silicon. Arsenic, antimony, and bismuth are also sometimes classed among the non-metals. (See METALLOID.) Berzelius classified these into *metalloids*, *halogens*, and *gazolytes*. The *metalloids* comprised sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron, resembling the *metals in some respects, but differing* widely in others; the *halogens*, chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, characterized by entering into peculiar and distinct saline combinations; and the *gazolytes*, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, then known only in the gaseous form, having never been solidified or liquefied. In this sub-classification two non-metallic bodies—selenium and silicon—do not appear. All the remaining fifty-one bodies are generally regarded as metals. (See METAL.) The elements which constitute the great mass of the earth's crust are comparatively few, viz. aluminium, calcium, carbon, chlorine, hydrogen, magnesium, oxygen, potassium, silicon, sodium, sulphur. Many of the recently-discovered elements, as tellurium, ruthenium, thallium, cæsium, rubidium, indium, &c., occur in very minute quantities, the discovery of the four last mentioned being due to spectrum analysis.

Elementation (el'ē-ment-ā''shon), *n.* Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Elemi (el'ē-mi), *n.* The resinous exudation from various trees. Eastern or Manilla elemi is obtained from *Canarium commune*, American or Brazilian from *Icica Icicariba*, and Mexican from *Elaphrium elemiferum*. It is a stimulant resin obtained from incisions in the bark, and is used in plasters and ointments and the manufacture of varnish.

Elemine, Elemin (el'ē-min), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{16}$.) The transparent and colourless oil distilled from elemi resin, of the same composition with camphene.

Elench (ē-lengk'), *n.* [L. *elenchus*; Gr. *elenchos*, from *elenchō*, to argue, to refute.] 1. In *logic*, (*a*) a syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself. (*b*) A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. [Rare.]

> The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In *antiq.* a kind of ear-ring set with pearls.

Elenchic, Elenchical (ē-leng'ik, ē-lengk'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

Elenchically† (ē-lengk'ik-al-li), *adv.* By means of an elench.

Elenchize† (ē-lengk'īz), *v.i.* To dispute.

> Hear him problematize.—Bless us, what's that?—
> Or syllogize, *elenchize*. *B. Jonson.*

Elenchtic,† **Elenchtical**† (ē-lengk'tik, ē-lengk'tik-al), *a.* Serving to contradict or refute. *Wilkins.*

Elenchus (ē-lengk'us), *n.* Same as *Elench.*

Elenctic (ē-lengk'tik), *a.* Same as *Elenchtic.*

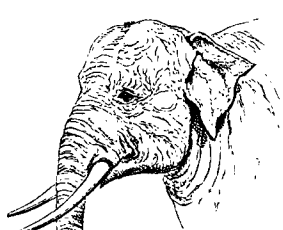
Elenge,† **Elyng,**† *a.* [Comp. A. Sax. *ellend*, wretched; G. *elend*, misery.] Strange; dull; cheerless; solitary. 'Poverte . . . although it seme *elenge*.' *Chaucer.*

Elengenesse,† *n.* Care; trouble. *Chaucer.*

Eleocharis (el-ē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [Gr. *helos, heleos*, marshy ground, and *charis*, delight, *chairō*, to delight in.] A genus of erect *tufted* herbs, nat. order Cyperaceæ, containing about fifty species scattered over the world, of which six are found in Britain. The stems are slender and sheathed at the base; the spikelets are solitary and terminal, and surrounded by many imbricate bracts. The species grow in ditches, rivulets, and marshy ground, and at the edges of pools and lakes.

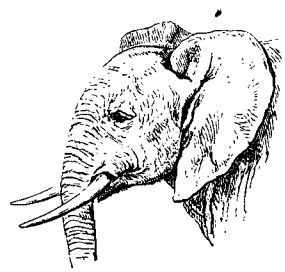
Eleot (ē-lē'ot), *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

Elephant (el'ē-fant), *n.* [L. *elephas, elephantis*; Gr. *elephas, elephantos*, an elephant; probably from Heb. *eleph*, an ox. Comp. *bos Lucas*, Lucanian ox, the old Latin name of the elephant.] 1. The popular name of a genus constituting a sub-family of five-toed pro-



Head of Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

boscidian mammals, comprehending two species, viz. *Elephas* (*Elasmodon*) *indicus* and *Elephas* (*Loxodon*) *africanus*, the former inhabiting India, and characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks, the latter Africa, having a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. Elephants are among the largest quadrupeds at present existing. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which



Head of African Elephant (*Elephas africanus*).

the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile lobe. The tusks are of great value from the ivory of which they consist, furnishing an important article of commerce in Africa especially, and causing the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Ten species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best known are the mastodon and the mammoth.—2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. *Dryden.*

Elephant-apple (el'ē-fant-ap-pl), *n.* An East Indian tree, the *Feronia elephantum*, producing a fruit not unlike an orange, and belonging to the same nat. order, Aurantiaceæ.

Elephant-beetle (el'ē-fant-bē-tl), *n.* The goliath-beetle (which see).

Elephanter (el'ē-fant-ėr), *n.* A heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

Elephant-fish (el'ē-fant-fish), *n.* The *Callorhynchus antarctica*, a fish belonging to the order Elasmobranchii, and so named from the proboscis-like process on its nose. Though inferior in quality of flesh to many other fish, it is yet palatable food.

Elephantiac (el-ē-fan'ti-ak), *a.* Affected with elephantiasis.

Elephantiasis (el'ē-fant-ī''a-sis), *n.* [L. and Gr., from *elephas*, elephant.] In *med.* a term applied to several varieties of skin disease in which the limbs, from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.

Elephantidæ (el-ē-fant'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of animals included among the Pachydermata of Cuvier, but now raised by some into a distinct order of mammals, that of the Proboscidea. The family consists of large clumsy animals, with a thick hard skin covered by scanty rigid hair. The nose is prolonged into a proboscis, and the nasal bones enlarged to support the muscles of the trunk. The incisor teeth are enlarged into tusks, and the grinders are transversely ridged, the ridges representing the upper edges of the vertical plates of which the teeth are made up. This family comprises the elephants of Asia and Africa, the mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*), the mastodon, and perhaps the dinotherium.

Elephantine (el-ē-fant'īn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant; hence, huge; immense; as, he was of *elephantine* proportions.—2. In *antiq.* an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals: so called, perhaps, as being made of ivory.—*Elephantine epoch*, in *geol.* the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachydermata.

Elephant-leg (el'ē-fant-leg), *n.* The popular name for elephantiasis.

Elephantoid, Elephantoidal (el-ē-fant'-oid, el-ē-fant-oid'al), *a.* Having the form of an elephant.

Elephantopus (el-ē-fant'o-pus), *n.* [Gr. *elephas, elephantos*, an elephant, and *pous*, a foot—from the peculiar form of the thickened stem.] Elephant's-foot, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are hairy weeds with small white or purple flowers. They are all natives of tropical America, but *E. scaber* has become a common weed throughout the tropics. The natives on

the Malabar coast use a decoction of the leaves and root in cases of dysuria.

Elephant-paper (el'ē-fant-pā-pėr), *n.* A writing, printing, and drawing paper, of the size of 28 inches by 23.

Elephant's-ear (el'ē-fants-ēr), *n.* The common name for the species of Begonia, from the form of their leaves.

Elephant's-foot (el'ē-fants-fụt), *n.* 1. The popular name of the plants of the genus Elephantopus, of which word it is a translation. See ELEPHANTOPUS.—2. *Testudinaria elephantipes*, a plant of the nat. order Dioscoreaceæ, distinguished by the form of its root-stock, which forms a nearly hemispherical mass above the ground, and is covered with a thick corky bark. It has a slender climbing stem. The root was used by the Hottentots for food, whence it receives the name of *Hottentots' bread.*

Elephant's-tusks (el'ē-fants-tusks), *n. pl.* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family Dentalidæ or tooth-shells. They have their name from the shells very much resembling the tusks of elephants. They are perforated throughout, and the animal is attached near the small end of the shell. In some parts of Africa these shells are used as coins and strung together in chains, each chain containing a certain number.

Elephas (el'ē-fas), *n.* The elephant, a genus of proboscidian mammals. See ELEPHANT.

Eleusine (el-ū-sī'nē), *n.* A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Chlorideæ, several of which are cultivated as grains. In the East an Indian species, *E. coracana* (known also as *Natchnee*, *Nagla Ragee*, *Mand*, and *Murwa*), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. *E. stricta* is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain Tocusso is the product of another species, *E. Tocusso*. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe.

Eleusinian (e-lū-sī'ni-an), *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as, *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals, the festivals and mysteries of Dēmētēr (Ceres), celebrated there.

Eleutheria, Eleutheria-bark (e-lū-thē'ri-a, e-lū-thē'ri-a-bärk), *n.* Cascarilla-bark, the product of *Croton Eleutheria*, so named because it is gathered chiefly in the island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas. See CASCARILLA.

Eleutheropetalous (e-lū'thė-rō-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *petalon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having the leaves of the perianth-whorl not coherent but free. *Sachs.*

Eleutherophyllous (e-lū'thė-rō-fil'lus), *a.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having only one perianth-whorl and the leaves free. *Sachs.*

Eleutheropomi (e'lū-thėr-o-pō"mī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *pōma*, a lid, a cover.] A sub-order of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras belong to this order.

Eleutherosepalous (e-lū'thė-rō-sep'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and E. *sepal.*] In *bot.* same as *Eleutheropetalous.*

Elevate (el'ē-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elevated;* ppr. *elevating.* [L. *elevo*, *elevatum*, to lift up—*e*, out, up, and *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light in weight.] 1. To raise; in a literal and general sense, to raise from a low or deep place to a higher.

In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere, with wings which cannot soar, but by beating the air. *James Martineau.*

2. To exalt; to raise to a higher state or station; as, to *elevate* a man to an office.

Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

3. To improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; to raise from a low or common state as by training or education; to exalt; as, to *elevate* the character.

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind. *Savage.*

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign through Milton's Ode on the Nativity. *Hallam.*

4. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to *elevate* the spirits.—5. To intoxicate slightly; to render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]—6. To raise from any tone to one more acute; to augment or swell; to make louder: said of sound; as, to *elevate* the voice.—7.† To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction.

The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. To raise, exalt, erect, lift up, uplift, elate, cheer, excite, animate.

Elevate† (el'ē-vāt), *a.* [L. *elevatus.* See the verb.] Elevated; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

Elevated (el'ē-vāt-ed), *a.* 1. Raised; exalted; dignified; as, he occupies an *elevated* position.—2. Elated; excited; stimulated, as by drink; slightly drunk; as, he got somewhat *elevated.* [Colloq.]—3. Raised above the natural pitch; somewhat loud; as, he spoke in an *elevated* tone.—4. In *her.* expanded and upright: said of the wings of a bird.

Elevatedness (el'ē-vāt-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being elevated.

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station. *Godwin.*

Elevating (el'ē-vāt-ing), *a.* Raising up; exalting; elating.—*Elevating causes*, in *geol.* those causes which operate in bringing about volcanoes and earthquakes, and in gradually elevating portions of the earth's crust.

Elevation (el-ē-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *elevatio*, from *elevo*, *elevatum.* See ELEVATE.] 1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower place or degree to a higher: said of material things, persons, the mind, character or manners, the voice, literary style, and the like; as, the *elevation* of a man to a throne; *elevation* of mind, of thoughts, of ideas; *elevation* of voice.—2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation: applied in the same way as sense 1.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; height.

His (Milton's) poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy-land, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations.* *Macaulay.*

4. In *astron.* altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.—5. In *gun.* the angle which the axis of the hollow cylinder forming the interior of a cannon or mortar makes with the plane of the horizon.—6. In *dialling*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line.—7. In *trigonometrical surv.* height; altitude; height above the surface of the earth; angular height, or angle of elevation. The angle of elevation of any object is the angle formed by two straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to the top of the object and the other parallel to the horizon, both lines being in the same vertical plane.—8. In *arch.* a geometrical representation of any front of a building or structure drawn to scale.—*Elevation of the host*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.—SYN. Raising, lifting, exaltation, eminence, height, altitude, superiority.

Elevator (el'ē-vāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye. (*b*) An elevatory (which see). (*c*) A mechanical contrivance for raising goods from a lower story of a building to a higher, as a series of boxes or buckets attached to a belt travelling round two drums, one above and one below, for hoisting grain, meal, &c., in a mill.—2. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a grain-store. [United States.]

Elevatory (el'ē-vā-to-ri), *n.* A surgical instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.

Elevatory (el'ē-vā-to-ri), *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate.

Elève (ā-lāv), *n.* [Fr.] A pupil; one brought up or protected by another.

Eleven (ē-lev'n), *a.* [A. Sax. *endleofan*, *endlufon*, *endleof*, from *án*, one, changed to *en*, with *d* inserted as a 'helping letter' (comp. *thunder*), and *leofan*, which means and is the same as *ten*, *tig* (as in A. Sax. *twentig*, twenty), L. *decim*, Gr. *deka;* so that *eleven* contains the same elements as L. *undecim*, Gr. (*h*) *endeka*, Skr. *ekādaçan.* The change from *d* to *l* is exemplified in L. *lacryma*, *dacryma*, a tear. (See TEAR.) The change from a guttural to *f* is seen in *laugh*, *enough* (that is, *lūf*, *ēnuf*). A less probable origin of the word is from *án*, one, and *læfan*, to leave, the meaning being one left, *i.e.* one left after ten, the number of the fingers, has been counted off. See TWELVE.] Ten and one added; as, *eleven* men.

Eleven (ē-lev'n), *n.* 1. The sum of ten and one.—2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.—3. In *cricket*, the number of players (eleven) selected from the members of a club to play in a match.

Eleventh (ē-lev'nth), *a.* [A. Sax. *endlyfta*, *endlefta;* G. *elfte.*] 1. Next in order after the tenth; as, the *eleventh* chapter.—2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided; as, the *eleventh* part of fifty-five is five.

Eleventh (ē-lev'nth), *n.* 1. In *arith.* the quotient of unity divided by eleven; one of eleven equal parts; as, five *elevenths* of fifty-five are twenty-five.—2. In *music*, an interval consisting of ten; an octave and a fourth.

Elf (elf), *n.* pl. **Elves** (elvz). [A. Sax. *ælf*, *elf.* Cog. L.G. *elf*, Dan. *alf*, Icel. *alfr*, O.H.G. *alp*, an elf. Probably of same origin as L. *albus*, white, and the name *Alps.* See ALP.] 1. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a goblin; an imaginary being which our rude ancestors supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind.

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak.*

The *elves* also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee. *Herrick.*

2. A mischievous or wicked person.

Spite of all the criticising *elves*,
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves. *Churchill.*

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child.—SYN. Fairy, sprite, goblin, hobgoblin, imp, urchin, dwarf.

Elf (elf), *v.t.* To entangle, as the hair, in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

Elf-arrow (elf'a-rō), *n.* The name popularly given in the British Islands to the flint arrow-heads which were in use at an early period among the barbarous tribes of this country and of Europe generally, as they are still in use among the American Indians, the Eskimos, and the inhabitants of some of the Pacific Islands. They were vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

Elf-bolt (elf'bōlt), *n.* An elf-arrow.

Elf-child (elf'child), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they have stolen.

Elf-dart (elf'därt), *n.* Same as *Elf-arrow.*

Elfe,† *n.* An elf. *Chaucer.*

Elfe-quene,† *n.* Queen of the elves or fairies. *Chaucer.*

Elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* A common name for *ignis fatuus.* Called also *Jack o' Lantern*, *Kit o' the Canstick* (Candlestick), &c.

Elfin (elf'in), *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves. 'Spenser's *elfin* dream.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Excalibur . . . rich
With jewels, *elfin* Urim, on the hilt. *Tennyson.*

Elfin (elf'in), *n.* A little elf; a little urchin.

For she (the schoolmistress) was just, and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed. *Shenstone.*

Elfish (elf'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to elves; resembling an elf; suggestive of elves; mischievous or baleful, as if caused by elves.

I watched the water-snakes,
And when they reared, the *elfish* light
Fell off in hoary flakes. *Coleridge.*

Elfkin (elf'kin), *n.* [Dim. of *elf.*] A little elf.

Elf-land (elf'land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

The horns of *Elf-land* faintly blowing. *Tennyson.*

Elf-lock (elf'lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves. 'And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs.' *Shak.*

Elf-shot (elf'shot), *n.* 1. Same as *Elf-arrow* (which see).—2. [Scotch.] A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves.

Elf-skin (elf'skin), *n.* Probably a misprint for *eel-skin* in the following passage in

Shakspere's *Henry IV.*, in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure.

Fal. Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin*, you dried neat's tongue.

Elf-stone (elf'stōn), *n.* Same as *Elf-arrow.*

Elicit (ē-lis'it), *v.t.* [L. *elicio, elicitum—e*, out, and the ancient *lacio*, to entice, to allure.] To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; to educe; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* sparks by collision.

That may *elicit* the assent of reasonable men. *Hale.*

Elicit† (ē-lis'it), *a.* Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence; open; evident. 'The internal *elicit* act of the will.' *South.*

Elicitate† (ē-lis'it-āt), *v.t.* To elicit.

Thus may a skilful man bid truth *elicitate*. *Sir T. More.*

Elicitation† (ē-lis-it-ā'shon), *n.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Elide (ē-līd'), *v.t.* [L. *elido*, to strike out; to break in pieces—*e*, out, and *lædo*, to strike.] 1.† To break or dash in pieces; to crush. 'The force and strength of their arguments is *elided.*' *Hooker.*—2. In *gram.* to cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

Eligibility (el'i-ji-bil''i-ti), *n.* [From *eligible.*] 1. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being free from legal or other disqualification for being chosen; legal qualification.—2. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another or desirable.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice. *Jer. Taylor.*

Eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *eligo—e*, out, and *lego*, to choose.] 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable; preferable; as, the house stands in an *eligible* situation.

In deep distress, certainty is more *eligible* than suspense. *Richardson.*

2. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not *eligible* to an office.

Eligibleness (el'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

Eligibly (el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

Elimate† (el'i-māt or e-lī'māt), *v.t.* [L. *elimo*, to polish—*e, ex*, intens., and *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; to polish.

Eliminant (ē-lim'in-ant), *n.* In *math.* the result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree. Called also *Resultant.*

Eliminate (ē-lim'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eliminated*; ppr. *eliminating.* [L. *elimino, eliminatum—e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.] 1. To thrust out of doors; to expel.—2. To discharge or throw off; to get rid of; to remove, as something that is a constituent, element, or factor. 'Secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate.*' *Med. Repos.*—3. To leave out of an argument or train of thought; to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered; to leave out of consideration.

To know the truth of things, to have cognizance of what is real, we must penetrate below the surface, *eliminate* the accidental and irrelevant, and grasp the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances. *Dr. Caird.*

4. In *alg.* to cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; to remove from both sides of an equation.—5. To obtain by eliminating or separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; to elicit. [Rare and incorrect in this sense.]

Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully *eliminated* by others. *O. W. Holmes.*

Elimination (ē-lim'in-ā''shon), *n.* 1. In *law*, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—2. The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or excreting by the pores.—3. The act of setting aside as unimportant or unworthy of consideration, or as being superfluous or irrelevant.

(*Elimination*) is frequently used in the sense of eliciting, but incorrectly. *Fleming.*

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. In *alg.* the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.

Elinguation (ē-ling-gwā'shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *lingua*, the tongue.] In *old English law*, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

Elinguid† (ē-ling'gwid), *a.* [L. *elinguis—ex*, out, and *lingua*, tongue.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

Eliquament (ē-lī'kwa-ment), *n.* A liquid expressed from fat or fat fish.

Eliquation (ē-li-kwā'shon), *n.* [L. *eliquo*, to melt out—*e*, out, and *liquo*, to melt.] In *metal.* an operation, now seldom employed, for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead. The copper containing silver is melted along with a certain quantity of lead and cast into discs, which are exposed to a heat sufficiently great to melt the lead, whereupon the latter liquates or separates from the copper, carrying the greater part of the silver with it.

Elision (ē-li'zhon), *n.* [L. *elisio*, from *elido, elisum*, to strike out. See ELIDE.] 1. In *gram.* the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.—2.† Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Elisor (ē-lī'zer), *n.* [Norm. *éliser*; Fr. *éliseur*, from *élire, élisant*, to choose.] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is interested in a suit, the *venire* is issued to the coroners, or if an exception lie to any coroner, the *venire* shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called *elisors* or electors, shall return the jury.

Elite (ā-lēt'), *n.* [Fr. *élit*, the ancient pp. of the verb *élire*, to choose, to select, from L. *eligere—e*, out, and *lego*, to pick, to choose.] 1. A choice or select body; the best part; as, the *élite* of society.—2.† An old Scottish term for one elected to a bishopric.

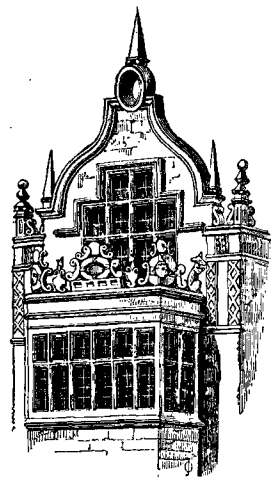
Elix† (ē-liks'), *v.t.* To extract. 'The purest *elixed* juice of rich conceipt.' *Marston.*

Elixate† (ē-liks'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elixated*; ppr. *elixating.* [L. *elixo*, to boil thoroughly, from *elixus*, thoroughly boiled—*e*, and *lix*, an ancient word which, according to Nonius, signified ashes, or lye mixed with ashes.] To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.

Elixation (ē-liks-ā'shon), *n.* [See ELIXATE.] The act of boiling or seething; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixir (ē-liks'ēr), *n.* [Fr. and Pg. *elexir*, from Ar. *al-iksir*, the philosopher's stone—*al*, the, *aksir*, quintessence, perhaps from Gr. *xēros*, dry; lit. a dry drug.] 1. In *med.* formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, a compound tincture, composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form.—2. In *alchemy*, (*a*) a liquor for transmuting metals into gold. (*b*) a potion for prolonging life; the *elixir vitæ*.—3. Quintessence; refined spirit. '*Elixir* of worldly delights.' *South.* 4. Any cordial substance which invigorates. 'The grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature.' *Guardian.*—*Elixir of vitriol*, a mixture of 1½ fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, 10 fluid ounces of rectified spirit, ½ oz. of powdered cinnamon, and 1 oz. of powdered ginger.—*Elixir vitæ of Mathiolus*, a compound of alcohol and upwards of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

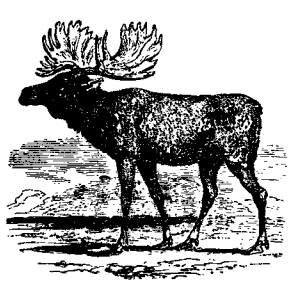
Elizabethan (ē-liz'a-beth''an), *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth.—*Elizabethan architecture*, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of Gothic and debased Italian were combined, producing a singular heterogeneousness in detail with, however, wonderful picturesqueness in general effect, and domestic accommodation more in accordance with the wants of an advancing civilization than was afforded by the purer Gothic which preceded it. Its chief characteristics are: windows of great size both in the plane of the wall and deeply embayed, galleries of great length, tall and highly-decorated chimneys, as well as a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in the parapets, window-heads, &c. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and from its corresponding in point of period with the renaissance of the Continent has sometimes been called the English Renaissance. The epithet Jacobean has sometimes been given



Elizabethan Window, Rushton Hall (cir. 1590).

to the very latest stage of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

Elk (elk), *n.* [A. Sax. *elch.* Cog. Icel. *elgr*, O.H.G. *elaho*, N. and Sw. *elg*; L. *alces*—elk.] *Alces Malchis* or *Cervus Alces*, the largest existing species of the Cervidæ or deer family. It attains the height of 7 feet at the shoulders, and its antlers, when fully formed, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. It is found in Europe and Asia,



Elk (*Cervus Alces*).

but chiefly in North America, where it is called the *Moose* or *Moose-deer.*

Elke (elk), *n.* *Cygnus ferus*, the wild swan or hooper.

Elk-nut (elk'nut), *n.* A plant, the *Pyrularia oleifera.* Called also *Oil-nut.*

Ell (el), *n.* [A. Sax. *eln*; D. *ell, elle*, G. *elle*, O.H.G. *elna*, of cognate origin with Fr. *aune*, from L. *ulna*; Gr. *ōlenē*, all signifying the fore-arm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. *cubit.*] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain were the English and Flemish. The English ell is 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27, the Scotch 37·2, and the French 54.

Ellagic (el-laj'ik), *a.* [From Fr. *galle*, gall, reversed.] Pertaining to or derived from gall-nuts.—*Ellagic acid* ($C_{14}H_6O_8$), an acid first obtained by Chevreul from gallic acid. It is obtained in largest quantity from the oriental bezoars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent crystals. With the bases it forms salts.

Elleborin, Elleborine (el-leb'or-in), *n.* A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the *Helleborus hiemalis*, or winter hellebore.

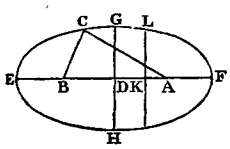
Elles,† *adv.* Else. *Chaucer.*

Ellinge,† **Ellenge,**† *a.* [See ELENGE.] Cheerless; sad.

Ellingeness,† **Ellengeness,**† *n.* Loneliness; dulness; cheerlessness.

Ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* [Gr. *elleipsis*, an omission or defect, from *elleipō*, to leave out, to pass—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.] In *geom.*

an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base. The ancient Greek geometers gave this name to the figure, because, among its other properties, one is, that the squares of the ordinates are less than the rectangles under the respective abscissæ and the parameter, or differ from them in defect. The ellipse ranks next in importance to the circle. The paths which the planets describe in their revolutions round the sun are ellipses, the sun being placed in one of the foci. There are various methods of describing the ellipse upon a plain surface; sometimes this is performed by an instrument called the *ellipsograph*. The simplest method of describing an ellipse is by two pins and a string. At a given distance equal to twice the required eccentricity of the figure fix two pins, A and B, and pass a string A C B, having its ends tied together; keep the string stretched by a pencil or tracer C, and move this all the way round, keeping the string all the while equally tense, then the figure C G L F H E will



be an ellipse. A and B are called the foci; D, the middle point between them, the centre; D A or D B the eccentricity; E F, which passes through A and B, the major or transverse axis; G H, which passes through the centre and cuts E F at right angles, the minor or conjugate axis. If from any point L in the curve, a line L K be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it will be an ordinate to the axis, and E K and K F are said to be the abscissæ corresponding to that ordinate. Also, any line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the curve is called a diameter.

Ellipsis (el-lips'is), *n.*; pl. **Ellipses** (el-lips'ēz). [See ELLIPSE.] 1. In *gram.* an omission; the omission of one or more words which the hearer or reader is left to supply; as, the heroic virtues I admire, for the heroic virtues *which* I admire.—2. In *printing*, the marks, thus — or * * * or . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words, as *k—g* for *king*.—3.† In *geom.* an ellipse. *Boyle.*

Ellipsograph, Elliptograph (el-lips'o-graf, el-lip'to-graf), *n.* [*Ellipsis*, and Gr. *graphō*.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel.

Ellipsoid (el-lips'oid), *n.* [*Ellipsis*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] In *geom.* a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. The spheroid is the most interesting form of ellipsoid, from the form of the earth being spheroidal.—*Ellipsoid of revolution*, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis the ellipsoid is *prolate;* when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate.*

Ellipsoid, Ellipsoidal (el-lips'oid, el-lips-oid'al), *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

Elliptic, Elliptical (el-lip'tik, el-lip'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; oblong, with rounded ends.

The planets move in *elliptical* orbits, having the sun in one focus, and by a radius from the sun they describe equal areas in equal times. *Cheyne.*

2. Pertaining to ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Elliptic compasses*, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.

Elliptic (el-lip'tik), *n.* In *bot.* a flat body which is oval and acute at each end.

Elliptically (el-lip'tik-al-li), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.—2. Defectively; with something left out.

Ellipticity (el-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being elliptical; deviation from the form of a circle or sphere; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial; as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{299}$-$\frac{1}{333}$.

Elliptic-lanceolate (el-lip'tik-lan-sē-ol-āt), *a.* In *bot.* having a shape between elliptical and lanceolate.

Elliptograph (el-lip'to-graf), *n.* See ELLIPSOGRAPH.

Ellwand, Elwand (el'wond), *n.* 1. A meteyard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37½.—2. In Scotland, the constellation otherwise known as the *girdle* or *belt of Orion*. Called also *Our Lady's ellwand.*

Elm (elm), *n.* [A. Sax. *elm, ellm.* Comp. D. *olm*, Dan. *œlm, alm:* L. *ulmus:* Bohem. *gilm* (pron. *yilm*)—elm.] The English name of a genus of trees, Ulmus, nat. order Ulmaceæ. The species, of which there are thirteen, are natives of the northern temperate zone. They have bisexual flowers, with a campanulate calyx, as many stamens as there are divisions in the limb of the calyx, and two styles. Two species are common in Britain, one indigenous, *U. montana* (the wych elm), and the other introduced, *U. campestris* (the common elm), but cultivated everywhere. Both trees are very variable, and the varieties have received specific names. The elm is one of our principal timber trees, for usefulness ranking next to the oak. It is valued for the rapidity of its growth, its hardiness, and its capability of thriving in poor soil unfit for tillage.

Elm (*Ulmus campestris*).

Elmen (elm'en), *a.* Of or pertaining to or made of elm.

Elmidæ (elm'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of small aquatic coleopterous insects found adhering to the under sides of stones lying at the bottom of running water. They cannot swim, but by means of very powerful tarsi and claws they are enabled to hold firmly on to the stones in the most rapid currents. The type-genus is Elmis. Twelve or thirteen species are British.

Elmo's-fire (el'mōz-fīr), *n.* [After Saint *Elmo*, a corrupted Italian form of *Erasmus*, bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship. Called also *Castor and Pollux, Helena,* and *Corposant.* See CASTOR AND POLLUX, 2, CORPOSANT.

Elm-wood (elm'wụd), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

Elmy (elm'i), *a.* Abounding with elms.

Thy summer woods
Are lovely, O my Mother Isle! the birch
Light bending on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales,
Thy venerable oaks! *Southey.*

Elocation† (ē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *eloco, elocatum*—*e*, out, and *loco*, to place.] 1. A removal from the usual place of residence. 'When the child, either by general permission or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parents' disposing.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poesy there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby.*

Elocular (ē-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *e*, without, and *loculus*, cell, compartment.] In *bot.* having but one cell; not divided by partitions.

Elocution (e-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *eloquor, elocutus*, to speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art by which, in delivering a discourse before an audience, the speaker is enabled, with greatest ease and certainty, to render it effective and impressive; mode of utterance or delivery of an address, accompanied by gestures.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery. *E. Porter.*

2. Power of expression or diction in written discourse; the art of clothing thought in appropriate and felicitous written language; eloquence. 'To express these thoughts with *elocution.*' *Dryden.*—3. Speech; the power of speaking; expression of thought or ideas by speech.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

Elocutionary (e-lō-kū'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

Elocutionist (e-lō-kū'shon-ist), *n.* One who is versed in elocution; one who treats of elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Elocutive† (e-lō-kūt'iv), *a.* Having the power of eloquent expression or diction; pertaining to elocution. 'Though preaching, in its *elocutive* part, be but the conception of man.' *Feltham.*

Éloge (ā-lōzh), *n.* [Fr., from L. *elogium*, a short observation, an inscription on a tombstone, from Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of the memory of an illustrious person recently deceased.

I return you, sir, the two *éloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Elogist (e'lō-jist), *n.* [Fr. *élogiste.*] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge.

(One) made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Elogy, Elogium (e'lō-ji, ē-lō'ji-um), *n.* [See ÉLOGE.] The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric; éloge.

Elohim (e-lō'him), *n.* [Heb. pl. of *Eloah.*] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible. It is used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God. The use of the plural form *Elohim* has caused much controversy among critics, some regarding it as containing an allusion to the doctrine of the Trinity, while others regard it as the plural of excellence, and others hold it as establishing the fact of a primitive polytheism.

Elohist (e-lō'hist), *n.* The epithet applied to the supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist.*

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson.*

Elohistic (e-lō-hist'ik), *a.* [Heb. *Elōhim*, God.] A term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character, while the Jehovistic indicate some knowledge of geography and history, exalt the priestly character, and are generally more elaborate. Gen. i. 27 is *Elohistic;* Gen. ii. 21–24 is *Jehovistic.*

Eloign, Eloigne (ē-loin'), *v.t.* See ELOIN.

Eloin, Eloine (ē-loin'), *v.t.* [Fr. *éloigner*, to remove far off—*e*, and *loin*, far, from L. *longus*, long, far.] 1.† To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares he did himself *eloign.* *Spenser.*

2. To convey to a distance and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloined.* *Blackstone.*

Written also *Eloign, Eloigne.*

Eloinate,† Eloignate† (ē-loin'āt), *v.t.* To remove. *Howell.*

Eloinment,† Eloignment† (ē-loin'ment), *n.* Removal to a distance; distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

Elong† (ē-long'), *v.t.* [L. *elongo*, to lengthen, L. *e, ex*, out, and *longus*, long.] 1. To elongate; to lengthen out.—2. To put far off; to retard.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate
Elonging joyful day with her sad note. *Giles Fletcher.*

Elongate (ē-long'gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elongated;* ppr. *elongating.* [L. *elongo, elongatum*—L. *e*, out, and *longus*, long.] 1. To lengthen; to extend.—2.† To remove farther off. *Sir T. Browne.*

Elongate (ē-long'gāt), *v.i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Elongate (ē-long'gāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to any part or organ in any way re-

markable for its length in comparison with its breadth.

Elongation (ē-long-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being stretched or lengthened. 'The *elongation* of the fibres.' *Arbuthnot.*

The whole universality of things, which we call the universe, is indeed nothing else but a production and *elongation* and dilatation of the goodness of Almighty God. *Fotherby.*

2.† Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*—3.† Departure; removal; recession. 'Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God.' *Bp. Hall.*—4. Extension; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton.*

5. In *astron.* the angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury.—6. In *surg.* a partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

Elope (ē-lōp'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *eloped;* ppr. *eloping.* [From D. *loopen,* the same word as G. *laufen,* Goth. *hlaupan,* to run, to leap, E. *leap.* The *e* is probably Dutch prefix *ont,* from, away, modified by the influence of the L. prefix *e,* out, from, away.] To run away; to escape; to break loose from legal or natural ties; to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints: said especially of a woman.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison.*

Love and *elope,* as modern ladies do. *Cawthorn.*

Elopement (ē-lōp'ment), *n.* A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law; specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover. 'Her imprudent *elopement* from her father.' *Graves.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

Eloquence (e'lō-kwens), *n.* [Fr. *éloquence,* from L. *eloquentia,* from *eloquor, eloquens—e,* out, and *loquor,* to speak.] 1. The art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion; expression of strong emotion in a manner adapted to excite corresponding emotions in others.

Eloquence is speaking out . . . out of the abundance of the heart. *Hare.*

As the mind of Johnson was robust, but neither nimble nor graceful, so his style was void of all grace and ease, and, being the most unlike of all styles to the natural effusion of a cultivated mind, had the least pretensions to the praise of *eloquence.* *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

2. That which is expressed with eloquence.

Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence.* *Shak.*

Eloquent (e'lō-kwent), *a.* 1. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher. 'That old man *eloquent.*' *Milton.*—2. Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; characterized by eloquence; as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.—3. Full of expression; characteristic. 'His *eloquent* portrait of Spinoza.' *A. B. Lee.*

Eloquently (e'lō-kwent-li), *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

Elrich (el'rich), *a.* Same as *Eldrich.*

Else (els), *a.* and *pron.* [A. Sax. *elles,* genit. sing. of the demonstrative root *el, ell, elle,* other, foreign. Comp. the cognate forms O.H.G. *eli, ali;* Goth. *alis;* L. *alius;* Gr. *allos,* another. *Nothing else* really means therefore 'nothing of other.' A. Sax. *elleshwa*=L. *ali-quis,* some one.] Other; one or something besides; as, who *else* is coming? what *else* shall I give? do you expect anything *else?* you could have been nowhere *else* than in the house when I called. [This word always follows its noun.]

Else (els), *conj.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. 'Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it;' that is, *if* thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. Ps. li. 16.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled *else*
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*

Elset† (els), *adv.* [A contr. for *elsewhere.*] Elsewhere; otherwise; to a different place, purpose, or person. 'Your perfect self is *else* devoted.' *Shak.*—*God forbid else,* God forbid that it should be otherwise. *Shak.*

Elsewhere (els'whār), *adv.* In another place or in other places; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere;* it is reported in town and *elsewhere.*

Elsewise (els'wīz), *adv.* In a different manner; otherwise. *Udal.*

Elsin, Elshin (el'sin, el'shin), *n.* An awl. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Elucidate (ē-lū'sid-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elucidated;* ppr. *elucidating.* [L. L. *elucido, elucidatum*—L. *e,* out, and *lucidus,* clear, bright, from *lux, lucis,* light. See LUCID.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from and render intelligible; to illustrate; as, an example will *elucidate* the subject; a fact related by one historian may *elucidate* an obscure passage in another's writings.

Elucidation (ē-lū'sid-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

2. That which explains or throws light; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

Elucidative (ē-lū'sid-āt-iv), *a.* Making or tending to make clear; explanatory.

Elucidator (ē-lū'sid-āt-ér), *n.* One who explains; an expositor.

Elucidatory (ē-lū'sid-a-to-ri), *a.* Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

Eluctation† (ē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *eluctatio, eluctationis,* from *eluctor, eluctatus,* to struggle out—*e,* out, and *luctor,* to wrestle.] The act of bursting forth; the act of struggling to get through; escape. 'Our happy *eluctations* out of those miseries and tentations.' *Bp. Hall.*

Elucubration† (ē'lū-kū-brā"shon), *n.* Same as *Lucubration. Evelyn.*

Elude (ē-lūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eluded;* ppr. *eluding.* [L. *eludo—e,* and *ludo,* to play.] 1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to *elude* an enemy; to *elude* an officer; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain. *Pope.*

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; as, some of nature's secrets have hitherto *eluded* the closest scrutiny.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few aspects of a subject *eluded* it. *Edin. Rev.*

SYN. To evade, avoid, escape, shun, flee, shirk, dodge.

Eludible (ē-lūd'i-bl), *a.* That may be eluded or escaped. 'If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure.' *Swift.*

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., from *ālal,* to reap, to harvest; Aramaic *alal,* corn.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our August.

Elumbated† (ē-lumb'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *elumbis—e,* out, and *lumbus,* the loin.] Weakened in the loins. *Bailey.*

Elusion (ē-lū'zhon), *n.* [L. *elusio.* See ELUDE.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion; artifice; fraud.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it. *Woodward.*

Elusive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.
Pope.

Elusively (ē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* With or by elusion.

Elusoriness (ē-lū'so-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elusory.

Elusory (ē-lū'so-ri), *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

The work of God had perished, and religion itself had been *elusory.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Elute (ē-lūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eluted;* ppr. *eluting.* [L. *eluo, elutum,* to wash off—*e,* off, and *luo,* to wash.] To wash off; to cleanse. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

Elutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elutriated;* ppr. *elutriating.* [L. *elutrio, elutriatum,* from *eluo, elutum,* to wash off—*e,* off, and *luo,* to wash.] To purify by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid from the substance washed; to cleanse; as, to *elutriate* ores. '*Elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs.' *Arbuthnot.*

Elutriation (ē-lū'tri-ā"shon), *n.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor; as, the *elutriation* of tin-ore.

Eluxate (ē-luks'āt), *v.t.* [L. *e,* out, and *luxo, luxatum,* to put out of joint, to dislocate.] To dislocate, as a bone. [Rare.]

Eluxation (ē-luks-ā'shon), *n.* The dislocation of a bone; luxation. [Rare.]

Elvan, Elvanite (elv'an, elv'an-īt), *n.* A Cornish term for dike; specifically applied to veins of a crystalline granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase felspar, which cut the slates and granites, and which greatly resemble trap-dikes; it is closely related to the granites along with which it occurs.

Elvan (el'van), *a.* In *mining,* a term applied to certain dikes in Cornwall, composed of granitic and felspar porphyritic rocks. See the noun.

Elvan† (elv'an), *a.* Pertaining to elves.

Elvanite. See ELVAN, *n.*

Elve (elv), *n.* Same as *Elf.*

Elve (elv), *n.* [A corruption for *helve.*] In *mining,* the shaft or handle of a pick.

Elve-lock (elv'lok), *n.* Same as *Elf-lock* (which see).

Elver (el'vėr), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *eel-fare.*] A young eel; specifically, a young conger or sea-eel. [Local.]

Elves (elvz), pl. of *elf.*

Elvish (elv'ish), *a.* Pertaining to elves or fairies; mischievous, as if done by elves; elfish. — *Elvish-marked,* marked by the fairies. 'Thou *elvish-mark'd,* abortive, rooting hog.' *Shak.*

Elvishly (elv'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously; teazingly; spitefully.

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing most *elvishly,* with the invisibles of her own race. *Sir W. Scott.*

Elwand, *n.* See ELLWAND.

Elydoric (el-i-dor'ik), *a.* [Fr. *élydorique;* Gr. *elaion,* olive-oil, and *hydōr,* water.] A term applied to a method of painting with a substance consisting of oil and water, in such a manner as to add the freshness of water colours to the mellowness of oil painting.

Elysiadæ (el-i-sī'a-dē), *n. pl.* A small family of nudibranchiate (gasteropodous) molluscs, consisting of a few minute slug-like animals, in which no trace of special respiratory organs has been detected. They appear to feed on sea-weeds.

Elysian (ē-li'zhi-an or ē-li'zi-an), *a.* [See ELYSIUM.] Pertaining to elysium or the abode of the blessed after death; yielding the highest pleasures; exceedingly delightful; as, *elysian* fields. 'That *elysian* age (misnamed of gold).' *Beattie.*

There is no death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life *elysian,*
Whose portal we call death. *Longfellow.*

Elysium (ē-li'zhi-um or ē-li'zi-um), *n.* [L.; Gr. *elysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian fields.] In *myth.* a place assigned to happy souls after death; the seat of future happiness; hence, any place exquisitely delightful. 'An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks.' *Is. Taylor.*

Elytriform (e-li'tri-form), *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath.

Elytrine (e'li-trīn or e'li-trin), *n.* The name given to the substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed.

Elytrocele (e'li-trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *elytron,* a sheath, and *kēlē,* a tumour.] In *med.* a tumour in the vagina; vaginal hernia.

Elytroid (e'li-troid), *a.* [Gr. *elytron,* a cover, a sheath, and *eidos,* likeness.] Sheath-like.

Elytron, Elytrum (e'li-tron, e'li-trum), *n.* pl. **Elytra** (e'li-tra). [Gr., a cover, sheath, from *elyō,* to roll round.] 1. One of the wing-sheaths or upper coriaceous membranes which form the superior wings in the tribe of beetles, serving to cover and protect the true membranous wings.—2. One of the imbricated scales on the back of some annelids.

Elytroplastic (e'li-tro-plast"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the operation of elytroplasty.

Elytroplasty (e-li'tro-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *elytron,* a sheath, the vagina, and *plassō,* to form.] In *surg.* the operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates.

Elytrorraphy (e-lī'tror-ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *elytron*, a sheath, vagina, and *raphē*, a suture.] In *surg.* the operation of closing the vagina by suture in cases of falling down of the womb.

Elzevir (el-zē'vėr or el'zē-vėr), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Elzevir family.—*Elzevir editions*, editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance.—2. A term applied to a cut of printing type consisting of tall thin letters.

'Em (em). A contraction of *them*. 'They took *'em.*' *Hudibras.*

Em- (em). A prefix used before labials for *en* (which see).

Em (em), *n.* In *printing*, the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth. A column of this book, containing 104 lines, is 104 nonpareil ems long and 11 pica ems broad. The em of pica is the standard unit.

Emacerate† (ē-mas'ėr-āt), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *emacerated;* ppr. *emacerating.* [L. *emaceratus*, emaciated—*e*, and *macer*, lean.] To make lean or become lean; to emaciate.

Emaceration† (ē-mas'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* A making lean; emaciation.

Emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emaciated;* ppr. *emaciating.* [L. *emacio, emaciatum*, to emaciate—*e*, and *macio*, to make lean, from *macies*, leanness.] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.

He (Aristotle) *emaciated* and pined away.
Sir T. Browne.

Emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *v.t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh of and reduce to leanness; as, sorrow and disease often *emaciate* the most robust bodies.

Emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *a.* Thin; wasted. '*Emaciate* steeds.' *Warton.*

Emaciation (ē-mā'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—2. The state of becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness. 'Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Emaculate† (ē-mak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emaculated;* ppr. *emaculating.* [L. *emaculo —e*, and *macula*, a spot.] To take spots from; to remove blemish from; to correct. '*Emaculating* the text.' *Hales.*

Emaculation† (ē-mak'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The act or operation of freeing from spots.

Emanant (em'a-nant), *a.* [L. *emanans, emanantis*, ppr. of *emano*. See EMANATE.] Issuing or flowing from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Sir M. Hale.*

Emanate (em'a-nāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emanated;* ppr. *emanating.* [L. *emano, emanatum—e*, out, and *mano*, to flow; Fr. *émaner.*] 1. To issue from a source; to flow out from something constantly and by a necessary activity; as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers.—2. To proceed from something as the source, fountain, or origin; to take origin; to arise; to spring; as, the powers of government in republics *emanate* from the people. 'That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate.*' *De Quincey.*—SYN. To flow, arise, proceed, issue, spring.

Emanate (em'a-nāt), *a.* Issuing out; emanant. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Emanation (em-a-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountainhead or origin.—2. In *philos.* a system which supposes that all existences proceed, by successive disengagements, from one being, which is God.

According to several systems of philosophy and religion which have prevailed in the East, all the beings of which the universe is composed, whether body or spirit, have proceeded from and are parts of the Divine Being or substance. This doctrine of *emanation* is to be found in the systems of Zoroaster, the Gnostics, and Neo-Platonicians. It differs little if at all from Pantheism. *Fleming.*

3. That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium; as, fragrance is an *emanation* from a flower.—*Theory of emanation* of light, same as *theory of emission*. See EMISSION.

Emanative (em'a-nāt-iv), *a.* Issuing from another. '*Emanative* effects.' *Glanville.* [Rare.]

Emanatively (em'a-nāt-iv-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being. *Cudworth.*

Emanatory (em'a-nā-to-ri), *a.* Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory.* *More.*

Emanche, Emaunche. See MANCHE.

Emancipate (ē-man'si-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emancipated;* ppr. *emancipating.* [L. *emancipo, emancipatum—e*, out, and *mancipium*, a legal formal purchase among the Romans, by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money, and, hence, property, a slave —*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To set free from servitude or slavery by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to *emancipate* a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died. *Macaulay.*

2. To set free or restore to liberty; in a general sense, to free from bondage, civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence; as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.
Arbuthnot.

3. In *Scots law*, to liberate from parental authority; as, to *emancipate* a son.

Emancipate (ē-man'si-pāt), *a.* Set at liberty. [Rare.]

Emancipate through passion
And thought, with sea for sky,
We substitute, in a fashion,
For Heaven—poetry. *R. Browning.*

Emancipation (ē-man'si-pā"shon), *n.* [See EMANCIPATE.] 1. The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, &c.; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves by their proprietors; the *emancipation* of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of parliament passed in 1829.—2. In *Scots law*, liberation from parental control.—SYN. Deliverance, liberation, release, freedom.

Emancipationist (ē-man'si-pā"shon-ist), *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

Emancipator (ē-man'si-pāt-ėr), *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Emancipist (ē-man'si-pist), *n.* 1. A term in use in New South Wales, when it was a penal settlement, for a convict who has been pardoned or emancipated.—2. One who sets at liberty. [Rare.]

Emane† (ē-mān'), *v.i.* [See EMANATE.] To issue or flow from. 'The spirits, which *emaned* from him.' *Sir W. Jones.* See EMANATE.

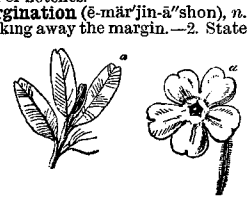
Emarcid (ē-mär'sid), *a.* [L. *e*, intens., and *marceo*, to droop.] In *bot.* flaccid; wilted.

Emarginate (ē-mär'jin-āt), *v.t.* [L. *emargino, emarginatum*, to deprive of the edge —*e*, priv., and *margo, marginis*, an edge, border, margin.] To take away the margin of.

Emarginate, Emarginated (ē-mär'jin-āt, ē-mär'jin-āt-ed), *a.* Having the margin or extremity taken away; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* notched at the blunt apex: applied to the leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi. (*b*) In *mineral.* having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (*c*) In *zool.* having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle.

Emarginately (ē-mär'jin-āt-li), *adv.* In the form of notches.

Emargination (ē-mär'jin-ā"shon), *n.* 1. Act of taking away the margin.—2. State or condition of having the margin taken away.—3. In *bot.* the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end; a notch at the summit or blunt end; as, the *emargination* of a leaf.



Leaf of *Buxus sempervirens* and Flower of *Primula sinensis*, showing (*a a*) Emarginations or notches.

Emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emasculated;* ppr. *emasculating.* [L. L. *emasculo, emasculatum—e*, priv., and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male. See MASCULINE.] 1. To castrate; to geld; to deprive of virility or procreative power.—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigour; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness; specifically, to expurgate or remove certain parts from, as a book, writing, &c., as being too coarse or outspoken.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds. *Knox.*

Emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigour. '*Emasculate* slave.' *Hammond.*

Emasculation (ē-mas'kū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigour or strength; specifically, the act of expurgating or removing some parts from a book, writing, &c., as being over-vigorous or coarse.

The *emasculations* (of an edition of Don Quixote) were some Scotchman's. *Gayton.*

3. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

Emasculator (ē-mas'kū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which emasculates.

Emasculatory (ē-mas'kū-la-to-ri), *a.* Serving to emasculate.

Embace† (em-bās'), *v.t.* The same as *Embase*. *Spenser.*

Embale (em-bāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embaled;* ppr. *embaling.* [Fr. *emballer;* It. *imballare*, to pack up—*em, im*, for *en, in*, in, and *balla, balle*, bale.] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; to pack.—2. To wrap up; to inclose. 'Legs *embaled* in golden buskins.' *Spenser.*

Emballing (em-bal'ing), *n.* [Verb-forming prefix *em*, and E. *ball.*] The condition of being distinguished by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

I swear again I would not be a queen
For all the world.—
. . . . . In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing.* *Shak.*

Embalm (em-bäm'), *v.t.* [Fr. *embaumer—en*, and *baume*, balm, for balsam. See BALM.] 1. To anoint or preserve with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatic spices; to keep from putrefaction, as a dead body; to open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction. In modern times the salts of alum, arsenic, pyroxilic spirits, and chloride of zinc have been employed to embalm bodies, and it is found that they enable them to resist decomposition for a limited time. See MUMMY.

He gave the soldiers comfortable words,
And oft *embalm'd* his well-received wound. *Drayton.*

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel. Gen. l. 2.

2. To fill with sweet scent. 'With fresh dews *embalmed* the earth.' *Milton.*—3. To preserve from loss or decay; to cherish tenderly the memory of.

Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

No longer caring to *embalm*
In dying songs a dead regret. *Tennyson.*

Embalmer (em-bäm'ėr), *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

Embalmment (em-bäm'ment), *n.* Act of embalming. *Malone.*

Embalon (em'bal-on), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *ballō*, to throw.] The beak of an ancient war-galley, which was made of metal, and sharpened, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel under water, if brought into contact with it suddenly by the rowers.

Embank (em-bangk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *bank.*] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes; to bank up.

Embankment (em-bangk'ment), *n.* 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank. 2. A mound or bank raised for any purpose, as to protect land from being overflowed by a river or the sea, to enable a road, railway, canal, and the like to be carried over a valley at or near the level, &c.; as, the Thames *Embankment.*

Embar (em-bär'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embarred;* ppr. *embarring.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *bar.*] 1. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar; to make fast.—2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

Where fast *embarr'd* in mighty brazen wall.
Spenser.

3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.

He *embarred* all further trade. *Bacon.*

Embarcation, *n.* See EMBARKATION.

Embarge (em-bärj'), *v.t.* To put on board a barge. [Rare.]

As when the sov'reign we *embarged* see,
And by fair London for his pleasure rows. *Drayton.*

Embargo (em-bär'gō), *n.* [Sp. *embargo*, an embargo on a vessel, embarrassment, sequestration; Pr. *embargo*, a hindrance; L.L. *imbareum*, from a form *imbarricare*—prefix *im*, *em*, in, and L.L. *barra*, a bar. Comp. *embarrass.*] 1. In *com.* a restraint or prohibition imposed by the public authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, sometimes amounting to an entire interdiction of commercial intercourse. The seizure of ships and cargoes under the authority of municipal law is called a *civil embargo.* An *international embargo* is an act not of civil procedure, but of hostile intention. 2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything; as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Embargo (em-bär'gō), *v.t.* 1. To hinder or prevent from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time; as, all the vessels in the ports were *embargoed.*—2. To stop or hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships; as, to *embargo* commerce.—3. In a general sense, to prohibit; to stop; to restrain. [Rare in this last sense.]

Embarguement (em-bärg'ment), *n.* Embargo; restraint; hindrance.

The prayers of priests nor times of sacrifice,
Embarguements all of fury. *Shak.*

[In many editions of Shakspere the word is printed *embarquement.*]

Embark (em-bärk'), *v.t.* [Fr. *embarquer—en*, in, and *barque*, a boat, a barge, a bark. See BARQUE.] 1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or boat; as, the general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.—2. To engage or invest in any affair: said of persons, money, and the like; as, he *embarked* his capital in the scheme.

It was the reputation of the sect upon which St. Paul *embarked* his salvation. *South.*

All the propositions he could make to Spain could not induce them to enter into such an alliance with him as might *embark* them against France.
Clarendon.

Embark (em-bärk'), *v.i.* 1. To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.—2. To engage or take a share in any affair; to enlist.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay.*

Embarkation, Embarcation (em-bärk-ā'-shon), *n.* 1. The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard. 'The *embarcation* of the army.' *Clarendon.*—2. That which is embarked.

Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia. *Smollett.*

Embarkment† (em-bärk'ment), *n.* Act of embarking; embarkation. *Middleton.*

Embarquement† (em-bärk'ment), *n.* See EMBARGUEMENT.

Embarras (em-ba'ras), *n.* [Fr.] 1.† Embarrassment. 'These little embarrasses we men of intrigue are eternally subject to.' *Foote.* 2. A place where the navigation of rivers or creeks is rendered difficult by the accumulation of drift-wood, trees, &c. [American.]

Embarrass (em-ba'ras), *v.t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*, to embarrass, *embarras*, embarrassment—usually derived from L.L. *barra*, a bar. See BAR.] 1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle; as, public affairs are *embarrassed;* want of order tends to *embarrass* business.—2. To encumber or beset, as with debts or demands, beyond the means of payment; to involve in pecuniary difficulties: applied to a person or his affairs; as, a man or his business is *embarrassed* when he cannot meet his pecuniary engagements.—3. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash; as, an abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.
Smollett.

—Embarrass, Puzzle, Perplex. Embarrass, lit. to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what to do for the best; *puzzle,* to confuse the mind, as by putting questions hard of answer, or problems difficult of solution; *perplex,* to inclose one as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment or feelings so that one is at a loss how to act.

Awkward, *embarrassed,* stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still. *Churchill.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and *perplexed* amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

SYN. To hinder, impede, obstruct, perplex, entangle, confuse, disconcert, abash, distress.

Embarrassed (em-ba'rast), *p.* and *a.* 1. Entangled; perplexed; intricate; involved; as, his affairs are in an *embarrassed* state.—2. Confused; abashed; disconcerted.

Embarrassing (em-ba'ras-ing), *a.* Perplexing; adapted to perplex.

If Godolphin had steadfastly refused to quit his place, the Whig leaders would have been in a most *embarrassing* position. *Macaulay.*

Embarrassingly (em-ba'ras-ing-li), *adv.* In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

Embarrassment (em-ba'ras-ment), *n.* 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement. 'The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations.' *Bancroft.*—2. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

He saw no hope of extrication from his *embarrassments.* *Macaulay.*

3. Confusion of mind; want of composure; abashment.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment.* *Watts.*

Embarren (em-ba'ren), *v.t.* [*Em* for *en*, verb-forming prefix, and *barren.*] To make barren. [Rare.]

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it. *Feltham.*

Embase† (em-bās'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *base.*] 1. To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair.

The virtue . . . of a tree *embased* by the ground.
Bacon.

I have no ignoble end . . . that may *embase* my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

2. To degrade; to vilify.

To please the best, and th' evill to *embase.* *Spenser.*

Embasement† (em-bās'ment), *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.

Embasement (em-bās'ment), *n.* [See EMBASIS.] In *med.* a tub for holding warm water for bathing; an embasis.

Embasiate† (em-ba'si-āt), *n.* Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwik understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded. *Sir T. More.*

Embasis (em'ba-sis), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *bainō*, to go.] A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water.

Embassade† (em'bas-sād), *n.* An embassy. *Spenser.*

Embassador (em-bas'sad-ėr), *n.* Same as *Ambassador.*

Embassadorial (em-bas'sa-dō"ri-al), *a.* Same as *Ambassadorial.*

Embassadress (em-bas'sad-res), *n.* Same as *Ambassadress.*

Embassage† (em'bas-sāj), *n.* 1. An embassy.

He sent a solemn *embassage* unto James, king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. A message.

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last to know it? *Shak.*

[In a passage in which this word occurs in Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' bk. iii. c. ix. 28, the rhythm requires that it be pronounced em-bas'sāj.]

Embassy (em'bas-si), *n.* [O.E. and Fr. *embassade.* See AMBASSADOR.] 1. The public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; as, he was qualified for the *embassy.*—2. The message of an ambassador. 'Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy.*' *Glover.*—3. A message of any kind; specifically, a solemn or important message.

Eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an *embassy* of mingled authority and love. *B. Dickenson.*

Touches are but *embassies* of love. *Tennyson.*

4. The person or persons intrusted with a public or solemn message or with ambassadorial functions; a legation.

Embassy after *embassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government. *Arnold.*

5. The official residence of an ambassador; the ambassadorial building or buildings; as, they were married at the English *Embassy.*

Embastardize† (em-bas'tėrd-īz), *v.t.* To render illegitimate or base. *Milton.*

Embaterion (em-ba-tē'ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *em* for *en*, in, and *bainō*, to go.] A war-song of the Spartans which they sang when rushing on the enemy. It was accompanied by flutes.

Embathe (em-bāTH'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *bathe.*] To bathe. [Rare.]

Gave her to his daughters to *embathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel. *Milton.*

Embattail (em-bat'tāl), *v.t.* Same as *Embattle,* 2.

To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof. *Tennyson.*

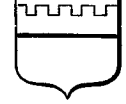
Embatteil,† *v.t.* To embattle; to arm for battle. 'One in bright armes *embatteiled* full strong.' *Spenser.*

Embattle (em-bat'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embattled;* ppr. *embattling.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *battle.*] 1. To arrange in order of battle; to array for battle. 'The English are *embattled.*' *Shak.*—2. To furnish with battlements; as, an *embattled* tower. 'The *embattled* portal arch he passed.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Embattle (em-bat'tl), *v.i.* To be ranged in order of battle.

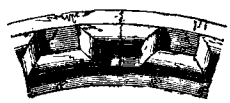
We shall *embattle*
By the second hour i' the morn. *Shak.*

Embattled (em-bat'tld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle. '*Embattled* ranks.' *Milton.*



A fess embattled.

2. Furnished with battlements; specifically, in *her.* indented like a battlement. The ordinaries in heraldry, such as the fess, &c., are sometimes represented embattled. It is also applied to a line of partition in the shield.—3. Being the place of battle or the place where troops are arrayed for battle. 'Th' *embattled* field.' *J. Baillie.*



Embattled Moulding.

—Embattled moulding, in *arch.* a moulding indented like a battlement.

Embattlement (em-bat'tl-ment), *n.* An indented parapet; a battlement (which see). Spelled formerly also *Embattailment, Embatailement.*

Embay (em-bā'), *v.t.* [*Em* for *en*, in, and *bay.*] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock; to inclose between capes or promontories; as, the ship or fleet is *embayed.*

Embay† (em-bā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *baigner*, to bathe.] 1. To bathe; to wash. 'Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joys.' *Spenser.*—2. To pervade or suffuse, so as to soothe, lull, or delight.

While every sense the humour sweet *embayed.*
Spenser.

Embayed (em-bād'), *a.* Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. '*Embayed* windows.' *Mrs. Gore.*

Embayment (em-bā'ment), *n.* A portion of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Sir W. Scott.*

Embeam† (em-bēm'), *v.t.* To beam upon; to make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*

Embed (em-bed'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embedded;* ppr. *embedding.* [*Em* for *en*, in, and *bed.*] To lay in or as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as, to *embed* a thing in clay or in sand.

Embedment (em-bed'ment), *n.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

Embelise,† *v.t.* To embellish; to beautify. *Chaucer.*

Embellish (em-bel'lish), *v.t.* [Fr. *embellir*—verb-forming prefix *em* for *en*, and *belle*, L. *bellus*, pretty, neat, fine, contr. from *benulus*, from *benus=bonus*, good.] To adorn; to beautify; to give a brilliant appearance to; to decorate; to deck; as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the sweet violet. *Spenser.*

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

—*Adorn, Decorate, Embellish.* See under ADORN.—SYN. To adorn, deck, decorate, beautify, ornament, grace.

Embellisher (em-bel'lish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embellishes.

Embellishingly (em-bel'lish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to embellish.

Embellishment (em-bel'lish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of adorning, or state of being adorned. 'The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it.' *Prescott.*—2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything pleasing to the eye or agreeable to the taste; as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind, and liberal arts are the *embellishments* of society.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison.*

SYN. Ornament, decoration, grace, beauty, elegance, enrichment, adornment.

Ember (em'bėr), *a.* [By some regarded as a contraction of G. *quatember*, a quarter of a year or quarterly day, from L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons; by others taken from *embers*, ashes, as being applied to seasons of fasting and humiliation; but more probably directly from the A. Sax. *ymbrine, ymbren, embren*, the circle or course of the year, from *ymb* or *emb*, round, and *rinnan*, to run. Comp. *ymbren-wuce*, an ember-week.] Coming at certain seasons: used as an element in such compound words as *ember*-days, *ember*-tide, *ember*-week.

Ember (em'bėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *æmyrian*, cinders; Dan. *emmer;* N. *eimyrja, eldmyrja—eld*, fire, and *myrja*, glowing ashes.] A small live coal, piece of wood, *&c.*: used chiefly in the plural to signify live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel. *Colebrooke.*

He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden.*

Ember-days (em'bėr-dāz), *n. pl.* [See EMBER, *a.*] Days returning at certain seasons; specifically, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood-day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December, appointed in the Church of England for fasting and abstinence.

Ember-fast (em'bėr-fast), *n.* One of the periods at which ember-days occur.

Ember-goose (em'bėr-gös), *n.* [N. *embergaas, hav-immer*, G. *imber*. Etym. of the first part of the word uncertain.] A bird, known also as the great northern diver and loon, of the genus Colymbus (*C. glacialis*) and order Natatores. It is larger than the common goose; the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail are clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Arctic America, Iceland, and the Orkneys.

Embering† (em'bėr-ing), *n.* The ember-days (which see).

Fasting days and *emberings* be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Lucie. *Old rhyme.*

Embering-days† (em'bėr-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The ember-days.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embering-days*, and other days commonly called vigils. *Hallam.*

Emberizidæ (em-bėr-iz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L.L. *emberiza*, a bunting.] A family of small birds belonging to the order Insessores and tribe Conirostres. It includes the buntings, the snow-flake, the yellow-hammer, and reed-sparrow. The common bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*) is the largest of the European species and the most common. The ortolan (*E. hortulana*), so much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh, belongs to this family. By some naturalists they are classified as a sub-family of the Fringillidæ, under the title Emberizinæ.

Emberizinæ (em'bėr-i-zī''nē), *n. pl.* See EMBERIZIDÆ.

Ember-tide (em'bėr-tīd), *n.* The season at which ember-days occur.

Ember-week (em'bėr-wēk), *n.* A week in which ember-days fall.

Embetter† (em-bet'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *better*.] To better.

For cruelty doth not *embetter* men,
But them more wary make than they have been. *Daniel.*

Embezzle (em-bez'zl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embezzled;* ppr. *embezzling*. [Referred to Norm. *embeasiler*, to filch; O.Fr. *besler*, to deceive. Comp. the simple *bezzle*.] 1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as what is intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables. 'The treasurer *embezzled* the funds of the company.' *Th. Fuller.*—2. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; to misappropriate or misspend. [Rare.]

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store. *Dryden.*

Embezzlement (em-bez'zl-ment), *n.* The act by which a clerk, servant, or person acting as such, fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care. Embezzlement is in English law a felony punishable by penal servitude for not more than fourteen years, or by imprisonment, and in the case of a male under the age of sixteen by whipping in addition to imprisonment.

Embezzlement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner. *Burrill.*

Embezzler (em-bez'zlėr), *n.* One who embezzles.

Embillow (em-bil'lō), *v.i.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *billow*.] To heave as the waves of the sea; to swell. *Lisle.*

Embitter (em-bit'tėr), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *em* for *en*, and *bitter*.] 1. To make bitter or more bitter.—2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing; as, the sins of youth often *embitter* old age.

Is there anything that more *embitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*

3. To make more severe, poignant, or painful; as, the sorrows of true penitence are *embittered* by a sense of our ingratitude to our almighty Benefactor.—4. To render more violent or malignant; to exasperate. 'Men, the most *embittered* against each other by former contests.' *Bancroft.* Spelled also *Imbitter*.

Embitterer (em-bit'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes bitter.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy. *Johnson.*

Embitterment (em-bit'tėr-ment), *n.* The act of embittering. *Coleridge.*

Emblaze (em-blāz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emblazed;* ppr. *emblazing*. [Verb-forming prefix *em* for *en*, and *blaze*.] 1. To kindle; to set in a blaze. 'Sulphur-tipt, *emblaze* an ale-house fire.' *Pope.*—2. To adorn with glittering embellishments; to make to glitter or shine.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton.*

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; to blazon.

But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
To *emblaze* the honour that thy master got. *Shak.*

Emblazon (em-blā'zon), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *em* for *en*, and *blazon*.] 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; as, a shield *emblazoned* with armorial bearings.—2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

My shield, . . .
On which when Cupid, with his killing bow
And cruell shafts, *emblazond* she beheld,
At sight thereof she was with terror queld. *Spenser.*

3. To set off with ornaments; to decorate.

The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott.*

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; to sing the praises of.

We find Augustus . . . *emblazoned* by the poets. *Hakewill.*

Heroes *emblazoned* high to fame. *Longfellow.*

Emblazoner (em-blā'zon-ėr), *n.* 1. A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald.—2. One that publishes and displays with pomp. 'This *emblazoner* of his title-page.' *Milton.*

Emblazonment (em-blā'zon-ment), *n.* 1. The act of emblazoning.—2. That which is emblazoned.

Emblazonry (em-blā'zon-ri), *n.* 1. The act or art of emblazoning; blazonry.—2. Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, &c. 'Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry.*' *Trench.*

Emblem (em'blem), *n.* [Fr. *emblême;* Gr. *emblēma*, from *emballō—en*, in, and *ballō*, to cast.] 1.† That which is put in or on inlaid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another body.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem.* *Milton.*

2. A picture or other work of art representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a painted or sculptured enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history, suggesting some moral truth, as the image of Scævola holding his hand in the fire, with these words, 'agere et pati fortiter Romanum est,' to do and to suffer with fortitude is Roman.—3. Any object or its figure whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; an allusive figure; a symbol; a device; thus, a physical quality may typify a moral one, as a white robe is the *emblem* of purity; a balance, the *emblem* of justice; a crown may be an *emblem* of the state of royalty; a hammer, the *emblem* of the profession or condition of a smith; a glaived hand, the *emblem* of war.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are *emblems* of deeds that are done in their clime. *Byron.*

SYN. Figure, type, symbol, adumbration.

Emblem (em'blem), *v.t.* To represent or suggest by similar qualities. '*Emblemed* by the cozening fig-tree.' *Feltham.*

Emblemata (em-blē'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. See EMBLEM.] The sculptured figures, usually made either of the precious metals or of amber, with which gold and silver were decorated by the ancients.

Emblematic, Emblematical (em-blem-at'-ik, em-blem-at'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic. '*Emblematic* worship.' *Prior.*—2. Representing by some allusion or customary association; representing by similarity of qualities or conventional significance; as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty; whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As *emblematic* of a nobler age. *Tennyson.*

Emblematically (em-blem-at'ik-al-li), *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

Emblematicize (em-blē-mat'i-sīz), *v.t.* To represent by or embody in an emblem; to emblematize.

He (Giacomo Amiconi) drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to *emblematicize* by genii and cupids. *Walpole.*

Emblematist (em-blem'at-ist), *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems. *Sir T. Browne.*

Emblematize (em-blem'at-īz), *v.t. pret. & pp. emblematized;* ppr. *emblematizing*. To represent by an emblem.

Anciently the sun was *emblematized* by a starry figure. *Hurd.*

Emblement (em'blē-ment), *n.* [From O. Fr. *embleer, emblaer, emblayer, emblader* (Fr. *emblaver*), to sow with corn, from L.L. *imbladare*, to sow with corn—*in*, and L.L. *bladum* (=Fr. *blé*, corn), which is probably the L. *ablatum*, what is carried away, and hence a crop gathered.] In *law*, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted; the growing crops of those vegetable productions, as grain, garden roots, and the like, which are annually produced by the labour of the cultivator: used chiefly in the plural. Emblements are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, whether he were the owner for life, or in fee, or for years, if he die before he has actually cut, reaped, or gathered the same. The produce of grass, trees, and the like is not included in the term.

Emblemize (em'blem-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emblemized;* ppr. *emblemizing*. To represent by an emblem.

Emblica (em'bli-ka), *n.* [The name of the plant in the Moluccas.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, containing a single species, *E. officinalis*, a native of India and of the Indian Archipelago. It differs from Phyllanthus in having a fleshy covering to the fruit. The bark is astringent, and is used in India as a remedy for diarrhœa. The fruit when eaten acts as a mild purgative.

Embloom (em-blōm'), *v.t.* [*Em* for verb-forming prefix *en*, and *bloom*.] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

Emblossom (em-blos'som), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *blossom*.] To cover with bloom or blossoms. 'The white *emblossomed* spray.' *A. Cunningham.*

Embodier (em-bo'di-ėr), *n.* One who embodies.

Embodiment (em-bo'di-ment), *n.* 1. Act of embodying or investing with a body.—2. The state of being embodied or invested with a body or material form; bodily or material representation.

That conception of the divine which the genius of Homer and Hesiod originated, found its perfect *embodiment* in those sculptured types of human beauty and nobleness, in which the spiritual motive and the exquisite finite form were indistinguishably united. *Dr. Caird.*

3. The act of collecting or forming into a body or united whole; incorporation; concentration; as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, &c.; the *embodiment* of the militia or reserve forces.

Embody (em-bo'di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embodied;* ppr. *embodying.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *body*.] 1. To lodge in a material body; to invest with a body; to incarnate. 'Devils *embodied* and disembodied.' *Sir W. Scott.*

The soul while it is *embodied* can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be considered without flesh. *South.*

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* detached sentiments.—3. To clothe with a material form; to render obvious to the senses or mental perception; as, to *embody* thought in words.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be *embodied* before they can excite a strong public feeling. *Macaulay.*

Embody (em-bo'di), *v.i.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce. 'To *embody* against this court party and its practices.' *Burke.* See IMBODY, *v.i.*

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *embody* and run into one. *Locke.*

Embogue (em-bōg'), *v.i.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and O.Fr. *boeque, bogue*, a mouth, Fr. *bouche*, from L. *bucca*, the cheek, a cavity.] To discharge itself, as a river, into the sea or another river.

Emboguing (em-bōg'ing), *n.* The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged into the sea or another river. [Rare or obsolete.]

Emboil† (em-boil'), *v.i.* To boil violently; to effervesce. *Spenser.*

Emboil† (em-boil'), *v.t.* To heat; to cause to burn, as with anger. *Spenser.*

Emboitement (äṅ-bwat-mäṅ), *n.* [Fr., the situation of one box within another.] 1. In *physiol.* the doctrine, ventilated by Buffon, in accordance with which generation is explained by living germs which lie, as it were, one within the other, and which are detached to produce new existences.—2. *Milit.* the closing up of a number of men for the purpose of securing the front rank from injury.

Embold,† *v.t.* To embolden. *Chaucer.*

Embolden (em-bōld'n), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *em* for *en*, and *bold*.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage. 1 Cor. viii. 10.

Emboldened in their reliance upon the vigilance and good faith of the unseen Administrator of affairs. *Is. Taylor.*

Emboldener (em-bōld'n-ėr), *n.* One who emboldens.

Embolic (em-bol'ik), *a.* Same as *Embolismic.*

Embolism (em'bol-izm), *n.* [Gr. *embolismos*, from *emballō*, to throw in, to insert.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 they added a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called *embolimos* or *embolimaios mēn.*—2. Intercalated time.—3. In *surg.* the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrine, a frequent cause of paralysis, and of gangrene of the part beyond the obstacle.

Embolismal (em-bol-iz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted; as, an *embolismal* month.

Embolismatic, Embolismatical (em'bo-liz-mat''ik, em'bo-liz-mat''ik-al), *a.* Embolismic (which see). *Scott.*

Embolismic, Embolismical (em-bol-iz'mik, em-bol-iz'mik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. *Grosier's China.*

Embolite (em'bol-īt), *n.* A mineral consisting chiefly of the chloride of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico.

Embolus (em'bol-us), *n.* [Gr. *embolos*, from *emballō*, to thrust in.] Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.

Embonpoint (aṅ-boṅ-pwaṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *em* for *en*, in, *bon*, good, and *point*, condition; thus, literally, in good condition.] Plumpness; fleshiness; rotundity of figure; stoutness.

Emborder (em-bor'dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *border*.] To adorn with a border; to imborder.

Embordered (em-bor'dėrd), *p.* and *a.* Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.* having a border of the same metal, colour, or fur as the field. Written also *Embordured, Imbordered.*

Embosom (em-bō'zum), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *bosom*.] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; to hold in nearness or intimacy; to admit to the heart or affection; to cherish. 'Glad to *embosom* his affection.' *Spenser.*—2. To inclose in the midst; to surround. 'His house *embosomed* in the grove.' *Pope.*

Emboss (em-bos'), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *em* for *en*, and *boss*.] 1. To form bosses on; to fashion relief or raised work on; to ornament with bosses or raised work; to cover with protuberances.

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss.* *Milton.*

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To *emboss* their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

2. To represent in relief or raised work; to represent in worked figures; to embroider. 'Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground.' *Sir W. Scott.*

O'er the lofty gate his art *embossed,*
Androgeo's death. *Dryden.*

Emboss† (em-bos'), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] In *hunting*, to drive hard, as a deer or dog, so that the animal foams at the mouth; to cause to pant or foam from exertion; to tire out. 'The salvage beast *embost* in wearie chase.' *Spenser.* 'The poor cur is *embossed.*' *Shak.*

O, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *embossed.* *Shak.*

Emboss† (em-bos'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *emboister*, from *boiste*, a box, Mod. Fr. *boîte*. See BOX.] To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover; to encase; to sheathe.

A knighte her mett in mighty armes *embost.* *Spenser.*

The knight his thrillant spear againe assayd
In his brass-plated body to *embosse.* *Spenser.*

Emboss† (em-bos'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *embosquer*, from *bosc*, a wood. See BUSH.] To inclose in a wood; to conceal in, or as in, a thicket. 'In the Arabian woods *embossed.*' *Milton.*

Embossed (em-bost'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Formed with bosses or raised figures.—2. In *bot.* projecting in the centre like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up. 'All the *embossed* sores and headed evils.' *Shak.*

Embossment (em-bos'ment), *n.* 1. The act of embossing, or forming protuberances upon, or state of being embossed.—2. A prominence, like a boss; a jut. *Bacon.*—3. Relief; rising work. 'It expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure.' *Addison.*

Embottle (em-bot'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embottled;* ppr. *embottling.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *bottle*.] To put in a bottle; to include or confine in a bottle; to bottle.

Embouchure (äṅ-bö-shör'), *n.* [Fr., from *em*, for *en*, and *bouche*, mouth.] 1. A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.—2. In *music*, (*a*) the mouth-hole of a wind instrument. (*b*) The shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

Embound† (em-bound'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *bound*.] To shut in; to inclose.

That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shak.*

Embow (em-bō'), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *em* for *en*, and *bow*.] To form like a bow; to arch; to vault. 'The high *embowed* roof.' *Milton.*

Embowed (em-bōd'), *pp.* In *her.* bent or bowed.—*Embowed contrary*, or *counter-embowed*, bowed in opposite directions.—*Embowed dejected*, bowed with the extremity downwards.

Embowel (em-bou'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embowelled;* ppr. *embowelling.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *bowel*.] 1. To penetrate into the internal parts and take out the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts of. *Macaulay.*

Fossils and minerals that the *embowelled* earth Displays. *Philips.*

2. To sink or inclose in another substance; to imbed; to bury. 'Deepe *embowell'd* in the earth entyre.' *Spenser.*

Emboweller (em-bou'el-ėr), *n.* One who takes out the bowels.

Embowelment (em-bou'el-ment), *n.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

Embower (em-bou'ėr), *v.i.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *bower*.] To lodge or rest in a bower.

The small birds, in their wide boughs *embow'ring,* Chaunted their sundrie tunes with sweet consent. *Spenser.*

Embower (em-bou'ėr), *v.t.* To cover with, or as with, a bower; to shelter with, or as with, trees; to form a bower for; to imbower.

Embowl (em-bōl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *bowl*.] To form into or as into a bowl; to give a globular form to. *Sidney.*

Embowment† (em-bō'ment), *n.* An arch; a vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

Embox (em-boks'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *box*.] To inclose, as in a box; specifically, to set or seat in the box of a theatre.

Emboxed the ladies must have something smart. *Churchill.*

Emboyssement,† *n.* Ambush. *Chaucer.*

Embrace (em-brās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embraced;* ppr. *embracing.* [Fr. *embrasser*, to embrace—*em* for *en*, in, and *bras*, the arm. See BRACE.] 1. To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection.

Paul called unto him the disciples and *embraced* them. Acts xx. 1.

2. To inclose: to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced.* *Denham.*

3. To seize eagerly, in a figurative sense; to receive or take with willingness; to accept with cordiality; as, to *embrace* the Christian religion; to *embrace* the opportunity of doing a favour.

O lift your natures up;
Embrace our aims; work out your freedom. *Tennyson.*

4. To comprehend; to include or take in; to comprise; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.—5. To accept something unavoidable; to submit to; to take. '*Embrace* thy death.' 'And I *embrace* this future patiently.' *Shak.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Fleance . . . must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a jury, by money, promises, entreaties, entertainments, and the like. *Blackstone.*—7.† To hold; to keep possession of.

Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom;
My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse. *Shak.*

8.† To throw a protecting arm around; to protect.

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
And soveraine favour towards chastity,
Doe succour send to her distressed cace;
So much high God doth innocence *embrace.* *Spenser.*

SYN. To clasp, hug, inclose, encircle, include, comprise, comprehend, contain, encompass.

Embrace (em-brās'), *v.i.* To join in an embrace. 'While we stood like fools *embracing.*' *Tennyson.*

Embrace (em-brās'), *n.* 1. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms. 'Parting with a long *embrace.*' *Tennyson.*—2. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

Embraced (em-brāst'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* braced together; tied or bound together.

Embracement (em-brās'ment), *n.* 1. A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. '*Embracements* warm.' *Keats.*

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

2.† State of being contained; inclosure.

The *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, &c. *Bacon.*

3.† Extent of grasp; comprehension; capacity.

Nor can her (the soul's) wide *embracements* filled be.
Sir J. Davies.

4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce. 'The *embracements* of his bed.' *Shak.*—5. Willing acceptance. 'A ready *embracement* of . . . his kindness.' *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Embraceor, Embrasor (em-brās'ėr), *n.* In *law*, one who practises embracery.

Embracer (em-brās'ėr), *n.* The person who embraces.

Embracery (em-brās'ė-rī), *n.* In *law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

Embracive (em-brās'iv), *a.* Given to embracing; caressing.

Not less kind, though less *embracive*, was Mrs. Mackenzie. *Thackeray.*

Embraid† (em-brād'), *v.t.* To upbraid.

Embrail (em'brāl), *v.t.* *Naut.* to brail up.

For he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first *embrail* the lee yard-arm. *Falconer.*

Embranchment (em-branch'ment), *n.* [*Em* for *en*, and *branch.*] A branching forth, as of trees; a part of a tree at which several branches diverge.

Embrangle (em-brang'gl), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *brangle.*] To mix confusedly; to entangle.

(The half-witted boy) undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to *embrangle*. *Hughes.*

Embrasure (em-brā'zhūr), *n.* [Fr., the splayed opening of a window or door, and hence the splayed opening in a parapet for cannon to fire through—*em* for *en*, and *braser*, to slope the edge of a stone, as masons do in windows.] 1. In *fort.* an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and fired; the indent or crenelle of an embattlement. See BATTLEMENT.—2. In *arch.* the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall to give more room or admit more light.

Embrasure (em-brās'ūr), *n.* Embrace. 'Our lock'd *embrasures.*' *Shak.*

Embrave† (em-brāv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embraved;* ppr. *embraving.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *brave* (which see).] 1. To embellish; to make showy; to decorate. 'Faded flowers her corse *embrave.*' *Spenser.*—2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Charis' generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self. *Beaumont.*

Embreade, *v.t.* To bind up, as the hair with braid. *Spenser.*

Embreathement (em-brēTH'ment), *n.* The act of breathing in; inspiration.

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement*, and dictation of the Holy Ghost. *W. Lee.*

Embrew (em-brö'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *brew.*] To strain or distil.

Embrew† (em-brö'), *v.t.* To imbrue; to steep; to moisten. *Spenser.*

Embright† (em-brīt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *bright.*] To make bright; to brighten.

Embring-days† (em'br-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* Ember-days. See EMBER.

Embrocado (em-bro-kā'dō), *n.* A pass in fencing. *Halliwell.*

Embrocate (em'brō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *embrocated;* ppr. *embrocating.* [L.L. *embroco, embrocatum;* Gr. *embrochē*, a fomentation, from *enbrechō*, to foment—prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *brechō*, to wet on the surface.] In *med.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c.

Embrocation (em-brō-kā'shon), *n.* In *med.* (*a*) the act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c. (*b*) The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

Embroglio (em-brō'lyō), *n.* A noisy, confused quarrel; a fray; a broil. See IMBROGLIO.

Embroider (em-broi'dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *broider*, Fr. *broder.*] To border with ornamental needle-work or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as, to *embroider* muslin.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen.
Ex. xxviii. 39.

Embroiderer (em-broi'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who embroiders.

Embroidery (em-broi'dė-rī), *n.* 1. Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin into various figures; variegated needlework.—2. Variegated or diversified ornaments, especially by the contrasts of figures and colours; ornamental decoration; as, the *embroidery* of words. 'The natural *embroidery* of the meadows.' *Spectator.*—3. In *her.* a term applied to a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.

Embroil (em-broil'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *broil*, a noisy quarrel. See BROIL.] 1. To mix up or entangle; to intermix confusedly; to involve.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; to disturb; to confuse; to distract.

I had no design to *embroil* my kingdom in civil war.
Eikon Basilike.

3.† To broil; to burn.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders. *Dr. H. More.*

SYN. To involve, entangle, encumber, confound, mingle, distract, disturb, disorder, trouble.

Embroil† (em-broil'), *n.* Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaftesbury.*

Embroilment (em-broil'ment), *n.* The act of embroiling; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; confusion; disturbance.

He (Prince of Orange) was not apprehensive of a new *embroilment*, but rather wished it. *Burnet.*

Embronze (em-bronz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *bronze.*] To execute or form in bronze, as a statue. *Francis.*

Embrothel (em-broth'el), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *brothel.*] To inclose in a brothel. '*Embrothel'd* strumpets.' *Donne.* [Rare.]

Embrouded,† *pp.* Embroidered. *Chaucer.*

Embrown (em-broun'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to tan; to imbrown.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.
Fenton.

Embrued (em-bröd'), *pp.* [See IMBRUE.] In *her.* a term applied to any weapon that is depicted as covered or besprinkled with blood, and to the mouths of lions, bears, wolves, &c., that are bloody with devouring their prey; as, a spear *embrued* gules.

Embrute (em-bröt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *brute.*] To degrade to the state of a brute.

All the man *embruted* in the swine. *Cawthorne.*

Embryo (em'bri-ō), *n.* [L. and G. *embryon*—Gr. *em* for *en*, in, and *bryō*, to be full of anything, to swell therewith.] 1. In *animal physiol.* the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a *fœtus.*—2. In *bot.* the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, produced by the action of the pollen on the ovule. It contains in an undeveloped state the essential organs of vegetation, namely, a root, stem, and leaf or leaves, and becomes a perfect plant merely by the development of its parts.—3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet executed; rudimentary state.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor in *embryo*. *Shenstone.*

Embryo (em'bri-ō), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character or quality of anything in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as, an *embryo* flower.—*Embryo buds*, in *bot.* spheroidal solid bodies formed in the bark of trees, and capable of developing into branches under favourable circumstances.

Embryoctony (em-bri-ok'to-ni), *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, an embryo, and *kteinō*, to destroy.] In *obstetrics*, the destruction of the fœtus in the uterus in cases of impossible delivery.

Embryogenic (em'bri-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny or the development of an embryo.

Embryogeny (em-bri-oj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, embryo, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *physiol.* the formation and development of embryos; that department of science that treats of such formation and development.

Embryogony (em-bri-og'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, an embryo, and *gonē*, that which begets.] In *anat.* the formation of an embryo.

Embryography (em-bri-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, an embryo, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of embryos.

Embryologic, Embryological (em'bri-o-loj''ik, em'bri-o-loj''ik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to embryology.

Embryology (em-bri-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of an embryo, whether in plants or animals.

Embryon (em'bri-on), *n.* An embryo.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

Embryon (em'bri-on), *a.* Embryo; rudimental; crude; not fully developed.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their *embryon* atoms. *Milton.*

Embryonal (em'bri-on-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an embryo, or the embryo stage of an organism. '*Embryonal* masses of protoplasm.' *Dr. Bastian.*

Embryonary (em'bri-o-na-ri), *a.* Same as *Embryonic.*

Embryonatæ (em'bri-ōn-ā''tē), *n. pl.* In *bot.* a term given by Richard to plants with stamens and pistils and an embryo, including the monocotyledons and dicotyledons of Jussieu.

Embryonate, Embryonated (em'bri-on-āt, em'bri-on-āt-ed), *a.* In the state of an embryo; formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, 'that which thou sowest,' for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. *Locke.*

Embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one.—*Embryonic sac*, a small sac or vesicle met with in most plants, at the apex of the nucleus of the ovule, and in which the embryo is formed and developed.

Embryotega, Embryotegium (em-bri-o'-te-ga, em'bri-ō-tē''ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, embryo, and *tegos*, a roof.] In *bot.* a process raised from the spermoderm by the embryo of some seeds during germination, as in the bean. It is the hardened apex of the nucleus.

Embryotic (em-bri-ot'ik), *a.* Relating to or resembling an embryo; embryonic.

Embryotomy (em-bri-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Fr. *embryotomie*—Gr. *embryon*, embryo, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *obstetrics*, the division of the fœtus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery, practised, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery, or otherwise malformed so as to prevent it.

Embryous (em'bri-us), *a.* Having the character of an embryo; embryonic; undeveloped.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*. *Feltham.*

Emburse† (em-bėrs'), *v.t.* Same as *Imburse.*

Embush† (em-bush'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *bush.*] To conceal in bushes; to place in ambush; to ambush.

Embusy† (em-bi'zi), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *busy.*] To employ. 'While thus in battle they *embusied* were.' *Spenser.*

Eme,† *n.* [A. Sax. *eam.*] Uncle. *Chaucer.*

Emenagogue (e-mēn'a-gog), *n.* Same as *Emmenagogue.*

Emend (ē-mend'), *v.t.* [L. *emendo*, to correct—*e*, priv., and *menda*, a spot or blemish.] 1. To remove faults or blemishes from; to alter for the better; to correct; to amend. *Feltham.* [Rare.]—2. To amend by criticism of the text; to improve the reading of; as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended.*

Emendable (ē-mend'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being emended or corrected.

Emendals (ē-mend'alz), *n.* An old word still made use of in the accounts of the Society of the Inner Temple, where so much in emendals at the foot of an account on the balance thereof signifies so much money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

Emendately† (ē-mend'āt-li), *adv.* Without fault; correctly.

Emendation (ē-mend-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *emendatio*, from *emendo, emendatum.* See EMEND.] 1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Alteration of a text so as to give a better reading; removal of errors or corrupted texts from a writing; hence, an alteration or correction; as, the last edition of the book contained many *emendations.*

Emendator (ē'mend-āt-ėr), *n.* One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, or by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

Emendatory (ē-mend'a-to-ri), *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction. '*Emendatory* criticism.' *Johnson.*

Emendicate† (ē-men'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emendicated;* ppr. *emendicating.* [L. *emendico, emendicatum*—*e,* and *mendicus,* a beggar.] To beg. *Cockeram.*

Emerald (e'me-rald), *n.* [Fr. *émeraude;* comp. Sp. *esmeralda,* It. *smeraldo;* from L. *smaragdus,* Gr. *smaragdos;* Skr. *marakata.*] 1. A precious stone whose colours are a pure lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green. The primary form of the crystal is a hexagonal prism, which is often variously modified. It is a little harder than quartz, becomes electric by friction, is often transparent, sometimes only translucent, and before the blow-pipe is fusible into a whitish enamel or glass. Emerald is composed of 67 to 68 per cent. of silica, 15 to 18 of alumina, 12 to 14 of glucina, and minute quantities of peroxide of iron, lime, and oxide of chromium, the colour being due to the last element. The finest emeralds come from South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende slate, and granite. The emerald and the beryl are varieties of the same species, the former including the transparent green specimens, the latter those of other colours.—2. A variety of printing type intermediate between minion and nonpareil.—3. In *her.* the green tincture in coat armour; vert.

Emerald (e'me-rald), *a.* 1. Of a bright green, like emerald.

That vast expanse of *emerald* meadow. *Macaulay.*

2. Printed with the size of type known as emerald; as, an *emerald* edition.—*Emerald Isle,* Ireland: so called from its bright green verdure. The term is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. Drennan about 1795, in his poem called 'Erin'.

Emerald Copper (e'me-rald kop-pėr), *n.* In *mineral.* the popular name of dioptase.

Emerald Green (e'me-rald grēn), *n.* A durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper, used both in oil and water-colour painting. It is also called *Mitis-green, Scheele's Green.*

Emerant (e'me-rant), *a.* Emerald. [Scotch.]

As still was her look, and as still was her e'e,
As the stillness that lay on the *emerant* lea. *Hogg.*

Emeraude,† *n.* The emerald. *Spenser.*

Emerge (ē-mėrj'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emerged;* ppr. *emerging.* [L. *emergo*—*e,* out, and *mergo,* to plunge.] 1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean. 'Thetis . . . *emerging* from the deep.' *Dryden.*—2. To issue; to proceed from.

The rays *emerge* out of the surface of the prism. *Newton.*

3. To reappear after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object; as, the sun is said to *emerge* when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter *emerge* when they appear beyond the limb of the planet.—4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view; to come to notice; to come up; as, to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity; to *emerge* from the gloom of despondency; a question here *emerges.* 'Those who have *emerged* from very low classes of society.' *Burke.*

Then from ancient gloom *emerged*
A rising world. *Thomson.*

Emergence (ē-mėrj'ens), *n.* 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering, or surrounding matter.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its first *emergence,* . . . is compounded of various colours. *Newton.*

Emergency (ē-mėrj'en-si), *n.* 1. Same as *Emergence* (which see). *Boyle.*—2. Sudden occasion; unexpected casualty; unforeseen occurrence.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency.* *Glanville.*

3. Exigency; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison.*

Emergent (ē-mėrj'ent), *a.* 1. Rising out of a fluid or anything that covers or surrounds.

The mountains huge appear *emergent. Milton.*

2. Issuing or proceeding. 'A necessity *emergent* from the things themselves.' *South.*—3. Rising into view, notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated is not easily *emergent.* *B. Jonson.*

4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She (Queen Elizabeth) composed certain prayers herself, upon *emergent* occasions. *Bacon.*

—*Emergent year,* the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute their time; as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

Emergently (ē-mėrj'ent-li), *adv.* By emerging.

Emergentness (ē-mėrj'ent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

Emeril (e'me-ril), *n.* 1. A glazier's diamond. 2.† Emery.

Emerited (ē-me'rit-ed), *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient public service. '*Emerited* and well-deserving seamen.' *Evelyn.*

Emeritus (ē-me'rit-us), *a.* [L. *emeritus,* one who has served out his time—*e,* out, and *mereor, meritus,* to merit, earn, serve.] 1. Originally, a term applied to a soldier or other public functionary of ancient Rome who had served out his time and retired from the public service.—2. Allowed to have done sufficient public service; discharged from the performance of public duty with honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long service; as, a professor *emeritus.*

Emeritus (ē-me'rit-us), *n.* pl. **Emeriti** (ē-me'rit-ī). 1. A soldier or other public functionary of ancient Rome who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration resembling our half-pay. Hence—2. One who has been honourably discharged from public service or from a public office, as a university or college.

Emerods, Emeroids (e'me-rodz, e'me-roidz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids* (which see).] Hemorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus; piles.

The Lord will smite thee . . . with the *emerods.* Deut. xxviii. 27.

Emersed (ē-mėrst'), *a.* In *bot.* standing out of or raised above water.

Emersion (ē-mėr'shon), *n.* [From L. *emergo, emersum.* See EMERGE.] 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; the act of coming forth to view; as, *emersion* from water; *emersion* from obscurity. '*Emersion* upon the stage of authorship.' *De Quincey.*—2. In *astron.* the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon; also, the time of reappearance.

Emery (e'me-ri), *n.* [Fr. *émeri,* O.Fr. *esmeril,* from It. *smeriglio,* which is from Gr. *smyris, smiris, smēris,* from *smaō,* to rub.] An amorphous variety of corundum and sapphire, found massive, compact, or finely granular, its colour varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. It is extensively used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass. Lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery. It is employed by opticians in smoothing the surface of the finer kinds of glass, preparatory to their being polished; by cutlers and other manufacturers of iron and steel instruments; by stone-cutters in the polishing of marble; and by locksmiths, glaziers, and numerous other artisans. Its composition is alumina 82, oxide of iron 10, silica 6, lime 1½. The emery of commerce comes chiefly from the Isle of Naxos.

Emery-cloth, Emery-paper (em'e-ri-kloth, em'e-ri-pā-pėr), *n.* Cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder by means of a sieve, used for polishing. Razor-strop paper is made by mixing the finest emery powder and a little finely powdered glass with paper pulp and making it into sheets in the ordinary way.

Emery-wheel (e'me-ri-whēl), *n.* See GLAZER, 2.

Emesis (em'e-sis), *n.* [See EMETIC.] In *med.* a vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emetic, Emetical (ē-met'ik, ē-met'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *emetikos,* from *emeō,* to vomit. See VOMIT.] In *med.* inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth.

Emetic (ē-met'ik), *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

Emetically (ē-met'ik-al-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

Emetin, Emetine (em'e-tin), *n.* [See EMETIC.] An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier in ipecacuanha, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter; easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, and intensely emetic.

Emeto-cathartic (e'me-to-ka-thär'tik), *a.* In *med.* noting medicines which produce vomiting and purging at the same time.

Emetology (e-me-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *emetos,* vomiting, and *logos,* discourse.] A treatise on vomiting and on emetics.

Emetomorphia (e'me-to-mor''fi-a), *n.* In *med.* morphia less an atom of water—a strong emetic.

Emeu, Emew (ē'mū), *n.* See EMU.

Emeute (ā-mėt *or e*-mūt'), *n.* [Fr. *émeute,* from L. *e,* out, and *moveo, motum,* to move.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

Emforth,† *prep.* Even with.—*Emforth my might,* even with my might; with all my power.—*Emforth my wit,* to the utmost of my understanding. *Chaucer.*

Emicant (em'ik-ant), *a.* [L. *emicans, emicantis,* ppr. of *emico.* See EMICATION.] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off; issuing rapidly. 'Which *emicant* did this and that way dart.' *Blackmore.* [Rare.]

Emication (em-i-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *emicatio,* a springing forth, from *emico, emicatum,* to spring forth, to appear quickly—*e,* out, and *mico,* to quiver, to sparkle.] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors. 'Ebullition, with noise and *emication.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Emiction (ē-mik'shon), *n.* [L. *e,* out, and *minctio, mictio,* a making water, from *mingo, minctum, mictum,* to make water.] 1. The discharging of urine.—2. What is voided by the urinary passages; urine.

Emictory (ē-mik'to-ri), *a.* Diuretic; that promotes the flow of urine.

Emictory (ē-mik'to-ri), *n.* A diuretic; a medicine which promotes the discharge of urine.

Emigrant (em'i-grant), *a.* [See EMIGRATE.] 1. Removing from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside; as, an *emigrant* family.—2. Pertaining to emigration or an emigrant; as, an *emigrant* ship.

Emigrant (em'i-grant), *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

Emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *emigrated;* ppr. *emigrating.* [L. *emigro, emigratum,* to remove, to emigrate—*e,* out, and *migro,* to migrate.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence; as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States. 'Forced to *emigrate* in a body to America.' *Macaulay.*

Emigrate† (ē-mī'grāt), *a.* Wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet. *Gayton.*

Emigration (em-i-grā'shon), *n.* 1. Departure of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from the Atlantic States of America to the Western.—2. A body of emigrants; as, the Irish *emigration.*

Emigration-agent (em-i-grā'shon-ā-jent), *n.* An agent whose office it is to promote or facilitate emigration, or to assist emigrants.

Emigrational (em-i-grā'shon-al), *a.* Relating to emigration.

Emigrationist (em-i-grā'shon-ist), *n.* An advocate for or promoter of emigration.

Emigrator (em'i-grāt-ėr), *n.* An emigrant. [Rare.]

Emigré (ā-mē-grā), *n.* [Fr.] An emigrant; one of the old French nobles who became refugees during the revolution which commenced in 1789.

Emilian (ē-mil'i-an), *a.* [From the Roman

Via Emilia, an extension of the Via Flaminia, which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul.] A term applied to certain Italian provinces annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. They comprised the northern part of the States of the Church (Romagna), and the Duchies of Modena and Parma.

Eminence (em'in-ens), *n.* [Fr. *éminence;* L. *eminentia*. See EMINENT.] 1. A rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence.* *Burke.*

2. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection; a prominence.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden.*

3. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence.* *Milton.*

4. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence.* *Milton.*

5. † Particular notice; distinction; reverence.

Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shak.*

6. A title of honour given to cardinals and others. 'His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet.' *Hurd.*—SYN. Height, elevation, projection, prominence, distinction, celebrity, fame.

Eminency (em'in-en-si), *n.* Same as *Eminence*, but more rarely used.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray.*

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

The late most grievous cruelties and most bloody slaughters perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the valleys of Piedmont, within the Duke of Savoy's dominions, occasioned the writing of the inclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency.* *Milton.*

Eminent (em'in-ent), *a.* [Fr. *éminent*, L. *eminens, eminentis*, from *emineo—e*, out, and *mineo*, to project, to jut.] 1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. 'A very *eminent* promontory.' *Evelyn.*

The thought of death being always *eminent*,
Immovable and dreadful in your life. *E. B. Browning.*

2. Exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation; dignified; conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished; as, an *eminent* station in society; an *eminent* historian or poet.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent.* *Swift.*

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay.*

3. † Imminent.—*Eminent domain.* See DOMAIN.—SYN. High, lofty, elevated, exalted, distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous, prominent, famous, illustrious.

Eminential (em-in-en'shi-al), *a.* In *alg.* a term applied to an artificial kind of equation, which contains another eminently.

Eminently (em'in-ent-li), *adv.* 1. In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.—2. In *philos.* virtually; not formally.

Emir, Emeer (ē'mir or ē-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *amīr*, a commander; *umarā*, princes, governors, from *amara*, Heb. *āmar*, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans in the East and in the north of Africa to all independent chiefs. When associated with other words it denotes the heads of certain departments in Turkey. Thus the califs style themselves *Emir-al Mumenin*, Prince of the Faithful; *Emir-al Omrah*, Prince of Princes, is the title of the governors of the different provinces; *Emir-Akhor*, Master of the Horse; *Emir-Alem*, Standard-bearer; *Emir-Bazaar*, Surveyor of Markets; *Emir-Hadji*, Leader of the caravans of pilgrims to Mecca. The title is also given in Turkey to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatimah.

Emissary (em'is-sa-ri), *n.* [L. *emissarius*, from *emitto, emissum*, to send out—*e*, out, and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *émissaire.*] 1. A person sent on a mission; a missionary; particularly, a person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to spread reports or propagate opinions favourable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opposers or foes.

If one of the four Gospels be genuine, we have in that one strong reason to believe that we possess the accounts which the original *emissaries* of the religion delivered. *Paley.*

Buzzing *emissaries* fill the ears
Of listening crowds with jealousies and fears. *Dryden.*

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake; as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake.—3. In *anat.* that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory: chiefly used in the plural.—*Spy, Emissary.* A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard. *Goodrich.*

Emissary (em'is-sa-ri), *a.* 1. Exploring; spying. 'Your *emissary* eye.' *B. Jonson.*—2. In *anat.* conveying excretions; excretory; as, *emissary* vessels.

Emissaryship (em'is-sa-ri-ship), *n.* The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson.*

Emission (ē-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *emissio*, from *emitto, emissum*, to send out.] 1. The act of sending or throwing out; as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of odours from plants; the *emission* of heat from a fire; the *emission* of steam from a boiler.—2. That which is sent or thrown out.—3. In *finance*, the issuing or putting into circulation of bills, bank-notes, shares, &c.; the number or quantity so sent out at once; issue; as, the first or second *emission* of notes.—*Theory of emission*, the *corpuscular theory*, propounded by Newton for explaining the nature and phenomena of light. According to this theory the sun, and all other luminous bodies, have the property of sending forth, or *emitting*, in all directions, exceedingly minute particles of their substance in right lines, with prodigious velocity, and these particles falling upon the eye, produce the sensation of vision. See LIGHT, UNDULATORY THEORY.

Emissitious† (ē-mis-si'shus), *a.* [L. *emissitius*, sent out, prying about, from *emitto, emissum*, to send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome. *Bp. Hall.*

Emissive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* 1. Sending out; emitting. *Brooke.*—2. Pertaining to the theory of emission for explaining light. See under EMISSION. 'The *emissive* or corpuscular theory.' *G. Grove.*

Emissory (ē-mis'o-ri), *a.* [L. *emitto, emissum*, to send out—*e*, out, and *mitto*, to send.] Sending or conveying out; emissive: specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.* an epithet sometimes applied to ducts which convey fluids out of the body, especially to certain veins; emissary; excretory.

Emit (ē-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emitted;* ppr. *emitting.* [L. *emitto—e*, out, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out; to vent; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and moon *emit* light. 'While yon sun *emits* his rays divine.' *Mickle.*—2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to *emit* an arrow. [Rare.]

Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god
Emit his fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree; to issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit. 'No state shall *emit* bills of credit.' *Constitution of United States.*

That a citation be valid, it ought to be *emitted* by the judge's authority. *Ayliffe.*

—*To emit a declaration*, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

Emittent (ē-mit'ent), *a.* Sending out; emitting. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Emmantle† (em-man'tl), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *mantle.*] 1. To cover as with a mantle; to envelop; to protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heaven (under the pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *emmantled* and covered). *Holland.*

2. To place round, by way of fortification; to construct as a defence.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantled* about other towns. *Holland.*

Emmarble† (em-mär'bl), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *marble.*] To bestow or invest with the qualities of marble; to harden or render cold. 'Thou dost *emmarble* the proud heart.' *Spenser.* Written also *Enmarble.*

Emmenagogic (em-mēn'a-goj''ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting the menstrual discharge.

Emmenagogue (em-mēn'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. *emmēna*, the menses—*em* for *en*, in, *mēn, mēnos*, month, and *agō*, to lead, to drive.] A medicine that promotes or is supposed to promote the menstrual discharge.

Emmenological (em-mēn'o-loj''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *emmēna*, the menses, and *logos*, discourse.] In *med.* relating or pertaining to menstruation.

Emmenology (em-men-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *emmēnia*, menstrual discharges, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on menstruation.

Emmet (em'met), *n.* [A. Sax. *æmette, æmet*, O.E. *emet, amet, amt*, and finally *ant;* probably of same root as G. *emsig*, constant, sedulous, diligent; *ameise*, an ant; Icel. *amr*, labour, exertion. Comp. *aunt*, from L. *amita.*] An ant or pismire.

The parsimonious *emmet* provident
Of future. *Milton.*

Emmew† (em-mū'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *mew.*] To confine in a mew or cage; to mew; to coop up; to cause to shrink out of sight.

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' the bud, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil. *Shak.*

Emmove† (em-möv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emmoved;* ppr. *emmoving.* [For *emove* (which see).] To move; to rouse; to excite. 'Him high courage did *emmove.*' *Spenser.*

Emollescence (e-mol-les'sens), *n.* [L. *e*, and *mollesco*, incept. from *molleo*, to be soft, from *mollis*, soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

Emolliate (ē-mol'li-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emolliated;* ppr. *emolliating.* [L. *emollio, emollitum—e*, intens., and *mollio*, from *mollis*, soft, tender.] To soften; to render effeminate.

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour. *Pinkerton.*

Emollient (ē-mol'li-ent), *a.* [L. *emolliens, emollientis*, ppr. of *emollio.* See EMOLLIATE.] Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids.

Barley is *emollient.* *Arbuthnot.*

Emollient (ē-mol'li-ent), *n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes living tissues that are inflamed or too tense. Emollients are used both internally and externally; as the former, however, consist of mucilaginous substances, they are generally reckoned as demulcents. Emollients proper are oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c.

Emollition† (e-mol-li'shon), *n.* The act of softening or relaxing. *Bacon.*

Emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, a working out, from *emolior*, to move out with effort—*e*, and *molior*, to exert one's self, from *moles*, a shapeless heavy mass.] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites. 'A long and secure enjoyment of the *emoluments* of office.' *Bancroft.*—2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public *emolument.* *Tatler.*

SYN. Remuneration, salary, income, profit, advantage, gain.

Emolumental (ē-mol'ū-ment''al), *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Emong,† Emongst,† *prep.* Among; amongst. 'The floodes *emong.*' *Spenser.*

And Cupid still *emongst* them kindled lustfull fires. *Spenser.*

Emotion (ē-mō'shon), *n.* [L. *emotio*, from *emoveo, emotum—e*, out, up, and *moveo*, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; any excitement of sensibility; a state of excited feeling of any kind; specifically, in *mental science*, one of the threefold divisions of the human mind, the other two being *volition* and *intellect*. There are three kinds of emotion: pleasure, pain, and an excitement that partakes of neither, as wonder or astonishment. Pleasurable emotions have a healthy physical effect, and those of pain an unhealthy one. Every strong feeling has a certain outward expression. Under violent emotion the whole muscles of the body may be affected, but in less extreme cases the expression is confined to the three centres of movement of the face—the mouth, eyes, and nose, the former being the most expressive. The voice is also instinctively affected. SYN. Feeling, agitation, excitement, trepidation, tremor.

Emotion (ē-mō'shon), *v. t.* To produce emotion in; to affect; to move. *Sir W. Scott.*

Emotional (ē-mō'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; liable to emotion; as, an *emotional* temperament. 'Many sciences cannot be considered as highly touching or *emotional*.' *Ruskin.*

Emotionalism (ē-mō'shon-al-izm), *n.* The character of being emotional, or of being subject to have the emotions excited; expression of the emotions; tendency to emotional excitement.

Mr. Moody's teaching is expressly intended to weaken and destroy this state of mind, and to glorify a blind, spasmodic *emotionalism*. *Sat. Rev.*

Emotive (ē-mō'tiv), *a.* Emotional; indicating or exciting emotion. *Henry Brooke.*

Emotively (ē-mō'tiv-li), *adv.* In an emotive manner. *George Eliot.*

Emotiveness (ē-mō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emotive. *George Eliot.*

Emove (ē-möv'), *v. t.* [L. *emoveo*, to move away, to agitate.] To move. *Thomson.*

Empaire† (em-pār'), *v. t.* and *i.* To make or grow worse. *Spenser.*

Empaistic, Empaistic Work (em-pāst'ik, em-pāst'ik wėrk), *n.* [Gr. *empaistikē* (*technē*), the art of embossing, from *empaio*, to stamp in—*em* for *en*, in, and *paiō*, to strike.] Ancient inlaid work resembling the modern buhl; marquetry. It consisted of pressing or forcing threads or lines of one metal into another.

Empale (em-pāl'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *empaled;* ppr. *empaling*. [Fr. *empaler*, from L.L. *impalare*—L. *in*, and *palus*, a pale, a stake.] 1.† To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for the defence of.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages to save themselves from surprise. *Raleigh.*

2. To inclose; to surround; to shut in. 'Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire.' *Milton.* See IMPALE.

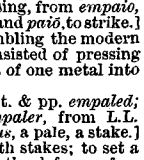
Round about her work she did *empale*
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers. *Spenser.*

3. To put to death by fixing on a stake set upright.

Empale† (em-pāl'), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *pale*.] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady *empales* their face.
G. Fletcher.

Empaled (em-pāld'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.—2. In *her.* a term applied to a shield in which the arms are placed side by side, each occupying one half. The shield is divided *per pale*, that is, by a line down the centre. The arms of husband and wife are placed in the following manner: the husband's arms occupy the first or dexter half, and the wife's the second or sinister half. If there is a border within her shield, that part of it which comes next the centre line must be omitted, as in the example given, which would be blazoned as follows:—Argent, a border engrailed azure, empaling argent, a chevron azure between three torteaux.


Empaled.

Empalement (em-pāl'ment), *n.* 1. A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes.—2. A putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.—3. In *bot.* the calyx of a plant which surrounds the other parts of fructification.—4. In *her.* a conjunction of coats of arms parted *per pale*. See EMPALED, 2.

Empannel (em-pan'el), *n.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *pannel*.] A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff; a panel.

Empannel (em-pan'el), *v. t.* Same as *Impannel* (which sēe).

Empannelment (em-pan'el-ment), *n.* Same as *Impannelment*.

Empanoply (em-pa'nō-pli), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *panoply*.] To invest in full armour. '*Empanoplied* and plumed we entered in.' *Tennyson.*

Emparadise (em-pa'ra-dīs), *v. t.* Same as *Imparadise*.

Emparchment (em-pärch'ment), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *parchment*.] To commit to writing on parchment.

I take your Bull as an *emparchmented* Lie, and burn it. *Carlyle.*

Empark (em-pärk'), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *park*.] To make a park of; to inclose as with a fence. *Bp. King.*

Emparlaunce† (em-pär'länss), *n.* Imparlance; parley; treaty.

With his lord she would *emparlaunce* make.
Spenser.

Empasm (em-pazm'), *n.* [Gr. *empassō*, to sprinkle.] A powder used to remove any disagreeable odour from the person.

Empassion (em-pa'shon), *v. t.* [*Em* for *en*, and *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. See IMPASSION.

Those sights *empassion* me full near. *Spenser.*

Empassionate (em-pa'shon-āt), *a.* Strongly affected. *Spenser.*

Empaste (em-pāst'), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *paste*.] Same as *Impaste*.

Empatronize† (em-pat'ron-iz), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *patronize*.] To invest with the rank or character of a feudal seignior.

The ambition of the French king was to *empatronize* himself in the duchy. *Bacon.*

Empawn (em-pạn'), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *pawn*.] To put in pawn; to pledge; to mortgage; to impawn.

To sell, *empawn*, and alienate the estates of the Church. *Milman.*

Empeach† (em-pēch'), *v. t.* To impeach; to hinder. *Spenser.*

Empearl (em-pėrl'), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *pearl*.] Same as *Impearl*.

Empeire,† *v. t.* To impair; to hurt. *Chaucer.*

Empeople† (em-pē'pl), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *people*.] 1. To furnish with inhabitants; to people; to inhabit. 'We know 'tis very well *empeopled*.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wond'red much, and gan enquere . . .
What unknowen nation there *empeopled* were.
Spenser.

Emperess (em'pėr-es), *n.* Same as *Empress*.

Emperice,† *n.* Empress. *Chaucer.*

Emperill† (em-pe'ril), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *peril*.] To put in peril; to endanger. *Spenser.*

Emperished† (em-pe'risht), *a.* [See PERISH.] Decayed. *Spenser.*

Emperor (em'pėr-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *empereur;* L. *imperator*, from *impero, imperatum*, to command—*im* for *in*, and *paro*, to prepare, to order.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; as, the *Emperor* of Germany or of Russia.—*Purple emperor*, the popular name in Britain of a butterfly (*Apatura iris*). See APATURA.

Emperor-moth (em'pėr-ėr-moth), *n.* A handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*) found in this country.

Emperorship (em'pėr-ėr-ship), *n.* The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him (Napoleon) there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe. *Carlyle.*

Empery (em'pe-ri), *n.* Empire; power. 'Her *empery* of joys.' *Keats.* [Poetical.]

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then sat down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's *empery*.
E. B. Browning.

Empetraceæ (em-pē-trā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *empetros*, growing on rocks; (*to*) *empetron*, a rock-plant—*em* for *en*, on, and *petros*, a rock.] A small nat. order of thalamiflorous exogens, related to Euphorbiaceæ. They consist of heath-like, small acrid plants, with minute, usually dicœcious, flowers, and a fruit fleshy and berried. *Empetrum nigrum*, the crake-berry or crowberry, grows wild on the mountainous heaths of England and Scotland.

Emphasis (em'fa-sis), *n.*; pl. **Emphases** (em'fa-sēz). [Gr. *emphasis*, implied or suggested meaning, from *emphainō*, to let a thing be seen in, to indicate—*em* for *en*, and *phainō*, to show.] 1. In *rhet.* a particular stress of utterance or force of voice given to the words or parts of a discourse whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner.

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent that the customary seat of the latter is changed when the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter.*

2. A peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; impressiveness; vividness; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis*.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Emphasize (em'fa-sīz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *emphasized;* ppr. *emphasizing*. To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; to lay stress upon; to render emphatic; as, to *emphasize* a word.

Emphatic, Emphatical (em-fat'ik, em-fat'ik-al), *a.* Requiring emphasis; having emphasis; significant; forcible; strong; expressive. '*Emphatical* colours.' *Boyle.*

The expression is *emphatical*. *Hurd.*

SYN. Forcible, earnest, impressive, energetic, striking.

Emphatically (em-fat'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer. *Macaulay.*

2.† According to appearance; according to impression produced.

Be taken *emphatically*, that is, not really, but in appearance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Emphaticalness (em-fat'ik-al-nes), *n.* State of being emphatical. [Rare.]

Emphlysis (em'fli-sis), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in or upon, and *phlysis*, a vesicular tumour, an eruption.] In *med.* a vesicular tumour or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

Emphractic (em-frak'tik), *a.* [L. *emphracticus;* Gr. *emphraktikos*, obstructing, from *emphrassō*, to block up.] In *med.* having the quality of closing the pores of the skin.

Emphractic (em-frak'tik), *n.* A medicine which, applied to the skin, shuts up the pores.

Emphrensy (em-fren'zi), *v. t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *phrensy*.] To make frenzied; to madden. [Rare.]

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressour? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrensies*.
Bp. Hall.

Emphyma (em'fī-ma), *n.* [Gr. *en*, and *phyō*, to produce.] In *path.* a tumour, including the sarcomatous, the encysted, and the bony species.

Emphysema, Emphysem (em-fi-sē'ma, em'fi-sēm), *n.* [Gr. *emphysēma*, from *emphysaō*, to inflate.] In *med.* any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumour of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular tissue. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs, fractures of the ribs, or wounds penetrating the chest, are the most frequent causes of emphysema, which is owing to the air escaping from the air-passages, and insinuating itself into the cellular tissue surrounding the wound.

Emphysematous, Emphysematose (em-fi-sēm'at-us, em-fi-sēm'at-ōs), *a.* 1. Pertaining to emphysema; swelled; bloated.—2. In *bot.* bladdery; resembling a bladder.

Emphyteusis (em-fi-tū'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *emphyteuō*, to ingraft—*em* for *en*, in, and *phyteuō*, to plant.] In *civil law*, a contract by which houses or lands are given for ever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

Emphyteutic (em-fi-tū'tik), *a.* [See above.] Pertaining to emphyteusis; held by the tenure of emphyteusis; as, *emphyteutic* lands; *emphyteutic* tenure. *Blackstone.*

Emphyteuticary (em-fi-tū'ti-ka-ri), *n.* In *civil law*, one who holds lands by emphyteusis.

Empidæ (emp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *empis*, a gnat, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A group of dipterous insects, which are at the same time vegetable-feeders and carnivorous, preying on other insects, as ephemeræ, phry-

ganeæ, tipulariæ, &c., which they seize when flying. They may be seen in great swarms, like gnats, flying about water in fine summer evenings. Empis, the typical genus, contains over thirty known species.

Empierce,† Empierset (em-pērs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *pierce*.] To pierce into; to penetrate.

He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade,
That it *empierst* the Pagan's burganet. *Spenser.*

Empight† (em-pīt'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *em*, in, and *pight*, fixed.] Fixed. 'Three bodies in one waste *empight*.' *Spenser.*

Empire (em'pīr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperium*. See EMPEROR.] 1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. 'The care that yokes with *empire*.' *Tennyson.*

Westward the course of *empire* takes its way.
Bp. Berkeley.

2. The territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign; usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, a territory of small extent; thus we say, the Russian *Empire;* the German *Empire;* the British *Empire.*—3. The population of an empire.

Bury the Great Duke with an *empire's* lamentation.
Tennyson.

4. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

Trade's proud *empire* hastes to swift decay. *Johnson.*

—*Empire State*, in the United States, the State of New York, so called from the enterprise of its people, its wealth, population, extent of canals, railroads, &c.—*Empire City*, New York, as being the capital of the Empire State.—SYN. Sway, dominion, rule, reign, sovereignty, government.

Empiric (em-pi'rik), *n.* [L. *empiricus;* Gr. *empeirikos*, experienced—*en*, in, and *peira*, a trial.] 1. One who relies only on experience and observation, as opposed to theory based on scientific conclusions.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics;* those who relied on theory, *methodists;* and those who held a middle course, *dogmatists.*
Fleming.

Specifically—2. A physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on success from his own experience. Hence—3. A quack; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan. 'Swallow down opinions as people do *empiric's* pills.' *Locke.*

Empiric, Empirical (em-pi'rik, em-pi'rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending upon the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

According to some acceptations of the word metaphysical, which seem to make it synonymous with transcendental, and referable solely to the operations of pure reason, to the rejection of whatever is founded on experiment, none of Hume's works are properly metaphysical; and by the very foundation he has given to his philosophy, he has made it *empirical*, and consequently not metaphysical. *J. H. Burton.*

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a *tabula rasa*, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source. *J. D. Morell.*

2. Versed in experiments; as, an *empiric* alchemist.—3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, *empiric* skill; *empiric* remedies.

Empirically (em-pi'rik-al-li), *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Empiricism (em-pi'ri-sizm), *n.* 1. The quality or method of being empirical; reliance on experience and observation rather than on theory.—2. The practice of medicine founded on experience and neglecting the aid of science; hence, quackery; the pretensions of an ignorant man to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism.*
Dwight.

Empiricist† (em-pi'ri-sist), *n.* An empiric.

Empiricutic† (em-pi'ri-kū"tik), *a.* Empirical.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutic.* *Shak.*

Emplacement† (em-plās'ment), *n.* [Fr.] Place; ground; site, as of a building. *Arundel.*

Emplaster† (em-plas'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *emplastron* = *emplaston*, a plaster, from *emplastos*, daubed over—*em* for *en*, in, on, and *plassō*, to mould, to form.] A plaster. *Wiseman.*

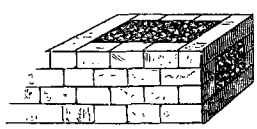
Emplaster† (em-plas'tėr), *v.t.* To cover with or as with a plaster. *Chaucer.*

Emplastic (em-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *emplastikos.* See PLASTER, PLASTIC.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as, *emplastic* applications.

Emplastic (em-plas'tik), *n.* In *med.* a constipating medicine.

Emplead† (em-plēd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *plead.*] To charge with a crime; to accuse; to implead.

Emplecton, Emplectum (em-plek'ton, em-plek'tum), *n.* [Gr. *emplekton* (L. *emplectum*), from *emplektos*, interwoven, from *emplekō*, to weave in—*em* for *en*, in, and *plekō*, to weave.] In *arch.* a method of building in use



Emplecton.

among the Greeks and Romans, in which the outside surfaces on both sides were formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the central space between them filled in with rubble-work, layers of cross stones being placed at intervals in regular courses, and of sufficient size to act as girders to bind the whole together. Sometimes erroneously written *Emplection.*

Emplie,† *v.t.* To infold; to involve. *Chaucer.*

Emplore† (em-plōr'), *v.t.* To implore. *Marston.*

Employ (em-ploi'), *v.t.* [Fr. *employer;* L. *implico*, to enfold, involve, engage—*in*, and *plico*, to fold. See PLY.] 1.† To inclose; to infold. *Chaucer.*—2. To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work; to use; as, we *employ* our hands in labour; we *employ* our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is *employed* when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.
Addison.

Sometimes used without an expressed object.

Come, when no graver cares *employ*,
God-father, come and see your boy. *Tennyson.*

3. To use as an instrument or means; as, we *employ* pens in writing; we *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay.*

4. To use as materials in forming anything.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees, and thou shalt not cut them down to *employ* them in the siege.
Deut. xx. 19.

5. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and intrust with the management of one's affairs; as, states *employ* ambassadors at foreign courts.—6. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

To study nature will thy time *employ.* *Dryden.*

Employ (em-ploi'), *n.* That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labour of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment; occupation; art; trade; profession.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

They have always a foreigner for this *employ.*
Addison.

Employable (em-ploi'a-bl), *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

Employé (ąñ-plwą-ā or em-ploi'ā), *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed; an employee.

Employee (em-ploi'ē), *n.* [The English form of the Fr. *employé*, one who is employed, especially a clerk.] One who works for an employer or master; a clerk, workman, or other person, working for salary or wages (but rarely if ever applied to a domestic servant): generally used with the name of the person who employs; as, the Messrs. Smith gave their *employees* a holiday.

Employer (em-ploi'ėr), *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who employs or engages persons to work for him.

Employment (em-ploi'ment), *n.* 1. The act of employing or using; the state of being employed.

The hand of little *employment* hath the daintier sense. *Shak.*

2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; that which consumes time or attention; office or position involving business; as, agricultural *employments;* mechanical *employments;* public *employment.*

If any station, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Bp. Atterbury.*

SYN. Business, vocation, occupation, avocation, engagement, office, trade, profession, post, function.

Emplunge (em-plunj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *plunge.*] To plunge. *Daniel.*

Empoison (em-poi'zn), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *poison;* Fr. *empoisonner.* See POISON.] 1.† To poison; to administer poison to. *Shak.*

The surfeit of them (mushrooms) may suffocate and *empoison.* *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by any admixture of poisonous substance.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent. *Situation of Paradise.*

3. To embitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to *empoison* the joys and pleasures of life.

One doth not know
How much an ill word may *empoison* liking. *Shak.*

Empoison† (em-poi'zn), *n.* Poison. *Chaucer.*

Empoisoner (em-poi'zn-ėr), *n.* One who poisons.

Empoisonment (em-poi'zn-ment), *n.* The act of administering poison.

The *empoisonment* of particular persons by odours, hath been reported to be in perfumed gloves or the like. *Bacon.*

Emporetic, Emporetical (em-pō-ret'ik, em-pō-ret'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise.

Emporium (em-pō'ri-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *emporion*, an emporium or mart, from *emporos*, a traveller, a merchant—*en*, and *poros*, a way, a thoroughfare, from *peraō*, to pass through. Akin A. Sax. *faran*, to go. See FARE.] 1. A town or city of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centres, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries; a trading town or city; a commercial centre; a market-place; a warehouse; a shop.

That wonderful *emporium* (Manchester), which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people. *Macaulay.*

It is pride . . . which fills our streets, our *emporiums*, our theatres. *Knox.*

2.† In *med.* the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

Empound (em-pound'), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *pound.*] Same as *Impound.*

Empoverish (em-pov'ėr-ish), *v.t.* Same as *Impoverish.*

Empower (em-pou'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *power.*] 1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, &c.; as, the Court of Session is *empowered* to try and decide all civil cases throughout Scotland; the attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor.—2. To give physical power or force to; to give efficacy to; to enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy? *Baker.*

SYN. To authorize, commission, license, warrant, enable.

Empress (em'pres), *n.* The consort or spouse of an emperor; a female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Empresse,† *v.i.* To crowd. *Chaucer.*

Empressement (ąñ-prās-mąñ), *n.* [Fr.] Eagerness; cordiality.

Emprint† (em-print'), *v.t.* Same as *Imprint.*

Emprise (em-prīz'), *n.* [O.Fr. *emprise*—prefix *em* for *en*, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise; adventure. [Poetical.]

The deeds of love and high *emprise*
In battle done. *Longfellow.*

Emprison† (em-pri'zon), *v.t.* Same as *Imprison.*

Emprize (em-prīz'), *n.* Emprise.

What other works
Science, audacious in *emprize*, hath wrought,
Meet not the eye, but well may fill the mind. *Southey.*

Emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot'on-os), *n.* [Gr. *emprosthen*, before, and *teinō*, to draw.

In *med.* a spasmodic action of the muscles, drawing the body forward; clonic spasm.

Emptier (em'ti-ėr), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

Emptiness (em'ti-nes), *n.* 1. A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing, or nothing but air; absence of matter; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.—2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

3. Want of solidity or substance. 'The *emptiness* of light and shade.' *Dryden.*—4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire. 'The worth or *emptiness* of things here.' *Bp. Atterbury.*—5. Want of intellect or knowledge; lack of sense. 'The sins of *emptiness*, gossip, and spite.' *Tennyson.*

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray. *Pope.*

Emption (emp'shon), *n.* [L. *emptio*, from *emo*, to buy.] The act of buying; a purchasing. [Rare.]

Emptional (emp'shon-al), *a.* That may be purchased. [Rare.]

Empty (em'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *æmti*, *æmtig*, *emtig*, vacant, free, idle; *æmtian*, to be at leisure, to be vacant; from *æmta*, *emta*, quiet, leisure. Probably of same root as G. *emsig*, busy. (See EMMET.) Wedgwood compares the L. *opera*, labour, and also leisure, Fr. *vaquer*, to be unoccupied and to attend to.] 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of contents or appropriate contents; destitute of solid matter; not filled: said of any inclosure, as a box, room, house, park, manacle, fetter, and the like; as, an *empty* chest; *empty* space; an *empty* purse; *empty* shackles; an *empty* room. 'Her place is *empty*.' *Tennyson.*—2. Void; devoid; destitute.

In civility, thou seemest so *empty*. *Shak.*
I shall find you *empty* of that fault. *Shak.*

3. Destitute of force or effect; destitute of sense or sincerity; as, *empty* words; *empty* compliments.—4. Wanting substance or solidity; wanting reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires; as, *empty* air; *empty* dreams; the pleasures of life are *empty* and unsatisfying.

Pleased with *empty* praise. *Pope.*

5. Not supplied; having nothing to carry.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty*. Mark xii. 3.

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*. *Shak.*

7. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; destitute of sense; ignorant; as, an *empty* coxcomb.—8. Unfruitful; producing nothing.

Israel is an *empty* vine. Hosea x. 1.
Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. Gen. xli. 27.

9. Destitute; waste; desolate.

She (Nineveh) is *empty* and void and waste. Nah. ii. 10.

10. Without effect; without having accomplished anything.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*. 2 Sam. i. 22.

Empty (em'ti), *n.* An empty packing-case or the like; as, 'returned *empties*.'

Empty (em'ti), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emptied;* ppr. *emptying.* 1. To deprive of the contents of; to remove the contents from; to discharge; as, to *empty* a vessel; to *empty* a well or a cistern; the river *empties* itself into the ocean.—2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall *empty* her land. Jer. li. 2.

Empty (em'ti), *v.i.* 1. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean.

The Ohio river *empties* into the Mississippi. *Worcester.*

2. To become empty. 'The chapel *empties*.' *B. Jonson.*

Empty-handed (em'ti-hand-ed), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; carrying nothing of value, as money or a present of some kind; as, you need not go to him *empty-handed.*

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house *empty-handed*. *A. Trollope.*

Emptying (em'ti-ing), *n.* 1. The act of making empty. *Shak.*—2. That which is emptied out; specifically (*pl.*), in the United States, the lees of beer, cider, &c., yeast, or any thing, by which bread is leavened.

Emptysis (emp'ti-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *emptyō*, to spit upon.] In *med.* a discharge of blood from the mouth, caused by hemorrhage of the lungs; hæmoptysis.

Empurple (em-pėr'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *empurpled;* ppr. *empurpling.* [Prefix *em* for *en*, and *purple*.] To tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
Full dreadfully *empurpled* all with blood. *Spenser.*

Empuse † (em-pūs'), *n.* [Gr. *empousa.*] A phantom or spectre. *Jer. Taylor.*

Empuzzle † (em-puz'l), *v.t.* To puzzle.

Empyema (em-pi-ē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *empyēma*, from *empyō*, to have abscesses—*em* for *en*, and *pyō*, to suppurate, *pyon*, pus.] In *med.* a collection of pus, blood, or other fluid matter, in some cavity of the body, especially in the cavity of the pleura or chest.

Empyesis (em-pi-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr., suppuration.] In *med.* pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Good's system, variola or small-pox.

Empyocele (em'pi-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *empyō*, to have abscesses, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *surg.* a term for a collection of pus within the scrotum.

Empyreal (em-pir'ē-al or em-pī-rē'al), *a.* [L. *empyræus*, from Gr. *empyros—en*, and *pyr*, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure; vital.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere. *Pope.*

Empyreal (em-pir'ē-al or em-pī-rē'al), *n.* Empyrean.

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the *empyreal*, to assure their souls
Against chance-vulgarisms. *E. B. Browning.*

Empyrean (em-pī-rē'an), *a.* Empyreal.

Lispings *empyrean* will I sometimes teach
Thine honeyed tongue. *Keats.*

Empyrean (em-pī-rē'an), *n.* [See EMPYREAL, *a.*] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist.

The deep-domed *empyrean*
Rings to the roar of an angel onset. *Tennyson.*

If Semiramis was a poem, a living creation, won from the *Empyrean* by the silent power, and long-continued toil of its author, what could the Café de Procope know of it, what could all Paris know of it, on the second night? *Carlyle.*

Empyreuma (em-pī-rū'ma), *n.* [Gr., coal to preserve a smouldering fire, from *empyreuō*, to set on fire—*em* for *en*, in, and *pyr*, fire.] In *chem.* the odour of some oily animal or vegetable substances, when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

Empyreumatic, Empyreumatical (em-pī'rū-mat''ik, em-pī'rū-mat''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.

Empyreumatize (em-pi-rū'mat-īz), *v.t.* To render empyreumatic; to burn. [Rare.]

Empyrical (em-pir'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *empyros*, in fire.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. *Kirwan.* [Rare.]

Empyrosis † (em-pīr-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *empyroō*, to burn.] A general fire; conflagration.

Emrods (em'rodz), *n. pl.* Same as *Emerods.*

Emu, Emeu (ē-mū'), *n.* The original and popular name of a large cursorial bird, *Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*, found in Australia. It is about 7 feet in length, and stands higher than the cassowary, from which it differs in not having the helmet. It is unlike the ostrich in having its feet three-toed. Its feathers are double, and of a dull sooty-brown colour, and those about the head and neck are of a hairy texture. The wings are small, and useless for flight. The name has sometimes been erroneously given to the South American genus, which includes the cassowary. Written also *Emew.*

Emu (*Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*).

Emulable (em'ū-la-bl), *a.* That may be emulated; that may be attained by emulous efforts; worthy of emulation. 'Some imitable and *emulable* good.' *Leighton.*

Emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *emulated;* ppr. *emulating.* [L. *æmulor, æmulatus*, to make one's self a rival, from *æmulus*, a rival.] 1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival; as, learn early to *emulate* the good and the great.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson.*

2. To be equal to; to imitate; to resemble.

Thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak.*
Convulsion *emulating* the motion of laughter. *Arbuthnot.*

Emulate † (em'ū-lāt), *a.* Ambitious. 'Prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride.' *Shak.*

Emulation (em-ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of attempting to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it; ambition to equal or excel.

The apostle extorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*

2. Envy; jealousy; contention; strife; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious *emulations* shall arise. *Shak.*
My heart laments, that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of *emulation*. *Shak.*

As *envy* is commonly used by Shakspere in the sense of malice or hatred, so *emulation*, as here, is with him often envy or malicious rivalry. There are instances, however, of his employing the word, and also the cognate terms *emulator, emulate*, and *emulous*, not in an unfavourable sense. *Prof. Craik.*

—*Emulation, Competition, Rivalry. Emulation*, the spirit of contending, that disposition of the mind which incites one to strive with another for the same object. *Competition* is the act of so striving. *Emulation* is the motive, *competition* the action. *Rivalry* is a personal contest, wherein the rivals seek the attainment of their object at any cost, and naturally gives rise to envy, resentment, or detraction, while *competition* merely stirs to exertion.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*
Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be. *Bacon.*
Keen contention and eager *rivalries*. *Jeffrey.*

SYN. Rivalry, competition, contest, contention, strife.

Emulative (em'ū-lāt-iv), *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition. '*Emulative* zeal.' *Hoole.*

Emulatively (em'ū-lāt-iv-li), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

Emulator (em'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor. 'An envious *emulator* of every man's good part.' *Shak.*

As Virgil rivalled Homer, Milton was the *emulator* of both these. *Warburton.*

Emulatory (em'ū-la-to-ri), *a.* Arising out of emulation; indicating emulation; of or belonging to emulation.

Whether some secret and *emulatory* brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Bp. Hall.*

Emulatress (em'ū-lāt-res), *n.* A female who emulates.

Emule (em'ūl), *v.t.* To emulate. [Rare.]

This is the ground whereon the young Nassau,
Emuling that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt. *Southey.*

Emulge † (ē-mulj'), *v.t.* [L. *emulgeo*—*e*, out, and *mulgeo*, to milk.] To milk out. *Bailey.*

Emulgent (ē-mul'jent), *a.* [L. *emulgens, emulgentis*, ppr. of *emulgeo*. See EMULGE.] In *anat.* milking or draining out: said of the renal arteries, which supply the kidneys with blood; as, the *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted.

Emulgent (ē-mul'jent), *n.* 1. In *anat.* an emulgent vein or vessel.—2. In *med.* a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

Emulous (em'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *æmulus*, a rival. See EMULATE.] 1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another: with *of;* as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all; *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*. *Milton.*

2. Rivalling; engaged in competition. '*Emulous* Carthage.' *B. Jonson.*—3. Factious; contentious.

He is not *emulous* as Achilles is. *Shak.*

Emulously (em'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling another.

Emulousness (em'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Quality of being emulous.

Emulsic (ē-muls'ik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or procured from emulsine; specifically, applied to an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

Emulsify (ē-mul'si-fī), *v. i.* To make or form an emulsion.

Emulsin, Emulsine (ē-mul'sin), *n.* [See EMULSION.] In *chem.* the name given to an albuminous or caseous substance of which the white part both of sweet and bitter almonds chiefly consists.

Emulsion (ē-mul'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *emulgeo, emulsum,* to milk out—*e,* out, and *mulgeo,* to milk.] A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.

Emulsive (ē-muls'iv), *a.* 1. Softening; milk-like.—2. Yielding oil by expression; as, *emulsive* seeds.—3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, *emulsive* acids.

Emunctory (ē-mungk'to-ri), *n.* [L. *emunctorium,* a pair of snuffers, from *emungo, emunctum,* to wipe, to cleanse.] In *anat.* any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious or waste matter; an excretory duct; as, the kidneys and skin are *emunctories.* Also used as an adjective.

Emuscation† (ē-mus-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *emusco, emuscatum,* to clear from moss—*e,* priv., and *muscus,* moss.] A freeing from moss. *Evelyn.*

Emu-wren (ē'mū-ren), *n.* An Australian bird, the *Stipiturus malachurus,* of the family Sylviadæ, so named from the tail-feathers being loose-webbed, and bearing some resemblance to those of the emu.

Emydæ, Emydidæ (em'i-dē, e-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *emys,* the water-tortoise, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of chelonian reptiles, comprehending the fresh-water tortoises or terrapins, and intermediate in form between the turtles and land-tortoises.

En-. A common adverbial or prepositional prefix in English words, from L. *in,* as *en*due, or from Gr. *en,* as *en*clitic, or it simply represents the E. *in,* as *en*wrap. Words in English which contain the Gr. *en* are mostly scientific or technical terms of modern formation, though others, such as *enthusiasm,* form a portion of our everyday vocabulary. *En,* derived from the L. *in,* in many cases appears in words that have come to us through the French, though in other cases compounds with *en* are merely formed on the model of such Romance words, the Latin or English *in* assuming this form from the influence of the French. Hence, a form in *en* and one in *in* are frequently found co-existing; as, *en*wrap, *in*wrap; *en*gulf, *in*gulf; *en*quire, *in*quire; with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, except when, as in *en*sure, *in*sure, a special meaning has been assigned to each. Before labials *en* becomes *em,* as in *em*bellish, *em*brace, but may remain unchanged before *m,* as *en*mew or *em*mew, *en*marble. As a verbal prefix *en* sometimes retains its original meaning of in, as *en*cage, *en*gaol, *en*fetter; or it denotes a change from one state into another, as *en*able, *en*rich, *en*slave, *en*franchise, *en*large, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix; sometimes it seems to have little influence on the meaning of the principal word, as in *en*kindle, *en*captivate.

-En. A suffix of common occurrence in English words, having several origins and uses. (*a*) It is a verb-forming suffix (in A. Sax. *-nian*), as in *fatten, freshen, whiten, sweeten,* &c. (*b*) It is an adjective-forming suffix from nouns signifying some kind of substance or material (common also in A. Sax.), and in this usage represents an old genitive, as in *golden, wooden, oaken,* &c. (*c*) It is also a feminine suffix, as in *vixen;* and perhaps a diminutive, as in *maiden.* (*d*) It was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as *housen, escapen,* and is still retained in *oxen, children.*

Enable (en-ā'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enabled;* ppr. *enabling.* [Prefix *en,* and *able* (which see).] 1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability; as, learning and industry *enable* men to investigate the laws of nature; fortitude *enables* us to bear pain without murmuring. 1 Tim. i. 12.—2. To supply with means; as, wealth *enables* men to be charitable.—3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize; as, the law *enables* us to dispose of our property by will.—4.† To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and in general, with adequate means; to endow.

> Receive the Holy Ghost, said Christ to his apostles, when he *enabled* them with priestly power. *Jer. Taylor.*

Enablement† (en-ā'bl-ment), *n.* The act of enabling; ability. *Bacon.*

Enach, *n.* In *old Scots law,* amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

Enact (en-akt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *act.*] 1. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power; to pass into an act or established law; to perform the last act of a legislature to, as to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give sanction to, as a bill.—2. To act; to perform; to effect.

> The king *enacts* more wonders than a man,
> Daring an opposite to every danger. *Shak.*

3. To act the part of; to represent on or as on the stage. 'I did not *enact* Hector.' *Shak.*

Enacting (en-akt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Passing into a law; giving sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.—2. Giving legislative forms and sanction; as, the *enacting* clause of a bill.

Enactive (en-akt'iv), *a.* Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

Enactment (en-akt'ment), *n.* 1. The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law.—2. A law enacted; a decree; an act.—3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play.

Enactor (en-akt'ér), *n.* 1. One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law.—2. One who performs anything. *Shak.*

Enacture† (en-akt'ūr), *n.* Purpose; effect; action.

> The violence of either grief or joy
> Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy. *Shak.*

Enaliosaur, Enaliosaurian (en-al'i-o-sąr, en-al'i-o-są''ri-an), *n.* [Gr. *enalios,* living in the sea, and *sauros,* lizard.] A member of a group of fossil marine reptiles of great size, one example of which is the ichthyosaurus (which see).

Enallage (en-al'la-jē), *n.* [Gr. *enallagē,* change, from *enallattō,* to exchange—*en,* in, and *allattō,* to change.] In *gram.* a figure by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, as when one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word is substituted for another, or when one word is substituted for another; as, L. *scelus,* wickedness, for *scelestus,* wicked; 'We, the king.'

Enaluron (en-a-lū'ron), *a.* [Probably Fr. *en,* in, and *aileron,* a small wing.] In *her.* a term applied to a bordure charged with eight birds.

Enambush† (en-am'bụsh), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to place in ambush. 'The *enambushed* phalanx and the springing mine.' *Cawthorne.*

Enamel (en-am'el), *n.* [Prefix *en,* and the old *amel, ammel, amile,* enamel, corrupted from O.Fr. *esmail,* Mod. Fr. *émail,* enamel, from G. *schmelzen,* to smelt, to melt. See SMELT.] 1. A coloured substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity, used as an ornamental coating for various articles. Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxide of lead and tin. These baked together are the matter of enamels, and the colour is varied by adding other substances. Oxide of gold gives a red colour; that of copper, a green; manganese, a violet; cobalt, a blue; and iron, a fine black.—2. A glassy opaque bead obtained by the blowpipe.—3. That which is enamelled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel.—4. In *anat.* the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth, overlying the dentine.—5. Gloss; polish.

> There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant *enamel* of Petrarch in the style. *Macaulay.*

Enamel (en-am'el), *a.* Relating to the art of enamelling; as, *enamel* painting.—*Enamel painting,* or more properly painting on enamel, an art of modern date, by which figures and other designs are painted on enamelled surfaces, and are then burned in by heating the whole.

Enamel (en-am'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enamelled;* ppr. *enamelling.* 1. To lay enamel on, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.—2. To paint in enamel.—3. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon; as, to *enamel* card-paper.—4. To variegate or adorn with different colours. See ENAMELLED.

Enamel (en-am'el), *v.i.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enamelling. *Boyle.*

Enamelar, Enamellar (en-am'el-är), *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

Enameler, Enamelist (en-am'el-ėr, en-am'el-ist), *n.* Same as *Enameller, Enamellist.*

Enamelled (en-am'eld), *p.* and *a.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel; variegated with different colours. 'Paints the *enamelled* ground.' *Gay.*

> Throw hither all your quaint *enamell'd* eyes, . . .
> And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.
> *Milton.*

—*Enamelled cards,* cards on which a coating in imitation of enamel is produced.

Enameller, Enamellist (en-am'el-ėr, en-am'el-ist), *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels or inlay colours.

Enamorado† (en-am-ō-rä'dō), *n.* One deeply in love. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Enamour (en-am'ėr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enamourer —en,* and *amour,* L. *amor,* love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate: with *of* or *with* before the person or thing; as, to be *enamoured of* or *with* a lady; to be *enamoured of* or *with* books or science.

> He became passionately *enamoured of* this shadow of a dream. *W. Irving.*

Enanthema (en-an-thē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *en,* in, and *anthema* (used only in composition), from *antheō,* to flourish.] A name given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane, on the type of *exanthema,* which is applied to eruptions of the skin.

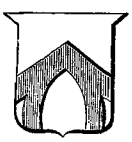
Enanthesis (en-an-thē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *en,* and *anthesis,* blossom, from *antheō,* to flourish.] An eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, and the like.

Enantiopathy (en-an'ti-op''a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *enantios,* opposite, and *pathos,* suffering.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.

> Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy,* and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Allopathy: a term used by the disciples and followers of Hahnemann.

Enantiosis (ē-nan'ti-ō''sis), *n.* [Gr., contradiction, from *enantios,* opposite.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and *vice versâ;* as, he didn't drink it—oh no! He is a wonderfully good man—oh yes!


Enarched.

Enarch† (en-ärch'), *v.t.* To inarch. *Lydgate.*

Enarched (en-ärcht'), *pp.* [Prefix *en,* and *arched.*] In *her.* arched; as, a chevron *enarched.*

Enarmed (en-ärmd'), *a.* [Prefix *en,* and *armed.*] In *her.* having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

Enarration (ē-na-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *enarratio,* a detailed exposition, from *enarro, enarratum,* to explain in detail—*e,* out, and *narro,* to relate.] Recital; relation; account; exposition. 'An historical *enarration.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Enarthrosis (en-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *enarthrōsis—en,* in, and *arthron,* a joint.] In *anat.* a ball-and-socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction.

Enascent (ē-nas'ent), *a.* [L. *enascens,* ppr. of *enascor,* to spring up—*e,* out, and *nascor,* to be born.] Coming into being; incipient.

> You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation. *Warburton.*

Enatation† (ē-nā-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *enato, enatatum,* to swim out—*e,* out, and *nato,* a freq. from *no, natum,* to swim.] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

Enate† (ē-nāt'), *a.* [L. *enatus—e,* out, and *natus,* born.] Growing out.

> The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones.
> *Smith, Portrait of Old Age.*

Enaunter† (en-ąn'tėr), *adv.* [Contr. from *en* for *in,* and *adventure,* which was formerly

written *aventure, aunture, auntre.*] Lest that.

With them it sits to care for their heire,
Enaunter their heritage doe impaire. *Spenser.*

Enavigate (ē-na'vi-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enavigated;* ppr. *enavigating.* [L. *enavigo—e,* out, and *navigo,* to sail.] To sail out or over. *Cockeram.*

Enbibe† (en-bīb'), *v.t.* To imbibe. *Skelton.*

Enbosed,† *pp.* [See the old *emboss,* to shelter in a wood.] Sheltered in a wood. *Chaucer.*

Enbossed,† *p.* and *a.* Embossed; raised. *Chaucer.*

Enbraude,† *v.t.* To embroider.

This wofull lady ylearned had in youth,
So that she worken and *enbrauden* couth.
Chaucer.

Encænia (en-sē'ni-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Encenia.*

Encage (en-kāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encaged;* ppr. *encaging.* [Prefix *en,* in, and *cage.*] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. Written also *Incage.*

He (Samson) carries away the gates wherein they thought to have *encaged* him. *Bp. Hall.*

Encalendar (en-ka'len-dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* in, and *calendar.*] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred,
Of which we find these four have been,
And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd.*
Drayton.

Encamp (en-kamp'), *v.i.* [Prefix *en,* and *camp.*] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company; to pitch tents for the purpose of a siege.

They *encamped* in Etham. Ex. xiii. 20.

The Levites shall *encamp* about the tabernacle.
Num. i. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii. 28.

Encamp (en-kamp'), *v.t.* To form into a camp; to place in a temporary habitation or quarters. 'Bid him *encamp* his soldiers.' *Shak.*

Encampment (en-kamp'ment), *n.* 1. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or travelling company, for temporary lodging or rest. *Johnson.*—2. The place where a body of men is encamped, together with the tents or other conveniences set in order for their accommodation; a camp; tents or huts set up for the accommodation of an army or troop.

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay.*

Encanker† (en-kangk'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *canker.*] To corrode; to canker. *Skelton.*

Encanthis (en-kan'this), *n.* [Gr. *en,* and *kanthos,* the corner of the eye.] A small tumour or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

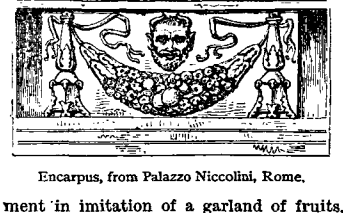
Encaptivate (en-kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* To captivate. [Rare.]

Encardion (en-kär'di-on), *n.* [Gr. *(to) enkardion,* pith, core—*en,* in, and *kardia,* the heart.] In *bot.* the heart or pith of vegetables.

Encarnalize (en-kär'nal-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *carnalize.*] To make carnal; to sensualize.

Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits. *Tennyson.*

Encarpus (en-kär'pus), *n.* [Gr. *en,* and *karpos,* fruit.] In *arch.* a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers, suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the points of suspension, from which the ends generally hang down. The encarpus is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery similarly disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, implements of war or of the chase, according to the purpose to which the building it ornaments is appropriated.



Encarpus, from Palazzo Niccolini, Rome.

Encase (en-kās'), *v.t.* Same as *Incase.*

Encashment (en-kash'ment), *n.* In *English banking,* payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.

Encauma (en-kạ'ma), *n.* [Gr. *enkauma—en,* in, and *kaiō,* to burn.] In *surg.* an old name for the mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it, as also for superficial ulceration in the eye, on the cornea, causing the loss of the humours.

Encaustic (en-kạs'tik), *a.* [Gr. *enkaustikos—en,* and *kaustikos,* caustic, from *kaiō,* to burn.] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in burned wax.—*Encaustic painting,* a kind of painting among the ancients, in which, by heating or burning in wax, the colours were rendered permanent in all their original splendour.—*Encaustic tiles,* decorated paving-tiles of baked pottery, much used in the pavements of churches and other ecclesiastical edifices of an early date, and recently brought again into use with various improvements.

Encaustic (en-kạs'tik), *n.* The art of painting on enamel; the art of painting in burned wax or in any way wherein heat is used to fix the colours.

Encave (en-kāv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encaved;* ppr. *encaving.* [Prefix *en,* and *cave.*] To hide in a cave or recess.

Do but *encave* yourself
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shak.*

Enceinte (äṅ-sāṅt), *n.* [Fr., pp. of *enceindre;* from L. *incingo,* to gird in—*in,* and *cingo,* to gird.] In *fort.* inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. Called also *Body of the Place.*

Enceinte (äṅ-sāṅt), *a.* [Fr., L. *in,* not, and *cinctus,* pp. of *cingo,* to gird.] Pregnant; with child.

Encenia (en-sē'ni-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *enkainia,* a feast of dedication—*en,* in, and *kainos,* new.] Festivals anciently commemorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a church; and in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, in commemoration of founders and benefactors.

Encense,† *n.* Incense. *Chaucer.*

Encense,† *v.t.* To burn incense; to burn incense to. *Chaucer.*

Encephalalgia (en'se-fal-al''ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *en,* in, *kephalē,* the head, and *algos,* pain.] In *med.* deep-seated headache; cephalalgy.

Encephalartos (en-sef'al-är-tos), *n.* [Gr. *en,* in, *kephalē,* the head, and *artos,* bread.] A genus of Cycadaceæ, having cylindrical or spherical trunks, with a terminal crown of pinnate leaves, which have coriaceous, often spiny leaflets. The species are found only in Africa, but some of them have been introduced into this country as ornaments of the conservatory. The Caffers use the spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones as food, hence the trees have received the name of *Caffer-bread.*

Encephalic (en-sē-fal'ik), *a.* Situated in the head; belonging to the head or brain.

Encephalitis (en-se'fal-ī''tis), *n.* Inflammation of the brain.

Encephalocele (en-se'fal-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enkephalos,* the brain, and *kēlē,* a tumour.] In *med.* hernia of the brain.

Encephaloid (en-se'fal-oid), *a.* [Gr. *enkephalos,* the brain, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Resembling the matter of the brain: a term specifically applied to a morbid product which constitutes the mass of the disease called schirrus or cancer.

Encephalon, Encephalos (en-se'fa-lon, en-se'fa-los), *n.* [Gr. *enkephalos,* within the head—*en,* in, and *kephalē,* the head.] The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

Encephalotomy (en-sef'al-ot''o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *enkephalos,* brain, and *tomē,* cutting.] In *anat.* dissection of the brain.

Encephalous (en-sef'al-us), *a.* [See ENCEPHALON.] In *zool.* possessing a distinct head: usually applied to all the mollusca proper except the Lamellibranchiata: opposed to *acephalous.*

Enchafe (en-chāf'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enchafed;* ppr. *enchafing.* [Prefix *en,* and *chafe* (which see).] To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. [Rare.]

Seizes the rough, *enchafed* northern deep.
J. Baillie.

Enchain (en-chān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *chain.*] 1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage. *Dryden.*—2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine; as, to *enchain* the attention.—3. To link together; to connect. [Rare.]

One contracts and *enchains* his words. *Howell.*

Enchainment (en-chān'ment), *n.* The act of enchaining or state of being enchained; concatenation. 'Such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another.' *Warburton.*

Enchant (en-chänt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *enchanter—en,* and *chanter,* to sing; L. *incanto—in,* and *canto,* freq. of *cano,* to sing. See CHANT and CANT.] 1. To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; to give efficacy to by songs of sorcery or fascination; to subdue by charms or spells; to hold as by a spell; to fascinate.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shak.*

John thinks them all *enchanted:* he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To delight in a high degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure. 'Bid me discourse, I will *enchant* thine ear.' *Shak.*—SYN. To charm, captivate, fascinate, ravish, enrapture, bewitch.

Enchanter (en-chänt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practises enchantment or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons.—2. One who charms or delights.—*Enchanter's nightshade,* a name common to plants of the genus Circæa, nat. order Onagraceæ, of which there are two British species, *C. lutetiana* and *C. alpina.* The former grows to the height of about a foot and a half, has delicate ovate leaves and small white flowers tinged with pink, which are succeeded by small roundish seed-vessels thickly covered with hooked bristles, and abounds in shady woods. When it finds its way into shrubberies it is difficult to extirpate. *C. alpina* hardly differs from this species, except in being smaller and more delicate; it is found in Scotland and north of England. They have no affinity with the nightshades.

Enchanting (en-chänt'ing), *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing; as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

Simplicity in manners has an *enchanting* effect.
Kames.

Enchantingly (en-chänt'ing-li), *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings *enchantingly.*

Enchantment (en-chänt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation.

The magicians of Egypt did so with their *enchantments.* Ex. vii. 11.

2. That which enchants; an influence or power which fascinates or delights; irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

The warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment.* *Pope.*

SYN. Incantation, necromancy, charm, magic, fascination, spell, sorcery, witchery, witchcraft.

Enchantress (en-chänt'res), *n.* A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like; a sorceress.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come.
Dryden.

Encharge (en-chärj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encharged;* ppr. *encharging.* [Prefix *en,* and *charge.*] To give in charge or trust. [Rare.]

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

Encharge† (en-chärj'), *n.* An injunction; a charge. *Copley's Wits, &c.*

Enchase (en-chās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enchased;* ppr. *enchasing.* [Fr. *enchâsser—en,* and *châsse,* a frame; L. *capsa,* a repository, a chest, a case, from *capio,* to take or receive.] 1. To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold; to encircle.

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased,*
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced. *Mickle.*

2. To adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify by some design or figure in low relief, as a watch-case.—3. To adorn, as a cup, by being embedded in its substance.

To drink in bowls which glittering gems *enchase.*
Dryden.

4.† To delineate or describe, as by writing.

All which . . . for to *enchase*
Him needeth sure a golden pen. *Spenser.*

Enchasten (en-chās'n), *v.t.* To chasten; to chastise; to correct. *H. K. White.* [Poetical.]

Enchaufing,† *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to warm.] Heat; burning effect. *Chaucer.*

Encheason,† *n.* [O.Fr.] Cause; occasion. 'The fond *encheason* that me hither led.' *Spenser.*

Encheck† (en-chek'), *v.t.* To chequer.

Where th' artful shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant colour of a mallard's neck.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Encheer† (en-chēr'), *v.t.* To enliven; to cheer. *Spenser.*

Enchelya (en-kel'i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *enchelys*, a small eel.] A family of Infusoria, of very simple organization. They are cylindrical, oblong or ovoid, and are covered with vibratile cilia scattered over the body without any regular order. They live in stagnant water, and are multiplied by transverse spontaneous divisions.

Enchest (en-chest'), *v.t.* Same as *Inchest.*

Enchiridion† (en-kī-rid'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *encheiridion*, a manual—*en*, in, and *cheir*, the hand.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand. *Evelyn.*

Enchisel (en-chiz'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enchiselled;* ppr. *enchiselling.* [Prefix *en*, and *chisel.*] To cut with a chisel.

Enchodus (en'ko-dus), *n.* [Gr. *enchos*, a spear, and *odous*, a tooth.] A genus of scomberoid fossil fishes found in the chalk formation: so called from their spear-shaped teeth.

Enchondroma (en-kon-drō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *chondros*, cartilage.] A term used to design a cartilaginous tumour occurring most frequently in connection with the bones or glandular structures.

Enchorial, Enchoric (en-kō'ri-al, en-ko'rik), *a.* [Gr. *enchōrios*, in or of the country—*en*, in, and *chōra*, a country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native; indigenous; popular; common; demotic; as, *enchorial* or *enchoric* alphabet. See DEMOTIC.

Enchymonia (en-ki-mō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *encheō*, to pour in.] In *pathol.* a spontaneous ecchymosis or extravasation of blood from some internal cause, as a violent emotion of the mind.

Encincture (en-singk'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *en*, in, and *cincture.*] A cincture. 'The vast *encincture* of that gloomy sea.' *Wordsworth.*

Encindered† (en-sin'dėrd), *a.* [From prefix *en*, in, and *cinder.*] Burned to cinders. *Cockeram.*

Encircle (en-sėr'kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encircled;* ppr. *encircling.* [Prefix *en*, and *circle.*] 1. To form a circle about; to inclose or surround: said of a circle or ring, or anything in a circular form; as, luminous rings *encircle* Saturn. 'Her brows *encircled* with his serpent rod.' *Parnell.*—2. To encompass; to surround; to environ; as, the army *encircled* the city.—3. To inclose within, or as within, a ring; hence, to embrace; as, to *encircle* one in the arms.—SYN. To encompass, inclose, surround, environ.

Encirclet† (en-sėr'klet), *n.* A circle; a ring. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Enclasp (en-klasp'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *clasp.*] To fasten with a clasp; to clasp; to embrace.

Enclave (äṅ-kläv), *n.* [Fr., a mortise—*en*, in, and L. *clavus*, a key.] 1. In *her.* anything let into something else, especially when the thing so let in is square.—2. A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Thus several petty duchies and principalities are *enclaves* of Prussia.

Enclitic, Enclitical (en-klit'ik, en-klit'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *enklitikos*, inclined, from *enklinō*, to incline—*en*, in, and *klinō*, to bend or lean.] In *gram.* affixed; subjoined, and as it were leaning on: said of a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so closely connected with the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it.

Enclitic (en-klit'ik), *n.* In *gram.* a word connected with the preceding word so closely as to almost form part of it; as *que* (and) in L.: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

Enclitically (en-klit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

Enclitics (en-klit'iks), *n.* The art of declining and conjugating words. [Rare.]

Encloister (en-kloist'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, in, and cloister.] To shut up, as in a cloister; to cloister; to immure.

Enclose (en-klōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enclosed;* ppr. *enclosing.* [Prefix *en*, in, and *close.*] To inclose (which see).

Encloser (en-klōz'ėr), *n.* He who or that which encloses.

Enclosure (en-klō'zhūr), *n.* Inclosure (which see).

Enclothe (en-klōᵺH'), *v.t.* To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

Encloud (en-kloud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds; to becloud; to shade.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *enclouded.* *Shak.*

Encoach (en-kōch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *coach.*] To carry in a coach. 'Like Phaëton *encoached* in burnished gold.' *Davies.* [Rare.]

Encoffin (en-kof'fin), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *coffin.*] To put or inclose in a coffin. *Weever.*

Encolden† (en-kōld'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, *cold*, and suffix *en.*] To make cold.

The hands and feet, being the most remote from it, are by degrees *encoldened* to a fashionable clay.
Feltham.

Encollar (en-kol'lėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *collar.*] To surround with a collar.

Encomber† (en-kum'bėr), *v.t.* Same as *Encumber.*

Encomberment† (en-kum'bėr-ment), *n.* Molestation. *Spenser.*

Encomiast (en-kō'mi-ast), *n.* [Gr. *enkōmiastēs*, from *enkōmiazō*, to praise, to make an encomium—*en*, in, and *kōmos*, a revel.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese.
Locke.

Encomiastic, Encomiastical (en-kō'mi-ast''ik, en-kō'mi-ast''ik-al), *a.* Bestowing praise; praising; commending; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse. '*Encomiastical* oration.' *King.*

Encomiastic (en-kō'mi-ast''ik), *n.* A panegyric. *B. Jonson.*

Encomiastically (en-kō'mi-ast''ik-al-li), *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

Encomion† (en-kō'mi-on), *n.* Encomium; panegyric.

But these puling lovers! I cannot but laugh at them, and their *encomions* of their mistresses.
Ant. Brewer.

Encomium (en-kō'mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *enkōmion.* See ENCOMIAST.] Praise; panegyric; commendation.

His *encomiums* awakened all my ardour.
W. Irving.

SYN. Panegyric, applause, eulogium, eulogy, praise.

Encommon† (en-kom'on), *v. a.* To make common. *Feltham.*

Encompass (en-kum'pas), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, in, and *compass.*] 1. To form a circle about; to encircle.

Look how this ring *encompasseth* thy finger. *Shak.*

2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in; as, a besieging army *encompassed* Jerusalem.—3. To go or sail round; as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.—4.† To get into one's power; to obtain; to come by.

Ah, ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you? *Shak.*

SYN. To encircle, inclose, surround, include, environ, invest, hem in, shut up.

Encompassment (en-kum'pas-ment), *n.* 1. The act of surrounding, or state of being surrounded.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. 'This *encompassment* and drift of question.' *Shak.*

Encore (äṅ-kōr), *adv.* [Fr., It. *ancora*, contr. from L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, (to) this hour.] Again; once more: used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports when they call for a repetition of a particular part. Our use of this word is unknown to the French, who use the word *bis* (twice) if they wish a part, song, or the like repeated.

Encore (äṅ-kōr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encored;* ppr. *encoring.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop. *Whitehead.*

Encorporing,† ppr. Incorporating. *Chaucer.*

Encounter (en-koun'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *encontre*—*en*, and *contre*, L. *contra*, against.] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

2. A meeting in contest; a fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement.

Homer with his pomp of military processions and his flash of hostile *encounters.* *Prof. Blackie.*

3. *Fig.* an intellectual or moral conflict or contest; controversy; debate; eager and warm conversation, whether in love or anger.

Let's shun this keen *encounter* of our wits. *Shak.*

Who ever knew truth put to the worse in free and open *encounter?* *Milton.*

4. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting.—5.† Occasion; casual incident. *Broome.* SYN. Conflict, fight, skirmish, combat, assault, rencounter, attack, onset.

Encounter (en-koun'tėr), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; as, I *encountered* him just as I was turning the corner.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride. *Shak.*

2. To meet in opposition or in a hostile manner: to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; as, two armies *encounter* each other.—3. To come upon; to light upon; to meet with; as, to *encounter* obstacles, impediments, &c.—4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; as, to *encounter* the arguments of opponents.—5.† To oppose; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Sir M. Hale.*

6. To meet in mutual kindness; to express an equal amount of kindly feeling towards. [Rare.] 'See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts' thanks.' *Shak.*—7.† To befall; to betide. 'Good time *encounter* her.' *Shak.*

Encounter (en-koun'tėr), *v.i.* 1. To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we *encountered.* *Shak.*

I will *encounter* with Andronicus. *Shak.*

2. To meet in hostile fashion; to come together in combat; to fight; to conflict. 'Our powers with smiling fronts *encountering.*' *Shak.* 'If thou *encounter* with the boar.' *Shak.*—3. To meet in opposition or debate.

Encounterer (en-koun'tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.—2.† One who is ready to accost another. 'O, these *encounterers*, so glib of tongue.' *Shak.*

Encourage (en-ku'rāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *encouraged;* ppr. *encouraging.* [Fr. *encourager*—*en*, and *courage*, from *cœur*, L. *cor*, the heart.] To give courage to; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit; to help forward; to countenance.

But charge Joshua and *encourage* him. Deut. iii. 28.

SYN. To embolden, inspirit, animate, incite, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate, instigate, comfort, promote, advance, forward.

Encouragement (en-ku'rāj-ment), *n.* 1. The act of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; as, the *encouragement* of youth in generous deeds.

Somewhile with merry purpose fit to please,
And otherwhile with good *encouragement.* *Spenser.*

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway.*

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance, as favour, countenance, rewards, profit, incentive.

To think of his paternal care
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer. *Byrom.*

Encourager (en-ku'rāj-ėr), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

Encouraging (en-ku'rāj-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.—2. Furnishing ground to hope for success; as, an *encouraging* prospect.

Encouragingly (en-ku'rāj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

Encradle (en-krā'dl), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *cradle.*] To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*

Encratites (en'kra-tīts), *n. pl.* [Gr. *encratēs*, moderate, self-disciplined—*en*, in, and *kratos*, strength.] *Eccles.* a name given to a sect in the second century because they condemned marriage, forbade the eating of flesh or drinking of wine, and rejected all the comforts and conveniences of life. Tatian, an Assyrian and a disciple of Justin Martyr, was the leader of this sect. Called also *Continents.*

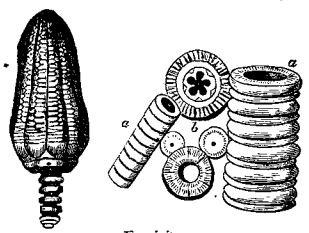
Encrease† (en-krēs'), *v.t. v.i.* and *n.* Same as *Increase.*

Encrimson (en-krim'zn), *v.t.* Prefix *en,* and *crimson.*] To cover with a crimson colour. *Shak.*

Encrinal, Encrinic (en-krīn'al, en-krin'ik), *a.* Relating to or containing encrinites; as, *encrinal* marble.

Encrinital (en-krin-īt'al), *a.* Same as *Encrinal.*

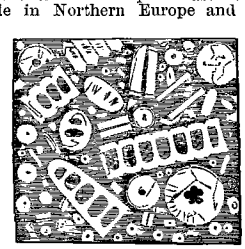
Encrinite (en'krin-īt), *n.* [Gr. *en,* in, and *krinon,* a lily.] A name often applied to the whole order of the Crinoidea or stone-lilies, but more specifically restricted to the genera



Encrinite.

a a, Portions of the stem. *b,* Separate joints.

having rounded, smooth stems. The animal is composed of numerous jointed arms radiating from a central disc, in which the mouth is situated, and which is supported on a jointed stem. The petrified remains of the encrinites compose vast strata of marble in Northern Europe and North



Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

America. In the cut representing the piece of Derbyshire marble, the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the different angles at which they occur.

Encrinitic, Encrinitical (en-krin-it'ik, en-krin-it'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Encrinal.*

Encrisped (en-krispt'), *a.* [From *crisp.*] Curled; formed in curls. 'Hairs *encrisped,* yellow as the gold.' *Skelton.*

Encroach (en-krōch'), *v.i.* [Prefix *en,* and Fr. *crocher* (as in *accrocher;* see ACCROACH), to hook on, from *croc,* a hook; E. *crook* (which see).]' 1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction, and usurping a part of his rights or prerogatives; to trespass: with *on;* as, the farmer who runs a fence on his neighbour's land, and incloses a piece with his own, *encroaches* on his neighbour's property; men often *encroach* in this manner on the highway; the sea is said to *encroach* on the land when it wears it away gradually; and the land *encroaches* on the sea when it is extended into it by alluvion. 'Superstition . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil.' *Hooker.*

Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

2. To advance gradually and by stealth; to approach or take hold unperceived; as, old age *encroaches* upon a man.—SYN. To intrude, trench upon, infringe, invade, trespass, violate.

Encroach† (en-krōch'), *n.* Gradual and unperceived advance, seizure, or progress. *South.*

Encroacher (en-krōch'ėr), *n.* One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own by gradual steps; one who makes gradual advances beyond his rights; one who lessens or limits an object, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries. 'An *encroacher* upon the public liberty.' *Dr. Spenser.*

Encroachingly (en-krōch'ing-li), *adv.* By way of encroachment.

Encroachment (en-krōch'ment), *n.* 1. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means or without right; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the *encroachments* of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt. *Macaulay.*

2. The act of advancing gradually and by stealth; unperceived approach, seizure, or progress; as, the *encroachments* of disease. 3. That which is taken by encroaching on another.—4. In *law,* the taking of more than is one's right or due; as, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment.*

Encrust (en-krust'), *v.t.* To incrust (which see).

Encrustment (en-krust'ment), *n.* 1. The act of encrusting or state of being encrusted. 2. That which is formed as a crust; incrustation; hence, any foreign matter with which something is surrounded. 'The work of disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error.' *Is. Taylor.*

Encumber (en-kum'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *cumber* (which see).] 1. To load; to clog; to impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to render the motion or operation of difficult or laborious; to embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct.

Knowledge, . . .
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but *encumber* whom it seems t' enrich. *Cowper.*

2. To load with debts; as, an estate is *encumbered* with mortgages, or with a widow's dower.—SYN. To load, clog, oppress, overload, embarrass, perplex, hinder.

Encumberingly (en-kum'bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.

Encumbrance (en-kum'brans), *n.* 1. A load; anything that impedes action or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

2. In *law,* liability resting on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable; any right to or interest in an estate, to the diminution of its value, but not impeding the passing of the fee by conveyance, as a mortgage, a lien for taxes, a judgment, a right of way, &c.—SYN. Load, burden, clog, impediment, check, hindrance.

Encumbrancer (en-kum'brans-ėr), *n.* One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

Encurtain (en-kėr'tin), *v.t.* To inclose with curtains.

Encyclic, Encyclical (en-sīk'lik, en-sīk'lik-al), *a.* [Gr. *enkyklikos—en,* in, and *kyklos,* a circle.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men. 'An imperial *encyclic* letter.' *Milman.* Used as a substantive in both forms; as, a papal *encyclic.*

Encyclopædia, Encyclopedia (en-sī'klō-pē''di-a), *n.* [Gr. *enkyklopaideia—en,* in, *kyklos,* a circle, and *paideia,* instruction.] The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge; more particularly, a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a cyclopædia; as, the French *Encyclopædia;* the Popular *Encyclopedia,* or Conversations Lexicon.

The word *encyclopedia* implies the unity and circularity of knowledge—that it has one common central principle, which is at once constitutive and regulative. *Hare.*

Encyclopædiacal, Encyclopediacal (en-sī'klō-pē-dī''ak-al), *a.* Same as *Encyclopædic.*

Encyclopædian, Encyclopedian (en-sī'klō-pē''di-an), *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

Encyclopædian, Encyclopedian (en-sī'klō-pē''di-an), *n.* Circle of sciences or knowledge; round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopedian,* all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves. *Burton.*

Encyclopædic, Encyclopædical (en-sī'klō-pēd''ik, en-sī'klō-pēd''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge and information. Written also *Encyclopedic, Encyclopedical.*

Encyclopædism, Encyclopedism (en-sī'klō-pēd-izm), *n.* The labour of writing or making encyclopedias; also, the possession of a wide range of information; extensive learning.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopedism,* in all things and places, the Hero has been worshipped. *Carlyle.*

Encyclopædist, Encyclopedist (en-sī'klō-pēd-ist), *n.* The compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation; also, a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range.

Encyclopædy, Encyclopedy (en-sī'klō-pē''di), *n.* An encyclopædia. [Rare.]

Encyst (en-sist'), *v.t.* [Gr. *en,* in, and *kystis,* a bag.] To inclose in a cyst or vesicle.

Encystation, Encystment (en-sist-ā'shon, en-sist'ment), *n.* In *physiol.* a process undergone by certain Protozoa and Infusoria previous to fission. They coat themselves with a secretion of gelatinous matter, which gradually hardens and incloses the body in a cyst. Sometimes peculiar vesicular bodies become formed in the interior of the cyst, through which they finally burst, and becoming ruptured at the apex, give exit to the embryos contained in their interior.

Encysted (en-sist'ed), *p.* and *a.* [Gr. *en,* and *kystis,* the bladder, a bag, a pouch, from *kyō,* to hold.] Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle; as, an *encysted* tumour, a term applied by medical writers to those tumours which consist of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a sac or cyst.

The *encysted* venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang. *Coleridge.*

End (end), *n.* [A. Sax. *end, ende;* of same origin as G. *ende,* Goth. *andeis,* the end, Skr. *anta,* end, death.] 1. The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; as, the *end* of a house; the *end* of a table; the *end* of a finger; the *end* of a chain or rope.—2. The termination, conclusion, or last part of anything, as of a portion of time, of life, of an action, of a state of things, of a quantity of materials.

At the *end* of two months, she returned. Judg. xi. 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no *end.* Is. ix. 7.

There is none *end* of the store. Nah. ii. 9.

3. Used absolutely for the close of life, death, decease, destruction, extermination.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end.* *Pope.*

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37.

The *end* of all flesh is come. Gen. vi. 13.

4. Cause of death; a destroyer.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end.* *Shak.*

5. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!* *Shak.*

6. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion.

The *end* of those things is death. Rom. vi. 21.

7. A fragment or broken piece; the last portion of anything. 'Old odd *ends.*' *Shak.* [Obsolete except in the phrase *odds and ends.*]—8. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; as, private *ends;* public *ends.*

Two things I shall propound to you as *ends.* *Suckling.*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 Tim. i. 5.

The *end* of all is an action, not a thought, though it were of the noblest. *Carlyle.*

9. In *mining,* the farthest or last portion of a level driven on the course of the lode. 10. In *spinning,* a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a sliver.—*An end,* for *on end,* upright; erect; as, his hair stands *an end.* 'She sleeps most *an end.*' *Massinger.*—*At one's wit's end,* in a position that one does not know what further to do.—*End on* (*naut.*), applied to a ship when her head or stern is pointing directly to an object: opposed to *broad side on.*—*End for end* (*naut.*), applied to a rope or any article, as a log of timber, a spar, &c., reversed, so that the one end occupies the place that the other did before.—*On end,* (*a*) with one end resting on the ground; upright; as, place the log *on end.* (*b*) Continuously.

He looked out of the window for two hours *on end.* *Dickens.*

—*The ends of the earth,* in *Scrip.* the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.—*To make both ends meet,* to keep one's expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal.

The other impecunious person contrived *to make both ends meet* by shifting his lodgings from time to time. *W. Black.*

End (end), *v.t.* 1. To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. Gen. ii. 2.

2. To destroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness, for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*

SYN. To finish, close, conclude, terminate.

End (end), *v.i.* 1. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease; as, a voyage *ends* by the return of a ship; the discourse *ends* with impressive words; a good life *ends* in peace. 'All's well that *ends* well.' *Shak.*—2. To conclude discourse; to cease speaking. 'The angel *ended*.' *Milton.*

Endable (end'a-bl), *a.* That may be put an end to or terminated; terminable.

End-all (end'ạl), *n.* What ends all; conclusion.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here. *Shak.*

Endamage (en-dam'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endamaged;* ppr. *endamaging.* [Prefix *en*, and *damage.*] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice.

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way. *Milton.*
So thou shalt *endamage* the revenue of the kings.
Ezra iv. 13.

Endamageable (en-dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being damaged or injured.

Endamagement (en-dam'āj-ment), *n.* Act of endamaging or state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither marched to your *endamagement.*
Shak.

Endanger (en-dān'jėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *danger.*] 1. To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

2.† To incur the hazard of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

Endangerment (en-dān'jėr-ment), *n.* Act of endangering or state of being endangered; danger.

Yokes not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls. *Milton.*

Endark,† Endarken† (en-därk', en-därk'en), *v.t.* To make dark; to darken.

Endear (en-dēr'), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *dear.*] 1. To make dear; to make more beloved; to attach; to bind by ties of affection and love. 'To be *endeared* to a king.' *Shak.*

I sought by all means, therefore,
How to *endear* and hold thee to me firmest. *Milton.*

2.† To raise the price of; to make costly or expensive. *King James VI.*

Endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), *adv.* Affectionately; dearly.

Endearedness (en-dēr'ed-nes), *n.* State of being endeared.

Endearing (en-dēr'ing), *a.* Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; tender; affectionate; as, *endearing* qualities. '*Endearing* smiles.' *Milton.*

Endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of endearing; the state of being beloved; tender affection.

When a man shall have done all to create *endearment* between them. *South.*

2. The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection.

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul.
Thomson.

Endeavour (en-dev'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *devoir*, duty, from the use of these words in such expressions as *se mettre en devoir*, to try to do; to set about; *devoir* is from L. *debere*, to owe, to be under obligation.] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength or the intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object.

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Sir W. Temple.*

Imitation is the *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

SYN. Effort, attempt, struggle, exertion, essay, trial, experiment.

Endeavour (en-dev'ėr), *v.i.* To labour or exert one's self for the accomplishment of an object; to strive; to try; as, in a race, each man *endeavours* to outstrip his antagonist; 'to *endeavour* after a handsome elocution.' *Addison.*—SYN. To try, attempt, strive, struggle, labour, essay, aim.

Endeavour (en-dev'ėr), *v.t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect; to strive to achieve or attain; to strive after.

It is our duty to *endeavour* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Chatham.*

Endeavourer (en-dev'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavourment† (en-dev'ėr-ment), *n.* Endeavour. *Spenser.*

Endecagon (en-de'ka-gon), *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endecagynous (en-de-kaj'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gynē*, female.] In *bot.* having eleven pistils or female organs of fructification.

Endecandria (en-de-kan'dri-a), *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *anēr, andros*, a man.] An order of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus with eleven stamens.

Endecaphyllous (en-de-kaf'il-lus, en-de'kafil''lus), *a.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having a winged leaf composed of eleven leaflets.

Endeictic (en-dik'tik), *a.* [Gr. *endeiknumi*, to show.] Showing; exhibiting; as, an *endeictic* dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.

Endeixis (en-dīks'is), *n.* [Gr. *endeixis*, a pointing out.] An indication; a showing; especially those symptoms or appearances in a disease which indicate the proper remedies to be applied for its cure.

Endellionite, Endellione (en-del'yun-īt, en-del'yun), *n.* [From the parish of *Endellion*, in Cornwall, where it was first found.] A mineral composed of the triple sulphuret of antimony, lead, and copper, occurring chiefly in a mine named Huel Boys, in Endellion.

Endemial (en-dē'mi-al), *a.* Same as *Endemic.*

Endemic, Endemical (en-dem'ik, en-dem'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *endémique;* Gr. *endēmios*, dwelling among a people at home—*en*, in, among, and *dēmos*, people.] Peculiar to a people or nation; as, an *endemic* disease is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place.

Ague is *endemic* in marshy countries; goitre at the base of lofty mountains. *Dunglison.*

Endemic (en-dem'ik), *n.* A disease of an endemic nature.

Endemically (en-dem'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Endemicity (en-dem-is'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being endemic.

Endemiology (en-dem'i-ol''o-ji), *n.* The doctrine of endemic diseases; a treatise on endemic diseases.

Endenization (en-den'iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of naturalizing. *Gentleman's Mag.* [Rare.]

Endenize (en-den'īz), *v.t.* [Short form of *endenizen.*] To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. *Holland.*

Endenizen (en-de'ni-zn), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *denizen.*] To make a denizen of; to naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a man everywhere. *B. Jonson.*

Ender (end'ėr), *n.* One who ends or finishes.

Endermatic, Endermic (en-dėr-mat'ik, en-dėrm'ik), *a.* [Gr. *en*, and *dermatikos*, cutaneous.] A term applied to that method of using medicines in which they are rubbed into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.

Enderon (en'de-ron), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *deros*, skin.] In *zool.* the inner plane of growth of the *outer* integumentary layer of the skin (viz. the ectoderm or epidermis).

Endetted,† *pp.* Indebted. *Chaucer.*

Endew† (en-dū'), *v.t.* To indue; to clothe; to invest; to put on. *Spenser.*

Endexoteric (en-deks'ō-te''rik), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and E. *exoteric.*] In *med.* that which results from internal and external causes simultaneously; that which includes both esoteric and exoteric agency.

Endiaper (en-dī'a-pėr), *v.t.* To variegate. See DIAPER.

Endict, Endictment (en-dīt', en-dīt'ment). See INDICT, INDICTMENT.

Ending (end'ing), *n.* 1. Termination; conclusion.—2. In *gram.* the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

Endiron (end'ī-ėrn), *n.* One of two movable iron cheeks or plates, still used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure. The name explains itself, and must not be mistaken for *andiron* or *fire-dog.* *Brewer.*

End-iron (end'ī-ėrn), *n.* See ANDIRON.

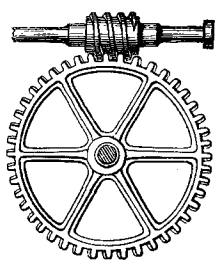
Endite (en-dīt'), *v.t.* To indite; to write.

Enditer, Enditor (en-dīt'ėr), *n.* An inditer; a writer.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest *enditer* that could take the boldness to look abroad. *Milton.*

Endive (en'div), *n.* [Fr. *endive;* Pr. and It. *endivia;* L. *intybum.* Probably from Ar. *hindeb.*] A plant, *Cichorium Endivia*, nat. order Compositæ, a native of Asia, introduced into Britain in 1548, and used as a salad.

Endless (end'les), *a.* [See END.] 1. Without end; having no end or conclusion: applied to length and to duration; as, an *endless* line; *endless* bliss.—2. Perpetually recurring; incessant; continual; as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamour.—3. Without object, purpose, or use; as, an *endless* pursuit.—4. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless. 'All lives are *endless.*' *Beau. & Fl.*—5. Forming a closed loop and working round wheels or pulleys in the same plane; as, an *endless* chain or band.—*Endless saw*, a saw consisting of a serrated ribbon of steel passing in a closed loop over a pulley above and one below.—*Endless screw*, a screw, the thread of which gears in a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve gear of marine engines by hand, &c., rather than for transmitting any great amount of power. Called also *Perpetual Screw.*—SYN. Eternal, everlasting, interminable, infinite, unlimited, incessant, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual.


Endless Screw and Wheel.

Endlessly (end'les-li), *adv.* 1. Without end or termination; as, to extend a line *endlessly.*—2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.—3. Without purpose; uselessly; aimlessly; as, he is labouring quite *endlessly.*

Endlessness (end'les-nes), *n.* Extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration.

Endlong (end'long), *a.* or *adv.* [A. Sax. *andlang—and*, against, and *lang*, long; its elements are the same as in G. *entlang*, D. *onlang.* Comp. *headlong, sideling* or *sidelong.*] With the end forward; lengthwise; as, *endlong* motion. 'To thrust the raft *endlong* across the moat.' *Sir W. Scott.*

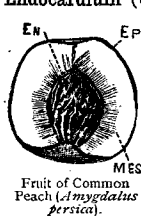
Endmost (end'mōst), *a.* Furthest; remotest. *Bailey.*

Endo- (en'dō). A prefix derived from Greek *endon*, signifying within.

Endocardiac (en-dō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart.] In *pathol.* relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart; as, *endocardiac* sound or murmur. Opposed to *exocardiac* or *exocardial.*

Endocarditis (en'dō-kär-dī''tis), *n.* [See ENDOCARDIAC.] A disease ending in the deposit of fibrin upon the valves of the heart, and resulting from inflammation or disease of the internal structure of that organ.

Endocardium (en-dō-kär'di-um), *n.* [See ENDOCARDIAC.] In *anat.* a colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart.



Fruit of Common Peach (*Amygdalus persica*).

Endocarp (en'dō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* the inner layer of the pericarp, when its texture differs from the outer layer. It may be hard and stony, as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and

the mesocarp or fleshy part are shown in the cut.

Endocarpeæ, Endocarpei (en-dō-kärp'ē-ē, en-dō-kärp'ē-ī), *n. pl.* A family of angiospermous or close-fruited lichens, having closed apothecia imbedded in the thallus, and bursting by a distinct prominent pore or ostiole. It comprises four British genera, Endocarpon, Sagedia, Pertusaria, and Thelotrema.

Endochroa (en-dō-krō'a), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *chroia, chroa*, surface.] In *bot.* a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

Endochrome (en'dō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *chrōma*, colour.] In *bot.* a somewhat indefinite term for the miscellaneous collection of substances and structures inclosed in the cells of plants; specifically, the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, except the green, which is *chlorophyll;* as, the *endochrome* of the algæ.

Endoctrine (en-dok'trin), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *doctrine.*] To teach; to indoctrinate.

Endocyst (en'dō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kystis*, a bag.] In *zool.* the inner membrane or layer of the body-wall of a polyzoon. Where there is no ectocyst, the endocyst constitutes the entire integument.

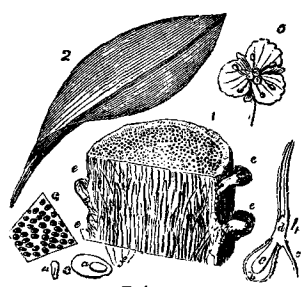
Endoderm (en'dō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *derma*, skin.] In *zool.* the inner skin or layer of some simple animals, as the Cœlenterata.

Endodermic (en-dō-dėrm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the endoderm.

Endogamous (en-dog'am-us), *a.* Pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy.

Endogamy (en-dog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe: opposed to *exogamy* (which see).

Endogen (en'dō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *ginomai*, to grow.] A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided, so



Endogen.

1, Section of the stem of a Palm: *c*, Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fibre; *e*, Remains of leaf-stalks; *f*, Bundles of woody fibre. 2, Endogenous Leaf, showing its parallel veins. 3, Monocotyledonous Seed, showing its single cotyledon: *a, a*, Cotyledon. 4, Germination of Palm: *c*, Cotyledon; *b*, Albumen; *d*, Plumule; *e*, Radicle issuing from a short sheath, endorhiza. 5, Flower of Endogen.

named in consequence of its new woody bundles being developed in the parenchyma of the interior of the stem, in which there is no distinction of pith and bark. In transverse section the bundles appear scattered through the cellular matter, being more compact towards the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic. The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually with three organs in each whorl, and the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a tap-root in germination. To this class belong palms, grasses, rushes, lilies, &c. Endogens increase in thickness only to a limited extent; hence they are not injured by twining plants as exogens are.

Endogenous (en-do'jen-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to endogens: applied to plants in which the new woody bundles are formed in the parenchyma of the interior of the stem.—2. Originating or stimulated from within; internal.

To such persons the Russian government, viewed from a distance, seems quite admirable. But it gives but little play to spontaneous development, but little chance for *endogenous* growth. *T. M. Anderson.*

Endogenously (en-do'jen-us-li), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

Cells produce other cells *endogenously* or exogenously; and fronds give origin to other fronds from their edges or surfaces. *Herbert Spencer.*

Endolymph (en'dō-limf), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and E. *lymph* (which see).] In *anat.* the vitreous humour of the ear, consisting of a limpid fluid filling the membranous labyrinth.

Endomorph (en'dō-morf), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *morphē*, form.] In *mineral.* a term applied to minerals inclosed in crystals of other minerals. Thus we find non-metallic minerals, as sulphur, graphite, anthracite; metallic minerals, as gold, silver, &c.; halogen compounds, as fluor-spar—inclosed in quartz crystals.

Endoparasite (en-dō-pa'ra-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *parasite.*] A parasite living on the internal organs of animals, as opposed to an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin.

Endophlœum (en-dō-flē'um), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *phloios*, bark.] In *bot.* the liber of bark; the inner layer, containing woody tissue lying next the wood.

Endophyllous (en-do'fil-us or en-dō-fil'lus), *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a term applied to the young leaves of monocotyledons, from their being formed within a sheath.

Endoplast (en'dō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *plastos*, moulded, from *plassō*, to mould.] In *zool.* a rounded or oval body, bearing a close resemblance to the nucleus of a histological cell, embedded in the protoplasm of the higher section (Endoplastica) of the Protozoa, and differing slightly from protoplasm in either its optical or chemical characters, as in becoming more deeply stained by such colouring matters as hæmatoxylin or carmine, and in resisting the action of acetic acid better.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plas'ti-ka), *n. pl.* The higher division of the Protozoa, distinguished from the other division, the Monera, by the protoplasm having embedded in it a nucleated cell or endoplast. The Endoplastica are subdivided by Huxley into (1) the *Radiolaria*, (2) the *Protoplasta* or *Amœbea*, (3) the *Gregarinidæ*, (4) the *Catallacta* of Haeckel, which possibly ought to be included in the next group, namely (5) the *Infusoria.*

Endopleura (en'dō-plū-ra), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *pleura*, the side.] In *bot.* the innermost skin of a seed-coat.

Endopodite (en-dop'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] In *compar. anat.* the inner or nearer to the middle line of the two branches into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided.

Endoptile (en-dop'tīl), *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *ptilon*, a feather, a leaf.] In *bot.* a term applied to an embryo whose plumule is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in endogens.

Endorhiz.

Endorhiz, Endorhiza (en'dō-rīz, en-dō-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* a term descriptive of the radicle of the embryo of monocotyledonous plants, which is developed inside a sheath from which it issues in germination. The cut shows the germinating embryo of the oat (*Avena sativa*).

Endorhizal, Endorhizous (en-dō-rīz'al, en-dō-rīz'us), *a.* In *bot.* applied to plants in which the radicle is protected in its early stage by a sheath.

Endorsable (en-dors'a-bl), *a.* That may be endorsed.

Endorse (en-dors'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endorsed;* ppr. *endorsing.* [Prefix *en*, and L. *dorsum*, a back.] 1.† To place on the back of; to burden; to load. 'Elephants *endorsed* with towers.' *Milton.*—2. To write on the back of, as a note of the contents of a paper, or one's name on the back of a note or bill; hence, to assign by writing one's name on the back of, as a note or bill; to assign or transfer by endorsement; as, the bill was *endorsed* to the bank.—3. To sanction; to ratify; to approve; as, to *endorse* a statement or the opinions of another. 'An opinion we are not prepared to *endorse.*' *Times newspaper.*

Endorse (en-dors'), *n.* In *her.* an ordinary containing in breadth one-fourth, or, according to some, one-eighth of the pale. It bears exactly the same relation to that ordinary as the cottise does to the bend. Written also *Indorse.*

Endorsed (en-dorst'), *a.* In *her.* same as *Adorsed.*

Endorsement (en-dors'ment), *n.* 1. Superscription; a noting of the contents of any paper on its back; docquetting.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter. *Tatler.*

2. In *com.* the signature of the proprietor or endorser of a bill of exchange written on its back.

His *endorsement* on a foreign bill (which is not usually made payable to the bearer) would not have entitled him to have received the money, nor have been a sufficient discharge, except the bill had been made payable to him.—*Report of Committee of House of Commons.*

3. Ratification; sanction; approval.

It has so narrow a basis, therefore, that it can never receive the *endorsement* of the public.—*American Publishers' Circular.*

Written also *Indorsement.*

Endorser (en-dors'ėr), *n.* One who endorses.

Endosarc (en'dō-särk), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] In *physiol.* the inner molecular portion of sarcode in the Amœba and other allied rhizopods.

Endoskeleton (en'dō-ske-lē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *skeleton*, a dry body.] In *anat.* a term applied to the internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*, which is the outer and hardened covering of such animals as the crab, lobster, &c.

Endosmic (en-dos'mik), *a.* Same as *Endosmotic.*

Endosmometer (en-dos-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *ōsmos*, impulsion, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

Endosmometric (en-dos'mo-met"rik), *a.* Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

Endosmose, Endosmosis (en'dos-mōs, en-dos-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *ōsmos*, impulsion, from *ōtheō*, to push.] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous septa or partitions, from the exterior to the interior.

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of *endosmose* may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action. *Whewell.*

Endosmosmic (en-dos-mos'mik), *a.* Relating to endosmose; endosmotic.

Endosmotic (en-dos-mot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to endosmose; of the nature of endosmose.

Endosperm (en'dō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* the tissue which surrounds the embryo in many seeds, and which is contained with it within the testa. It contains the supply of food for the germinating embryo. It is farinaceous, oily, mucilaginous, or horny. It is called also *Albumen* or *Perisperm.*

Endospermic (en-dō-spėrm'ik), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to seeds containing endosperm, as in the Gramineæ, Umbelliferæ, &c.; relating to or accompanied by the endosperm; as, an *endospermic* embryo.

Endospore (en'dō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *spora*, a seed.] In *bot.* the inner integument of lichen spores.

Endosporous (en'dō-spōr-us), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to fungi which have their spores contained in a case.

Endoss† (en-dos'), *v.t.* [Fr. *endosser*, to put on the back—*en*, and *dos*=L. *dorsum*, the back.] 1. To write on the back of; to indorse.—2. To engrave or carve.

A shield, in which he did *endoss*
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss. *Spenser.*

Endostome (en'dō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *stoma*, the mouth.] In *bot.* the passage through the inner integument of a seed or ovule forming the inner portion of the micropyle. See EXOSTOME.

Endothecium (en-dō-thē'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *thēkē*, a cell.] In *bot.* the fibrous cellular tissue lining an anther.

Endoute,† *v.t.* or *i.* To doubt; to fear. *Chaucer.*

Endow (en-dou'), *v.t.* [*En*, and Fr. *douer*, to endow, from L. *dos, dotis*, a marriage portion, a dowry, from root *do, da*, gift, seen in L. *do*, Gr. *didōmi*, to give.] 1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower;* to settle a dower on, as on a married woman or widow.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to

furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to *endow* a church.

But thousands die without or this or that,
Die, and *endow* a college or a cat. *Pope.*

3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason.

Nor does it become at all aristocratic by having a council or other body *endowed* with certain privileges. *Brougham.*

—*Endue, Endow.* See under ENDUE.

Endower (en-dou'ėr), *n.* One who endows.

Endower† (en-dou'ėr), *v.t.* To furnish with a dower or portion; to endow. *Waterhouse.*

Endowment (en-dou'ment), *n.* 1. The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a parson or vicar, a professor, and the like.—2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.—3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; natural capacity.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is. Taylor.*

The capacity to speak and write well will in future years be an invaluable *endowment.* *Dr. Caird.*

Endrie, † Endry,† *v.t.* [Comp. Sc. *dree* or *drie,* to suffer.] To suffer.

In court no longer should I . . .
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry.* *Chaucer.*

Endrudge (en-druj'), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en,* and *drudge.*] To make a drudge or slave of.

End-speech† (end'spēch), *n.* An epilogue.

Endue (en-dū'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *endued;* ppr. *enduing.* [L. *induo,* to put on. See INDUE.] 1. To invest; to clothe; to indue.

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.
Book of Common Prayer.

2.† To supply with; to endow; to portion.

God hath *endued* me with a good dowry.
Gen. xxx. 20.

—*Endue, Endow.* *Endue* is used generally of moral qualities; *endow,* of the body, external things, and mental gifts. An institution is richly *endowed;* a person is *endowed* with beauty; he is *endued* with virtue. 'Endued with royal virtues as thou art.' *Milton.*

Then will I . . .
Endow you with broad lands and territory.
Tennyson.

Enduement (en-dū'ment), *n.* Same as *Indument.*

Endurable (en-dūr'a-bl), *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

Endurableness (en-dūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being endurable; tolerableness.

Endurably (en-dūr'a-bli), *adv.* In an enduring manner.

Endurance (en-dūr'ans), *n.* [See ENDURE.] 1. Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, others of less *endurance.* *Spenser.*

2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Sir W. Temple.*

3.† Delay; procrastination.

My lord, I look'd
You would have given me your petition, that
I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shak.*

[The meaning of the word in the above extract, which is from Henry VIII. v. 1, has been disputed, some thinking it equal to durance, confinement; others, to suffering.] SYN. Permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, sufferance, tolerance, patience, fortitude, resignation.

Endure (en-dūr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *endured;* ppr. *enduring.* [Fr. *endurer*—prefix *en,* and *durer,* L. *durare,* to last or continue, from *durus,* hard.] 1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever. Ps. ix. 7.

He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure.* Job viii. 15.

Weeping may *endure* for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. Ps. xxx. 5.

2. To bear; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding. 'A courage to *endure* and to obey.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out.

Endure (en-dūr'), *v.t.* 1. To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.*
Dryden.

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sake.
2 Tim. ii. 10.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii. 7.

3. To undergo; to suffer; to experience.

How small, of all that human hearts *endure,*
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.
Johnson.

4.† To continue in.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months.
Sir T. Browne.

5.† To harden; to inure.

And manly limbs *endured* with little care
Against all hard mishaps. *Spenser.*

SYN. To bear, sustain, undergo, experience, abide, support, suffer, tolerate.

Endurement† (en-dūr'ment), *n.* Endurance. *South.*

Endurer (en-dūr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who bears, suffers, or sustains.—2. He who or that which continues long; he who or that which remains firm or without change.

Enduring (en-dūr'ing), *a.* Lasting long; permanent; as, an *enduring* habitation.

Enduringly (en-dūr'ing-li), *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second. *Arnold.*

Enduringness (en-dūr'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of enduring; durability; permanence.

Endways, Endwise (end'wāz, end'wīz), *adv.* 1. On the end; erectly; in an upright position. 'Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise.*' *Ray.*—2. With the end forward.

Enecate† (ē'ne-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *eneco, enecatum—e,* out or outright, and *neco,* to kill.] To kill.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey.*

Enecia (e-nē'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *ēnekēs,* continuous.] In *med.* a name for continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synochal fever.

Eneid (ē-nē'id), *n.* An epic poem written in Latin by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero. See ÆNEID.

Enema (en'ē-ma or en-ē'ma), *n.*; pl. **Enemas** or **Enem'ata.** [Gr. *enema,* a clyster, from *eniēmi,* to send in—*en,* in, and *hiēmi,* to send.] A liquid or gaseous form of medicine thrown into the rectum; a clyster.—*Enema-instrument, enema-pump,* an instrument which acts on the principle of the force-pump, used to administer an enema.

Enemy (en'ē-mi), *n.* [Fr. *ennemi,* from L. *inimicus—in,* neg., and *amicus,* a friend.] 1. One hostile to another; one who hates another; a foe; an adversary; an opponent; an antagonist.

I say unto you, Love your *enemies.* Mat. v. 44.

2. One who dislikes any subject or cause. 'An *enemy* to truth and knowledge.' *Locke.* —*The enemy,* (*a*) in *theol.* the devil. (*b*) *Milit.* the opposing force: used as a collective noun and construed with a verb and pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison.*

We have met *the enemy,* and they are ours. *Perry.*

(*c*) Time; as, how goes *the enemy?* (=what o'clock is it?); to kill *the enemy.*—*Adversary, Antagonist, Enemy.* See under ADVERSARY. SYN. Foe, adversary, opponent, antagonist.

Enemy† (en'ē-mi), *a.* Inimical; hostile; opposed to.

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God.
Jer. Taylor.

Enepidermic (en'e-pi-dėrm''ik), *a.* [Gr. *en,* in, and *epidermis* (which see).] In *med.* an epithet given to the method of treating diseases which consists in the application of medicines, as plasters, blisters, &c., to the skin.

Energetic, Energetical (en-ėr-jet'ik, en-ėr-jet'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *energētikos,* from *energēs, energeō—en,* and *ergon,* work.] 1. Operating with force, vigour, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious; as, *energetic* measures; *energetic* laws.—2. Moving; working; active; operative. 'A Being eternally *energetic.*' *Grew.*

Unless the same force be made *energetical* and operative. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Endowed with or full of energy; exercising or exhibiting energy; vigorous; as, an *energetic* man.

He is very *energetic* in what he undertakes.
Worcester.

SYN. Forcible, powerful, efficacious, potent, vigorous, effective, active, operative, assiduous.

Energetically (en-ėr-jet'ik-al-li), *adv.* With force and vigour; with energy and effect.

Energeticalness (en-ėr-jet'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigour. *Sir W. Scott.*

Energetics (en-ėr-jet'iks), *n.* That branch of science which investigates the laws regulating physical or mechanical forces, as opposed to vital. The whole range of physical phenomena thus forms the subject of its consideration.

Energic, Energical (en-ėr'jik, en-ėr'jik-al), *a.* 1. Exhibiting energy or force; producing directly a certain physical effect; as, heat is an *energic* agent.—2. Having energy or great power in effect; effective; vigorous. 'Energic and powerful preachers.' *Waterhouse.* 3. In a state of action; acting; operating. *Goodrich.*

Energico (en-ėr'ji-kō), *adv.* [It.] In *music,* with energy and force; with strong articulation and accentuation.

Energize (en'ėr-jīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *energized;* ppr. *energizing.* [From *energy.*] To act with energy or force; to operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect.

Energize (en'ėr-jīz), *v.t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

Energizer (en'ėr-jīz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect.

Energumen (en-ėr-gū'men), *n.* [Gr. *energoumenos.*] *Eccles.* a person possessed by any spirit whether good or bad; specifically, one whose body is possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac.

Energy (en'ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *energeia—en,* and *ergon,* work.] 1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* sometimes suffer them to lie inactive; danger will rouse the dormant *energies* of our natures into action.—2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigour; as, the administration of the laws requires *energy* in the magistrate.

My desire, like all strongest hopes,
By its own *energy* fulfilled itself. *Tennyson.*

3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge.*

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy?*
Roscommon.

5. In *mech.* capability for performing work; the action of a power to move a machine. Mechanical energy is *actual* or *potential*—the former denoting the energy in relation to the work actually performed; the latter, energy in relation to the maximum of work it is capable of performing.—*Conservation of energy,* in *physics,* the theory that the total amount of energy in the universe is always the same, though it may change its condition or mode of exhibition; conservation of force. See under FORCE.—SYN. Force, power, vigour, strength, spirit, life, resolution, efficiency, potency.

Enervate (ē-nėrv'āt), *a.* [L. *enervatus,* pp. of *enervo.* See the verb.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force. 'Away, *enervate* bards, away!' *Warton.*

Enervate (ē-nėrv'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enervated;* ppr. *enervating.* [L. *enervo, enervatum—e,* out, and *nervus,* a nerve.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble; as, idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body.

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

2. To cut the nerves of; as, to *enervate* a horse.—SYN. To weaken, enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate.

Enervation (ē-nėrv-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of weakening or reducing strength.—2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

This colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness. *Bacon.*

Enervative (ē-nėrv'a-tiv), *a.* Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening. [Rare.]

Enerve† (ē-nėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enerved;* ppr. *enerving.* [L. *enervo.* See ENERVATE.] To weaken; to enervate. *Milton.*

Enervous (ē-nėr'vus), *a.* Wanting force or nerve; enervated. [Rare.]

Eneuch, Eneugh (ē-nūch'), *n.* Enough. [Scotch.]

He that has just *eneuch* may soundly sleep,
The o'ercome only fashes folk to keep. *Ramsay.*

En famille (äṅ fä-mēl). [Fr.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals whom the great
Choose for companions *tête-à-tête*,
Who at their dinners *en famille*
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift.*

Enfamined, † *pp.* or *a.* [Prefix *en*, and *famine*.] Hungry; famished. *Chaucer.*

Enfamish† (en-fam'ish), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *famish*.] To famish.

Enfect,† *v.t.* To infect. *Chaucer.*

Enfeeble (en-fē'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfeebled;* ppr. *enfeebling.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *feeble*.] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate; as, intemperance *enfeebles* the body; long wars *enfeeble* a state.

Some *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. To weaken, debilitate, enervate.

Enfeeblement (en-fē'bl-ment), *n.* The act of weakening; enervation; weakness.

Enfeebler (en-fē'blėr), *n.* One who or that which makes feeble or weakens.

Enfeeblish† (en-fē'blish), *v.t.* To enfeeble.

Enfelon† (en-fel'on), *v.t.* [See FELON.] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic. 'Like one *enfelon'd* or distraught.' *Spenser.*

Enfeoff (en-fef'), *v.t.* [*En*, and L.L. *feoffo*, to confer a *feudum*, a fee or feud, on one; same as *feudare*. See FIEF.] 1. In *law*, to give a feud to; hence, to invest with a fee; to give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin.—2.† To surrender or give up.

The skipping king . . .
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoffed himself to popularity. *Shak.*

Enfeoffment (en-fef'ment), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) the act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (*b*) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

Enfetter (en-fet'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *fetter* (which see).] To fetter; to bind in fetters. '*Enfettered* to her love.' *Shak.*

Enfever (en-fē'vėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *fever*.] To excite fever in. *Seward.* [Rare.]

Enfield Rifle (en'fēld rī'fl), *n.* A rifle formerly in use in the British army.

Enfierce † (en-fērs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfierced;* ppr. *enfiercing.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *fierce*.] To make fierce. 'More *enfierced* . . . him sternly grypt.' *Spenser.*

Enfilade (en-fi-lād'), *n.* [Fr. *en*, and *file*, a row, a rank, from *fil*, a thread, .L. *filum*.] *Milit.* a line or straight passage; or the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

Enfilade (en-fi-lād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfiladed;* ppr. *enfilading.* [From the noun.] *Milit.* to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work or line of troops.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

Enfiled (en-fīld'), *pp.* [Fr. *enfiler*.] In *her.* a term applied to a sword drawn as transfixing the head of a man, or an animal, a coronet, or any other object.

Enfire † (en-fīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfired;* ppr. *enfiring.* [Prefix *en*, and *fire*.] To inflame; to set on fire.

The touch hath *enfired* his ghostly zeal. *Bp. Hall.*

Enflesh † (en-flesh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *flesh*.] To incorporate, as with the flesh; to embody; to incarnate; to ingrain. 'Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him.' *Florio.*

Enflower † (en-flou'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *flower*.] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorous and *enflowered* fields. *B. Jonson.*

Enfold (en-fōld'), *v.t.* To infold (which see).

Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,
And in her veil *enfolded*, manchet bread. *Tennyson.*

Enfoldment (en-fōld'ment), *n.* The act of infolding. *Scott.*

Enfoliate (en-fō'li-āt), *v.t.* Same as *Infoliate*. *Eclec. Rev.*

Enforce (en-fōrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enforced;* ppr. *enforcing.* [Prefix *en*, and *force;* Fr. *enforcir*.] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

'*Enforcing* sentiments of the truest humanity.' *Burke.*

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight. *Spenser.*

2. To make or gain by force or compulsion; to force; as, to *enforce* a passage; he *enforced* obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shak.*

3.† To discharge with force; to hurl or throw.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

4. To compel; to constrain; to force. 'Adam now *enforced* to close his eyes.' *Milton.* [Rare.]—5. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to *enforce* the laws.—6. To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people. *Shak.*

7.† To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

Enforce † (en-fōrs'), *v.i.* To attempt by force.

Enforce † (en-fōrs'), *n.* Force; strength; power. 'A petty enterprise of small *enforce*.' *Milton.*

Enforceable (en-fōrs'a-bl), *a* That may be enforced.

Enforcedly (en-fōrs'ed-li), *adv.* By violence; not by choice.

Enforcement (en-fōrs'ment), *n.* 1. The act of enforcing; compulsion.

O goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung
By sweet *enforcement* and remembrance dear. *Keats.*

2. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction.

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law. *Locke.*

3.† Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

His assumption of our flesh was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom. *Hammond.*

4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains.

More than I have said
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shak.*

5. In a general sense, anything which compels or constrains; anything which urges either the body or the mind; constraining power.

Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be. *Shak.*

6. A putting in execution; as, the *enforcement* of law.

Enforcer (en-fōrs'ėr), *n.* One who compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Enforcible (en-fōrs'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason. *Barrow.*

Enforcive (en-fōrs'iv), *a.* Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsive.

A sucking hind-calf, which she trussed with her *enforcive* seres. *Chapman.*

Enforcively (en-fōrs'iv-li), *adv.* Of or by compulsion; under constraint. *Marston.*

Enforest (en-fo'rest), *n.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *forest*.] To turn into or lay under forest; as, the Ameers of Scinde *enforested* large portions of the country for the purpose of converting them into hunting grounds.

Enform † (en-form'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *form*.] To form; to fashion. *Spenser.*

Enfortune † (en-for'tūn), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune. *Chaucer.*

Enfouldered,† *a.* [Prefix *en*, and O.Fr. *fouldre*, lightning, from L. *fulgor*, lightning, from *fulgeo*, to shine.] Mixed with lightning.—*Enfouldred smoake*, smoke giving forth flashes of fire like lightning. *Spenser.*

Enfranchise (en-fran'chiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enfranchised;* ppr. *enfranchising.* [Prefix *en*, and *franchise*.] 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so, unless *enfranchised* by their masters. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. To free or release, as from custody, bad habits, or any restraining power.

If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself (from drinking) at once, that is the best. *Bacon.*

4. To naturalize; to receive as denizens.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts.*

5. To confer the franchise on; to endow with the right of voting for a member of parliament; as, to *enfranchise* a university; to *enfranchise* a class of people.

Enfranchisement (en-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* 1. Release from slavery.

Pardon, Cæsar; Cæsar, pardon:
As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall,
To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber. *Shak.*

2. Release, as from custody, bad habits, or any restraining power.—3. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; the act of conferring the franchise or endowing with the right of voting for a member of parliament.—*Enfranchisement of copyhold lands*, a legal conveyance in fee-simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

Enfranchiser (en-fran'chiz-ėr), *n.* One who enfranchises.

Enfree (en-frē'), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *free*.] To set free; to release from captivity. 'The *enfreed* Antenor.' *Shak.*

Enfreedom (en-frē'dom), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *freedom*.] To free; to set free. *Shak.*

Enfreeze † (en-frēz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *freeze*.] To freeze; to turn into ice; to congeal.

Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful voice. *Spenser.*

Enfroward † (en-frō'wėrd), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *froward*.] To make froward or perverse. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Enfyre† (en-fīr'), *v.t.* To set on fire; to kindle. *Spenser.*

Engage (en-gāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engaged;* ppr. *engaging.* [Fr. *engager—en*, and *gager*, from *gage*, a pledge. See GAGE.] 1. (Generally followed by reflexive pron.) To bind, as by oath, pledge, contract, or promise; to bring under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; to bind as surety; as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty; the young often *engage* themselves to their sorrow.

I have *engaged* myself to a dear friend,
Engaged my friend to his mere enemy
To feed my means. *Shak.*

2. To pawn; to stake; to pledge.

They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party; as, to *engage* men for service; to *engage* friends to aid in a cause.—4. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to; to attract and fix; as, good nature *engages* every one to its possessor; to *engage* the attention.

To every duty he could minds *engage*. *Waller.*

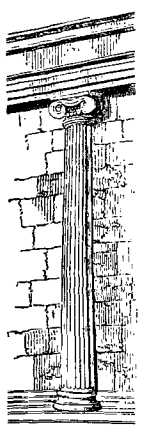
5. To occupy; to employ the attention or efforts of; as, I soon *engaged* him in conversation; the nation is *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*. *Pope.*

6. To enter into contest with; to bring to conflict; to encounter; as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

Engage (en-gāj'), *v.i.* 1. To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*



Engaged Column.

2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles. *Dryden.*

3. To promise or pledge one's word; to become bound; as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not. *Fuller.*

Engaged (en-gājd'), *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; affianced; betrothed; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; occupied; earnestly employed; zealous.—*Engaged column, in arch.* a column attached to a wall so that a part of it is concealed. Engaged columns stand out at least one half their thickness.—*Engaged wheels*, in *mech.* wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the *engaging* wheel, and the follower is the wheel *engaged*.

Engagedly (en-gāj'ed-li), *adv.* With earnest-

ness; with attachment. '*Engagedly* biassed to one side or other.' *Whitlock.*

Engagedness (en-gāj'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

Engagement (en-gāj'ment), *n.* 1. The act of engaging.—2. Obligation by agreement or contract; as, men are often more ready to make *engagements* than to fulfil them. 'To make good their *engagement.*' *Ludlow.*—3.† Adherence to a party or cause; partiality; bias.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine. *Swift.*

4. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, by too long or constant *engagement*, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*

5. A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle. 'In hot *engagement* with the Moors.' *Dryden.*—6. Obligation; motive; that which engages. 'Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond.*

7. In *Scottish hist.* the name given to a treaty entered into in 1648 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms.—*Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict.* See under BATTLE. SYN. Promise, contract, attraction, gaining, enlistment, obligation, business, employment, occupation, battle, combat, fight, conflict, contest.

Engager (en-gāj'ėr), *n.* 1. One that enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

Several sufficient citizens were *engagers.* *Wood.*

2. In *Scottish hist.* one of a party who supported the treaty called 'the Engagement,' and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See ENGAGEMENT.

Engaging (en-gāj'ing), *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing; as, *engaging* manners or address. — *Engaging and disengaging machinery*, that in which one part is alternately united to or separated from another, as occasion may require.

Engagingly (en-gāj'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.

Engagingness (en-gāj'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being engaging; attractiveness; attraction; as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

Engallant† (en-gal'lant), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *gallant.*] To make a gallant of.

If you could but endear yourself to her affection,
You were eternally *engallanted.* *B. Jonson.*

Engaol† (en-jāl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *gaol.*] To imprison. 'Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue.' *Shak.*

Engarboil† (en-gär'boil), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *garboil* (which see).] To disorder. 'To *engarboil* the church.' *Bp. Montagu.*

Engarland (en-gär'land), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *garland.*] To encircle with a garland.

Engarlanded and diapered
'With inwrought flowers.' *Tennyson.*

Engarrison (en-ga'ri-sn), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *garrison.*] To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.

Engastrimuth† (en-gas'tri-muth), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, *gastēr, gastros*, the belly, and *mythos*, speech.] A ventriloquist.

Engender (en-jen'dėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *engendrer*, L. *ingenero—in*, and *genero*, to beget, from *genus, generis*, birth, descent. See GENUS.] 1. To beget between the different sexes; to originate, as an embryo.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To produce; to cause to exist; to bring forth; to cause; to excite; as, intemperance *engenders* fatal maladies; angry words *engender* strife.

When Elizabeth came to the throne difficulties were much increased. Violence naturally *engenders* violence. The spirit of Protestantism was therefore far fiercer and more intolerant after the cruelties of Mary than before them. *Macaulay.*

SYN. To breed, generate, produce, occasion, call forth, cause, create.

Engender (en-jen'dėr), *v.i.* 1. To be caused or produced; to come into existence.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

2. To come together; to meet in sexual embrace. *Milton.* 'I saw their mouths *engender.*' *Massinger.*

Engenderer (en-jen'dėr-ėr), *n.* He who or that which engenders.

Engendrure,† *n.* [Fr.] The act of generation. *Chaucer.*

Engild (en-gild'), *v.t.* To gild; to brighten.

Fair Helena; who more *engilds* the night,
Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light. *Shak.*

Engine (en'jin), *n.* [Fr. *engin*, from L. *ingenium—in*, and *gigno, genitum*, to beget, to produce. See INGENIOUS.] 1.† Innate or natural ability. [In the following extract, and probably always in this sense, pronounced en-jīn'.]

Virgil won the bays
And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze
Upon the books he made. *Churchyard.*

2. In *mech.* any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a machine for applying steam to propel vessels, railway trains, &c.; a steam-engine.—3. Any instrument in any degree complicated; that by which any effect is produced, as a musket, a cannon, the rack, a battering ram, &c. 'Terrible *engines* of death.' *Raleigh.*

This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows. *Fairfax.*

4. Means; anything used to effect a purpose, especially an evil purpose; a tool; an agent. 'An *engine* fit for my proceedings.' *Shak.*

They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

Engine (In sense 1. en-jīn'; in 2. en'jin), *v.t.* 1.† To torture by means of an engine; to rack.

The ministres of the town
Have hent the carter, and so sore him pined,
And eke the hosteler so sore *engined*,
That they beknew hir wickednesse anon. *Chaucer.*

2. To furnish with an engine or engines; as, the vessel was built on the Clyde and *engined* at Greenwich.

Engine-bearer (en'jin-bār-ėr), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of the sleepers or pieces of timber placed between the keelson in a steamer and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

Engine-driver (en'jin-drīv-ėr), *n.* One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine.

Engineer (en-jin-ēr'), *n.* [Formed on type of *charioteer, musketeer*, &c.] 1. A person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military. Military engineers form plans of works for offence or defence, and mark out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as the formation of roads and railways, the raising of embankments, mining operations, the formation of docks or artificial harbours, aqueducts, and canals. The latter are called *civil engineers.* A mechanical engineer practises the avocation of the machinist, in executing the presses, mills, looms, and other great machines employed in the arts and manufactures, particularly in constructing steam-engines, and the apparatus by which they are rendered available for giving motion to ships, carriages, or machinery.—2. One who manages military engines or artillery. [This is the spelling of *enginer* in the later folios and some manuscript editions of Shakspere.]—3. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who attends to the machinery on board a steam-vessel.—4. One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager.

Engineer (en-jin-ēr'), *v.t.* 1. To direct as an engineer the execution or formation of; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of; as, to *engineer* a canal; to *engineer* a tunnel through the Alps.—2. To work upon; to ply; to try some scheme or plan upon.

Unless we *engineered* him with question after question we could get nothing out of him. *Cowper.*

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; to conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort; as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress. [United States.]

Engineering (en-jin-ēr'ing), *n.* 1. The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing such works as are the objects of civil and military architecture, in which machinery is in general extensively employed.—*Military engineering*, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defence of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—*Naval* or *marine engineering* has to do partly with works of a warlike nature, such as the construction of warvessels, the construction and management of torpedoes, &c., but also trenches upon the ground occupied more exclusively by the next two branches.—*Civil engineering* relates to the forming of roads, bridges, and railroads, the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbours, drainage of a country, &c. —*Mechanical engineering* refers strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machine-tools, mill-work, &c.—2. Careful management; manœuvring.

Who kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
Though all your *engineering* proves in vain. *Cowper.*

Engineman (en'jin-man), *n.* A man who manages the engine, as in steamers, steam-carriages, manufactories, and the like.

Enginer† (en'jin-ėr), *n.* One who manages a military engine.

Tis the sport to have the *enginer*
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*

Enginery (en'jin-ri), *n.* 1. The act of managing engines or artillery.—2. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war.

We saw the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Trailing his devilish *enginery.* *Milton.*

3. Mechanism; machinery; internal structure or arrangement.

The *enginery* of the one (the English language) is too near, the idiomatic motive power of the other too distant, for distinct vision. *G. P. Marsh.*

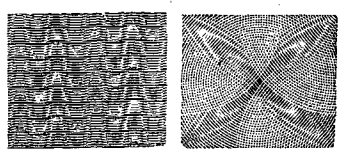
4. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice. 'The fraudful *enginery* of Rome.' *Shenstone.* [In all its uses rare.]

All his own devilish *enginery* of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, &c. *Macaulay.*

Engine-shaft (en'jin-shaft), *n.* The shaft of marine-engine wheels.

Engine-tool (en'jin-tōl), *n.* See MACHINE-TOOL.

Engine-turning (en'jin-tėrn-ing), *n.* A method of turning executed by what is



Examples of Engine-turning.

termed a rose-engine. It is used for ornamental work, such as the net-work of curved lines on the backs of watches. See ROSE-ENGINE.

Enginous † (en'jin-us), *a.* [See ENGINE.] 1. Pertaining to an engine. 'An *enginous* wheel.' *Dekker.*—2. Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

All tools that *enginous* despair could frame.
Marlowe & Chapman.

Engird (en-gėrd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engirded* or *engirt;* ppr. *engirding.* [Prefix *en*, and *gird.*] To surround; to encircle; to encompass. 'My body round *engirt* with misery.' *Shak.*

Engirdle (en-gėr'dl), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *girdle.*] To inclose; to surround. *Glover.*

Engirt† (en-gėrt'), *v.t.* To encircle; to engird.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe. *Shak.*

Engiscope (en'ji-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *engys*, near, and *skopeō*, to view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

Englad (en-glad'), *v.t.* To make glad. *Skelton.*

Englaimed† (en-glāmd'), *a.* Furred; clammy. 'His tongue *englained.*' *Liber Festivalis.*

Englander (ing'gland-ėr), *n.* An Englishman. A *little Englander*, one accused of a wish to belittle or lower the dignity of England: opposite to a *big Englander*, one desirous of augmenting its power and glory.

Englanté (äṅ-gläṅ-tā), *a.* In *her.* bearing acorns.

Engle† (eng'gl), *n.* [Written also *ingle*. See etymology of the word under that form.] A darling; a favourite; a paramour; an ingle. *B. Jonson.*

Engle† (eng'gl), *v.t.* To cajole; to coax. 'I'll go and *engle* some broker.' *B. Jonson.*

English (ing'glish), *a.* [A. Sax. *Englisc*, from the *Engles* or *Angles*, a tribe of Germans who came from a district called *Angeln* in the south-east of Schleswig, between the river Schlei on the south and the Flensburg Hills on the north, and settled in Britain, giving to the south part of it the name of *Engla-land* or *England*.] Belonging to England or to its inhabitants.

English (ing'glish), *n.* 1. One of the Low German group of languages, and that spoken by the people of England and the descendants of natives of that country, as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c. It is a direct development of Anglo-Saxon (which see), and hence many people object to the distinction made between *English* and *Anglo-Saxon*, holding that the language ought to be called English throughout all the periods of its history, as it was among the Anglo-Saxons themselves. Although a direct development of Anglo-Saxon, that development did not proceed regularly and gradually by the action of internal causes, but was influenced from without by the Norman Conquest, the immediate result of which was that the language of the Normans (Norman-French, the chief element of which was Latin) became the chief literary language of England, Anglo-Saxon taking a very subordinate place. When the latter reappears after the Conquest as a written language, we find that, instead of being highly inflected or synthetic, as it was before that event, it has become analytic, that is, prepositions and auxiliaries are now used instead of inflectional prefixes and terminations to express the various modifications of the idea contained in any word, and the relations of the words in a sentence to one another. The vocabulary, however, appears but slightly affected, the Norman words in it being so few as scarcely to be worth taking into account. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the period from which English proper is usually regarded as taking date, a considerable number of Norman words make their appearance among those of Anglo-Saxon origin, such words having been adopted by writers of the subject race who wished to make themselves intelligible to both peoples, the Normans by this time, as it would seem, having begun to make use of Anglo-Saxon. There appear to have been three chief dialects of English—the Northern, Midland, and Southern, the second of which gradually became the dominant and literary dialect of the country, and is thus the immediate parent of our present English. Regarded in its widest acceptation as embracing both Anglo-Saxon and English proper, English has been divided into five periods:—(1) English of the first period, from 450 (the period when the Teutonic invaders began to make settlements in the country) to 1100. In this stage the language was synthetic, not analytic. The *Beowulf* is the most noted example of the English of this period. (2) English of the second period, from 1100 to 1250, when the influence of the Conquest begins to be perceived to a slight extent in the vocabulary and in a general weakening of the terminations. Of this period Layamon's *Brut*, a metrical chronicle of legendary British history, compiled chiefly from the French by a Worcestershire monk named Layamon, who lived about 1200; and the *Ormulum*, a long paraphrase of Scripture with a commentary, prepared by a monk called Orm or Ormin about 1215, may be cited as examples. (3) The third period, from 1250 to 1350, when inanimate objects begin to have no longer gender but to be classed as neuter. The infinitive takes 'to' before it, and the present participle ends in 'ing.' The metrical chronicles of Robert of Gloucester and Robert De Brunne are examples of this period. (4) The fourth period, from 1350 to 1460, when the Midland dialect has become the prevailing one. This period embraces the names of Chaucer and Gower. (5) The fifth period, from 1460 to the present time. This period has been subdivided into two—from 1460 to 1520, characterized by the diffusion of classical literature and the introduction of the printing-press, and from 1520 to the present time, in the course of which the language was to a great extent stereotyped by the works of Shakspere and Milton, the publication of the Prayer-book, and above all, by the translation of the Bible. The language is now highly analytical, being the least inflectional of any of the Indo-European tongues. Although the English language is Teutonic as regards its grammar and particles, as well as the great proportion of words in daily use, yet perhaps no language has incorporated so many foreign words. The chief sources from which these contributions have been received are Norman-French, French and the other Romance languages, Latin, and Greek, besides contributions of greater or less extent from Celtic, German, Dutch, Hebrew, Persian, Hindu, Chinese, Turkish, Malay, American, &c. A great many of the terms borrowed from the last-mentioned languages are the names of articles forming objects of trade, names for which did not previously exist in English.—2. As a collective noun, the people of England.—3. In *printing*, a size of type between great primer and pica.

English (ing'glish), *v.t.* To translate into the English language; to represent or render in English.

> Those gracious acts . . . may be *englished* more properly acts of fear and dissimulation. *Milton.*

Englishable† (ing'glish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being rendered in English.

English-American (ing'glish-a-me-ri-kan), *n.* Same as *Anglo-American*.

Englishman (ing'glish-man), *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of England.

Englishry (ing'glish-ri), *n.* 1.† The state or privilege of being an Englishman.—2. A population of English descent; especially the persons of English descent in Ireland.

> Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island (Ireland) against the domination of the *Englishry*. *Macaulay.*

Englislet (eng'lis-let), *n.* In *her.* an escutcheon of pretence.

Engloom (en-glöm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *gloom*.] To make gloomy. [Rare.]

Englue† (en-glū'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *glue*.] To glue; to join or close very fast, as with bird-lime or glue.

> Let no sleep thine eye *englue*. *Gower.*

Englut† (en-glut'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *englutted*; ppr. *englutting*. [Prefix *en*, and *glut*—Fr. *engloutir*, from L. *glutio*, to swallow.] 1. To swallow or gulp down.

> My particular grief
> *Engluts* and swallows other sorrows. *Shak.*

2. To fill; to glut. '*Englutted* with vanity.' *Ascham.*

Engore† (en-gōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engored*; ppr. *engoring*. [Prefix *en*, and *gore*.] 1. To pierce; to gore; to wound. 'Deadly *engored* of a great wilde bore.' *Spenser.*—2. To infuriate.

> As salvage bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
> When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
> Forgets with warie warde them to awayt. *Spenser.*

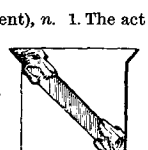
Engorge (en-gorj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *engorged*; ppr. *engorging*. [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*, the throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

> That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
> That deep *engorgeth* all this world its prey.
> *Spenser.*

Engorge (en-gorj'), *v.i.* To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. *Beaumont.*

Engorged (en-gorjd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Swallowed with greediness or in large draughts; gulped down.—2.† Causing the throat to swell; producing a choking sensation in the throat. 'Fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire.' *Spenser.*—3. In *med.* filled to excess with blood; congested.

Engorgement (en-gorj'ment), *n.* 1. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.—2. In *med.* the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; congestion.



A bend engoulée.

Engoulée (äñ-gö-lā), pp. [Fr. *engouler*, to swallow.] In *her.* an epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltires, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals.

Engraff† (en-graf'), *v.t.* To ingraft; to unite.

> You have been so much *engraffed* to Falstaff. *Shak.*

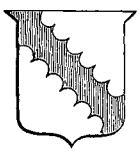
Engraffment (en-graf'ment), *n.* Same as *Ingraftment*.

Engraft (en-graft'), *v.t.* To ingraft (which see).—*Implant, Engraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse*. See under IMPLANT.

Engraftation, Engraftment (en-graft-ā'shon, en-graft'ment), *n.* The act of ingrafting; ingraftment.

Engrail (en-grāl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *engrêler*, to engrail, from *grêle*, *gresle*, hail.] 1. To variegate; to spot, as with hail. 'A caldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hues.' *Chapman.*—2. In *her.* to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curved lines.

Engrail (en-grāl'), *v.i.* To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line.



A bend engrailed.

Engrailed (en-grāld'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Variegated; spotted.—2. Having an indented outline. 'Over hills with peaky tops *engrailed*.' *Tennyson.*—3. In *her.* indented in a series of curves with the points outwards. It is said of one of the lines of partition, and it is also one of the forms in which bends and other ordinaries are represented. 'Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrailed*.' *Carew.*

Engrailment (en-grāl'ment), *n.* 1. The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.—2. In *her.* the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines.

Engrain (en-grān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *grain*.] Properly—1. To dye with grain or the scarlet dye produced by the kermes insect; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring colour; to dye deep. 'Leaves *engrained* in lusty greene.' *Spenser.* 2. To incorporate with the grain or texture of anything. 'The stain hath become *engrained* by time.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain. See INGRAIN.

Engrainer (en-grān'ėr), *n.* A person who paints articles in imitation of wood.

Engrapple† (en-grap'pl), *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and *grapple*.] To seize mutually; to contend or struggle at close quarters.—*To engrapple with*, to close with; to contend with.

> There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
> *Engrapple with* thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

Engrasp (en-grasp'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *grasp*.] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe.

> Both together fierce *engrasped* be,
> Whiles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife doth see. *Spenser.*

Engraulis (en-grą'lis), *n.* A genus of fishes of the herring family, of which the common anchovy (*E. encrasicholus*) is the best known species. See ANCHOVY.

Engrave (en-grāv'), *v.t.* pret. *engraved*; pp. *engraved* or *engraven*; ppr. *engraving*. [Prefix *en*, and *grave*, to carve. See GRAVE.] 1.† To cut in; to make by incision.

> Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
> He did *engrave*. *Spenser.*

2. To cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices on, as on stone, metal, &c.; to mark by incisions.

> Like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

3. To picture or represent by incisions, as on stone, metal, wood, &c. "'From Edith' was *engraven* on the blade.' *Tennyson.*—4. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. '*Engrave* principles in men's minds.' *Locke.*

Engrave† (en-grāv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *grave*, a tomb.] To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume. 'In seemely sort their corses to *engrave*.' *Spenser.*

Engravement† (en-grāv'ment), *n.* 1. Act of engraving.—2. The work of an engraver; engraved work.

> We being the offspring of God ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device. *Barrow.*

Engraver (en-grāv'ėr), *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

Engravery† (en-grāv'e-ri), *n.* The work of an engraver. 'Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Engraving (en-grāv'ing), *n.* 1. In its widest sense, the art of cutting designs, writing, &c., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, wood. Many branches of the art, as gem-engraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity. In a more specific

sense, engraving is the art of forming designs on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of these designs on paper. Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving bearing date 1423, while the earliest dated engraving from a metal plate bears that of 1461. Wood-engraving differs from engraving in metal in that, while on a metal plate the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being kept clean, in wood-engraving they are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wood-cut acts as a type, and is printed from in the usual way. The metals most commonly used for engraving are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as *aquatint, etching, mezzotint, stipple, line engraving,* &c. 2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate. 3. An impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

Engreaten† (en-grāt'n), *v. t.* [Prefix *en, great,* and suffix *en.*] To make great or greater; to augment; to aggravate.

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it's much *engreatened* by the circumstances which attend it. *Jer. Taylor.*

Engregge,† *v. t.* [O. Fr. *engregier,* to make worse or heavier. to aggravate, from a hypothetical L. *L. ingraviare,* from L. *in,* and *gravis,* heavy.] To aggravate; to lie heavy on.

All thise thinges . . . *engreggen* the conscience. *Chaucer.*

Engrieve† (en-grēv'), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *grieve.*] To grieve; to pain.

Aches, and hurts, and corns do *engrieve* either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon.*

Engross (en-grōs'), *v. t.* [Fr. *en,* and *grossir,* to enlarge, to make greater or thicker, from *gros,* big. See GROSS.] 1.† To make thick or gross; to thicken.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud. *Spenser.*

2.† To make larger; to make additions to; to increase in bulk or quantity.

For this they have *engrossed* and piled up
The cankered heaps of strange-achieved gold. *Shak.*

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shak.*

3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole of; as, worldly cares *engross* the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should *engross* our whole time.

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price.

The first chapman will not be the worst, who perhaps will not offer so good a rate in conjunction with the company, as he may give to *engross* the commodity. *Hallam.*

5. To take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; as, to *engross* power.—6. [Comp. with this sense the Fr. *grossoyer,* lit. to write fair or in great (*gros*) characters.] To copy in a large hand; to write a fair correct copy of in large or distinct legible characters, for preservation, as records of public acts, on paper or parchment.

There was the man's whole life written as legibly on those clothes, as if we had his autobiography *engrossed* on parchment before us. *Dickens.*

—*Absorb, Engross.* See under ABSORB.—SYN. To absorb, swallow up, occupy, lay hold of, forestall, monopolize.

Engross (en-grōs'), *v. i.* To be employed in engrossing, or making a correct copy of a writing in a fair large hand.

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross.* *Pope.*

Engrosser (en-grōs'ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price; one who takes or assumes in undue quantity, proportion, or degree. 'A new sort of *engrossers* or forestallers.' *Locke.* '*Engrossers* of delegated power.' *Knox.*—2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters.

Engrossing-hand (en-grōs'ing-hand), *n.* In *penmanship,* a fair large hand used in copying deeds, records, &c.

Engrossment (en-grōs'ment), *n.* 1. The appropriation of things in the gross or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition. '*Engrossments* of power and favour.' *Swift.* 2. The act of copying out in large fair characters; as, the *engrossment* of a deed.—3. The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters. *Lord Clarendon.*—4. The state of being engrossed or occupied, or having one's attention wholly taken up; appropriation; absorption. 'In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love.' *Lord Lytton.*

Enguard (en-gärd'), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *guard.*] To guard; to defend. *Shak.*

Enguiché (äñ-gē-shā), *a.* [Fr.] In *her.* applied to a hunting-horn whose rim around the mouth is of a different colour from the horn itself.

Engulf (en-gulf'), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *gulf.*] To absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf; to ingulf. 'It quite *engulfs* all human thought.' *Young.*

Engulfment (en-gulf'ment), *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex. [Rare.]

Engyscope (en'ji-skōp), *n.* Same as *Engiscope.*

Enhable,† **Enhabile**† (en-ha'bl, en-ha'bil), *v. a.* To enable.

Enhalse† (en-hals'), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *halse,* the throat.] To clasp round the neck; to embrace.

The other me *enhalse,*
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales. *Mir. for Mags.*

Enhance (en-hans'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *enhanced;* ppr. *enhancing.* [Norm. *enhauncer;* Pr. *enanzar,* to advance, enhance, from *enant, enans,* forward, from L. *in antea* (Fr. *en avant*), forwards; *ante,* before.] 1.† To raise up; to lift: applied to material things.

He, nought aghast, his mighty hand *enhaunst.* *Spenser.*

2. To elevate or exalt socially; to raise to honour or in dignity.

He that mekith himself shall be *enhaunsed.* *Wickliffe,* Mat. xxiii. 12.

3. To heighten; to make greater; to increase; as, to *enhance* the price of a commodity.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Atterbury.*

Enhance (en-hans'), *v. i.* To be raised; to swell; to grow larger; as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest.

Enhanced (en-hanst'), *p.* or *a.* In *her.* a term applied to any ordinary, as a fesse, bend, &c., when removed from its proper situation and placed higher in the field.

Enhancement (en-hans'ment), *n.* The act of increasing, or state of being increased; rise; augmentation; aggravation; as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, and the like. '*Enhancement* of rents.' *Bacon.* '*Enhancement* of guilt.' *Dr. H. More.*

Enhancer (en-hans'ėr), *n.* One who enhances; he who or that which raises price, &c.

Enharbour (en-här'bėr), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *harbour.*] To dwell in or inhabit. 'Delights *enharbouring* the breasts.' *Wm. Browne.*

Enharden (en-härd'n), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *harden.*] To harden; to encourage; to embolden. 'To *enharden* one with confidence.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Enharmonic, Enharmonical (en-här-mon'ik, en-här-mon'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *enharmonique;* Gr. *enarmonikos,* in harmony—*en,* in, and *harmonia,* harmony. See HARMONY.] In *music,* (*a*) of or pertaining to that one of the three musical scales recognized by the ancient Greeks, which consisted of quarter tones and major thirds, and was regarded as the most accurate. (See DIATONIC, CHROMATIC.) (*b*) Pertaining to a change of notes to the eye, while, as the same keys are used, the instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A♭ for G♯. (*c*) Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales, and their transposition into other keys.

Enharmonically (en-här-mon'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

Enharmonion† (en-här-mō'ni-on), *n.* In *music,* a song of many parts, or a concert of sundry tunes. *Holland.*

Enhearten (en-härt'n), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *hearten,* to encourage—*heart,* and *en,* verb-forming suffix.] To encourage; to animate; to embolden. 'The enemy exults and is *enheartened.*' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Enhedge (en-hej'), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *hedge.*] To surround with, or as with, a hedge. *Vicars.*

Enhort,† *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and L. *hortor,* to encourage.] To exhort. *Chaucer.*

Enhunger (en-hung'gėr), *v. t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en,* and *hunger.*] To make hungry. [Rare.]

When its first missionaries bare it (the gospel) to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had torn from their natural range, and *enhungered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau.*

Enhydra (en-hī'dra), *n.* [Gr. *en,* in, and *hydōr,* water.] A genus of carnivorous mammals belonging to the family Mustelidæ, sub-family Lutrinæ, and consisting of only one species, the sea-otter, which is found only on the north-western coasts of America and the shores of Kamtchatka. The skins are held in high esteem in China. In appearance it is very like a seal.

Enhydric (en-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *Enhydrous.*

Enhydrite (en-hī'drīt), *n.* [Gr. *en,* and *hydōr,* water.] A mineral containing water.

Enhydrous (en-hī'drus), *a.* Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid; as, *enhydrous* quartz.

Enigma (ē-nig'ma), *n.* [From L. *ænigma,* from Gr. *ainigma,* from *ainissomai,* to speak darkly, from *ainos,* a tale, a story.] 1. A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle; a question, saying, or painting containing a hidden meaning; as, to speak in *enigmas.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which anything is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of any phenomenon, &c.; a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable; as, how the reel got into the bottle is an *enigma* to me; he, or his conduct, is to me an *enigma.*

To one who rejects them (the miracles of Jesus)—to one who believes that the loftiest morals and the divinest piety which mankind has ever seen were evoked by a religion which rested on errors or on lies—the world's history must remain, it seems to me, a hopeless *enigma* or a revolting fraud. *Farrar.*

Enigmatic, Enigmatical (ē-nig-mat'ik, ē-nig-mat'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous. '*Enigmatic* prophecies.' *Warburton.*

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical.* *Shak.*

Enigmatically (ē-nig-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolishment of his bodily temple. *Barrow.*

Enigmatist (ē-nig'mat-ist), *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. *Addison.*

Enigmatize (ē-nig'mat-īz), *v. i.* To utter or talk in enigmas; to deal in riddles.

Enigmatography, Enigmatology (ē-nig'ma-tog''ra-fi, ē-nig'ma-tol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ainigma,* an enigma, *graphō,* to write, and *logos,* discourse.] The art of making or of solving riddles.

Enisle (en-īl'), *v. t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en,* and *isle.*] To make an island of; to sever, as an island; to place alone. [Poetical.]

Yes: in the sea of life *enisled,*
With echoing straits between us thrown,
Dotting the shoreless watery wild,
We mortal millions live alone. *Matt. Arnold.*

Enjail (en-jāl'), *v. t.* [Prefix *en,* and *jail.*] To put into jail; to imprison. *Smart.*

Enjoin (en-join'), *v. t.* [Fr. *enjoindre;* L. *injungo—in,* and *jungo,* to join.] 1. To lay upon, as an order or command; to put an injunction upon; to order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Johnson says 'this word is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command.*' It has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command;* as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

To what the laws *enjoin* submission pay. *Stepney.*

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shak.*

2. In *law,* to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs. *Kent.*

Enjoin,† Enjoyn† (en-join'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *join*.] To join or unite.

To be *enjoyned* with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity. *Hooker.*

Enjoiner (en-join'ẽr), *n.* One who enjoins.

Enjoinment (en-join'ment), *n.* The act of enjoining or state of being enjoined; direction; command; authoritative admonition. 'Public *enjoinment.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Enjoy (en-joi'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enjoier*, to receive with joy—prefix *en*, and *joie*=E. *joy* (which see).] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; as, we *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, and our own meditations.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison.*

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable; as, we *enjoy* a free constitution and inestimable privileges.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. Num. xxxvi. 8.

The land shall *enjoy* her sabbaths. Lev. xxvi. 34.

3. To have sexual intercourse with. 'If you will, *enjoy* Ford's wife.' *Shak.*

For never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorned
With all perfections, so inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee. *Milton.*

—To enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; to experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.

Saints *enjoy themselves* in heaven. *Tennyson.*

[We often hear such a phrase as 'He *enjoyed* very bad health,' where instead of *enjoyed, experienced* or *suffered from* should be used. This usage of the word, though quite erroneous, is not altogether unsupported by analogous examples in good writers. Compare:

He expired . . . having *enjoyed* by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and easy death. *Johnson.*

Of the nineteen tyrants who started up under the reign of Gallienus, there was not one who *enjoyed* a life of peace or a natural death. *Gibbon.*]

Enjoy (en-joi'), *v.i.* To live in happiness; to take pleasure or satisfaction. [Rare.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton.*

Enjoyable (en-joi'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them. *Pope.*

Enjoyer (en-joi'ẽr), *n.* One who enjoys.

Enjoyment (en-joi'ment), *n.* 1. The condition of enjoying; the possession or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; fruition; as, the *enjoyment* of an estate, of civil and religious privileges. 'The contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have.' *Wilkins.*—2. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction in the possession; cause of joy or gratification; delight. 'The hope of everlasting *enjoyments.*' *Glanville.*

Enkennel† (en-ken'el), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *kennel*.] To shut up in a kennel.

Enkernel (en-kẽr'nel), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *kernel*.] To form into kernels.

Enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enkindled;* ppr. *enkindling.* [Prefix *en*, and *kindle*.] 1. To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame. '*Enkindle* all the sparks of nature.' *Shak.*—2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience
Which seem'd too much *enkindled.* *Shak.*

Enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v.i.* To take fire.

Enlace (en-lās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlaced;* ppr. *enlacing.* [Prefix *en*, and *lace*.] 1. To fasten with or as with a lace; to lace; to encircle; to surround; to enfold.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace.*
P. Fletcher.

2.† To entangle. *Chaucer.*

Enlacement (en-lās'ment), *n.* Act of enlacing; state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tail about the imp he roll'd
In fond and close *enlacement.* *Southey.*

Enlangour,† *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *languor*.] To cause to fade, as with languor.

Of such a colour *enlangoured,*
Was Abstinence ywis coloured. *Chaucer.*

Enlard (en-lärd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *lard*.] To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride. *Shak.*

Enlarge (en-lärj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enlarged;* ppr. *enlarging.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *large*.] 1. To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk; to make larger; to augment; to increase; as, the body is *enlarged* by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to *enlarge* the sphere of his benevolence.

God shall *enlarge* Japheth. Gen. ix. 27.

2. To increase the capacity of; to expand; to make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds were it studied. *Locke.*

3. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye, as a microscope.—4. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress. Ps. iv. 1.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark. *Cowper.*

5.† To state at large; to expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*.

Then in my tent, Cassius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience. *Shak.*

—To enlarge the heart, to dilate the heart with joy, affection, and the like; to open and expand the heart in good-will; to make free, liberal, and charitable.

O, ye Corinthians, our mouth is open to you, our heart is *enlarged.* 2 Cor. vi. 11.

Enlarge (en-lärj'), *v.i.* 1. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand; as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management; a volume of air *enlarges* by rarefaction.—2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate; to amplify; to expand: in this sense sometimes used with the reflexive pronoun.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it. *Dr. H. More.*

They *enlarged themselves* on the subject. *Clarendon.*

3. To exaggerate.

At least a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do. *Swift.*

Enlarged (en-lärjd'), *a.* Not narrow nor confined; expansive; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

They are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views. *Brougham.*

Enlargedly (en-lärj'ed-li), *adv.* With enlargement.

Enlargedness (en-lärj'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being enlarged.

Enlargement (en-lärj'ment), *n.* 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion; as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; the *enlargement* of a tree which continues to grow.—2. Something added on; an addition.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.
Pope.

3. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought; ennoblement, as of the feelings and character.—4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits.

Then shall *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews. Est. iv. 14.

5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

Enlarger (en-lärj'ẽr), *n.* He who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Enlay (en-lā'), *v.t.* Same as *Inlay.*

Enleague (en-lēg'), *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and *league*.] To be in league with.

For now it doth appear
That he, *enleagued* with robbers, was the spoiler.
J. Baillie.

Enlengthen† (en-length'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *lengthen*.] To lengthen; to prolong; to elongate.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread and more *enlengthened* filament, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Enlevé (äṅl-vā), *a.* [Fr.] In *her.* raised or elevated: often synonymous with *enhanced.*

Enleven,† *n.* The number eleven. *Chaucer.*

Enlight† (en-līt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *light*.] To illuminate; to enlighten.

Which from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last.
Pope.

Enlighten (en-līt'en), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *lighten*, to make light, to illumine—*light*, and *en*, verb-forming suffix.] 1. To shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun *enlightens* the earth.

His lightnings *enlightened* the world.
Ps. xcvii. 4.

2. To give intellectual light to; to impart knowledge or practical wisdom to; to illuminate; to inform; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings. *Rogers.*

3. To illuminate with divine knowledge or a knowledge of religious truth. 'Those who were once *enlightened.*' Heb. vi. 4.

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Trench.*

Enlightener (en-līt'en-ẽr), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life. *Carlyle.*

Enlightenment (en-līt'en-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened or instructed.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which parliament designed them. *Sir T. E. May.*

Enlimn (en-lim'), *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, to colour. See LIMN.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave.*

Enlink (en-link'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *link*.] To link; to chain to; to connect. '*Enlinked* to waste and desolation.' *Shak.*

Enlist (en-list'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *list*.] 1. To enrol; to register; to enter a name on a list.—2. To engage in public service, especially military service, by entering the name in a register; as, an officer *enlists* men.—3. To unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some interest; to engage the services of; as, to *enlist* persons of all classes in the cause of truth.

A graver fact, *enlisted* on your side,
May furnish illustration well applied. *Cowper.*

Enlist (en-list'), *v.i.* 1. To engage in public service, especially military service, voluntarily, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name.—2. To enter heartily into a cause, as being devoted to its interests.

Enlistment (en-list'ment), *n.* 1. The act of enlisting or state of being enlisted; the raising of soldiers by enlisting.

In England with *enlistment* instead of conscription this supply was always precarious. *Buckle.*

2. The writing by which a soldier is bound.

Enlive† (en-līv'), *v.t.* To enliven; to quicken; to animate.

The dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and *enlived.* *Bp. Hall.*

Enliven (en-līv'en), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *liven*, to make to live—*live*, *a.* and *en*, verb-forming suffix.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to quicken; to stimulate; as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire. 'Sol's *enlivening* power.' *Shenstone.*—2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; as, social mirth and good humour *enliven* a company; music *enlivens* the gloomy. SYN. To animate, quicken, stimulate, exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, vivify, gladden, invigorate.

Enlivener (en-līv'en-ẽr), *n.* He who or that which enlivens or animates; he who or that which invigorates. 'Fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame.' *Dryden.*

Enlock (en-lok'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *lock*.] To lock up; to inclose.

Enlumine† (en-lūm'in), *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*—*en*, and L. *lumino*, to light up.] To illumine; to enlighten.

That same great glorious lampe of light,
That doth *enlumine* all these lesser fyres.
Spenser.

Enmanche (äṅ-mäṅ-shā), *pp.* [From *manche*, a sleeve.] In *her.* resembling or covered with a sleeve: applied when the chief has lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief.

Enmarble† (en-mär'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enmarbled;* ppr. *enmarbling.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *marble*.] To make hard as marble; to harden; to emmarble.

En masse äṅ mäs). [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

Enmesh (en-mesh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *mesh*.] To net; to entangle; to entrap. 'The net, that shall *enmesh* them all.' *Shak.*

Enmew (en-mū'), *v.t.* Same as *Emmew.*

Enmious† (en'mi-us), *a.* Full of enmity; inimical. *Fox.*

Enmity (en'mi-ti), *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*; L. *inimicitas*, from L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, hostile.] The quality or state of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition; hostility; ill-will; opposition; variance; discord.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman. Gen. iii. 15.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God. Jam. iv. 4.

SYN. Hostility, animosity, hatred, ill-will, malignity, malevolence.

Enmossed (en-most'), *a.* [Prefix *en*, and *moss.*] Covered with moss. '*Enmossed* realms.' *Keats.* [Rare and poetical.]

Enmove (en-möv'), *v.t.* Same as *Emmove.*

Enmure (en-mūr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and L. *murus*, a wall.] To inclose within a wall; to immure. *Shak.*

Ennation (en-nā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine.] In *entom.* the ninth segment in insects. *Maunders.*

Enneacontahedral (en'nē-a-kon-ta-hē''dral), *a.* [Gr. *ennenēkonta*, ninety, and *hedra*, seat, base.] Having ninety faces: said of a crystal or other solid figure bounded by planes.

Enneacontahedron (en'nē-a-kon'ta-hē''dron), *n.* A figure having ninety sides.

Ennead (en'nē-ad), *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine.] 1.† The number nine.—2. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus, so named from the collection being arranged into six divisions, each containing *nine* books.

Enneagon (en'nē-a-gon), *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

Enneagonal (en-nē-ag'on-al), *a.* [See ENNEAGON.] In *geom.* having nine angles.

Enneagynous (en-nē-aj'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gynē*, female.] In *bot.* having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant.

Enneahedral (en'nē-a-hē''dral), *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *hedra*, seat, base.] In *geom.* having nine sides.

Enneahedria, Enneahedron (en'nē-a-hē''dri-a, en'nē-a-hē''dron), *n.* In *geom.* a figure having nine sides; a nonagon.

Enneander (en-nē-an'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] In *bot.* a plant having nine stamens.

Enneandria (en-nē-an'dri-a), *n.* The ninth class of the Linnæan system of plants, comprehending such plants as have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamens. There is only one British plant in the class, *Butomus umbellatus* or flowering-rush.

Enneandria.—Flower of *Butomus umbellatus.*

Enneandrian, Enneandrous (en-nē-an'dri-an, en-nē-an'drus), *a.* Having nine stamens.

Enneapetalous (en'nē-a-pet''al-us), *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

Enneaspermous (en'nē-a-spėrm''us), *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* having nine seeds; as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

Enneatic,† Enneatical† (en-nē-at'ik, en-nē-at'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine.] Occurring once in nine times, days, or years; ninth.—*Enneatical days*, every ninth day of a disease.—*Enneatical years*, every ninth year of a man's life.

Ennew† (en-nū'), *v.t.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *new.*] To make new; to renew.

Our natural tongue is rude,
And hard to be *ennew'd*
With polish'd termes. *Skelton.*

Ennis (en'is). An Irish form of the Celtic *inis*, an island, a frequent element of place-names; as, *Ennis*, *Enniscorthy*, *Enniskillen*, &c.

Ennoble (en-nō'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ennobled*; ppr. *ennobling.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *noble*; Fr. *ennoblier.*] 1. To make noble; to raise to nobility; as, to *ennoble* a commoner.—2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards? *Pope.*

3.† To make notable, famous, or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

SYN. To dignify, exalt, elevate, aggrandize.

Ennoblement (en-nō'bl-ment), *n.* 1. The act of ennobling or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled. *Bacon.*—2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements.* *Glanville.*

Ennui (äń-nwē), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *enojo*; O. Venet. *inodio*, from L. *in odio*, in hate, in disgust—*id est mihi in odio* = Fr. *cela m'ennuie.*] Languor of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; weariness; tedium; lassitude.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing. *Gray.*

Ennuyé (äń-nwē-yā), *a.* [Fr.] Affected with ennui; bored; languid in spirit; sated with pleasure.

Ennuyé (äń-nwē-yā), *n.* One affected with ennui; one incapable of receiving pleasure from the enjoyments of life through satiety; one indifferent to, or bored by, ordinary pleasures or occupations.

Ennuyée (äń-nwē-yā), *n.* A female affected with ennui.

Enodation† (ē-nōd-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *enodatio*, from *enodo*, to clear from knots—*e*, and *nodus*, a knot.] The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; solution, as of a difficulty.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation.* *Dr. Sclater.*

Enode (ē-nōd'), *a.* [L. *enodis*—*e*, and *nodus*, knot.] In *bot.* destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

Enode (ē-nōd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enoded*; ppr. *enoding.* [L. *enodo.* See the adjective.] To clear of knots; to make clear. *Cockeram.*

Enoint,† *pp.* Anointed. *Chaucer.*

Enomotarch (e-nō'mot-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *enōmotarchēs*—*enōmotia*, a band of sworn soldiers, and *archos*, a leader.] The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

Enomoty (e-nō'mo-ti), *n.* [Gr. *enōmotia*, from *enōmotos*, sworn, bound by an oath—*en*, and *omnumi*, to swear.] In *Greek antiq.* any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, a body of soldiers in the Lacedæmonian army, variously estimated at twenty-five and thirty-two, bound together by an oath.

Enopla (en'op-la), *n. pl.* A tribe of turbellarian annuloids, distinguished by the presence of an oral or pharyngeal armature, consisting either of styles, hooks, or rods. The members are microscopic, and live in fresh or sea water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canal of higher animals.

Enoptomancy (en-op'tō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *enoptos*, visible as in a mirror, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of a mirror.

Enorm† (ē-norm'), *a.* Deviating from rule; deviating from right; enormous; irregular; wicked.

All uniform
Pure, pervious, immixed . . . nothing *enorm.* *Dr. H. More.*

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* . . . actions have justly deserved. *Sir C. Cornwallis.*

Enormious† (ē-nor'mi-us), *a.* Enormous. 'The *enormious* additions of their artificial heights.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Enormitan† (ē-nor'mi-tan), *n.* A wretch; a monster. *H. L'Estrange.*

Enormity (ē-nor'mi-ti), *n.* [Lat. *enormitas.* See ENORMOUS.] 1. The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or excessive; excessive degree; atrociousness; vastness; as, the *enormity* of his offence. 'The *enormity* of his learned acquisitions.' *De Quincey.*—2. That which exceeds measure, or is immoderate, excessive, or outrageous; a very grave offence against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

These clamorous *enormities* which are grown too big and strong for law or shame. *South.*

Enormous (ē-nor'mus), *a.* [L. *enormis*—*e* for *ex*, out of, and *norma*, a rule.] 1.† Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal. '*Enormous* in their gait.' *Milton.*—2. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton.*

3. Great beyond or exceeding the common measure; excessively large; as, an *enormous* form; a man of *enormous* size.

Dare I in such momentous points advise,
I should condemn the hoop's *enormous* size. *Pope.*

4. Excessively wicked; flagitious; atrocious; as, *enormous* crime or guilt. 'The detestable profession of a life so *enormous.*' *Bale.*

5.† Disordered; perverse.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, seeking to give
Losses their remedies. *Shak.*

—*Enormous, Immense, Excessive*, all agree in expressing greatness. *Enormous*, out of rule, out of proportion; *immense*, that cannot be measured; *excessive*, beyond bounds, beyond what is fit and right. *Enormous* is peculiarly applicable to magnitude; *immense*, to extent, quantity, and number; *excessive*, to degree.—SYN. Huge, vast, immoderate, excessive, immense, prodigious, outrageous, heinous.

Enormously (ē-nor'mus-li), *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure; as, an opinion *enormously* absurd.

Enormousness (ē-nor'mus-nes), *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

Enorthotrope (en-or'tho-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *en*, *orthos*, right, and *trepō*, to turn.] A toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly; a thaumatrope (which see).

Enough (ē-nuf'), *a.* [O.E. *inoh*, *enow*, A. Sax. *genōh*, *genōg*; a common Teut. word. Comp. O.Fris. *enoch*, G. *genug*, enough; the root meaning is seen in Goth. *ganauhan*, to suffice; whence *ganōhs*, enough, sufficient.] That satisfies desire or gives content; that meets reasonable expectations; that answers the purpose; that is adequate to want or demand: *enough* usually and more elegantly follows the noun with which it is connected.

She said, We have straw and provender *enough.* Gen. xxiv. 25.

How many hired servants of my father have bread *enough* and to spare. Luke xv. 17.

Enough (ē-nuf'), *n.* 1. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants; as, we have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother. Gen. xxxiii. 9.

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

Enough! an exclamation denoting sufficiency.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shak.*

SYN. Sufficiency, plenty, abundance.

Enough (ē-nuf'), *adv.* 1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them. Gen. xxxiv. 21.

Ye have dwelt long *enough* in this mount. Deut. i. 6.

2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quantity rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction; as, the song or the performance is well *enough.*

Enounce (ē-nouns'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *enounced*; ppr. *enouncing.* [Fr. *énoncer*; L. *enuncio*—*e* for *ex*, out of, and *nuncio*, to declare.] To utter; to pronounce; to declare; to enunciate; to state, as a proposition or argument. [Rare.]

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus *enounces* the argument. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Enouncement (ē-nouns'ment), *n.* Act of enouncing; enunciation; distinct statement.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Enow (ē-nou'). An old form of *enough.*

Shall I go on or have I said *enow?* *Shak.*

En passant (äń päs-säń). [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

Enpierce (en-pērs'), *v.t.* Same as *Empierce.*

Enquicken (en-kwik'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *quicken*, to make quick—*quick*, *a.* and *en*, verb-forming suffix.] To quicken; to make alive.

Enquire (en-kwīr'), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Inquire.*

Enquirer (en-kwīr'ėr), *n.* Same as *Inquirer.*

Enquiry (en-kwī'ri), *n.* Same as *Inquiry.*

Enrace † (en-rās'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *race*.] To enroot; to implant; to give race or origin to. 'In fleshly seed . . . *enraced*.' *Spenser*.

Enrage (en-rāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enraged*; ppr. *enraging*. [Prefix *en*, and *rage*.] To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

This land, like an offensive wife,
Hath *enraged* him on to offer strokes. *Shak.*

Enraged (en-rājd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury; as, an *enraged* countenance.—2.† Aggravated; heightened; passionate. 'She loves him with an *enraged* affection.' *Shak.*—3. In *her.* applied by some heralds to a horse when borne in the position which, in the case of beasts of prey, would be called *saliant*.

Enragement † (en-rāj'ment), *n.* The act of enraging or state of being enraged; excitement. *Spenser*.

Enrange † (en-rānj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enranged*; ppr. *enranging*. [Prefix *en*, and *range*.] 1. To put in order.

Fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood.
Spenser.

2. To rove over; to range. *Spenser*.

Enrank (en-rangk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *rank*.] To place in ranks or order.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shak.*

Enrap (en-rap'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and L. *rapio*, to snatch.] To bear away in an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. 'Like a prophet suddenly *enrapt*.' *Shak.*

Enrapture (en-rap'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enraptured*; ppr. *enrapturing*. [Prefix *en*, and *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure; to enravish.

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore.

Enravish (en-ra'vish), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *ravish*.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be. *Spenser.*

Enravishingly (en-ra'vish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to throw into ecstasy.

Enravishment (en-ra'vish-ment), *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

Enregister (en-re'jis-tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *register*.] To register; to enrol or record.

Enrheum † (en-röm'), *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and *rheum*; Fr. *enrhumer*.] To have rheum through cold.

Enrich (en-rich'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *rich*; Fr. *enrichir*.] 1. To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; as, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation.—2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants and render productive.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. To supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to fill or store; as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.—4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; to adorn; as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a garden with flowers or shrubbery; to *enrich* a capital with sculpture.

Enricher (en-rich'ėr), *n.* One that enriches.

Enrichment (en-rich'ment), *n.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable; that which enriches or adorns; an ornament.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent *enrichment* of society, which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers.
J. S. Mill.

Enridge (en-rij'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enridged*; ppr. *enridging*. [Prefix *en*, and *ridge*.] To form into ridges. 'The *enridged* sea.' *Shak.*

Enring (en-ring'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *ring*.] To form a circle about; to encircle; to inclose.

Ivy . . . *enrings* the barky fingers of the elm.
Shak.

The Muses and the Graces, grouped in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson.

Enripen (en-rīp'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *ripen*, to become ripe—*ripe*, *a.* and *en*, verb-forming suffix.] To ripen; to bring to perfection. *Donne.*

Enrive † (en-rīv'), *v.t.* pret. *enrived*; pp. *enrived* or *enriven*; ppr. *enriving*. [Prefix *en*, and *rive*.] To rive; to cleave. 'A griesly wound in his *enriven* side.' *Spenser.*

Enrobe (en-rōb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enrobed*; ppr. *enrobing*. [Prefix *en*, and *robe*.] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest. 'In flesh and blood *enrob'd*.' *J. Baillie.*

Enrockment (en-rok'ment), *n.* A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, quays, breakwaters, &c.

Enroll, Enrol (en-rōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enrolled*; ppr. *enrolling*. [Prefix *en*, and *roll*; Fr. *enrôler*.] 1. To write in a roll or register; to insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue; as, to *enrol* men for service.

Heroes and heroines of old
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies. *Swift.*

2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. 'His oath *enrolled* in the parliament.' *Shak.*

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not *enrolling*.
Milton.

3.† To wrap; to involve. 'In dust *enrolled*.' *Spenser.*—*To enrol one's self*, to place one's name upon a roll or list; to enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled* themselves. *Prescott.*

Enroller (en-rōl'ėr), *n.* One who enrols or registers.

Enrolment (en-rōl'ment), *n.* 1. The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, &c., in Chancery, or any other of the superior or inferior courts, being a court of record.—2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury. *Sir J. Davies.*

Enroot (en-röt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *root*.] To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep. *Shak.*

Enround † (en-round'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *round*.] To environ; to surround; to inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shak.*

En route (äṅ röt). [Fr.] On the way; upon the road; in progress.

Ens (enz), *n.* [L. *ens*, being or thing, originally neuter of ppr. of verb *esse*, to be.] 1. Entity; being; existence; an actually existing being; also, God, as the Being of beings.—2. Among the *old chemists*, that recondite part of a substance from which all its qualities flow; essence.

Ensafe (en-sāf'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *safe*.] To render safe. [Rare.]

Ensample (en-sam'pl), *n.* [O.E. and O.Fr., from L. *exemplum*, example. See EXAMPLE.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation. 'Being *ensamples* to the flock.' 1 Pet. v. 3. 'Drawing foul *ensample* from foul names.' *Tennyson.*

Ensample † (en-sam'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensampled*; ppr. *ensampling*. To exemplify; to show by example.

Homer in Agamemnon *ensampled* a good governour. *Spenser.*

Ensanguine (en-sang'gwin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensanguined*; ppr. *ensanguining*. [Prefix *en*, and L. *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore. 'The *ensanguined* field.' *Milton.*

Ensate (en'sāt), *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.* ensiform (which see.)

Enscale (en-skāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enscaled*; ppr. *enscaling*. [Prefix *en*, and *scale*.] To carve or form with scales. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Enschedule (en-she'dūl or en-se'dūl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enscheduled*; ppr. *enscheduling*. [Prefix *en*, and *schedule*.] To insert in a schedule.

Ensconce (en-skons'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensconced*; ppr. *ensconcing*. [Prefix *en*, and *sconce* (which see).] 1. To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide securely.

A fort of error to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*

2. (With the reflexive pronoun.) To seek security in a fastness or fortification; to take shelter behind something; to hide.

I will *ensconce me* behind the arras. *Shak.*

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself. *Beau. & Fl.*

Enseal (en-sēl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *seal*.] To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress with a seal. 'With soft steps *enseal'd* the meeken'd vallies.' *W. Browne.*

Enseam (en-sēm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *seam*.] 1. To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needle-work. *Camden.*—2.† To include; to contain; to comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streams.
Spenser.

Enseam † (en-sēm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *seam*, lard, grease.] 1. To make greasy. 'The rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.' *Shak.*—2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk.

Ensear (en-sēr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *sear*.] To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb. *Shak.*

Ensearch † (en-sėrch'), *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and *search*.] To make a search. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Ensearch † (en-sėrch'), *n.* Inquiry; search.

I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have loste, and bid them take no thought therefor. *Sir T. More.*

Enseel (en-sēl'), *v.t.* To close the eyes of; to seel, as a hawk.

Enseint (en-sānt'), *a.* Same as *Enceinte*. *Blackstone.*

Enseled, † *pp.* Sealed up; kept secret. *Chaucer.*

Ensemble (äṅ-säṅ-bl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *insimul*, at the same time—*in*, and *simul*, together.] 1. All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c.; as, the *ensemble* of a picture; this drama is excellent in its different parts, yet deficient in its *ensemble*, that is, as a whole.—2. In *music*, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniments.

Ensemble (äṅ-säṅ-bl), *adv.* [Fr.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

Enshawl (en-shąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *shawl*.] To cover or invest with a shawl. *Quinn.*

Ensheath (en-shēŦH'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *sheath*.] To put into a sheath.

The terminal half *ensheaths* itself in the half situated next the base, as it by degrees returns into the cavity. *Lindley.*

Enshield (en-shēld'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *shield*.] To shield; to cover; to protect. [Rare.]

Enshield † (en-shēld'), *pp.* [Contr. for *enshielded*—another reading in the passage quoted being *inshelled*.] Enshielded.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display. *Shak.*

Enshrine (en-shrīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enshrined*; ppr. *enshrining*. [Prefix *en*, and *shrine*.] To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping in or as in a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and affection; to cherish. 'Wisdom *enshrined* in beauty.' *Percival.*

The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were *enshrined* in their minds. *Macaulay.*

Enshroud (en-shroud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation; as, the sun *enshrouded* in mist; to *enshroud* one's purpose in mystery.

They lurk *enshrouded* in the vale of night.
Churchill.

Ensiferous (en-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or carrying a sword.

Ensiform Leaf.

Ensiform (en'si-form), *a.* [L. *ensiformis*—*ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword; quite straight with the point acute, like the blade of a broadsword; as, an *ensiform* leaf.—*Ensiform cartilage*, in *anat.* a sword-shaped appendage to the lower part of the sternum or breastbone.

Ensign (en'sīn), *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*; L. *insigne*—*in*, and *signum*, a mark, a sign.] 1. The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or vessel; the colours; a standard.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still.
Shak.

Specifically—2. In the royal navy, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all

the three colours were used to distinguish the fleet into three divisions, but now the white only is used. The red is permitted to the merchant service. See UNION FLAG.—3. The sign-board of an inn. *Thackeray.*—4. A signal, as to give notice or knowledge.

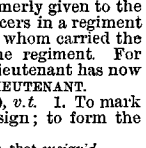
At the rebuke of five ye shall flee: till ye be left . . . as an *ensign* on an hill. Is. xxx. 17.

5. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; symbol. 'The *ensigns* of our power.' *Waller.* 'The marks or *ensigns* of virtues.' *Dryden.*—6. The title formerly given to the lowest commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensigns or colours of the regiment. For this title that of second lieutenant has now been substituted. See LIEUTENANT.

Ensign† (en-sīn' or en'sīn), *v.t.* 1. To mark or distinguish by some sign; to form the badge of.

Henry but join'd the roses, that *ensign'd* Particular families. *B. Jonson.*

2. In *her.* to distinguish by a mark or ornament, as a crown, coronet, or mitre, borne on or over a charge; as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is *ensigned* with a royal crown (see the figure), that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.



Ensigned.

Ensign-bearer (en'sīn-bār-ėr), *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

Ensigncy, Ensignship (en'sīn-si, en'sīn-ship), *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

Ensilage, Ensile. See Definitions in SUPPLEMENT.

Ensisternal (en'si-stėr-nal), *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword, and *sternum*, the chest.] In *anat.* relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Béclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum.

Ensky (en-skī'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *sky.*] To place in heaven or among the gods; to make immortal.

I hold you as a thing *enskied* and sainted. *Shak.*

Enslave (en-slāv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enslaved;* ppr. *enslaving.* [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and *slave.*] 1. To make a slave of; to reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty and subject to the will of a master; as, barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war.—2. To subject to the dominant influence of; to master or overpower; as, men often suffer their passions and appetites to *enslave* them.

He is certainly the most *enslaved* who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

Enslavedness (en-slāv'ed-nes), *n.* State of being enslaved.

Enslavement (en-slāv'ment), *n.* The act of reducing to slavery or the state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. *South.*

Enslaver (en-slāv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who reduces another to bondage.—2. One who subdues others by charms or wiles.

Ensnare (en-snār'), *v.t.* To take in a snare; to allure; to entrap; to insnare. 'Lest the people be *ensnared.*' Job xxxiv. 30.

That bottled spider Whose deadly web *ensnareth* thee about. *Shak.*

Ensnarl (en-snärl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *snarl.*] To entangle. *Spenser.*

Ensnarl† (en-snärl'), *v.i.* To snarl as a dog; to growl. *Cockeram.*

Ensober† (en-sō'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *sober.*] To make sober.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ensphere (en-sphēr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensphered;* ppr. *ensphering.* [Prefix *en*, and *sphere.*] 1. To place in or as in a sphere. 'His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphered.*' *Chapman.*—2. To make into a sphere. Written also *Insphere.*

Enstamp (en-stamp'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *stamp.*] To impress with or as with a stamp; to impress deeply. 'Hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a deity.' *Hewyt.*

Enstate (en-stāt'), *v.t.* To instate (which see).

Enstock (en-stok'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *stock.*] To fix, as in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoicks) I intend to tye . . . Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock.* *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Enstore† (en-stōr'), *v.t.* To restore. *Wycliffe.*

Enstyle† (en-stīl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enstyled;* ppr. *enstyling.* [Prefix *en*, and *style.*] To style; to name; to call.

That renowned ile, Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle.* *W. Browne.*

Ensuable (en-sū'a-bl), *a.* Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward.*

Ensue (en-sū'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensued;* ppr. *ensuing.* [O.Fr. *ensuir*, from L. *insequor*, to follow upon.] To follow; to pursue.

Seek peace, and *ensue* it. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

Ensue (en-sū'), *v.i.* 1.† To follow, in a physical sense: said of a person.

And now adieu! I must *ensue* Where fortune doth me lead. *'Nut-brown Maid.'*

2. To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts or this evidence, the argument will *ensue.*

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.*

3. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan; Silence *ensu'd.* *Pope.*

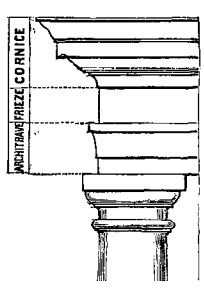
—*Follow, Succeed, Ensue.* See under FOLLOW.

Ensure (en-shör'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *sure.*] 1. To make sure or secure. 'To *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult.' *Swift.* 2.† To betroth. *Sir T. More.*—*Ensure, Insure, Assure. Ensure* and *insure*, in simple sense of making sure, were formerly spelled indifferently, either way. They now present an example of differentiation of form when a new idea is developed rendering such distinction desirable. To *ensure* continues to signify simply to make sure; as, 'a farmer *ensures* a good crop by careful husbandry,' whereas *insure* refers to the payment of money in consideration of a certain sum being paid to one's representatives at death, or to secure an indemnity against losses by fire or otherwise; thus a man *insures* his life or his house. *Assure* is generally applied to a person, and means to make sure of the truth of a statement; to make certain of something; as, I *assure* you, *i.e.* I make you sure, I tell you for certain; it is also used of life insurances.

Ensweep (en-swēp'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *sweep.*] To sweep over; to pass over rapidly. [Rare.]

A blaze of meteors shoots, *ensweeping* first The lower skies. *Thomson.*

Entablature (en-tab'la-tūr), *n.* [O. Fr. *entablature;* Fr. *entablement*—*en*, and *table;* L. *tabula*, a board, plank. See TABLE.] In *arch.* that part of an order which lies upon the abacus of the column. It consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings, projections similar to, and known also as entablatures, are often carried round the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery, wherein architectural design is introduced.



Entablature of Tuscan Column.

Entablement (en-tā'bl-ment), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* entablature. *Evelyn.*

Entackle† (en-tak'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *tackle.*] To supply with tackle. 'Your ship so well *entackled.*' *Skelton.*

Entail (en-tāl'), *n.* [Fr. *entaille*, a cutting, incision, from *entailler*, to cut in—*en*, and *tailler*, to cut. See DETAIL, &c.] 1. In *law*, the settlement of a landed estate on a particular line or succession of individuals and in such a way that none of them can alienate it by his own act; settled rule by which land is to pass to heirs. The process of disentailing or breaking an entail used to be very cumbrous and costly, but latterly has been much simplified.

A *fee-simple* is the entire estate in land when a man holds the estate to him and his heirs without any contingent rights in any one else not claiming through him. An *estate-tail* is a partial interest cut (Fr. *taille*) out of the entire fee when land is given to a man and the heirs male of his body, leaving a right of re-entry in the original owner on failure of male descendants of the *tenant in tail*, as he was called, or person to whom the *estate-tail* was given. The *entail* of an estate is dividing the fee into successive estates for life, or *in tail*, under such conditions as required by law. *Wedgwood.*

2. Fixed order of sequence or succession; fixed or settled transmission; inheritance. 3.† [O. Fr. *entaille.*] Engraved or carved work; intaglio; inlay. 'A work of rich *entail* and curious mould.' *Spenser.*—4.† Shape. 'An image of another *entayle.* *Chaucer.*

Entail (en-tāl'), *v.t.* 1. In *law*, to settle the descent of lands and tenements by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to *entail* a manor to A.B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.—2. To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; to transmit in an unalterable course; to devolve as a consequence or of necessity.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Abp. Tillotson.*

3.† To cut; to carve for ornament.

Golden hands which were *entail'd* With curious antics. *Spenser.*

Entailer (en-tāl'ėr), *n.* One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or heirs.

The *entailer* cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property. *Brougham.*

Entailment (en-tāl'ment), *n.* 1. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.—2. The state of being entailed.

Entalent,† *v.t.* [O.Fr. *entalenter.*] To implant a desire in; to excite. *Chaucer.*

Entame (en-tām'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entamed;* ppr. *entaming.* [Prefix *en*, and *tame.*] To tame; to subdue. [Rare.]

'Tis not . . . your cheek of cream That can *entame* my spirits to your worship. *Shak.*

Entangle (en-tang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entangled;* ppr. *entangling.* [Prefix *en*, and *tangle.*] 1. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; as, thread, yarn, or ropes may be *entangled;* to *entangle* the hair.—2. To involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net or in briers.—3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; to embarrass.

Honest friendship with all nations, *entangling* alliances with none. *Jefferson.*

4. To puzzle; to bewilder. 'Difficulties that perplex the thoughts and *entangle* the understanding.' *Locke.*—5. To insnare, as by captious questions; to catch; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. Mat. xxii. 15.

6. To distract, as with cares; to concern; to hamper.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

Entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* The act of entangling or state of being entangled; involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity. 'The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world.' *Dr. H. More.* 'To fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words.' *Locke.*

Entangler (en-tang'glėr), *n.* One who entangles.

Entasia (*en*-tā'zhi-a), *n.* [See ENTASIS.] In *pathol.* same as *Entasis*, 2.

Entasis (en'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr., a stretching—*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch.] 1. In *arch.* the delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column, to be found in almost all the Grecian examples, adopted to prevent the shafts being strictly frusta of cones.—2. In *pathol.* constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, &c.

Entassment (en-tas'ment), *n.* [Fr. *entassement*, from *entasser*, to heap up—*en*, and *tas*, a heap.] A heap; accumulation. [Rare.]

Entastic (en-tas'tik), *a.* In *med.* relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

Entayle,† *n.* and *v.* Old form of *Entail* (which see).

Enté (än-tā), *a.* [Fr.] Engrafted; specifically, in *her.* applied to an engrafted emblazonment. Written also *Anté* (which see).

Entelechy (en-te'le-ki), *n.* [Gr. *entelecheia,*

from *entelēs*, perfect, and *echō*, to hold.] In the *peripatetic philos.* actuality; an object in its complete actualization, as opposed to merely potential existence.

Entelechy is the opposite of *potentiality*, yet would be ill translated by that which we often oppose to potentiality, *actuality*. *Maurice.*

Entellus (en-tel'lus), *n.* [Fr. *entelle*, from Gr. *entellō*, to command.] An East Indian species of monkey, of the genus Semnopithecus (*S. entellus*). It has yellowish fur, with a face of a violet tinge, and a long and powerful tail, which, however, is not prehensile. A brush of projecting hair completely surrounds the face, that on the cheeks and under the chin much resembling a whisker and beard. It is one of the 'slow monkeys' (so called from their gravity of habit and absence of restlessness), and receives divine honours from the natives of India, by whom it is termed *Hoonuman*.

Splendid and costly temples are dedicated to these animals; hospitals are built for their reception when sick or wounded; large fortunes are bequeathed for their support; and the laws of the land, which compound for the murder of a man by a trifling fine, affix the punishment of death to the slaughter of a monkey. Thus cherished and protected, the *entellus* abounds over almost every part of India, enters the houses and gardens of the natives, and plunders them of fruit and eatables at will. The visit is even considered an honour; and the Indian peasant would consider it an act of the greatest sacrilege to disturb or drive them away. *Quoted by Carpenter.*

Entend,† *v.i.* [Fr. *entendre*, to hear, to understand.] To attend.

He to vertue listeth not *entend*. *Chaucer.*

Entendement,† *n.* Understanding.

Mannes hedde imaginen ne can,
Ne *entendement* consider, ne tongue tell
The cruell paines. *Chaucer.*

Entender (en-ten'dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *tender*.] 1. To treat with tenderness or kindness. *Young.* —2. To make tender; to soften; to mollify.

For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell in a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and to make it devout and pliant to any part of duty. *Jer. Taylor.*

Entente,† *n.* Intention. *Chaucer.*

Entente cordiale (äṅ-täṅt kor-di-äl), *n.* [Fr., cordial understanding.] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly disposition and relations existing between one government and another; the evidences of good-will and justice toward each other exchanged by the governments of two countries.

Enter (en'tėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *entrer*; L. *intrare*, from *intro*, into the inside, motion inwards.] 1. To come or go into in any manner whatever; to pass into the inside or interior of, or within the external covering of; to pierce; to penetrate; as, an army *enters* a country or a city; a ship *enters* a harbour; a sword *enters* the body. 'That darksome cave they *enter*.' *Spenser.* 'Thorns which *entered* their frail shins.' *Shak.*—2. To begin or commence upon, as a new period or stage in the progress of life, a new state of things, and the like; as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* one's teens, a new era, a new dispensation, a new period in the world's history, &c.—3. To engage or become involved in; to enlist in; to join; to become a member of; as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, a college, and the like.—4. To initiate into a business, service, society, method, and the like; to introduce.

He is an excellent fish, . . . and he is also excellent to *enter* a young angler, for he is a greedy biter. *Izaak Walton.*

This sword but shown to Cæsar, with this tidings,
Shall *enter* me with him. *Shak.*

5. To cause to enter; to put or set in; to insert; as, to *enter* a wedge in a piece of wood; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise.—6. To set down in writing, as in a book; to enroll; to inscribe; as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. *Graunt.*

7. To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest; as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo.—8. In *law*, (*a*) to go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See ENTRY. (*b*) To place in regular form before a court; to place upon the records of a court; as, to *enter* a writ, a rule, an appearance.

Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?—It is *enter'd*. *Shak.*

—*To enter one's self* (as at a college, inn of court, &c.), to cause one's name to be entered in the books or register with a view to becoming a member.—*To enter a bill short*, in *banking*, to note down in a previous column of the customer's account the receipt of a bill (not yet due but paid into the bank), its amount, and the time when it becomes due, and then carry the amount when received into the usual cash column to the credit of the customer.

Enter (en'tėr), *v.i.* 1. To come in; to go or pass in: sometimes with *in*. 'No evil thing approach nor *enter in*.' *Milton.*

Other creatures here,
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none. *Milton.*

2. † To begin; to make beginning. 'The year *entering*.' *Evelyn.*

O pity and shame, that those who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside! *Milton.*

3. To be initiated; to embark; to enlist.

Sith I am *enter'd* in this cause so far, . . .
I will go on. *Shak.*

—*To enter into*, (*a*) to get into the inside or interior of, or within the external covering; to penetrate; as, the water is *entering into* the ship; a ball *enters into* the body. (*b*) To engage in; as, to *enter into* business. (*c*) To be or become initiated in.

As soon as they once *entered into* a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions. *Addison.*

(*d*) To deal with or treat, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; to make inquiry or scrutiny into; to examine.

Into the merits of these we have hardly *entered* at all. *Brougham.*

He is particularly pleased with Sallust for his *entering into* internal principles of action. *Addison.*

(*e*) To be an ingredient in; to form a constituent part in; as, lead *enters into* the composition of pewter.—*To enter on* or *upon*, (*a*) to begin; to commence; as, to *enter upon* the duties of an office; he is just now *entering upon* a new course of action; the young man yesterday *entered upon* his twentieth year.

Gentlemen did not care to *enter upon* business till after the morning draught. *Addison.*

(*b*) To treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; to examine.—*To enter into one's recognizances*, in *law*, to become bound under a penalty by a written obligation before a court of record to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like.—*To enter with a superior*, in *Scots law*, to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress: said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

Enteradenography (en'tėr-a-dēn-og''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *adēn*, gland, and *graphē*, description.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

Enteradenology (en'tėr-a-dēn-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *adēn*, gland, and *logos*, description.] That part of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands.

Enterclose (en'tėr-klōs), *n.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and E. *close*.] In *arch.* a passage between two rooms, or the passage leading from the door to the hall.

Enterdeal† (en'tėr-dēl), *n.* [Fr. *entre*, L. *inter*, between, and E. *deal*.] Mutual dealings. 'The *enterdeal* of princes strange.' *Spenser.*

Enterepiplomphalocele (en'tėr-ep'i-plom-fal''ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *epiploon*, omentum, *omphalos*, navel, and *kēlē*, tumour.] In *surg.* hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

Enterer (en'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who enters. 'The hope-flush'd *enterer* on the stage of life.' *Seward.*

Enteric (en-te'rik), *a.* [Gr. *enterikos*, from *enteron*, intestine.] Belonging to the intestines.—*Enteric fever*, or simply *Enteric*, same as *Typhoid Fever* (which see).

Enteritis (en-tėr-ī'tis), *n.* [L., from Gr. *enteron*, an intestine.] In *med.* inflammation of the intestines; most frequently applied to the commonest form of acute inflammation of the intestines, in which all the three coats are more or less implicated.

Enterlace (en-tėr-lās'), *v.t.* Same as *Interlace*.

Entermete,† *v.t.* [Fr. *entremettre*—*entre* = L. *inter*, between, and *mettre* = L. *mittere*, to send.] To interpose; to interfere.

A frere will *entermete* him(-self) evermo.
Lo, goode men, a flie and eke a frere
Wolle fall in every dish and eke matere. *Chaucer.*

Enter-mewer (en'tėr-mū-ėr), *n.* A hawk gradually changing the colour of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

Enterocele (en-te'rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enterokēlē* —*enteron*, intestine, and *kēlē*, tumour.] In *surg.* a hernial tumour in any situation, whose contents are intestine.

Enterocystocele (en'tėr-ō-sis''tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *kystis*, a bladder, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *surg.* hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.

Enterodela (en'tėr-ō-dē''la), *n.pl.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *dēlos*, manifest.] The name given by Ehrenberg to a section of his class Polygastria, comprehending those infusoria which have a complete alimentary canal terminated by a mouth and anus. [Not now used.]

Entero-epiplocele (en-te'ro-e-pip'lo-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *epiploon*, omentum, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *pathol.* a hernia, in which a part of the intestines, with a part of the omentum, is protruded.

Enterogastrocele (en'te-rō-gas''trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *gastēr*, *gastros*, the belly, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *pathol.* a term for an abdominal hernia.

Enterography (en-tėr-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, an intestine, and *graphō*, to write.] The anatomical description of the intestines.

Entero-hydrocele (en'te-rō-hī''drō-sēl), *n.* Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *hydōr*, water, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *pathol.* intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

Entero-ischiocele (en'te-rō-is''ki-o-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *ischion*, ischium, and *kēlē*, tumour.] In *pathol.* ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

Enterolite, Enterolith (en'tėr-ō-līt, en'tėr-ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *lithos*, a stone.] Intestinal concretion or calculus; a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels.

Enterology (en-tėr-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly.

Enteromphalos, Enteromphalus (en-tėr-om'fa-los, en-tėr-om'fa-lus), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *omphalos*, navel.] An umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine.

Enteropathy (en-tėr-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *pathos*, disease.] Disease of the intestines.

Enteroperistole (en'tė-rō-pe-rī''stō-lē), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *peristolē*, a dressing up.] In *pathol.* constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

Enteroplasty (en'tė-rō-plas''ti), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *plassō*, to form.] In *surg.* a plastic operation for the restoration of an intestine.

Enterorhaphia (en'tėr-o-ra''fi-a), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *rhaphē*, a suture.] A suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

Enterosarcocele (en'tė-rō-sär''kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kēlē*, tumour.] In *pathol.* intestinal hernia, complicated with fleshy excrescences, or cancerous enlargement of the testicle.

Enteroscheocele (en'te-ros''kē-o-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *oscheon*, the scrotum, and *kēlē*, tumour.] In *pathol.* scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

Enterotome (en'tėr-ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] An instrument for the operation of artificial anus.

Enterotomy (en-tėr-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [See ENTEROTOME.] 1. In *anat.* dissection of the bowels or intestines.—2. In *surg.* incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation or a contracted or imperforated portion.

Enterparlance† (en-tėr-pär'lans), *n.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *parler*, to speak.] Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Enterpart,† **Enterparten,**† *v.t.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *partir*, to divide, to part.] To share.

It is friende's right . . . to *enterparten* woe. *Chaucer.*

Enterplead (en-tėr-plēd'), *v.i.* See INTERPLEAD.

Enterpleader (en-tėr-plēd'ėr), *n.* See INTERPLEADER.

Enterprise (en'tėr-prīz), *n.* [Fr., from *entreprendre*, pp. *entrepris, entreprise*—*entre*, in between, and *prendre*, to take, to lay hold of, from L. *prehendo, prendo, prehensum, prensum*—*præ*, and an obsolete root *hend* or *hand*, to seize.] 1. That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*.
Job v. 2.

Enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shak.*

2. An active and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, energy, and like qualities.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *enterprise*. *Hume.*

SYN. Undertaking, adventure, attempt.

Enterprise (en'tėr-prīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enterprised;* ppr. *enterprising.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.

The business must be *enterprised* this night.
Dryden.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Enterprise (en'tėr-prīz), *v.i.* To venture on arduous or hazardous undertakings.

Enterpriser (en'tėr-prīz-ėr), *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs.

Enterprising (en'tėr-prīz-ing), *a.* Having a disposition for or tendency to enterprise; bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes; as, *enterprising* men often succeed beyond all human probability.

He was a brave and hardy soldier, open in his temper, active, and *enterprising* in the highest degree; but so adventurous and imprudent that, even in old age, he retained the thoughtlessness of a boy, and perished at sixty, by plunging into a snare which a stripling might have expected and shunned.
Arnold.

Enterprisingly (en'tėr-prīz-ing-li), *adv.* In a bold, resolute, and active manner.

Enterprize† (en'tėr-prīz), *v.t.* 1. To enterprise; to undertake. *Spenser.*—2. To give reception to; to entertain. 'Him at the threshold mett, and well did *enterprize.*' *Spenser.*

Entersole (en'tėr-sōl), *n.* Same as *Entresol.*

Entertain (en-tėr-tān'), *v.t.* [Fr. *entretenir*, to hold together, to keep, to maintain—*entre* = L. *inter*, between, and *tenir* = L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To receive into the house and treat with hospitality; to show hospitality to; to receive as a host his guests.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares.
Heb. xiii. 2.

2.† To take or receive into one's service; to sustain in one's service; to maintain; to hire.

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*

All that served Brutus, I will *entertain* them.
Shak.

To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus.
Jer. Taylor.

3. To engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with anything that causes the time to pass pleasantly, as pleasant conversation, music, or the like; to divert; to please.

Whom they with meats and vintage of their best
And talk and minstrel melody *entertain'd.*
Tennyson.

4. To receive or admit with a view to consider and decide; to take into consideration; to admit, treat, or make use of; to accept; as, to *entertain* a proposal.

Awake, thou Roman dame, and *entertain* my love.
Shak.

I am not here going to *entertain* so large a theme as the philosophy of Locke. *De Quincey.*

5. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to reserve in the mind; to harbour; to cherish; as, it is our duty to *entertain* charitable sentiments toward our fellow-men.—6.† To maintain; to support. 'They have many hospitals well *entertained.*' *Bp. Burnet.*—7.† To experience; to suffer; to undergo; to bear.

They have *entertained* cause enough
To draw their swords. *Shak.*

8.† To cause to pass pleasantly; to while away. 'Where he may likeliest find truce to his restless thoughts, and *entertain* the irksome hours.' *Milton.*—*Amuse, Divert, Entertain.* See AMUSE.

Entertain (en-tėr-tān'), *v.i.* To exercise hospitality; to give entertainments; to receive company; as, he *entertains* generously.

Entertain† (en-tėr-tān'), *n.* Entertainment.

Your *entertain* shall be
As doth befit our honour and your worth. *Shak.*

Entertainer (en-tėr-tān'ėr), *n.* One who entertains.

(They) proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*. *Milton.*

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit. *Bp. Hall.*

Entertaining (en-tėr-tān'ing), *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting; as, an *entertaining* story; an *entertaining* friend.

Entertainingly (en-tėr-tān'ing-li), *adv.* In an amusing manner.

Entertainingness (en-tėr-tān'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

Entertainment (en-tėr-tān'ment), *n.* 1. The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward; as, the hospitable man delights in the *entertainment* of his friends.—2. Accommodation for a guest or guests; food, lodging, or other things required by a guest; a hospitable repast. 'If love or gold can in this desert place buy *entertainment.*' *Shak.*

Enter therefore and partake
The slender *entertainment* of a house
Once rich, now poor. *Tennyson.*

3. The amusement, pleasure, or instruction derived from conversation, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful *entertainment*, were it under proper regulations. *Addison.*

4. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; a dramatic or other performance with the view of diverting or amusing; as, a musical *entertainment.*

A great number of dramatic *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

5. Reception; admission.

That simplicity of manners, which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat.*

6.† The state of being in pay or service.

He must think us some band of strangers i' the adversary's *entertainment.* *Shak.*

7.† Payment of those retained in service.

The *entertainment* of the general upon his arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence. *Sir J. Davies.*

8.† The act of suffering, undergoing, or bearing.

This friar hath been with him and advised him for the *entertainment* of death. *Shak.*

SYN. Amusement, diversion, recreation, reception, admission, accommodation, feast, banquet, repast.

Entertake† (en-tėr-tāk'), *v.t.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and E. *take.*] To entertain; to receive. 'With more myld aspect those two to *entertake.*' *Spenser.*

Entertissued (en-tėr-tish'ūd), *a.* [Fr. *entre*, and *tissu*, woven.] Interwoven; having various colours or substances intermixed. 'The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl.' *Shak.*

Entetch,† *v.t.* [Fr. *entacher*, to taint—*en*, and *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish.] To mark or endow with good or bad qualities. '*Entetched* and defouled with yvel.' *Chaucer.*

Entheal,† **Enthean**† (en'thē-al, en'thē-an), *a.* [Gr. *entheos*, full of the god, inspired—*en*, and *theos*, god.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

Entheasm (en'thē-azm), *n.* Divine inspiration; enthusiasm. 'Religious *entheasm.*' *Byron.* [Rare.]

Entheastic† (en-thē-as'tik), *a.* [Gr. *entheastikos*, inspired, rapt, from *entheazō*, to be inspired—*en*, in, and *theos*, god.] Having the energy of God; divinely energetic.

Entheastically† (en-thē-as'tik-al-li), *adv.* According to deific energy; with divine energy.

Entheat† (en'thē-at), *a.* [See ENTHEAL.] Enthusiastic; divinely inspired.

Enthelmintha (en-thel-min'tha), *n. pl.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *helmins, helminthos*, a worm.] In *med.* intestinal worms; entozoa.

Enthrall (en-thrąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *thrall.*] To reduce to the condition of, or hold as, a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

His courtiers represented that the king was *enthralled* by the dominant party, which had become superior to the throne itself. *Sir T. E. May.*

The bars survive the captive they *enthrall.*
Byron.

Enthralment (en-thrąl'ment), *n.* 1. The act of enthralling, or state of being enthralled. 2. Anything that enthralls or enslaves.

But there are
Richer entanglements, *enthralments* far
More self-destroying. *Keats.*

Enthrill (en-thril'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *thrill.*] To pierce.

A dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Sackville.

Enthrone (en-thrōn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enthroned;* ppr. *enthroning.* [Prefix *en*, and *throne.*] 1. To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty; to invest with sovereign authority.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned.* *Pope.*

2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat.

But mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is *enthroned* in the heart of kings. *Shak.*

3. To induct or instal, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

Enthronement (en-thrōn'ment), *n.* Act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned.

Enthronization (en-thrōn'iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of enthroning; hence, the placing of a bishop in his stall or throne, in his cathedral.

Enthronize (en-thrōn'īz), *v.t.* To place on a throne; hence, to place, as a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral; to induct, as a bishop, into a vacant see. *Knolles.* [Rare.]

Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face? *J. Hall.*

Enthunder (en-thun'dėr), *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and *thunder.*] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder; more specifically, to discharge cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten overboard.
Mir. for Mags.

Enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiazō*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *enthous, entheos*, inspired, divine—*en*, and *theos*, god.] 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired, or of being possessed of a private revelation; the confidence or opinion of a person that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being or familiar intercourse with him.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination. *Locke.*

2. Complete possession of the mind by any subject; violent passion or excitement in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers. *Enthusiasm*, guided by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, that prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the poet, the orator, the painter, and the sculptor; of the patriot, the hero, and the Christian.

Faction and *enthusiasm* are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed. *Ames.*

3. Liveliness of imagination; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

He (Cowley) was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less. *Johnson.*

Enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast), *n.* [Gr. *enthousiastēs*, an enthusiast.] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One whose mind is completely possessed by any subject; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal. 'An *enthusiast* in his country's cause.' *Logan.*—3. One of elevated fancy; an imaginative person.

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening. *Shelley.*

SYN. Visionary, fanatic, devotee.

Enthusiastic, Enthusiastical (en-thū'zi-as''tik, en-thū'zi-as''tik-al), *a.* 1. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God or

revelations from him. 'An *enthusiastic* or prophetic style.' *Bp. Burnet.* '*Enthusiastical* saints.' *Bp. Atterbury.* '*Enthusiastical* raptures.' *Calamy.*—2. Prone to enthusiasm; highly excited or excitable; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of poetry.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *W. Irving.*

3. Elevated; ardent; tinctured with enthusiasm; as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.—*Enthusiastic, Fanatical.* *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly excited in favour of any cause, object, or pursuit, who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has wild and extravagant views on religion. —SYN. Ardent, eager, zealous, heated, inflamed, devoted, visionary, fanatical.

Enthusiastic† (en-thū'zi-ast"ik), *n.* An enthusiast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Enthusiastically (en-thū'zi-as"tik-al-li), *adv.* With enthusiasm.

Enthymema (en'thi-mē-ma), *n.* Same as *Enthymeme.*

Enthymematical (en'thi-mō-mat"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

Enthymeme (en'thi-mēm), *n.* [Gr. *enthymēma,* from *enthymeomai,* to think or conceive—*en,* and *thymos,* mind.] In *rhet.* an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed; the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.

Entice (en-tīs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enticed;* ppr. *enticing.* [O.Fr. *entiser,* Mod.Fr. *attiser, tison,* L. *titio,* a firebrand, a burning brand.] To draw on or instigate by exciting hope or desire; to seduce by flattery, promises, or fair speech; to allure; to attract; to invite; especially, in a bad sense, to lead astray; to induce to evil.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. Prov. i. 10.

Entice all neatly to what they know best,
For so thou dost thyself and him a pleasure.
G. Herbert.

Roses blushing as they blow,
And *enticing* men to pull. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Allure, Entice, Decoy.* See under ALLURE. SYN. To allure, attract, decoy, tempt, seduce, inveigle, persuade, induce, prevail on.

Enticement (en-tīs'ment), *n.* 1. The act or practice of instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurement; attraction; seduction; specifically, the act of leading astray or inducing to evil; as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again. *Keats.*

2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. 'Their promises, *enticements,* oaths, and tokens, and all these engines of lust.' *Shak.*—3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray.—SYN. Instigation, allurement, attraction, seduction, blandishment, temptation, decoy.

Enticer (en-tīs'ėr), *n.* One who or that which entices; one who or that which incites or instigates to evil; one who or that which seduces.

Rose-coloured cheeks are of themselves potent *enticers.* *Burton.*

Enticing (en-tīs'ing), *p.* and *a.* Alluring; attracting; attractive.

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit. *Milton.*

Enticingly (en-tīs'ing-li), *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most *enticingly.* *Addison.*

Entierty† (en-tīr'ti), *n.* The whole; the entirety. *Bacon.*

Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an *entierty,* where but a moiety was to be passed. *Bacon.*

Entire (en-tīr'), *a.* [Fr. *entier,* from L. *integer,* whole (whence *integer, integrity,* &c.) See INTEGER.] 1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; undiminished; full; perfect; not mutilated; having all its normal parts; as, not an article was left *entire.*

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison.*

With strength *entire* and free will armed. *Milton.*

2. Whole; complete; not participated with others; as, this man has the *entire* control of the business.—3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; undisputed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love.
Prior.

6. Mere; sheer; pure; unmingled; unalloyed. 'Pure fear and *entire* cowardice.' *Shak.* 'In thy presence joy *entire.*' *Milton.*—7.† Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon.*

8.† Essential; chief.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. *Shak.*

9.† Internal; inward; inner.

Casting secret flakes of lustfull fire
From his false eyes into their harts and parts *entire.*
Spenser.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* were from the same root.] 10. In *bot.* (*a*) applied to a stem without branches. (*b*) Applied to a leaf without any opening in the edge; consisting of a single piece, as a corolla; not divided.—*Entire tenancy,* in *law,* a sole possession in one man, in contradistinction to a *several tenancy,* which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.—*Whole, Entire, Complete, Total.* See under COMPLETE.

Entire (en-tīr'), *n.* That kind of malt liquor known also as porter or stout; as, Barclay, Perkins, & Co.'s *entire.* [Previous to the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the last century, the chief malt liquors were ale, beer, and twopenny, and a good deal of trouble was caused by customers asking for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavours of the other three, and to this was given the name of *entire,* as being drawn from the cask at once and not necessitating any mixing. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it by-and-by received the name of porter. In London porter is now called *beer,* and the term *entire* seems only to be used in connection with the names of brewing firms.]

Entirely (en-tīr'li), *adv.* 1. Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is *entirely* lost. 2. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates . . . falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

3. Without alloy or admixture; sincerely; faithfully. 'Tenderly and *entirely* loves him.' *Shak.*

To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser.*

Entireness (en-tīr'nes), *n.* 1. Completeness; fulness; totality; unbroken form or state; as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.—2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church, for her beauty, for her *entireness.* *Bp. Hall.*

3.† Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness.* *Bp. Hall.*

Entirety (en-tīr'ti), *n.* 1. The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness; as, *entirety* of interest.

Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. *Gladstone.*

2. That which is entire; the whole.—*Tenancy by entireties,* in *law,* a kind of tenure in which an estate is conveyed or devised to a man and his wife during coverture, who are then said to be *tenants by entireties,* that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

Entitative (en'ti-tāt-iv), *a.* [From *entity.*] Considered as an entity or independent existence. *Ellis.* [Rare.]

Entitatively (en'ti-tāt-iv-li), *adv.* In an entitative or abstract manner.

Entitle (en-tī'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entitled;* ppr. *entituling.* [Norm. Fr. *entitler,* O.Fr. *entituler,* Fr. *intituler*—L. *in,* and *titulus,* a title. See TITLE.] 1. To give a name or title to; to affix a name or appellation to; to designate; to denominate; to call; to name; hence, to dignify by a title or honorary appellation; to style; as, the book is *entitled* 'Commentaries on the Laws of England;' an ambassador is *entitled* 'Your Excellency;' a member of the privy-council is *entitled* 'Right Honourable.' 'That which in mean men we *entitle* patience.' *Shak.*—2. To give a title, right, or claim to; to give a right to demand or receive; to furnish with grounds for claiming: with a direct object of the person claiming and a remote object of the thing claimed.

The Whig party has chiefly *entitled* itself to the proud appellation of popular. *Brougham.*

3.† To attribute; to ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton.*

4.† To appropriate as by a title; to call or claim, as in support of.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs! *Locke.*

SYN. To name, designate, denominate, style, characterize.

Entitule (en-tit'ūl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entituled;* ppr. *entituling.* [A legal or formal spelling of *entitle.*] To entitle; to give a name or title to; as, the Act *entituled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. Written also *Intitule.*

Entity (en'ti-ti), *n.* [L.L. *entitas,* from *ens, entis,* a thing. See ENS.] 1. Being; character of existence; essence.

Entity in the scholastic philosophy was synonymous with essence or form. . . . Men had their *entity* which was called humanity. It denoted the common nature of the individuals of a species or genus. . . . It is used to denote anything that exists as an object of thought. *Fleming.*

2. A being or species of being; an existing thing. 'Fortune is no real *entity.*' *Bentley.*

We live in an age of prudence. The leaders of the people now generally follow. The truth is, the peers were in a fright. 'Twas a pity; there is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a panic. *Disraeli.*

Entoblast (en'tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *entos,* within, and *blastos,* bud.] In *physiol.* the nucleolus of a cell. *Agassiz.*

Entoil† (en-toil'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* in, and *toil.*] To take with toils; to insnare; to entangle.

Entoiled both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs. *Bacon.*

Entoire, Entoyer (en-toir', en-toi'ėr), *a.* In *her.* a term analogous to *enaluron,* but only used when the charges are things without life, as roundlets, escallops, and the like. See ENALURON.

Entomatography (en'tom-a-tog"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *entoma,* insects, and *graphē,* a writing.] Same as *Entomology* (which see). [An ill-formed word. The analogical form would be *Entomography.*]

Entomb (en-tōm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; to bury; to inter. 'Those places where they (martyrs) were *entombed.*' *Hooker.*

Entombment (en-tōm'ment), *n.* The act of entombing or state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

Many thousands have had their *entombments* in the waters. *Dr. H. More.*

Entomic, Entomical (en-tom'ik, en-tom'-ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *entoma,* insects.] Relating to insects.

Entomoid (en'tom-oid), *a.* [Gr. *entomon,* an insect, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Like an insect.

Entomoid (en'to-moid), *n.* An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoline (en-tom'o-lin), *n.* [Gr. *entomon,* an insect.] Same as *Chitin* (which see).

Entomolite (en-tom'o-lit), *n.* [Gr. *entomon,* an insect, and *lithos,* stone.] A fossil insect.

Entomologic, Entomological (en'tom-o-loj"ik, en'tom-o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Entomologically (en'tom-o-loj"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

Entomologist (en-tom-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in entomology.

Entomology (en-tom-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *entomon,* an insect, from *entomos,* cut in, from *entemnō,* to cut in (—*en,* in, and *temnō,* to cut), and *logos,* discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of the Insecta or insects, which may be briefly characterized as articulated animals furnished with three pairs of articulated limbs and a dorsal vessel, respiring by means of tracheæ or air canals running through the body, and provided with two movable antennæ, a distinct head, thorax, and abdomen, and for the most part wings. Entomology formerly dealt with all articulated animals.

Entomophaga (en-tom-of'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *entomon,* an insect, and *phagō,* to eat.] 1. A group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ

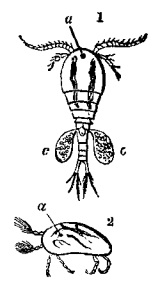
generally feed parasitically upon living insects.—2. A tribe of marsupials, as the opossums, bandicoots, &c., which are insectivorous, though not exclusively so.—3. A section of the edentates, as the ant-eater and pangolin.

Entomophagan (en-tom-of'a-gan), *n.* In *zool.* an individual of the Entomophaga (in all the senses of the word, but more particularly in the first sense).

Entomophagous (en-tom-of'a-gus), *a.* Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

Entomophilous (en-tom-of'il-us), *a.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *phileō*, to love.] In *bot.* applied to flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of insects. *Sachs.*

Entomostraca (en-tom-os'tra-ka), *n. pl.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] Latreille's name for all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the *Ostracoda*, as Cypris, fig. 2; *Copepoda*, as Cyclops, fig. 1; *Cladocera*, as Daphnia (see the art. DAPHNIA); *Branchiopoda*, as the brine-shrimp (*Podura nivalis*), and the glacier-flea (*Artemia salina*); *Trilobites*, all of which are extinct; *Merostomata*, of which Eurypterus and Pterygotus are the best known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living genus. To these some add the *Epizoa*, or parasitic crustaceans. No definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order.



Entomostraca.—1, *Cyclops quadricornis*: *a*, Eye; *cc*, Eggs. 2, Cypris: *a*, Eye.

Entomostracan (en-tom-os'tra-kan), *n.* One of the Entomostraca (which see).

Entomostracous (en-tom-os'tra-kus), *a.* Belonging to the Entomostraca.

Entomotomist (en-tom-ot'om-ist), *n.* A dissector of insects.

Entomotomy (en-tom-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] The science of the dissection of insects, by which we learn their internal construction, and become acquainted with the form and texture of their organs.

Entonic (en-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *entonos*, strained, from *enteinō*, to stretch tight—*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch.] In *med.* a term applied to a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system; having great tension or tone.

Entoperipheral (en'to-pe-rif''ėr-al), *a.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and E. *peripheral*.] Situated or originating within the periphery or external surface of the body; specifically, a term applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances; as, hunger is an *entoperipheral* feeling: opposed to *epiperipheral*. See extract under EPIPERIPHERAL.

Entophyte (en'to-fit), *n.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.] A term properly applied to a plant growing in the interior of animal or vegetable structures. Generally, however, the term is restricted to those plants growing on or in living animals. They all belong to the orders Algæ or Fungi. They occur both on man and the lower animals, not a few being peculiar to fish, and still more to insects. They are found on the skin, the mucous membrane, the respiratory organs, the teeth, in the eggs of birds, reptiles, and molluscs, the hair, intestines, &c. The 'fur' seen on the tongues of persons with disordered stomachs is an Alga, *Leptothrix buccalis*, and the same parasite infests ill-cleaned teeth. The diseases favus, porrigo, herpes tonsurans, plica polonica, tinea, mentagra, &c., are referred to the growth of entophytes on or in various structures, and the disease is cured by killing the parasite. In other cases the growth of the plant appears to be a consequence of the diseased state of the structure, which, in this condition, presents the circumstances favourable for the development of the germ or spore into the plant. Epidemic diseases, as cholera, have been ascribed to these spores or germs being conveyed through the air. See GERM THEORY.

Entophytic (en-to-fit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or indicating the presence of entophytes; as, an *entophytic* growth.

Entopterygoid (en-top-te'ri-goid), *a.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *E. pterygoid* (which see).] In *compar. anat.* a term applied by Professor Owen to the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, which is a distinct bone in the lower vertebrates.

Entoptic (ent-op'tik), *a.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *optikos*, pertaining to sight. See OPTIC.] Relating or appertaining to the vision of objects within the organ of sight, as of the blood-vessels of the retina. *Dunglison.*

Entortilation† (en-tor'til-ā''shon), *n.* [Fr. *entortiller*, to twist, as if from a fictive L. form *torticulare*, from *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.] A turning into a circle.

Entosthoblast (en-tos'tho-blast), *n.* [Gr. *entosthe*, from within, and *blastos*, bud.] In *physiol.* the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast.

Entoured (en-tourd'), *a.* [Fr. *entouré*, surrounded.] In *her.* applied to a shield decorated with branches. [This ornament is not strictly heraldic.]

Entoyer, *a.* See ENTOIRE.

Entozoa (en-to-zō'a), *n. pl.* [See ENTOZOON.] A general name for those annulose parasitical animals which infest the bodies of other animals. Some are found in the intestines, others in the liver, brain, muscles, and other tissues. They pass through different stages in their development, and at each stage occupy a different tissue and usually a different animal. Thus the cystic or bladder worm, whose presence in the brain of sheep causes staggers, is the immature form of the tapeworm of the dog, &c. The number of species is being reduced as the relations of the different forms are studied.

Entozoa magnified.—1, *Cœnurus cerebralis* (producing the staggers in sheep). *a*, Heads (shown on the surface) separately. 2, *Cysticercus cellulosæ* (causing the measles in pigs). *b*, Head.

Entozoal, Entozoic (en-to-zō'al, en-to-zō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Entozoa.

Entozoologist (en'to-zō-ol''o-jist), *n.* A student of entozoology; an investigator of the natural history of the Entozoa.

This great *entozoologist* (Rudolphi), who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders. *Owen.*

Entozoology (en'to-zō-ol''o-ji), *n.* [E. *entozoon*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.

Entozoon (en-to-zō'on), *n.* pl. **Entozoa** (en-to-zō'a). [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an animal.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some part of another animal. See ENTOZOA.

Entr'act, Entr'acte (äñ-trakt), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The interval between the acts of a drama. 2. A short musical entertainment in the form of a symphony, an overture, or a set of quadrilles, waltzes, &c., performed during such interval.

Entrail,† **Entrayl**† (en-trāl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and Fr. *treiller*, to lattice, *treillis*, a trellis, from *treille*, a vine-arbour; Pr. *trelha*, an arbour, from L. *trichilla*, a bower, arbour.] To interweave; to diversify. 'His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roses red.' *Spenser.* 'Therein (were) *entrayl'd* the ends of all the knots.' *Spenser.*

Entrails (en'trālz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles*; Pr. *intralia*, from L.L. *intrania*, L. *interanea*, intestines, from *inter*, within.] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the viscera; the guts: used chiefly in the plural.—2. The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.

Treasure that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

Entrammel (en-tram'mel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entrammelled*; ppr. *entrammelling*. [Prefix *en*, and *trammel*.] 1. To trammel; to entangle. *Bp. Hacket.*—2.† To make into ringlets; to curl; to frizzle. 'Any frizzled locks, or *entrammelled* tufts of hair.' *Cotgrave.*

Entrance (en'trans), *n.* [From *enter*, with the noun suffix *ance*. See ENTER.] 1. The act of entering into a place; as, the *entrance* of a person into a house or an apartment. 'His own door being shut against his *entrance*.' *Shak.*—2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head that he gives *entrance* to such companions? *Shak.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth is sure to find an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

3. The doorway, gateway, passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered; passage into.

They said, Show us the *entrance* into the city. Judg. i. 24.

And wisdom at one *entrance* quite shut out. *Milton.*

4. Commencement; initiation; beginning.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, balks and cools them. *Locke.*

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

5. The act of taking possession, as of property or an office; as, the *entrance* of an heir or a disseizor into lands and tenements; magistrates at their *entrance* into office usually take an oath.—6.† The act of making one's self acquainted with a subject; acquaintance; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon.*

7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house.—8. The bow of a vessel, or form of the *forebody* under the load-water line: it expresses the figure of that which encounters the sea, and is the opposite of *run*.—SYN. Ingress, entry, admission, admittance, doorway, gateway.

Entrance (en-trans'), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *entranced*; ppr. *entrancing*. [Prefix *en*, and *trance* (which see).] 1. To put into a trance; to withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; to make insensible to present objects.

Him, still *entranced* and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed.
Dryden.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought.
Dryden.

Entrance-hall (en'trans-hąl), *n.* A hall at the entrance to a building, as to a mansion-house or castle.

Entrancement (en-trans'ment), *n.* The act of entrancing or state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

Entrant (en'trant), *n.* One who enters; one who begins a new course of life; one becoming a member for the first time of any previously formed association or body, as a class in a university, a profession, &c.; as, the paper was too severe for *entrants*. 'The *entrant* upon life.' *Bp. Terrot.*

Entrap (en-trap'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entrapped*; ppr. *entrapping*. [Prefix *en*, and *trap*. See TRAP.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare; hence, to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions. 'A golden mesh to *entrap* the hearts of men.' *Shak.*

Entrappingly (en-trap'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to entrap.

Entrayl,† *v.t.* See ENTRAIL.

Entreasure (en-tre'zhūr), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *treasure*.] To lay up in or as in a treasury.

So he (the jeweller) *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman.

Entreat (en-trēt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *treat*. See TREAT.] 1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune.

I *entreat* you home with me to dinner. *Shak.*

'I do *entreat*,' he says afterwards, 'whether it be just to make this penal statute to force the subjects of this realm to receive and believe the religion of Protestants on pain of death.' *Hallam.*

2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or conduct one's self toward; to use or manage; to deal with.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. Jer. xv. 11.

Be patient and *entreat* me fair. *Shak.*

4.† To partake of; to enjoy.

A thick arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often usd from open heat
Herselfe to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Spenser.

SYN. To beg, crave, solicit, beseech, supplicate, importune, implore.

Entreat (en-trēt'), *v.i.* 1. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men.
Knowles.

2.† To make or offer a treaty; to negotiate.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 Maccab. x. 47.

What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplication?
I'll send some holy bishop to *entreat*. *Shak.*

3.† To treat; to discourse.

Of which I shall have further occasion to *entreat*.
Hakewill.

Entreat† (en-trēt'), *n.* Entreaty; prayer.

This is he,
For whom I thwarted Solomon's *entreats*,
And for whose exile I lamented. *Old play* (1599).

Entreatable (en-trēt'a-bl), *a.* That may be entreated or is readily influenced by entreaty.

Entreatance† (en-trēt'ans), *n.* Entreaty; solicitation.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long denied. *Fairfax.*

Entreater (en-trēt'ėr), *n.* One that entreats or asks earnestly.

Entreatingly (en-trēt'ing-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner.

Entreative (en-trēt'iv), *a.* Used in entreaty; pleading; treating. 'Embellished my *entreative* phrase.' *Brewer.*

Entreatment† (en-trēt'ment), *n.* A word occurring only once in Shakspere, which has been variously rendered. Nares interprets it by entertainment, conversation; Hazlitt, by favour entreated; Schmidt, in his *Shakespeare-Lexicon*, by invitation, glossing the phrase 'your entreatments' by 'the invitations you receive;' Clark and Wright, in their Globe Edition of Shakspere, by interview. The sense that seems to suit the context best is conversation, interview, favour. The passage in which the word occurs is as follows, the speaker being Polonius, and the person addressed his daughter Ophelia:—

From this time,
Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence;
Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate,
Than a command to parley. Ham. i. 3.

Entreaty (en-trēt'i), *n.* 1. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication. 'Obdurate to mild *entreaties*.' *Shak.*—2.† Treatment; entertainment; reception.

They shall find guest's *entreaty* and good room.
B. Jonson.

SYN. Solicitation, petition, request, suit, supplication, importunity.

Entrée (äṅ-trā), *n.* [Fr.] Entry; freedom of access; as, the *entrée* of a house.—2. A made dish.

Entremees,† *n. pl.* Same as *Entremets*. *Chaucer.*

Entremets (äṅ-tr-mā), *n.* [Fr.—*entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish.] 1. A small plate or dainty dish set on between the principal dishes at table.—2. In *music*, a short piece, generally of a light or playful character, introduced between two longer and graver ones; an interlude. [Rare.]

Entrench (en-trensh'), *v.t.* Same as *Intrench* (which see).

Entrenchment (en-trensh'ment), *n.* Same as *Intrenchment* (which see).

Entre nous (äṅ-tr nö). [Fr.] Between ourselves.

Entrepas (äṅ-tr-pä), *n.* [Fr.] In the *manége*, a broken pace; an amble.

Entrepôt (äṅ-tr-pō), *n.* [Fr. *entre*, for L. *inter*, between, among, and *-pôt*, for L. *positum*, pp. of *pono*, to put, to place.] A warehouse or magazine for the depositing of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise which cannot enter the interior of a country is deposited in magazines under the surveillance of the custom-house officers till it is re-exported; also, a mart, as a town, city, or other place, where goods are sent to be distributed over a country or over the world wherever customers are found; as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hong-Kong are *entrepôts* for China. It is in this last sense the word is now popularly used.

Entresol (en'tėr-sol or äṅ-tr-sol), *n.* [Fr.] A low story between two others of greater height; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the first floor, in London frequently between the ground floor and the first floor. Called also *Mezzanine*.

Entresol or Mezzanine, Regent Circus, London.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied. *Thackeray.*

Entrike,† **Entrick,**† *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *trick*.] To deceive; to entangle or ensnare. 'That mirrour hath me now *entriked*.' *Chaucer.*

Entrochal (en'trok-al), *a.* Belonging to or consisting of entrochite.—*Entrochal marble*, limestone, chiefly of carboniferous age, into which fragments of encrinites enter largely. It is abundant in Europe and North America.

Entrochite (en'trok-īt), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *trochos*, a wheel.] A term applied to the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which frequently occur in great profusion in certain limestones.

Entropium (en-trō'pi-um), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *med.* inversion or turning in of the eyelashes.

Entropy (en'trō-pi), *n.* [See ENTROPIUM.] Dissipation of energy; loss of usefulness.

Entrust (en-trust'), *v.t.* See INTRUST.

Entry (en'tri), *n.* [Fr. *entrée*. See ENTER.] 1. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; as, the *entry* of a person into a house or city; the *entry* of a river into the sea or a lake; the *entry* of air into the blood; the *entry* of a spear into the flesh.

The day being come he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison.*

2. The act of committing to writing or of recording in a book; the item written in.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere *entries* in an account. *J. S. Mill.*

3. That by which anything is entered; the passage into a house or other building, or into a room; an entrance. 'A house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*.' *Bacon.*

A straight long *entry* to the temple led. *Dryden.*

4. The act of entering upon a subject for study or discussion; a beginning; a first attempt. 'Attempts and *entries* upon religion.' *Jer. Taylor.*—5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—6. In *music*, the name formerly given to an act of an opera, burletta, &c.—7. In *law*, (*a*) the act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is *a right of entry* when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it; and *a title of entry*, where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is where a man enters into and takes possession of any lands, &c., either in his own right or as the attorney of another. (*b*) The depositing of a document in the proper office or place. (*c*) One of the acts essential to complete the crime of burglary or house-breaking. (*d*) In *Scots law*, the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior.—*Single and double entry*, in *com.* see BOOK-KEEPING.

Entry-money (en'tri-mun-i), *n.* Money paid for entry, as to an entertainment; specifically, money paid when a person becomes a member of a society; also, money paid by a person in order that he may be allowed to take part in a competition, as a race.

Entune (en-tūn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entuned;* ppr. *entuning*. [Prefix *en*, and *tune*.] To tune; to chant. [Rare or obsolete.]

They sung hymns and sonnets . . . *entuned* in a solemn and mournful note. *Hakewill.*

Entune,† *n.* A tune; a song. 'So merry a sowne, so sweet *entunes*.' *Chaucer.*

Entwine (en-twīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *entwined;* ppr. *entwining*. [Prefix *en*, and *twine*.] To twine; to twist round. 'Round my true heart thine arms *entwine*.' *Tennyson.*

Entwine (en-twīn'), *v.i.* To become twisted or twined. 'With whose imperial laurels might *entwine* no cypress.' *De Quincey.*

Entwined (en-twīnd'), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Enveloped* (which see).

Entwinement (en-twīn'ment), *n.* A twining or twisting round or together; union. 'Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement*.' *Bp. Hacket.*

Entwist (en-twist'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *twist*.] To twist or wreathe round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist*. *Shak.*

Entwisted (en-twist'ed), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Enveloped* (which see).

Enubilate† (ē-nū'bil-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enubilated;* ppr. *enubilating*. [L. *e*, out, without, and *nubila*, mist, clouds.] To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. *Bailey.*

Enubilous (ē-nū'bil-us), *a.* Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

Enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enucleated;* ppr. *enucleating*. [L. *enucleo, enucleatum—e*, priv., and *nucleus*, a kernel.] To bring out, as a kernel from its enveloping husk; to uncover; to make manifest or plain; to disentangle; to solve. 'Elucidating what was obscure, *enucleating* what was hard.' *Dr. Sclater.*

Enucleation (ē-nū'klē-ā"shon), *n.* The act of enucleating, clearing, or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease (the plica polonica). *Tooke.*

Enumerate (ē-nū'me-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enumerated;* ppr. *enumerating*. [L. *enumero, enumeratum—e*, out, and *numero*, to number, from *numerus*, number.] To count or tell, number by number; to reckon, as a number of things, each separately; to number; to count; to compute; hence, to mention in detail; to recount; to recapitulate; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation. '*Enumerating* the services he had done.' *Ludlow.*

It would be useless to *enumerate* details. *Brande.*

Enumeration (ē-nū'me-rā"shon), *n.* [L. *enumeratio*, from *enumero*. See ENUMERATE.] 1. The act of enumerating; the act of counting or reckoning a number of things, each separately; computation.—2. An account of a number of things in which mention is made of every particular article.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration*. *Paley.*

3. In *rhet.* a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

Enumerative (ē-nū'me-rāt-iv), *a.* Counting; reckoning up. '*Enumerative* of the variety of evils.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Enumerator (ē-nū'me-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, in Britain, one who at the decennial census, takes the census of the inhabitants within a minor district.

Enunciable (ē-nun'si-a-bl or ē-nun'shi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being enunciated or expressed.

Enunciate (ē-nun'si-āt or ē-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *enunciated;* ppr. *enunciating*. [L. *enuncio, enunciatum—e*, out, and *nuncio*, to tell.] 1. To utter, as words or syllables; to pronounce; as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone. *Hart.*

2. To declare; to proclaim; to announce; to state; as, to *enunciate* a proposition. 'The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel.' *Coleridge.*

Enunciate (ē-nun'si-āt or ē-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* To utter words or syllables; as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Enunciation (ē-nun'si-ā"shon or ē-nun'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of enunciating or of announcing or stating; declaration; open proclamation; public attestation. 'The *enunciation* of truth.' *Blair.*—2. The mode of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance; as, in a public discourse it is important that the *enunciation* should be clear and distinct.—3. That which is enunciated; announcement; statement; intelligence; information.

Every intelligible *enunciation* must be either true or false. *A. Clarke.*

4. In *geom.* the words in which a proposition is expressed. If the enunciation respect a particular diagram it is called a *particular enunciation;* otherwise it is a *general enunciation.*

Enunciative (ē-nun'si-āt-iv or ē-nun'shi-āt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to enunciation; declarative. 'Expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Enunciatively (ē-nun'si-āt-iv-li or ē-nun'shi-āt-iv-li), *adv.* Declaratively.

Enunciator (ē-nun'si-āt-ėr or ē-nun'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* One who enunciates or pronounces; one who proclaims or declares; as, a distinct *enunciator* of words; the *enunciator* of new doctrines.

Enunciatory (ē-nun'si-āt-o-ri or ē-nun'shi-āt-o-ri), *a.* Pertaining to utterance or sound.

Enure† (en-ūr'), *v.t.* [See INURE.] 1. To practise habitually; to use; to commit.

Ne certes can that friendship long endure . . .
That doth ill cause or evil end *enure.* *Spenser.*

He gan that ladie strongly to appele
Of many haynous crymes by her *enured.* *Spenser.*

2. To accustom.

The prince well *enured* was with such huge strokes. *Spenser.*

Enure (en-ūr'), *v.i.* In *law,* to be available; to have effect; to contribute.

Did the crime of Richard, though punished in him, *enure* to the benefit of Henry? *Hallam.*

Enuresis (en-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *en,* in, and *ouron,* urine.] In *pathol.* incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

Enurny (en-ėr'ni), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a border charged with eight animals of any kind.

Envassal (en-vas'sal), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *envassalled;* ppr. *envassalling.* [Prefix *en,* and *vassal.*] To reduce to vassalage; to make a slave of.

But well I wot thou'lt not *envassal* me. *Dr. H. More.*

Envault (en-vąlt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *vault.*] To inclose in a vault; to entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted;*
Prithee! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted. *Swift.*

Envelop (en-vel'up), *v.t.* [Fr. *envelopper;* It. *invillupare,* to envelop, the origin of which is doubtful. It may be from a root equivalent to E. *wrap,* an old form of which is *wlap.*] 1. To cover, as by wrapping or folding; to enwrap; to invest with, or as with, a covering; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; as, animals are *enveloped* with skin; the merchant *envelops* goods with canvas.—2. To form a covering about; to lie around and conceal.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. *Dryden.*

3.† To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold. *Spenser.*

Envelope, Envelop (en'vel-ōp, en'vel-op), *n.* 1. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; as, the *envelope* of a letter or of the heart.—2. In *fort.* a work of earth in form of a parapet or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—3. In *bot.* one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils. The envelopes are formed of one or more whorls of abnormally developed leaves. 4. In *astron.* the dense nebulous covering of the nucleus or head of a comet, frequently rendering its edge indistinct. Called also a *Coma.*

Enveloped.

Enveloped (en-vel'upt), *pp.* Enwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed. In *her.* a term applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely twisted.

Envelope-machine (en'vel-ōp-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for cutting and folding envelopes for letters.

Envelopment (en-vel'up-ment), *n.* 1. The act of enwrapping or covering on all sides. 2. That which envelopes; a wrapper; an envelope.—3.† Perplexity; entanglement.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their *envelopments.* *Abr. Tucker.*

Envenime,† *v.t.* To envenom; to poison. *Chaucer.*

Envenom (en-ven'om), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *venom.*] 1. To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom or any substance noxious to life; to render dangerous or deadly by poison, as meat, drink, or weapons; as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd.* *Shak.*

2. *Fig.* to imbue as it were with venom; to taint with bitterness or malice. 'The *envenomed* tongue of calumny.' *Smollett.*—3. To make odious or hateful.

O what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it. *Shak.*

4. To enrage; to exasperate. '*Envenoming* men, one against another.' *Glanvil.*

Envermeil† (en-vėr'mēl), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and Fr. *vermeil,* vermilion.] To dye red; to give a red colour to.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil.* *Milton.*

Enviable (en'vi-a-bl), *a.* [See ENVY.] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire to possess, resemble, or be in the same condition as; as, the situation of men in office is not always *enviable.* 'One of the most *enviable* of human beings.' *Macaulay.*

Enviableness (en'vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being enviable.

Enviably (en'vi-a-bli), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

Envie,† *v.i.* To vie; to contend.

As though the earth *envie* wold
To be gayer than the heven. *Chaucer.*

Envier (en'vi-ėr), *n.* One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall.

Envious (en'vi-us), *a.* [Fr. *envieux.* See ENVY.] 1. Feeling or harbouring envy; feeling uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it, or to depreciate it in common estimation.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.

Heaven cannot *envious* of his blessings be. *Dryden.*

2. Tinctured with envy. 'A man of the most *envious* disposition.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—3. Excited or directed by envy; as, an *envious* attack.—4.† Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.

He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away. *Spenser.*

5.† Exceedingly careful; watchful. 'No men are so *envious* of their health.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Enviously (en'vi-us-li), *adv.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

Enviousness (en'vi-us-nes), *n.* State of being envious.

Environ (en-vī'ron), *v.t.* [Fr. *environner,* to environ—*en,* and O.Fr. *vironner,* to veer, to environ, from *virer,* to veer. Probably from a lost Celtic root *vir* or *bir.* See VEER.] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; to hem in; as, a plain *environed* with mountains; a city *environed* with troops.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears. *Shak.*

2. To involve; to envelop; as, to *environ* with darkness or with difficulties. 'Crudy vapours which *environ* it.' *Shak.*

That soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all *environ.* *Cleaveland.*

Environ,† *adv.* About; around.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes. *Fairfax.*

Environed (en-vī'rond), *p.* and *a.* 1. Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.—2. In *her.* bound round or about; as, a Saracen's head *environed* about the temples with a wreath.

Environment (en-vī'ron-ment), *n.* 1. Act of surrounding; state of being environed.—2. That which environs; surroundings.

As with every inanimate object whose state has been altered by an alteration in the *environment,* the alteration undergone by the object does not tend to produce in it a secondary alteration, in anticipation of some secondary alteration of the *environment.* *H. Spencer.*

Environs (en-vī'ronz), *n. pl.* [Fr.] The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides; as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Envisage (en-viz'āj), *v.t.* [Fr. *envisager—en,* in, and *visage,* face.] To look in the face of; to face; to apprehend directly; to perceive by intuition.

To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty. *Keats.*

From the very dawn of existence the infant must *envisage* self, and body acting on self. *M'Cosh.*

Envisagement (en-viz'āj-ment), *n.* The act of envisaging.

Envolume (en-vol'ūm), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *volume.*] To form into or incorporate with a volume.

Envolup,† *v.t.* To wrap up; to envelop. 'For he is most *envoluped* in sinne.' *Chaucer.*

Envoy (en'voi), *n.* [Fr. *envoyé,* from *envoyer,* to send—*en,* and *voie,* L. *via,* a way. See WAY.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* is distinguished from an *ambassador* or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank.

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbuthnot.*

Envoy (en'voi), *n.* [Fr. *envoi.*] Formerly a postscript to a composition, as a poem, to enforce or recommend it.

The Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier . . . as a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines. *Craik.*

Envoyship (en'voi-ship), *n.* The office of an envoy.

Envy (en'vi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *envied;* ppr. *envying.* [Fr. *envier.* See the noun.] 1. To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent at, as at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at, as at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate on that account.

Envy not thou the oppressor. Prov. iii. 31.

Whoever *envies* another confesses his superiority. *Rambler.*

2. To grudge; to regard with malice and longing; to withhold maliciously.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Glo'ster;
You *envy* my advancement and my friends. *Shak.*

3. To desire earnestly; to regard with longing.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share. *Gray.*

4.† To do harm to; to injure.

If I make a lie
To gain your love and *envy* my best mistress,
Put me against a wall. *J. Fletcher.*

5.† To vie with; to strive to equal; to emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy,*
Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel surquedry. *Spenser.*

Envy (en'vi), *v.i.* To be affected with envy; to have envious feelings; to regard anything with grudge and longing desire: usually followed by *at.*

Thronged to the lists, and *envied* to behold
The names of others, not their own, enrolled. *Dryden.*

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at,*
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shak.*

Envy (en'vi), *n.* [Fr. *envie;* L. *invidia,* envy, from *invidus,* envious—*in,* against, and root *vid,* to look; *invidere,* to envy. See VISION.] 1. Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed: usually followed by *of,* sometimes by *to.*

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach. *Thomson.*

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar. *Shak.*

Many suffered death merely in *envy to* their virtues and superior genius. *Swift.*

2. Rivalry; competition; emulation. [Rare.]

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*. *Ford.*

3. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shak.*

4.† Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion. *Bacon.*

5. Object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay.*

Envyned,† *pp.* [Fr. *enviner*, to store or furnish with vines or wine—*en*, and *vin*, wine. See WINE.] Stored, furnished, or seasoned with wine. 'A better *envyned* man was nowher non.' *Chaucer.*

Enwall (en-wąl'), *v.t.* Same as *Inwall.*

Enwallow† (en-wol'lō), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *wallow.*] To wallow. *Spenser.*

Enwheel (en-whēl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *wheel.*] To encircle.

The grace of heaven
Before, behind thee, and on every hand,
Enwheel thee round! *Shak.*

Enwiden† (en-wīd'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *widen.*] To make wider.

Enwoman (en-wụm'un), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *woman.*] To endow with the qualities of woman; to make womanish. *Daniel.*

Enwomb (en-wōm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *womb.*] 1.† To make pregnant. 'Me then he left *enwombed* of this child.' *Spenser.*—2. To bury; to hide, as in a womb, gulf, pit, or cavern.

The Afric Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth. *Donne.*

Enwrap (en-rap'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *wrap.*] To envelop; to inwrap.

Hateful thoughts *enwrap* my soul in gloom. *Keats.*

Enwrapment (en-rap'ment), *n.* 1. The act of enwrapping, or state of being enwrapped. 2. That which enwraps; a covering; a wrapper.

They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrapments*. *Shuckford.*

Enwreathe (en-rēᵺ'), *v.t.* To surround as with a wreath.

Enwrought (en-rạt'), *p.* and *a.* Same as *Inwrought.*

Enzone (en-zōn'), *v.t.* To inclose, as a zone incloses; to surround.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the groves that *enzone* Greenbank. *Prof. Wilson.*

Enzootic (en-zō-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *en*, in, among, and *zōon*, an animal.] Limited to the animals of a district; specifically applied to diseases affecting the animals of a district.

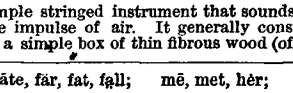
Enzootic (en-zō-ot'ik), *n.* A disease restricted to the animals of a district. See EPIZOOTIC.

Eocene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.] In *geol.* a term applied by Lyell to one of the three periods of the tertiary strata, each of which is characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells of recent species. The earliest period, or *eocene*, is so called because the very small proportion of living species found fossil in the strata of this period indicates what may be considered the first commencement or dawn of life. The eocene beds are arranged in three groups, termed the lower, middle, and upper eocene. The lower eocene beds are well developed in the London basin; the middle and upper, in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Eocene (ē'ō-sēn), *n.* In *geol.* a rock or stratum pertaining to the eocene epoch.

Eolian, Eolic (ē-ō'li-an, ē-ol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks. The Eolic dialect of the Greek language was the dialect used by the Eolians.—*Eolian mode*, in *music*, the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes; it consists of the natural notes A B C D E F G.

Eolian (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* [From *Æolus*, the god of the winds.] Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds.—*Eolian lyre* or *harp*, a



Eolian Harp.

simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air. It generally consists of a simple box of thin fibrous wood (often of deal) to which is attached a number of fine catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen, of equal length and in unison, stretched on low bridges at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of an orchestra when heard at a distance, sweetly mingling all the harmonics, and swelling or diminishing the sounds according to the strength or weakness of the blast. A still more simple form of the Eolian harp consists merely of a number of strings extended between two deal boards.—*Eolian attachment*, a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, which prolongs their vibration and greatly increases the volume of sound.—*Eolian rocks*, in *geol.* the blown sands of the desert and the sea shore. They are sometimes, especially the latter, regularly stratified, and shells, blown up from the beach, are often found in the laminæ. Naturally, such a formation does not remain long in the form in which it was laid down.

Eolic (ē-ol'ik), *n.* The Eolic dialect, verse, or music. See EOLIAN.

Eolic, *a.* See EOLIAN.

Eolidæ (ē-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of nudibranchiate gasteropodous molluscs, with the so-called gills placed on the sides of the back, and tentacles not retractile. They are active, and swim freely on their backs. In the Eolis, common on our coasts, the gills consist of an immense number of finger-like processes, forming tufts on each side of the body, some of which receive cæcal prolongations of the stomach and liver. Their papillæ possess the power of discharging a milky kind of fluid when the animal is irritated, which, however, is harmless to the human skin.

Eolipile (ē-ol'i-pīl), *n.* [L. *Æolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball being filled with water, is heated till the vapour issues from the pipe with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power of steam.

Eon, Æon (ē'on), *n.* [Gr. *aiōn*, age, duration, eternity. Cog. L. *ævum*, a space of time, duration.] 1. A space of time, especially the time during which anything exists; the period of the existence of the universe; a long indefinite space of time; an age; an era; period of a dispensation; cycle; eternity.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for *eons* embracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death. *Tyndall.*

2. In *Platonic philos.* a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

Eorl,† *n.* [A. Sax.] A man of rank; a nobleman; an earl.

Eozoon, Eozoon canadense (ē-ō-zō'on kan-a-den'sē), *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, daybreak, dawn, and *zōon*, animal.] The name given by Sir J. W. Dawson, the geologist, to a supposed gigantic fossil foraminifer, found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada. If really an animal organism it is the oldest form of life traceable in the past history of the globe. See extract.

The writer (Mr. T. Mallard Reade) asserts that structures called *eozoonal* have not yet been discovered in any unaltered rocks, while they are abundant in metamorphosed rocks; and argues, from this and other reasons, that Professors King and Rowney are right in holding the *eozoon* to be a mere mineral structure occasioned by the metamorphism of the rock. . . . Dr. Carpenter replies . . . that the *eozoonal* structure is most characteristically displayed in those portions of the serpentine limestone of the Laurentian formation which have undergone the least metamorphic change, reiterating the arguments derived from the structure itself, which have led him and most other geologists to consider the *eozoon* as of indubitable organic origin. *The Academy.*

Eozoonal (ē-ō-zō'on-al), *a.* Of or belonging to the eozoon. See extract under EOZOON.

Ep, Epi (ep, e'pi). A Greek prefix signifying addition, something applied to, on, upon, over, near.

Epacridaceæ (e-pak'rid-ā''sē-ē), *n.* [See EPACRIS.] A natural order of monopetalous exogens, very closely allied to Ericaceæ, but distinguished by the one-celled anthers opening by a chink. They are chiefly natives of Australia. The fruit of some species is eaten under the name of Australian cranberry, and they are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. The typical genus is Epacris (which see).

Epacris (ep'a-kris), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *akros*, the top, in allusion to the species growing on the tops of mountains.] A large genus of plants, the typical genus of the nat. order Epacridaceæ, distinguished by having a coloured calyx with many bracts, a tubular corolla with smooth limb, stamens affixed to the corolla, and a five-valved many-seeded capsule. The species are shrubby plants, with axillary, white, red, or purple flowers, generally in leafy spikes. Among those cultivated in this country we may mention *E. grandiflora*, which has flowers nearly an inch in length, of a brilliant reddish purple at the base and pure white at the apex.

Epacris grandiflora (garden variety).

Epact (ē'pakt), *n.* [Gr. *epaktos*, brought in or on—*epi*, on, and *agō*, to lead.] In *chron.* the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical *month*, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. The epacts then are *annual* and *menstrual* or *monthly*. Suppose the new moon to be on the 1st of January; the month of January containing 31 days, and the lunar month only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds, the difference, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, is the *menstrual epact*. The *annual epact* is nearly 11 days; the solar year being 365 days, and the lunar year 354.

Epagoge (e-pa-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr., a bringing on or to—*epi*, on, and *agō*, to lead.] In *rhet.* oratorical induction; a figure of speech which consists in demonstrating and proving universal propositions by particulars.

Epagogic (ep-a-goj'ik), *a.* In *rhet.* of or pertaining to epagoge; inductive.

Epalpate (ē-pal'pāt), *a.* [L. *e*, out of, and *palpus*, a feeler.] In *entom.* without antennæ or feelers.

Epanadiplosis (ep-an'a-di-plō''sis), *n.* [Gr., from *epanadiploō*, to repeat—*epi*, and *anadiploō*, to make double. See ANADIPLOSIS.] Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins. '*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice*' (Phil. iv. 4), is an example.

Epanalepsis (ep'an-a-lep''sis), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *analambanō*, to take up.] In *rhet.* and *composition*, a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after a parenthesis.

Epanaphora (ep-an-af'ō-ra), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *ana*, up, back, and *pherō*, to carry.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech which consists in the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses; anaphora.

Epanastrophe (ep-an-as'tro-fē), *n.* [Gr., from *epanastrephō*—*epi*, *ana*, and *strephō*, to turn.] In *rhet.* a figure by which the speaker makes the end of one clause the beginning of the next.

Epanodos (e-pan'o-dos), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *anodos*, a way up or back—*ana*, up, and *hodos*, a way.] In *rhet.* (*a*) a figure, when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backwards, as in the following lines:—

O more exceeding love, or law more just;
Just law indeed, but more exceeding love. *Milton.*

(*b*) The return to the principal heads or to the proper subject of a discourse after a digression, or in order to consider the topics separately and more particularly.

Epanorthosis (e'pan-or-thō''sis), *n.* [Gr., from *epanorthoō*, to set upright—*epi*, and *anorthoō*, to set right again, from *ana*, upward, and *orthoō*, from *orthos*, straight.] In *rhet.* a figure by which a person corrects or ingeniously revokes what he just before alleged, as being too weakly expressed, in order to add something stronger and more conformable to the passion with which he is agitated; as, Most brave act! Brave, did I say? Most heroic act!

Epanthous (ep-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, flower.] In *bot.* growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

Eparch (ep'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *eparchos—epi*, and *archē*, dominion.] In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of a province or eparchy.

Eparchy (ep'ärk-i), *n.* [Gr. *eparchia*, a province—*epi*, and *archē*, government.] A province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor.

Epaule (e-pạl'), *n.* [Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder.] In *fort.* the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

Epaulement (e-pạl'ment), *n.* [Fr., from *épauler*, to support with the shoulders, from *épaule*, the shoulder.] In *fort.* a term which originally signified a mass of earth about 7 feet 6 inches high and 18 or 20 feet thick, raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used to designate the whole mass of earth or other material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and it can only be distinguished from a parapet by being without a banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. That part of the epaulement which is between every two embra-

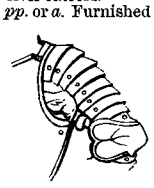
Epaulement, from Encyclopédie militaire.

sures is called a *merlon*, and the part under the embrasure is called the *genouillère*.

Epaulet, Epaulette (e'pạl-et), *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from *épaule*, the shoulder.] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, of which the form, material, place, and number distinguish the rank of the wearer. Epaulettes were worn in the British army till 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers.

Epauletted (e'pạl-et-ed), *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with epaulets.

Epaulière, Epaullet (e-pạl'yār, e'pạl-let), *n.* [From Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder.] In *milit. antiq.* a shoulder-plate either of one piece or composed of several successive plates. It was fastened by laces or points to the sleeve of the hauberk. Lat-



Epaulière.

terly the pauldron was used to cover the epaulière.

Epaxial (ep-aks'i-al), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and E. *axis*.] In *anat.* a term applied to those structures, bony and muscular, which are developed in connection with the upper arches of the vertebræ. The dorsal muscles are the chief members of the group.

Epeira (e-pī'ra), *n.* A genus of spiders, comprising the largest and best known British species. *E. diadema*, the common garden spider, a handsomely marked species, is observed in autumn suspended in its web in our gardens.

Epeiridæ (ē-pī'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of spiders, of which Epeira is the typical genus. See EPEIRA.

Epencephalic (ep'en-sē-fal"ik), *a.* [See EPENCEPHALON.] In *anat.* of or belonging to the epencephalon; specifically, applied to the bony arch which encompasses and protects it. See EPENCEPHALON.

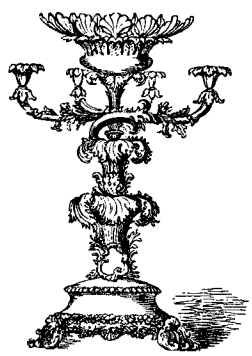
Epencephalon (ep-en-sef'al-on), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, near, and *enkephalon*, the brain.] In *anat.* the hindmost of the four divisions or segments of the brain. It includes the cerebellum, the fourth ventricle, the medulla oblongata, and the pons Varolii.

Epenetic† (e-pe-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *epainetikos*, given to praising, laudatory—*epi*, and *aineō*, to praise, from *ainos*, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise. *Phillips.*

Epenthesis, Epenthesy (e-pen'the-sis, e-pen'the-si), *n.* [Gr. *epenthesis—epi*, on, *en*, in, and *tithēmi*, to put.] In *gram.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum*.

Epenthetic (e-pen-thet'ik), *a.* [See EPENTHESIS.] In *gram.* inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergne (e-pėrn'), *n.* [Apparently from Fr.



Epergne.

épargne, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French call an epergne a *surtout*.] An ornamental stand with a large dish and branches for the centre of a table.

Eperna (ē-pėr'na), *n.* A genus of South American timber trees, belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the only member. It grows to the height of 50 feet, with a girth of about 6, and is much used in Demerara for shingles, palings, &c. Its pod is curiously curved into a form somewhat resembling that of a hatchet, and contains three or four very flat seeds.

Epexegesis (e-peks'ē-jē"sis), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *exegesis*. See EXEGESIS.] A full explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding; exegesis.

Epexegetical (e-peks'ē-jet"ik-al), *a.* Explanatory of that which immediately precedes; exegetical.

Epha, Ephah (ē'fa), *n.* [Heb. *epha* or *eipha*, properly a baking.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate or calculation, 3·6696 gallons; according to another only 4·4286.

Ephelis (e-fē'lis), *n.* pl. **Ephelides** (e-fel'i-dēz). [Gr. *ephēlis—epi*, upon, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A term for the freckles or little yellow spots that appear on persons of fair complexion when exposed to the sun. It designs also these large, dusky, brown patches occurring on other parts of the body.

Ephemera (e-fe'me-ra), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ephēmeros*, daily, lasting or living but a day, short-lived—*epi*, and *hēmera*, a day.] 1. A fever of one day's continuance only.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of the family Ephemeridæ. See DAY-FLY, EPHEMERIDÆ.

Ephemeral (e-fe'me-ral), *a.* Beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only; short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. 'To pronounce sentences not of *ephemeral*, but of eternal efficacy.' *Sir J. Stephens.*

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself will be his reward, when the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided. *Dr. Knox.*

Ephemeral, Ephemeran (e-fe'me-ral, e-fe'me-ran), *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as an insect.

Ephemereæ (ef-e-me'rē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of inoperculate, terminal-fruited mosses, usually dwarf, growing in tufts or gregarious, and with an almost simple stem. Ephemerum, the only British genus, is the type.

Ephemeric (ef-e-me'rik), *a.* Same as *Ephemeral*.

Ephemeridæ (e-fe-me'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [Like the *ephemera*.] A family of neuropterous insects, which take their name from the short duration of their lives in the perfect state, as the may-fly and day-fly. In the state of larvæ and pupæ they are aquatic and exist for years. When ready for their final change they creep out of the water, generally towards sunset of a fine summer evening, beginning to be seen generally in May. They shed their whole skin shortly after leaving the water, propagate their species, and die, taking no food in the perfect state. The may-fly is well known to anglers, who imitate it for bait.

Ephemeridian (e-fe'me-rid"i-an), *a.* Relating to an ephemeris.

Ephemeris (e-fe'me-ris), *n.* pl. **Ephemerides** (e-fe-me'ri-dēz). [Gr., a diary. See EPHEMERA.] 1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.—2. In *astron.* a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies in general; a publication exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them for the use of the astronomer and navigator; an astronomical almanac, such as the *Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris*, published by order of the British admiralty.—3. In *literature*, (*a*) a collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature. (*b*) A book or colleetion of notices giving a record of events which have happened on the same day in different years. [The plural *ephemerides* was formerly sometimes used as a singular: 'Let him make an *ephemerides*.' *Burton.*]

Ephemerist (e-fe'me-rist), *n.* 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.—2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a journalist.

Ephemeron (e-fe'me-ron), *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time.

The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour; man endures for his threescore years and ten. *Whewell.*

Ephemerous† (e-fe'me-rus), *a.* Ephemeral. *Burke.*

Ephesian (e-fē'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.

Ephesite (ef'ē-sit), *n.* A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, found near *Ephesus*.

Ephialtes (e-fi-al'tēz), *n.* [Gr., one who leaps upon, nightmare.] The nightmare.

Ephippial (e-fip'pi-al), *a.* Relating to an ephippium.

Ephippium (e-fip'pi-um), *n.* [Gr. *ephippium*, a saddle—*epi*, upon, and *hippos*, a horse.] A term applied to any saddle-shaped depression or cavity, as the depression of the sphenoid bone of man, or the cavity within the shell of the crustacean genus Daphnia in which the winter-eggs of the animal are produced.

Ephod (e'fod), *n.* [Heb., from *aphad*, to gird on, to put on.] In *Jewish antiq.* a species of vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest over the second tunic. It consisted of two main pieces, one covering the back, the other the breast and upper part of the body, fastened together on the shoulders by two onyx stones set in gold, on each of which were engraved the names of six tribes according to their order. A girdle or band, of one piece with the ephod, fastened it to the body. Just above the girdle, in the middle of the ephod, and joined to it by little gold chains, rested the square breastplate with the Urim and Thummim. The ephod was originally intended to be worn by the high-priest exclusively, but a similar vestment of an inferior material seems to have been in common use in later times among the ordinary priests.

Ephor (e'for), *n.* [Gr. *ephoros*, from *ephoraō*, to inspect—*epi*, on, over, and *horaō*, to see, look.] One of five magistrates chosen by the ancient Spartans as a check on the regal power, and, according to some writers, on the senate.

Ephoral (e'for-al), *a.* Of or belonging to an ancient Spartan ephor.

Ephoralty (e'for-al-ti), *n.* The office or term of office of an ephor.

Ephorus (e'for-us), *n.* pl. **Ephori** (e'for-ī). [L., from Gr. *ephoros*.] Same as *Ephor*.

Ephyra (e'fi-ra), *n.* In *zool.* the free-swimming or medusoid stage in the development of some Cœlenterata, as the Rhizostomidæ.

Epiblast (e'pi-blast), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *blastos*, a bud.] 1. In *bot.* a second cotyle-

don, consisting of a small transverse plate, found on some grasses.—2. In *physiol.* the upper of the two layers of cells, the under being the *hypoblast*, forming the blastoderm.

Epiblema (e-pi-blē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *blēma*, a wound.] In *bot.* the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

Epic (e'pik), *a.* [L. *epicus;* Gr. *epikos*, from *epos*, a word, that which is uttered in words, a song.] In a lofty narrative style; narrative; heroic. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious or partly both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero. Of the Greek epics Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are the principal. The *Æneid* of Virgil is the most distinguished Roman epic. Tasso's *Gierusalemme Liberata* and Dante's *Divina Commedia* are the principal Italian epics. The greatest English epic poem is Milton's *Paradise Lost.*

The subject of the *epic* poem must be some one great, complex action. The principal personages must belong to the high places of the world, and must be grand and elevated in their ideas and in their bearing. The measure must be of a sonorous dignity befitting the subject. The action is carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. Briefly to express its main requisites, the *epic* poem treats of one great, complex action, in a grand style, and with fulness of detail. *Dr. Arnold.*

Epic (e'pik), *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes. See the adjective.

Few European nations possess more than one real *epic*—some great nations possess none. The Iliad, the Æneid, the Niebelungen Lied, the Jerusalem Delivered, and Paradise Lost, these are the recognized *epics* of the world. *Principal Shairp.*

Epical (ep'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Epic.*

Epicalyx (e-pi-kā'liks), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *calyx* (which see).] In *bot.* the outer calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts, as in mallow and potentilla.

Epicaridan (e-pi-ka'ri-dan), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karis*, a shrimp.] One of a family of isopodous crustaceans, which are parasitic upon shrimps.

Epicarp (e'pi-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp.* See ENDOCARP.

Epicede, Epicedium (e'pi-sēd, e-pi-sē'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kēdos*, trouble, sorrow.] A funeral song or discourse.

And on the banks each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her own *epicede.* *Browne.*

Epicedial, Epicedian (e-pi-sē'di-al, e-pi-sē'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicede; elegiac; mournful.

(The) *epicedian* song (is) a song sung ere the corpse be buried. *Cockeram.*

Epicene (e'pi-sēn), *a.* [Gr. *epikoinos*, common to a number—*epi*, and *koinos*, common.] In *gram.* a term applied to nouns, which have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes; as, Gr. *ois*, L. *ovis*, a sheep, whether male or female.

Not the male generation of critics, not the literary prigs *epicene*, not of decided sex the blues celestial. *Prof. Wilson.*

Epicerastic † (e'pi-sē-ras''tik), *a.* [Gr. *epikerastikos*, tempering the humours—*epi*, and *kerannymi*, to mix.] Lenient; assuaging.

Epichile, Epichilium (ep'i-kīl, ep-i-kil'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *cheilos*, a margin, a lip.] In *bot.* the label or terminal portion of the strangulated or articulated lip of orchids.

Epichirema (e'pi-kī-rē''ma), *n.* [Gr. *epicheirēma*, an attempt, an attempted proof, from *epicheireō*, to put one's hand to—*epi*, and *cheir*, the hand.] In *logic* and *rhet.* a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed; as, all sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore covetousness is dangerous. 'For it is a transgression of the law' is a prosyllogism, confirming the proposition that 'covetousness is sin.'

Epiclinal (e-pi-klī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *klinē*, a bed.] In *bot.* placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower.

Epicolic (e-pi-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *kōlon*, the colon.] In *med.* relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

Epicondyle (e-pi-kon'dīl), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *kondylos*, a condyle.] In *anat.* a name given to the protuberance on the external side of the distal end of the os humeri.

Epicorolline (e'pi-ko-rol''līn), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and E. *corolla* (which see).] In *bot.* inserted upon the corolla.

Epicranium (e-pi-krā'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kranion*, the cranium.] In *anat.* the tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle: applied also to the skin of the head, and to the whole of the soft parts which form the scalp.

Epictetian (e-pik-tē'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Epictetus*, a Stoic philosopher in the time of the Roman emperor Domitian.

Epicure (e'pi-kūr), *n.* [After *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher.] 1. Properly, a follower of Epicurus, who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and evil, that peace of mind, based on meditation, is the origin of all good; his ethical system has been popularly misrepresented as being characterized by gross sensualism. Hence—2. One devoted to sensual enjoyments; especially one who indulges in the luxuries of the table. [The word is now used only or chiefly in this sense.]

Then fly false thanes,
And mingle with the English *epicures.* *Shak.*

SYN. Voluptuary, sensualist, gourmand.

Epicurean (e'pi-kū-rē''an), *a.* [See EPICURE.] 1. Pertaining to Epicurus; as, the *Epicurean* philosophy or tenets.—2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shak.*

Epicurean (e'pi-kū-rē''an), *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus.

I know it, and smile, a hard-set smile, like a Stoic or like
A wiser *Epicurean*, and let the world have its way. *Tennyson.*

2. A man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries, especially to the luxuries of the table.

Epicureanism (e'pi-kū-rē''an-izm), *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or philosophical doctrines of Epicurus; attachment to or the practice of luxurious habits.

Epicurism (e'pi-kūr-izm), *n.* 1. The doctrines of Epicurus.—2. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness.

Epicurism and lust
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shak.*

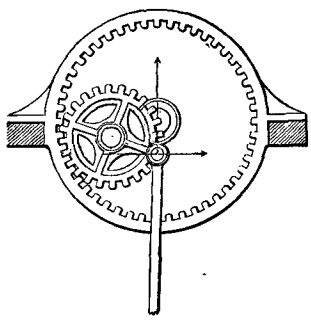
Epicurize (e'pi-kūr-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *epicurized;* ppr. *epicurizing.* 1. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus.—2. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. *Fuller.*

Epicycle (e'pi-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle.] In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle, whose centre, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper centre.

Epicyclic (e-pi-sīk'lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicycle.—*Epicyclic train*, in *mech.* any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common centre. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

Epicycloid (e-pi-sī'kloid), *n.* [Gr. *epikykloeidēs—epi*, upon, *kyklos*, a circle, and *eidos*, form.] In *geom.* a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex or concave side of another fixed curve; specifically, the curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex side of another curve, that generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of a fixed curve being called a *hypocycloid;* more specifically, a curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle which rolls on the outside of the circumference of a fixed circle. The curve that moves is the generating curve, the other being the base. The describing point is not necessarily in the circumference of the generating curve, but may be anywhere in a radius or its prolongation.

Epicycloidal (e'pi-sī-kloid'al), *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.—*Epicycloidal wheel*, a wheel or ring fixed to a frame-work, toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the centre of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate



Epicycloidal Wheel.

into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and repass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice, a piston-rod or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.

Epideictic, Epideictical (e-pi-dīk'tik, e-pi-dīk'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *epideiktikos*, fit for displaying or showing off, from *epideiknymi*, to show forth—*epi*, and *deiknymi*, to show.] Serving to display or show off; specifically, applied by the Greeks to oratory of a rhetorical character, as eulogiums, declamations, &c.; demonstrative. Written also *Epidictic, Epidictical.*

He (Christ) would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. *Farrar.*

I admire his (Junius') letters, as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic.* *Dr. Knox.*

Epidemic, Epidemical (e-pi-dem'ik, e-pi-dem'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *dēmos*, people.] 1. Common to or affecting a whole people, or a great number in a community; prevalent; general; as, an *epidemic* disease is one which, independent of local cause, seizes a great number of people at the same time or in the same season: used in distinction from *endemic.*

The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *epidemic* cholera. *Sat. Rev.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as, *epidemic* rage; an *epidemic* evil.

Whatever be the cause of this *epidemic* folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press. *Warburton.*

Epidemic (e-pi-dem'ik), *n.* An infectious or contagious disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, attacks many people at the same period and in the same country.

Epidemical (e-pi-dem'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Epidemic.*

Epidemically (e-pi-dem'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an epidemical manner.

Epidemicalness (e-pi-dem'ik-al-nes), *n.* State of being epidemic. [Rare.]

Epidemiography (e-pi-dem'i-og''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *dēmos*, people, and *graphō*, to write.] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

Epidemiological (e-pi-dē'mi-o-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to epidemiology.

Epidemiologist (e-pi-dē'mi-ol''o-jist), *n.* One skilled in epidemiology.

Epidemiology (e-pi-dē'mi-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, *dēmos*, people, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of or method of investigating epidemic diseases.

Epidemy (e'pi-de-mi), *n.* A prevailing, common, or general disease, not dependent on local causes.

Epidendrum (e-pi-den'drum), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, upon, and *dendron*, a tree—from their growing on trees.] A large genus of American orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are

more than 300 species. The stems are often pseudo-bulbs, the leaves are strap-shaped and leathery, and the flowers are single, or generally in spikes, panicles, or racemes. The flowers are very handsome, and a large number of the species are in cultivation.

Epiderm (e'pi-dėrm), *n.* Same as *Epidermis.*

Epidermal (e-pi-dėrm'al), *a.* Relating to the scarf-skin or bark; epidermic.

Epidermatoid (e-pi-dėr'mat-oid), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *derma, dermatos*, skin, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling or pertaining to the epiderm.

Epidermeous (e-pi-dėr'mē-us), *a.* Same as *Epidermic.*

Epidermic, Epidermical (e-pi-dėrm'ik, e-pi-dėrm'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or like the epidermis; covering the skin or bark. 'The *epidermic* texture.' *Kirwan.*—*Epidermic method*, the method of treating disease by the application of medicinal substances, as mercury, iodine, belladonna, &c., to the skin, accompanied by friction. More generally it designs also treatment by baths and lotions.

Epidermidal (e-pi-dėrm'id-al), *a.* Same as *Epidermic.*

Epidermis (e-pi-dėrm'is), *n.* [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, and *derma*, skin.] 1. In *anat.* the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the true skin of animals, consisting of two layers, an inner or mucous layer, called the *rete mucosum*, composed of minute cells containing granules of colouring matter, and an outer or horny layer, consisting of minute scales, which are constantly being shed in the form of powder, to which last the name *epidermis* is sometimes restricted. Both layers are destitute of feeling, and of vessels or nerves.

It (the skin of the negro) is more or less black according to the deposition of the pigment . . . which is found in the common cells of the mucous layer of the *epidermis*, and not in special pigment cells, whilst the *dermis* of the negro is like that of the European. *Coltingwood.*

2. In *bot.* the cellular integument, or the exterior cellular coating of the leaf or stem of a plant. It is a protection of the subjacent parts from the effects of the atmosphere.

Epidermoid (e-pi-dėrm'oid), *a.* [Gr. *epidermis*, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Epidermatoid (which see).

Epidermose (e-pi-dėr'mōs), *n.* In *chem.* a substance, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and oxygen, and resembling conchiolin, which forms the basis of the epidermis of animals, of hair, wool, silk, feathers, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, &c. The epithelium which coats the internal cavities of the animal body is also similarly constituted. The name was first given by Bouchardat to the few flocculi of fibrin and albumen which resist solution when these substances are placed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Called also *Keratin.* See CONCHIOLIN.

Epidictic, Epidictical (e-pi-dik'tik, e-pi-dik'tik-al), *a.* See EPIDEICTIC.

Epididymis (e-pi-did'i-mis), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *didymos*, a testicle.] In *anat.* a small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body, lying along the superior margin of the testicle. It is a canal formed by a union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves.

Epidote (e'pi-dōt), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *epididōmi*, to give besides—*epi*, over and above, and *didōmi*, to give: so named from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms.] A mineral of a green or gray colour, vitreous lustre, and partial transparency, a member of the garnet family. The primary form of the crystals is a right rhomboidal prism. Epidote proper or arendalite is a lime and iron compound; zoisite is a lime epidote; pistacite, manganesian; allanite, cerium.

Epidotic (e-pi-dot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to epidote, or containing it.

Epigæous, Epigeous (e-pi-jē'us), *a.* [Gr. *epigaios—epi*, upon, and *gē, gaia*, the earth.] In *bot.* growing on or close to the earth; as, *epigæous* plants.

Epigastrial, Epigastric (e-pi-gas'tri-al, e-pi-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *gastēr*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen; as, the *epigastric* region; the *epigastric* arteries and veins.

Epigastrium (e-pi-gas'tri-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *gastēr*, the stomach.] The upper part of the abdomen.

Epigastrocele (e-pi-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *gastēr, gastros*, belly, and *kēlē*, tumour.] In *med.* hernia of the stomach, or in the region of the stomach, whether formed by the stomach or not.

Epigeal (e-pi-jē'al), *a.* Same as *Epigæous.*

Epigee, Epigeum (e'pi-jē, e-pi-jē'um), *n.* [See EPIGÆOUS.] Same as *Perigee.*

Epigene (e'pi-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *ginomai*, to begin to be.] 1. In *geol.* formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene;* as, *epigene* rocks.—2. In *crystal.* foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

Epigenesis (e-pi-jen'es-is), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *genesis*, generation.] In *physiol.* the theory of generation in which the germ is held to be actually created as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent. As applied to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo pre-exists neither in the ovary nor pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs.

Epigenesist (e-pi-jen'es-ist), *n.* One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

Epigenous (e-pij'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gennaō*, to bring forth.] In *bot.* growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves.

Epiglot (e'pi-glot), *n.* Same as *Epiglottis* (which see).

Epiglottic (e-pi-glot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epiglottis (e-pi-glot'is), *n.* [Gr. *epiglōttis—epi*, upon, and *glōttis*, the glottis.] In *anat.* a cartilaginous plate behind the tongue, which covers the glottis like a lid during the act of swallowing, and thus prevents foreign bodies from entering the larynx.

Epigonation (e-pig'on-ā"ti-on), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gonu, gonatos*, the knee.] A lozenge-shaped piece of some stiff material which forms part of the dress of bishops in the Greek Church while officiating. It hangs from the girdle on the right side as low as the knee, and is believed to represent the napkin with which our Saviour girded himself at the last supper. It has either a cross or the head of our Lord embroidered on it. A similar appendage is worn by the pope.

Epigone (e-pig'o-nē), *n.* Same as *Epigonium.*

Epigonium (e-pi-gō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *gonē*, the seed.] In *bot.* a membranous bag which incloses the conceptacle or sporecase of a liverwort or scale-moss when young, which is ruptured as the capsule elongates.

Epigram (e'pi-gram), *n.* [Gr. *epigramma*, inscription—*epi*, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphō*, to write.] In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying. The term *epigram* was given by the Greeks to a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch, and was afterwards extended to every little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse, but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar *point* or sting which are now looked for in a French or English *epigram;* and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek *epigram* does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise. *Lord Neaves.*

Epigrams are concise effusions of wit, generally satirical, expressed in a few lines in verse: usually, the last line conveys some pointed allusion; as, for example,

'Lucia thinks happiness consists in state;
She weds an idiot, but she dines on plate.'
W. Chambers.

Epigramist, Epigrammist (e'pi-gram-ist), *n.* A writer of epigrams; an epigrammatist. [Rare.]

The *epigrammist* (Martial) speaks the sense of their drunken principles. *Jer. Taylor.*

Epigrammatic, Epigrammatical (e'pi-gram-mat"ik, e'pi-gram-mat"ik-al), *a.* 1. Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; antithetical; pointed; as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no *epigrammatic* point. *Macaulay.*

Epigrammatically (e'pi-gram-mat"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

Epigrammatist (e-pi-gram'mat-ist), *n.* One who composes epigrams or deals in them; as, Martial was a noted *epigrammatist.* 'The conceit of the *epigrammatist.*' *Fuller.*

Epigrammatize (e-pi-gram'mat-īz), *v.t.* To represent or express by epigrams.

Epigraph (e'pi-graf), *n.* [Gr. *epigraphē—epi*, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. In *architectural antiq.* a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, statue, or the like, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes made part of its ornamental details, with which it is incorporated.—2. In *literature*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long musing curled,
And write me new my future's *epigraph,*
New angel mine. *E. B. Browning.*

Epigraphic (e-pi-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting in an epigram or epigraph, or inscription upon a tomb, temple, monument, statue, and the like; of or pertaining to epigraphy. 'The *epigraphic* adjuration 'Siste, viator.'' *Sat. Rev.* 'An *epigraphic* skill.' *Sat. Rev.*

Epigraphics (e-pi-graf'iks), *n.* The science of inscriptions.

Epigraphist (e-pig'ra-fist), *n.* One versed in epigraphy. 'Questions belonging rather to the antiquary and the *epigraphist.*' *Mure.*

Epigraphy (e-pig'ra-fi), *n.* The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions.

Epigynous Stamens of *Philadelphus coronarius.*

Epigynous (e-pij'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gynē*, woman.] In *bot.* growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.

Epilepsy (e'pi-lep-si), *n.* [Gr. *epilēpsia*, a convulsive seizure, falling sickness—*epi*, and *lambanō, lēpsomai*, to take, to seize.] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease of the brain characterized by general muscular agitation, occasioned by clonic spasms, without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals.

Epileptic, Epileptical (e-pi-lep'tik, e-pi-lep'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or indicating epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool? *Shak.*

2. Affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

Epileptic (e-pi-lep'tik), *n.* 1. One affected with epilepsy.—2. A medicine for the cure of epilepsy.

Epileptiform (e-pi-lep'ti-form), *a.* Resembling epilepsy.

Epileptoid (e-pi-lep'toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to epilepsy; resembling epilepsy; as, *epileptoid* symptoms.

The pope after complaining of a peculiar depressing sensation, was attacked by an *epileptoid* seizure. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Epilobium (e-pi-lō'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *lobos*, a pod.] The willow-herb, a genus of plants, nat. order Onagraceæ. The species are herbs or under-shrubs with pink or purple, rarely yellow, flowers, solitary in the axils of the leaves or in terminal leafy spikes. The seeds are tipped with a pencil of silky hairs, and are contained in a long four-celled capsule. There are more than fifty species scattered over the arctic and temperate regions of the world, ten of them being natives of Britain.

Epilogic, Epilogical (e-pi-loj'ik, e-pi-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic.

Epilogism (e-pil'o-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *epilogismos*, from *epilogizomai*, to reckon over—*epi*, and *logos*, a word, account.] Computation; enumeration.

Epilogistic (e-pil'o-jist"ik), *a.* Pertaining to an epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy. *Milton.*

Epilogize, *v. i.* See EPILOGUISE.

Epilogize, *v. t.* See EPILOGUISE.

Epilogue (e'pi-log), *n.* [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion, from *epilegō*, to conclude—*epi*, and *legō*, to speak.] 1. In *rhet.* a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.—2. In the *drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

A good play needs no *epilogue*. *Shak.*

Epiloguise, Epilogize (e-pi'lo-gīz, e-pi'lo-jīz), *v. i.* To pronounce an epilogue. Written also *Epiloguize*.

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguises*.
Stage direction in Milton's Comus.

Epiloguise, Epilogize (e-pi'lo-gīz, e-pi'lo-jīz), *v. t.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue. 'The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy raillery.' *Student*, 1750. Written also *Epiloguize*.

Epiloguiser, Epiloguizer (e-pi-lo-gīz'ėr), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues.

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser;
Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*. *Hoadley.*

Epimachinæ (e'pi-ma-kī"nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of slender-billed (tenuirostral) birds of the family Upupidæ, resembling the birds of paradise in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. The genus Epimachus (plume-birds) is the type. The superb plume-bird (*E. magnus*) of New Guinea is the best known species. Although the body of this bird is by no means large, its plumage is so wonderfully developed that it measures nearly 4 feet from the beak to the extremity of the tail, the colours being of the most brilliant hues of scarlet, emerald, violet, and ultramarine.

Epimera (e-pi-mē'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *mēron*, thigh.] In *compar. anat.* the lateral pieces of the dorsal arc of the somite of a crustacean.

Epimeral (e-pi-mē'ral), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *mēros*, a limb.] A term applied to that part of the segment of an articulated animal which is above the joint of the limb.

Epinglette (ep-in-glet'), *n.* [Fr.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming.

Epinicion (e-pi-ni'shi-on), *n.* [Gr. *epinikion*, from *epinikios*, belonging to victory—*epi*, and *nikē*, victory.] A song of triumph; a pæan. 'A triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre.' *T. Warton.* [Rare.]

Epinikian (e-pi-ni'ki-an), *a.* [See EPINICION.] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

Epinyctis† (e-pi-nik'tis), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *nux, nuktos*, night.] A pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

Epiornis, Epyornis (ē-pi-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *aipys*, lofty, and *ornis*, a bird.] See ÆPYORNIS.

Epipedometry (e-pi-ped-om'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *epipedos*, on the ground—*epi*, upon, *pedon*, the ground, and *metron*, measure.] The mensuration of figures standing on the same base.

Epiperipheral (e'pi-pe-ri"fe-ral), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and E. *peripheral*.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body; specifically, applied to feelings or sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface; as, the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger is an *epiperipheral* sensation: opposed to *entoperipheral*.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are relational to a very great extent, the *entoperipheral*, and still more the central, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations. *H. Spencer.*

Epipetalous (e-pi-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *petalon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a term applied to an organ of a plant inserted in or growing on the petal.

Epiphany (ē-pif'a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance, from *epiphainō*, to appear—*epi*, upon, and *phainō*, to show.] 1. An appearance or a becoming manifest. 'An epic poet, if ever such a difficult birth should make its *epiphany* in Paris.' *De Quincey.*—2. A Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the magians or wise men of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, as the symbol of the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the Epiphany to be the day of our Saviour's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, 'This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.'

Epiphegus (e-pi-fē'gus), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phēgos*, the beech.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orobanchaceæ. There is but one species, *E. virginiana*, parasitical on the roots of beech-trees in the United States of America, where it is called *beech-drops*. It is a slender purplish or yellowish-brown, much-branched herb, with small and scattered scales for leaves.

Epiphlœum (e-pi-flē'um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phloios*, bark.] In *bot.* the layer of bark immediately below the epiderm; the cellular integument of the bark.

Epiphonem, Epiphonema (e-pif'ō-nēm, e-pif'ō-nē"ma), *n.* [Gr. *epiphōnēma*, exclamation; *epiphōneō*, to cry out—*epi*, upon, and *phōneō*, to speak loud.] In *rhet.* an exclamatory sentence or striking reflection which sums up or concludes a discourse.

Epiphora (e-pif'o-ra), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *pherō*, to bear.] 1. In *med.* watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or some disease of the lachrymal passage, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—2. In *rhet.* the emphatic repetition of a word or series of words at the end of several sentences or stanzas.

Epiphragm (e'pi-fram), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phragma*, a division, from *phrassō*, to break.] 1. In *bot.* a membrane covering the mouth of the spore-case of urn-mosses, so as to close it up.—2. In *zool.* the membranous or calcareous substance with which some pulmonate molluscs close up the aperture of their shells when they retire within to pass the winter.

Part of Epiphyllospermous Frond.

Epiphyllospermous (e-pi-fil'lō-spėrm"us), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* bearing their seeds or spores on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

Epiphyllous (e-pif'il-us or ep-i-fil'lus), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* applied to anything inserted or growing upon a leaf; as, an *epiphyllous* peduncle.

Epiphyseal, Epiphysial (e-pi-fiz'e-al, e-pi-fiz'i-al), *a.* [See EPIPHYSIS.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Prof. Owen.*

Epiphysis (e-pif'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *epiphysis*—*epi*, upon, and *phyō*, to grow.] In *anat.* any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age.

The *epiphyses* of the fœtus become the apophyses of the adult. *Dunglison.*

Epiphytal (e-pif'it-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic.

Epiphyte (e'pi-fit), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing upon another plant, adhering to its bark, and rooting among the soil that occupies its surface, as a moss, lichen, fern, &c., but which does not, like a parasite, derive any nourishment from the plant on which it grows. Many orchidaceous plants are epiphytes.

Epiphytic, Epiphytical (e-pi-fit'ik, e-pi-fit'-ik-al), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

Epiphytically (e-pi-fit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In *bot.* after the manner of an epiphyte.

Epiplerosis (e'pi-plē-rō"sis), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *plērōsis*, repletion.] In *pathol.* excessive repletion; distension.

Epiplexis (e-pi-pleks'is), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *plekō*, to fold.] In *rhet.* a figure used when an elegant or gentle kind of upbraiding is employed to convince.

Epiploce (e-pip'lo-sē), *n.* [Gr. *epiplokē*, implication—*epi*, upon, and *plekō*, to fold.] In *rhet.* a figure by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another; as, 'He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them.'

Epiplocele (e-pip'lo-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *epiplokēle*—*epiploon*, the caul, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *med.* hernia of the epiploön or omentum.

Epiploic (e-pip-lō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *epiploon*, the caul.] Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

Epiploon (e-pip'lō-on), *n.* [Gr. *epiploon*—*epi*, upon, and *pleō*, to swim.] The caul or omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines.

Epiploscheocele (e-pip-los'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *epiploon*, the omentum, *oscheon*, the scrotum, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A hernia, in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

Epipodite (e-pip'o-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *pous, podos*, foot.] In *compar. anat.* a process developed upon the basal joint or 'protopodite' of some of the limbs of certain crustacea.

Epipodium (e-pi-pō'di-um), *n.* [See EPIPODITE.] 1. In *bot.* a disk formed of several knobs or glands.—2. In *zool.* a muscular lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs.

Epipolic (e-pi-pol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—*Epipolic dispersion*, a term applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of the internal dispersion of light along the surface, and even into the bulk of luminous bodies.

Epipolism (e-pip'ol-izm), *n.* [Gr. *epipolē*, a surface, from *epi*, on, and *pelein*, to be.] Fluorescence (which see).

Epipolized (e-pip'ol-īzd), *a.* Affected or modified by the phenomena of epipolism; changed into an epipolic condition; as, *epipolized* light.

Epipterous (e-pip'tėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *pteron*, a wing.] In *bot.* a term applied to a fruit or seed which is furnished with a broad margin or wing where it terminates.

Epirhizous (e-pi-riz'us), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* growing on a root.

Epirrheology (e-pi'rē-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *epirrhoē*, a flowing on, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of external agents upon living plants.

Episcenium (e-pi-sē'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *skēnē*, a scene.] In *ancient arch.* the upper portion of the scene in the theatre.

Episcopacy (ē-pis'kō-pa-si), *n.* [L. *episcopatus*, from the Gr. *episkopeō*, to inspect—*epi*, and *skopeō*, to see. See BISHOP.] 1.† Careful inspection; watch; oversight.—2. Government of the Church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters; government of the Church by three distinct orders of ministers—deacons, priests, and bishops.

Episcopal (ē-pis'kop-al), *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by that form of ecclesiastical government to which bishops belong; as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority; the *episcopal* costume; the *episcopal* church.

Episcopalian (ē-pis'kō-pā"li-an), *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.

Episcopalian (ē-pis'kō-pā"li-an), *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

Episcopalianism (ē-pis'kō-pā"li-an-izm), *n.* The system of episcopal religion or government of the Church by bishops.

Episcopally (ē-pis'kō-pal-li), *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner. 'To be *episcopally* ordained.' *Burnet.*

Episcopant† (ē-pis'kō-pant), *n.* A bishop. *Milton.*

Episcoparian† (ē-pis'kō-pā"ri-an), *a.* Episcopal. '*Episcoparian* government.' *Anthony Wood.*

Episcopate (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *n.* 1. A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.—2. The collective body of bishops.

Episcopate (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *episcopated*; ppr. *episcopating*. To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopating*. *Milton.*

Episcopicide (ē-pis'kō-pi-sīd), *n.* [L. *episcopus*, a bishop, and *cædo*, to kill.] The killing of a bishop.

Episcopy† (ē-pis'kō-pi), *n.* 1. Survey; superintendence; search. 'The censor, in his moral *episcopy*.' *Milton.*—2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopy* is the divine or apostolical institution. *Jer. Taylor.*

Episkeletal (e-pi-skel'ē-tal), *a.* Same as *Epaxial*.

Episodal (e-pi-sōd'al), *a.* Same as *Episodic*.

Episode (e'pi-sōd), *n.* [Gr. *epeisodion* (*to*), an episode or interlude, from *epeisodios*, coming in besides, adventitious—*epi*, and *eisodos*, an entrance—*eis*, to, in, and *hodos*, a way.] 1 In *poetry*, a separate incident,

story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

'Faithfully adhering to the truth which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt.' *Hallam.*

2. An incident or action more or less connected with a complete series of events; as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Episodial (e-pi-sōd'i-al), *a.* Relating to episode; by way of episode; episodic.

Episodic, Episodical (e-pi-sod'ik, e-pi-sod'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression.

Episodically (e-pi-sod'ik-al-li), *adv.* By way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *episodically.* *Hurd.*

Epispastic (e-pi-spas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *epispastika*, from *epispaō*, to draw.] In *med.* drawing; attracting the humours to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

Epispastic (e-pi-spas'tik), *n.* An external application to the skin, which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Section of Seed.

Episperm (e'pi-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, a seed.] In *bot.* the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (*a*) the episperm, (*b*) the endopleura, and (*c*) the endosperm.

Epispermic (e-pi-spėrm'ik), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to the episperm.—*Epispermic embryo*, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.

Episporangium (e'pi-spōr-an"ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *spora*, seed, and *angos*, a vessel.] In *bot.* an indusium overlying the sporecases of a fern.

Espispore (e'pi-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *spora*, seed.] In *bot.* the outer integument of lichen spores.

Episaxis (e-pis-taks'is), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *staxis*, a dropping.] Bleeding from the nose.

Episterna (e-pi-stėr'na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sternon*, the breast-bone.] In *compar. anat.* the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of the somite of a crustacean.

Episternal (e-pi-stėr'nal), *a.* 1. In *anat.* noting the two bones which form part of the sternum, and are situated upon its superior and lateral part.—2. In *compar. anat.* noting that portion of a segment of an articulate animal which lies external to the middle inferior pieces or sterna.

Episthotonos (e-pis-thot'on-os), *n.* [Gr. *episthen*, forward, and *teinō*, to stretch.] Same as *Emprosthotonos* (which see).

Epistilbite (e-pi-stil'bīt), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stilbite* (which see).] A white translucent mineral, said to be the same as *Heulandite.*

Epistle (ē-pis'l), *n.* [*L. epistola*, Gr. *epistolē*, from *epistellō*, to send to—*epi*, on, and *stellō*, to send.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive: applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients; as, the *epistles* of Paul; the *epistles* of Pliny or of Cicero.

Epistle† (ē-pis'l), *v.t.* To write; to communicate by writing or by epistle. 'Thus much may be *epistled.*' *Milton.*

Epistler† (ē-pis'lėr), *n.* 1. A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furious with the good old *epistler* for saying the apostle's charge is general to all? *Bp. Hall.*

2. One who reads the epistle in a church service; a sub-deacon. 'The principal being assisted with the gospeller and *epistler.*' *Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.*

Epistolar† (ē-pis'tō-lėr), *a.* Epistolary. *Sir T. More.*

Epistolary (ē-pis'tō-la-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as, an *epistolary* style. 'I . . . write in loose *epistolary* way.' *Dryden.*—2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters. 'A free *epistolary* correspondence.' *W. Mason.*

Epistoler (ē-pis'tol-ėr), *n.* Same as *Epistler.*

Epistolet (ē-pis'tol-et), *n.* [Dim. from L. *epistola*, an epistle.] A short epistle or letter. [Rare.]

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin. *Lamb.*

Epistolic, Epistolical (ē-pis-tol'ik, ē-pis-tol'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to letters or epistles.—2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

Epistolist (ē-pis'tō-list) *n.* A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence. *Quart. Rev.*

Epistolize (ē-pis'tol-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *epistolized;* ppr. *epistolizing.* To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolizing* all the morning. *Lamb.*

Epistolizer (ē-pis'tol-īz-ėr), *n.* A writer of epistles.

Epistolographic (ē-pis'tol-o-graf"ik), *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.—*Epistolographic characters* or *alphabet.* Same as *Demotic characters* or *alphabet.* See DEMOTIC.

Epistolography (ē-pis'tol-og"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *epistolē*, a letter, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

Epistoma, Epistome (e-pis'to-ma, e'pi-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stoma*, mouth.] In *nat. hist.* (*a*) the space between the antennæ and the cavity of the mouth in crustaceous animals; (*b*) a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth in the order Phylactolæmata of the Polyzoa.

Epistrophe (ē-pis'tro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *epistrophē*—*epi*, upon, and *strophē*, a return.] In *rhet.* a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation; as, 'Are they Hebrews? *So am I.* Are they Israelites? *So am I.*' 2 Cor. xi. 22.

Epistylar (e'pi-stīl-ėr), *a.* Of or belonging to the epistyle.—*Epistylar arcuation*, the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

Epistyle (e'pi-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stylos*, a column.] In *ancient arch.* a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar.

Epitaph (e'pi-taf), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *taphos* or *taphē*, a burial, a grave, a tomb, from *thaptō*, to burn, to bury, to inter; from root *taph;* Skr. *tap*, to burn.] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour or memory of the dead.

Can you look forward to the honour of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument—it may be, a lying *epitaph?* *W. B. Sprague.*

2. A brief descriptive sentence, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument, as that on Alexander: 'Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis.'

One of the most pleasing *epitaphs* in general literature is that by Pope on Gay:—

'Of manner gentle, of affection mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child.' *W. Chambers.*

Epitaph (e'pi-taf), *v.t.* To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

'If I never deserve any better remembrance,' he (Gabriel Harvey) exclaims, 'let me be *epitaphed* the inventor of English hexameters.' *Craik.*

Epitaph (e'pi-taf), *v.i.* To express one's self in the manner of an epitaph.

The Commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge.' *Bp. Hall.*

Epitaphian, Epitaphic (e-pi-taf'i-an, e-pi-taf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Servianus. *Milton.*

Epitaphist (e'pi-taf-ist), *n.* A writer of epitaphs.

Epitasis (e-pi'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr., a stretching, increase in intensity—*epi*, and *teinō*, to stretch.] In the *ancient drama*, that part which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe: opposed to *protasis.* The term has also sometimes been applied to that part of an oration which appeals to the passions.—2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3. In *med.* the paroxysm or period of violence of a fever or a disease.

Epithalamic (e'pi-thal-am"ik), *a.* Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. *North Brit. Rev.*

Epithalamium (e'pi-thal-ā"mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *epithalamion—epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of a bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity; a poem in honour of a newly-married pair.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber. *B. Jonson.*

Epithalamize (e-pi-thal'a-mīz), *v.i.* To compose an epithalamium.

Epithalamy† (e-pi-thal'a-mi), *n.* An Anglicized form of *epithalamium* (which see).

He shew'd us how for sins we ought to sigh,
And how to sing Christ's *epithalamy.* *Chudleigh.*

Epitheca (e-pi-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēkē*, a sheath.] In *nat. hist.* a continuous layer surrounding the thecæ in some corals. It is the external indication of tabulæ, and is well seen in the Tubiporæ or organ-pipe corals. See TABULA.

Epithelial (e-pi-thē'li-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the epithelium; as, *epithelial* cells or scales.

Epithelium (e-pi-thē'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēlē*, the nipple.] 1. In *anat.* a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; more specifically, the cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, both closed and open, as the mouth, nose, respiratory organs, blood-vessels, &c., and which is analogous to the *cuticle* of the outer surface. There are several varieties of epithelium. The epithelium lining the blood-vessels is called sometimes *endothelium.*—2. In *bot.* an epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap.

Epithem (e'pi-them), *n.* [Gr. *epithēma—epi*, and *tithēmi*, to place.] In *phar.* a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part; any external topical application, except ointments and plasters.

Epithet (e'pi-thet), *n.* [Gr. *epitheton*, a name added, from *epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it, as a *verdant* lawn, a *brilliant* appearance, a *just* man, an *accurate* description, where *verdant, brilliant, just, accurate*, are epithets expressing some quality in the nouns to which they are joined.—2. Any word implying a quality applied to a person or thing.

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Ilderim, or the lightning; and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march. *Gibbon.*

Epithet (e'pi-thet), *v.t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets. 'Never was a town better *epitheted.*' *Sir H. Wotton.* [Rare.]

Epithetic, Epithetical (e-pi-thet'ik, e-pi-thet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets; abounding with epithets; characterized by strong epithets; as, the style is too *epithetic.*

Some, Milton-mad (an affectation
Glean'd up from college education),
Approve no verse but that which flows
In *epithetic* measur'd prose. *Lloyd.*

The principal made his way to the bar; whither Sam, after handying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. *Dickens.*

Epitheton (e-pi'the-ton), *n.* [Gr. See EPITHET.] An epithet.

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton* appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender. *Shak.*

Epithumetic,† Epithumetical† (e'pi-thū-met"ik, e'pi-thū-met"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *epithu(y)mētikos*, from *epithu(y)meō*, to set one's heart upon a thing—*epi*, upon, and *thū(y)mos*, mind.] Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithumetical* organs. *Sir T. Browne.*

Epitithides (e-pi-tith'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *epitithēmi*, to place upon—*epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, to place.] In *arch.* the crown or upper mouldings of an entablature.

Epitomator (ē-pit'ōm-āt-ėr), *n.* An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, expositors, and imitators. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Epitome (ē-pi'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *epitomē*, from *epi*, upon, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] 1. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a

compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. *Wotton.*

Hence—2. *Fig.* anything which represents another or others, in a condensed form.

A man so various, that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome.* *Dryden.*

The Church of St. Mark's itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an *epitome* of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century. *Ruskin.*

—*Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract.* See under ABRIDGMENT.

Epitomist (e-pi'tom-ist), *n.* An epitomizer.

Epitomize (e-pi'tom-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *epitomized;* ppr. *epitomizing.* 1. To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of; to contract into a narrower compass. 'The author they cite and *epitomize.*' *Boyle.*—2.† To diminish, as by cutting off something; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison.*

SYN. To abridge, reduce, abstract, condense, summarize.

Epitomize (e-pi'tom-īz), *v.i.* To make epitomes or abstracts. *Pearson.*

Epitomizer (e-pi'tom-īz-ėr), *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

Epitrite (e'pi-trīt), *n.* [Gr. *epitritos,* containing an integer and one-third—*epi,* upon, and *tritos,* third.] In *pros.* a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth; as, sālūtāntēs, cōncĭtātī, intĕrcălāns, incāntārĕ.

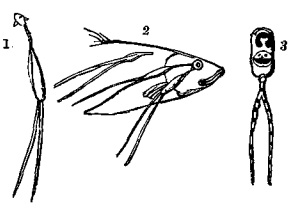
Epitrochoid (e-pi-trōk'oid), *n.* [Gr. *epi,* upon, *trochos,* a wheel, and *eidos,* resemblance.] In *geom.* the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle. *Brande.*

Epitrope (e-pit'ro-pē), *n.* [Gr. *epitropē,* from *epitrepō,* to turn over, to yield, to permit—*epi,* and *trepō,* to turn.] In *rhet.* concession; a figure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage; as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

Epizeuxis (e-pi-zūks'is), *n.* [Gr., a fastening together, from *epizeugnymi,* to join to—*epi,* upon, and *zeugnymi,* to join.] In *rhet.* a figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, *You, you,* Antony, impelled Cæsar upon the civil war.

Epizoan (e-pi-zō'an), *n.* Same as *Epizoon* (which see).

Epizoon (e-pi-zō'on), *n.* pl. **Epizoa** (e-pi-zō'a). [Gr. *epi,* upon, and *zōon,* animal.] A term applied to those parasitic animals which live upon the bodies of other animals. The Epizoa which infest man may be divided into two groups: (*a*) those which live upon the surface of the skin, and (*b*) those which live in the skin. To the first belong fleas, lice, bugs, ticks, &c.; to the second the itch-insect or *Sarcoptes scabiei,* the follicle-mite or *Demodex folliculorum,* &c. The Epizoa infesting fish, as the Pandarus, which is



Epizoa.—1, Lerniacerna spratti, and (2) Sprat infested with it. 3, Pandarus bicolor.

found on the shark, and the *Lerniacerna spratti,* on the sprat, belong to the inferior crustacea.

Epizootic (e'pi-zō-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *epi,* upon, and *zōon,* animal.] 1. Pertaining to an epizoon or the epizoa.—2.† In *geol.* containing fossil remains: said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizootic mountains are of secondary formation. *Kirwan.*

3. The term applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals; corresponding to *epidemic* among men. See the noun.

Epizootic, Epizooty (e'pi-zō-ot''ik, e-pi-zō'o-ti), *n.* A murrain or pestilence among animals. It differs from *enzootic* in not being confined to a district but prevailing at the same time over considerable tracts of country, and from *epidemic* in affecting the lower animals and not human beings. Foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, &c., are examples of epizootics.

Eplicate (ē'pli-kāt), *a.* [L. *e* for *ex,* priv., and *plicatus,* folded.] In *bot.* not plaited.

Epoch (ē'pok), *n.* [L. *epocha;* Gr. *epochē,* retention, delay, stop, from *epechō,* to hold back, to inhibit—*epi,* upon, and *echō,* to hold.] 1. In *chron.* a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins; any fixed time or period; era; date; as, the exodus from Egypt and the Babylonish captivity are remarkable *epochs* in the history of the Jews.

The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison.*

2. In *astron.* (*a*) the date at which a planet or other heavenly body has a given position. (*b*) An arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements used in computing the place of a planet or other heavenly body at any other date are given. *Goodrich.*

Epocha (ē'pok-a), *n.* An epoch.

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable *epocha* in the history of America. *Adams.*

Epochal (ē'pok-al), *a.* Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch. '*Epochal* points.' *Shedd.*

Epode (e'pōd), *n.* [Gr. *epōdē—epi,* upon, and *ōdē,* a song, an ode. See ODE.] In *lyric poetry,* (*a*) the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode.

Strophe, antistrophe, or *epode* . . . were a kind of stanza framed only for the music. *Milton.*

(*b*) A species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one; as, the *Epodes* of Horace. This does not include the elegiac distich.

Epodic (e-pōd'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an epode.

Eponym, Eponyme (e'po-nim), *n.* [Gr. *epi,* upon, and *onoma,* a name.] 1. A surname. 2. A name of a place or people derived from that of a person—3. A name of a mythical personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people; thus, *Italus, Romulus, Brutus, Scota,* the names of imaginary persons invented to account for *Italy, Rome, Britain, Scotland,* are *eponyms.* See MYTH.

Eponymic, Eponymous (e-pon-im'ik, e-pon'i-mus), *a.* Of or relating to or connected with an eponym.

Every country, every autonomous town, nay even many a hamlet, thus had its *eponymous* hero. *Cox.*

The traditions are generally vague and obscure, and the personages whose names are associated with these sites have often only a mythical, or, to speak technically, an *eponymic* existence. This convenient phrase is used to convey the suggestion that a personal name has been evolved by popular speculation to account for some geographical name, the true meaning of which has not been understood. *Isaac Taylor.*

Epopee, Epopœia (e-po-pē', e-po-pē'ya), *n.* [Fr. *epopée;* Gr. *epopoiia—epos,* a word, an epic poem, and *poieō,* to make.] 1. An epic poem.—2. The history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

Epos (e'pos), *n.* [Gr. *epos.*] An epic poem, or its fable or subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

The early *epos* of Greece is represented by the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey,* Hesiod and the Homeric hymns; also by some fragments of the 'Cyclic' poets. *Prof. Jebb.*

Epotation (ē-pō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *epoto,* to quaff.] A drinking or drinking out. [Rare.]

When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the *epotation* of dumb liquor damns him. *Feltham.*

Epping-hunt (ep'ing-hunt), *n.* The Easter stag-hunt which takes place at Epping Forest in Essex for the amusement of London sportsmen.

Eprouvette (ā-prö-vet), *n.* [Fr., from *éprouver,* to try, to assay, from Fr. *prouver,* L. *probare,* to try.] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder, or for comparing the strengths of different kinds of gunpowder.

Epsom-salt (ep'sum-sąlt), *n.* The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges. This medicine was so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of *Epsom,* but it is now prepared from sea-water.

Epulary (e'pū-la-ri), *a.* [L. *epularis,* from *epulum,* a feast.] Pertaining to a feast or banquet. [Rare.]

Epulation† (e-pū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *epulatio,* from *epulor,* to feast.] A feasting or feast.

He (Epicurus) was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation,* he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. *Sir T. Browne.*

Epulis (e-pū'lis), *n.* [Gr. *epi,* upon, and *oula,* the gums.] A tubercle on the gums, sometimes ending in cancer.

Epulose† (e'pū-lōs), *a.* [L. *epulum,* a feast.] Feasting to excess.

Epulosity† (e-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* A feasting to excess.

Epulotic (e-pū-lot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *epoulōtikos,* from *epoulōō,* to heal, to cicatrize—*epi,* upon, and *oulē,* a cicatrix, *oulō,* to be sound, *oulos,* whole.] Healing; cicatrizing.

Epulotic (e-pū-lot'ik), *n.* A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness. 'Ointment of tutty and such like epuloticks.' *Wiseman.*

Epuration (e-pūr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *e,* intens., and *puro, puratum,* to purify, from *purus,* pure.] The act of purifying.

Epure (ā-pür), *n.* [Fr., said to be from *pure,* exact.] In *arch.* the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

Epyornis. See ÆPYORNIS.

Equability (ē-kwa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See EQUABLE.] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality; evenness or uniformity; as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood: the *equability* of the temperature of the air; the *equability* of the mind. 'A certain *equability* or evenness of behaviour.' *Spectator.*

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom. *Ray.*

Equable (ē'kwa-bl), *a.* [L. *æquabilis,* from *æquo,* to make equal, from *æquus,* equal.] 1. Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; uniform in action or intensity; not varying; steady; as, an *equable* temper; an *equable* motion continues the same in degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable.* *Macaulay.*

2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form; as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be everywhere smooth and *equable,* and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Equableness (ē'kwa-bl-nes), *n.* State of being equable.

Equably (ē'kwa-bli), *adv.* In an equable manner; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, *equably* accelerated or retarded motion, that is, when the motion is increased or decreased by equal quantities or degrees in equal times. 'Bodies move *equably* in concentric circles.' *Quoted by Latham.*

Equal (ē'kwal), *a.* [L. *æqualis,* from *æquo,* to make equal, from *æquus,* equal—referred to same root as Skr. *ēka,* one, the same.] 1. The same in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, and the like; neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less, better nor worse; as, an *equal* quantity of land; a house of *equal* size; a person of *equal* bulk; *equal* angles; two commodities of *equal* value; men of *equal* rank; bodies of *equal* hardness or softness; two motions of *equal* velocity. 'All men are created *equal.*' *Jefferson.*

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot
May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton.*

2. Even; uniform; not variable; as, an *equal* mind. 'An *equal* temper.' *Dryden.*

Ye say, The way of the Lord is not *equal.*
Ezek. xviii. 25.

3. Being in just relation or proportion. 'Commendations *equal* to your merit.' *Dryden.*—4. Impartial; neutral; not biassed.

Equal and unconcerned, I look on all. *Dryden.*

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*

6. Just; equitable; not unduly favourable to any party; as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal; equal* laws.

Therefore was it *equal* that man, which was endued with reason and high understanding, should show thankfulness. *Bp. Coverdale.*

7. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. Maccabees viii. 30.

8. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means; as, the ship is not *equal* to her antagonist; the army was not *equal* to the contest; we are not *equal* to the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon.*

Equal voices, in *music*, an assortment of male or of female voices, not, however, necessarily of like register or compass, though the term should be restricted to voices of similar range.—SYN. Even, equable, uniform, unvarying, adequate, proportionate, commensurate, fair, just, equitable.

Equal (ē'kwal), *n.* 1. One not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him. *Addison.*

It was thou, a man my *equal*, my guide. Ps. lv. 13.

2.† The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an *equal* to restore. *Spenser.*

Equal (ē'kwal), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equalled;* ppr. *equalling.* 1. To make equal; to make of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality; to cause to be commensurate with or unsurpassed by; to equalize; hence, to regard as equals; to compare.—2. To be equal to; to be adequate to; to be commensurate with. 'Did but my fortunes *equal* my desires.' *Shak.*

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shak.*

3. To rise to the same state, rank, estimation, or excellence with; to become equal to; as, few commanders *equal* Wellington in fame.

What delights can *equal* those
That stir the spirit's inner deeps? *Tennyson.*

4. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love. *Dryden.*

Equal† (ē'kwal), *v.i.* To be equal; to match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to *equal* with the king. *Shak.*

Equal-aqual (ē'kwal-a-kwal), *a.* Alike. [Scotch.]

Equal-aqual (ē'kwal-a-kwal), *v.i.* To balance accounts; to make one thing equal to another. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equals aquals*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Equalitarian (ē-kwal-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* One who believes in or maintains certain opinions regarding equality.

Equality (ē-kwol'i-ti), *n.* [L. *æqualitas*, from *æqualis*. See EQUAL.] 1. The state of being equal; likeness in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, and the like; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse; as, the *equality* of men in the scale of being; the *equality* of nobles of the same rank; an *equality* of rights.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shak.*

As it may be presumed that in the supposed state of nature men obey no law but their own will, and as it is admitted that they are unequal in strength and genius, how should there be any natural *equality?* The end of civil society, then, is not to preserve the natural *equality*, for there is none, but to remedy the want of it, so far as may be done. *T. H. Dyer.*

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as, an *equality* of temper or constitution.—3. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as, an *equality* of surface. 4. In *math.* a comparison of two quantities which are in effect equal, though differently expressed or represented. It is usually denoted by two parallel lines, =; thus $3x + 4y = 20$; that is, 3 *x* added to 4 *y* are equal to 20.—*Ratio of equality*, the ratio of two equal quantities.

Equalization (ē'kwal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

Making the major part of the inhabitants believe that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connection. *Burke.*

Equalize (ē'kwal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equalized;* ppr. *equalizing.* 1. To make equal; to cause to be equal in amount or degree as compared; as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*

No system of education will completely *equalize* natural powers. *Whately.*

2.† To represent as equal; to place on a level with. 'The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.' *Dr. H. More.*—3.† To be equal to; to equal.

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

Equalizer (ē'kwal-īz-ėr), *n.* He who or that which equalizes or makes equal; an adjuster; a leveller.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, *equalizer* of public burdens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men. *Carlyle.*

Equally (ē'kwal-li), *adv.* 1. In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be *equally* taxed; to be *equally* virtuous or vicious; to be *equally* impatient, hungry, thirsty, swift, or slow; to be *equally* furnished.—2. In equal shares or proportions; as, the estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.—3. Impartially; with equal justice.

We do require them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shak.*

Equalness (ē'kwal-nes), *n.* 1. A state of being equal; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars
Unreconcileable should have divided
Our *equalness* to this. *Shak.*

2. Evenness; uniformity; as, the *equalness* of a surface.

Equals-aquals (ē'kwalz-a-kwalz), *adv.* In an equal manner. [Scotch.]

Equangular (ē-kwang'gū-lėr), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, angle.] Having equal angles; equiangular. [Rare.]

Equanimity (ē-kwa-nim'i-ti), *n.* [L. *æquanimitas—æquus*, equal, even, and *animus*, mind. See ANIMATE.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits.

This watch over a man's self, and command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity.* *Tatler.*

Equanimous† (ē-kwan'i-mus), *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed. 'Out of *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends.' *Eikon Basilikē.*

Equant (ē'kwant), *n.* [From *æquans*, *æquantis*, pres. part. of L. *æquo*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, equal.] In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, an imaginary circle used for determining the motions of the planets.

Equate (ē-kwāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equated;* ppr. *equating.* [L. *æquo*, *æquatum*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, level, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result; as, to *equate* payments; to *equate* observations in astronomy.

Equation (ē-kwā'shon), *n.* [L. *æquatio*, from *æquo*, to make equal or level.] 1.† A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just *equation* with the night. *Rowe.*

2. In *alg.* a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as, $3s. = 36d.$ or $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the first, second, third, or fourth degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three, or four. And generally an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, *n*th, &c., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions.—3. In *astron.* the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; it also, in a more general sense, implies the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever.—4. In *chem.* a collection of symbols to denote that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, have been brought within the sphere of chemical action, that a reaction has taken place, and that new bodies are produced. It is called an equation because the total weight of the substances concerned remains the same.—*Equation to corresponding altitudes*, in *astron.* a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time.—*Equation of the centre*, in *astron.* the difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse.—*Equation of equinoxes*, in *astron.* the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinox.—*Equation of payments*, an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts, payable at different times.—*Equation of time*, in *astron.* the difference between mean and apparent time, or the reduction of apparent unequal time, or motion, of the sun or a planet to equable and mean time or motion.—*Personal equation*, in astronomical observations, a name given to the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly; it may be called positive or negative, according as he notes it after or before it really takes place.

Equator (ē-kwā'tėr), *n.* [L.L. *æquator*, from L. *æquo*, *æquatum*, to make equal.] 1. In *astron.* that imaginary great circle in the heavens, the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, at the beginning of spring and of autumn. Then the day and night are equal, whence the name *equinox*.—2. In *geog.* that great circle of our globe, every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. All places which are on it have invariably equal days and nights. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.—*Magnetic equator*, a line which pretty nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero; that is to say, a dipping needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *aclinic line.*

Equatoreal (ē-kwa-tō'rē-al), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Equatorial.*

Equatorial (ē-kwa-tō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the equator; as, *equatorial climates; the equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—*Equatorial telescope* or *instrument*, an equatorial (which see).

Equatorial (ē-kwa-tō'ri-al), *n.* An astronomical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries a second circle, called the *declination circle*, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the equatorial circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, and which moves along with it in the same plane. The name *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument

which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

Equatorially (ē-kwa-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* So as to have the motion of an equatorial; in a line with the equator.

Equerry, Equery (e'kwe-ri), *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, a stable, from L. *scuria*, a stable; from O.H.G. *scura, skiura*, the modern G. *scheuer*, a barn or shed. The *escuyer d'écurie* was formerly the equerry in the stable of a prince or exalted personage.] 1. An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses. In England, equerries are certain officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the master of the horse, the first of whom is styled chief equerry and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equerry goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family. 'Quick and active as an *equerry*.' *Tatler.*—2. A stable or lodge for horses.

Eques (ē'kwēz), *n.* [L., a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.] 1. In *Roman antiq.* one of the order of Roman citizens called Equites; a knight. See EQUITES.—2. A genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Sciænidæ, represented by members found upon the Atlantic coasts of tropical America and in the Caribbean seas. The most remarkable species of the genus is *E. lanceolatus*, or belted horseman, having an oblong body, with nape of the neck very high, of a grayish yellow colour, diversified with three broad belts of blackish brown, each belt edged with whitish gray. Another species is *E. punctatus*, the spotted horseman.

Equestrian (ē-kwes'tri-an), *a.* [L. *equester, equestris*, from *eques*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.] 1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback; as, *equestrian* feats; *equestrian* exercise; *equestrian* sports.—2. In the habit of riding on horseback; fond of or skilled in horsemanship. 'A certain *equestrian* order of ladies.' *Spectator.*—3. Representing a person on horseback; as, an *equestrian* statue. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze, and mounted on a stone pedestal; few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.—4. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights; as, the *equestrian* order. See EQUITES.

Equestrian (ē-kwes'tri-an), *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

Equestrianism (ē-kwes'tri-an-izm), *n.* The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship. *Wilberforce.*

Equestrienne (ē-kwes'tri-en), *n.* [Spurious French form.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

Equiangled (ē'kwi-ang-gld), *a.* Having equal angles; equiangular. *Boyle.*

Equiangular (ē-kwi-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.] In *geom.* consisting of or having equal angles; an epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c.

Equibalance (ē-kwi-bal'ans), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and E. *balance* (which see).] Equal weight.

Equibalance (ē-kwi-bal'ans), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equibalanced;* ppr. *equibalancing.* To be of equal weight with something; to counterbalance. [Rare.]

Equicrural† (ē-kwi-krör'al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *crus, cruris*, a leg.] Having legs of equal length; isosceles. 'Seven *equicrural* triangles.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Equicrure† (ē'kwi-krör), *a.* Same as *Equicrural.*

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Sir K. Digby.*

Equidæ (ē'kwi-dē), *n. pl.* The horse family, a family of quadrupeds belonging to the order Ungulata and subdivision Perissodactyla, characterized by an undivided hoof formed of the third toe and its enlarged horny nail, a simple stomach, a mane on the neck, and by six incisor teeth on each jaw, seven molars on either side of both jaws, and by two small canine teeth in the upper jaw of the males, and sometimes in both jaws. It is divided into two groups—one including the asses and zebras (genus Asinus), more or less banded with blackish brown, with a distinct black line along the back, the tail bristly only at the end, and free from warts on the hind legs; the other comprising the true horses (genus Equus), not banded, having no dorsal line, long hair on their tails, and warts on both pairs of limbs. See ASS, HORSE, ZEBRA, QUAGGA.

Equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif'fér-ent), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *differens*, different.] 1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.—2. In *crystal.* having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—*Equidifferent series*, an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, &c., the same; an arithmetical progression.

Equidistance (ē-kwi-dis'tans), *n.* Equal distance.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend. *Bp. Hall.*

Equidistant (ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] 1. Being at an equal distance from some point or place.

The fixed stars are not all . . . *equidistant* from us. *Ray.*

2. In *geom.* a term of relation between two things which are everywhere at the same or at equal distances from each other.

Equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis'tant-li), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

Equidiurnal (ē'kwi-dī-ėr''nal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and E. *diurnal.*] A term applied to the equinoctial line. See extract.

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the *equidiurnal*, the Latin astronomers the equinoctial, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator. *Whewell.*

Equiform (ē'kwi-form), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form.] Having the same shape, form, or make. [Rare or obsolete.]

Equiformity† (ē-kwi-form'i-ti), *n.* Uniform equality. '*Equiformity* of motion.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.] Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle; a square must necessarily be *equilateral.*—*Equilateral bivalve*, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.—*Equilateral hyperbola*, a hyperbola which has the two axes equal to one another, the asymptotes forming a right angle.

Equilateral Triangle.

Equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ėr-al), *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others in length, or a figure of equal sides.

Equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī'brāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equilibrated;* ppr. *equilibrating.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *libro*, to poise.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side; to keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses. *H. Spencer.*

Equilibration (ē'kwi-lī-brā''shon), *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced. 'Nature's laws of *equilibration.*' *Sir J. Denham.*

Thus from the persistence of force follow, not only the various direct and indirect *equilibrations* going on around, together with that cosmical *equilibration* which brings evolution under all its forms to a close, but also those less manifest *equilibrations* shown in the re-adjustments of moving equilibria that have been disturbed. *H. Spencer.*

Equilibrious† (ē-kwi-li'bri-us), *a.* In a state of equipoise; well balanced. 'A regular and *equilibrious* order.' *Dr. John Scott.*

Equiliriously† (ē-kwi-li'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a balanced manner; in counterpoise. 'Falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Equilibrist (ē-kwil'i-brist), *n.* One that balances equally; one who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.

The case of the *equilibrist* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favourable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

Equilibrity (ē-kwi-li'bri-ti), *n.* [L. *æquilibritas*, from *æquilibris*, evenly balanced—*æquus*, equal, even, and *libra*, balance.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; as, the theory of *equilibrity.*

Equilibrium (ē-kwi-li'bri-um), *n.* [L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance, from *æquilibris.* See EQUILIBRITY.] 1. In *mech.* equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces, as the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon. When two or more forces acting upon a body are so opposed to each other that the body remains at rest, although one of them would move it if acting alone, those forces are said to be *in equilibrium*, that is, equally balanced. See STATICS.—*Stable, unstable*, and *neutral* or *indifferent equilibrium.* When a body, being slightly moved out of any position in which it rests upon another body, always tends to return to its position, and, being left to itself, will roll back of its own accord into it, that position is said to be one of *stable equilibrium;* when the body will not thus return to its previous position, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium;* and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral* or one of *indifference.* A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of *neutral equilibrium;* an oblate spheroid, with its axis of rotation vertical, is in *stable equilibrium*, while a prolate spheroid, with its axis vertical, is in *unstable equilibrium* on the same plane. A body suspended by its centre of gravity is in a state of *neutral* or *indifferent equilibrium.* If a body be suspended by any other point it will be in a state of stable equilibrium when its centre of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension, but if the centre of gravity be above the point of suspension the equilibrium will be unstable.—2. A state of just poise; a position of due balance; as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body; take care you do not lose your *equilibrium.* 3. In the *fine arts*, (*a*) the just poise or balance of a figure or other object so that it may appear to stand firmly. (*b*) The due equipoise of objects, lights, shadows, &c.—4. Equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperature, which all bodies on the earth tend to produce, of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state, &c.—5. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives or the different forces of evidence.—6. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

7. In *politics*, balance of power. See under BALANCE.—*In equilibrio*, in a state of equilibrium.

It is *in equilibrio*
If deities descend or no. *Prior.*

Equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl), *a.* [Fr. *équimultiple*—L. *æquus*, equal, and *multiplico*, to multiply. See MULTIPLY.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

Equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl), *n.* In *arith.* and *geom.* a number multiplied by the same number or quantity. Hence equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4 the equimultiples 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

Equine, Equinal (ē'kwin, ē-kwin'al), *a.* [L. *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a horse, or parts of a horse; denoting the horse kind.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine;* the head completely bovine. *Barrow.*

Equinecessary (ē-kwi-ne'ses-sa-ri), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *necessarius*, necessary.] Necessary or needful in the same degree.

Both to give blows and to carry (bear)
In fights are *equinecessary.* *Hudibras.*

Equinia (ē-kwin'i-a), *n.* [L. *equinus*, pertaining to a horse, from *equus*, a horse.] A dangerous contagious disorder, originating in the horse, ass, and mule, but communicable to man; glanders in man.

Equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'shal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox, noctis*, night.] 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.—2. Pertaining to the

regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.—*Equinoctial colure*, the meridian which passes through the equinoctial points. See COLURE.—*Equinoctial dial*, a dial whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.—*Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular stated hour.—*Equinoctial points*, the two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other—the one being in the first point of Aries, and called the *vernal* point or equinox, the other in the first point of Libra, and called the *autumnal* point or equinox. These points are found to be moving backward or westward at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes. See PRECESSION.—*Equinoctial time*, time reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

Equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'shal), *n.* [For *equinoctial line.*] In *astron.* the celestial equator, so called because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Equinoctially (ē-kwi-nok'shal-li), *adv.* In the direction of the equinox.

Equinoctional (ē-kwi-nok'shon-al), *a.* Same as *Equinoctial.* *Joseph Glanvill.*

Equinox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] 1. The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and the night of equal length. These are called respectively the *vernal* and *autumnal* equinoxes.—2. Equinoctial gale.

> The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
> Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
> No more than usual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

3. Anything equal; an equal measure. [Rare.]

> Do but see his vice;
> 'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*,
> The one as long as th' other. *Shak.*

Equinumerant (ē-kwi-nū'mėr-ant), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *numerus*, number.] Having or consisting of the same number. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

Equip (ē-kwip'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equipped*; ppr. *equipping.* [Fr. *équiper*, O.Fr. *esquiper*, to equip, to fit out a ship, from the Teut. stem *skip*, to form, provide, arrange, &c., as in Icel. *skipa*, to arrange; A. Sax. *sceapan*, to form, to shape; Goth. Icel. and A. Sax. *skip*, *scip*, a ship; Fr. *esquif.* Comp. *ship*, *shape.*] 1. To dress; to habit; to array; to accoutre.

> The country are led astray in following the lead of the town, and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison.*

2. To prepare for some particular duty or service, whether physically or mentally; to furnish with qualifications; as, a man well *equipped* for the ministry. More specifically—3. To furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service; to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to *equip* men or troops for war; to *equip* a regiment.—4. To furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship; to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage. 'Then well-*equipped*, a rapid bark prepared.' *Hoole.*

Equipage (e'kwi-pāj), *n.* 1. In a general sense, materials with which a person or thing is equipped, furnished, or provided; furniture; garniture; accoutrements; habiliments; dress. 'All this *equipage* of accessories.' *De Quincey.*

> He never saw so many gentlemen in his life, and in a neater *equipage.* *Howell.*

2. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.—3. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry, including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition.—*Camp equipage* includes tents and everything necessary for accommodation in camp.—*Field equipage* consists of arms, artillery, waggons, tumbrils, &c.—4. The furniture and supplies of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage, including cordage, spars, provisions, &c.—5. Retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; train of dependants accompanying or following a person; a carriage with the horse or horses, harness, &c.; as, the *equipage* of a prince; Lady A.'s *equipage* was the handsomest in the park.

> When the spirit of wandering takes him he is attended by his female and their *equipage* of children. *Swift.*

Equipaged (e'kwi-pājd), *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with an equipage.

> Well dressed, well bred,
> Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough
> To pass us readily through ev'ry door. *Cowper.*

Equiparable (ē-kwip'a-ra-bl), *a.* Comparable. [Rare.]

Equiparate (ē-kwip'a-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *paro*, to arrange.] To compare. [Rare.]

Equipedal (ē-kwi'pēd-al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Equal-footed; in *zool.* having the pairs of feet equal.

Equipendency (ē-kwi-pen'den-si), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pendeo*, to hang.] The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way.

> The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *South.*

Equipendent (ē-kwi-pen'dent), *a.* Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

Equipensate † (ē-kwi-pen'sāt), *v.t.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *penso*, *pensatum*, to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike.

Equipment (ē-kwip'ment), *n.* [See EQUIP.] 1. The act of equipping or fitting out, as for a voyage or expedition.

> The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt. *Hume.*

2. Anything that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage; as, the *equipments* of a ship or an army. Specifically—3. *Milit.* a name given to certain of the necessaries for officers and soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, baggage, saddlery, and accoutrements; the clothes, arms, &c. of a private soldier.—4. In *rail. engin.* the necessary adjuncts of a railway, as carriages, engines, &c.; plant.

Equipoise (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and E. *poise* (which see).] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced; as, hold the scales in *equipoise.*

> Our little lives are kept in *equipoise*
> By opposite attractions and desires. *Longfellow.*

> From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful, that, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. *Buckle.*

Equipollence, Equipollency (ē-kwi-pol'lens, ē-kwi-pol'len-si), *n.* [Fr. *équipollence* —L. *æquus*, equal, and L.L. *pollentia*, power, from L. *polleo*, to be able..] 1. Equality of power or force. '*Equipollence* of pressure.' *Boyle.*—2. In *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions.

Equipollent (ē-kwi-pol'lent), *a.* 1. Having equal power or force; equivalent.—2. In *logic*, having equivalent signification, force, or reach.

Equipollently (ē-kwi-pol'lent-li), *adv.* With equal power.

> Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. *Barrow.*

Equiponderance, Equiponderancy (ē-kwi-pon'dėr-*ans*, ē-kwi-pon'dėr-an-si), *n.* [See EQUIPONDERATE.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

Equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon'dėr-ant), *a.* [See EQUIPONDERATE.] Being of the same weight.

Equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon'dėr-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *equiponderated*; ppr. *equiponderating.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

> The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

Equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon'dėr-āt), *v.t.* To weigh equally in an opposite scale; to counterbalance. 'More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction.' *De Quincey.*

Equiponderous (ē-kwi-pon'dėr-us), *a.* Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

Equipondious † (ē-kwi-pon'di-us), *a.* Having equal weight on both sides.

> The sceptics affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glanville.*

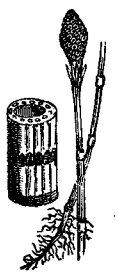
Equiradical (ē-kwi-rad'ik-al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] Equally radical. *Coleridge.*

Equirotal (ē-kwi-rō'tal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *rota*, a wheel.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

Equisetaceæ (ek'wi-sē-tā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See EQUISETUM.] A nat. order of vascular, cryptogamous plants, with jointed hollow stems; the leaves are reduced to whorls of teeth terminating the joints; the spores are borne in terminal cones, consisting of many peltate scales, each supporting six or more capsules filled with small round uniform spores, which are furnished with slender hygrometric threads called elaters. There are over thirty species belonging to a single genus, Equisetum. They are chiefly natives of temperate regions.

Equisetaceous (ek'wi-sē-tā"shus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to the nat. order Equisetaceæ, or horse-tail plants.

Equisetiform (ek-wi-set'i-form), *a.* Having the shape of an Equisetum or horse-tail; resembling Equisetum.



Equisetum hyemale.

Equisetites (ek'wi-sē-tī"tēz), *n.* A genus of fossil plants resembling the Equisetum, found in beds of secondary age.

Equisetum (ek-wi-sē'tum), *n.* [L. *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.] Horse-tail, a genus of plants, nat. order Equisetaceæ (which see). The cuticle abounds in silicious cells, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood. *E. hyemale*, or the greater rough horse-tail, is best fitted for that purpose, and is largely imported from Holland. Eight species are natives of Britain.

Equisonance (ē-kwi-sōn'ans), *n.* [Fr. *équisonnance*—L. *æquus*, equal, and *sonans*, *sonantis*, ppr. of *sono*, to sound.] An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonance of the octave and double octave.

Equisonant (ē-kwi-sōn'ant), *a.* [See EQUISONANCE.] In *music*, sounding equally or in unison or octave.

Equitable (e'kwit-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *équitable*, from L. *æquitas*, equity, from *æquus*, equal.] 1. Possessing or exhibiting equity; equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial; as, an *equitable* judge; an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution of an estate.—2. Pertaining to a court or rule of equity; exercised or determined in a court of equity; as, the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court. 'An *equitable* construction of the law.' *Stillingfleet.*—*Equitable estates*, in *law*, one of the three kinds of property in lands and tenements, the other two being legal property and customary property. An equitable estate is properly one for which a court of equity affords the only remedy; such is the benefit of every trust, express or implied, which is not converted into a legal estate by the statute of uses.

Equitableness (e'kwit-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being equitable, just, or impartial; justice; equity; as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision or distribution of property.

Equitably (e'kwit-a-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.

Equitancy (e'kwi-tan-si), *n.* [See EQUITANT.] Horsemanship.

Equitangential (ē'kwi-tan-jen"shal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and E. *tangential* (which see).] In *geom.* a term applied to a curve which has the tangent equal to a constant line.

Equitant (e'kwit-ant), *a.* [L. *equitans*, ppr. of *equito*, to ride, from *eques*, *equitis*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.] 1. Mounted or sitting upon a horse; riding on horseback. 2. In *bot.* a term applied to unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that overlap each other entirely and in a parallel manner, without any involution, as in the iris.

Equitation (e-kwit-ā'shon), *n.* The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

> The pretender to *equitation* mounted. *W. Irving.*

Equitemporaneous (ē'kwi-tem'pō-rā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Contemporaneous. *Boyle.*

Equites (ek'wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., horsemen.] An order of Roman citizens, originally forming the cavalry of the army, and said by Livy to have been instituted by Romulus, who selected 300 of them from the three principal tribes. About the time of the Gracchi (123 B.C.) the Equites became a distinct order (*ordo Equester*) in the state, and the judges and farmers of the revenue were selected from their ranks. They held their position in virtue of a certain property qualification, and towards the end of the republic they possessed much influence in the state. They had particular seats assigned them in the circus and theatre, and the insignia of their rank, in addition to a horse, were a golden ring and a robe with a narrow purple border.

Equity (e'kwi-ti), *n.* [Fr. *équité;* L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even.] 1. Justice; impartiality; the giving or desiring to give to each man his due.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity*. Ps. xcviii. 9.

2. In *law*, an equitable claim.

I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken. *Kent.*

3. A term about which, when applied to a scheme of jurisprudence, there is some confusion. Its three leading senses are distinguished thus:—(*a*) Taken broadly, equity means the doing unto all men as we would that they should do unto us. (*b*) In a narrower sense, equity is used in contradistinction to strict law; it expounds and limits the language of the positive laws, and construes them, not according to their strict letter, but rather in their reasonable and benignant spirit. (*c*) In the sense in which it is to be understood as the substantial justice expounded by the English courts of equity, it is the system of supplemental law administered in these, founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established principles, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing them to meet new exigencies. While it aims to assist the defects of the common law, by extending relief to those rights of property which the strict law does not recognize, and by giving more ample and distributive redress than the ordinary tribunals afford, equity by no means either controls, mitigates, or supersedes the common law, but rather guides itself by its analogies, and does not assume any power to subvert its doctrines. The Court of Chancery was formerly in England the especial court of equity, but large powers were by the Judicature Act of 1873 given to all the divisions of the Supreme Court to administer equity, although many matters of equitable jurisdiction are still left to the chancery division in the first instance.

Equity is a roguish thing; for law, we have a measure, know what to trust to: *equity* is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and, as that is larger or narrower, so is *equity*. *Selden.*

—*Equity of a statute*, the construction of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter. —*Equity of redemption*, in *law*, the advantage allowed to a mortgager of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged.—SYN. Justice, impartiality, rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness.

Equity-court (e'kwi-ti-kōrt), *n.* Formerly one of the departments of the Court of Chancery; but many equity cases may now be dealt with by all the divisions of the Supreme Court. See EQUITY.

Equity-draughtsman (e'kwi-ti-dräfts-man), *n.* A barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

Equity-judge (e'kwi-ti-juj), *n.* A judge who tries equity cases.

Equivalence (ē-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* [L. *æquivalentia*—L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, signification, or force; as, take the goods and give an *equivalence* in corn.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Bp. Smalridge.*

—*Equivalence of force*, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value.

Equivalence† (ē-kwiv'a-lens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *equivalenced;* ppr. *equivalencing.* To be equal to.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction. *Sir T. Browne.*

Equivalency (ē-kwiv'a-len-si), *n.* 1. Same as *Equivalence.*—2. In *chem.* the quality in chemical elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions. When the atomic weight is taken into account the equivalency of an element is called its *atomicity.* See EQUIVALENT, *n.* 2.

Equivalent (ē-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* [Fr. *équivalent*—L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens, valentis*, ppr. of *valeo*, to be worth.] 1. Equal in value, force, power, effect, excellence or moral worth, import, or meaning; interchangeable; as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

Things
Well-nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

Samson, far renown'd,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton.*

The consideration of public utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least *equivalent* to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker.*

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

2. In *geol.* contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks; as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See EQUIVALENT, *n.* 3.—3. In *geom.* a term applied to surfaces or magnitudes which have equal areas or equal dimensions.

Equivalent (ē-kwiv'a-lent), *n.* 1. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force with something else.

When more water power is wanted in a particular district than there are falls of water to supply it, persons will give an *equivalent* for the use of a fall of water. *J. S. Mill.*

(Some men) fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

2. In *chem.* there is a law that if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. This law is called the law of equivalents, and the various quantities A, B, C, D (or a multiple of them) the equivalents of each other. Thus 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35·5 of chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphuretted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of each other, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35·5 of chlorine to form chlorine monoxide, and 16 of sulphur with 8 × 2 of oxygen to form sulphurous oxide. When the atomic weights are taken into account (H=1, O=16, S=32, Cl=35·5) it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is equivalent to one of chlorine, and two atoms of hydrogen to one of oxygen and to one of sulphur; and taking the equivalency of hydrogen as unity, chlorine is what is called *monatomic*, oxygen and sulphur *diatomic*. Upon this equivalency or atomicity of the different elements is based their classification into *monads, dyads, triads, tetrads*, &c., and dashes are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H_2O'', $N'''H_3$, $C''''H_4$ or $C^{iv}H_4$.—3. In *geol.* a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances. Thus the Caen building stone of France is the equivalent of our Bath oolite.

Equivalently (ē-kwiv'a-lent-li), *adv.* In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow.*

Equivalve, Equivalved (ē'kwi-valv, ē'kwi-valvd), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, the leaf of a folding door.] In *conch.* a term applied to bivalve shells in which the valves are equal in size and form.

Equivalve (ē'kwi-valv), *n.* A bivalve in which the valves are of equal size and form.

Equivalvular (ē-kwi-valv'ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *Equivalve.*

Equivocacy† (ē-kwiv'ō-ka-si), *n.* Doubtful nature or character.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad. *Sir T. Browne.*

Equivocal (ē-kwiv'ō-kal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *vocalis*, having voice, speaking, from *vox, vocis*, voice, word.] 1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words, terms, or senses.

The beauties of Shakspere are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

2. Uncertain, as an indication or sign; dubious; unsatisfactory. 'How *equivocal* a test!' *Burke.*—3. As applied to character, conduct, and the like, generally used in a bad sense, and nearly equivalent to suspicious in the sense of deserving to be suspected; capable of being ascribed to different motives; as, *equivocal* morality; his character is somewhat *equivocal.* 'Equivocal repentances.' *Milton.*—4. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female. *Harris.*

Unfinished things one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*. *Pope.*

5. Equal, equivalent, or the same in name only, not in reality; verbally equivalent.

This visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a portrait, things are not truly, but in *equivocal* shapes, and as they counterfeit some real substance in that invisible fabric. *Sir T. Browne.*

SYN. Ambiguous, doubtful, uncertain, indeterminate.

Equivocal† (ē-kwiv'ō-kal), *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. *Dennis.*

Equivocally (ē-kwiv'ō-kal-li), *adv.* 1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses; as, he answered the question *equivocally.*—2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments. *Bentley.*

3. So as to be apparently, though not really, synonymous; by an equivocal use of words; by verbal equivalence.

Which (courage and constancy) he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man. *Barrow.*

Equivocalness (ē-kwiv'ō-kal-nes), *n.* State of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning. 'The *equivocalness* of the word.' *Norris.*

Equivocate (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *equivocated;* ppr. *equivocating.* [L. *æquivoco, æquivocatum*, from *æquivocus*, equivocal—L. *æquus*, equal, and *vox, vocis*, the voice.] To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate; to quibble.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606).

No man may *equivocate* when he ought to tell the truth. *State Trials.*

SYN. To prevaricate, shuffle, fence, quibble.

Equivocate† (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *v.t.* To render equivocal.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck.*

Equivocation (ē-kwiv'ō-kā"shon), *n.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; prevarication; as, hypocrites are often guilty of *equivocation.*

One of the most celebrated (offences of the casuistry of the Jesuits) is the doctrine of *equivocation:* the innocence of saying that which is true in a sense meant by the speaker, though he is aware that it will be understood otherwise. *Hallam.*

SYN. Prevarication, shuffling, evasion.

Equivocator (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation; a prevaricator; a quibbler. 'A secret liar or *equivocator.*' *Fuller.*

Equivocatory (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tor-i), *a.* Indicating or characterized by equivocation.

Equivoque, Equivoke (ē'kwi-vōk), *n.* [Fr. *équivoque*, from L.L. *æquivocus.* See EQUIVOCAL.] 1. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Bolingbroke.*

2. Equivocation. 'I know your *equivokes.*' *B. Jonson.*

Equivorous (ē-kwiv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *equus*, a

horse, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh. '*Equivorous* Tartars.' *Quart. Rev.*

Equuleus (ē-kwų'lē-us), *n.* [L.] 1. The Horse's-head, a northern constellation consisting of ten stars.—2. In *Rom. antiq.* a kind of rack for extorting confessions, at first used chiefly against criminals, but afterwards made use of against Christians. —*Equuleus Pictoris*, the Painter's Horse or Easel, a southern constellation consisting of eight stars, situated close to the principal star of Argo.

Equus (ē'kwus), *n.* [L. Cog. Gr. *hippos*, *ikkos*, Skr. *açva*, a horse.] The horse, a genus of animals of the order Equidæ. See EQUIDÆ, HORSE.

-Er, affix. 1. A termination of many English nouns, converting the word to which it is added into a noun of agency. It is the Teutonic form equivalent to the Latin *-or*, and native words may be roughly distinguished from words of Latin origin by this distinction; as, hear*er*, learn*er*, do*er*, teach*er*, from audit*or*, instruct*or*, factor, doct*or*. It was formerly a sign of the masculine gender—*-stre*, *-ster* indicating the feminine; thus weav*er*, bak*er*, malt*er*, sing*er*, brew*er* were masculine; web*ster*, bake*ster* (*baxter*), malt*ster*, song*ster*, brew*ster*, feminine. In spinn*er* and spin*ster* the distinction is still to some extent observed. Generally, however, the termination does not indicate gender in any way, some nouns in *-er* signifying a person or thing indifferently, as rul*er*, heat*er*, grat*er*, pok*er*. Added to names of places it signifies an inhabitant of, or one that belongs to a place, as Londoner, Berliner, &c., a dweller in London, Berlin, &c.—2. The sign of the comparative degree of adjectives, and akin to Latin comparative termination *-or*, Gr. *-er* in *-eros*.—3. An affix to verbs giving them a frequentative, and probably a diminutive, sense; as, swag, swagg*er*; spit, sputt*er*; fret, fritt*er*; pat, patt*er*; wend, wand*er*.

Er. In *her.* a frequent contraction of the word *ermine* in armorial memoranda.

Er,† *adv.* Same as *Ere*. *Chaucer.*

Era (ē'ra), *n.* [L.L. *æra*, the data for a calculation, an item of an account, and, in later Latin, an era or epoch, possibly from L. *æra*, counters, the items of a calculation, the pl. of *æs*, brass.] 1. In *chron.* a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *era*.—2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points; as, the *era* of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antiochus.

Eradiate (ē-rā'di-āt), *v.i.* [L. *e*, for *ex*, out, and *radio*, *radiatum*, to beam.] To shoot as rays of light; to radiate; to beam. 'A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and psyche.' *Dr. H. More.*

Eradiation (ē-rā'di-ā"shon), *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendour. '*Eradiation* and emanation of spirit.' *Hale.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Eradicable (ē-rad'ik-a-bl), *a.* That may be eradicated.

Eradicate (ē-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eradicated;* ppr. *eradicating.* [L. *eradico*, *eradicatum—e*, out, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] 1. To pull up by the roots; to destroy at the roots; to root out; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* weeds. 'An oak tree *eradicated*, that is, torn up by the roots.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* errors, false principles, vice, or disease.

No kind of institution will be sufficient to *eradicate* these natural notions out of the minds of men. *Bp. Wilkins.*

SYN. To extirpate, uproot, root out, destroy.

Eradication (ē-rad'i-kā"shon), *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots, or state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions. *Hallywell.*

Eradicative (ē-rad'i-kāt-iv), *a.* That eradicates or extirpates; that cures, removes entirely, or destroys thoroughly.

Eradicative (ē-rad'i-kāt-iv), *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure.

Eragrostis (ē-ra-gros'tis), *n.* [Gr. *erōs*, love, and *agrōstis*, a kind of grass.] Love-grass, a very extensive genus of ornamental grasses, belonging to the tribe Festuceæ, distinguished by having the inflorescence in more or less compound or decompound panicles; glumes four- or ten-flowered; pales imbricated in two ranks, the upper reflexed with the edges turned back; stamens two or three; styles two, with feathery stigmas, and seeds loose, two-horned, not furrowed. Though the species range over the globe, they most abound in Asia. Europe has six species.

Eranthemum (ē-ran'thē-mum), *n.* [Gr. *ēr*, spring, and *anthe*ō, to bloom, from *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of acanthaceous plants, chiefly tropical, some of whose species are occasionally seen in hot-houses in this country. *E. pulchellum* is of stiff upright habit, producing freely during winter stout erect spikes of intense blue flowers. *E. marmoratum* is of moderate growth, and has leaves of a pale green colour suffused with white.

Eranthis (ē-ran'this), *n.* [Gr. *ēr*, spring, and *anthos*, a flower.] Winter aconite, a small genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, nearly related to Helleborus, but having a deciduous calyx, stalked capsules, an involucre to the flowers, and a totally different habit. Two species are known, natives of Europe and Asia. One, *E. hyemalis*, which grows in moist shady places and on hills, has become naturalized in parks and plantations in Britain. It is one of the first flowering plants of spring. The other species is *E. sibiricus*, a native of Eastern Siberia, with precisely similar habits. The former has six to eight sepals, the latter five.

Erasable, Erasible (ē-rās'a-bl, ē-rās'i-bl), *a.* That may or can be erased.

Erase (ē-rās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *erased;* ppr. *erasing.* [L. *erado*, *erasum—e*, out, and *rado*, to scrape, to scratch. See RAZE.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to blot out; to obliterate; to expunge; as, to *erase* a word or a name.

The fourth corrector made the most alterations; he went over the whole of the text, adding the breathings and accents to the Greek, and *erasing* whatever displeased him. *Bp. Horne.*

2. To remove or destroy, as by rubbing or blotting out.

All ideas of rectitude and justice are *erased* from his mind. *Burke.*

3.† To destroy to the foundation; to raze; as, to *erase* a town.

Erased (ē-rāst'), *pp.* 1. Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.—2. In *her.* a term applied to anything forcibly torn off, leaving the separated parts jagged and uneven. It is contradistinguished from *couped*, which means cut straight across.

A lion's head erased.

Erasement (ē-rās'ment), *n.* The act of erasing or rubbing out; obliteration; destruction.

Eraser (ē-rās'ér), *n.* One who or that which erases; especially, a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc and the like, used to erase writing, &c.

Erasible, *a.* See ERASABLE.

Erasion (ē-rā'zhon), *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.

Erastian (ē-ras'ti-an), *n.* One whose opinions are the same or akin to those of Thomas *Erastus*, a German divine of the sixteenth century, who maintained the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.

Erastian (ē-ras'ti-an), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrines of Erastus or his followers; characterized by erastianism; as, an *erastian* church.

Erastianism (ē-ras'ti-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of Erastus or his followers. See ERASTIAN, *n.*

Erasure (ē-rā'zhūr), *n.* 1. The act of erasing or scratching out; obliteration; as, *erasure* in a deed without the consent of the party bound by it *will* make it void.—2. That which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated. 'Several thousands of corrections and *erasures*.' *Horne.*

If some words are erased (in the deed) and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure*. *Prof. Menzies.*

3.† The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction; as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibbon.*

Erato (er'a-to), *n.* [Gr., from *eratō*, to love.] One of the Muses, whose name signifies loving or lovely. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.

Erato, Antique, Brit. Mus.

Erbium (ėr'bi-um), *n.* [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden, where gadinolite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements, in some rare minerals, as euxinite, fergusonite, and gadinolite, in which it exists as a silicate or tantalate. Its properties are but little known.

Ere (ār), *adv.* [A. Sax. *ær*, Goth. *air*, before, sooner, earlier. It is the positive form, of which *erst* (A. Sax. *ærest*) is the superlative.] Before; sooner than.

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden.*

The nobleman saith to him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die. John iv. 49.

[In these passages *ere* is really a preposition followed by a sentence, instead of a single word, as below.]

Ere (ār), *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden.*

Ere,† *v.t.* To plough; to ear.

I have, God wot, a large feld to *ere;*
And weke ben the oxen in my plow. *Chaucer.*

Erebus (e'rē-bus), *n.* [L. *erebus*, Gr. *erebos.*] 1. In *myth.* (*a*) the son of Chaos and Darkness, who married his sister Night and was the father of the Light and Day. He was transformed into a river and plunged into Tartarus, because he aided the Titans. Hence—(*b*) The lower world, particularly that part of it which is the abode of virtuous shades; hades; hell.

Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of *Erebus*. *Milton.*

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as *Erebus*. *Shak.*

Erect (ē-rekt'), *a.* [L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, to erect—*e*, out, and *rego*, to straighten. See REGENT.] 1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he stood *erect.*

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect*—a column in a scene of ruins. *Gibbon.*

2. Directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes *erect* appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through. *Pope.*

3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame,
But stand *erect*. *Granville.*

4. Intent; vigorous. 'That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind.' *Hooker.*—5. Without bend or unevenness; straight. '*Erect* as a dart.' *Dickens.*—6. In *bot.* applied to an organ or part of a plant which stands perpendicularly, or nearly so, to its base or stem; as, an *erect* leaf; an *erect* flower; an *erect* ovule.—*Erect stem*, in *bot.* a stem which is nearly perpendicular, not twining and so requiring a support.

Erect (ē-rekt'), *v.t.* 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position, or nearly so; to set upright; to raise up; as, to *erect* a pole or flagstaff.—2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to *erect* a house or temple; to *erect* a fort.—3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in *erecting* a grammar-school. *Shak.*

4. To raise from a low position; to elevate; to exalt; to lift up.

Who dare not now, though innocent, *erect*
My downcast looks. *Sandys.*

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke.*

5. To excite; to animate; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them?
Denham.

6. To set forth, as an assertion or consequence from premises.

Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke.*

—*To erect a perpendicular*, in *geom.* to draw a line at right angles to another line or to a plane.—SYN. To set up, raise, upraise, uprear, elevate, construct, build, institute, establish, found.

Erect† (ē-rekt'), *v.i.* To take an upright position; to rise. 'By wet, stalks do *erect*.' *Bacon.*

Erectable (ē-rekt'a-bl), *a.* That can be erected. '*Erectable* feathers.' *Montague.*

Erected (ē-rekt'ed), *a.* Elevated in mind; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring; sublime.

Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most *erected* spirits. *Milton.*

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.
Sir P. Sidney.

Erecter (ē-rekt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which erects; one that raises or builds.

Erectile (ē-rekt'īl), *a.* Susceptible of erection.—*Erectile tissue*, in *anat.* the tissue peculiar to the lips, penis, nipples, &c., formed of arteries and veins intermixed with nervous filaments, and capable of dilatation.

Erectility (ē-rek-til'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

Erection (ē-rek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.—2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as, the *erection* of a wall or of a house.—3. The state of being raised, built, or elevated; as, the church fell immediately after its *erection*.—4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as, the *erection* of a commonwealth or of a new system; the *erection* of a bishopric or an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society.
South.

5.† Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sir P. Sidney.*

6.† Act of rousing; excitement. 'An *erection* of the spirits to attend.' *Bacon.*—7. Anything erected; a building of any kind. 8. In *anat.* state of a part when it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue.

Erective (ē-rekt'iv), *a.* Setting upright; raising.

Erectly (ē-rekt'li), *adv.* In an erect posture.

Erectness (ē-rekt'nes), *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

Erecto-patent (ē-rekt'ō-pāt-ent), *a.* 1. In *bot.* having a position intermediate between erect and spreading.—2. In *entom.* having the primary wings erect and the secondary horizontal: said of certain insects.

Erector (ē-rekt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which raises or erects; specifically, in *anat.* a muscle that causes the erection of any part. 'A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.' *Waterhouse.*

Erelong (ār-long'), *adv.* [*Ere* and *long*.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

He mounted the horse, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser.*

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton.

Eremacausis (e're-ma-kạ"sis), *n.* [Gr. *erēma*, slowly, gently, and *kausis*, burning.] A term introduced into chemistry by Liebig, to express a slow combustion or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air.

Eremial, Eremian (e-rē'mi-al, e-rē'mi-an), *a.* [From Gr. *erēmos*, a desert. See EREMITE.] Pertaining to a desert; desert.

Eremitage† (e'rē-mit-āj), *n.* Hermitage. 'The ruins of an old *eremitage*.' *Shelton.*

Eremite (e'rē-mit), *n.* [L. *eremita*; Late Gr. *erēmitēs*, from Gr. *erēmos*, alone, lonely, a desert; probably akin to *ērema*, gently, quietly; Lith. *ramu*, quiet, tranquil; Skr. *ram*, to enjoy pleasure, to be delighted, to enjoy one's self. The connection between tranquillity and enjoyment, especially of an intellectual kind, is very obvious.] One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid *Eremites*, there had been no melodious Dante. *Carlyle.*

Eremitic, Eremitical (e-rē-mit'ik, e-rē-mit'ik-al), *a.* Living in solitude or in seclusion from the world; relating to, having the character of, or like a hermit. 'The austere and *eremitical* harbinger of Christ.' *Bp. Hall.*

When we descried him (Dr. Johnson) from above, he had a most *eremitical* appearance. *Boswell.*

Eremitish (e'rē-mīt-ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hermit; eremitic. 'An *eremitish* and melancholike solitarinesse.' *Bp. Hall.*

Eremitism (e'rē-mit-izm), *n.* State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life.

Eremus (e-rē'mus), *n.* [Gr. *eremos*, alone. See EREMITE.] In *bot.* a ripe carpel separate from its neighbours, and standing apart.

Erenow (ār'nou), *adv.* [*Ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

Ereptation (ē-rep-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *erepto*, *ereptatum*, to creep out, intens. of *erepo*—*e*, *ex*, out, and *repo*, to creep.] A creeping forth.

Ereption (ē-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *ereptio*, from *eripio*, *ereptum*, to snatch away—*e*, and *rapio*, to seize.] A taking or snatching away by force.

Erethism (e'reth-izm), *n.* [Gr. *erethismos*, irritation, from *erethizō*, to stir, from *erethō*, to stir.] In *med.* a morbid degree of energy and excitement in any organ or tissue.

Erethistic (e-reth-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to erethism.

Erewhile, Erewhiles (ār'whīl, ār'whīlz), *adv.* [*Ere* and *while*.] Some time ago; a little while before. [Obsolete or poetical.]

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*. *Shak.*

Erf (ėrf), *n.* pl. **Erven** (ėr'ven). In the Cape Colony, the Dutch name for a piece of garden-ground, usually about ½ acre in extent.

Erg (erg), *n.* [Gr. *ergon*, work.] In *physics*, the unit of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (15·4 grains troy), produces a velocity of a centimetre (·3937 inch) per second.

Ergasilidæ (ėr-ga-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of parasitic crustaceans, of the order Siphonostomata. The females of the typical genus Ergasilus are parasitic upon the gills of fishes, and those of the genus Nicothoë upon the gills of lobsters.

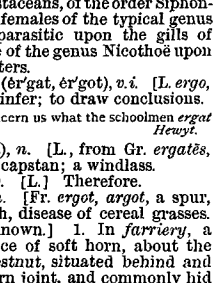
Ergat, Ergot† (ėr'gat, ėr'got), *v.i.* [L. *ergo*, therefore.] To infer; to draw conclusions.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools. *Hewyt.*

Ergata (ėr'ga-ta), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ergatēs*, a windlass.] A capstan; a windlass.

Ergo (ėr'gō), *adv.* [L.] Therefore.

Ergot (ėr'got), *n.* [Fr. *ergot*, *argot*, a spur, stub of a branch, disease of cereal grasses. Derivation unknown.] 1. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. In *bot.* the altered seed of rye, and other grasses, caused by the attack of a fungus called *Claviceps purpurea*. The seed is replaced by a dense homogeneous tissue largely charged with an oily fluid. In its perfect state this germinates and produces the Claviceps. When diseased rye of this kind is used for food, it sometimes causes death by a kind of mortification called dry gangrene. Ergot is used in obstetric practice to promote the contraction of the uterus.



1, Heads of Ergot (*a a*) produced on a Grass. 2, *Claviceps purpurea* (*b b*) springing from the Ergot.

Ergot,† *v.i.* See ERGAT.

Ergoted (ėr'got-ed), *p.* and *a.* Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the attack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See ERGOT.

Ergotine, Ergotin (ėr'got-in), *n.* In *chem.* the active principle of the ergot of rye. It is obtained as a brown powder of a pungent and bitter taste. It is described as narcotic and poisonous.

Ergotism (ėr'got-izm), *n.* [From *ergot*.] 1. The spur of rye; ergot.—2. An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of Sologne, from the use of ergoted rye in food; it occurs in two forms, the *convulsive* and the *gangrenous*.

Ergotism† (ėr'got-izm), *n.* [L. *ergo*, therefore.] A logical inference; a conclusion. 'States are not governed by *ergotisms*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Eriach, Eric (e'ri-aċh, e'rik), *n.* [Ir. *eiric*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder.

The malefactor shall give unto them (the friends of the party murdered), or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *eriach*. *Spenser.*

Erica (e-rī'ka), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ereikē*, heath.] The heath, a large genus of branched rigid shrubs, nat. order Ericaceæ, consisting of more than 400 species, the most of which are natives of South Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia. The leaves are narrow and rigid, the flowers are globose or tubular, and four-lobed. The stamens rise from the glandular disc, and the anther cells are awned and open by pores or slits. Five species are found in Britain, two of them widely distributed, the others local. The foreign species are largely cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. See HEATH.

Erica herbacea.

Ericaceæ (e-rī-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of exogens, deriving its name from the genus Erica. It is readily known from all other orders by its anthers bursting by pores or slits at their apex, the stamens being hypogynous or epigynous, the corolla monopetalous, and the ovary containing more cells than two. Besides the genus Erica, it contains Azalea, Rhododendron, Kalmia, Arbutus, Andromeda, Gualtheria, and many other beautiful genera.

Ericaceous (e-rī-kā'shus), *a.* Of or belonging to the nat. order of plants Ericaceæ or heath family; resembling heaths; consisting of heaths.

Ericeæ (e-rī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A group of the nat. order Ericaceæ, containing the true heaths.

Eridanus (ē-rid'a-nus), *n.* [The ancient name of the river Po.] A winding southern constellation containing eighty-four stars, among which is Achernar, a star of the first magnitude.

Erigeron (ē-rij'ėr-on), *n.* [Gr. *ēr*, spring, and *gerōn*, an old man, from the hoary appearance of some of the spring species.] Flea-bane, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, nearly related to Aster, but having several series of ray-flowers. There are about 100 species, natives of temperate and cold regions. They are herbs, with single or corymbed flowers, which have the centre yellow and the ray white or purple. Two species are natives of Britain. *E. philadelphicum*, a native of North America, is used as a medicine in the United States. It is given as an emmenagogue, and is also considered a valuable diuretic.

Erigible† (er'i-ji-bl), *a.* That may be erected.

Erin (e'rin), *n.* [Ir. *Erin*, improperly written for *Eire*.] Ireland.

Erinaceadæ, Erinaceidæ (ē'rin-ā-sē"a-dē, ē'rin-ā-sē"i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The urchin or hedgehog tribe.

Erinaceous (e-rin-ā'shus), *a.* Of or belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (ē-rin-ā'shē-us), *n.* [L., a hedgehog.] A genus of insectivorous mammals; the hedgehog. See HEDGEHOG.

Erineum (e-rin'ē-um), *n.* [Gr. *erineos*, woolly.] The name given to numerous productions appearing on the leaves of trees and shrubs, formerly supposed to be due to fungi, but now known to be the result of a diseased state of the cuticular cells. The

spongy spots on the leaves of vines and lime-trees are good examples.

Eringo (ē-ring'gō), *n.* Same as *Eryngo* (which see).

Erinnys (ē-rin'nis), *n.* In *Greek myth.* one of the Furies; a goddess of discord; hence, discord in general.

Eriocauloneæ (e'ri-o-kạ-lō"nē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *erion*, wool, and *kaulos*, a stem.] A group of endogenous plants, for the most part inhabiting marshy places or the bottom of lakes, and having the flowers collected into dense heads. Eriocaulon (pipewort) is the principal genus, consisting of about 120 known species, most of which are found in the equinoctial parts of America. *Eriocaulon septangulare*, a North American species, is found in the Isle of Skye in Scotland, and in the west of Ireland.

Eriodendron (e'ri-o-den"dron), *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool, and *dendron*, a tree.] The wool-tree, a genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. There are eight species natives of America, but one belongs to Asia and Africa. The species are noble plants, growing from 50 to 100 feet high, having palmate leaves, and red or white flowers. The woolly coat of the seeds of some of the species is used in different countries for stuffing cushions and similar purposes.

Wool-tree (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*).

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *eriōdēs*, woolly —*erion*, wool, and *eidos*, likeness.] The name now given to the sub-genus of quadrumana Brachyteles (which see).

Eriometer (e-ri-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool, and *metron*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres, from the size of the coloured rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

Eriophorum (e-ri-of'o-rum), *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool, and *pherō*, to bear—from the cottony head of the plant.] The cotton-grass, a genus of tufted herbs, nat. order Cyperaceæ. The bristles of the perianth are numerous, and lengthen after flowering, forming a cotton-like head in fruit. Twelve species have been enumerated, three of which are found in Britain.

Eristic, Eristical (ē-ris'tik, ē-ris'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *eristikos*, contentious, from *eris*, strife.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; captious.

To what purpose should he or any man write *eristical* books? *Bp. Parker.*

A specimen of admirable special pleading in the court of *eristic* logic. *Coleridge.*

He gave to their conceited and *eristic* dilemma a most profound reply. *Farrar.*

Erix, *n.* See ERYX.

Erke,† *a.* [A. Sax. *earg*, inert, weak.] Weary; indolent; sick.

Men therein should hem delight,
And of that deede be not *erke*. *Chaucer.*

Erl-king (ėrl'king), *n.* [Dan. *ellerkonge*, G. *erl-könig*, elf-king.] The English form of the name given, in German and Scandinavian poetical mythology, to a personified natural power which devises and works mischief, especially to children. Goethe's celebrated poem 'Der Erl-könig' has rendered this malicious spirit universally known.

Erme,† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *earmian*, to grieve, from *earm*, miserable.] To grieve; to lament.

Wel I wot, thou dost min herte to *erme*. *Chaucer.*

Ermeful,† *a.* Miserable; piteous. *Chaucer.*

Ermelin, Ermilin (ėr'mē-lin, ėr'mi-lin), *n.* Ermine (which see). 'Fair as the furry coat of whitest *ermilin*.' *Shenstone.*

Ermin,† *a.* Armenian. *Chaucer.*

Ermine, Ermin (ėr'min), *n.* [Fr. *hermine*, commonly said to be from *Armenia*, in the middle ages *Hermenia;* the Armenians being assumed to have introduced it in traffic. But the Dan. Sw. and G. *hermelin* (a dim. form), the L.G. *harmke*, *hermelke*, and the O.G. *harm*, *harmo*, are against this derivation, and appear to be genuine Teut. words, the Fr. *hermine*, It. *ermellino*, Sp. *armiño*, being borrowed from the Teut.] 1. The stoat, a quadruped of the weasel tribe (*Mustela Erminea*), found over temperate Europe, but

Ermine (*Mustela Erminea*).

common only in the north. In consequence of the change that occurs in the colour of its fur at different seasons—by far most marked in the Arctic regions—it is not generally known that the ermine and stoat are the same. In winter, in cold countries or severe seasons, the fur changes from a reddish brown to a yellowish white, or almost pure white, under which shade the animal is recognized as the ermine. In both states the tip of the tail is black. The fur, which is obtained chiefly from Norway, Lapland, Siberia, and the Hudson's Bay territories, is in great request; at one time it was one of the insignia of royalty, and still is worn by judges. The ermine has the power of ejecting a fluid of a strong musky odour.—2. The fur of the ermine, as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the rest of the fur.—3. *Fig.* the office or dignity of a judge, from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.

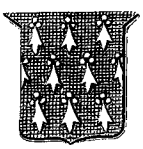
I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their *ermine*, to save us from this pollution. *Lord Chatham.*

4. In *her.* one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground. Argent, spots sable.

Ermine.

Ermined (ėr'mind), *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine; as, *ermined* pomp. 'Ermined pride.' *Pope.*

Ermine-moth (ėr'min-moth), *n.* A moth of the family Yponomeutidæ, so called from its beautifully black and white spotted covering resembling the fur of the ermine.



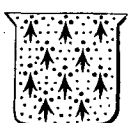
Ermines.

Ermines (ėr'minz), *n.* In *her.* the reverse of *ermine*—black, with white spots. Sable, spots argent.

Erminites (ėr'min-īts), *n.* In *her.* the same as *ermine*, but with a single red hair on each side of the ermine spots.

Erminites.

Erminois (ėr'min-ois), *n.* In *heraldry* a gold field with black spots. Or, spots sable.



Erminois.

Ermit† (ėr'mit), *n.* [Corrupted from *eremite*.] A hermit. *Jer. Taylor.*

Erne, Ern (ėrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *earn.* Cog. Dan. and Sw. *ærn*, an eagle, allied to G. *aar*, an eagle, and to Skr. *ara*, swift, from *ri*, to go.] A name applied by some naturalists to all the members of the genus Haliaetus of Falconidæ, but more specifically to the white-tailed sea-eagle (*H. albicilla*). See HALIAETUS.

Erne† (ėrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *earn.*] A cottage or place of retirement.

Ernest,† *n.* [See EARNEST.] Zeal; studious pursuit of anything. *Chaucer.*

Erode (ē-rōd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eroded;* ppr. *eroding.* [L. *erodo*—*e*, and *rodo*, to gnaw. See RODENT.] To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker *erodes* the flesh.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman.*

Eroded (ē-rōd'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Eaten; gnawed; corroded.—2. In *bot.* having the edge irregularly jagged or denticulated, as if gnawed or eaten.

Erodent (ē-rōd'ent), *n.* [L. *erodo*, to gnaw off.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodium (e-rō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *erōdios*, a heron.] Stork's bill, a genus of plants, nat. order Geraniaceæ, agreeing with geranium except that there are only five stamens. There are over fifty species, natives of the northern hemisphere of the Old World. Three are found in Britain.

Erogate† (ē'ro-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *erogo*, *erogatum*, to entreat, to prevail on by entreaties—*e*, out, and *rogo*, to ask.] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Erogation† (er-o-gā'shon), *n.* The act of laying out.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality. *Sir T. Browne.*

Eros (ē'ros), *n.* In *myth.* the Greek equivalent of Cupid. See CUPID.

Erose (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodo*. See ERODE.] In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.

Erose Leaf.

Erosion (ē-rō'zhon), *n.* [L. *erosio*, an eating away, from *erodo*, *erosum*. See ERODE.] 1. The act or operation of eating or wearing away; specifically, in *med.* the gradual destruction of the substance of a part by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or excited by the action of some irritating substance.—2. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker.—*Erosion theory*, in *geol.* the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers, as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval.

Erosionist (ē-rō'zhon-ist), *n.* In *geol.* one who holds the erosion theory. See EROSION.

Erosive (ē-rō'siv), *a.* Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.

Eroso-dentate (ē-rō'sō-den"tāt), *a.* In *bot.* toothed in a very irregular manner as if bitten.

Erostrate (ē-ros'trāt), *a.* [L. *e*, *ex*, without, and *rostrum*, a beak.] In *bot.* not having a beak.

Eroteme (e'ro-tēm), *n.* [Gr. *erōtēma*, a question.] In *rhet.* a mark of interrogation.

Erotesis (e-rō-tē'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *erotaō*, to ask.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which the speaker implies a strong affirmative, or more frequently a strong negative, under the form of an interrogation, as in the following lines:—

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush? Our fathers bled. *Eyron.*

Erotetic (ē-rō-tet'ik), *n.* [Gr. *erōtētikos*, skilled in questioning, from *erōtaō*, to question.] Interrogatory.

Erotic, Erotical (ē-rot'ik, ē-rot'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *erōtikos*, from *erōs*, *erōtos*, love.] Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love.

An *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. *Sat. Rev.*

Erotic (ē-rot'ik), *n.* An amorous composition or poem.

Erotomania, Erotomany (e-rō'to-mā"ni-a, e-ro-tom'a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *erōs*, *erōtos*, love, and *mania*, madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

Erotylidæ (e-ro-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *erōtylos*, a darling, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of tetramerous beetles, chiefly South American, characterized by their antennæ ending in a perfoliated mass or club. They feed chiefly on fungi. The species of the genus Erotylus are the most remarkable of the family for their singular forms and brilliant colours.

Erpetological (ėr'pet-o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Same as *Herpetological* (which see).

Erpetologist (ėr-pet-ol'o-jist), *n.* Same as *Herpetologist* (which see).

Erpetology (ėr-pet-ol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Herpetology* (which see).

Err (er), *v.i.* [L. *erro*, to wander, to err. Allied in origin to G. *irren*, to wander, to go astray.] 1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to deviate from the path of duty; to fail morally; to offend occasionally or habitually, or through oversight.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend. *Pope.*

Aim'd at helm, his lance *err'd.* *Tennyson.*

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep. *Common Prayer.*

And oft I've deem'd perchance he thought
Their *erring* passion might have wrought
Sorrow, and sin, and shame. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To mistake in judgment or opinion; to blunder; to misapprehend.

They do not *err*
Who say, that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper. *Sir W. Scott.*

Err† (er), *v.t.* 1. To mislead; to cause to err.

Sometimes he (the devil) tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do horses. *Burton.*

2. To miss; to mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

Errable (er'a-bl), *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [Rare.]

Errableness (er'a-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to mistake or err. 'The *errableness* of our nature.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Errand (er'rand), *n.* [A. Sax. *ærend, ærynd;* comp. Dan. *ærende*, a message; Icel. *eyrindi*, something to be done; O.G. *ârunti, ârunti*, a message; Goth. *airus*, a message, a messenger; from same root as Skr. *ri*, to go.] 1. A special business intrusted to a messenger; a verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance; as, the servant was sent on an *errand;* he told his *errand;* he has done the *errand.*

Labour to thy power to make thy body go of thy soul's *errands.* *Jer. Taylor.*

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king. Judg. iii. 19.

Errant (er'rant), *a.* [Fr. *errant;* L. *errans, errantis*, ppr. of *erro*, to err.] 1. Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant.* '*Errant* sprights.' *Spenser.*—2. Deviating from a certain course. '*Errant* from his course of growth.' *Shak.*

Errant† (er'rant), *a.* Arrant (which see). 'An *errant* fool.' *B. Jonson.*

Errant† (er'rant), *a.* [See EYRE.] Itinerant. 'Justices *errant.*' *Butler.*

Errantes, Errantia (er-ran'tēz, er-ran'shi-a), *n. pl.* [L. *errans*, wandering.] A suborder of annelides, commonly known by the names of sea-centipedes, sea-mice, and nereids. They have their name from the fact that they all lead a free existence, and are never confined in tubes.

Errant-knight (er'rant-nīt), *n.* Same as *Knight-errant. Congreve.*

Errantry (er'rant-ri), *n.* 1. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison.*

2. The condition or way of life of a knight-errant. See KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.

Errata, *n. pl.* See ERRATUM.

Erratic, Erratical (er-rat'ik, er-rat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *erraticus*, from *erro*, to wander.] 1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.—2. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.—3. Irregular; changeable. 'An *erratic* fever.' *Harvey.*—4. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.—*Erratic blocks*, the name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances. Such blocks are on the surface or in the most superficial deposits. See BOULDER.—*Erratic phenomena*, the phenomena connected with erratic blocks.

Erratic (er-rat'ik), *n.* 1.† A rogue; a wanderer.—2. In *geol.* a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an erratic block. See the adjective.

Erratically (er-rat'ik-al-li), *adv.* Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

Erraticalness (er-rat'ik-al-nes), *n.* State of being erratic.

Erration† (er-rā'shon), *n.* A wandering.

Erratum (er-rā'tum), *n.* pl. **Errata** (er-rā'ta), [*L.*, from *erro, erratum*, to wander, to err.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with reference to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

Errhine (er'rīn), *n.* [Gr. *errhinon—en*, and *rhis, rhinos*, the nose.] A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus.

Errhine (er'rīn), *a.* Affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

Erroneous (er-rō'nē-us), *a.* [L. *erroneus*, from *erro*, to err.] 1.† Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips.*
Erroneous circulation of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. '*Erroneous* conscience.' *South.*—3. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; liable to mislead; as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doctrine.

Erroneously (er-rō'nē-us-li), *adv.* By mistake; not rightly; falsely.

Erroneousness (er-rō'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from right; as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

Error (er'rėr), *n.* [L. *error*, from *erro*, to wander.] 1. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment by which men assent to or believe what is not true; a mistake as to matter of fact; a misapprehension.

In my mind he was guilty of no *error*, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box. *Brougham.*

2. A mistake made in writing, printing, or other performance; an inaccuracy; an oversight; falsity; as, a clerical *error;* an *error* in a declaration.—3.† A wandering; excursion; irregular course.

He (Æneas) through fatall *errour* long was led
Full many yeares. *Spenser.*
Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea. *Dryden.*

4. A transgression of law or duty; a mistake in conduct; a fault; a sin; iniquity; transgression.

Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

If it were thine *error* or thy crime,
I care no longer. *Tennyson.*

5. In *law*, a mistake in the proceedings of a court of record either in fact or in law, entitling the unsuccessful party to have the case reviewed. Proceedings in error were abolished in civil cases by the Judicature Act of 1875, appeal being substituted; but they may still be taken in criminal cases, for which the court of review is the Queen's Bench. An appeal in error is made by means of an original writ, called a *writ of error.*—6. In *astron.* the difference between the places of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation and by observation.—7. In *math.* the difference between the result of any operation and the true result.—*Error of a clock*, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time.

Error (er'rėr), *v.t.* To determine to be erroneous, as the judgment or decision of a court.

Errorist (er'rėr-ist), *n.* One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error.

Ers (ėrs), *n.* A plant, bitter vetch.

Erse (ėrs), *n.* [A corruption of *Irish.*] A name given to the language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves invariably call it *Gaelic.*

Erse (ėrs), *a.* Of or belonging to the Celts of Scotland or their language; as, the *Erse* tongue.

Ersh, Earsh (ėrsh), *n.* [Contracted and corrupted form of *eddish.*] Stubble of grain.

Erst (ėrst), *adv.* [A. Sax. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*, now *ere*, early, before.] 1. First; at first; at the beginning.—2. Once; formerly; long ago.

He pensive oft reviews the mighty dead
That *erst* have trod this desolated ground. *Langhorn.*

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden mischief. *Knolles.*

—*At erst,*† at first; for the first time: sometimes it comes to mean 'at length,' 'at present,' especially with *now—now at erst*, as in the following quotations:—

My boughes with blosmes that crowned were at firste, . . .
Are left both bare and barrein *now at erst.* *Spenser.*

In *dremes*, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this time brother min ywis;
But *now at erst* in trouthe our dwelling is. *Chaucer.*

[This word is obsolete except in poetry.]

Erstwhile† (ėrst'whīl), *adv.* Till then or now; formerly. 'Those thick and clammy vapours which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures.' *Glanvill.*

Erubescence, Erubescency (e-rū-bes'ens, e-rū-bes'en-si), *n.* [L. L. *erubescentia*, from L. *erubescens, erubescentis*, ppr. of *erubesco*, to become red—*e*, and *ruber*, red. See RUBRIC.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

Erubescent (e-rū-bes'ent), *a.* Red or reddish; blushing.

Erubescite (ē-rū'bes-īt), *n.* Same as *Bornite.*

Eruca (ē-rō'ka), *n.* [L., a caterpillar.] 1. An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar.—2. A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ. *E. sativa* is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the Continent. The whole plant has been used in medicine as a sialogogue.—3. A genus of univalve molluscs.

Eruct, Eructate (ē-rukt', ē-rukt'āt), *v.t.* [L. *eructo, eructatum—e*, out, and *ructo*, to belch, freq. from obs. *rugo, ructum*, to spew out, to belch.] To eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch. [Rare.]

Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire. *Howell.*

Eructation (ē-ruk-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *eructatio*, from *eructo.* See ERUCT.] 1. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.—2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth. 'Thermæ are hot springs or fiery *eructations.*' *Woodward.*

Erudiate† (e-rū'di-āt), *v.t.* [See ERUDITE.] To instruct; to educate; to teach.

The skilful goddess there *erudiates* these
In all she did. *Fanshaw.*

Erudite (e'rū-dīt), *a.* [L. *eruditus*, from *erudio*, to polish, to instruct—*e*, out, and *rudis*, rough, rude.] Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read; characterized by erudition. '*Erudite* and metaphysical theology.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Eruditely (e'rū-dīt-li), *adv.* With erudition; learnedly.

Eruditeness (e'rū-dīt-nes), *n.* The quality of being erudite.

Erudition (e-rū-di'shon), *n.* Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquities, and languages.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation and is introduced in season and out of season. *Edin. Rev.*

—*Literature, Learning, Erudition.* See under LITERATURE.

Erugate (e'rū-gāt), *a.* [L. *e*, without, and *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth.

Eruginous (ē-rū'jin-us), *a.* Same as *Æruginous* (which see). 'A . . . kind of salt drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Erumpent (ē-rum'pent), *a.* [L. *erumpens, erumpentis*, ppr. of *erumpo.* See ERUPTION.] In *bot.* prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis, as seen in some tetraspores.

Erunda (ē-run'da), *n.* The name of the seed of the castor-oil plant in the East.

Erupt (ē-rupt'), *v.i.* [See ERUPTION.] To burst forth suddenly and violently; to give vent to eruptions.

Erupt (ē-rupt'), *v.t.* To throw out suddenly and with great violence; to emit violently; to cast out, as lava from a volcano.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it (a volcano) does not 'burn' in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is *erupted* from below. *Huxley.*

Eruption (ē-rup'shon), *n.* [Fr. *éruption;* L. *eruptio*, from *erumpo, eruptum*, to break out—*e*, out, and *rumpo*, to break.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano.

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano (in Java) to a succession of subaerial *eruptions* from one or more central vents. *Lyell.*

2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion.

Incensed at such *eruption* bold. *Milton.*

3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation. 'Bitter and passionate *eruptions.*' *Sir H. Wotton.* [Rare.]

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions.* *South.*

4. In *med.* (*a*) the breaking out of a cutaneous disease. (*b*) The exanthema accompanying the disease, as the rash of scarlet fever.

Eruptive (ē-rupt'iv), *a.* 1. Bursting forth.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson.*

2. Attended with eruption or rash, or producing it; as, an *eruptive* fever.—3. In *geol.* produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

Ervalenta (ėr-va-len'ta), *n.* [From *Ervum lens,* botanical name of the lentil.] A dietetic substance consisting of the farina or meal of the common lentil (*Ervum lens*). Its use is said to prevent constipation.

Ervum (ėr'vum), *n.* [L., a kind of pulse.] A genus of leguminous plants, allied to Vicia, containing a considerable number of species of weak-stemmed annuals, with pinnate leaves generally terminating in tendrils. *E. lens* (the common lentil) grows about a foot and a half high, and has a weak branching stem, leaves composed of from eight to twelve oblong leaflets, and pale blue flowers borne in twos or threes. The pods are nearly as broad as long, smooth, and contain one or two seeds. It is highly valued in eastern countries as an article of food.

Erycinidæ (e-ri-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Erycinē,* one of the names of Venus, and *eidos,* likeness.] A family of small South American lepidopterous insects, characterized by having the fore-legs nearly rudimentary. The typical genus, Erycina, is of brilliant colour, the wings being often marked with metallic spots.

Eryngo, Eryngium (ē-ring'gō, ē-rin'ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *ēryngion,* a prickly plant.] A genus of perennial herbs, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species have coriaceous toothed or prickly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 100 species, found in temperate and subtropical climates, but chiefly in South America. The genus comprises many valuable border plants. One species, *E. maritimum,* is frequent on the sandy shores of Britain from Aberdeen and Argyle southwards. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties. Written also *Eringo.*

Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hail kissing-comfits, snow *eringoes;* let there come a tempest of provocation. *Shak.*

Erysimum (ē-ris'i-mum), *n.* [L.; Gr. *erysimon,* the hedge-mustard.] Treacle or garlic mustard, a genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ. The plants are chiefly biennials, with narrow entire leaves which are never clasping, and yellow, often fragrant, flowers. There are about 100 species, natives of northern temperate and cold countries. *E. cheiranthoides* is found in waste places in the south of England.

Erysipelas (e-ri-si'pe-las), *n.* [Gr.—*erythros,* red, and *pella,* skin.] A disease characterized by diffused inflammation with fever; an eruption of a fiery acrid humour on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face and head; rose; St. Anthony's fire.

Erysipelatoid (e'ri-si-pel"at-oid), *a.* [Gr. *erysipelas, erysipelatos,* erysipelas, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Resembling erysipelas.

Erysipelatous, Erysipelous (*e'ri*-si-pel"at-us, e-ri-si'pel-us), *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature. '*Erysipelatous* fevers.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Erythace, † *n.* The honeysuckle.

Erythacinæ (e'ri-tha-sī"nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *erythros,* red.] The redbreasts, a sub-family of passerine birds, family Luscinidæ. The common robin redbreast is the *Erythaca rubecula.* This sub-family is by some made a group of the thrushes (Turdidæ).

Erythema (e-ri-thē'ma), *n.* [Gr., from *erythainō,* to dye red, from *erythros,* red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin, varying in extent and form, attended with disorder of the constitution, without blisters and uninfectious.

Erythematic, Erythematous (e'ri-thē-mat"ik, e-ri-them'at-us), *a.* [See ERYTHEMA.] A term applied to a variety of skin affections associated with redness; specifically, relating to erythema, erysipelas, roseola, or urticaria.

Erythræa (e-rith-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *erythraia,* fem. of *erythraios* = *erythros,* red.] Centaury, a genus of annual herbs, nat. order Gentianaceæ, containing about twenty species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are low and branching plants, with angular stems, opposite leaves, solitary or cymose rose-purple or reddish flowers. The species are all extremely bitter.—*Erythræa Centaurium,* or centaury, is an indigenous plant, common in dry pastures and sandy coasts; several forms of this plant have been recognized by some botanists as species.

Erythrean (e-rith'rē-an), *a.* [Gr. *erythros,* red.] Of a red colour.

Erythric (e-rith'rik), *a.* [Gr. *erythros,* red.] In *chem.* the term applied to an acid ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) obtained from *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens, which furnish the blue dye-stuff called litmus. When the lichens are exhausted with boiling water, the acid is deposited as a crystalline powder which may be purified by boiling alcohol. It possesses the property of forming red colouring matters in contact with air and ammonia. Called also *Erythrin* or *Erythrine.*

Erythrin, Erythrine (e'rith-rin), *n.* Same as *Erythric Acid.* See ERYTHRIC.

Erythrina (e-rith-rī'na), *n.* [Gr. *erythros,* red, from the colour of the flowers.] The coral-tree, a genus of tropical leguminous trees, with trifoliolate leaves, and clusters of large, usually bright red flowers. Many of the species are in cultivation for the beauty of their flowers.

Erythrite (e'rith-rīt), *n.* A flesh-coloured felspar, containing 3 per cent. of magnesia, found in amygdaloid.

Erythroleic (e-rith'ro-lē"ik), *a.* [Gr. *erythros,* red, and L. *oleum,* oil.] In *chem.* having a red colour and oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from archil.

Erythroleine (e-rith'ro-lē"in), *n.* A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies, with a purple colour.

Erythrolitmine (e-rith'ro-lit"min), *n.* A compound contained in litmus. Its colour is red, and it dissolves in alkalies with a blue colour.

Erythronium (e-rith-rō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *erythros,* red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of temperate regions. They are nearly stemless herbs, with two smooth shining flat leaves, and large generally reddish flowers, which are solitary. They have a long narrow solid-scaly bulb. The form of the white bulb has given the specific name to *E. dens-canis,* a species well known in cultivation under the name of dog's-tooth violet.—2. A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophlœum (e-rith"rō-flē'um), *n.* [Gr. *erythros,* red, and *phloios,* bark.] A genus of tropical trees, nat. order Leguminosæ, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. The *E. guineense* of Guinea is 100 feet high, and is noted for its abundant red juice, which is used by the natives as a test of innocence and guilt. An accused person is forced to take a large draught. If it do him no injury he is declared innocent, whereas if he be affected by it he is held guilty. The bark also is poisonous and is used as an ordeal.

Erythrophylle, Erythrophylline (e-rith'ro-fil, e-rith'ro-fil-in), *n.* [Gr. *erythros,* red, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] A term applied by Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

Erythroprotide (e-rith'rō-prō-tīd), *n.* [Gr. *erythros,* red, and E. *protein.*] A reddish brown amorphous matter obtained from protein (which see).

Erythrosis (e-rith-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *erythros,* red.] In *pathol.* a form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in fibrin and in bright red pigment.

Erythroxyleæ, Erythroxylaceæ (e-rith'roks-il"ē-ē, e-rith-roks'il-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *erythros,* red, and *xylon,* wood.] A nat. order of exogenous plants, having alternate stipulate leaves, small pallid flowers, and drupaceous fruit. The principal genus is Erythroxylon, some of whose species have a bright red wood, occasionally used for dyeing. The leaves of *E. Coca* of South America are extensively chewed by the inhabitants of the western side of North America. See COCA.

Erythrozym (e-rith'ro-zim), *n.* [Gr. *erythros,* red, and *zymē,* leaven.] A name given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

Eryx, Erix (ē'riks), *n.* A genus of colubrine serpents, separated from Boa, and differing from it in having a very short obtuse tail and the ventral plates narrower. The head is short and covered with small scales. There are no hooks at the vent.

Escalade (es-ka-lād'), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *escalada;* It. *scalata,* scaling, escalade, from L. *scala,* a ladder. See SCALE.] *Milit.* a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

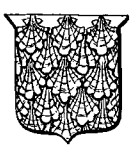
He determined not to wait for the artillery, but to attempt to carry the fort by *escalade.* *Prescott.*

Sin enters, not by *escalade,* but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*

Escalade (es-ka-lād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *escaladed;* ppr. *escalading.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to *escalade* a wall.

Escallonia (es-kal-lō'ni-a), *n.* [After *Escallon,* a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found the species in New Grenada.] A genus of trees or shrubs, nat. order Saxifrageæ, containing about forty species, natives of South America. They have simple leaves with resinous dots, and white or red flowers. Some species are cultivated.

Escallop (es-kol'lop), *n.* [O.Fr. *escalope.* See SCALLOP.] 1. A family of bivalvular shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented. In the centre of the top of the shell is a trigonal sinus with an elastic cartilage for its hinge.—2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of anything. See SCALLOP.—3. In *her.* the figure of a scallop-shell borne on a shield, to intimate that the bearer or his ancestors had been at the crusades or made some long pilgrimage.



Escallopee.

Escallopee (es-kol'lo-pē), *pp.* [Fr.] In *her.* covered, as an escutcheon, with waving curved lines, resembling the outlines of scallop shells, overlapping each other like slates on a roof.

Escalop (es-kol'op), *n.* Same as *Escallop.*

Escaloped (es-kol'opt), *a.* 1. Cut or formed in the figure of an escallop; scalloped.—In *her.* same as *Escallopee.*

Escambio (es-kam'bi-ō), *n.* [L.L. *escambium,* exchange.] In *law,* a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

Escapable (es-kāp'a-bl), *a.* That may be escaped; avoidable.

Escapade (es-ka-pād'), *n.* [Fr. See ESCAPE.] 1. The fling of a horse, or the kicking back of his heels.—2. A freak; a mad prank; a wild adventure.

Escape (es-kāp'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *escaped;* ppr. *escaping.* [O.Fr. *escaper,* Fr. *échapper,* Sp. Pg. Pr. *escapar,* to escape; from *ex,* out, and the Romance or L.L. *cappa, capa,* a mantle (comp. *cape, cap*), lit. to slip out of one's mantle; in It. we find also *incappare,* to fall into a snare, to be caught.] To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way of; to shun; to be unnoticed by; to obtain security from; to pass without harm; to evade; to elude; as, to *escape* danger; to *escape* attention or notice.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. Jer. xliv. 28.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny. *Shak.*

Escape (es-kāp'), *v.i.* 1. To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to be free, or get free, from any danger or injury; to hasten or get away; to be passed, or to pass, without harm. 'I *escaped* heart-free.' *Tennyson.*

Escape to the mountain lest thou be consumed. Gen. xix. 17.

2. To free one's self from custody or restraint; to regain one's liberty. 'Like the caged bird *escaping* suddenly.' *Tennyson.*

Escape (es-kāp'), *n.* 1. Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm. Ps. lv. 8.

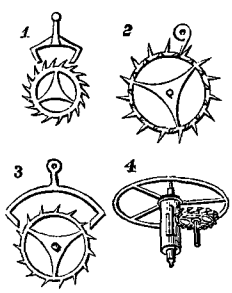
2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury, when danger threatens; as, every soldier who survives a battle has had such an *escape.*—3. † Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Sir W. Raleigh.*—4. In *law,* an evasion of legal restraint or of the custody of the sheriff without due course of law. Escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary; voluntary,* when

an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody without warrant; and *involuntary*, or *negligent*, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith and retaken before the pursuer has lost sight of him.—5.† Sally; flight; irregularity; escapade. 'Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.' *Shak.*—6.† That which escapes attention; oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brerewood.*

7. In *arch.* the part of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge.—8. In *bot.* a plant found growing in a wild state, in a district or country where originally it was only to be met with in a cultivated state.

Escapement, Scapement (es-kāp'ment, skāp'ment), *n.* [Fr. *échappement.*] 1.† The act of escaping; escape.—2. The general contrivance in a time-piece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheel-work is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum shall be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have



Watch and Clock Escapements.

1, Anchor escapement of a common clock. 2, Duplex escapement. 3, Lever escapement. 4, Horizontal or cylinder escapement.

been contrived; such as the *crown* or *verge escapement*, used in common watches; the *anchor* or *crutch escapement*, used in common clocks—both these are also termed *recoiling escapements;* the *dead-beat escapement* and the *gravity* or *remontoir escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal* or *cylinder escapement*, still used in most foreign watches; the *detached escapement*, the *lever escapement*, the *duplex escapement*, and the *pin-wheel escapement*, all used in the finer classes of watches.

Escaper (es-kāp'ėr), *n.* One who or that which escapes.

Escape-warrant (es-kāp'wo-rant), *n.* In *law*, a process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody.

Escar, *n.* See ESKAR.

Escarbuncle (es-kär'bung-kl), *n.* In *her.* the carbuncle. This stone was formerly believed to be capable of shining in darkness, which brilliancy is represented on an escutcheon by rays emanating from a centre.

Escargatoire (es-kär-ga-twar), *n.* [Fr., from *escargot*, a snail.] A nursery of snails.

Escarp (es-kärp'), *v.t.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. See SCARP.] In *fort.* to slope; to form a slope to.

Escarp, Escarpe (es-kärp'), *n.* In *fort.* that side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart; a scarp. See SCARP, COUNTERSCARP.

Escarpment (es-kärp'ment), *n.* 1. In *fort.* ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to prevent an enemy from arriving at the latter. Part of the rock of Gibraltar has been rendered inaccessible in this manner. Hence—2. The precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff.

Escartel (es-kär'tel), *v.a.* In *her.* to cut or notch in a square form, as a cross.

Escartelee, Escartelled (es-kär'tel-ē, es-kär'teld), *pp.* In *her.* cut or notched in a square form, as a cross.

Eschalot (esh-a-lot'), *n.* [Fr. *échalote*, shallot, a corruption of O.Fr. *escalone*, L. *cepa Ascalonia*, so called from *Ascalon*, near which it grows wild, and whence the Romans brought it.] A species of small onion or garlic, the *Allium ascalonicum*. See SHALLOT.

Eschar (es-kär'), *n.* [Gr. *eschara*, a fireplace, a scab.] In *surg.* the crust or scab occasioned on the skin by burns or caustic applications.

Eschara (es'ka-ra), *n.* [From resembling a scar. See above.] A genus of zoophytes, belonging to the class Bryozoa or Polyzoa, and resembling the Flustra, but differing from them in being calcareous.

Escharotic (es-kar-ot'ik), *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

Escharotic (es-kar-ot'ik), *n.* A caustic application; an application which sears or destroys flesh.

Eschatology (es-ka-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

Eschaunge,† *n.* Exchange. *Chaucer.*

Escheat (es-chēt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *eschet*, from O.Fr. *escheir, escheoir*, Mod. Fr. *échoir*, from L. *excadere—ex*, and *cadere*, to fall.] 1. In England, the resulting back of any land or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state through failure of heirs; formerly also through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted. This latter kind of escheat was abolished by the Felony Act of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict. xxiii.). Lands, if freehold, escheat to the king or other lord of the manor; if copyhold, to the lord of the manor. By modern legislation there can be no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are persons of the half-blood capable of inheriting.—2. In America, the reverting of real property to the state, as original and ultimate proprietor, in consequence of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same.—3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

Of such treason the forfeiture of the *escheats* pertaineth to our lord the king. *Hallam.*

6. In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.—7. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make me great by others' loss is bad *escheat*. *Spenser.*

Escheat (es-chēt'), *v.i.* 1. In England, to revert as land to the lord of a fee in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.—2. In America, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no escheat can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country during the Revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.

Escheat (es-chēt'), *v.t.* To forfeit.

The ninepence, with which the little girl was to have been rewarded, being *escheated* to the Kenwigs family. *Dickens.*

Escheatable (es-chēt'a-bl), *a.* Liable to escheat.

Escheatage (es-chēt'āj), *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.

Escheator (es-chēt'ėr), *n.* An officer anciently appointed in every county to look after the escheats of the sovereign and certify them into the treasury.

Escheve,† **Eschue,**† *v.t.* To shun; to eschew. *Chaucer.*

Eschevin† (es'che-vin), *n.* [Fr. *échevin*, sheriff.] The elder or warden who was principal of an ancient guild.

Eschew (es-chö'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *eschever, eschiver*, Fr. *esquiver*, to avoid, to shun; It. *schifare, schivare*, to avoid, to parry a blow, a word which has passed into the Romance languages from the Germanic: from O.G. *skiuhan*, G. *scheuen*, to avoid; akin to E. *shy*.] 1. To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid.

Let him *eschew* evil and do good. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

2. To escape from; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys.*

Eschewance (es-chö'ans), *n.* The act of escaping or avoiding; escape; avoidance.

Eschewer (es-chö'ėr), *n.* One who eschews.

Eschewment (es-chö'ment), *n.* The act of eschewing.

Eschscholtzia (esh-shōlt'si-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Eschscholtz*, a botanist.] A small genus of glabrous whitish plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ, natives of California and the neighbouring regions. They have divided leaves, and yellow peduncled flowers. The sepals cohere and fall off as the flower opens in the form of a calyptra. They are now common in the gardens of Great Britain.

Eschynite (es'ki-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *aischynē*, shame.] A mineral of a crystalline form, found at Miask, in the Ural Mountains, containing titanic acid and zirconia: so called by Berzelius as being the shame of chemistry, which at the time of its discovery was unable to separate its two components.

Esclatté (es-klat'ē), *a.* [O.Fr., from *esclater*, to shiver.] In *her.* a term applied to anything shattered by the stroke of a battle-axe.

Escocheon,† *n.* The shield of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

Escopet (es-ko-pet'), *n.* [Sp. *escopeta.*] A carbine. [Mexico.]

Escort (es'kort), *n.* [Fr. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, a guard or guide, from It. *scorgere*, to guide, representing a fictive L. verb, *excorrigere, ex*, out, *con*, with, *rego*, to direct.] 1. A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general, for security; also, a person or persons attending one as a mark of respect, honour, or attention.

The troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary pace. *Burke.*

The extent of an *escort* is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way. *Rees.*

2. In a general sense, protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

Escort (es-kort'), *v.t.* To attend and guard on a journey by land; to attend and guard anything conveyed by land; to accompany as a guard or protector; as, the guards *escorted* the Duke of Wellington; to *escort* a lady.

In private haunt, in public meet,
Salute, *escort* him through the street. *Francis.*

Escot† (es-kot'), *n.* A tax; a reckoning. See SCOT.

Escot† (es-kot'), *v.t.* To pay a reckoning for; to support or maintain. 'Who maintains them? how are they *escoted?*' *Shak.*

Escouade (es-kö-äd), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Squad.*

Escout (es-kout'), *n.* [O.Fr. *escoute.*] Same as *Scout.*

Escript† (es-kript'), *n.* [O.Fr.] A writing. *Cockeram.*

Escritoire (es-kri-twar'), *n.* [O.Fr. *escriptoire*, from L. *scriptorius*, connected with writing, *scribere*, to write; Fr. *écritoire.* See SCRIBE.] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for writing instruments.

Escritorial (es-kri-tō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an escritoire.

Escrod (es-krod'), *n.* A small cod broiled; a scrod. *D. Webster.*

Escrol (es-krōl'), *n.* [See SCROLL.] In *her.* a scroll, the representation of a slip of parchment, paper, pasteboard, &c., on which the motto is generally written.

Escrow (es-krō'), *n.* [Norm. *escrowe, escrover*, a scroll; O.Fr. *escroe, escroue*, a roll of writings. Etym. doubtful.] In *law*, a deed delivered to a third person to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed, when it is to be delivered to the grantee.

Escuage (es'kū-āj), *n.* [Fr. *écuage, escuage*, from *écu, escu*, a shield, and this from L. *scutum*, a shield. See SCUTAGE.] In *feudal law*, service of the shield, called also *Scutage*, a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king. It was not till the charter of John that *escuage* became a parliamentary assessment, the custom of commuting service having become general, and the rate of commutation being variable. None but military tenants could be liable for *escuage.* *Hallam.*

Escudero (es-kụ-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., from L.

scutarius, a shield-bearer, from *scutum*, a shield.] A shield-bearer; an esquire; hence, an attendant upon a person of rank; a lady's page. *B. Jonson.*

Esculapian (es-kū-lā'pi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Esculapius, the god of medicine; medical; pertaining to the healing art.

Esculapius.—Capitoline Museum, Rome.

Esculapius (es-kū-lā'pi-us), *n.* In *myth.* the god of medicine, the son of Apollo by the nymph Coronis His worship prevailed over all Greece. In the Homeric poems Esculapius is not a divinity but simply 'the blameless physician.' He is usually represented as an old man. The most characteristic emblem of Esculapius is the serpent. The name is often used as a general term for doctor.

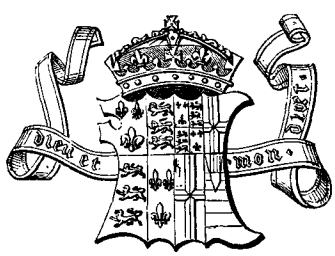
Esculent (es'kū-lent), *a.* [L. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food, from *edo*, to eat.] Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous. *Whewell.*

Esculent (es'kū-lent), *n.* Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

Esculine (es'kūl-in), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the *Æsculus hippocastanum* or horse-chestnut, from the ash, &c.

Escutcheon (es-kuch'on), *n.* [O.Fr. *escusson*, from *escu*, *escut*, L. *scutum*, a shield; Fr. *écusson*. See ESQUIRE.] 1. The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the



Escutcheon of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.

shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial; the symbol of one's birth and dignity.

The duke's private band . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans. *Prescott.*

2. *Naut.* the compartment on a ship's stern where her name is written.—3. In *carp.* a plate for protecting the key-hole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon. 4. In *zool.* the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusc which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak.—*Escutcheon of pretence*, in *her.* the small shield bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield, instead of being impaled with his arms.

Escutcheoned (es-kuch'ond), *pp.* or *a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign.

Esdras (ez'dras), *n.* [Gr. form of *Ezra.*] The name now given to two books of the Apocrypha, of the authorship of which nothing is known with certainty. In the Vulgate and earlier editions of the English Bibles the title is given to the book of Ezra as well as to that of Nehemiah, which are respectively called the 1st and 2d book of Esdras, those now standing in the Apocrypha as 1st and 2d being numbered 3d and 4th respectively.

Ese,† *n.* Ease; pleasure. *Chaucer.*

Ese,† *v.t.* or *i.* To accommodate; to be pleased. *Chaucer.*

Esement,† *n.* Easement; relief. *Chaucer.*

Esemplastic (es-em-plast'ik), *a.* [Gr. *es*, into, *hen*, one (becoming *em* in comp. before a labial), and *plastikos*, skilful in moulding or shaping, from *plassō*, to form. A word invented by Coleridge.] Moulding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian. *A. Falconer.*

Esguard† (es-gärd'), *n.* Guard; escort. 'One of our *esguard*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Esie,† *a.* Gentle; light; easy. *Chaucer.*

Esilich,† *adv.* Gently; easily. *Chaucer.*

Eskar, Esker (es'kėr), *n.* A term for a late geological formation in the superficial drift, generally consisting of a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, including pieces of considerable size. The materials are derived from the waste of till or boulder-clay, and their arrangement took place probably under water over which icebergs floated, for in Sweden particularly rough erratic blocks are often deposited on the eskar. Called in Scotland a *Kaim*. Called also *Æsar*, *Os*, and *Osar*.

Eskimo, Esquimau (es'ki-mō), *n.* pl. **Eskimos, Esquimaux** (es'ki-mōz). One of a tribe inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland.

The *Eskimos* are the most considerable remnant in northern regions of that numerous prehistoric race of fishers and hunters who once clung to the coasts and shores of Europe till they were pushed into the holes and corners, and to the very verge of the great continents . . . by the successive bands of the Aryan migrations. They once existed in England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Spain, in all of which they have left their traces in interments, implements, and kitchen middens. *Quart. Rev.*

Eskimo-dog (es'ki-mō-dog), *n.* One of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of Eastern Asia. It is rather larger than our English pointer, but appears less on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which give it a wolfish appearance. The colour is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with darker colour. It is the only beast of burden in these latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo will cover 60 miles a day for several successive days.

Esloin, † **Esloyne** † (es-loin'), *v.t.* [Fr. *éloigner*, O.Fr. *esloigner*, to remove.] To remove; to withdraw. 'From worldly cares he did himself *esloyne*.' *Spenser.*

Esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* In *law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, in the case where an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of an heir male, of making the first choice in the division of the inheritance.

Esocidæ (ē-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *esox*, *esocis*, the pike, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The pikes, a family of fishes. See PIKE.

Esodic (ē-sod'ik), *a.* [Gr. *eis*, into, and *hodos*, a way.] In *physiol.* conducting influences to the spinal marrow: said of certain nerves.

Eso-enteritis (ē'sō-en-tėr-ī"tis), *n.* [Gr. *esō*, within, *enteron*, an intestine.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Eso-gastritis (ē-sō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *esō*, within, *gastēr*, the belly.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Esophageal, Esophagean (ē-sō-faj'ē-al, ē-sō-faj'ē-an), *a.* Same as *Œsophageal*, *Œsophagean.*

Esophagotomy (ē-sof'a-got"o-mi), *n.* Same as *Œsophagotomy.*

Esophagus (ē-sof'a-gus), *n.* Same as *Œsophagus.*

Esopian (ē-sō'pi-an), *a.* [L. *Æsopius*, Gr. *Aisōpios*, from *Æsopus*, *Aisōpos*, Esop.] Pertaining to Esop, an ancient Greek writer of fables, of whom little or nothing is certainly known; composed by him or in his manner; as, a fable in the *Esopian* style.

Esoteric, Esoterical (es-ō-te'rik, es-ō-te'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *esōterikos*, *esōteros*, from *esō*, within.] Originally, a term applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras, taught only to a select number, and not intelligible to the general body of disciples; hence, designed for, and understood only by, the initiated; private: opposed to *exoteric* or public.

The philosophy of the Pythagoreans, like that of the other sects, was divided into the exoteric and *esoteric*; the open, taught to all; and the secret, taught to a select number. *Warburton.*

Enough if every age produce two or three critics of this *esoteric* class, with here and there a reader to understand them. *De Quincey.*

On the testimony of a phrase in Aristotle, it is supposed that Plato, like Pythagoras, had exoteric and *esoteric* opinions; the former being, of course, those set forth in his Dialogues. *G. H. Lewes.*

Esoterically (es-ō-te'rik-al-li), *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

Esotericism (es-ō-te'ri-sizm), *n.* Esoteric doctrine or principles.

Esoterics (es-ō-te'riks), *n.* Mysterious or hidden doctrines; occult science.

Esoterism (es-ō'tėr-izm), *n.* Same as *Esotericism.*

Esotery (es'ō-tė-ri), *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [Rare.]

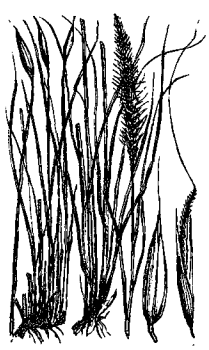
Esox (ē'soks), *n.* The pike, a genus of abdominal fishes, of which there are several species, as the common pike, the fox-pike, the gar-fish, &c.

Espadon (es'pa-don), *n.* [It. *spadone*, from *spada*, a sword.] A long sword of Spanish invention, used by foot-soldiers or for decapitation.

Espalier (es-pal'yėr), *n.* [Fr., It. *spalliere*, a support for the shoulders, from *spalla*, a shoulder; L. *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, the shoulder-blade.] In *gardening*, a sort of trellis-work on which the branches of fruit trees or bushes are extended horizontally, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun. The name is applied also to the tree so extended as well as to the tree and its support combined. Trees thus trained are not subjected to such marked nor so rapid variations of temperature as wall-trees.

Espalier (es-pal'yėr), *v.t.* To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

Esparcet (es-pär'set), *n.* [Fr. *esparcette*; Sp. *esparceta*, apparently from *esparcir*, L. *spargere*, *sparsum*, to scatter.] A kind of sainfoin.



Esparto Grasses.—1, *Macrochloa tenacissima*. 2, Fruit of do. 3, *Lygeum Spartum*. 4, Flowering stem and (5) fruit of do.

Esparto (es-pär'tō), *n.* [Sp., L. *spartum*, Gr. *sparton*, *spartos*.] A name given to two or three species of grass, the *Macrochloa* (*Stipa*) *tenacissima*, *M. arenaria*, and *Lygeum Spartum* of botanists. They are found in the southern provinces of Spain and in North Africa. A large portion of our printing-paper is manufactured from esparto or from a mixture of esparto and rags, as well as cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, &c.

Espauliere (es-pạ'li-ār), *n.* Same as *Epauliere.*

Especial (es-pe'shal), *a.* [O.Fr. *especial*; Fr. *spécial*; L. *specialis*, from *species*, kind. See SPECIES.] Distinguished in the same class or kind; principal; chief; particular; as, in an *especial* manner or degree. 'Abraham the *especial* friend of God.' *Barrow.*

Especially (es-pe'shal-li), *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; peculiarly; specially; in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

Especialness (es-pe'shal-nes), *n.* The state of being especial. [Rare.]

Esperance† (es'pe-rans), *n.* [Fr., from L. *spero*, to hope.] Hope. 'An *esperance* so obstinately strong.' *Shak.*

Espiaille,† *n.* Espial; a spying. *Chaucer.*

Espial (es-pī'al), *n.* [See SPY.] 1. A spy.

By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shak.*

2. The act of espying; observation; discovery. 'Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape.' *Byron.*

Espier (es-pī'ėr), *n.* One who espies, or watches like a spy.

Espinel (es'pi-nel), *n.* A kind of ruby; spinel (which see).

Espionage (es'pi-on-āj), *n.* [Fr. *espionage*. See ESPY.] The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries; the practice of watching others

without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

Espiotte (es'pi-ot), *n.* A species of rye.

Espirituell,† *a.* Spiritual; heavenly. *Chaucer.*

Esplanade (es-plan-ād'), *n.* [Fr., from the old verb *esplaner*, to make level, from L. *explanare—ex*, and *planus*, plain, level.] 1. In *fort.* the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country; the open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. Any open level space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or drives.—3. In *hort.* a grass-plat.

Esplees (es-plēz'), *n. pl.* [Law Fr. *esples, espleits;* L.L. *expletiæ*, from L. *expleo, expletum*, to fill up.] In *law*, the products of land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of pasture, corn of arable lands, rents, services, &c.

Espousage † (es-pouz'āj), *n.* Espousal. *Latimer.*

Espousal (es-pouz'al), *a.* [See next art.] Used in, or relating to, the act of espousing or betrothing.

> The ambassador put his leg . . . between the *espousal* sheets. *Bacon.*

Espousal (es-pouz'al), *n.* [O.Fr. *espousailles*, L. *sponsalia*, espousals, pl. n. of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal.] 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural.

> I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*. Jer. ii. 2.

2. Adoption; protection. 'The open *espousal* of his cause.' *H. Walpole.*

Espouse (es-pouz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *espoused;* ppr. *espousing.* [O.Fr. *espouser* (Fr. *épouser*), from L. *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo, sponsum*, to promise solemnly, to engage or pledge one's self.] 1. To give as spouse or in marriage; to betroth; to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage, by contract in writing or by some pledge; to unite intimately or indissolubly; as, the king *espoused* his daughter to a foreign prince. 'When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph.' Mat. i. 18.

> I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 2 Cor. xi. 2.
>
> If her sire approves
> Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope.*

2. To take in marriage or as a spouse; to marry; to wed.

> Lavinia will I make my empress,
> And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*. *Shak.*

3. To make one's self a participator in; to become a partisan in; to take to one's self, or make one's own; to embrace; to adopt; as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause.

> Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. *Locke.*

Espousement (es-pouz'ment), *n.* Act of espousing.

Espouser (es-pouz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who espouses. 'Wooers and *espousers.*' *Bp. Gauden.*—2. One who defends or maintains, as a cause. 'The *espousers* of that unauthorized and detestable scheme.' *Allen.*

Espressivo (es-pres-sē'vō), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, with ardent expression.

Espringal, Espringald (es-pring'gal, es-pring'gald), *n.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones.

Esprit (es-prē), *n.* [Fr.] Spirit.—*Esprit de corps*, a phrase frequently used by English writers to signify an attachment to the class or body of which one is a member; the spirit of the body or society; the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association.

Espy (es-pī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *espied;* ppr. *espying.* [O.Fr. *espier;* Fr. *épier;* It. *spiare.* See SPY.] 1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote; as, seamen *espy* land as they approach it.—2. To see or discover something intended to be hid, or in a degree concealed and not very visible; to discover, as if unexpectedly or unintentionally; as, to *espy* a man in a crowd or a thief in a wood.

> As one of them opened his sack, . . . he *espied* his money. Gen. xlii. 27.

3. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries; to examine and keep watch upon.

> Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. Josh. xiv. 7.
>
> He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. To discern, discover, find out, descry, see, perceive.

Espy (es-pī'), *v.i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch; to spy.

> Stand by the way and *espy*. Jer. xlviii. 19.

Espy† (es-pī'), *n.* A spy; a scout. 'A troublesome *espy* upon him.' *Swift.*

Esquimaux, *n.* See ESKIMO.

Esquire (es-kwīr'), *n.* [O.Fr. *escuyer;* Fr. *écuyer;* It. *scudiere*, an armour-bearer to a knight, an esquire; L. *scutarius*, a shield-maker, a soldier armed with a *scutum*, from L. *scutum*, a shield, which, like Gr. *skytos*, a hide, is derived from a root *sku*, to cover, to protect, occurring in Skr. and seen in other words, such as L. *cutis*, the skin, E. *hide.*] Properly, a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In England, this title is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, &c. It is usually given to all professional and literary men. Nowadays, in the addresses of letters, *esquire* may be put as a complimentary adjunct to almost any person's name. In *her.* the helmet of an esquire is represented sideways, with the visor closed.

Esquire (es-kwīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *esquired;* ppr. *esquiring.* To attend; to wait on: a colloquial expression of the last century, applied when a gentleman attended a lady in public. *Todd.*

Esquisse (es-kēs'), *n.* [Fr.] In the *fine arts*, the first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

-Ess (es). A feminine suffix representing the L. *-ix*, introduced into the English language by the Normans, and in a great measure displacing the suffix *-estre, -istre, -ster.*

Essay (es-sā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *essayer;* It. *assaggiare*, to taste, to try, to attempt, from *saggiare.* See ASSAY.] 1. To try; to attempt; to endeavour; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform anything.

> While I this unexampled task *essay*. *Blackmore.*
>
> Then in my madness I *essay'd* the door:
> It gave. *Tennyson.*

2. To make experiment of.—3.† To test the value and purity of metals.

> The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

[In this last application the word is now written *Assay* (which see).]

Essay (es'sā; formerly es-sā'), *n.* 1. A trial; attempt; endeavour; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything.—2. In *literature*, a composition intended to prove some particular point or illustrate a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a systematic or formal treatise; a short disquisition on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life; as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

> To write just treatises, requireth leisure in the writer, and leisure in the reader, . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late but the thing is ancient. *Bacon.*

3. A trial or experiment; a test.

> I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*

4.† An assay or test of the qualities of a metal.—SYN. Attempt, trial, endeavour, effort, treatise, tract, paper, dissertation, disquisition.

Essayer, *n.* 1. (es-sā'ėr). One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial.—2. (es'sā-ėr). One who writes essays; an essayist. '*Essayers* upon friendship.' *Addison.* [Rare.]

Essayist (es'sā-ist), *n.* A writer of an essay or of essays.

Essed (es'sed), *n.* [L. *essedum*, from the Celtic.] A two-wheeled war-chariot, first used by the ancient Britons and Gauls.

Essence (es'sens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *essentia*, from *esse*, to be.] 1. In *metaph.* that which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. Locke makes a distinction between *nominal* essence and *real* essence. The *nominal* essence, for example, of gold, is the 'abstract idea' expressed by *gold;* the *real* essence is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

> Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind—that a man is himself. *Ferrier.*
>
> The *essence* of God bears no relation to place. *E. D. Griffin.*

2. Existence; the quality of being.

> I could have resign'd my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

3. A being; an existent person. 'Heavenly *essences.*' *Milton.*—4. Species of being.

> Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*

5. Constituent substance.

> Uncompounded is their *essence* pure. *Milton.*

6. The predominant elements or principles of any plant or drug extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; an extract; as, the *essence* of coffee; the *essence* of mint.—7. Perfume; odour; scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

> Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

8. The distinctive features or characteristics; the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions; as, the newspaper gave the *essence* of the lecture, book, &c.

Essence (es'sens), *v.t.* To perfume; to scent. 'Painted for sight and *essenced* for the smell.' *Pope.*

Essence d'Orient (ās-sāṅs dō-ryäṅ), *n.* [Fr., the essence of the water of pearls.] A substance of a pearly appearance found at the base of the scales of the bleak, used to line the interior of glass bubbles in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

Essenes (es-sēnz'), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Essēnoi*, L. *Esseni.* The origin of the word is doubtful.] Among the Jews, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

Essenism (es'sen-izm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

Essential (es-sen'shal), *a.* [L.L. *essentialis*, from L. *essentia*, essence. See ESSENCE.] 1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; constituting an individual, a genus, or a class of objects, what they really are; as, figure and extension are *essential* properties of bodies.

> And if each system in gradation roll,
> Alike *essential* to the amazing whole. *Pope.*
>
> It is eminently improbable that we shall ever be able to ascertain the *essential* nature of mind. *Brougham.*

2. Important in the highest degree; indispensable.

> Judgment is more *essential* to a general than courage. *Denham.*
>
> In every venerable precedent they pass by what is *essential* and take only what is accidental. *Macaulay.*

3. Volatile; diffusible; as, *essential* oils, that is volatile oils which are usually drawn from aromatic plants by subjecting them to distillation with water, such as the oils of lavender, cloves, peppermint, camomile, citron, &c.—4. In *med.* idiopathic; not symptomatic: said of a disease.—*Essential definition*, in *logic.* See under DEFINITION.

Essential (es-sen'shal), *n.* 1. Existence; being. [Rare.]

> His utmost ire, to the height enraged,
> Will either quite consume us or reduce
> To nothing this *essential*. *Milton.*

2. Fundamental or constituent principle; distinguishing characteristic; as, the *essentials* of religion.

> In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual set of persons we meet in society. *Landor.*
>
> The plague of sin has altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*. *South.*

Essentiality, Essentialness (es-sen'shi-al"i-ti, es-sen'shal-nes), *n.* The quality of being essential.

Essentially (es-sen'shal-li), *adv.* 1. By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.—2. In an important degree; in effect; fundamentally; as, the two statements differ, but not *essentially.*

Essentiate † (es-sen'shi-āt), *v.i.* To become of the same essence. *B. Jonson.*

Essentiate † (es-sen'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *essentiated;* ppr. *essentiating.* To form or constitute the essence or being of. *Boyle.*

Essera (es'se-ra), *n.* In *med.* a species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small reddish tubercles over the whole body,

accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a variety of lichen or urticaria. *Dunglison.*

Essoign, Essoin (es-soin'), *n.* [O.Fr. *essoine, exoine—ex*, priv., and *soign*, Fr. *soin*, care; a word of doubtful origin.] 1. In *law*, the alleging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer and who neglects to appear at the day. The essoign day, the first general return day of a term, on which the court sat to receive essoigns, seems to be done away with by the effect of the statutes 11 Geo. IV., 1 Wm. IV. lxx., and 1 Wm. IV. iii. In old Scots law it is written *Essonzie.*—2. † Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*—3. One that is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed.

Essoin (es-soin'), *a.* In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors; an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now abolished. See ESSOIGN.

Essoin (es-soin'), *v.t.* In *law*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

Essoiner (es-soin'ér), *n.* In *law*, one who essoins; an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

Essonite (es'son-it), *n.* Cinnamon-stone. See under CINNAMON.

Essorant (es'so-rant), *a.* [Fr. *essor*, the soaring of birds.] In *her.* a term applied to a bird standing with its wings half open as if preparing to take flight.

Establish (es-tab'lish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *establir* (Fr. *établir*), from L. *stabilio*, to make firm, to establish, from *sta*, root of *sto*, to stand.] 1. To make steadfast, firm, or stable; to settle on a firm or permanent basis—either to originate and settle, or to settle what is already originated; to set or fix unalterably. Hence such meanings as—2. To institute and ratify; to enact or decree authoritatively and for permanence; to ordain.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. Gen. xvii. 19.

3. To confirm or ratify what has previously been instituted, settled, or ordained; to fix what is wavering, doubtful, or weak; to strengthen; to confirm.

Do we then make void the law through faith? By no means; yea, we *establish* the law. Rom. iii. 31.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. Acts xvi. 5.

For they . . . going about to *establish* their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves to the righteousness of God. Rom. x. 3.

4. To originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found permanently; to institute or settle; as, to *establish* a colony or an empire.—5. To set up in connection with the state and endow; as, to *establish* a church. 6. To place in a secure or favourable position; to make safe against harm, loss, defeat, and the like; to set up in business: often with reflexive pronoun; as, to *establish* a person in his privileges or possessions; the father *established* his son as a merchant; the enemy *established themselves* in the citadel. 7. To prove legally; to cause to be recognized as legal and valid; to cause to be accepted; as, to *establish* a marriage; to *establish* a case; to *establish* a theory.—8. To fulfil; to make good; to carry out.

O king, *establish* the decree. Dan. vi. 8.

9. To settle, as property.

We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest, Malcolm. *Shak.*

Establisher (es-tab'lish-ér), *n.* One who establishes, ordains, or confirms.

Establishment (es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [O.Fr. *establissement*, from *establir*. See ESTABLISH.] 1. The act of establishing.—2. State of being established; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment.* *Spenser.*

We set up our hopes and *establishment* here. *Wake.*

3. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency . . . might gradually lessen your *establishment.* *Swift.*

5. A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government; as, the king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe.—6. That form of doctrine and church government established and endowed by the legislature in any country.—7. The place where a person is settled either for residence or for transacting business; a person's residence and everything connected with it, such as furniture, servants, carriages, grounds, &c.; an institution, whether public or private.—8. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c.; as, a peace *establishment.*—*Establishment of the port*, a term used by writers on the tides to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water when the moon is in syzygy, that is, at the new or full moon. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently different at different places.

Establishmentarian (es-tab'lish-ment-ā''ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrines of establishment in religion.

Establishmentarian (es-tab'lish-ment-ā''ri-an), *n.* One who supports the doctrine of establishment in religion, or some particular established church.

Establishmentarianism (es-tab'lish-ment-ā''ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church.

Establishmentarianism, all the more grateful for its 'linked sweetness long drawn out,' was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Estacade (es-ta-kād'), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *estacada*, a paling, a palisado, from Sp. and Pg. *estaca*, It. *stacca*, a stake; from a Teut. root seen in A. Sax. *staca;* D. *staak;* L.G. and E. *stake.* See STAKE.] A palisade; a stockade; a dike set with piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to check the approach of an enemy.

Estafet, Estafette (es-ta-fet'), *n.* [Fr. *estafette*, from It. *staffetta*, a courier, from *staffa*, a stirrup, from O.H.G. *stapho.* Akin E. *step.*] A military courier; an express of any kind.

Estaminet (ās-ta-mi-nā). *n.* [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Frequenters of billiard-rooms and *estaminets*, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables. *Thackeray.*

Estancia (es-tan'thi-a), *n.* [Sp.] Mansion; dwelling. In America, landed property.

Estanciero (es-tan-thi-er'ō), *n.* [Sp.] Farm-bailiff; overseer of a domain.

Estat, † *n.* [O.Fr.] State; condition. *Chaucer.*

Estate (es-tāt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *estat*, Fr. *état*, from L. *status*, a standing, circumstances, state, from *sto, statum*, to stand.] 1. † Fixed or established condition; special form of existence.

I gin to be aweary of the sun,
And wish the *estate* o' the world were now undone. *Shak.*

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; situation: now most commonly state of a person as regards external circumstances. 'Ransom nature from her inaidable *estate.*' *Shak.* 'Whose life in low *estate* began.' *Tennyson.*

She cast us headlong from our high *estate.* *Dryden.*

3. Rank; quality. 'And was, according to his *estate*, royally entertained.' *Shak.*

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate!* *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. In *law*, the interest or quantity of interest a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. Estates are *real* or *personal. Real estate* comprises lands, tenements, and hereditaments, held or enjoyed for an estate of freehold. *Personal estate* comprises interests for terms of years in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every other description. *Real* estate descends to heirs; *personal* to executors or administrators. All real estates not being of copyhold tenure, or what are called customary freeholds, are either of freehold or less than freehold; of the latter kind are estates for years, at will, and by sufferance. Estates are also divided into *legal, equitable*, and *customary.*—5. Fortune; possessions; property in general; as, he is a man of a great *estate:* often property left at a man's death; as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate.*—6. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one; as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine.

But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall,
Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson.*

7. † State in the sense of body politic; commonwealth; public; public interest. 'The true greatness of kingdoms and *estates* and the means thereof.' *Bacon.*

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon.*

8. An order or class of men constituting a state. Mark v. 21. In Great Britain the estates of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now, an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet. *Disraeli.*

9. † Person of high rank.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate.* *Latimer.*

—*The fourth estate*, the newspaper press; journalists.

Estate (es-tāt'), *v.t.* 1. To settle an estate upon; to endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory,
In mine own realm beyond the narrow sea. *Tennyson.*

2. † To settle as a possession; to bestow. 'Some donation freely to *estate* on the blest lovers.' *Shak.*

All the revenue that was old Sir Rowland's will I *estate* upon you. *Shak.*

3. † To establish.

I will *estate* your daughter in what I
Have promised. *Beau. & Fl.*

Estatelich, † *a.* Stately. '*Estatelich* of manere.' *Chaucer.*

Esteem (es-tēm'), *v.t.* [Fr. *estimer*, L. *æstimare*, from same root as Skr. *eśha*, a wish, G. *heischen*, to desire.] 1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii. 15.

They that despise me shall be lightly *esteemed.* 1 Sam. ii. 30.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. Rom. xiv. 5.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; as, we *esteem* the industrious, the generous, the brave, the virtuous, and the learned.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? Job xxxvi. 19.

3. † To compare in value; to estimate the relative worth of.

Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem,*
And in her balance doth their values try. *Sir J. Davies.*

SYN. To regard, estimate, prize, value, respect, revere.

Esteem (es-tēm'), *v.i.* To consider as to value; to form an estimate.

We ourselves *esteem* not of that obedience, or love, or gift. *Milton.*

Esteem (es-tēm'), *n.* 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; as, this man is of no worth in my *esteem.*—2. High value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth. 'Prisoners of *esteem.*' *Shak.*

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden.*

3. † Valuation; price. 'The full *esteem* in gold.' *J. Webster.*—*Estimate, Esteem, Estimation.* See under ESTIMATE.

Esteemable (es-tēm'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

Homer allows their characters *esteemaòle* qualities. *Pope.*

Esteemer (es-tēm'ér), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything. 'A proud *esteemer* of his own parts.' *Locke.*

Esther (est'ér), *n.* [Per., *the* planet Venus.] The name of one of the books of Scripture, and of the heroine of the book. The book is held to have been written late in the reign of Xerxes or early in that of his son Artaxerxes Longimanus, and is supposed by some to be the composition of Mordecai himself, the uncle of the heroine.

Esthesiometer (es-thē'si-om''et-ér), *n.* Same as *Æsthesiometer* (which see).

Esthetic, Estheticism, Esthetics (ēs-thet'-ik, ēs-thet'i-sizm, ēs-thet'-iks), &c. See ÆSTHETIC, ÆSTHETICISM, ÆSTHETICS, &c.

Estiferous (ēs-tif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *æstus*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing heat.

Estimable (es'tim-a-bl), *a.* 1. That is capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable* damage.—2. † Valuable; worth a great price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable. *Shak.*

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

Estimable† (es'tim-a-bl), *n.* One who or that which is worthy of regard. 'One of the peculiar *estimables* of her country.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Estimableness (es'tim-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard.

Estimably (es'tim-a-bli), *adv.* In an estimable manner.

Estimate (es'tim-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *estimated;* ppr. *estimating.* [L. *æstimo.* See ESTEEM.] To form a judgment or opinion regarding: especially applied to value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; to rate by judgment, opinion, or a rough calculation; to fix the worth of; to compute; to calculate; to reckon; as, to *estimate* the value of a piece of cloth, the extent of a piece of land, the worth of a friend, the merits or talents of two different men, or profits, loss, and damage.—SYN. To calculate, compute, reckon, rate, appraise, esteem, value.

Estimate (es'tim-āt), *n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; an approximate judgment or opinion as to value, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; a value determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable. 'Shrewd, keen, practical *estimates* of men and things.' *W. Black.*—*Estimate, Esteem, Estimation. Estimate* supposes an exercise of the judgment in determining the amount, value, importance, or magnitude of things, and is especially used of relations that may be expressed numerically; *esteem* is a moral sentiment made up of respect and attachment; it is the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of an individual, and is the opinion of an individual arrived at by such process; *estimation*, properly the act of appraising or valuing, is used generally in the sense of *esteem*, though sometimes in that of *estimate.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us. *Addison.*

Esteem is the harvest of a whole life spent in usefulness. *Sala.*

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* prized above all price. *Cowper.*

If a man shall sanctify to the Lord some part of a field in his possession, then thy *estimation* shall be according to the seed. Lev. xxvii. 16.

Estimation (es-tim-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *æstimatio*, from *æstimo.* See ESTEEM.] 1. The act of estimating.—2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything formed without using precise data; as, *estimation* of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, &c. 'If the scale do turn but in the *estimation* of a hair.' *Shak.*—3. Esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. Wisdom viii. 10.

4. Conjecture; supposition.

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down. *Shak.*

—*Estimate, Esteem, Estimation.* See under ESTIMATE.—SYN. Calculation, computation, estimate, appraisement, esteem, honour, regard.

Estimative (es'tim-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty. *Hale.*

2. Imaginative. [Rare.]

Estimator (es'tim-āt-ėr), *n.* One who estimates or values.

Estivage, Estive (es-tē-väzh, es-tēv), *n.* [Fr., from *estiver*, to pack; L. *stipare*, to cram.] A mode of stowing or trimming vessels by pressing or screwing the cargo into the vessel by means of a capstan machinery, practised in American and Mediterranean ports.

Estival (es-tīv'al), *a.* [L. *æstivus*, from *æstas*, summer.] Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer.

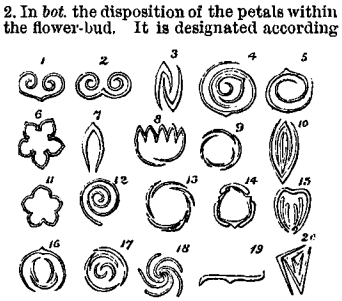
Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. *Sir T. Browne.*

Estivate (es'tiv-āt), *v.i.* [L. *æstivo, æstivatum*, to spend the summer, from *æstivus*, pertaining to summer, from *æstas*, summer.] To pass the summer.

Estivation, Æstivation (es-tiv-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *æstivatio*, from *æstas*, summer, *æstivo*, to pass the summer.] 1. The act of passing the summer.

On the under story, toward the garden, let it be turned into a grotto, or place of shade or *estivation.* *Bacon.*

2. In *bot.* the disposition of the petals within the flower-bud. It is designated according



1 Involute, 2 Revolute, 3 Obvolute, 4 Convolute, 5 Supervolute, 6 Induplicate, 7 Conduplicate, 8 Plaited, 9 Imbricated, 10 and 20 Equitant, 11 Valvate, 12 Circinate, 13 Twisted, 14 Alternative, 15 Vexillary, 16 Cochlear, 17 Quincunx, 18 Contorted, 19 Curvative, 20 Equitant Estivation.

to the manner in which the petals are arranged, *involute, revolute,* &c.

Estoc† (ās-tok), *n.* [Fr., borrowed from the G. *stock*=E. *stock.*] A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

Estoile, Etoile (ās-toil', ā-toil'), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a star with six waved points; distinguished from a mullet which has only five, and these straight.

Estoile.

Estoilee, Cross Estoilee (ās-toil'ē, kros ās-toil'ē), *n.* [O.Fr.] In *her.* a star with only four long rays in the form of a cross, broad in the centre, and terminating in sharp points.

Estop (es-top'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *estopped;* ppr. *estopping.* [O.Fr. *estoper*, Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow, from L. *stupa, stuppa*, tow.] In *law*, to impede or bar by one's own act.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once solemnly avowed. *Blackstone.*

Estoppel (es-top'el), *n.* In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which estops or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone.*

Estotiland (es-tot'i-land), *n.* An imaginary tract of land near the Arctic Circle in North America, said to have been discovered by John Scalvë, a Pole. 'The snow from cold *Estotiland.*' *Milton.*

Estoufade (es-tō-fād), *n.* [Fr. *étouffade*, from *étouffer*, O.Fr. *estoufer*, to choke, to suffocate.] A mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.—*Veau à l'estoufade*, stewed veal.

Estovers (es-tō'vėrz), *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *estovoir, estovoir*, to be needful.] In *law*, necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant, such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family during his imprisonment; alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate. Compare BOTE.—*Common of estovers* is the liberty of taking the necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm from another's estate.

Estrade (es-trād), *n.* [Fr.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; an even or level place; a kind of platform.

Estradiot (es-trad'i-ot), *n.* [Gr. *stratiōtēs*, a soldier.] An Albanian dragoon or light-horseman, employed in the French army in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots sometimes fought on foot as well as on horseback.

An Estradiot, from Boissard.

Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines, by Danet.*

Estramaçon (es-tram-a-soñ), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sort of dagger used in the middle ages.—2. A pass with a sword.

Estrange (es-trānj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *estranged;* ppr. *estranging.* [O.Fr. *estranger*, from L.L. *extraneus*, foreign, strange, alien, from L. *extra*, without; Fr. *étranger, étrange*, foreign, strange. See STRANGE.] 1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with: often with the reflexive pronoun.

Had we *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.

They . . . have *estranged* this place and burnt incense in it unto other gods. Jer. xix. 4.

3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw; to withhold.

We must *estrange* our belief from what is not clearly evidenced. *Glanville.*

Estrangedness (es-trānj'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being estranged.

Estrangement (es-trānj'ment), *n.* The act of estranging or state of being estranged; alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction; as, an *estrangement* of affection.

Desires, . . . by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath and fly off from them. *South.*

Estranger (es-trānj'ėr), *n.* One who estranges. *Browning.*

Estrangle† (es-trang'gl), *v.t.* To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

Estrapade (es-tra-pād'), *n.* [Fr.; It. *strappata*, from *strappare*, to pull, to snatch; prov. G. *strapfen*, to pull; G. *straff*, pulled tight. Akin *strap.*] 1. The struggles of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, &c.—2. Same as *Strappado. Froude.*

Estray† (es-trā'), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *estrayer, estraier*, to wander, to ramble; a word for which two origins have been proposed. See STRAY.] To stray; to rove; to wander. See STRAY.

This nymph one day, surcharg'd with love and grief,
Estrays apart and leaves her company. *Daniel.*

Estray (es-trā'), *n.* A tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written *Stray.*

Then the sombre village crier,
Ringing loud his brazen bell,
Wandered down the street proclaiming
There was an *estray* to sell. *Longfellow.*

Estre,† *n.* [O.Fr. *estre*, state, place, from *estre*, to be.] An inward part of a building. 'The *estres* of the grisly place.' *Chaucer.*

Estreat (es-trēt'), *n.* [Norm. *estraite* or *estreite*, from L. *extraho, extractum*, to draw out.] In *law*, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on every offender.

Estreat (es-trēt'), *v.t.* In *law*, (*a*) to extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the court of exchequer for prosecution. (*b*) To levy fines under an estreat.

They (the poor) seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord. *Boyle.*

Estremenian (es-tre-mē'ni-an), *a.* In *geog.* belonging or relating to Estremadura, in Spain.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē'ni-an), *n.* In *geog.* a native or an inhabitant of Estremadura.

Estrepe (es-trēp'), *v.t.* [See ESTREPEMENT.] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, houses, &c.

Estrepement (es-trēp'ment), *n.* [Norm. *estreper, estripper*, to waste; from same root as E. to *strip.*] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant to the prejudice of the owner. The *writ of estrepement* was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. xcix.

Estrich,† **Estridge**† (es'trich, es'trij), *n.* 1. The ostrich (which see).

All plumed like *estridges*, that with the wind
Bated, like eagles having newly bathed. *Shak.*

2. The fine soft down which lies immediately under the feathers of the ostrich.

Estuance† (es'tū-ans), *n.* [L. *æstus*, heat.] Heat; warmth. 'Regulated *estuance* from wine.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Estuarian, Estuarine (es-tū-ā'ri-an, es'tū-a-rīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Estuary (es'tū-a-ri), *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, to boil or foam, *æstus*, heat, fury, storm, tide.] 1.† A place where water boils up. *Boyle.*—2. An arm of the sea; a frith or firth; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.

Estuary (es'tū-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary; as, *estuary* strata.

Estuate† (es'tū-āt), *v.i.* [L. *æstuo*, to boil.] To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

Estuation† (es-tū-ā'shon), *n.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid; hence, violent mental commotion; excitement. 'Estuations of joys and fears.' *Mountague.*

Esture† (es'tūr), *n.* [L. *æstuo*, to boil.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain . . . their outrageous *esture* there.
Chapman.

Esurient (ē-sū'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *esuriens, esurientis*, pp. of *esurio*, to be hungry, desiderative from *edo*, to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry.

Esurient† (e-sū'ri-ent), *n.* A hungry or greedy person.

An insatiable *esurient* after riches. *A. Wood.*

Esurine† (ē'sū-rīn), *a.* Eating; corroding.

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

Esurine† (ē'sū-rīn), *n.* In *med.* a drug which promotes appetite or causes hunger.

Etærio, Eterio (e-tē'ri-ō), *n.* In *bot.* a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either dry upon a fleshy receptacle as the strawberry, or dry upon a dry receptacle as the ranunculus, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle as the raspberry, the parts being small drupes.

Étagère (ā-tä-zhār), *n.* [Fr., from *étager*, to elevate by stories or stages, from *étage*, a story.] A piece of domestic furniture supplied with several shelves one above another, as a side-board, a what-not, &c.

Etanin (et'a-nin), *n.* [Ar.] The star γ of the constellation Draco, interesting as being the star by the observation of which Bradley was led to the discovery of the aberration of the fixed stars.

Etat-major (ā-tä-mä-zhor), *n.* [Fr.] *Milit.* the staff of an army or regiment. See STAFF.

Et cætera (et set'ē-ra). [L. *et*, and, *cætera*, the other things.] And others of the like kind; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness have been omitted; as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whiskey, wine, beer, *et cætera*. Written also *Etcætera, Etcetera*, and contracted *&c.* It is sometimes treated as a noun, forming the plural with *s*.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera*. *Addison.*

(It) is indeed the selfsame case
With those that swore *et cæteras*. *Hudibras.*

Etch (ech), *n.* [See EDDISH.] 1. Ground from which a crop has been taken.—2. Eddish.

Etch (ech), *v.t.* [From D. *etsen*, G. *ätzen*, to corrode by acids, to etch; lit. to bite into; O.H.G. *ezan*, to eat. See EAT.] 1. To produce, as figures or designs, upon a plate of steel, copper, glass, or the like, by means of lines or markings drawn through a coating or varnish covering the plate and corroded or *bitten in* by some strong acid, which can only affect the plate where the varnish has been removed. The word, as now used by engravers, generally means simply to draw through the ground with the etching needle the lines forming the shading. Either the plate or the design may be said to be *etched*. 2.† To sketch; to delineate.

It is not without all reason supposed, that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things. *Locke.*

Etch (ech), *v.i.* To practise etching.

Etcher (ech'ėr), *n.* One who etches.

Etching (ech'ing), *n.* 1. The process of producing designs upon a metal or glass plate by means of lines drawn through a kind of varnish by a pointed instrument and corroded by an acid.—2. The impression taken from an etched plate. See ETCH, *v.t.*

Etching-ground (ech'ing-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating with which plates to be etched are covered.

Etching-needle (ech'ing-nē-dl), *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, for tracing outlines, &c., in etching.

Eteostic (et-ē-os'tik), *n.* [Gr. *eteos*, true, and *stichos*, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece, the initial letters in which form a date; a chronogram.

Eterminable† (ē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* Without end; interminable. *Skelton.*

Etern,† **Eterne**† (ē-tėrn'), *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. '*Eterne* Apollo.' *Keats.*

Eternal (ē-tėrn'al), *a.* [Fr. *éternel*; L. *æternus, æviternus*, from *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, a space or period of time, uninterrupted never-ending time, an age, and suffix *ternus*, seen in *sempiternus, diuturnus*, &c., probably meaning continuance. See AGE.] 1. Without beginning or end of existence.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. Deut. xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning of existence.

To know whether there is any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal; as, *eternal* happiness in a future life; *eternal* fame.

He there does now enjoy *eternal* rest. *Spenser.*

What good thing shall I do, that I may have *eternal* life? Mat. xix. 16.

4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as, *eternal* truth.—*Eternal, Everlasting. Eternal* generally implies without beginning or end. *Everlasting*, although used in Scripture with the same sense, is now restricted to that which is without end.—SYN. Everlasting, endless, infinite, ceaseless, perpetual, interminable.

Eternal (ē-tėrn'al), *n.* 1. (With the def. art.) An appellation of God. 'The law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work.' *Hooker.*—2. That which is everlasting. 'All godlike passion for *eternals* quenched.' *Young.*—3. Eternity. 'Since *eternal* is at hand to swallow time's ambitions.' *Young.*

Eternalist (ē-tėrn'al-ist), *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

Eternalize (ē-tėrn'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eternalized;* ppr. *eternalizing.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to; to eternize.

Eternally (ē-tėrn'al-li), *adv.* 1. Without beginning or end of duration; without beginning or without end only.—2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times.

That which is morally good must be *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside. *Addison.*

Eterne. See ETERN.

Eternify† (ē-tėrn'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eternified;* ppr. *eternifying.* To make eternal; to immortalize.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified*. *Chapman.*

Eternity (ē-tėrn'i-ti), *n.* [L. *æternitas.*] 1. The condition or quality of being eternal; duration or continuance without beginning or end.

By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. The whole of time past; endless past time; endless future time; the state or condition which begins at death.

At death we enter on *eternity*. *Dwight.*

The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two *eternities*. *Moore.*

Eternization (ē-tėr'niz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous.

Eternize (ē-tėrn'īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eternized;* ppr. *eternizing.* [Fr. *éterniser*, from L. *æternus*. See ETERNAL.] 1. To make eternal or endless.—2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate. 'To *eternize* woe.' *Milton.*—3. To make for ever famous; to immortalize; as, to *eternize* a name; to *eternize* exploits.

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden.*

Etesian (ē-tē'zi-an or ē-tē'zhi-an), *a.* [L. *etesius*; Gr. *etēsios*, annual, from *etos*, a year.] Recurring every year; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical: especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean.

Ethal (ē'thal), *n.* [From the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*.] A substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts or soaps. In point of composition it resembles ether and alcohol.

Ethe† (ēth), *a.* Easy. 'Thence the passage *ethe.*' *Spenser.*

Ethel† (ē'thel), *a.* [A. Sax. *æthel*. See ATHELING.] Noble.

Etheling (eth'el-ing), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon nobleman.

There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons: the *Etheling* or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile. *Bosworth.*

Ether (ē'thėr), *n.* [L. *æther*; Gr. *aithēr*, from *aithō*, to light up, to kindle, to burn or blaze. Cog. L. *æstas, æstus, Ætna*, Skr. *indh*, to set on fire; *iddhas*, bright.] 1. In *astron.* and *physics*, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow. *Dryden.*

2. In *chem.* a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the replacement of the hydrogen of organic acids by alcohol radicles. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong sweet smell, susceptible of great expansion, and has a pungent taste. A mixture of vapour of ether with atmospheric air is extremely explosive. Its formula is $(C_2H_5)_2O$.

Ethereal (ē-thē'rē-al), *a.* 1. Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions; hence, heavenly; celestial. '*Ethereal* glow of Shelley.' *Prof. Blackie.* '*Ethereal* messenger.' *Milton.*

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Nature's *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.*

2. Existing in the air; looking blue like the sky; as, *ethereal* mountains. *Thomson.*—3. In *chem.* of or pertaining to ether. '*Ethereal* liquids.' *Gregory.*

Etherealism (ē-thē'rē-al-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being ethereal; ethereality.

Ethereality (ē-thē'rē-al"i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being ethereal.

Etherealize (ē-thē'rē-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *etherealized;* ppr. *etherealizing.* 1. To convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid. 2. To purify and refine; to render spirit-like or ethereal. *Shelley.*

Ethereally (ē-thē'rē-al-li), *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

Etherealness (ē-thē'rē-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being ethereal.

Ethereous (ē-thē'rē-us), *a.* [L. *æthereus*, from *æther*.] Formed of ether; heavenly. 'This *ethereous* mould on which we stand.' *Milton.*

Etheria, Ætheria (ē-thē'ri-a), *n.* River-oysters; a genus of bivalve molluscs, family Unionidæ, found in the rivers of Africa and Madagascar. The exterior is rugged, but the interior of the valves is pearly, of a vivid green colour, and raised in small blisters. The natives of Nubia adorn their tombs with them.

Etherification (ē-thē'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The process of ether formation.

Etheriform (ē'thėr-i-form), *a.* [*Ether* and *form*.] Having the form of ether.

Etherism (ē'thėr-izm), *n.* In *med.* the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether.

Etherization (ē'thėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of administering ether to a patient.—2. The state of the system when under the influence of ether.—3. In *chem.* the process of manufacturing ether.

Etherize (ē'thėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *etherized;* ppr. *etherizing.* 1. To convert into ether.—2. To subject to the influence of ether; as, to *etherize* a patient.

Ethic, Ethical (eth'ik, eth'ik-al), *a.* [L. *ethicus*; Gr. *ēthikos*, from *ēthos*, custom, habit.] Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; containing precepts of morality; moral; as, *ethic* discourses or epistles.

He (Pope) is the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical* authors in verse. *T. Warton.*

Our foes are to some extent they of our own household, including not only the ignorant and the passionate, but a minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the *ethic* life of their religion unimpaired. *Tyndall.*

Ethic (eth'ik), *n.* Same as *Ethics* (which see).

The maxims of *ethic* are hypothetical maxims. *Prof. Clifford.*

Ethically (eth'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The lawgiver has the same need to be *ethically* instructed as the individual man. *Gladstone.*

Ethicist (eth'i-sist), *n.* A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science.

Ethics (eth'iks), *n.* 1. The science which treats of the nature and laws of the actions of intelligent beings, these actions being considered in relation to their moral qualities; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it; the science of human duty.—2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application ethics includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.—3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning duty, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions; as, political or social *ethics.*

Ethiop, Ethiopian (ē'thi-ōp, ē-thi-ōp'i-an), *n.* [L. *Æthiops;* Gr. *Aithiops—aithō,* to burn, and *ōps,* countenance.] A native of Ethiopia.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ōp'i-an), *a.* In *geog.* relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

Ethiopic (ē-thi-op'ik), *n.* The language of Ethiopia.

Ethiopic (ē-thi-op'ik), *a.* Relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

Ethiops Martial (ē'thi-ops mär'shal), *n.* Black oxide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

Ethiops Mineral (ē'thi-ops mi'nē-ral), *n.* A combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black colour; black sulphuret of mercury.

Ethmoid, Ethmoidal (eth'moid, eth-moid'-al), *a.* [Gr. *ēthmos,* a sieve, and *eidos,* form.] Resembling a sieve.—*Ethmoid bone,* one of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is exceedingly light and spongy, and the olfactory nerves shoot down through its numerous perforations to the nose, and are chiefly expanded on its surface.

Ethmoid (eth'moid), *n.* The ethmoid bone (which see under ETHMOID, *a.*).

Ethmose (eth'mōs), *n.* [Gr. *ēthmos,* a sieve.] In *physiol.* a name given to cellular tissue.

Ethnarch (eth'närk), *n.* [Gr. *ethnos,* nation, and *archos,* a leader.] In *Greek antiq.* a viceroy; a governor of a province.

Ethnarchy (eth'när-ki), *n.* The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

Ethnic, Ethnical (eth'nik, eth'nik-al), *a.* [L. *ethnicus;* Gr. *ethnikos,* from *ethnos,* nation, pl. *ta ethnē,* the nations, heathens, gentiles.] 1. Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity: opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian.*

Those are ancient *ethnic* revels,
Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow.*

2. Pertaining to race; ethnological; as, *ethnic* considerations prohibit us from connecting these two races.

Ethnic (eth'nik), *n.* A heathen; a pagan. 'No better reported than impure *ethnics* and lay dogs.' *Milton.*

Ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm), *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicism,* makes his muse a saint. *B. Jonson.*

Ethnographer (eth-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who cultivates ethnography; one who treats of the different races and families of men.

Ethnographic, Ethnographical (eth-no-graf'ik, eth-no-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ethnography.

Ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ethnos,* nation, and *graphō,* to describe.] That branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, &c., peculiar to different nations. See extract under ETHNOLOGY.

Ethnologic, Ethnological (eth-no-loj'ik, eth-no-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to ethnology.

Ethnologist (eth-nol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

Ethnology (eth-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ethnos,* nation, and *logos,* discourse.] The science of races. See extract.

Ethnography and *Ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as *geology* and *geography.* While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology,* or the science of races, 'investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence.' *Fleming.*

Ethologic, Ethological (eth-o-loj'ik, eth-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See ETHOLOGY.] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality.

Ethologist (eth-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morality.

Ethology (eth-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ethos* or *ēthos,* manners, morals, and *logos,* discourse.] The science of ethics; the science of character.

Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character. *Fleming.*

Ethopoetic (ē-thō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ēthos,* character, and *poieō,* to make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character. [Rare.]

Ethusa (ē-thū'sa), *n.* A genus of short-tailed crustaceans.

Ethyl (ē'thil), *n.* [Gr. *aithēr,* and *hulē,* principle.] (C_2H_5.) The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydrate of ethyl.—*Ethyl salts,* salts in which the radicle ethyl plays the part of a metallic base.

Ethylamine (ē-thil'a-min). An organic base formed by the substitution of all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia by ethyl.

Ethylene (ē'thi-lēn), *n.* Olefiant gas (which see under OLEFIANT).

Etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *etiolated;* ppr. *etiolating.* [Fr. *étioler,* to blanch; derived by Littré from the Norm. *s'étieuler,* to grow into stalks or straw; from *éteule,* stubble, which he derives from L. *stipula,* a straw.] To grow white from absence of the normal amount of green colouring matter in the leaves or stalks; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes in *pathol.* said of persons.

Etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays or by disease.

Etiolation (ē'ti-ō-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The becoming white by excluding the light of the sun or by disease.—2. In *hort.* the rendering plants white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the action of light from them.

Etiological (ē'ti-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to etiology.

Etiology (ē-ti-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aitia,* cause, and *logos,* discourse.] An account of the causes of anything, particularly of diseases.

Etiquette (et'i-ket), *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *estiquette,* a thing attached; hence, a label, from L.G. *stikke,* a peg, pin. *Ticket* is same word. 'Originally a ticket indicating a certain reference to the object to which it is affixed, then applied to certain regulations as to behaviour, dress, &c., to be observed by particular persons on particular occasions.' *Wedgwood.*] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions; social observances required by good breeding.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield.*

Etite (ē'tit), *n.* [Gr. *aetos,* an eagle.] Eagle-stone, a variety of bog iron. See EAGLE-STONE.

Etna (et'na), *n.* [From *Etna,* the Sicilian volcano.] A table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp.

Etnean (et-nē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily; as, the *Etnean* fires.

Etonian (ē-tōn'i-an), *n.* A schoolboy at Eton.

Etrurian (ē-trū'ri-an), *a.* Relating to Etruria.

Etruscan (ē-trus'kan), *a.* Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in Central Italy; as, an *Etruscan* vase.

Ettercap (et'tėr-kap), *n.* An attercop; a spider; a virulent atrabilious person. [Scotch.]

A fiery *ettercap,* a fractious chiel',
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.
Robertson of Struan.

Etter-pike (et'tėr-pīk), *n.* The lesser weever or sting-fish (*Trachinus vipera*).

Etter-pyle (et'tėr-pīl), *n.* A fish mentioned by Sibbald, probably the etter-pike.

Ettin† (et'tin), *n.* [A. Sax. *eoten.*] A giant.

For they say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ettle (et'tl), *v.t.* [Icel. *ætla, etla,* to think, to determine.] To aim; to take aim at any object; to make an attempt; to propose; to intend. [Scotch.]

Ettle (et'tl), *v.i.* To intend; expect. [Scotch.]

Ettle (et'tl), *n.* Intention; intent; aim. [Scotch.]

Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle. Burns.*

Étude (ā-tüd), *n.* [Fr., from L. *studium.*] In *fine arts* and *music,* a composition designed to serve as a study.

Etui, Etwee (et-wē'), *n.* [Fr. *étui;* O.Fr. *estui;* It. *astuccio,* from M.H.G. *stuche.* a kind of sheath.] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

Etym (e'tim), *n.* An etymon. [Rare.] *H. Fox Talbot.*

Etymologer† (et-i-mol'o-jėr), *n.* An etymologist.

Etymologic, Etymological (et'i-mo-loj"ik, et'i-mo-loj"ik-al), *a.* [See ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to or treating of etymology or the derivation of words.

Etymologically (et'i-mo-loj"ik-al-li), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology.

Etymologicon (et'i-mo-loj"ik-on), *n.* A work, as a dictionary, containing the etymologies of the words of a language; a treatise on etymology.

Etymologist (et-i-mol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in etymology or the tracing of words to their earliest forms; one who searches into the origin of words.

Etymologize (et-i-mol'o-jīz), *v.i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

Etymologize (et-i-mol'o-jīz), *v.t.* To trace the etymology of; to give the etymology of.

Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.—Most fortunately *etymologized.* *B. Jonson.*

Etymology (et-i-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *etymos,* true or real, *to etymon,* the true or literal signification of a word, its root, and *logos,* discourse, description, from *legein,* to say, to speak.] That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.

Etymon (et'i-mon), *n.* [Gr. *etymon,* from *etymos,* true.] 1. The original form of a word; the root or primitive form.—2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning. 'The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word.' *Coleridge.*

Eu- (ū). A Greek adverb signifying well, happily, prosperously, in safety: used frequently as a prefix s'gnifying well, easy, good, entire, and the like.

Eucairite (ū-kār'īt), *n.* See EUKAIRITE.

Eucalin (ū'kal-in), *n.* A substance got from melitose (eucalyptus sugar).

Eucalyptol (ū-ka-lip'tol), *n.* The volatile oil obtained from trees of the genus Eucalyptus, an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Eucalyptus (ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* [Gr. *eu,* well, and *kalyptō,* to cover.] A genus of large

Blue Gum-tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

generally glaucous trees, nat. order Myrtaceæ, natives of Australia, though a few

are found in the Indian Archipelago. There are more than 100 species. The leaves are thick and leathery, and by a twist in the stalk the edge of the leaf is presented to the branch. The flowers grow singly or in clusters in the axils of the leaves. The fruit is surrounded by the woody calyx. The Australian colonists call the trees gum-trees, from the gum that exudes from their trunks, and stringy-bark and iron-bark trees from the fibrous or solid barks. They supply valuable timber. Some species attain a great size; trees of *E. amygdalina* have been felled which were 480 ft. high and 100 ft. in circumference near the base of the stem. *E. globulus* (the blue gum) has lately been extensively planted in malarious districts for the purpose of rendering them healthier. See IRON-BARK TREE.

Eucharist (ū'ka-rist), *n.* [Gr. *eucharistia*—*eu*, well, good, and *charis*, grace, favour, thanks, from *chairō*, to rejoice, to be pleased.] 1.† The act of giving thanks.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with appropriate prayers and hymns.

Eucharistic, Eucharistical (ū-ka-rist'ik, ū-ka-rist'ik-al), *a.* 1.† Containing expressions of thanks. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

Our own *eucharistic* service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice. *Quart. Rev.*

Euchelaion (ū-ke-lā'on), *n.* [Gr., the oil of prayer—*euchē*, a prayer, and *elaion*, oil.] In the *Greek Ch.* the oil with which a penitent conscious of any mortal sin is anointed by the archbishop or bishop, assisted by seven priests, in order to gain absolution. The anointing is preceded and followed by prayer. The ceremony is called the *sacrament of euchelaion.*

Euchirus (ū-kīr'us), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *cheir*, the hand.] A remarkable genus of East Indian lamellicorn beetles. The antennæ of *E. longimanus* (long-handed beetle) are much longer than its whole body, and consist each of two curves bending outward, the curve nearest the body forming a semicircle, while the curve at the extremity is not so prominent. The *Chirotonus Macleaii* is of the most brilliant green, the elytra being black marked with orange spots. Little or nothing is known of the habits of this remarkable genus.

Euchlanidota (ū'klan-i-dō"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *chlanidōtos*, clad with an upper garment, from *chlanis*, an upper garment.] A family of Rotifera or wheel-animalcules, furnished with a carapace, and with a multiple rotatory organ divided into more than two lobes.

Euchlore (ū'klōr), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *chlōros*, green.] In *mineral.* having a distinct green colour. [Rare.]

Euchloric (ū-klōr'ik), *a.* Of a distinct green colour.—*Euchloric gas*, the same as *Euchlorine.*

Euchlorine (ū'klōr-in), *n.* A very explosive gas obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium; it is a mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine.

Euchologion, Euchology (ū-ko-lō'ji-on, ū-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *euchologion*, a prayer-book—*euchē*, a prayer, and *legein*, to say.] A formulary of prayers, particularly the ritual of the Greek Church, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments, and ordinances; a liturgy.

He . . . took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. *Ep. Bull.*

Euchre, Eucre (ū'kėr), *n.* A game of cards very commonly played in America and now introduced into other countries also. It is a modified form of the game of *écarté* (which see), and may be played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two highest cards of the pack. The highest card is the knave of trumps, called the *right bower*, and the next highest the knave of the same colour, called the *left bower.*

Euchroite (ū'krō-īt), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *chroia*, colour.] A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green colour.

Euchymy (ū'ki-mi), *n.* [Gr. *euchymia*, goodness of flavour—*eu*, well, good, and *chymos*, juice, from *cheō*, to pour.] In *med.* a good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

Euchysiderite (ū-ki-sid'ėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, *cheō*, to pour, and *sidēros*, iron.] A nearly opaque mineral, considered as a variety of augite, which occurs crystallized; primary form an oblique rhombic prism, colour brownish-black, lustre vitreous. It is found in Norway, and contains silica, lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron.

Euclase (ū'klās), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, and *klaō*, to break; lit. easily broken.] A mineral of the beryl family, formerly called *prismatic emerald*, of a pale green colour and very brittle. Its primary form is a right rhomboidal prism. It consists of silica, alumina, and glucina, and occurs in the topaz districts of Brazil and the gold districts of Southern Ural.

Eucrasy (ū'kra-si), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *krasis*, temperament, from *kerannymi*, to mix.] In *med.* such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies as to constitute health or soundness.

Euctical† (ūk'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *euktikos*, from *euchomai*, to vow, to wish.] 1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. *Joseph Mede.*

2. Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory. 'Sacrifices . . . distinguished into expiatory, *euctical*, and eucharistical.' *Law.*

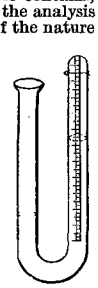
Eudæmonism, Eudemonism (ū-dē'mon-izm), *n.* [Gr. *eudaimōn*, happy—*eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a demon, spirit.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue.

Eudæmonist, Eudemonist (ū-dē'mon-ist), *n.* A believer in eudæmonism.

I am too much of a *eudemonist*: I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey.*

Eudialyte, Eudyalite (ū-dī'al-īt), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, easily, and *dialyō*, to dissolve.] A mineral of a brownish-red colour found in Greenland, which when powdered dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, whence the name. It consists of lime, soda, and iron in combination with zirconia and silica, and contains minute quantities of tantalum, manganese, and other elements. Its crystals belong to the hexagonal system.

Eudiometer (ū-di-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *eudios*, serene (*eu*, and root *di*—see DEITY), and *metron*, measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. It consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, her metically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the combustion of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The electric spark consumes the oxygen in the gas to be analyzed, and the nature and proportion of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark.



Eudiometer.

Eudiometric, Eudiometrical (ū'di-o-met"rik, ū'di-o-met"rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer; as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

Eudiometry (ū-di-om'et-ri), *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer, and of determining the nature and proportions of the constituents of any gaseous mixture.

Eudoxian (ū-doks'i-an), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a sect of heretics in the fourteenth century, followers of *Eudoxius*, patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople, who affirmed the Son to be differently affected in his will from the Father, and made of nothing.

Eudyalite. See EUDIALYTE.

Euemerism, Euhemerism (ū-em'ėr-izm, ū-hem'ėr-izm), *n.* [After *Euēmeros*, an early Greek student of, or speculator on, polytheistic mythology.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories: sometimes, as in the following quotation, applied to the inverse process, whereby history is constructed out of mythological tradition.

He (Professor Seeley) contends that the history of the (Roman) Regal period may have been constructed artificially from the beginning, partly by rationalism or '*euhemerism*,' out of mythological superstitions, and partly by etiological conjecture, out of existing monuments of antiquity. *Sat. Rev.*

Euemerist, Euhemerist (ū-em'ėr-ist, ū-hem'ėr-ist), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euemerism.

Euemerist, Euhemerist (ū-em'ėr-ist, ū-hem'ėr-ist), *a.* Euemeristic.

Euemeristic, Euhemeristic (ū-em'ėr-ist"-ik, ū-hem'ėr-ist"ik), *a.* Of or belonging to euemerism; as, *euhemeristic* historians.

Euemeristically, Euhemeristically (ū-em'ėr-ist"ik-al-li, ū-hem'ėr-ist"ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of Euemeros; rationalistically; as, to explain a myth *euemeristically.*

Euemerize, Euhemerize (ū-em'ėr-īz, ū-hem'ėr-īz), *v.t.* To treat or explain in the manner of Euemeros; to treat or explain rationalistically; as, to *euemerize* a myth, that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history.

Euemerize, Euhemerize (ū-em'ėr-īz, ū-hem'ėr-īz), *v.i.* To believe in or practise euemerism; to treat or explain myths euemeristically.

Euge† (ū'jē), *n.* [L.] An exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like. *Hammond.*

Eugenia (ū-jē'ni-a), *n.* [In honour of Prince *Eugene* of Saxony.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the nat. order Myrtaceæ. It contains a large number of species, the most remarkable of which is the all-spice or pimento. *E. acris* is the wild clove.

Eugenic (ū-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from cloves.—*Eugenic acid*, an acid derived from cloves, and conferring on them their essential properties. It is a colourless oil, assuming a darker colour and becoming resinous when exposed to the air. It reddens litmus paper, has a spicy burning taste and a strong smell of cloves.

Eugenin, Eugenine (ū'jen-in), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$.) A substance which deposits spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminæ, which are colourless, transparent, and pearly, and in time become yellow.

Eugeny† (ū'je-ni), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *genos*, race, family.] Nobleness of birth.

Eugh† (ū), *n.* A tree, the yew. 'The *eugh* obedient to the bender's will.' *Spenser.*

Eughen† (ū'en), *a.* Made of yew. '*Eughen* bow.' *Spenser.*

Eugubine (ū'gū-bīn), *a.* Of or belonging to the ancient Eugubium (now Gubbio), or to certain tablets or tables (seven in number) discovered there in 1444. These tablets, called the *Eugubine Tables*, furnish a comprehensive memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tablets are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two all Latin. Directions for performing sacrificial rites, and forms of prayer, are the subject of the inscriptions. The tablets are still preserved at Gubbio.

Euharmonic (ū-här-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and E. *harmonic.*] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.

Euhemerism. See EUEMERISM.

Eukairite, Eucairite (ū-kā'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *eukairos*, opportune, seasonable—*eu*, well, and *kairos*, season.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray colour and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver: so called by Berzelius because found soon after the discovery of the metal selenium.

Eulogic, Eulogical (ū-loj'ik, ū-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See EULOGY.] Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; commendatory.

Eulogically (ū-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise.

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Eulogist (ū'lo-jist), *n.* [See EULOGY.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another on account of his excellent qualities, exploits, or performances.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist.* *Buckle.*

Eulogistic, Eulogistical (ū-lo-jis'tik, ū-lo-jis'tik-al), *a.* Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; laudatory. *Eclectic Rev.*

Eulogistically (ū-lo-jis'tik-al-li), *adv.* With commendation or eulogy.

Eulogium (ū-lō'ji-um), *n.* A formal eulogy.

Eulogize (ū'lo-jiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eulogized;* ppr. *eulogizing.* [See EULOGY.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

Eulogy (ū'lo-ji), *n.* [Gr. *eulogia—eu,* well, and *logos,* speech, from *legō,* to speak.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services. 'The praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men.' *Spenser.*—SYN. Praise, encomium, panegyric, commendation, éloge.

Eulytine (ū'li-tin), *n.* [Gr. *eu,* well, and *lyō,* to dissolve.] A mineral, consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Eumenidæ (ū-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects, of predaceous solitary habits, allied to the wasps.

Eumenides (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *eumenides (theai),* gracious goddesses, from *eumenēs,* well-disposed—*eu,* well, and *menos,* temper, disposition.] In *class. myth.* a name given to the Furies, because it was considered unlawful and dangerous to name them under their true designation *Erinnyes.* See FURY.

Eunectus (ū-nek'tus), *n.* See ANACONDA.

Eunicidæ, Euniceæ (ū-nis'i-dē, ū-nis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of marine annelids, order Errantia, nearly allied to the Nereidæ. The body is very long (sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet), and composed of numerous segments (sometimes so many as 400), each segment being furnished with paddles. The proboscis has at least seven, and in some cases nine, pairs of horny teeth, and the gills, when present, are composed of filamentous tufts.

Eunomia (ū-nō'mi-a), *n.* [Name of an ancient Greek goddess who presided over order or good government.] A small planet or asteroid revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered 29th July, 1851, by De Gasparis.

Eunomian (ū-nō'mi-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics, disciples of *Eunomius,* bishop of Cyzicum in the fourth century. The Eunomians maintained that the Father was of a different nature from the Son, and that the Son did not in reality unite himself to human nature. *Brewer.*

Eunomian (ū-nō'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines. See preceding article.

Eunomy (ū'no-mi), *n.* [Gr. *eunomia—eu,* and *nomos,* law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford.*

Eunuch (ū'nuk), *n.* [Gr. *eunouchos—eunē,* a bed, and *echō,* to keep, to have charge of.] A castrated male of the human species; a male singer castrated when a boy to give a certain class of voice.

Eunuch, Eunuchate (ū'nuk, ū'nuk-āt), *v.t.* To make a eunuch of; to castrate, as a man.

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn,
That they deserve no children of their own. *Creech.*

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Sir T. Browne.*

Eunuchism (ū'nuk-izm), *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

That *eunuchism,* not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it (marriage), we doubt not. *Bp. Hall.*

Euomphalus (ū-om'fal-us), *n.* [Gr. *eu,* well, and *omphalos,* the navel.] A large genus of fossil gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family Turbinidæ, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral.

Euonymus (ū-on'i-mus), *n.* [Gr. *eu,* well, good, and *onoma,* a name.] The spindle-tree or prickwood of our hedges, a genus of shrubs or trees, nat. order Celastrineæ, containing about fifty species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The plants have quadrangular branchlets, opposite serrate leaves, and small flowers in axillary cymes. One species (*E. europæus*) grows in hedges and thickets in England. The evergreen species or varieties of this genus are exceedingly ornamental in their foliage, but require protection in eastern and central Britain.

Euotomous (ū-ot'om-us), *a.* [Gr. *eu,* well, and *tomē,* from *temnō,* to cleave.] In *mineral.* having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eupathy † (ū'pa-thi), *n.* [Gr. *eupatheia,* the enjoyment of good things, comfort—*eu,* well, good, and *pathos,* feeling.] Right feeling. *Harris.*

Eupatorine (ū-pā'to-rin), *n.* An alkaloid, according to Righoni, obtained from *Eupatorium cannabinum.* It is a white powder, having a peculiar sharp bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

Eupatorium (ū-pa-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *eupatorium;* Gr. *eupatōrion,* agrimony, from Mithridates *Eupator,* king of Pontus, who first used it as a medicine.] An extensive genus of perennial herbs, chiefly natives of America, nat. order Compositæ. The plants are often aromatic; they have few-flowered heads of white or purplish flowers, which come into blossom near the close of summer. There are over 300 species, one of which, *E. cannabinum,* or hemp-agrimony, is a British plant, and grows about the banks of rivers and lakes. *E. perfoliatum* of North America, popularly called thorough-wort, cross-wort, and bone-set, is employed as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Eupatory (ū'pat-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Eupatorium* (which see).

Eupatrid (ū'pat-rid), *n.* [Gr. *eu,* well, *patēr, patros,* father, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A member of the ancient aristocracy (Eupatridæ) of Athens, in whom were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the people having no voice.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility. This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek *eupatrid,* of the Teutonic warrior. *Edin. Rev.*

Eupatridæ (ū-pat'ri-dē), *n. pl.* See EUPATRID.

Eupepsia, Eupepsy (ū-pep'si-a, ū-pep'si), *n.* [Gr. *eupepsia—eu,* and *pepsis,* concoction, digestion, from *peptō,* to cook, digest.] Good assimilation of food; good digestion.

An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object. *Carlyle.*

Eupeptic (ū-pep'tik), *a.* 1. Having good digestion.—2. Easy of digestion. *Carlyle.*

Euphema (ū-fē'ma), *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the Psittacidæ or parrot family, order Scansores. Several species are found in Australia. *E. elegans* is the ground-parakeet of the colonists.

Euphemism (ū'fēm-izm), *n.* [Gr. *euphēmismos—eu,* well, and *phēmi,* to speak.] In *rhet.* a figure in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears.

When it is said of the martyr St. Stephen, that 'he fell asleep,' instead of he died, the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person. *Beattie.*

This instinct of politeness in speech—*euphemism,* as it is called—which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing, rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones: thus 'plain' has usurped the sense of 'ugly;' 'fast,' of 'dissipated;' 'gallantry,' of 'licentiousness.' *Chambers's Inf. for the People.*

Euphemistic, Euphemistical (ū-fēm-ist'ik, ū-fēm-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

Euphemize (ū'fēm-īz), *v.t.* To make euphemistic; to express by a euphemism, or in affectedly delicate or refined language.

Euphemize (ū'fēm-īz), *v.i.* To use euphemism; to express one's self in an affectedly fine style, to euphuize. *Kingsley.*

Euphon (ū'fŏn), *n.* Same as *Euphonon.*

Euphonia (ū-fō'ni-a), *n.* A genus of insessorial birds allied to the tanagers. *E. jamaica* is the blue quit or blue sparrow of the West Indies.

Euphonic, Euphonical (ū-fon'ik, ū-fon'ik-al), *a.* [See EUPHONY.] Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, euphony; agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; as, *euphonical* orthography.

The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables to render their language *euphonic,* by avoiding such collisions. *E. Porter.*

Euphonious (ū-fō'ni-us), *a.* Agreeable in sound; euphonic.

Euphonious languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of. *Latham.*

Euphoniously (ū-fō'ni-us-li), *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

Euphonism (ū'fon-izm), *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds.

Euphonium (ū-fō'ni-um), *n.* A brass bass instrument, generally introduced into military bands, but frequently met with in the orchestra as a substitute for the bass trombone, with the tone of which, however, it has not the slightest affinity. It is tuned on C or on B flat, and is furnished with three or four valves or pistons.

Euphonize (ū'fon-īz), *v.t.* To make agreeable in sound.

Euphonon (ū'fo-non), *n.* A musical instrument of great sweetness and power, resembling the upright piano in form and the organ in tone.

Euphonous (ū'fon-us), *a.* Same as *Euphonious. Mitford.*

Euphony (ū'fo-ni), *n.* [Gr. *euphōnia—eu,* well, and *phōnē,* voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, and words which is pleasing to the ear.

Euphorbia (ū-for'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *euphorbia.* See EUPHORBIUM.] A genus of exogenous plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. There are nearly 1000 species, varying greatly in habits, but all agreeing in the structure of the flower. The British species and those growing in temperate regions are leafy herbs. In tropical regions they are shrubs or trees, often large, fleshy, and leafless, having the habit of a cactaceous plant. All abound in a milky acrid juice. The inflorescence consists of many male flowers and one female, included in a four or five lobed involucre, which used to be called the flower. There are ten species natives of Britain, common in waste places, copses, and hedges, and popularly called *spurges.*

Euphorbiaceæ (ū-for'bi-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of exogenous plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs, or very large trees. They occur in all regions of the globe except the arctic. The flowers are unisexual, and the fruit tricoccous. Acridity, a virulent corrosive property, which sometimes is so concentrated as to render them most dangerous poisons, and sometimes so diffused as to be of little importance, with all imaginable intermediate qualities, exists throughout the order. Some of them afford caoutchouc.

Euphorbiaceous, Euphorbial (ū-for'bi-ā"shus, ū-for'bi-al), *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling the Euphorbiaceæ.

Euphorbium (ū-for'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *euphorbion,* euphorbium, said to be from *Euphorbus,* physician to Juba, King of Mauritania.] A substance improperly called a gum or gum-resin, since it is entirely destitute of any gum in its composition. It is the juice of several species of Euphorbia, either exuding naturally or from incisions made in the bark. Much of the article found in British commerce is obtained from the *E. canariensis;* that used on the Continent is obtained from *E. officinalis* and other species. Euphorbium is a powerful acrid substance, virulently purgative and emetic, and the dust of it is dangerously stimulant to the nose.

Euphrasia (ū-frā'zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *euphrasia,* delight, from *euphrainō,* to delight—*eu,* well, and *phrēn,* mind, heart.] A small genus of herbs, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, natives of temperate regions, of which there are about twelve species. The plants are parasitic on roots, have branching stems, and opposite toothed or cut leaves. The small, white, yellow, or purple flowers are in dense bracteate spikes. One species, *E. officinalis,* is common in meadows and heaths throughout Britain. It was formerly used as an eye medicine. Called also *Euphrasy* and *Eyebright.*

Euphrasy (ū'fra-si), *n.* Euphrasia or eyebright, formerly a specific for diseases of the eye.

Then purged with *euphrasy,* and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see. *Milton.*

Euphroe (ū'frō), *n.* [D. *juffrouw,* a dead-eye, lit. a maiden.] *Naut.* a circular piece of wood with holes in it through which pass

lines forming a crowfoot, to suspend an awning. Written also *Uphroe, Uvrou.*

Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē), *n.* [Gr. *Euprosynē*, one of the Graces.] A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Ferguson, 1st September, 1854.

Euphuism (ū'fū-izm), *n.* [From the name of the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz. *Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit*, 1579, and *Euphues and his England*, 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth. *Euphues* is the Gr. *euphyēs*, well-shaped, goodly, elegant—*eu*, well, and *phyē*, growth, stature.] Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown diction.

The discourse of Sir Percie Shafton, in 'The Monastery,' is rather a caricature than a fair sample of *euphuism*. . . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer (Lyly) and his *euphuism* for not a little of its present euphony. *Craik.*

Euphuist (ū'fū-ist), *n.* [See EUPHUISM.] One who uses bombast or excessive ornament in style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language. Applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly, whose unnatural and high-flown diction is ridiculed in Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*, in the character of Sir Percie Shafton. See last art.

Euphuistic (ū-fū-ist'ik), *a.* Belonging to the euphuists or to euphuism. '*Euphuistic* pronunciation.' *Craik.*

Euphuize (ū'fū-īz), *v.i.* To express one's self by a euphuism; to express one's self in an affectedly fine and delicate manner; to euphemize.

Eupione (ū'pi-ōn), *n.* [Gr. *eupiōn*, very fat or rich.] In *chem.* the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colourless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, &c. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with oils, and acts as a solvent of fats and resins.

Euplastic (ū-plast'ik), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *plassō*, to form.] In *med.* having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as in false membranes resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person. *Dunglison.*

Euplastic (ū-plast'ik), *n.* A term applied by Lobstein to the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed. *Hoblyn.*

Eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, and *pyr*, fire.] Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light, as lucifer-matches, &c.

Eurasian (ū-rā'shi-an), *n.* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian.*] One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European father. They generally receive a European education, and the young men are often engaged in government or mercantile offices, while the girls often marry Europeans.

It is asserted that the lower classes of *Eurasians*, or half-castes, as they are designed, . . . lead the life of pariah-dogs, skulking on the outskirts between the European and native communities, and branded as noxious animals by both. *Fraser's Mag.*

Eureka (ū-rē'ka). [Gr. *heurēka*, I have found, perf. ind. act. of *heuriskō*, to find.] The exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence, a discovery; especially, one made after long research; an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. 'Can afford to smile at a hundred such fussy *eurekas*.' *Eclectic Rev.*

Euripe† (ū'rīp), *n.* A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea. *Holland.*

Euripus (ū-rī'pus), *n.* [L.; Gr. *euripos*, a strait or narrow channel—*eu*, well, and *ripē*, the force with which anything is thrown, rush.] Any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent, as that (now called Egripo) between the island of Eubœa (Negropont) and Bœotia in Greece.

Eurite (ū'rīt), *n.* [Fr.] Felspathic granite, of which felspar is the principal ingredient; the white-stone (weiss-stein) of Werner.

Eurithmy (ū'rith-mi), *n.* Same as *Eurythmy* (which see).

Euritic (ū-rit'ik), *a.* Containing eurite; composed of eurite; resembling eurite.

Euroclydon (ū-rok'li-don), *n.* [Gr. *euros*, the south-east wind, and *klydōn*, a wave.] A tempestuous wind that frequently blows in the Levant, and which was the occasion of the disastrous shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul sailed, as narrated in Acts xxvii. 14-44. It is a north-east or north-north-east wind, and is now known by the name of *Gregalia.*

Europa (ū-rō'pa), *n.* A small planet or asteroid, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, 4th February, 1858.

European (ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Europe; native to Europe (L. *Europa*, Gr. *Eurōpē*), the great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean Sea and the Northern Ocean; as, *European* plants or animals; *European* civilization.

European (ū-rō-pē'an), *n.* A native of Europe.

Europeanize (ū-rō-pē'an-īz), *v.t.* To naturalize or domesticate in Europe; to cause to become European; to assimilate to Europeans in manners, character, and usages; as, a *europeanized* American.

Eurus (ū'rus), *n.* [L.] The south-east wind.

Euryale (ū-rī'a-lē), *n.* 1. A genus of echinoderms, belonging to the Asteroidea or starfishes, having the rays very much branched. They are also known by the name of medusa's head.—2. A genus of plants of the water-lily order, growing in India and China, where the floury seeds of some species are used as food.

Eurycerous (ū-ris'ėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *eurys*, broad, and *keras*, a horn.] Having broad horns. *Smart.*

Eurylaiminæ (ū-ri-lā-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *eurys*, wide, and *laimos*, a throat.] A subfamily of fissirostral insessorial birds, family Coraciadæ, inhabiting India and the Indian Archipelago, forming one of the connecting links between the swallows and the bee-eaters, and closely allied to the todies. The bill is very large and very broad at the base, wings rounded, toes unequal, the outer joined to the middle. Some of the species, as *Eurylaimus ochromalus*, the hooded species, are very beautiful, having finely marked plumage. See CORACIADÆ.

Eurypterida (ū-rip-te'ri-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *eurys*, broad, *pteron*, a wing, and *eidos*, resemblance.] An extinct sub-order of crustaceans, order Merostomata, closely allied to the king-crabs. The typical genus Eurypterus received its name from the broad, oar-like, swimming feet which the members of this genus possess. They range from the upper Silurians to the lower coal-measures inclusive. Pterygotus, Slimonia, &c., are included in the sub-order.

Eurythmy (ū'rith-mi), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, and *rhythmos, rythmus*, number or proportion.] 1. In the *fine arts*, harmony of proportion; regularity and symmetry.—2. In *med.* regularity of pulse.

Eusebian (ū-sē'bi-an), *n.* A follower or one holding the opinions of *Eusebius*, the father of ecclesiastical history, who was at the head of the semi-Arian or moderate party at the Council of Nice.

Eusebian (ū-sē'bi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius. See above.

Eustachian (ū-stā'ki-an), *a* Of or pertaining to *Eustachius* or *Eustachi*, a famous Italian physician, who died at Rome, 1574.—*Eustachian tube*, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth: so named after its discoverer the Eustachius abovementioned.—*Eustachian valve*, a semilunar membranous valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava, first described by Eustachius.

Eustathian (ū-stā'thi-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, so named from their founder *Eustathius*, who denied the lawfulness of marriage, and who was excommunicated by the Council of Gangra.

Eustathian (ū-stā'thi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See above.

Eustyle (ū'stīl), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *stylos*, a column.] An intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

Eutaxy (ū'tak-si), *n.* [Gr. *eutaxia*, good arrangement—*eu*, well, and *taxis*, order, from *tassō*, to order, arrange.] Good or established order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven. *Waterhouse*

Euterpe (ū-tėr'pē), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *terpō*, to delight.] 1. One of the Muses, considered as presiding over lyric poetry, because the invention of the flute is ascribed to her. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various instruments about her. As her name denotes, she is the inspirer of pleasure. 2. In *astron.* an asteroid discovered by Hind in 1853.—3. In *bot.* a genus of palms, having slender cylindrical stems, sometimes nearly 100 feet in height, crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The bases of the leaf-stalks are dilated, and form cylindrical sheaths round a considerable portion of the upper part of the stem. They are natives of the forests of South America, where they grow in large masses. One of the chief species is the *Euterpe edulis*, or assai palm of Pará in Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a sloe in size and colour, from which a beverage called assai is made. Mixed with cassava flour assai forms an important article of diet in this part of Brazil. *E. montana*, a West Indian species, is cultivated in hot-houses in this country.

Euterpe, from the Vatican.

Euterpean (ū-tėr'pē-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; pertaining to music.

Euthanasia, Euthanasy (ū-than-ā'zi-a, ū-than'a-si), *n.* [Gr. *euthanasia—eu*, and *thanatos*, death, from *thanō, thnēskō*, to die.] 1. An easy death.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A putting to death by painless means; a means of putting to a painless death.

Eutrophic (ū-trof'ik), *n.* In *pathol.* an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions.

Eutrophy (ū'tro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *eutrophia*, from *eutrophos*, healthy—*eu*, well, and *trephō*, to nourish.] In *pathol.* healthy nutrition; a healthy state of the nutritive organs.

Eutychian (ū-ti'ki-an), *n.* A follower of one holding the doctrines of *Eutychius*, who taught that in Jesus Christ there was but one nature, compounded of the divine and human natures. This heresy was condemned by the Synod of Chalcedon, A.D. 451.

Eutychian (ū-ti'ki-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutychius. See above.

Eutychianism (ū-ti'ki-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Eutychius, or adherence to such doctrines.

Euxanthic Acid (ūks-anth'ik as'id), *n.* ($C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$.) Purreic acid, an acid obtained from Indian yellow. It forms yellow compounds with the alkalies and the earths.

Euxanthine (ūks-anth'in), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *xanthos*, yellow.] A substance supposed to be derived from the bile or urine of the buffalo, camel, or elephant. It comes to us from India under the name of purree or Indian yellow, and is used as a pigment. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnesia salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.

Euxenite (ūks'en-īt), *n.* A brownish-black mineral with a metallic lustre, found in Norway, and containing the metals yttrium, columbium, uranium, and some others.

Euxine (ūks'in), *n.* [Gr. *euxeinos*, kind to strangers, hospitable—*eu*, well, and *xeinos*, a guest.] The sea between Russia and Asia Minor; the Black Sea.

Evacate† (ē-vā'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *e*, out, and *vaco, vacatum*, to empty.] To evacuate; to empty. *Harvey.*

Evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *a.* [L. *evacuans*, ppr. of *evacuo*. See EVACUATE.] Emptying; freeing from; provoking evacuation; purgative.

Evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

Evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evacuated*; ppr. *evacuating.* [L. *evacuo, evacuatum—e*, out, and *vacuus*, from *vaco*, to empty. See VACANT.] 1. To make empty; to free from anything contained; as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the church.—2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to *evacuate* dark-coloured matter from the bowels.—3. To deprive; to strip; to divest.

'*Evacuate* the Scriptures of their most important meaning.' *Coleridge.*—4. To withdraw from; to quit; to desert.

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country. *Burke.*

5.† To make void; to nullify; to vacate; as, to *evacuate* a marriage or any contract.

The measures that God marks out to thy charity are these: thy superfluities must give place to thy neighbour's great convenience; thy convenience must veil thy neighbour's necessity; and, lastly, thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. This is the gradual process that must be thy rule, and he that pretends a disability to give short of this, prevaricates with duty and *evacuates* the precept. *South.*

Evacuate† (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.i.* To discharge an evacuation; to let blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. *Burton.*

Evacuation (ē-vak'ū-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of evacuating; the act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison. 'Lest their treasury should be exhausted by so frequent *evacuations.*' *Potter.*—2. That which is evacuated or discharged, especially a discharge by stool or other natural means; as, dark-coloured *evacuations.*—3. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means.—4.† Abolition; nullification. '*Evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies.' *Hooker.*

Evacuative (ē-vak'ū-āt-iv), *a.* Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

Evacuator (ē-vak'ū-āt-ér), *n.* One who or that which evacuates or makes void. '*Evacuators* of the law.' *Hammond.*

Evadable (ē-vād'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Evadible. De Quincey.*

Evade (ē-vād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evaded;* ppr. *evading.* [L. *evado—e,* and *vado,* to go. See WADE.] 1. To avoid, escape from, or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to slip away from; to elude; as, to *evade* a blow; the thief *evaded* his pursuers; the advocate *evades* an argument or the force of an argument.—2. To escape the grasp or comprehension of; to baffle or foil.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers. *South.*

Evade (ē-vād'), *v.i.* 1. To escape; to slip away: often with *from.* '*Evading from* perils.' *Bacon.*—2. To attempt to escape; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any such ways. *South.*

He (Charles I.) hesitates; he *evades;* at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies. *Macaulay.*

Evadible (ē-vād'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being evaded.

Evagation (e-va-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *evagatio, evagor—e,* forth, and *vagor,* to wander.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. *Ray.* [Rare.]

Evagination (ē-vaj'in-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *e,* out, and *vagina,* a sheath.] The act of unsheathing. *Craig.* [Rare.]

Eval† (ē'val), *a.* [L. *ævum,* an age.] Relating to time or duration.

Evaluation (ē-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *évaluation;* L.L. *evalvatio.*] Exhaustive valuation or apprizement. [Rare.]

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge. *J. S. Mill.*

Evanesce (ē-van-es'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *evanesced;* ppr. *evanescing.* [L. *evanesco—e,* and *vanesco,* to vanish, from *vanus,* vain, empty. See VAIN.] To vanish; to disappear; to be dissipated, as vapour.

I believe him to have *evanesced* and evaporated. *De Quincey.*

Evanescence (ē-van-es'sens), *n.* 1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapour.—2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession; as, the *evanescence* of earthly plans or hopes.

Evanescent (ē-van-es'sent), *a.* 1. Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapour, or to become imperceptible; as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent.*—2. Lessening or lessened beyond the perception of the mind; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent.* *Wollaston.*

Evanescently (ē-van-es'sent-li), *adv.* In a vanishing manner.

Evangel (ē-van'jel), *n.* [L. *évangeliun,* the gospel. See EVANGELIC.] Good tidings; specifically, the gospel. [Obsolete or poetical.]

But alas! what holy angel
Brings the slave this glad *evangel.* *Longfellow.*

Evangelian (ē-van-jel'i-an), *a.* Rendering thanks for favours. *Craig.*

Evangelical, Evangelic (ē-van-jel'ik-al, ē-van-jel'ik), *a.* [L.L. *evangelicus,* from L. *evangelium,* the gospel; Gr. *euangelikos,* from *euangelion,* good tidings; in a Christian sense, glad tidings, the gospel—*eu,* well, good, and *angellō,* to announce.] 1. Contained in the gospels, or four first books of the New Testament; as, the *evangelic* history.—2. According to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel published by Christ and his apostles; as, *evangelical* righteousness, obedience, or piety.—3. Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; adhering closely to the letter of the gospel; fervent and devout; as, an *evangelical* preacher.—4. *Eccles.* (*a*) a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour, and of free and unmerited grace. (*b*) A term applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, inasmuch as the former recognize no standard of faith except the writings of the evangelists and other books of the Bible, and more especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches.—*Evangelical Alliance,* an association of evangelical Christians belonging to various churches and countries, formed in 1845, to concentrate the strength of an enlightened Protestantism against the encroachments of Popery and Puseyism, and to promote the interests of a scriptural Christianity.—*Evangelical Union,* the name assumed by a religious body constituted in Scotland in 1843, its originator being the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister of the United Secession Church, after whom the members of the body were often spoken of as *Morisonians.* There is no longer a separate body so called, the churches formerly belonging to it being in 1896 merged in the Congregational Union of Scotland. The doctrines were Anti-Calvinistic, and resembled those of the Wesleyans.

Evangelical (ē-van-jel'ik-al), *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles.

Evangelicalism (ē-van-jel'ik-al-izm), *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines; doctrines or principles of the evangelicals. 'The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.' *Arnold.*

Evangelically (ē-van-jel'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in a manner according to the gospel.

Evangelicalness (ē-van-jel'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being evangelical.

Evangelicism (ē-van-jel'i-sizm), *n.* Evangelical principles.

Evangelicity (ē-van'jel-is"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalism.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity.* *Eclectic Rev.*

Evangelism (ē-van'jel-izm), *n.* The promulgation of the gospel. *Bacon.*

Evangelist (ē-van'jel-ist), *n.* [Gr. *euangelistēs,* the bringer of good tidings. See EVANGELICAL.] 1. A writer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life, and death of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ; as, the four *evangelists,* Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.—2. In the New Testament, one of an order of men in the early Church who appear to have been a kind of missionary preachers. Acts xxi. 8; 2 Tim. iv. 5; Eph. iv. 11.—3. A person licensed to preach but not having a charge; a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work of any kind.

Evangelistary (ē-van'jel-ist"a-ri), *n.* A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service.

Evangelistic (ē-van'jel-ist"ik), *a.* Evangelical; tending or designed to evangelize; as, *evangelistic* tendencies; *evangelistic* efforts.

Evangelization (ē-van'jel-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of evangelizing.

Evangelize (ē-van'jel-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evangelized;* ppr. *evangelizing.* [L.L. *evangelizo.* See EVANGELICAL.] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to *evangelize* the world.

The Spirit
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton.*

Evangelize (ē-van'jel-īz), *v.i.* To preach the gospel.

Thus did our heavenly Instructor fulfil the predictions of the prophets, that he would *evangelize* to the poor. *Bp. Porteous.*

Evangely† (ē-van'je-li), *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. 'The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely.*' *Spenser.*

Evangile† (ē-van'jil), *n.* The gospel; good tidings.

Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the *evangile* of their freedom. *Landor.*

Evaniadæ (ē-van-ī'a-dē), *n. pl.* A small family of hymenopterous parasitical insects; typical genus, Evania. *E. appendigaster* attaches itself to the cockroach.

Evanid (ē-van'id), *a.* [L. *evanidus,* evanescent, from *evanesco,* to vanish. See EVANESCE.] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as, an *evanid* colour or smell.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

Evanish (ē-van'ish), *v.i.* [L. *evanesco.* See EVANESCE.] To escape from sight or perception; to vanish; to disappear.

Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm. *Burns.*

Evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment), *n.* A vanishing; disappearance.

Evaporable (ē-va'pėr-a-bl), *a.* [See EVAPORATE.] That may be converted into vapour and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

Evaporate (ē-va'pėr-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *evaporated;* ppr. *evaporating.* [L. *evaporo, evaporatum—e,* out, and *vaporo,* to emit steam, from *vapor,* vapour. See VAPOUR.] 1. To pass off in vapour, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be visible; as, fluids when heated often *evaporate* in visible steam; but water on the surface of the earth generally *evaporates* in an imperceptible manner.—2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted; as, arguments *evaporate* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

Evaporate (ē-va'pėr-āt), *v.t.* 1. To convert or resolve into vapour, which is specifically lighter than the air, as a fluid; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles; to convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous; to vaporize; as, heat *evaporates* water.—2.† To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. In *phar.* to perform the process of evaporation on. See EVAPORATION, 3.

Evaporate (ē-va'pėr-āt), *a.* Dispersed in vapours. *Thomson.* [Rare.]

Evaporation (ē-va'pėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of resolving into vapour, or state of being resolved into vapour; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapour or steam, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of the earth, but principally at the surface of the sea, of lakes, rivers, and pools. The vapour thus formed, being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface; and afterwards, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface. In the animal body evaporation from the skin and lungs is one of the most obvious causes of diminution of temperature.—2. The matter evaporated or discharged; vapour. 'The *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit.' *Howell.*

Evaporations are greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward.*

3. In *phar.* the transformation of a liquid into vapour in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a dry and separate state.

Evaporative (ē-va'pėr-āt-iv), *a.* Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation.

Evaporometer (ē-va'pėr-om"et-ėr), *n.* [L.

evaporo, to emit steam, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evasible (ē-vās'i-bl), *a.* That may be evaded. [Rare.]

Evasion (ē-vā'zhon), *n.* [L. *evasio*, from *evado, evasum*, to evade. See EVADE.] The act of eluding or of avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interrogatory, and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; prevarication; artifice to elude; shift; shuffling; as, *evasion* of a direct answer weakens the testimony of a witness.

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more.
Milton.

Evasive (ē-vā'siv), *a.* 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered *evasive* of the sly request.
Pope.

2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument; as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument or reasoning. 'Evasive arts.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Evasively (ē-vā'siv-li), *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge. 'I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.' *Bryant.*

Evasiveness (ē-vā'siv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

Eve (ēv), *n.* [Short for *even, evening.*] 1. The close of the day; the evening. 'From noon till dewy *eve.*' *Milton.*

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

2. The day or the latter part of the day before a church festival; the evening, night, vigil, or fast before a holiday; as, Christmas *Eve.*

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Bp. Duppa.*

3. *Fig.* the period just preceding some important event; as, the *eve* of an engagement; the country is on the *eve* of a revolution.

Evecke,† Evicke† (ev'ek, ev'ik), *n.* [Probably from *ibex.*] A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote. *Chapman.*

Evectics† (ē-vek'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *euektikos*, from *eu echein*, to be well.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body.

Evection (ē-vek'shon), *n.* [L. *evectio*, from *eveho, evectum*, to carry out or away—*e*, out, away, and *veho*, to carry.] 1.† The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His (Joseph's) being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evection* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.
Bp. Pearson.

2. In *astron.* (*a*) the most considerable of the lunar irregularities, caused by the action of the sun upon the moon. Its general and constant effect is to diminish the equation of the centre in syzygies, and to increase it in the quadrature. It is periodical, running through all its changes in about twenty-seven days. (*b*) The libration of the moon. —*Evection of heat*, an old term for the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection.

Even (ē'vn), *a.* [A.Sax. *efen;* comp. O.Fris. *iven*, D. *even*, Dan. *jevn*, Goth. *ibns*, even: Corn. *efan*, plain: believed to belong to same root as L. *æquus*, plain, *æquor*, the level surface of the sea: Skr. *eka*, one and the same.] 1. Level; smooth; flat; not rough or waving; devoid of irregularities; straight or direct; as, an *even* tract of land; an *even* country; an *even* surface; an *even* road.—2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as, an *even* temper.

Do not stain
The *even* virtue of our enterprise. *Shak.*

3. On a level or on the same level; hence, conformable. 'Shall lay thee *even* with the ground.' Luke xix. 44. '*Even* with the law.' *Shak.*—4. In the same or in an equally favourable position; not behindhand; on a level in advantage; having accounts balanced; square; as, we have settled accounts and now are *even.*

Mahomet . . . determined with himself at once to be *even* with them for all, and to employ his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place. *Knolles.*

The public is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them; the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

5. Without exhibiting favour or advantage to one side or another; balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable; as, our accounts are *even;* hold the balance *even;* an *even* bargain.—6. Capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder: opposed to *odd;* as, 4, 6, 8, 10 are *even* numbers.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor.*

7.† Equal in rank or station; fellow. 'His *even* servant fell down and prayed him.' *Wicliffe.*

The more pity; that great folks should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even* Christian. *Shak.*

8. Full; complete.

Let us from point to point this story know,
To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow. *Shak.*

—*To make even with*, to square accounts with; to leave nothing owing to.

Since if my soul *make even with* the week
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
G. Herbert.

—*To bear one's self even,*† to behave with equanimity; to guard one's composure.

How smooth and *even* they do *bear themselves.*
Shak.

—*Even lines, make even*, terms used by printers, especially those employed on newspaper work, meaning to space out the words of a line when the pieces of 'copy' (manuscript) do not form whole paragraphs.—*On even ground*, on equally favourable terms; having equal advantages; as, the advocates meet *on even ground* in argument.

Even (ē'vn), *v.t.* 1. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*
This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Raleigh.*

2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts with.

Nothing . . . shall content my soul,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife. *Shak.*

3. To equal; to compare; to bring one thing into connection with another, to associate one thing with another, as a person with a charge, or one person's name with another in relation to marriage; as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me. [Old English and Scotch.]

Would ony Christian *even* yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline.
Lockhart.

4.† To act up to; to keep pace with; to equal.

But we'll *even*
All that good time will give us. *Shak.*

Madam, the care I have had to *even* your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours. *Shak.*

Even† (ē'vn), *v.i.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

Even (ē'vn), *adv.* 1. Expressing a level or equality, or, emphatically, a likeness in manner, degree, or condition; hence, just as; exactly in consonance with; according to.

And *even* as I was then is Percy now. *Shak.*
Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shak.*

2. Expressing equality or sameness of time; hence, emphatically, the very time; as, I knew the facts, *even* when I wrote to you.—3. Expressing, emphatically, identity of person.

And behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth. Gen. vi. 17.

4. Expressing a strong assertion; not only this or so, but more, or but also.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease.
Pope.

5. So much as. 'Without making us *even* sensible of the change.' *Swift.*—6. Intimating the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description, which is unexpected; as, he made several discoveries which are new, *even* to the learned.

Even in our ashes live their wonted fires. *Gray.*

Even (ē'vn), *n.* Evening.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts till *even* fought. *Shak.*

Even-bishop (ēv'n-bish-up), *n.* A co-bishop.

Even-down, Even-doun (ē'vn-doun, ē'vn-dön), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Perpendicular; specifically, applied to a heavy fall of rain; downright; as, an *even-doun* pour.—2. Downright; honest; direct; plain; express; as, an *even-doun* man; an *even-doun* lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-doun* truth. *Galt.*

3. Mere; sheer.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
Wi' *ev'n-doun* want o' wark are curst. *Burns.*

Evene† (ē-vēn'), *v.i.* [L. *evenio.* See EVENT.] To happen. *Hewyt.*

Evener (ē'vn-ėr), *n.* 1. One that makes even. 2. In *weaving*, an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a raivel; the comb or raithe which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]

Evenfall (ē'vn-fal), *n.* The fall of evening; early evening; twilight.

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering through the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall.* *Tennyson.*

Evenhand† (ē'vn-hand), *n.* Equality or parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Evenhanded (ē'vn-hand-ed), *a.* Impartial; equitable; just. 'Evenhanded justice.' *Shak.*

Evenhandedly (ē'vn-hand-ed-li), *adv.* In an evenhanded manner; justly; impartially.

Evenhandedness (ē'vn-hand-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being evenhanded; impartiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an evidence of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness.*
Froude.

Evening (ē'vn-ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *æfnung*, verbal noun (like *morning*), from *æfen, ęfen*, evening; cog. G. *abend*, Sw. *afton*, Icel. *aftan*, Dan. *aften*, evening. The root meaning seems to be retiring or withdrawing, the origin being the A. Sax. *af, of*, of or off; G. *ab*, of, from, down, O.G. *apa*, L. *ab*, Skr. *apa*, from.] 1. The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day.
Gen. i. 5.
Never morning wore
To *evening*, but some heart did break. *Tennyson.*

2. The decline or latter part of any state, as of life, strength, or glory; as, the *evening* of life.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his *evening.*
Clarendon.

Evening (ē'vn-ing), *a.* Being or occurring at the close of day; as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!
How many a tale their music tells? *Moore.*

Evening-flower (ē'vn-ing-flou-ėr), *n.* Hesperantha, a genus of Cape bulbous plants, so named because the flowers expand in the early evening.

Evening-gun (ē'vn-ing-gun), *n.* *Milit.* and *naut.* the warning-gun, after the firing of which the sentries challenge.

Evening-hymn, Evening-song (ē'vn-ing-him, ē'vn-ing-song), *n.* Same as *Even-song.*

Evening-primrose (ē'vn-ing-prim'rōz), *n.* Œnothera, a genus of plants, nat. order Onagraceæ. *Œ. biennis*, an American species common in cottage gardens, is not unfrequent as an escaped plant in England.

Evening-star (ē'vn-ing-stär), *n.* Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, visible in the evening. See VENUS.

Even-keel (ē'vn-kēl), *n.* *Naut.* a term which implies an even position of a ship on the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon an *even-keel*, when she draws the same draught of water forward as abaft.

Evenlike† (ē'vn-lik), *a.* Equal. *Chaucer.*

Evenly (ē'vn-li), *adv.* 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, and depressions; as, the field sloped *evenly* to the river.—2. In an equal degree, distance, or proportion; equally; uniformly.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Brerewood.*

3. Without inclination towards either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias from favour or enmity. 'Carry yourself *evenly* between them both.' *Bacon.* 4. Serenely; with equanimity.

Evenminded (ē'vn-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having equanimity.

Evenmindedly (ē'vn-mīnd-ed-li), *adv.* With equanimity.

Evenness (ē'vn-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface; as, the *evenness* of the ground; the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.—2. Uniformity; regularity;

as, *evenness* of motion.—3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme; impartiality. 'A middle estate of *evenness* between both.' *Hooker.* 4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

He bore the loss with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Hooker.*

Even-song (ē'vn-song), *n.* 1. A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. 2. The evening or close of the day.

He tuned his notes both *even-song* and morn. *Dryden.*

Event (ē-vent'), *n.* [L. *eventus*, from *evenio*, *eventum*, to come out—*e*, out, and *venio*, to come.] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. Eccles. ix. 2.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine *event*,
To which the whole creation moves. *Tennyson.*

—*Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance. Event*, that which comes out, that which springs from a previous state of affairs. Hence we speak of watching the *event*; of tracing the progress of *events*. An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence*, and is generally applied to great transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong; as, the *incidents* of a journey: it is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance*, *lit.* that which stands round or attends; does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event. It is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign, might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced; might mention some of its striking *occurrences*; might allude to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it; and might give details of the favourable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied.—Syn. Incident, occurrence, issue, result, termination, consequence, conclusion.

Event† (ē-vent'), *v.i.* To come out; to break forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold
The place from which that scalding sigh *evented*.
B. Jonson.

Event† (ē-vent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *eventer*, to fan—L. *e*, out, and *ventus*, wind.] To fan; to cool.

A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
T'*event* his searching beams. *Marlowe & Chapman.*

Even-tempered (ē'vn-tem-pėrd), *a.* Having a placid temper.

Eventerate (ē-ven'tėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eventerated*; ppr. *eventerating*. [Fr. *éventrer*, from the L. *e*, out, and *venter*, the belly.] To open and take out the bowels of; to rip open; to eviscerate; to disembowel.

Eventful (ē-vent'fụl), *a.* Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as, an *eventful* period of history; an *eventful* period of life.

Last scene of all
That ends this strange *eventful* history
Is second childishness. *Shak.*

Eventide (ē'vn-tīd), *n.* [E. *even(ing)*, and *tide*, time.] Evening.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *eventide*. Gen. xxiv. 63.

Eventilate† (ē-ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *eventilo*, *eventilatum*—*e*, out, and *ventilo*, to toss, to swing, to fan. See Ventilate.] 1. To winnow; to fan. Hence—2. To discuss.

Eventilation† (ē-ven'ti-lā"shon), *n.* 1. Act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.—2. Discussion; debate.

Eventration (ē-ven-trā'shon), *n.* [L. *e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly.] In *pathol.* (*a*) a tumour, formed by a general relaxation of the walls of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. (*b*) Ventral hernia, or that which occurs in any other way than through the natural openings of the abdominal walls. (*c*) A very extensive wound in the abdominal walls, with issue of the greater part of the intestines. *Dunglison.*

Eventual (ē-vent'ū-al), *a.* 1. Coming or happening as a consequence or result of anything; consequential.—2. Final; terminating; ultimate.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

3. Happening upon trial or upon the event; contingent; depending upon an uncertain event; as, an *eventual* succession.

Eventuality (ē-vent'ū-al"i-ti), *n.* In *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is situated at the lower part of the forehead, below Comparison, and above Individuality.

Eventually (ē-vent'ū-al-li), *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

Eventuate (ē-vent'ū-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *eventuated*; ppr. *eventuating*. 1. To issue as an event or consequence; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.—2. To fall out; to happen; to come to pass.

If Mr. —— were condemned, a schism in the National Church would *eventuate*. *Dr. M. Davies.*

Eventuation (ē-vent'ū-ā"shon), *n.* The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. *R. W. Hamilton.*

Ever (ev'ėr), *adv.* [A.Sax. *æfer*, *æfre*, always. Comp. the cog. Goth. *aivs*, time, long time, *aiv*, ever; Icel. *aefi*, an age, the space of life; L. *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, an age, space of time, eternity; Skr. *áyus*, an age, the period of life. Root probably *i*, to go. Akin *aye*.] 1. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future; as, have you *ever* seen the city of Paris, or shall you *ever* see it?

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. Eph. v. 29.

2. At all times; always; continually.

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*

He will *ever* be mindful of his covenant. Ps. cxi. 5.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 7.

3. In any degree; as, no man is *ever* the richer or happier for injustice.

Let no man fear that creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison. *Hall.*

4. A word of enforcement or emphasis; thus, as soon as *ever* he had done it; as like him as *ever* he can look.

They broke all their bones in pieces or *ever* they came to the bottom of the den. Dan. vi. 24.

—*Ever so*, to whatever extent; to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly; as, *ever so* much better; be he *ever so* bold.—*For ever*, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.

This is my name *for ever*. Ex. iii. 15.

In a more lax sense, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him *for ever*. Ex. xxi. 6.

These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis; *for ever and ever*, or *for ever and for ever.*—*For ever and a day*, for ever, emphatically; eternally. [Colloq.]—*Ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then.—*Ever*, in *composition*, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity; as, *ever*-active; *ever*-during. — Syn. Always, perpetually, continually, incessantly, unceasingly, constantly.

Ever among† (ev'ėr a-mung), *adv.* Ever and anon. *Spenser.*

Everduring (ev'ėr-dūr-ing), *a.* [*Ever* and *during*.] Enduring for ever; continuing without end; as, *everduring* glory.

Heaven open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates. *Milton.*

Everglade (ev'ėr-glād), *n.* A low, marshy tract of country, inundated with water and interspersed with patches or portions covered with high grass; as, the *everglades* of Florida. [United States.]

Evergreen (ev'ėr-grēn), *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year; as, the pine is an *evergreen* tree: also used figuratively.

Evergreen (ev'ėr-grēn), *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the fir, the holly, the laurel, the cedar, the cypress, the juniper, the holm-oak, and many others. Evergreens shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the winter season. They form a considerable part of the shrubs commonly cultivated in gardens, and are beautiful at all seasons of the year.

Everich† *a.* Every; each. *Chaucer.*

Everlasting (ev-ėr-last'ing), *a.* [*Ever* and *lasting*.] 1. Lasting or enduring for ever; having eternal duration, past and future; existing or continuing without beginning or end; immortal. 'The *everlasting* God.' Gen. xxi. 33. '*Everlasting* fire.' Mat. xxv. 41. '*Everlasting* punishment.' Mat. xxv. 46.—2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.

I will give thee, and thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan for an *everlasting* possession. Gen. xvii. 8.

3. Endless; continual; unintermitted; as, the family is disturbed with *everlasting* disputes. [Colloq.]

Heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope.*

—*Eternal, Everlasting.* See under Eternal. Syn. Eternal, immortal, interminable, endless, infinite, unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, unintermitted, incessant.

Everlasting (ev-ėr-last'ing), *n.* 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. Ps. xc. 2.

2. A woollen material, for shoes, &c.; lasting. 3. A plant whose flowers retain their form, colour, and brightness for many months after being gathered. Several plants possess this property, as the American cudweed, of the genus Gnaphalium, the Xeranthemum, Helichrysum, &c.—*The Everlasting*, the Eternal Being; God.

O, . . . that *the Everlasting* had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shak.*

Everlasting (ev-ėr-last'ing), *adv.* Very; exceedingly; as, I am in an *everlasting* great fix. [American vulgarism.]

Everlastingly (ev-ėr-last'ing-li), *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

Everlastingness (ev-ėr-last'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being everlasting; eternity; endlessness of duration.

Everlasting-pea (ev-ėr-last'ing-pē), *n.* A popular name for *Lathyrus latifolius*, cultivated in flower-gardens. It is a mere variety of *L. sylvestris*, a species dispersed over the greater part of Europe, which has narrower leaflets, and smaller, less richly coloured flowers than the garden variety.

Everliving (ev'ėr-liv-ing), *a.* 1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence. 'The *everliving* Deity.' *Hooker.* 2. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.

Evermore (ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* 1. Always; eternally; for ever: often with *for* before it.

Religion prefers the pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*. *Tillotson.*

2. At all times; continually; as, *evermore* guided by truth.

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is *evermore* doing in the world. *Trench.*

Evernia (ē-vėr'ni-a), *n.* A small genus of lichens with a branching thallus and scutellate apothecium. The yellow species contain two distinct colouring principles, and *E. prunastri*, common in almost every thicket, is used for dyeing, and was formerly used, ground down with starch, for hair-powder. It has been tried as a substitute for gum in cotton-printing.

Everriculum (ē-vėr-rik'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a drag-net, from *everro*, to sweep out.] In *surg.* an instrument, shaped like a scoop, for removing fragments of stone from the bladder after the operation of lithotomy.

Everse† (ē-vėrs'), *v.t.* [L. *everto*, *eversum*, to turn out, to overthrow—*e*, out, and *verto*, to turn.] To overthrow or subvert. *Glanville.*

Eversion (ē-vėr'shon), *n.* [L. *eversio*, from *everto*. See Everse.] An overthrowing; destruction.—*Eversion of the eyelids*, ectropium, a disease in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic. It occurs most frequently in the lower eyelid.

Eversive (ē-vėrs'iv), *a.* Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive.

A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality. *Dr. Geddes.*

Evert (ē-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *everto*—*e*, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy.—2. To turn outward, or inside out.

They attack molluscs by *everting* their stomachs. *Pop. Ency.*

Every (ev'ė-ri), *a.* [O.E. *everich*, *everilk*, *everælc*, from A.Sax. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each. See Each.] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number; all the parts which constitute a whole considered one by one.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity.
Ps. xxxix. 5.

—*Every now and then*, repeatedly; at short intervals; frequently.

Everybody (ev'ė-ri-bo-di), *n.* Every person.

Everyday (ev'ė-ri-dā), *a.* Used, occurring, or that may be seen or met with every day; common; usual; as, *everyday* wit; an *everyday* occurrence. 'This was no *everyday* writer.' *Pope.* 'A man of *everyday* talents in the House.' *Brougham.*

Everything (ev'ė-ri-thing), *n.* Each individual thing; all things.

Everywhere (ev'ė-ri-whār), *adv.* In every place; in all places.

Eves-drop (ēvz'drop), *n.* Same as *Eaves-drop.*

Eves-dropper (ēvz'drop-ėr), *n.* Same as *Eaves-dropper* (which see).

Evestigate† (ē-ves'ti-gāt), *v.t.* Same as *Investigate. Bailey.*

Evet (ē'vet), *n.* [See EFT.] A kind of small lizard; an eft.

Evibrate† (ē-vī'brāt), *v.i.* To vibrate (which see).

Evict (ē-vikt'), *v.t.* [L. *evinco, evictum*, to vanquish utterly—*e*, intens., and *vinco*, to overcome. See VICTOR.] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; to expel from lands or tenements by law. 'If either party be *evicted* for the defect of the other's title.' *Blackstone.*—2. To take away by sentence of law. 'His lands were *evicted* from him.' *King James's Declaration.*—3.† To evince; to prove. *B. Jonson.*

Eviction (ē-vik'shon), *n.* 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.—2.† Proof; conclusive evidence.

Rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* [Fr. *évidence*, from L. *evidentia—e*, and *video*, to see. See VISION.] 1. That which makes evident or elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason; as, our senses furnish *evidence* of the existence of matter, of solidity, of colour, of heat and cold, of figure, &c.; the declarations of a witness furnish *evidence* of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish *evidence* of truth or falsehood. Evidence has been distinguished into *intuitive* and *deductive*. *Intuitive evidence* is of three kinds. (*a*) The evidence of axioms. (*b*) The evidence of consciousness, of perception, and of memory. (*c*) The evidence of those fundamental laws of human belief which form an essential part of our constitution; and of which our entire conviction is implied not only in all our speculative reasonings, but in all our conduct as active beings. *Deductive evidence* is of two kinds, *demonstrative* and *probable;* the former relating to *necessary*, the latter to *contingent* truths. Mathematical evidence is of the demonstrative kind. *Probable evidence* is founded on a belief that the course of nature will continue to be in time to come as it has been in time past. Evidence as to the authenticity or genuineness of a writing may be *internal* or *external*. *Internal evidence* is the evidence supplied by the composition and character of a work, as a poem or a painting; *external evidence* is the evidence brought in corroboration of the statements or genuineness of the work by neutral parties.

Internal evidence is generally deceptive; but the sort of *internal evidence* supposed to be afforded by comparative inferiority in artistic execution, is never free from great suspicion. Some of Plato's dialogues not being found equal to the exalted idea which his great works have led men to entertain, are forthwith declared to be spurious. But what writer is at all times equal to the highest of his own flights? What author has produced nothing but *chefs-d'œuvre?* No one thinks of disputing Shakspere's claim to the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, because it is immeasurably inferior to *Twelfth Night*, which, in its turn, is inferior to *Othello*. *G. H. Lewes.*

—*Moral evidence*, evidence sufficient to satisfy the mind, although not susceptible of rigid and incontrovertible demonstration.

Mr. Gibbon remarks in his own life that, as soon as he understood the principles of mathematics, he relinquished his pursuit of them for ever; nor did he lament that he desisted before his mind was hardened by the habit of rigid demonstration, so destructive of the finer feelings of *moral evidence*, which must, however, determine the actions and opinions of our lives. *Edin. Rev.*

2. In *law*, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal, as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it. Evidence may be either *written* or *parole, direct* or *circumstantial*. *Written evidence* consists of records, deeds, affidavits, and other writings; *parole* or *oral evidence* is that rendered by witnesses personally appearing in court and sworn to the truth of what they depose. *Direct evidence* is that of a person who has been an eye-witness to a fact; *circumstantial evidence* consists of many concurrent circumstances leading to an inference or conviction.—3. One who or that which supplies evidence; a witness; an evident. 'Infamous and perjured *evidences.*' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]—*King's* or *queen's evidence*, in *criminal law*, evidence given by an accomplice, when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime.—*Testimony, Evidence. Testimony* is the evidence given by one witness, *evidence* is the testimony of one or many. We say the *united testimonies*, but the *whole evidence.*

Evidence (ev'i-dens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evidenced;* ppr. *evidencing.* To render evident; to prove; to make clear to the mind; as, to *evidence* the guilt of an offender. 'As might be *evidenced* from texts.' *Tillotson.*

Evident (ev'i-dent), *a.* [L. *evidens.* See EVIDENCE.] 1. Open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest; obvious; plain; as, an *evident* mistake; it is *evident* you are wrong. 'Your honour and your goodness is so *evident.*' *Shak.*—2.† Conclusive. *Shak.*

Evident (ev'i-dent), *n.* That which proves or corroborates anything; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

Evidential (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving; indicative.

Evidentially (ev-i-den'shal-li), *adv.* In an evidential manner.

Evidentiary (ev-i-den'shi-a-ri), *a.* Affording evidence; evidential.

When a fact is supposed, although incorrectly, to be *evidentiary* of, or a mark of, some other fact, there must be a cause of the error. *J. S. Mill.*

Evidently (ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth.
W. Irving.

Evidentness (ev'i-dent-nes), *n.* State of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

Evigilation† (e-vi'jil-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *evigilatio*, from *evigilo, evigilatum*, to wake up—*e*, and *vigil*, watchful.] A waking or watching. 'The *evigilation* of the animal powers when Adam awoke.' *Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis.*

Evil (ē'vil), *a.* [A. Sax. *efel, yfel, eofel;* D. *euvel;* O.Fris. *evel;* G. *übel;* Goth. *ubils. Ill* is a contracted form of *evil.*] 1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief.

Some *evil* beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as, *evil* thoughts; *evil* deeds; *evil* speaking; an *evil* generation.—3. Unfortunate; unpropitious; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; as, *evil* tidings; *evil* days. 'Fall'n on *evil* days.' *Milton.—The evil one*, the devil.—SYN. Mischievous, pernicious, injurious, hurtful, destructive, noxious, baneful, wicked, bad, corrupt, perverse, vile, base, wrong, vicious, calamitous, unfortunate.

Evil (ē'vil), *n.* 1. Anything that causes displeasure, injury, pain, or suffering; misfortune; calamity; mischief; injury.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that *evil* which displeaseth him. *Hobbes.*

Of two *evils* the less is always to be chosen.
Trans. of Thomas à Kempis.

2. Natural depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.*
Eccles. ix. 3.

3. The negation or contrary of good.

Farewell remorse! all good to me is lost.
Evil, be thou my good. *Milton.*

4. A malady or disease; as, the king's *evil* or scrofula.

What's the disease he means?
'Tis called the *evil.* *Shak.*

Evil (ē'vil), *adv.* 1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably. 'Evil it beseems thee.' *Shak.*—2. Not virtuously; not innocently.—3. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. 1 Chr. vii. 23.

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.
Deut. xxvi. 6.

Evil-affected (ē'vil-af-fekt-ed), *a.* Not well disposed; unkind; ill-affected.

Made their minds *evil-affected* against the brethren.
Acts xiv. 2.

Evildoer (ē'vil-dō-ėr), *n.* One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

They speak evil against you as *evildoers.* 1 Pet. ii. 12.

Evil-entreat (ē'vil-en-trēt), *v.t.* To treat with injustice; to injure.

And then he lets them be *evil-entreated* by tyrants, and suffer persecution. *Kingsley.*

Evil-eye (ē'vil-ī), *n.* A kind of influence superstitiously ascribed in former times to certain persons, in virtue of which they could injure whatever they cast a hostile or envious look upon.

Evil-eyed (ē'vil-īd), *a.* Supposed to possess the evil eye; looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design. 'Thou shalt not find me . . . *evil-ey'd* unto you.' *Shak.*

Evil-favoured (ē'vil-fā-vėrd), *a.* Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favoured.

Evil-favouredness (ē'vil-fā-vėrd-nes), *n.* Deformity. 'Blemish or any *evil-favouredness.*' Deut. xvii. 1.

Evilly (ē'vil-li), *adv.* Not well. 'Good deeds *evilly* disposed.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Evil-minded (ē'vil-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked.

Evilness (ē'vil-nes), *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity; as, *evilness* of heart; the *evilness* of sin.

Evil-starred (ē'vil-stärd), *a.* Destined to misfortune, as if through the influence of an adverse star or planet; ill-starred; unfortunate; unlucky.

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starred.*
Tennyson.

Evince (ē-vins'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evinced;* ppr. *evincing.* [L. *evinco*, to vanquish, to prove or show—*e*, and *vinco*, to conquer.] 1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident.

Tradition then is disallow'd
If not *evinc'd* by Scripture to be true. *Dryden.*

2.† To conquer.

Error by his own arms is best *evinced.* *Milton.*

Evincement (ē-vins'ment), *n.* Act of evincing.

Evincible (ē-vins'i-bl), *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable. '*Evincible* by true reason.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Evincibly (ē-vins'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate or force conviction.

Evincive (ē-vins'iv), *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. [Rare.]

Evirate† (ē'vėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *eviro, eviratum*, to deprive of virility—*e*, priv., and *vir*, man.] To emasculate; to castrate. 'Origen and some others that voluntarily *evirated* themselves.' *Bp. Hall.*

Eviration† (ē-vėr-ā'shon), *n.* Castration.

Eviscerate (ē-vis'sėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eviscerated;* ppr. *eviscerating.* [L. *eviscero—e*, and *viscera*, the bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to search the bowels of; to embowel; to disembowel; as, he was hanged and then *eviscerated.*

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its difficulty.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Evisceration (ē-vis'sėr-ā''shon), *n.* The act of eviscerating.

Evitable (ev'it-a-bl), *a.* [L. *evitabilis.* See EVITATE.] That may be shunned; avoidable.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one. *Hooker.*

Evitate† (ev'it-āt), *v.t.* [L. *evito, evitatum*—*e*, and *vito*, to shun.] To shun; to avoid; to escape. *Shak.*

Evitation† (ev-it-ā'shon), *n.* An avoiding; a shunning.

Evite† (ē-vīt'), *v.t.* [L. *evito*, to shun.] To shun.

The blow once given cannot be *evited.* *Drayton.*

Eviternal † (ē-vi-tėr'nal), *a.* [L. *æviternus* (contr. *æternus*), from *ævum*, an age.] Of duration indefinitely long; eternal.

Angels are truly existing . . ., *eviternal* creatures. *Bp. Hall.*

Eviternally † (ē-vi-tėr'nal-li), *adv.* Eternally. *Bp. Hall.*

Eviternity † (ē-vi-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* Duration indefinitely long; eternity. 'Our *eviternity* of blisse.' *Bp. Hall.*

Evittate (ē-vit'āt), *a.* [L. *e*, without, and *vittæ*, bands.] In *bot.* not striped; destitute of vittæ: applied to the fruits of some umbellifers.

Evocate † (ev'ō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evocated;* ppr. *evocating.* [L. *evoco, evocatum—e*, forth, and *voco*, to call.] To call forth; to evoke. 'Magical operations to *evocate* the dead.' *Stackhouse.*

Evocation (ev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth.—2. A calling from one tribunal to another.—3. Among the Romans, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers: a religious ceremony of besieging armies.

Evocator (ev'ō-kāt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who calls forth.

Evoke (ē-vōk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evoked;* ppr. *evoking.* 1. To call or summon forth.

There is a necessity for a regulating discipline of exercise, that, whilst *evoking* the human energies, will not suffer them to be wasted. *De Quincey.*

2. † To call away; to remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

Evolatic, † Evolatical † (ev-ō-lat'ik, ev-ō-lat'ik-al), *a.* Apt to fly away.

Evolation (ev-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *evolo, evolatum—e*, and *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying away.

These walls of flesh forbid *evolation*. *Bp. Hall.*

Evolute (ev'ō-lūt), *n.* In *geom.* a curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it. See INVOLUTE.

Evolution (ev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [Fr. *évolution*, from L. *evolutio*, from *evolvo, evolutum*, to unroll, to unfold. See EVOLVE.] 1. The act of unfolding or unrolling; development; as, the *evolution* of a flower from a bud, or a bird from the egg. 'The *evolution* of the plot (of a dramatic poem).' *Dr. Caird.* 2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded. 'The *evolution* of ages.' *Sir T. More.*—3. In *geom.* the unfolding or opening of a curve and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude as that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line.—4. In *math.* the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution. See INVOLUTION.—5. *Milit.* the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage or to occupy a different post.—6. *Naut.* the change of form and disposition of a fleet or the movements of a single vessel during manœuvres.—7. In *biology*, strictly the theory of generation, in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed, by the procreative acts. See EPIGENESIS.—8. That theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a passage from simplicity to complexity, from an undifferentiated to a differentiated condition of the elements. Thus the nebular hypothesis, which regards the planetary bodies as evolved from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution. The evolution theory of the origin of species is, that later species have been developed by continuous differentiation of organs and modifications of parts from species simpler and less differentiated, and that thus all organic existences, even man himself, may be traced back to a simple cell.

Evolutional, Evolutionary (ev-ō-lū'shon-al, ev-ō-lū'shon-a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. It is certain that they had increased somewhat in size after the general cessation of *evolutional* changes in their form. *Herbert Spencer.*

Evolutionist (ev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* 1. One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—2. A believer in the doctrine or doctrines of evolution.

Evolve (ē-volv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *evolved;* ppr. *evolving.* [L. *evolvo—e*, and *volvo*, to roll, which is cog. with E. to *wallow.*] 1. To unfold; to open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

2. To throw out; to emit; as, to *evolve* odours. 3. To follow out and detect through intricacies; as, to *evolve* the truth. [Rare.]—4. To develop; to cause to pass from a simple to a complex state.

Evolve (ē-volv'), *v.i.* To open or disclose itself.

Evolvement (ē-volv'ment), *n.* Act of evolving or state of being evolved; evolution.

Evolvent (ē-volv'ent), *n.* In *geom.* the involute of a curve. See INVOLUTE.

Evolver (ē-volv'ėr), *n.* He who or that which evolves or unfolds.

Evolvulus (ē-vol'vū-lus), *n.* [L. *evolvo*, to unroll—*e*, out, and *volvo*, to roll.] A genus of climbing exotic annuals, having handsome flowers, for which they are sometimes cultivated in our stoves. They belong to the nat. order Convolvulaceæ.

Evomit † (ē-vom'it), *v.t.* To vomit. *Bale.*

Evomitation, † Evomition † (ē-vom'it-ā"shon, ē-vō-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *evomo*, to vomit forth—*e*, out, and *vomo*, to vomit.] The act of vomiting; expectoration.

Evovae (ē-vō'va-ē). In *music*, an artificial word formed from the vowels in the words '*seculorum Amen*' which occur at the end of the *Gloria Patri.* It served as a kind of mnemonic word, enabling singers to render the various Gregorian chants correctly, each letter in *evovae* (*euouae*) standing for the syllable from which it is extracted.

Evulgate † (ē-vul'gāt), *v.t.* [L. *evulgo, evulgatum*, to make public—*e*, out, and *vulgo*, to spread among the people, from *vulgus*, the common people.] To publish.

Evulgation † (ē-vul-gā'shon), *n.* A divulging.

Evulsion (ē-vul'shon), *n.* [L. *evulsio*, from *evello, evulsum*, to pluck out—*e*, out, and *vello*, to pluck.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force.

Ew, † *n.* Yew. *Chaucer.*

Ewe (ū), *n.* [A. Sax. *eowu;* comp. the cog. forms Fris. *ei*, Goth. *avis*, O.H.G. *avi, ou*, Icel. *á*, Lith. *awis*, L. *ovis*, Gr. *ōïs*, Gael. *ai*, a herd, sheep; Skr. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

Ewe-cheese (ū'chēz), *n.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

Ewer (ū'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *eavier*, Fr. *évier*, a sink for water, from *eau*, older Fr. *eve, iave, aigue*, water, whence Fr. *aiguière*, a ewer; L. *aqua*, water.] A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands; a sort of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin for holding the water.

Ewest, *a.* According to Jamieson, near, contiguous; but according to Bell (*Dict. of Law of Scot.*), nearest. It occurs in the older Scotch statutes.

Ewry (ū'ri), *n.* [From *ewer.*] In mediæval times, the scullery of a religious house; in England, an office in the royal household, where they take care of the linen for the sovereign's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

Ewt † (ūt), *n.* [See EFT, NEWT.] A newt.

Ex (eks). A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. *ex* or *ek*, signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes out of, as in *ex*hale, *ex*clude; sometimes off, from, or out, as in L. *ex-scindo*, to cut off or out; sometimes beyond, as in *ex*cess, *ex*ceed, *ex*cel. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification. *Ex* prefixed to names of office denotes that a person has held, but no longer holds, that office; as, *ex*-minister. *Ex* is frequently used as a preposition before English words, as in the phrase, 20 chests tea *ex* 'Sea King,' where it signifies taken out of, delivered from. Stock of any kind sold *ex div.* means that the next dividend upon such stock has been declared, and is reserved by the seller.

Exacerbate (eks-as'ėr-bāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exacerbated;* ppr. *exacerbating.* [L. *exacerbo, exacerbatum—ex*, intens., and *acerbo*, to make bitter, from *acerbus*, harsh, sharp, sour. See ACERB.] 1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame the angry passions of; to imbitter; to increase the malignant qualities of.

A factious spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feelings to be *exacerbated*, if not engendered. *Brougham.*

2. To increase the violence of, as a disease.

Exacerbation (eks-as'ėr-bā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.—2. In *med.* a periodical increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, where there is no absolute cessation of the fever; as, nocturnal *exacerbations.*—3. Increased severity; as, violent *exacerbations* of punishment. [Rare.]

Exacerbescence (eks-as'ėr-bes"sens), *n.* [L. *exacerbesco*, to become exasperated—*ex*, and *acerbus*, harsh.] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease.

Exacervation (eks-as'ėr-vā"shon), *n.* [L. *exacervo, exacervatum*, to heap up exceedingly—*ex*, intens., and *acervus*, a heap.] The act of heaping up.

Exacinate (eks-as'in-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *acinus*, the kernel of a berry or other fruit.] To deprive of the kernel. [Rare.]

Exacination (eks-as'in-ā"shon), *n.* The act of taking out the kernel. [Rare.]

Exact (egz-akt'), *a.* [L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigo*, to drive out, to measure—*ex*, out, and *ago*, to drive, to do.] 1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*

2. Precise; not different in the least; as, the *exact* sum or amount, or the *exact* time.—3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict; as, a man *exact* in keeping accounts; a man *exact* in paying his debts; we should be *exact* in attendance on appointments; an *exact* thinker. 'In my doings I was *exact.*' Ecclus. li. 19.

The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Rambler.*

4. Characterized by exactness; precisely thought out or stated; as, an *exact* demonstration. 'An *exact* command.' *Shak.*—SYN. Accurate, correct, precise, nice, methodical, careful.

Exact (egz-akt'), *v.t.* [L. *exigo, exactum—ex*, and *ago*, to drive, to lead, to do.] 1. To force or compel to be paid or yielded; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority or without justice.

Jehoiakim *exacted* the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

2. To demand of right or necessity; to enforce a yielding of; to enjoin with pressing urgency.

Years of service past,
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

Duty
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. † To require the presence of.

My designs
Exact me in another place. *Massinger.*

Exact (egz-akt'), *v.i.* To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

Exacter (egz-akt'ėr), *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

Exacting (egz-akt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Demanding or compelling to pay or yield under colour of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity; unreasonably severe or oppressive.

With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due, than to consider what others might award. *Arnold.*

Exaction (egz-ak'shon), *n.* 1. The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities or powerlessness to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees, or rewards; as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience. 'Illegal *exactions* of sheriffs and officials.' *Bancroft.*

Take away your *exactions* from my people. Ezek. xlv. 9.

2. That which is exacted; tribute; fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

We pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry. *Addison.*

Exactitude (egz-akt'i-tūd), *n.* Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*. *Dr. Geddes.*

Exactly (egz-akt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, principle, and the like; nicely; accurately; as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

Both of them knew mankind *exactly* well. *Dryden.*
His enemies were pleased, for he had acted *exactly* as their interests required. *Bancroft.*

Exactness (egz-akt'nes), *n.* 1. Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with *exactness*.—2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; as, *exactness* of deportment.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth; as, *exactness* in accounts or business.

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Exactor (egz-akt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

I will make thine officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness. Is. lx. 17.

2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice; one who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands.

The service of sin is perfect slavery . . . an unreasonable taskmaster and an unmeasurable *exactor*. *South.*

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. He that demands by authority; as, an *exactor* of oaths.

As they reposed great religion in an oath, in respect of the actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the *exactor*. *Fotherby.*

Exactress (egz-akt'res), *n.* A female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions. 'Expectation, so severe an *exactress* of duties.' *B. Jonson.*

Exacuate † (egz-ak'ū-āt), *v.t.* [From a fictive L. verb *exacuo, exacuatum*, for L. *exacuo, exacutum*, to make very sharp—*ex*, and *acuo*, to sharpen, from *acus*, a sharp point, a needle.] To whet or sharpen.

Exacuation † (egz-ak'ū-ā"shon), *n.* Act of whetting; a sharpening.

Exæresis (egz-ē're-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *exaireō*, to remove.] That branch of surgery which relates to the removal of parts of the body.

Exaggerate (egz-aj'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exaggerated;* ppr. *exaggerating.* [L. *exaggero, exaggeratum*—*ex*, intens., and *aggero, aggeratum*, to heap, from *agger*, a heap—*ad*, to, and *gero*, to carry.] 1.† To heap on; to accumulate. 'Oaks and fire covered by the waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them.' *Hale.*—2. To heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth or reason; to amplify; especially, to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

3. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly in effect or design; as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue.

Exaggerated (egz-aj'ėr-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Heightened; overstated; unduly increased; as, an *exaggerated* statement or account.

Exaggeration (egz-aj'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1.† A heaping together; heap; accumulation. '*Exaggeration* of sand.' *Hale.*—2. Amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth or reason; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

3. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are heightened or magnified.

Exaggerative (egz-aj'ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Having the power or tendency to exaggerate.

Exaggerator (egz-aj'ėr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh?
Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark,
Exaggerators of the sun and moon,
And soothsayers in a tea-cup? *E. B. Browning.*

Exaggeratory (egz-aj'ėr-a-to-ri), *a.* Containing exaggeration. '*Exaggeratory* declamation.' *Johnson.*

Exagitate † (egz-aj'it-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exagitated;* ppr. *exagitating.* [L. *exagito, exagitatum*, to stir up—*ex*, intens., and *agito*, freq. of *ago*, to move, to drive.] 1. To shake violently; to agitate.—2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; to reproach.

This their defect I had rather lament than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

Exagitation † (egz-aj'it-ā"shon), *n.* Agitation.

Exalbuminous (eks-al-bū'min-us), *a.* [Prefix *ex*, priv., and *albuminous* (which see).] In *bot.* having no albumen about the embryo, or no albumen but that of the cotyledons.

Exalt (egz-ąlt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *exalter;* L. *exalto*—*ex*, and *altus*, high. See Altitude.] 1. To raise high; to elevate; to lift up.

I will *exalt* my throne above the stars of God. Is. xiv. 13.

Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes. *Pope.*

2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank or dignity, character, and the like; as, to *exalt* one to a throne, to the chief magistracy, to a bishopric.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. Ezek. xxi. 16.

3. To elevate with joy, pride, or confidence; to inspire with delight or satisfaction; to elate; as, to be *exalted* with success or victory.

Whosoever *exalteth* himself shall be abased. Luke xiv. 11.

4. To praise highly; to magnify; to praise; to extol.

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him. Ex. xv. 2.

5. To raise, as the voice; to elevate the tone of, as the voice or a musical instrument; to lift up. 2 Ki. xix. 22.

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

6. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times. *Roscommon.*

7.† In *chem.* to purify; to subtilize; to refine; as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers. *Pope.*

Exaltado (eks-ąl-tä'dō), *n.* In *Spanish hist.* a member of the extreme liberal or radical political party.

Exaltat,† *pp.* Exalted. 'In Pisces, wher Venus is *exaltat*.' *Chaucer.*

Exaltation (egz-ąlt-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of raising high, or state of being raised high; elevated state; elevation, as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; state of greatness or dignity.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton.*

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses poetical or noble thoughts and noble aspirations.

You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous *exaltation*, the poetic rapture. *Trans. of Taine.*

3.† In *chem.* the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.—4. In *astrol.* the dignity of a planet, from its position being in that part of the zodiac in which its powers are increased or are at the highest.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

Exalted (egz-ąlt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honoured with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime; lofty.

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny. *Ames.*

Exaltedness (egz-ąlt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated. 'The *exaltedness* of some minds.' *Gray.*

Exalter (egz-ąlt'ėr), *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

Exaltment † (egz-ąlt'ment), *n.* Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. *Barrow.*

Examen (egz-ā'men), *n.* [L., the tongue of a balance, for *exagmen*, from *exigo*, to examine, measure, weigh—*ex*, and *ago*, to set in motion.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny. 'After so fair an *examen*.' *Burke.*

Exametron,† *n.* Hexameter. *Chaucer.*

Examinable (egz-am'in-a-bl), *a.* [See Examine.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

Examinant (egz-am'in-ant), *n.* [L. *examinans, examinantis*, ppr. of *examino*. See Examine.] One who examines; an examiner.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the *examinants* sat, was thrown into shadow. *Sir W. Scott.*

Examinate † (egz-am'in-āt), *n.* The person examined. *Bacon.*

Examination (egz-am'in-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *examinatio*. See Examen.] 1. The act of examining or state of being examined; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance; scrutiny by study or experiment; as, an *examination* of a house or a ship.

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of *examination*. *South.*

2. In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as, the *examination* of a witness or the merits of a cause.—3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification, capabilities, knowledge, progress, and the like; as, the *examination* of a student, of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school.—4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.—Syn. Search, inquiry, investigation, research, scrutiny, inquisition, inspection.

Examinator (egz-am'in-āt-ėr), *n.* An examiner. 'A prudent *examinator*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Examine (egz-am'in), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *examined;* ppr. *examining.* [L. *examino, examinatum*, from *examen, examinis*, the tongue of a balance. See Examen.] 1. To inspect or observe carefully; to look into the state of; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts in reference to anything, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment regarding it; as, to *examine* a ship to know whether she is sea-worthy, or a house to know whether repairs are wanted.

If, for instance, we *examine* the address of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monstrous. *Macaulay.*

2. To try, as an offender; to question, as a witness. 'The offenders that are to be *examined*.' *Shak.*—3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, or progress of, by interrogatories; as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to preach or to practise in a profession.—4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests; as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds.

Examinee (egz-am'in-ē"), *n.* One who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the innkeeper: 'When I come again I will repay thee,' the unlucky *examinee* added: 'This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more.' *Cambridge Sketches.*

Examiner (egz-am'in-ėr), *n.* 1. One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.—2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as, in a university, one appointed to examine students for degrees; as, the *examiners* in natural science, in metaphysics, classics, &c. 3. In *chancery*, one of two officers of court, who examine on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves.

Examining (egz-am'in-ing), *a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine; as, an *examining* committee.

Examplary † (egz'am-pla-ri), *a.* [From *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation; exemplary. *Hooker.*

Example (egz-am'pl), *n.* [L. *exemplum*, from *eximo*, to take out or away, to remove—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, to receive, to purchase. See Sample.] 1. A portion, generally a small quantity of anything, or one of a number of things, exhibited to show the character or quality of the whole; a sample; a specimen.—2. A pattern, in morals or manners, worthy of imitation; a copy or model; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

I have given you an *example*, that you should do as I have done to you. John xiii. 15.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 Tim. iv. 12.

3. Precedent to be imitated; a former instance, to be followed or avoided; a pattern; as, *example* is better than precept.

Lest any man fall after the same *example* of unbelief. Heb. iv. 11.

Sodom and Gomorrah . . . are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. Jude 7.

Such temperate order in so fierce a cause
Doth want *example*. *Shak.*

4. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth; as, the principles of trigonometry and the rules of grammar are illustrated by *examples*. 5. In *logic*, the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened. Thus, if civil war has produced calamities of a particular kind in one instance, it is inferred that it will produce like consequences in other cases.

Example† (egz-am'pl), *v.t.* 1. To give examples or instances of.

I'll *example* you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak.

2. To justify by the authority of an example.

I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent. *Shak.*

3. To set an example of.

Yet the fight
Hung doubtful, where, *exampling* hardiest deeds,
Salisbury struck down the foe. *Southey.*

Exampleless† (egz-am'pl-les), *a.* Having no example.

Exampler (egz-am'plėr), *n.* A pattern; an exemplar or sampler.

Examples† (egz-am'ples), *a.* Same as *Exampleless*.

They that durst to strike
At so *examples* and unblamed a life. *B. Jonson.*

Exangia (eks-an'ji-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ek*, *ex*, out, and *angeion*, a vessel.] In *pathol.* a term sometimes applied to diseases in which there is unnatural distention of a large blood-vessel.

Exanguious† (eks-sang'gwi-us), *a.* Having no blood. See EXSANGUIOUS.

Exangulous† (eks-ang'gū-lus), *a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners.

Exanimate (egz-an'i-māt), *a.* [L. *exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimo—ex*, priv., and *anima*, life.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless. 'Carcasses *exanimate*.' *Spenser.*—2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits. 'Pale wretch *exanimate* with love.' *Thomson.*

Exanimate (egz-an'i-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exanimated;* ppr. *exanimating*. 1. To deprive of life; to kill.—2. To dishearten; to discourage.

Exanimation (egz-an'i-mā"shon), *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits. [Rare.]

Exanimous† (egz-an'i-mus), *a.* [L. *exanimis—ex*, priv., and *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead.

Exannulate (eks-an'nū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex*, without, and *annulus*, a ring.] In *bot.* without a ring: applied to those ferns in which the sporangium is without the elastic ring or annulus.

Exanthalose (eks-an'thal-ōs), *n.* [See EXANTHEM.] A name applied by some to native sulphate of soda, occurring as an efflorescence in certain lavas and in other connections.

Exanthem, Exanthema (eks'an-them, eks-an-thē'ma), *n.* pl. **Exanthemata** (eks-an-them'a-ta). [Gr. *exanthēma*, from *exantheō*, to blossom—*ex*, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *med.* eruption; a breaking out; any efflorescence on the skin, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, &c.: frequently limited to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever.

Exanthematology (eks-an-them'a-tol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *exanthēma, exanthēmatos*, an eruption, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on eruptive fevers.

Exanthematous, Exanthematic (eks-an-them'at-us, eks-an'them-at"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to exanthem; eruptive; efflorescent; as, an *exanthematous* disease.

Exanthesis (eks-an-thē'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *exantheō*, to blossom.] In *med.* a superficial or cutaneous efflorescence; an eruption of the skin.

Exantlate† (eks-ant'lāt), *v.t.* [L. *exantlo* (*exanclo*), *exantlatum*, to draw out as a liquid, to suffer—*ex*, out, and *antlo* (*anclo*), to draw or raise liquids.] To draw out; to bring out; to exhaust. 'By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*.' *Boyle.*

Exantlation† (eks-ant-lā'shon), *n.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion. 'This *exantlation* of truth.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Exarate† (eks'a-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *ex*, and *aro*, *aratum*, to plough.] To plough; hence, to mark as if by a plough; to write; to engrave.

Exaration† (eks-a-rā'shon), *n.* [See EXARATE.] The act of ploughing; hence, the act of marking, as with a plough, or of writing or engraving.

Exarch (eks'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *exarchos—ex*, and *archos*, a chief.] 1. A prefect or governor under the Byzantine Empire.—2. *Eccles.* a title assumed for a time by the bishops of Constantinople, Antioch, Ephesus, and Cæsarea, as superiors over the surrounding metropolitans; more recently a title given to inspectors of the clergy in certain districts, commissioned by the eastern patriarchs.

Exarchate (eks'ärk-āt), *n.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

Exarillate (eks-a-ril'lāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a seed destitute of an aril.

Exaristate (eks-a-rist'āt), *a.* [L. *ex*, without, and *arista*, an awn.] In *bot.* destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

Exarticulation (eks-är-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *articulus*, a small joint.] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.

Exasperate (egz-as'pėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exasperated;* ppr. *exasperating*. [L. *exaspero, exasperatum*, to irritate—*ex*, and *aspero*, from *asper*, rough, harsh.] 1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite or inflame; as, to *exasperate* a person, or to *exasperate* anger or resentment.

To take the widow
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shak.*

2. To make grievous or more grievous; to aggravate; to embitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To augment the violence of; to increase the malignity of; to exacerbate; as, to *exasperate* pain or a part inflamed. [Rare.]

The plaster would pen the humour and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon.*

Exasperate (egz-as'pėr-āt), *a.* 1. Provoked; embittered; inflamed.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France. *Bacon.*

2. In *bot.* a term applied to a plant clad with hard, stiff, short points.

Exasperater (egz-as'pėr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

Exasperation (egz-as'pėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of exasperating or state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South.*

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease.

Judging, as of patients in a fever, by the *exasperation* of the fits. *Wotton.*

Exauctorate,† Exauthorate† (egz-ąk'tėr-āt, egz-ą'thėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *exauctoro—ex*, priv., and *auctoro*, to hire or bind, from *auctor*, author.] To dismiss from service; to deprive of an office or dignity in the Church; to degrade.

God also is the Supreme Judge, and can punish and *exauthorate* whom he pleases and substitute others in their room. *Jer. Taylor.*

Exauctoration,† Exauthoration† (egz-ąk'tėr-ā"shon, egz-ą'thėr-ā"shon), *n.* Dismission from service; deprivation; degradation; the removal of a person from an office or dignity in the Church.

Exaugurate (egz-ą'gū-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *exauguro, exauguratum—ex*, priv., and *auguro*, to consecrate by auguries, from *augur*. See AUGUR.] In *Rom. antiq.* to change from sacred to profane; hence, to desecrate; to secularize; to profane. See EXAUGURATION.

He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chapels. *Holland.*

Exauguration (egz-ą'gū-rā"shon), *n.* In *Rom. antiq.* the act of changing a sacred thing or person into a profane one; secularization; a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions or enter into matrimony; hence, desecration; profanation. 'The *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cells and chapels besides.' *Holland.*

Exauthorate, *v.t.* See EXAUCTORATE.

Exauthoration, *n.* See EXAUCTORATION.

Exauthorize† (egz-ą'thėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exauthorized;* ppr. *exauthorizing*. To deprive of authority.

Excalceate† (eks-kal'sē-āt), *v.t.* [L. *excalceo, excalceatum*, to pull off the shoes—*ex*, out, off, and *calceus*, a shoe.] To deprive of shoes; to make barefooted.

Excalceation † (eks-kal'sē-ā"shon), *n.* The act of excalceating or depriving of shoes.

Excalfaction† (eks-kal-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *excalfactio*, from *excalfacio*, to warm—*ex*, and *calfacio*, to warm.] The act of making warm; calefaction. *Blount.*

Excalfactive† (eks-kal-fak'tiv), *a.* Tending to heat or warm.

Excalfactory† (eks-kal-fak'to-ri), *a.* Heating; warming. 'A special *excalfactory* virtue.' *Holland.*

Excalibur, Excalibar (eks-kal'i-bėr), *n.* The mythological sword of King Arthur given him by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it.

No sword on earth, were it the *Excalibar* of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow. *Sir W. Scott.*

There likewise I beheld *Excalibur*
Before him at his crowning borne, the sword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson.

Excamb (eks-kamb'), *v.t.* Same as *Excambie*.

Excambiator† (eks-kam'bi-āt-ėr), *n.* A broker; one employed to exchange lands.

Excambie (eks-kam'bi), *v.t.* [L.L. *excambio*, to exchange—L. *ex*, out, and *cambio*, to exchange. See CHANGE, EXCHANGE.] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]

Excambion, Excambium (eks-kam'bi-on, eks-kam'bi-um), *n.* Exchange; barter; specifically, in *Scots law*, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

Excandescence, Excandescency (eks-kan-des'sens, eks-kan-des'sen-si), *n.* [L. *excandescentia, excandesco—ex*, and *candesco, candeo*, to glow or be hot, from *caneo*, to be white, to shine.] 1. A growing hot; a white heat; glowing heat.—2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.

Excandescent (eks-kan-des'sent), *a.* White with heat.

Excantation† (eks'kan-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *excanto, excantatum*, to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment—*ex*, out, and *canto*, to chant, to enchant, intens. from *cano, cantum*, to sing.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm. [Rare.]

Excarnate (eks-kär'nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excarnated;* ppr. *excarnating*. [L.L. *excarno, excarnatum*—L. *ex*, priv., and *caro, carnis*, flesh.] To deprive or clear of flesh; to separate from the fleshy parts surrounding, as blood-vessels.

Excarnate (eks-kär'nāt), *a.* Divested of flesh. *Sears.*

Excarnation (eks-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *caro, carnis*, flesh.] 1. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh: the opposite of *incarnation*.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the *excarnation* of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high. *Sears.*

2. In *anat.* the act of separating injected blood-vessels from the parts by which they are surrounded. This is effected by corrosion by an acid or by putrefaction.

Excarnificate (eks-kär'ni-fi-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *excarnifico, excarnificatum*, to cut in pieces, from *caro, carnis*, flesh, and *facio*, to make.] To clear or deprive of flesh.

Excarnification (eks-kär'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of clearing or depriving of flesh.

Ex cathedra (eks ka-thed'ra). [L. *ex*, from, and *cathedra*, from Gr. *kathedra*, chair. See CATHEDRAL.] *Lit.* from the chair, as of authority or instruction: a phrase used in speaking of the solemn dictates or decisions of prelates, chiefly the popes, delivered in their pontifical capacity. Hence, in *common lan.* the phrase is applied to any decision, direction, order, &c., given in an authoritative and dogmatic manner.

Excavate (eks'ka-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excavated;* ppr. *excavating*. [L. *excavo—ex*, out, and *cavo*, to hollow, *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.] 1. To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow; as, to *excavate* a turnip; to *excavate* a mound of earth.—2. To form by scooping or hollowing out, or by penetrating into any substance and removing the materials; as, to *excavate* a canoe; to *excavate* a tunnel.

Excavation (eks-ka-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making hollow, by cutting, wearing, or

scooping out the interior substance or part of a thing.—2. A hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance; as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.—3. In *engin.* an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a *tunnel.*

Excavator (eks'ka-vāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which excavates; specifically, a machine for excavating.

Excave† (eks-kāv'), *v.t.* To excavate. *Cockeram.*

Excecate† (ek-sē'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *excæco, excæcatum,* to make blind—*ex,* intens., and *cæcus,* blind.] To make blind.

Excecation† (ek-sē-kā'shon), *n.* The act of making blind. *Bp. Richardson.*

Excedent† (ek-sēd'ent), *n.* Excess.

Exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.t.* [L. *excedo—ex,* out, beyond, and *cedo,* to go, to pass. See CEDE.] 1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: used equally in a physical or moral sense; as, one man *exceeds* another in bulk, stature, or weight; one offender *exceeds* another in villany.

Name the time, but let it not *exceed* three days. *Shak.*

2. To surpass; to be better than; to excel.

To be nameless in worthy deeds *exceeds* an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one. *Sir T. Browne.*

SYN. To surpass, excel, outgo, transcend, outdo, outvie.

Exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.i.* 1. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure; as, take care never to *exceed* in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes may he give him, and not *exceed.* Deut. xxv. 3.

2. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger; to predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall *exceed.* *Dryden.*

Exceedable† (ek-sēd'a-bl), *a.* That may exceed or surpass.

Exceeder (ek-sēd'ėr), *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.

Exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very large.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh.*

Exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; as, *exceeding* rich.

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*

I am thy shield and thy *exceeding* great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

Exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), *n.* Excess; superfluity.

In case he should be obliged . . . to exceed the number of men granted this year for the sea-service, the house would provide for such *exceeding.* *Smollett.*

Exceedingly (ek-sēd'ing-li), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

Isaac trembled very *exceedingly.* Gen. xxvii. 33.

Exceedingness† (ek-sēd'ing-nes), *n.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Excel (ek-sel'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excelled;* ppr. *excelling.* [L. *excello—ex,* and root *cell,* seen in Gr. *kellō,* to impel, to urge on, and in L. *celsus,* driven to a high place, raised high.] 1. To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison.

Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these *excel.* *Prior.*

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. Prov. xxxi. 29.

2. To exceed or go beyond; to surpass.

She opened;
But to shut *excelled* her power. *Milton.*

Excel (ek-sel'), *v.i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished; to surpass others.

Where none admire, 'tis useless to *excel;*
Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a belle. *Lyttelton.*

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength. Ps. ciii. 24.

Excellence (ek'sel-lens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *excellentia,* from *excello.* See EXCEL.] 1. The state of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in anything; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence; as, he was a man of great *excellence;* his *excellence* in music was well known; a farm of rare *excellence.*

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not *excellence.* *Milton.*

2. Any valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things. 'With every *excellence* refined.' *Beattie.*—3. Dignity; rank in the scale of beings; as, angels are beings of more *excellence* than men; men of more *excellence* than brutes.—4. A title of honour given to persons of high rank; excellency (which see): used with *your, his,* &c.

They humbly sue unto your *excellence,*
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shak.*

SYN. Superiority, perfection, eminence, supereminence, estimation, worth, virtue, goodness.

Excellency (ek'sel-len-si), *n.* 1. Valuable quality; excellence. 'Extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency.*' *Hooker.*—2. A title of honour given to governors, ambassadors (as representing, not the affairs alone, but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and the like: with *your, his,* &c.

Excellent (ek'sel-lent), *a.* 1. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; virtuous; good; as, an *excellent* man or citizen; an *excellent* judge or magistrate.—2. Excelling or surpassing in any specific quality, power, or attainment; as, he is *excellent* in music; he is an *excellent* artist.

He is *excellent* in power and judgment. Job xxxvii. 23.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low,—an *excellent* thing in woman. *Shak.*

3. Characterized by excellence or eminent qualities; being of great value or use: applied to things; remarkable for good properties; as, an *excellent* farm; an *excellent* horse; *excellent* fruit.

To love
What I see *excellent* in good or fair. *Milton.*

4.† Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense. 'The *excellent* foppery of the world.' *Shak.* 'The *excellent* grand tyrant of the earth.' *Shak.*

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

SYN. Worthy, virtuous, good, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite, transcendent.

Excellently (ek'sel-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.—2.† Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly. 'One giant vice so *excellently* ill.' *Pope.* 'When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry.' *J. Fletcher.*

Excelsior (ek-sel'si-or), *a.* [L., compar. degree of *excelsus,* lofty—*ex,* intens., and *celsus,* lofty. See EXCEL.] Loftier; more elevated; higher.

Excentral (eks-sen'tral), *a.* In *bot.* out of the centre.

Excentric, Excentrical (eks-sen'trik, eks-sen'trik-al), *a.* [See ECCENTRIC.] 1. Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre; eccentric.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to a lateral embryo removed from the centre or axis.—*Excentric circle.* See ECCENTRIC, 2, *b.*

Excentricity (eks-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being excentric; specifically, in *math.* the distance between the centre of an ellipse and either focus. It is in this way that we speak of the *excentricity* of the orbits of the planets which move in ellipses. See ECCENTRICITY.

Excentrostomata (eks-sen'trō-stom''a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ek, ex,* out, *kentron,* a spine, and *stoma,* mouth.] A division of the Echinidæ, comprising the spatangs, clypeaster, &c.

Except (ek-sept'), *v.t.* [Fr. *excepter,* L. *excipio, exceptum—ex,* out, and *capio,* to take.] 1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a riot, we must *except* two.—2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars from a general description.

When he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. 1 Cor. xv. 27.

Except (ek-sept'), *v.i.* To object; to take exception: usually followed by *to;* sometimes by *against;* as, to *except to* a witness or *to* his testimony. 'A succession which our author could not *except against.*' *Locke.*

Except (ek-sept'). Now used as a *prep.* and *conj* but really a contracted form of the *pp. excepted,* or a verb in the imperative. See UNLESS. 1. *prep.* Being excepted or left out; with exception of; excepting.

Richard *except,* those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win, than him they follow. *Shak.*

I could see nothing *except* the sky. *Swift.*

2. *conj.* Excepting; if it be not that; unless.

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Ps. cxxvii. 1.

Exceptant (ek-sept'ant), *a.* Implying exception.

Excepted (ek-sept'ed), *p.* and *a.* Left out, as from a general proposition, category, rule, precept, and the like; specially excluded. 'The *excepted* tree.' *Milton.*

Excepting (ek-sept'ing), *ppr.* used as a *prep.* and *conj.* With exception of; excluding; unless; except. '*Excepting* none but good Duke Humphrey.' *Shak.* '*Excepting* your worship's presence.' *Shak.*

Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed. *Brougham.*

Exception (ek-sep'shon), *n.* 1. The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; as, all voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five.

He doth deny his prisoners but with proviso and *exception.* *Shak.*

2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition: sometimes, though rarely, with *to.*

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception to* some of the more barren parts, that might be tax free. *Addison.*

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions.*

Such rare *exceptions,* shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. *Cowper.*

4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to;* sometimes with *against.*

I will answer what *exceptions* he can have *against* our account. *Bentley.*

5. Objection with dislike; offence; slight anger or resentment: with *at* or *against,* but more commonly with *to,* and generally used with *take;* as, to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said.

Roderigo, thou hast *taken against* me an *exception.* *Shak.*

6. In *law,* (*a*) the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer. It is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory.* (*b*) A clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted, as when having disposed of a house a particular room is excepted from the same.—*Bill of exceptions,* in *law,* a statement of exceptions taken to the decision, or instructions, on points of law, of the judge presiding at a trial, for the purpose of having these points recorded in order to be reviewed by a superior court or the full bench.

Exceptionable (ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* Liable to exception or objection; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

Exceptionableness (ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

Exceptional (ek-sep'shon-al), *a.* 1. Out of the ordinary course; relating to or forming an exception.

In 1853 a bill was introduced to withdraw this *exceptional* privilege; but it was defeated by a masterly speech of Mr. Macaulay. *T. Erskine May.*

2. That may be excepted against.

Exceptionally (ek-sep'shon-al-li), *adv.* In an exceptional manner; in a manner not generally acted on; unprecedentedly; extraordinarily; especially; as, he was *exceptionally* favoured.

In order to bestow a lucrative monopoly on particular establishments which the government was pleased *exceptionally* to license. *J. S. Mill.*

Exceptionary (ek-sep'shon-a-ri), *a.* Indicating an exception.

After mentioning the general privation of the 'bloomy flush of life,' the *exceptionary* 'all but' includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron. *Quoted by Latham.*

Exceptioner† (ek-sep'shon-ėr), *n.* One who takes exception or objects.

Exceptious† (ek-sep'shus), *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil or take exceptions.

They are so supercilious, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious.* *South.*

Exceptiousness (ek-sep'shus-nes), *n.* Disposition to cavil.

Exceptive (ek-sept'iv), *a.* 1. Including an exception; as, an *exceptive* proposition. *Watts.* 2. Making or being an exception; exceptional. 'A particular and *exceptive* law.' *Milton.*

Exceptless† (ek-sept'les), *a.* Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness. *Shak.*

Exceptor (ek-sept'ėr), *n.* One who objects or makes exceptions.

Excerebrate (eks-se're-brāt), *v.t.* [L. *excerebro, excerebratum—ex,* out, and *cerebrum,* brain.] To remove or beat out the brains of.

Excerebration (eks-se're-brā"shon), *n.* The act of removing or beating out the brains.

Excerebrose (eks-se'rē-brōs), *a.* [L. *ex,* out, and *cerebrosus,* from *cerebrum,* the brain.] Having no brains.

Excern (ek-sėrn'), *v.t.* [L. *excerno—ex,* and *cerno,* Gr. *krinō,* to separate.] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to secrete; to excrete; as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration. 'That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned.*' *Bacon.* [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Excernent (ek-sėrn'ent), *a.* Secreting.

Excerp† (ek-sėrp'), *v.t.* To excerpt.

In your reading *excerp* and note in your books such things as you like. *Hales.*

Excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *v.t.* [L. *excerpo, excerptum—ex,* out, and *carpo,* to pick.] To make an extract from, or an extract of; to pick out; to select; to cite or cite from. 'Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars.' *Fuller.*

Excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *n.* An extract from an author or from a writing of any kind; as, he craved *excerpts* from the minutes.

His common-place book was filled with *excerpts* from the year-books. *Lord Campbell.*

Excerpta (ek-sėrp'ta), *n. pl.* [See EXCERPT.] Passages extracted.

Exception (ek-sėrp'shon), *n.* [L. *excerptio.*] 1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a gleaning; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned. [Rare.]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions.* *Raleigh.*

Excerptive (ek-sėrpt'iv), *a.* Excerpting; choosing. *Mackenzie.*

Excerptor (ek-sėrpt'ėr), *n.* One who excerpts; a selecter; a culler.

Excess (ek-ses'), *n.* [Fr. *excès;* L. *excessus,* from *excedo.* See EXCEED.] 1. That which exceeds any measure or limit, or which exceeds something else, or a going beyond a just line or point; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; superfluity; superabundance; as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me *excess* of it. *Shak.*

He saw; but blasted with *excess* of light,
Closed his eyes in endless night. *Gray.*

2. Any transgression of due limits; extravagance.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess.* *Shak.*

3. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

Like one that sees his own *excess,*
And easily forgives it as his own. *Tennyson.*

4. In *arith.* and *geom.* the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.—*Spherical excess,* in *trigon.* the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

Excessive (ek-ses'iv), *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; beyond what is sanctioned by religion, morals, propriety, or utility; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable; as, the *excessive* bulk of a man; *excessive* labour; *excessive* charges; *excessive* anger, excitement, vanity; *excessive* indulgence of any kind.

Excessive grief (is) the enemy to the living. *Shak.*

Dark with *excessive* bright thy skirts appear.
Milton.

—*Enormous, Immense, Excessive.* See under ENORMOUS.

Excessively (ek-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; vehemently; violently; as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively.*

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

2.† Intemperately.

Which having swallowed up *excessively,*
He soon in vomit up againe doth lay. *Spenser.*

Excessiveness (ek-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

Exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exchanged;* ppr. *exchanging.* [O.Fr. *exchanger, eschanger;* Fr. *échanger—ex,* and *changer,* to change. See CHANGE.] 1. In *com.* to part with, in return for some equivalent; to transfer, for a recompense; to barter; as, he *exchanges* his goods in foreign countries for gold; the workman *exchanges* his labour for money.

He has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

2. To lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to part with for a substitute; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil. 'And death for life *exchanged* foolishly.' *Shak.*—3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; communicate mutually; to interchange; as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

SYN. To change, interchange, barter, bargain, truck, swap.

Exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.i.* To make an exchange; to pass or to be taken as an equivalent; as, a sovereign should *exchange* for twenty shillings.

Exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* 1. The act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities.

Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses.
Gen. xlvii. 17.

O spare her life and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryden.*

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract; as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.—3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of thoughts; an *exchange* of civilities.—4. The contract by which a commodity is transferred to a person for an equivalent commodity.—5. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given; change. 'There's my *exchange.*' *Shak.* Hence—6. Among journalists, a newspaper sent to one office in *exchange* for one received.—7. The process of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of *exchange.* See under BILL. 8. In *mercantile law,* a bill drawn for money; a bill of exchange.—9. In *law,* a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other.—10. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours: often contracted into '*Change.* 'As he does in the market and *exchange,* who sells several things.' *Locke.*—11. In *arith.* a rule the object of which is to find how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion; and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—*Course of exchange,* the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is *at par* when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less, exchange is *under par.* If the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par.*—*Arbitration of exchange.* See under ARBITRATION.—*Theory of exchanges,* a theory introduced by Prevost, for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it either absorbs wholly or in part.

Exchangeability (eks-chānj'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington.*

Exchangeable (eks-chānj'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged. 'Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver.' *Ramsay.*

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange; as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative; as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking; the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an *exchangeable* value. *J. S. Mill.*

Exchange-broker (eks-chānj'brōk-ėr), *n.* In *com.* one who negotiates foreign bills, for which he receives a small commission.

Exchanger (eks-chānj'ėr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange. Mat. xxv. 27.

Excheat† (eks-chēt'). Same as *Escheat. Spenser.*

Exchequer (eks-chek'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *eschequier,* a chess-board. See CHEQUER. The court was so called from having at first held its meetings round a table covered with *checked* cloth, because accounts were taken by means of counters on the checks.] 1. A state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general; as, the war drained the *exchequer;* my *exchequer* is very low.—2. In England, an ancient tribunal and court of record, founded chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues. Latterly, the jurisdiction of the court was extended by allowing all the king's debtors and farmers, and all accountants of the exchequer, to sue all manner of persons in this court, on the plea that, by reason of the wrong done to the plaintiff by the defendant, he was unable to discharge his debts to the crown—which privilege was ultimately extended to all the lieges, on the fiction that they were crown debtors. The judges consisted originally of the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, and three barons. By 5 and 6 Vict. v. the equitable jurisdiction of the court was abolished, and the chancellor of the exchequer, who belonged to the equity side of the court only, ceased to be one of the judges, these now consisting of a chief baron and four (afterwards five) puisne barons. This court is now a division of the High Court of Justice, and its practice in ordinary civil cases is the same as that of the other divisions; but the practice in revenue cases remains unaltered by the Judicature Act of 1875. To this division are specially assigned all matters which were within the exclusive cognizance of the Court of Exchequer.—In Scotland, the *Court of Exchequer* was originally the king's revenue court, and was continued by the Treaty of Union till the establishment of a new court in the reign of Queen Anne, of which the judges were the high treasurer of Great Britain, with a chief baron and four other barons. After various modifications the court was abolished by 19 and 20 Vict. lvi., and its jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Session.—*Exchequer bills,* bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and bearing interest. Exchequer bills form a principal part of the public *unfunded* debt of Great Britain.

Exchequer (eks-chek'ėr), *v.t.* To institute a process against in the court of exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man. *Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Exchequer-chamber (eks-chek'ėr-chām'bėr), *n.* Formerly a court of appellate jurisdiction, an appeal in error lying to this court from each of the three superior courts of Common Law, and from this court to the House of Lords. It was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, and its jurisdiction in appeals transferred to the Court of Appeal.

Excide (ek-sīd'), *v.t.* [L. *excido—ex,* out, off, and *cædo,* to cut.] To cut out or off; to separate; to remove. *N. B. Rev.* [Rare.]

Excipient (ek-si'pi-ent), *n.* [L. *excipiens, excipientis,* ppr. of *excipio,* to take out, to except.] 1. One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *med.* an inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, &c.

Exciple, Excipule (ek'si-pl, ek'si-pūl), *n.* [L. *excipio*, to receive.] In *bot.* the capsule or envelope inclosing or protecting the thalamium of the apothecia of lichens; it is an expansion of the thallus.

Excisable (ek-sīz'a-bl), *a.* Liable or subject to excise; as, beer is an *excisable* commodity.

Excise (ek-sīz'), *n.* [From O.D. *aksijs, aksys*, G. *accise*, excise, corruption of O.Fr. *assis*, assessments, impositions, from *assise*, an assise. *Skeat.* See ASSISE.] 1. An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as malt, spirits, &c. In Britain the licenses to pursue certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties, as well as the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages, servants, plate, railways, &c. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.—2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties.

Excise (ek-sīz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or connected with, the excise; as, *excise* acts; *excise* commissioners.

Excise (ek-sīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excised;* ppr. *excising.* 1. To lay or impose a duty on; to levy an excise on.—2. To impose upon; to overcharge. [Provincial.]

Exciseman (ek-sīz'man), *n.* An officer engaged in assisting to collect the excise duties, as well as in preventing the evasion of them.

Excision (ek-si'zhon), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *excisio*, from L. *excido—ex*, out, and *cædo*, to cut.] 1. The act of cutting off, especially a person or nation; extirpation; destruction.

> Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision.* *Atterbury.*

2. In *surg.* a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation. 3. *Eccles.* a cutting off from the church; excommunication.

Excitability (ek-sīt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *excite.*] 1. The quality of being capable of excitement; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

> This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant. *L. Horner.*

2. In *med.* the property of being sensible to the action of excitants or stimulants, possessed by living beings or their tissues; irritability.

Excitable (ek-sīt'a-bl), *a.* Susceptible of excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated; prone to or characterized by excitement; as, an *excitable* temperament.

Excitant (ek'si-tant), *n.* That which produces or may produce increased action in a living organism; specifically, in *med.* an agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body or of any of the tissues or organs belonging to it; a stimulant; what stimulates arterial action.

Excitant (ęk'si-tant), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.

Excitate† (ek-sīt'āt), *v.t.* To excite. '*Excitated* to wrath.' *Bacon.*

Excitation (ek-sit-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

> It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger, and less frequently acted on. *H. Spencer.*

> Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others. *Bp. Hall.*

2. In *med.* the act of producing excitement; also, the excitement produced.—*Excitation of electricity,* the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c.

Excitative (ek-sīt'a-tiv), *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory. '*Excitative* of devotion.' *Barrow.*

Excitator (ek-sit-āt'ėr), *n.* [L., from *excito.* See EXCITE.] In *elect.* an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

Excitatory (ek-sīt'a-to-ri), *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement; excitative.

Excite (ek-sīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excited;* ppr. *exciting.* [Fr. *exciter*, from L. *excito—ex*, and *cito*, to put in rapid motion, to call, intens. of *cieo* or *cio*, to put in motion, excite, call; probably akin to Gr. *kiō*, to go, *kineō*, to move.] 1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act, as that which is dormant, sluggish, or inactive; as, to *excite* the spirits or courage. 2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to; specifically, in *med.* to call forth or increase the vital activity of the body, or any of its parts; as, to *excite* the human system; to *excite* the bowels.—3. To raise; to create; to stir up or set afoot; as, to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection.—To *excite an electric,* to apply friction to it so as to produce electricity.—SYN. To awaken, animate, incite, arouse, stimulate, inflame, irritate, provoke.

Exciteful† (ek-sīt'fụl), *a.* Calculated to excite; full of exciting matter; as, *exciteful* stories or prayers. *Chapman.*

Excitement (ek-sīt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of exciting; stimulation.—2. The state of being roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion; as, the news caused great *excitement;* an *excitement* of the people.—3. In *med.* (*a*) a state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs; any new condition produced by the influence of any natural, medicinal, or mechanical agent, in the living body. (*b*) In a limited sense, an abnormal increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries. (*c*) A vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations, or both, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents, either upon a healthy state of the vital susceptibilities, or by an excessive or otherwise improper use or application of natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents.—4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive. 'The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle.' *Talfourd.*

Exciter (ek-sīt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which excites; one that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation.

> Hope is the great *exciter* of industry. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *med.* a stimulant; an excitant.

Exciting (ek-sīt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating; as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.—*Exciting causes,* in *med.* those causes which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisposing causes.

Excitingly (ek-sīt'ing-li), *adv.* So as to excite.

Excitive (ek-sīt'iv), *a.* Tending to excite.

Excito-motory (ek-sīt'ō-mō"to-ri), *a.* In *anat.* exciting motion, but without sensation, and not subject to volition; as, *excito-motory* nerves.

Exclaim (eks-klām'), *v.i.* [L. *exclamo—ex*, and *clamo*, to call. See CLAIM.] To utter with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to declare with loud vociferation; as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment; to *exclaim* with joy.

> The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estrange.*

> That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him. *Shak.*

[This verb, as in the second example, is often really transitive.]—SYN. To call out, cry out, shout, vociferate.

Exclaim† (eks-klām'), *n.* Outcry; clamour. 'Cursing cries and deep *exclaims.*' *Shak.*

Exclaimer (eks-klām'ėr), *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise; as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

Exclamation (eks-klam-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of exclaiming or making an outcry; noisy talk; vehement vociferation; clamour; expression of surprise, pain, anger, and the like; as, *exclamations* against abuses in government. '*Exclamations* against the abuses of the church.' *Hooker.*

> Thus will I drown your *exclamations.* *Shak.*

2. An emphatical or passionate utterance; that which is uttered with emphasis and passion. 'A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion.' *Trench.*—3. The mark or sign in printing ! by which emphatical utterance or interjectional force is marked.—4. In *gram.* a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.

Exclamative (eks-klam'a-tiv), *a.* Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

Exclamatorily, Exclamatively (eks-klam'-a-to-ri-li, eks-klam'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

Exclamatory (eks-klam'a-to-ri), *a.* 1. Using exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* speaker.—2. Containing or expressing exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

Exclude (eks-klūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excluded;* ppr. *excluding.* [L. *excludo*, to shut out—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut.] 1. To hinder from entering or from admission; to shut out; as, one body *excludes* another from occupying the same space.

> If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To hinder from participation or enjoyment; to debar.

> This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, or the like.—4. To thrust out; to eject; to extrude; as, to *exclude* a fetus or eggs from the womb. *Sir T. Browne.*

Exclusion (eks-klū'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out. 'The *exclusion* of the air doth good.' *Bacon.* 'His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.' *Milton.*—2. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use, or enjoyment. 'The *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.' *Hume.*—3. Exception; non-reception or non-admission, in a general sense. 'With an *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself.' *Bacon.*—4. The act of thrusting out or expelling, as from a wound; ejection; extrusion.

> How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion.* *Ray.*

5.† That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion. *Sir T. Browne.*

Exclusionary (eks-klū'zhon-a-ri), *a.* Tending to exclude or debar.

Exclusioner (eks-klū'zhon-ėr), *n.* Same as *Exclusionist.*

Exclusionism (eks-klū'zhon-izm), *n.* Exclusive principles or practice.

Exclusionist (eks-klū'zhon-ist), *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege; specifically, in *English hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favourable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

> The exclusive in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others. *Emerson.*

> The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorrers. *Macaulay.*

Exclusive (eks-klū'siv), *a.* 1. Having the power of preventing entrance; as, *exclusive* bars.—2. Possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an *exclusive* privilege. 3. Not taking into account; not including or comprehending; as, the general had 5000 troops, *exclusive* of artillery and cavalry; he sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 *exclusive,* that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but these numbers, the first and last, are excepted or not included.—4. Prone to exclude; excluding from or chary in admitting to society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates; illiberal; narrow; as, an *exclusive* clique.

> I am sick of court circulars. I loathe *haut-ton* intelligence. I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive,* aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies. *Thackeray.*

—*Exclusive dealing,* the act of a party, who, at any election, intimates to a tradesman or employee that, unless the latter gives him his vote, the party will withdraw his custom from, or cease to employ, him. *Dickens.*—*Exclusive privilege,* in *Scots law,* a term used in a limited sense, to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent *unfreemen,* or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

Exclusive (eks-klū'siv), *n.* One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few. See extract under EXCLUSIONIST.

Exclusively (eks-klū'siv-li), *adv.* 1. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege *exclusively.*—2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

Exclusiveness (eks-klū'siv-nes), *n.* State or quality of being exclusive.

Exclusivism (eks-klū'siv-izm), *n.* Act or practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

Exclusory (eks-klū'so-ri), *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.

Excoct† (eks-kokt'), *v.t.* [L. *excoquo, excoctum,* to boil out—*ex,* out, and *coquo,* to boil. Akin *cook.*] To boil; to produce by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon.*

Excoction† (eks-kok'shon), *n.* The act of excocting or boiling out. *Bacon.*

Excogitate (eks-ko'jit-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excogitated;* ppr. *excogitating.* [L. *excogito—ex,* out, and *cogito,* to think.] To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive. '*Excogitate* strange arts.' *Sterling.*

He must first *excogitate* his matter, then choose his words. *B. Jonson.*

Excogitate (eks-ko'jit-āt), *v.i.* To cogitate; to endeavour to find out or exhaust a subject by thinking. *Bacon.*

Excogitation (eks-ko'jit-ā"shon), *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

The labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long. *Johnson.*

Excommune† (eks-kom-mūn'), *v.t.* To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; to excommunicate.

Poets . . . were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth. *Gayton.*

Excommunicable (eks-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* [See EXCOMMUNICATE.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may give rise to excommunication. 'What offences are *excommunicable.*' *Keble.*

Excommunicant (eks-kom-mū'ni-kant), *n.* One who has been excommunicated.

Excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excommunicated;* ppr. *excommunicating.* [L. *ex,* out, and *communico, communicatum,* to communicate, from *communis,* common.] 1. *Eccles.* to expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the Church by an ecclesiastical sentence, and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to *excommunicate* notorious offenders. Hence— 2. To expel from any association and deprive of the privileges of membership.— 3.† To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the Fifth . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton.*

Excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *n.* 1. One who is excommunicated.—2. One cut off from any privilege. 'Poor *excommunicate* from all the joyes of love.' *Carew.*

Excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand cursed and *excommunicate;*
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic. *Shak.*

Excommunication (eks-kom-mū'ni-kā"shon), *n.* The act of excommunicating or ejecting; specifically, the act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict of two kinds, the *lesser* and the *greater;* the *lesser* excommunication is a temporary separation of the offender from the Church, or suspension of his right to partake of the sacraments of the Church; the *greater* is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the Church and all its rights and privileges, as well as all communication with the faithful.

Excommunicator (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who excommunicates.

Excommunicatory (eks-kom-mū'ni-ka-to-ri), *a.* Relating to or causing excommunication.

Excommunion (eks-kom-mūn'yon), *n.* Excommunication.

Excommunion is the utmost of spiritual judicature. *Milton.*

Ex concesso (eks kon-ses'sō). [L.] From that which is conceded.

Excoriable (eks-kō'ri-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Such coverings as are *excoriable. Sir T. Browne.*

Excoriate (eks-kō'ri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excoriated;* ppr. *excoriating.* [L.L. *excorio*—L. *ex,* and *corium,* Gr. *chorion,* skin, hide.] To flay; to strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle of in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances.

Excoriation (eks-kō'ri-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin. 2.† The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery. 'A pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort.' *Howell.*

Excorticate (eks-kor'ti-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *ex,* priv., and *cortex, corticis,* the bark.] To strip of the bark or rind.

Excortication (eks-kor'ti-kā"shon), *n.* The act of stripping off bark.

Excreable† (eks'krē-a-bl), *a.* [L. *excreabilis,* See EXCREATE.] That may be discharged by spitting.

Excreably (eks'krē-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner so as to be ejected. *Milton.*

Excreate† (eks'krē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excreated;* ppr. *excreating.* [L. *excreo, excreatum—ex,* out, and *screo,* to hawk, to hem.] To spit out; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

Excreation (eks-krē-ā'shon), *n.* Act of spitting out.

Excrement (eks'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *excrementum,* from *excerno, excretum,* to sift out, to separate—*ex,* out, and *cerno,* to separate, to sift. See DISCERN.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general *excrement. Shak.*

Excrement (eks'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *excresco, excretum,* to grow out or forth.] Anything growing out of the body, as hair, nails, feathers, &c. [Rare.]

Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement*? *Shak.*

Excremental (eks-krē-ment'al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body; resembling excrements.

Excrementitial, Excrementitious (eks'krē-men-ti"shal, eks'krē-men-ti"shus), *a.* Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted or proper to be excreted from the animal body.

Excrescence, Excrescency (eks-kres'sens, eks-kres'sen-si), *n.* [Fr. *excrescence;* L.L. *excrescentia,* from L. *excrescens,* pp. of *excresco,* to grow out—*ex,* out, and *cresco,* to grow.] 1. An excrescent appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without use, out of something else; hence, a troublesome superfluity.

An *excrescence* and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

2.† *Fig.* an extravagant or excessive outbreak. '*Excrescences* of joy.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Excrescent (eks-kres'sent), *a.* [See EXCRESCENCE.] Growing out of something else in a preternatural manner; superfluous, as a wart or tumour.

Expunge the whole or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope.*

Excrete (eks-krēt'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *excreted;* ppr. *excreting.* [L. *excerno, excretum.* See EXCREMENT.] To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to *excrete* urine.

Excretine (eks'krē-tin), *n.* An organic substance procured from the excrements of man and the lower animals in the healthy condition. It possesses an alkaline reaction.

Excretion (eks-krē'shon), *n.* [L. *excretio,* from *excerno,* to separate. See EXCREMENT.] 1. A separation of some fluid from the blood by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.— 2. That which is excreted; anything thrown off from the system; excrement.

Excretive (eks'krē-tiv), *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body. '*Excretive* faculty.' *Harvey.*

Excretory (eks'krē-to-ri), *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter; as, *excretory* ducts.

Excretory (eks'krē-to-ri), *n.* In *anat.* a little duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

Excruciable (eks-krö'shi-a-bl), *a.* Liable to torment.

Excruciate (eks-krö'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excruciated;* ppr. *excruciating.* [L. *excrucio, excruciatum—ex,* and *crucio,* to torment, from *crux,* a cross.] To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body.

Excruciate† (eks-krö'shi-āt), *a.* Excruciated.

And here my heart long time *excruciate,*
Among the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman.*

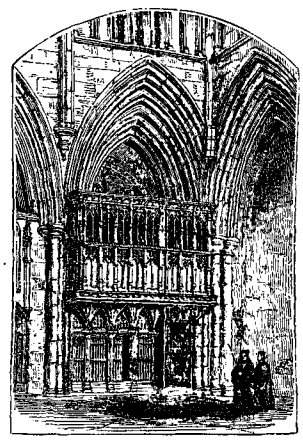
Excruciating (eks-krö'shi-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Extremely painful; distressing; torturing; tormenting. 'Those gnawing and *excruciating* fears.' *Bentley.*

Excruciatingly (eks-krö'shi-āt-ing-li), *adv.* In an excruciating manner.

Excruciation (eks-krö'shi-ā"shon), *n.* The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture; extreme pain; vexation.

Excubation† (eks-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *excubatio,* from *excubo,* to lie out of doors, to lie out on guard, to keep watch—*ex,* out of, and *cubo,* to lie down.] The act of watching all night.

Excubitorium (eks-kū'bi-tō"ri-um), *n.* In *arch.* a gallery in a church where public watch was kept at night on the eve of some



Excubitorium or Watching-loft, St. Albans.

festival, and from which the great shrines were observed. The watching-loft of St. Albans is a beautiful structure of wood; at Lichfield the excubitorium is a gallery over the door of the sacristy.

Excudit (eks-kū'dit). [3d pers. sing. of the pret. of L. *excudo—ex,* out, and *cudo,* to strike.] *Lit.* he engraved it: a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist; as, Strange *excudit.*

Exculpable (eks-kul'pa-bl), *a.* That may be exculpated.

Exculpate (eks-kul'pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exculpated;* ppr. *exculpating.* [L.L. *exculpo, exculpatum*—L. *ex,* and *culpo, culpatum,* to blame, to find fault with, from *culpa,* a crime, a fault.] 1. To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to vindicate from a charge of fault or crime.

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *W. Mason.*

2. To relieve of or free from blame; to regard as innocent.

I *exculpate* him further for his writing against me to Palestine in so hostile a spirit, for men had rumoured I had levied my army not against the Holy Land, but to invade the Papal States. *Milman.*

SYN. To exonerate, absolve, excuse, justify.

Exculpation (eks-kul-pā'shon), *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

These robbers were men who might have made out a strong case in *exculpation* of themselves. *Southey.*

—*Letters of exculpation,* in *Scots law,* a warrant granted at the suit of the panel or defender in a criminal prosecution for citing and compelling the attendance of witnesses, in proof either of his defences against the libel or of his objections against any of the jury or witnesses, or in support of whatever else may tend to his exculpation.

Exculpatory (eks-kul'pa-to-ri), *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excusatory evidence.

Excur† (eks-kėr'), *v.i.* [L. *excurro—ex,* out, and *curro,* to run.] To go beyond proper limits; *to run to an extreme.*

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia. *Harvey.*

Excurrent (eks-ku'rent), *a.* [L. *excurrens, excurrentis*, ppr. of *excurro*. See EXCUR.] In *bot.* (*a*) projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex, or when the trunk is continued to the very top of the tree. (*b*) A term applied to that mode of ramification in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed around it, as in *Pinus Abies*.

Excurse (eks-kėrs'), *v.t.* [L. *excurro, excursum*. See EXCUR.] To pass or journey through. *Hallam.*

Excurse (eks-kėrs'), *v.i.* To make an excursion. *Richardson.*

Excursion (eks-kėr'shon), *n.* [Fr., L. *excursio*, from *excurro*. See EXCUR.] 1. Act of running out or forth; an expedition; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; progression beyond fixed or usual limits.

She in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

The causes of these *excursions* of the seasons into he extremes of heat and cold are very obscure. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*. *Cowper.*

3. A journey; specifically, a journey, whether on foot or by conveyance, to some point, for pleasure or health, with the view of return.

Excursion (eks-kėr'shon), *v.i.* To make an excursion; to travel. [Rare.]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles; to-day I write a few letters. *Lamb.*

Excursionist (eks-kėr'shon-ist), *n.* 1. One who makes an excursion; specifically, one who travels by an excursion-train.—2. One who professionally provides the public with facilities for making excursions; as, Mr. Cooke, the *excursionist*.

Excursionize (eks-kėr'shon-īz), *v.i.* To make an excursion; to take part in an excursion.

Excursion-ticket (eks-kėr'shon-tik-et), *n.* A ticket for an excursion by railway or other means.

Excursion-train (eks-kėr'shon-trān), *n.* A railway train specially put on for carrying passengers on a pleasure trip for a certain distance and at a less fare for the double journey than in the case of ordinary trains.

Excursive (eks-kėr'siv), *a.* Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering; deviating; hence, enterprising; exploring; as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination. '*Excursive* understandings.' *J. Taylor.*

Excursively (eks-kėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a wandering manner. 'Animals which feed *excursively*.' *Boswell.*

Excursiveness (eks-kėr'siv-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being given to make excursions; a disposition to ramble or wander; enterprising character.

Excursus (eks-kėr'sus), *n.* [L., a sally, a digression—*ex*, out of, and *curro, cursum*, to run.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, as an edition of some classic, and containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic than could be given in the notes to the text.

Excusable (eks-kūz'a-bl), *a.* [See EXCUSE.] 1. That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*.—2. Admitting of excuse, justification, or palliation; as, an *excusable* action.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

Excusableness (eks-kūz'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

Excusably (eks-kūz'a-bli), *adv.* Pardonably; justifiably; reasonably.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom? *Barrow.*

Excusation† (eks-kūz-ā'shon), *n.* Excuse; apology. 'Prefaces and *excusations*.' *Bacon.*

Excusator (eks-kūz'āt-ėr), *n.* One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or carry an apology.

Excusatory (eks-kūz'a-to-ri), *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as, an *excusatory* plea.

Excuse (eks-kūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excused;* ppr. *excusing*. [L. *excuso—ex*, out of, from, and *causor*, to plead, from *causa*, a cause, a suit, a process.] 1. To form an excuse or apology for; to free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame; to exculpate; to absolve; to justify.

A man's persuasion that a thing is duty will not *excuse* him from guilt in practising it if really and indeed it be against God's law. *Abp. Sharp.*

Their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else *excusing* one another. Rom. ii. 15.

With necessity,
The tyrant's plea, *excused* his devilish deeds. *Milton.*

2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; as, we *excuse* a fault which admits of apology or extenuation.

I must *excuse* what cannot be amended. *Shak.*

3. To free from an obligation or duty; to release by favour.

I pray thee have me *excused*. Luke xiv. 19.

4. To remit; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture.—5. To regard with indulgence; to pardon; to overlook; to admit an apology for.

Excuse some courtly strains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off an imputation by apology or defence; to ask pardon or indulgence for.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves to you?
2 Cor. xii. 19.

[This word sometimes takes two accusatives; as, he would not *excuse* him the debt.]

Excuse (eks-kūs'), *n.* 1. The act of excusing or apologizing, justifying, exculpating, and the like. 'Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.' *Shak.*—2. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

An *excuse* is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an *excuse* is a lie guarded. *Pope.*

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault.

It hath the *excuse* of youth. *Shak.*

Excuseless (eks-kūs'les), *a.* Having no excuse; incapable of being excused; such as to admit of no excuse or apology.

Excusement† (eks-kūz'ment), *n.* Excuse. *Gower.*

Excuser (eks-kūz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who offers excuses or pleads for another.—2. One who excuses or forgives another.

Excuss (eks-kus'), *v.t.* [L. *excutio, excussum—ex*, out of, and *quatio, quassum*, to shake.] 1. To shake off or out; to get rid of. 'To *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds.' *Stillingfleet.*—2. To discuss; to unfold; to decipher.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents. *Fr. Junius.*

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

Excussion (eks-ku'shon), *n.* 1. The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion. *Bacon.*—2. A seizing by law.

Exeat (eks'ē-at). [L., let (him) depart.] 1. Leave of absence given to a student in the English universities.—2. An ecclesiastical term for the permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

Execrable (ek'sē-kra-bl), *a.* [L. *execrabilis*. See EXECRATE.] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable; as, an *execrable* wretch.

Whence and what art thou, *execrable* shape? *Milton.*

SYN. Detestable, abominable, accursed.

Execrableness (ek'sē-kra-bl-nes), *n.* State of being execrable. [Rare.]

Execrably (ek'sē-kra-bli), *adv.* In a manner deserving of execration; cursedly; detestably.

Execrate (ek'sē-krāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *execrated;* ppr. *execrating*. [Fr. *exécrer*, from L. *execror—ex*, and *sacro*, from *sacer*, consecrated or dedicated to a deity, accursed. See SACRED.] 1. To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate. 'They . . . *execrate* their lot.' *Cowper.*—2.† To bring curses upon; to render hateful.

As if mere plebeian noise were enough to *execrate* anything as devilish. *Jer. Taylor.*

Execration (ek-sē-krā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shak.*

2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination. 'They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.' Jer. xliv. 12.

Execratory (ek'sē-krā-to-ri), *n.* A formulary of execration.

Exect† (ek-sekt'), *v.t.* [L. *execo*, for *exseco—ex*, out, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut off or out; to cut away.

Exection† (ek-sek'shon), *n.* A cutting off or out.

Executable (ek-sē-kūt'a-bl), *a.* That may be executed.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions. *Edin. Rev.*

Executant (egz-ek'ū-tant), *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer. 'Great *executants* on the organ.' *De Quincey.*

Execute (ek'sē-kūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *executed;* ppr. *executing*. [Fr. *exécuter;* L. *exsequor, exsecutus*, to follow to the end—*ex*, and *sequor*, to follow. See SEQUENCE.] 1. To follow out or through to the end; to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish; as, to *execute* a purpose, a plan, design, or scheme.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can *execute* their airy purposes. *Milton.*

2. To carry into effect; to give effect to; to put in force; as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ.—3. To perform; to inflict; as, to *execute* judgment or vengeance.—4. To perform judgment or sentence on; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to *execute* a traitor.—5.† To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Falstolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*. *Shak.*

6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to, as a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to *execute* a deed or lease.—7. In *music*, to perform, as a piece of music, especially a difficult one, on an instrument or with the voice; as, she *executed* the piece beautifully. SYN. To accomplish, effect, fulfil, achieve, consummate, finish, complete.

Execute (ek'sē-kūt). *v.i.* 1. To perform an office or duty; to act a part; to produce an effect.—2. To perform a piece of music, especially a difficult or rapid piece.

Executed (ek'sē-kūt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.—*Executed consideration*, in *law*, a consideration which is executed before the promise upon which it is founded is made, as where A bails a man's servant, and the master afterwards promises to indemnify A; but if a man promise to indemnify A, in the event of his bailing his servant, the consideration is then *executory*.—*Executed estates*, estates in possession.—*Executed trust*, such a trust as that where an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of the trust for B and his heirs, or the heirs of his body. It is said to be executed, because no further act is necessary to be done by the trustee to raise and give effect to it, and because there is no ground for the interference of a court of equity to affix a meaning to the words declaratory of the trust, which they do not legally import.—*Executed use*, the first use in a conveyance upon which the statute of uses operates by bringing the possession to it, the combination of which—that is, the use and the possession—formed the legal estate, and thus the statute is said to execute the use.

Executer (ek'sē-kūt-ėr), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See EXECUTOR.

Execution (ek-sē-kū'shon), *n.* 1. The act of executing; the act of completing or accomplishing; performance.

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained. (*b*) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. An execution issues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, on the estate, goods, or body of the debtor. (c) The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as, the *execution* of a deed.—3. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.—4. Destructive effect; destruction; violence: generally after *do;* as, every shot did *execution*. 'To do some fatal *execution*.' *Shak.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

5. In the *fine arts*, the mode of producing a painting, sculpture, &c., and the dexterity with which it is accomplished; the manipulation peculiar to each particular artist; the mechanical means of bringing out the desired effect.—6. In *music*, performance; facility of voice or fingers in rendering intri-

cate movements and introducing all the higher requisites, as intonation, taste, grace, feeling, and expression. —7.† The act of sacking a town. *Beau. & Fl.*—*Execution by a messenger-at-arms or other officer of the law*, in *Scots law*, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing. Such executions must be subscribed by the executor and witnesses.

Executioner (ek-sē-kū'shon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameful as the *executioner*? *Shak.*

2. The instrument by which anything is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Crashaw.*

Executive (egz-ek'ūt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; designed or fitted for execution or carrying into effect; as, *executive* power or authority; an *executive* officer. Hence, in government, *executive* is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative;* the body that judges or applies the laws to particular cases is *judicial;* the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive.*

Executive (egz-ek'ūt-iv), *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person or persons who administer the government; executive power or authority in government.

Executively (egz-ek'ūt-iv-li), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing.

Executor (in senses 1 and 2 pron. ek'sē-kūt-ėr; in sense 3, egz-ek'ūt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who executes or performs; a doer. 'Such baseness had never like *executor*.' *Shak.*—2.† An executioner.

The sad-eyed justice with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy, yawning drone. *Shak.*

3. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect.—*Executor de son tort*, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the trouble of executorship without the profits or advantages.—*Executor-creditor*, in *Scots law*, a creditor who, when the executor-nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation, have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation, to the extent of administrating as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.—*Executor dative*, in *Scots law*, an executor appointed by the court, equivalent to *administrator* in England.—*Executor nominate*, an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

Executorial (egz-ek'ū-tō"ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.

Executorship (egz-ek'ū-tėr-ship), *n.* The office of an executor.

Executory (egz-ek'ū-to-ri), *a.* 1. Performing official duties; falling or fitted to be carried into effect; executive. '*Executory* and judicial magistracy.' *Burke.* 'The *executory* duties of government.' *Burke.*—2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise or remainder. —*Executory consideration.* See *Executed Consideration* under EXECUTED. —*Executory devise*, a gift of a future interest by will. —*Executory estates*, interests which depend for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency.—*Executory remainder*, a contingent remainder. —*Executory trust*, a trust which requires an ulterior act to raise and perfect it, as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance.—*Executory uses*, springing uses. See USE.

Executour,† *n.* An executioner. *Chaucer.*

Executrice,† *n.* A female executioner.

Executrix, Executress (egz-ek'ū-triks, egz-ek'ū-tres), *n.* A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Executry (egz-ek'ū-tri), *n.* In *Scots law*, the general name given to the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

Exedra, Exhedra (egz-ed'ra, egz-hed'ra), *n.* [Gr. *ex*, and *hedra*, a seat.] In *anc. arch.* an apartment provided with seats for the purpose either of repose or of conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary; exedras were open to the sun and air, and were appended to the portico. The term is also applied to an apse, a recess or large niche in a wall, and sometimes to a porch or chapel projecting from a large building.

Exegesis (eks-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *exēgēsis*, from *exēgeomai*, to explain—*ex*, and *hēgeomai*, to lead, to guide, from *agō*, to lead.] 1. The exposition or interpretation of any literary production, but more particularly the exposition or interpretation of Scripture: sometimes applied to the science which lays down the principles of the art of sacred interpretation; more properly called *exegetics* or *hermeneutics.*—2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject; the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to students when on their trials before presbyteries in order to their being licensed or ordained.—3.† In *math.* the process for finding the root of an equation.

Exegete (eks'ē-jēt), *n.* [Fr. *exégète;* Gr. *exēgētēs*, from *exēgeomai.* See EXEGESIS.] One skilled in exegesis.

Exegetic, Exegetical (eks-ē-jet'ik, eks-ē-jet'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *exégétique;* Gr. *exēgētikos*, explanatory, from *exēgeomai.* See EXEGESIS.] Explanatory; tending to illustrate or unfold; expository.—*Exegetical theology*, that branch of theological learning which deals with the interpretation of the Scriptures and the subjects therewith connected. Called also *Exegetics.*

Exegetically (eks-ē-jet'ik-al-li), *adv.* By way of explanation.

Exegetics (eks-ē-jet'iks), *n.* 1. The science which lays down the principles of the art of scriptural interpretation; hermeneutics.—2. Exegetical theology (which see under EXEGETIC).

Exegetist (eks-ē-jē'tist), *n.* One who is skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete.

Exembryonate (eks-em'bri-on-āt), *a.* In *bot.* an epithet applied to cryptogams in consequence of their spores not containing an embryo like the seeds of phænogams.

Exemplar (egz-em'plėr), *n.* [L. See EXAMPLE.] A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind, as of an artist; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.

He who has learned the duty which he owes
To friends and country, and to pardon foes . . .
Such is the man the poet should rehearse,
As joint *exemplar* of his life and verse. *Byron.*

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Exemplar † (egz-em'plėr), *a.* Exemplary.

The *exemplar* piety of the father of a family. *Jer. Taylor.*

Exemplarily (egz'em-pla-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner.

She is *exemplarily* loyal. *Howell.*

2. In a manner that may warn others by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil; by way of example.

Some he punished *exemplarily* in this world. *Hakewill.*

Exemplariness (egz'em-pla-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

Exemplarity † (egz-em-pla'ri-ti), *n.* Exemplariness. 'The *exemplarity* of Christ's life.' *Sharp.*

Exemplary (egz'em-pla-ri), *a.* [From *exemplar.*] 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the Church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.*

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; as, *exemplary* punishment.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect . . . the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

4.† Illustrating, as the proof of a thing; explanatory.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war. *Fuller.*

Exemplary † (egz'em-pla-ri), *n.* An example; a pattern; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Donne.*

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary but by such means? *Hunting of Purgatory*, 1561.

Exemplifiable (egz-em'pli-fī-a-bl), *a.* That may be exemplified.

Exemplification (egz-em'pli-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.—2. That which exemplifies; a copy; a transcript; an attested copy; an attested copy or transcript, under seal, of a record.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Exemplifier (egz-em'pli-fī-ėr), *n.* One that exemplifies.

Exemplify (egz-em'pli-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exemplified;* ppr. *exemplifying.* [L.L. *exemplifico*, to exemplify—L. *exemplum*, an example, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Cowper.*

2. To copy; to transcribe; to make an attested copy or transcript of, under seal.—3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—4.† To make an example of, as by punishing.

He is a just and jealous God, not sparing to *exemplify* and traduce his best servants, that their blur and penalty might scare all. *Daniel Rogers.*

Exempli gratia (egz-em'plī grā'shi-a). [L.] For the sake of example; by way of example: usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e.g.*

Exempt (egz-emt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *exempter;* L. *eximo, exemptum*, to take out, to remove—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to buy, to take.] To take out or from; to free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity; to free or release; as, no man is *exempted* from pain and suffering.

Certain abbeys claimed to be *exempted* from the jurisdiction of their bishops. *Dr. R. Henry.*

Exempt (egz'emt), *a.* 1. Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or evil of any kind to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; not coming within the power or sway of; as, to be *exempt* from military duty, or from pain or fear; *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a lord or of a court.

A nature true to the general attributes of humanity, yet *exempt* in its colourless purity from the vulgarizing taint of passion. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Left out, omitted, or excluded; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt.* *Lee and Dryden.*

3. Released; freed; free.

Who would not wish from wealth to be *exempt,*
Since riches point to misery and contempt? *Shak.*

4.† Cut off; removed or remote.

And this our life, *exempt* from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks. *Shak.*

Exempt (egz'emt), *n.* 1. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.—2. One of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an exon.

Exemptible † (egz-emt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being exempted; free; privileged.

Exemption (egz-em'shon), *n.* 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege; as, *exemption* from feudal servitude; *exemption* from pain, sorrow, or death.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a dispensation occasionally granted by the pope to clergymen, and more rarely to laymen, to exempt them from the authority of their ordinaries.

Exemptitious † (egz-em-ti'shus), *a.* Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *Dr. H. More.*

Exencephalus (eks-en-sef'al-us), *n.* pl. **Exencephali** (eks-en-sef'al-ī). [Gr. *ex*, without, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] A class of monsters or malformed beings in which the brain, less or more malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

Exenterate (egz-en'tėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *exentero* —*ex*, and Gr. *enteron*, entrails.] To take out the bowels or entrails of; to embowel. [Rare.]

Exenteration (egz-en'tér-ā''shon), *n.* The act of taking out the bowels. [Rare.]

Exequatur (eks-ē-kwā'tėr), *n.* [L., let him perform or carry out, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequor* (*exsequor*), to pursue to the end—*ex*, out, thoroughly, and *sequor*, to follow.] 1. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.—2. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official permission to perform some act.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal *exequatur*. *Prescott.*

Exequial (egz-ē'kwi-al), *a.* [L. *exequialis*, funereal, from *exequiæ*, the following of a corpse beyond the walls, a funeral procession—*ex*, out of, and *sequor*, to follow.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. '*Exequial* games.' *Pope.* [Rare.]

Exequious (eks-ē'kwi-us), *a.* Of or belonging to exequies. [Rare.]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to the *exequious* fire. *Drayton.*

Exequy (eks'ē-kwi), *n.* pl. **Exequies** (eks'ē-kwiz). [L. *exequiæ*, from *exequor*, that is *exsequor*. See above.] Funeral rite; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies. [Rare in singular.]

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford late deceased,
. . . But see his *exequies* fulfilled in Rouen. *Shak.*

Exercent† (eks-ėr'sent), *a.* [L. *exercens*. See EXERCISE.] Exercising; practising; following, as a calling or profession. [Rare.]

Exercisable (eks'ėr-sīz-a-bl), *a.* That may be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

Exercise (eks'ėr-sīz), *n.* [Fr. *exercice*; L. *exercitium*, exercise, from *exerceo*, *exercitum*, to employ, to exercise; connected generally with *arceo*, to restrain, in which view the primary meaning may be that of restraint, and the secondary of compulsory employment.] 1. A putting in action the powers or faculties of; use; employment; exertion; as, the *exercise* of the eyes or of the senses, or of any power of body or mind.

Exercise is very alluring to the understanding. *Watts.*

2. Exertion of the body as conducive to health; bodily exertion as a part of regimen; the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body.

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend. *Dryden.*

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Systematic exertion of the body for amusement or in order to acquire some art, dexterity, or grace, as in fencing, dancing, riding; any such art or dexterity acquired by bodily training, as fencing or rowing; training to acquire skill in the management of arms and in military evolutions; drill.

A camp of peace and *exercise* is a camp for the *exercise* of all military duties and functions. *Rees' Cyc.*

4. Use; practice; a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of anything; as, the *exercise* of an art, trade, occupation, or profession.—5. Practice or performance in public; performance of the outward duties of; as, the *exercise* of religion.—6. Moral training; discipline.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude. *Milton.*

7. As a religious term: (*a*) a single act of divine worship.

I'm in your debt for your last *exercise:*
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Shak.*

Specifically—(*b*) Among the Puritans, a weekday sermon.

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long *exercise*, for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Sir W. Davenant.*

(*c*) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture at a meeting of presbytery by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (*d*) Formerly, also, the presbytery. 'The ministers of the *Exercise* of Dalkeith.' *Act of James IV.* [Scotch.]—(*e*) Worship to God in the midst of one's family. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. A lesson or example for practice; a school task; as, set him an *exercise;* have you finished your *exercise?—Exercise and addition*, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.

Exercise (eks'ėr-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exercised;* ppr. *exercising*. [From the noun; see previous art.] 1. To set in operation; to employ; to set or keep in a state of activity; to exert; to cause to act in any manner; as, to *exercise* the body or the hands; to *exercise* the mind, the powers of the mind, the reason or judgment; to *exercise* the voice in praising God.—2. To put in practice; to carry out in action; as, to *exercise* authority or power.

The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them. Mat. xx. 25.

3. To use for improving one's skill in; as, to *exercise* arms.—4. To perform the duties of; as, to *exercise* an office.—5. To train; to discipline; to improve by practice; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service; as, to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops. 'Senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil.' Heb. v. 14.—6. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts; to keep busy in action, exertion, or employment.

Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men. Acts xxiv. 16.

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

7. To give mental occupation or exercise to; to cause to think earnestly and laboriously; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy; as, I was much *exercised* about the etymology of this word; he was much *exercised* about his spiritual state.—8. To task or try with something grievous; to pain or afflict.

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us without hope of end. *Milton.*

Exercise (eks'ėr-sīz), *v.i.* To use action or exertion; to exercise one's self; to take exercise; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.

A man must often *exercise*, or fast, or take physic, or be sick. *Sir W. Temple.*

Exerciser (eks'ėr-sīz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which exercises.

Exercisible (eks'ėr-sīz-i-bl), *a.* Capable of being exercised, enjoyed, or enforced.

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or *exercisible* within the same. *Blackstone.*

Exercitation (eks-ėr'si-tā''shon), *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, from *exerceo*. See EXERCISE.] Exercise; practice; use.

The chief use of this mode of discussion is to sharpen the wit, for which purpose it is the best *exercitation*. *Coleridge.*

Exercitor (eks-ėr'si-tėr), *n.* [L., from *exerceo*. See EXERCISE.] In *law*, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading vessel belong, whether he be the actual owner or merely the freighter.

Exergue (egz-ėrg'), *n.* [Gr. *ex*, out, and *ergon*, work.] The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, left for the date, engraver's name, or something of minor importance.

Exert (egz-ėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *exerto*, *exserto*, to stretch out, to thrust forth, freq. from *exsero*, *exsertum*, to thrust out or forth—*ex*, out, and *sero*, to join. See SERIES.] 1.† To thrust forth; to emit; to push out.

Before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *J. Philips.*

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body or limbs; to *exert* the muscles; to *exert* efforts; to *exert* powers or faculties; to *exert* the mind.—3. To put forth as the result of effort; to do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South.*

—*To exert one's self*, to use efforts; to strive.

Exertion (egz-ėr'shon), *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling; as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs, of the mind or faculties. 'The laborious *exertions* of industry.' *Robertson.*—SYN. Attempt, endeavour, effort, trial.

Exertive (egz-ėrt'iv), *a.* Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

Exertment † (egz-ėrt'ment), *n.* Exertion; act of exerting.

Exesion† (egz-ē'zhon), *n.* [L. *exedo*, *exesum*—*ex*, and *edo*, to eat.] The act of eating out or through.

Exestuate† (egz-es'tū-āt), *v.i.* [L. *exæstuo*, *exæstuatum*, to boil up—*ex*, out, up, and *æstuo*, to boil, from *æstus*, heat, fire, boiling of water.] To boil; to be agitated.

Exestuation† (egz-es'tū-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *exæstuatio*. See EXESTUATE.] A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

Exeunt (eks'ē-unt). [L., they go out.] A word used in dramatic literature to denote the period at which several actors quit the stage.—*Exeunt omnes* (all go out) is sometimes used when all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

Ex facie (eks fā'shi-ē). [L.] From the face of: said of what appears from the face of a writing or other document.

Exfœtation, Exfetation (eks-fē-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, outward, and *fœtus*.] Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

Exfoliate (eks-fō'li-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exfoliated;* ppr. *exfoliating*. [L. *exfolio*, *exfoliatum*, to strip of leaves—*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf.] 1. In *surg.* to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.—2. In *mineral.* to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition.

Exfoliate (eks-fō'li-āt), *v.t.* To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

Exfoliation (eks-fō'li-ā''shon), *n.* 1. In *surg.* the scaling of a bone; the process of separation, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation.—2. In *mineral.* separation into scales or laminæ.

Exfoliative (eks-fō'li-āt-iv), *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation.

Exfoliative (eks-fō'li-āt-iv), *n.* That which has the power or quality of causing exfoliation.

Exhalable (egz-hāl'a-bl), *a.* [See EXHALE.] That may be exhaled or evaporated.

Exhalant, Exhalent (egz-hāl'ant, egz-hāl'ent), *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

Exhalation (egz-ha-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *exhalatio*, from *exhalo*, *exhalatum*. See EXHALE.] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapour; evaporation.—2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted or which rises in the form of vapour; emanation; effluvium, as from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, &c.; as, *exhalations* from the earth or from flowers, decaying matter, and the like.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an *exhalation*. *Milton.*

Exhale (egz-hāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhaled;* ppr. *exhaling*. [L. *exhalo*—*ex*, and *halo*, to breathe.] 1. To send out; to emit; as vapour, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance; as, the earth *exhales* vapour; marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope.*

2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate; as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

He was *exhaled;* his great Creator drew
His spirit, as the sun the morning dew. *Dryden.*

Exhale (egz-hāl'), *v.i.* To rise or pass off, as vapour; to vanish. 'Thy clear fount *exhales* in mist to heaven.' *Keats.*

Exhalement† (egz-hāl'ment), *n.* Matter exhaled; vapour. *Sir T. Browne.*

Exhalence† (egz-hāl'ens), *n.* The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled.

Exhalent, *a.* See EXHALANT.

Exhaust (egz-hąst'), *v.t.* [L. *exhaurio*, *exhaustum*—*ex*, out, up, and *haurio*, to draw; allied to Gr. *aryō*, to draw, to draw water.] 1. To draw out or drain off the whole of anything; to draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; to consume or use up; as, to *exhaust* the water of a well; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation; to *exhaust* one's means; to *exhaust* the fertility of the land.—2. To empty by drawing out the contents: said of the receptacle, &c., from which the matter is drawn out; as, the air-pump *exhausts* a glass vessel or receiver of its air.—3. To use or expend the whole of by exertion; to wear out; as, to *exhaust* the strength or spirits; to *exhaust* one's patience; hence, to wear out; to tire; as, to *exhaust* one's self; to feel quite *exhausted*.—4. To bring out or exhibit all the facts and arguments bearing on; to leave nothing unsaid regarding; as, to *exhaust* a question.—5.† To draw forth; to excite.

Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.
Shak.

Exhaust (egz-hąst'), *a.* Drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength. '*Exhaust* through riot.' *Burton.*

Exhaust (egz-hąst'), *n.* Same as *Exhaust-steam* (which see).

Exhausted (egz-hąst'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawn out; drained off; emptied. —2. Consumed; used up.—3. Tired out; quite fatigued; worn out.

Exhauster (egz-hąst'ėr), *n.* One who or that which exhausts.

Exhaustible (egz-hąst'i-bl), *a.* That may be exhausted, drained off, consumed, or brought to an end.

Coal, metallic ores, and other useful substances found in the earth, are still more limited than land. They are not only strictly local but *exhaustible*; though, at a given place and time, they may exist in much greater abundance than would be applied to present use even if they could be obtained gratis.
J. S. Mill.

Exhausting (egz-hąst'ing), *a.* Tending to exhaust, weaken, or fatigue; as, *exhausting* labour.

Exhaustion (egz-hąst'yon), *n.* 1. The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents. — 2. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.—3. In *math.* a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction.—4. In *logic*, the method by which a point is proved by showing that any other alternative is impossible, all the elements tending to an opposite conclusion having been brought forth, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd.

Exhaustive (egz-hąst'iv), *a.* That exhausts; tending to exhaust; specifically, a term applied to a speech, essay, and the like, which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined; thorough. 'An *exhaustive* fulness of sense.' *Coleridge.*

Exhaustively (egz-hąst'iv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in a manner so as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly; as, he treated the subject *exhaustively.*

Exhaustless (egz-hąst'les), *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible; as, an *exhaustless* fund or store. 'The *exhaustless* granary of the world.' *Thomson.*

Exhaustment† (egz-hąst'ment), *n.* Exhaustion; draught or drain upon a thing.

Exhaust-nozzle, Exhaust-orifice (egz-hąst'noz-l, egz-hąst'o-ri-fis), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the blast orifice or nozzle.

Exhaust-pipe (egz-hąst'pīp), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

Exhaust-port (egz-hąst'pōrt), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

Exhaust-steam (egz-hąst'stēm), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.

Exhausture† (egz-hąst'ūr), *n.* Exhaustion.

Exhaust-valve (egz-hąst'valv), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder; a valve in the eduction passage of the steam cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and wrought by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium valve, and admit the steam to the condenser. *Weale.*

Exhedra, *n.* See EXEDRA.

Exheredate (egz-he'rē-dāt), *v.t.* [L. *exheredo, exheredatum*, to disinherit—*ex*, priv., and *heres*, an heir.] To disinherit. [Rare.]

Exheredation (eks-he'rē-dā"shon), *n.* In *civil law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

Exhibit (egz-hib'it), *v.t.* [L. *exhibeo, exhibitum—ex*, out, and *habeo*, to hold.] 1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; as, to *exhibit* paintings or other specimens of art; to *exhibit* papers or documents in court.—2. To furnish or constitute; to let be seen; to manifest publicly; as, to *exhibit* a noble example of bravery or generosity. '*Exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.' *Pope.* 3. To present; to offer publicly or officially. 'To *exhibit* a charge of high treason.' *Clarendon.*—4. In *med.* to administer, as medicines.—*To exhibit an essay*, to present or declaim an essay in public.—*To exhibit a foundation or prize*, in universities, to hold forth a foundation or prize to be competed for by candidates.

Exhibit (egz-hib'it), *v.i.* 1. To show one's self in some particular capacity or character; to exhibit one's manufactures, works of art, and the like, at a public exhibition.—2. In universities, to offer or present an exhibition or exhibitions.

He was a special friend to the university, . . . *exhibiting* to the wants of certain scholars. *A. Wood.*

Exhibit (egz-hib'it), *n.* 1. Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition.—2. A paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.—3. In *law*, a document or other thing shown to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence; specifically, a document referred to in an affidavit, and shown to the witness when the affidavit is sworn.

Exhibitant (egz-hib'it-ant), *n.* In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

Exhibiter (egz-hib'it-ėr), *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us. *Shak.*

Exhibition (eks-hi-bi'shon), *n.* [L. *exhibitio*, from *exhibeo, exhibitum*. See EXHIBIT.] 1. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.—2. The offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *Scots law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; especially a public show; a public display, as of works of art, natural products, manufactures, feats of skill, oratorical or dramatic ability, and the like; as, the Great *Exhibition* of 1851.—4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary; specifically, a benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities, not depending on the foundation. In this sense the term is analogous to the Scotch term *bursary.*

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due reference of place and *exhibition*. *Shak.*
I have given more *exhibitions* to scholars, in my days, than to the priests. *Tyndale.*

5.† Payment; recompense.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*. *Shak.*

6. In *med.* the act of administering a remedy.

Exhibitioner (eks-hi-bi'shon-ėr), *n.* In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his maintenance.

Exhibitionist (eks-hi-bi'shon-ist), *n.* An exhibitor; specifically, one who exhibits his wares, manufactures, or works of art at a great exhibition; a frequenter of public exhibitions.

Exhibitive (egz-hib'it-iv), *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative. '*Exhibitive* symbols of Christ's body and blood.' *Waterland.* [Rare.]

Exhibitively (egz-hib'it-iv-li), *adv.* By representation.

Exhibitor (egz-hib'it-ėr), *n.* In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

Exhibitory (egz-hib'i-to-ri), *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying. 'An *exhibitory* bill or schedule of expenses.' *Warton.*

Exhilarant (egz-hil'a-rant), *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

Exhilarant (egz-hil'a-rant), *n.* That which exhilarates.

Exhilarate (egz-hil'a-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhilarated;* ppr. *exhilarating.* [L. *exhilaro —ex*, and *hilaro*, to make merry, *hilaris*, merry, jovial.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer; as, good news *exhilarates* the mind; good wine *exhilarates* the animal spirits.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds
Exhilarate the spirit. *Cowper.*

SYN. To cheer, enliven, animate, inspire, inspirit, gladden.

Exhilarate (egz-hil'a-rāt), *v.i.* To become cheerful or joyous.

The shining of the sun whereby all things *exhilarate*. *Bacon.*

Exhilaratingly (egz-hil'a-rāt-ing-li), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

Exhilaration (egz-hil'a-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.—2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*

SYN. Animation, joyousness, gladness, cheerfulness, gaiety.

Exhort (egz-hort'), *v.t.* [L. *exhortor—ex*, and, *hortor*, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed or to laudable conduct or course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to admonish.

I *exhort* you to be of good cheer. Acts xxvii. 22.
Young men also *exhort* to be sober-minded. Tit. ii. 6.

Exhort (egz-hort'), *v.i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*. Acts ii. 40.

Exhort† (egz-hort'), *n.* The act of exhorting; an exhortation; a cheering on.

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight. *Pope.*

Exhortation (eks-hort-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable. '*Exhortations* to charity.' *Bp. Atterbury.*—2. Language intended to incite and encourage; a persuasive discourse; a homily; an admonition.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shak.*

Exhortative (egz-hort'at-iv), *a.* Containing exhortation; exhortatory. 'The preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.' *Barrow.*

Exhortator (egz-hort'āt-ėr), *n.* An exhorter; an encourager.

Exhortatory (egz-hort'a-to-ri), *a.* Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation. 'Letters *exhortatory.*' *Holinshed.*

Exhorter (egz-hort'ėr), *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

Exhumate (eks-hūm'āt), *v.t.* To exhume; to disinter. *Dr. Hitchcock.*

Exhumation (eks-hūm-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from *exhumer*. See EXHUME.] The act of exhuming or digging up that which has been buried; as, the *exhumation* of a dead body.

Exhume (eks-hūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exhumed;* ppr. *exhuming.* [Fr. *exhumer*, to dig out of the ground—L. *ex*, out, and *humus*, earth, ground.] To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

Exiccate (ek'sik-āt), *v.t.* Same as *Exsiccate.*

Exiccation (ek-sik-kā'shon), *n.* Same as *Exsiccation.*

Exies (ek'siz), *n. pl.* Ecstacies; hysterics. [Scotch.]

That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for twa days successively. *Sir W. Scott.*

Exigence, Exigency (eks'i-jens, eks'i-jen-si), *n.* [Fr. *exigence*, from L.L. *exigentia*, from L. *exigens*, ppr. of *exigo*, to drive out or forth, to demand, to exact—*ex*, out, and *ago, actum*, to drive (hence *act*, &c.).] 1. The state of being urgent; urgent demand; urgency; as, the *exigence* or *exigency* of the case; the *exigence* of the times or of business.

It is not surprising that the council, in great *exigency* of money, should sometimes employ force to extort it from the merchants. *Hallam.*

2. A pressing necessity; a case of distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy; as, a wise man adapts his measures to his *exigencies;* in the present *exigency* no time is to be lost.—SYN. Demand, urgency, distress, pressure, emergency, necessity.

Exigendary (eks-i-jen'da-ri), *n.* Same as *Exigenter.*

Exigent (eks'i-jent), *n.* 1.† Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. 'Why do you cross me in this *exigent?*' *Shak.* See EXIGENCE.—2.† End; extremity. 'These eyes . . . wax dim as drawing to their *exigent.*' *Shak.*—3. In *law*, formerly a writ which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs. The exigent required the sheriff to cause the defendant to be summoned in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he did not, he was outlawed.

Exigent (eks'i-jent), *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke.*

Exigenter (eks'i-jent-ėr), *n.* An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry.

Exigible (eks'i-ji-bl), *a.* [See EXIGENCE.] That may be exacted; demandable; requirable.

The paper currencies of North America consisted . . . in a government paper, of which the payment was not *exigible* till several years after it was issued. *Adam Smith.*

Exiguity (eks-ig-ū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *exiguitas*, scantiness, from *exiguus*, scanty.] Smallness; slenderness.

Exiguous (eks-ig'ū-us), *a.* [L. *exiguus*, scanty.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. 'The race *exiguous*.' *Phillips.*

Exiguousness (eks-ig'ū-us-nes), *n.* Exiguity; diminutiveness.

Exile (egz'īl; formerly, frequently egz-īl'), *n.* [Fr. *exil*, banishment, *exilé*, an exiled person, from L. *exsilium*, banishment, *exsul*, a banished person — usually regarded as compounded of *ex*, out of, from, and *solum*, soil, but more probably of *ex*, and root of L. *salio*, to leap, to spring (whence *salient*, *sally*); Skr. *sar*, to go; so L. *consilium*, a council, would mean a coming together of people. Comp. *consul*.] 1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity.

For who can yet believe, though after loss,
That all these puissant legions whose *exile*
Hath emptied heaven, shall fail to reascend.
Milton.

2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust, or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business; a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.—3. The person banished or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.

The pensive *exile*, bending with his woe,
To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.
Goldsmith.

SYN. Banishment, proscription, expulsion, ejectment, relegation.

Exile (egz'īl, formerly egz-īl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exiled*; ppr. *exiling*. To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport.

For that offence
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shak.*
They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence.
Wisdom xvii. 2.

—*To exile one's self*, to quit one's country with a view not to return.—*Banish*, *Exile*, *Expel*. See under BANISH.

Exile† (egz-īl'), *a.* [L. *exilis*, small, thin.] Slender; thin; fine. 'An *exile* sound.' *Bacon.*

Exilement (egz-īl'ment), *n.* Banishment. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Exilition† (eks-i-lī'shon), *n.* [L. *exsilio*, to spring forth—*ex*, out, from, and *salio*, to leap.] A sudden springing or leaping out. *Sir T. Browne.*

Exility† (egz-il'i-ti), *n.* [L. *exilitas*, from *exilis*, small, thin.] Slenderness; fineness; thinness. '*Exility* of particles.' *Johnson.*

Eximious† (egz-im'i-us), *a.* [L. *eximius*, taken out, select, distinguished—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, receive, buy.] Excellent, eminent, or distinguished.

He (Cromwell) respected all persons that were *eximious* in any art. *Whitelocke.*

Exinanite† (eks-in'a-nīt), *v.t.* [L. *exinanio*, *exinanitum*, to empty—*ex*, and *inanis*, empty, void.] To make empty; to weaken; to make of little value, force, or repute.

He *exinanited* himself and took the form of a servant. *Rhemish Trans. of New Test.* Phil. ii. 7.

Exinanition† (eks-in'a-ni"shon), *n.* [L. *exinanitio*, an emptying. See EXINANITE.] An emptying or evacuation; a weakening; hence, privation; loss; destitution; humiliation; low estate.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*. *Dr. H. More.*
Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert.*

Exindusiate (eks-in-dū'zi-āt), *a.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *indusium*, a shirt.] In *bot.* not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

Exintine (egz'in-tīn), *n.* In *bot.* the middle covering of the pollen grain, situated between the extine and intine in certain trees, as yew, cypress, juniper, &c.

Exist (egz-ist'), *v.i.* [Fr. *exister*, from L. *exsisto—ex*, and *sisto*, to stand.] 1. To be; to have actual existence or being; applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances. 'By whom we *exist* and cease to be.' *Milton.*—2. To live; to continue to have life or animation; as, men cannot *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.—3. To occur; to manifest itself; to continue to be; as, how long shall national enmities *exist*?

Existence (egz-ist'ens), *n.* 1. The state of being or existing; continuance of being; as, the *existence* of body and of soul in union; the separate *existence* of the soul; immortal *existence;* temporal *existence*.

The soul, secured in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addison.*

2. Occurrence, as of an event or phenomenon; continued or repeated manifestation; as, the *existence* of troubles or calamities, or of happiness.—3. That which exists; an entity.

Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of *existences*. *Tatler.*
The notion lurking in many minds is that the external, objective world of earth, and rocks, and streams, and mountains is a reality which God created, whilst the thoughts about it, even of the most brilliant minds, are mere human speculations and fancies, devoid of any claim to be called real substantial *existences*. *Dr. Caird.*

Existency (egz-ist'en-si), *n.* Existence. 'The *existency* of this animal.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Existent (egz-ist'ent), *a.* Being; having being, essence, or existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

Existential (egz-ist-en'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence. 'Enjoying the good of existence . . . and the being deprived of that *existential* good.' *Bp. Barlow.*

Existentially (egz-is-ten'shal-li), *adv.* In the way of or by means of existence; in an existing state.

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

Existible (egz-ist'i-bl), *a.* Capable of existing or of existence. [Rare.]

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind. *Grew.*

Existimation† (egz-is-ti-mā'shon), *n.* Esteem.

Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator.*

Exit (eks'it), *n.* [L., he goes out, the 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exeo—ex*, out, and *eo*, to go.] 1. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part; a direction in a play to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their *exits* and their entrances. *Shak.*

2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death. *Cowper.*

3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. 'The landward *exit* of the cave.' *Tennyson.* [In the last sense the word is immediately from L. *exitus*, a going out, an outlet, from *exeo*, *exitum*.]

Exitial, Exitious (egz-i'shal, egz-i'shus), *a.* [L. *exitialis*, from *exitium*, a going out, destruction, ruin—*ex*, out, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] Destructive to life. '*Exitial* fevers.' *Harvey.* '*Exitious* and pestilent.' *Homilies against Idolatry.*

Exitus (eks'it-us), *n.* [L., a going out, issue. See EXIT.] In *law*, (*a*) issue; offspring. (*b*) Yearly rent or profits of land.

Ex lege (eks lē'gē). [L.] Arising from law.

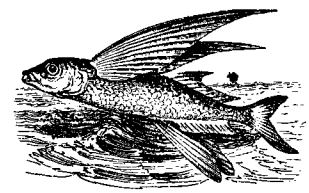
Ex-lex† (eks'leks), *n.* [L.] An outlaw.

Ex necessitate (eks nē-ses'si-tā"tē). [L.] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case.

Exo- (eks'ō). A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, the equivalent of without, on the outside.

Exoccipital (eks-ok-si'pit-al), *a.* [L. *ex*, out, and E. *occipital* (which see).] In *anat.* a term applied to the condyloid process of the occipital bone. Its homologue in the archetypal skeleton is called the *neurapophysis*.

Exocetus, Exocœtus (eks-ō-sē'tus), *n.* [Gr. *exōkoitos*, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep—*exō*, without, and *koitē*, a bed.] The flying-fish, a genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Scomberesocidæ, of the suborder Abdominales. The body is whitish, and the belly angular. The pectoral fins, which are very large, are the principal instruments in its flight, but whether they act as wings in propelling it, or merely as parachutes or kites in enabling it to sustain itself in the air, has been a matter of question among naturalists. It is probable that the fins serve to sustain the fish temporarily in the air after it has acquired an initial velocity in its rush through the water. It can raise itself from the water and pass through the air to a considerable distance, sometimes as much as 200 yards, which it does to escape from the attacks of other fishes, especially the dolphin. It is most common between the



Oriental Flying-fish (*Exocetus exiliens*).

tropics. The best known species are *E. volitans*, abundant in the warmer part of the Atlantic, and *E. exiliens* of the Mediterranean. By some naturalists the genus has been subdivided into several, characterized by the presence or absence of barbels.

Exode (eks'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *exodos*, an exit or departure, also the finale of a tragedy. See EXODUS.] 1.† An exodus or departure. *Bolingbroke.*—2. In the *Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—3. In the *Roman drama*, a farce or satire, the last of the three pieces generally played.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another on the same subject; the first, a real tragedy; the second, the atellan; the third, a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Roscommon.*

Exodic (eks-od'ik), *a.* [See EXODUS.] Pertaining to an exodus, or going out; specifically, in *physiol.* a term applied to certain nerves, as the motory, which conduct influences from the spinal marrow outward to the body: synonymous with *centrifugal* or *motor* nerves.

Exodus (eks'ō-dus), *n.* [Gr. *exodos—ex*, and *hodos*, way.] 1. Departure from a place; especially, the emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another; as, the Irish *exodus;* more specifically, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.—2. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Exody† (eks'ō-di), *n.* Exodus. 'Ever since the time of the Jewish *exody.*' *Hale.*

Ex-official (eks-of-fi'shal), *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.

Ex officio (eks of-fi'shi-ō). [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority; as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take sureties of the peace: also used adjectively; as, an *ex-officio* member of a body.

Exogamous (eks-og'am-us), *a.* Of or belonging to exogamy; characterized by exogamy; practising exogamy.

Communal marriage would go entirely out of fashion and the tribe become purely *exogamous*. *Scotsman newspaper.*

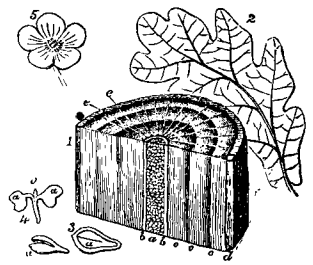
Exogamy (eks-og'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *gamos*, marriage.] The name given to a custom among certain savage tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe, and so leads the men frequently to capture their wives from among other tribes.

M'Lennan supposes that savages were driven by female infanticide, and the consequent absence or paucity of women, into *exogamy* and marriage by capture. *Sir J. Lubbock.*

Exogastritis (eks'ō-gas-trī"tis), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *gastēr*, *gastros*, the belly.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach.

Exogen (eks'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *gennaō*, to produce.] A plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood. The exogens form the largest primary class of plants in the vegetable kingdom. These plants have a pith in the centre of their stems not descending into the roots; or they have their woody system separated from the cellular, and arranged in concentric zones. They increase, as has been said, by annual additions of new layers to the outside of their wood, formed in the cambium between the wood and the bark, thus differing essentially from endogens, whose wood is formed by successive augmentations from the inside. The concentric circles thus annually formed, distinguishable even in the oldest trees, afford a means of computing the age

of the tree. All the trees of cold climates, and the principal part of those in hot lati-



Exogen.

1, Section of a Branch of three years' growth. *a*, Medulla or pith. *b*, Medullary sheath. *e e*, Medullary rays. *c c*, Circles of annual growth. *d*, Bark.
2, Netted veined Leaf (Oak).
3, Dicotyledonous Seed. *a a*, Cotyledons.
4, Germination of Dicotyledonous Seed. *a a*, Seed-leaves or Cotyledons. *o*, Plumula.
5, Exogenous Flower (Crowfoot).

tudes, are exogenous, and are readily distinguished from those that are endogenous by the reticulated venation of their leaves, and by their seeds having two cotyledons or lobes.

Exogenite (eks-oj'en-īt), *n.* [See EXOGEN.] A generic name proposed, but not generally adopted, for fossil exogenous wood, the affinities of which are unknown.

Exogenous (eks-oj'en-us), *a.* 1. A term applied to plants, as the maple, the elm, and the like, in which the growth takes place by successive additions from without, a new layer of growth being received each year; dicotyledonous.—2. In *anat.* shooting out from any part; as, an *exogenous* aneurism.

Exogonium (eks-ō-gō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *gonu*, the knee.] A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ, nearly allied to Convolvulus, from which it differs in its button-like stigma. The genus comprises *E. purga*, the jalap plant, a native of Mexico, a climber with cordate ovate leaves and pretty salver-shaped purplish flowers, having a long, straight, slender tube. It produces the true jalap tubers of commerce.

Exolete† (eks'ō-lēt), *a.* [L. *exoletus*, pp. of *exolesco*, to grow out, to grow out of use or out of date—*ex*, out, and *olesco*, to grow.] Obsolete; flat; insipid; worn; faded.

Rain water is new and fresh, that of lakes old and *exolete.* *Transl. of Plutarch.*

Exolution† (eks-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *exolutio, exsolutio*, from *exsolvo.* See EXOLVE.] Laxation of the nerves.

Exolve† (egz-olv'), *v.t.* [L. *exolvo*, for *exsolvo*, to loose—*ex*, and *solvo*, to loose.] To loose; to pay. *Bailey.*

Exomologesis (eks-ō-mol'o-jē"sis), *n.* [Gr., from *exomologeomai*, to confess in full—*ex*, intens., and *homologeō*, to confess.] A mutual or common confession. *Jer. Taylor.*

Exomphalos, Exomphalus (egz-om'fa-los, egz-om'fa-lus), *n.* [Gr. *ex*, and *omphalos*, the navel.] A navel rupture.

Exon (eks'on), *n.* [O. Fr. *exoiné*, excused. See ESSOIGN.] In England, the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

Exonerate (egz-on'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exonerated;* ppr. *exonerating.* [L. *exonero, exoneratum—ex*, priv., and *onero*, to load, *onus*, a load.] 1.† To unload; to disburden. 'Vessels which all *exonerate* themselves into a common duct.' *Ray.*—2. To relieve of, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, *to exonerate* one's self from blame or from the charge of avarice.—3. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety *exonerates* himself by producing a man in court.—SYN. To exculpate, relieve, absolve, clear, acquit, discharge.

Exoneration (egz-on'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or state of being disburdened, discharged, or freed, from a charge, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

Exonerative (egz-on'ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation.

Exonerator (egz-on'ėr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who exonerates.

Exonship (eks'on-ship), *n.* The office of exon of the royal body-guard.

Exophthalmia, Exophthalmy (eks-of-thal'mi-a, eks'of-thal-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ex*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A swelling or protrusion of the eyeball to such a degree that the eyelids cannot cover it.

Exophyllous (eks-of'il-us or eks-ō-fil'lus), *a.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* not having a foliaceous sheath: a term applied to the young leaves of exogens, since they are said to be always naked, while those of endogens sheathe each other.

Exopodite (eks-op'o-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *pous, podos*, the foot.] In *compar. anat.* the outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided.

Exoptable† (eks-op'ta-bl), *a.* Worthy of being desired or sought after; desirable.

Exoptation (eks-op-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *exopto, exoptatum*, to wish much, to long for—*ex*, intens., and *opto*, to wish.] Earnest desire or wish. [Rare.]

Exoptile (eks-op'tīl), *a.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *ptilon*, a feather, plumage.] In *bot.* a name sometimes given to a dicotyledonous plant, from having a naked plumule.

Exorable (eks'o-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, from *exoro—ex*, and *oro*, to pray.] That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty. 'Patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable.' *Barrow.*

Exorate (eks'o-rāt), *v.t.* To obtain by request. [Rare.]

Exoration (eks-o-rā'shon), *n.* A prayer to beg off anything; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind
To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Exorbitance, Exorbitancy (egz-or'bit-ans, egz-or'bit-an-si), *n.* [L. L. *exorbitantia*, from *exorbito*, to go out of the track—L. *ex*, out, and *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, a circle, a ring.] A going beyond or without the track or usual limit; hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; as, the *exorbitancies* of the tongue or of deportment; the *exorbitance* of a charge.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies.* *Dryden.*

I have mentioned it in my prolegomena (of those distempers and *exorbitances* in government which prepared the people to submit to the fury of this parliament), as an offence and scandal to religion. *Hallam.*

Exorbitant (egz-or'bit-ant), *a.* [L. L. *exorbitans, exorbitantis*, pp. of *exorbito.* See EXORBITANCE.] 1. Departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous; as, *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* demands or claims; *exorbitant* taxes. 'Foul *exorbitant* desires.' *Milton.*—2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

Exorbitantly (egz-or'bit-ant-li), *adv.* In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner; enormously; excessively.

Exorbitate (egz-or'bit-āt), *v.i.* [See EXORBITANCE.] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit. [Rare.]

The planets sometimes . . . have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley.*

Exorcisation,† *n.* Exorcism; conjuration. 'Sorceresses that usen *exorcisations.*' *Chaucer.*

Exorcise (eks'or-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exorcised;* ppr. *exorcising.* [Fr. *exorciser*, from Gr. *exorkizō—ex*, intens., and *horkizō*, to bind by oath, from *horkos*, the object by which one swears, an oath, usually connected with *herkos*, a fence, an inclosure.] 1. To expel by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; as, to *exorcise* evil spirits.—2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to *exorcise* a house. '*Exorcise* the beds and cross the walls.' *Dryden.*

Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are possessed as I am. *Spectator.*

3.† To call up or forth, as a spirit; to conjure up.

He impudently *exorciseth* devils in the church. *Prynne.*

Exorciser (eks'or-sīz-ėr), *n.* 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.—2.† One who calls up spirits.

No *exorciser* harm thee!
Nor no witchcraft charm thee! *Shak.*

Exorcism (eks'or-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *exorkismos.* See EXORCISE.] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies; also, a prayer or charm used to expel evil spirits. Exorcism was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous *exorcism?* *Macaulay.*

2. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit. *Shak.*

Exorcist (eks'or-sist), *n.* 1. One who expels evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies; specifically (*eccles.*), a term applied to the third of the minor orders whose office it is to use the exorcisms of the Church over persons possessed, to bid those who are not communicants give place at the time of communion, and to minister water in ecclesiastical functions.—2.† One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou like an *exorcist* hast conjured up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*

Exordial (egz-or'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial. 'The *exordial* verses of Homer.' *Johnson.*

Exordium (egz-or'di-um), *n.* pl. **Exordiums** (egz-or'di-umz). [L., from *exordior*, to begin a web, to lay the warp—*ex*, and *ordior*, to begin a web, to begin, from obsolete *ordium*, a term in weaving, from *ordo*, a straight row.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

Exorhizal Root.

Exorganic (eks-or-gan'ik), *a.* Having ceased to be organic or organized. *N. B. Rev.*

Exorhiz, Exorhiza (eks'ō-rīz, eks-ō-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *rhiza*, a root.] An exogenous or dicotyledonous plant, so called from the mode in which the young root sprouts when the seed is placed in the ground, pushing out directly in a tapering manner, and not coming out in the form of numerous rootlets through sheaths, as in an *endorhiz* or monocotyledon. (See ENDORHIZ.) The figure shows the exorhizal root of the common haricot bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

Exorhizal, Exorhizous (eks-ō-rīz'al, eks-ō-rīz'us), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to an exorhiza (which see).

Exornation (eks-or-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *exornatio*, from *exorno, exornatum—ex*, and *orno*, to adorn.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c., many much affect. *Burton.*

Exortive (egz-ort'iv), *a.* [L. *exortivus*, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, from *exorior, exortum*, to rise out, or forth—*ex*, out, and *orior*, to rise.] Rising; relating to the east. [Rare.]

Exosculate† (eks-os'kū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *exosculor, exosculatus*, to kiss.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

Exoskeleton (eks'ō-ske-lē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and *skeleton*, a dry body, a mummy.] In *anat.* a term applied to all those structures which are produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of the crustacea, the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles; dermo-skeleton.

Exosmic (eks-os'mik), *a.* Same as *Exosmotic.*

Exosmose, Exosmosis (eks'os-mōs, eks-os-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and a fictive form *ōsmōsis*, for *ōsmos*, a thrusting, impulsion, from *ōtheō*, to thrust, to push.] The passage of gases, vapours, or liquids, through membranes or porous media, from within outward, in the phenomena of *osmose*, the reverse process being called *endosmose.* See OSMOSE.

Exosmotic (eks-os-mot'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to exosmose; as, an *exosmotic* current.

Exosporous (eks-os'pō-rus), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to fungi having naked spores.

Exossate† (eks-os'sāt), *v.t.* [L. *ex*, priv., and *os, ossis*, a bone.] To deprive of bones; to bone.

Exossated† (egz-os'sāt-ed), *a.* [L. *exosso,*

exossatum, to deprive of bones—*ex*, priv., and *os, ossis*, a bone.] Deprived of bones.

Exossation† (eks-os-sā'shon), *n.* The act of exossating or depriving of bones, or any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived. 'Experiment solitary touching the *exossation* of fruits.' *Bacon.*

Exosseous (egz-os'sē-us), *a.* [See EXOSSATED.] Without bones; destitute of bones. 'Snails and soft *exosseous* animals.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Exostemma (eks-ō-stem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, and *stemma*, a crown.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They are known by the common name of quinquina. *E. caribæum* and *E. floribunda* are remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of the true cinchona, but without any trace of either cinchonine or quinine.

Exostome (eks'os-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *exo*, and *stoma*, a mouth.] In *bot.* the aperture through the outer integument of an ovule, which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. The figure shows the exostome and endostome in the ovule of the mallow (*Malva sylvestris*).

Exostome and Endostome.

Exostosis (eks-os-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ex*, and *osteon*, a bone.] 1. In *anat.* any protuberance of a bone which is not natural; an excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone. 2. In *bot.* a disease incident to the roots and stems of trees, in which knots or large tumours are formed on or among the wood.

Exoteric, Exoterical (eks-ō-te'rik, eks-ō-te'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *exōterikos*, external, from *exōteros*, exterior—*exō*, without.] External; public; suitable to be imparted to the public; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended: opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The *exoteric* doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The *esoteric* were secret or taught only to a few chosen disciples.

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

Exotericism (eks-ō-te'ri-sizm), *n.* Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

Exoterics eks-ō-te'riks), *n.* The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted; his published writings.

Exotery (eks'o-te-ri), *n.* What is obvious or common. [Rare.]

Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *Abraham Tucker.*

Exothecium (eks-ō-thē'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *thēkē*, a case.] In *bot.* a name given to the coat of an anther.

Exotic, Exotical (egz-ot'ik, egz-ot'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *exotique;* Gr. *exōtikos*, from *exō*, outward.] Foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the ambassador. *Evelyn.*

Exotic (egz-ot'ik), *n.* Anything not native; anything of a foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, and the like, introduced from a foreign country.

Versification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay.*

Exoticalness (egz-ot'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being exotic. *N. B. Rev.*

Exoticism (egz-ot'i-sizm), *n.* 1. The state of being exotic.—2. Anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Expand (ek-spand'), *v.t.* [L. *expando—ex*, and *pando*, to spread out, to extend, to open.] 1. To open; to spread; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton.*

2. To send out in all directions; to diffuse; as, a stream *expands* its waters over a plain. 3. To cause the particles or parts of to spread or stand apart, thus increasing the bulk; to dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies; air is *expanded* by rarefaction.—4. To enlarge the surface or superficial dimensions of; to widen; to extend; to open; as, to *expand* the sphere of benevolence; to *expand* the heart or affections.

Expand (ek-spand'), *v.i.* To become opened, spread apart; dilated, distended, or enlarged; as, flowers *expand* in spring; metals *expand* by heat; a lake *expands* when swelled by rains.

Expanding (ek-spand'ing), *p.* and *a.* Opening; spreading; dilating; extending.—*Expanding centre-bit*, a boring tool whose diameter is adjustable.

Expanse (ek-spans'), *n.* [L. *expansum*, that which is spread out, pp. neut. of *expando*, to spread out. See EXPAND.] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent of space or body. 'Lights . . . high in the *expanse* of heaven.' *Milton.* 'The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes.' *Pope.*

Expanse† (eks-pans'), *v.t.* To expand.

That lies *expanse*d unto the eyes of all. *Sir T. Browne.*

Expansibility (ek-spans'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *expansible.*] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; expansile power; as, the *expansibility* of air.

Expansible (ek-spans'i-bl), *a.* [See EXPANSE.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Grew.*

Expansibleness (ek-spans'i-bl-nes), *n.* Expansibility.

Expansibly (ek-spans'i-bli), *adv.* In an expansible manner.

Expansile (ek-spans'īl), *a.* Capable of expanding or of being dilated.

Expansion (ek-span'shon), *n.* [L. *expansio*, from *expando*. See EXPAND.] 1. The act of expanding or spreading out.—2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; the increase of bulk which a body undergoes by the recession of its particles from one another so that it occupies a greater space, its weight remaining still the same. Expansion is one of the most general effects of heat, being common to all bodies whether solid, liquid, or gaseous.—3. Extended surface; extent; space to which anything is enlarged; wide extent. 'The starred *expansion* of the skies.' *Beattie.* 4. Extension of space; space; immensity. 'Lost in *expansion* void and infinite.' *Blackmore.* 5. In *com.* increase of trade or liabilities; an increase of the issues of bank-notes.—6. In *math.* the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, as $(a+x)^2=a^2+2ax+x^2$.—7. In a *steam-engine*, the increase in bulk of steam in a cylinder, when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills.

Expansion-curb (ek-span'shon-kėrb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

Expansion-engine (ek-span'shon-en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.

Expansion-gear (ek-span'shon-gēr), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the apparatus by which the access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke. It is of various forms.

Expansion-joint (ek-span'shon-joint), *n.* In *mech.* (*a*) a joint for connecting steam-pipes, made with a stuffing-box, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion. (*b*) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

Expansion-valve (ek-span'shon-valv), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves, when the piston has travelled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam.

Expansive (ek-spans'iv), *a.* 1. Having the power of expanding, extending, or dilating; as, the *expansive* force of heat.—2. Having the capacity of being expanded; as, the *expansive* quality of air; the *expansive* atmosphere.—3. Embracing a large number of objects; wide-extending; as, *expansive* benevolence. 'A more *expansive* and generous compassion.' *Eustace.*

Expansively (eks-pans'iv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

Expansiveness (ek-spans'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Expansure† (eks-pan'shūr), *n.* Expanse. 'Nights' rich *expansure.*' *Marlowe & Chapman.*

Ex parte (eks pär'te). [L.] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial; as, an *ex parte* statement; specifically, in *law*, applied to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding, in the absence of the other; as, an *ex parte* application; an *ex parte* hearing; *ex parte* evidence; hearings before grand juries are *ex parte.*

Expatiate (ek-spā'shi-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *expatiated;* ppr. *expatiating.* [L. *exspatior, exspatiatus—ex*, and *spatior*, to walk about, from *spatium*, space, room, a walk. See SPACE.] 1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.

He bids his soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.

Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom. *Broome.*

Expatiate (ek-spā'shi-āt), *v.t.* To allow to range at large; to give free exercise to; to expand; to broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital? *C. Davenant.*

Expatiation (ek-spā'shi-ā"shon), *n.* Act of expatiating or enlarging in discourse or writing; wandering.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations;* . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error. *Farindon.*

Expatiator (ek-spā'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

Expatiatory (ek-spā'shi-a-to-ri), *a.* Expatiating; amplificatory.

Expatriate (eks-pā'tri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expatriated;* ppr. *expatriating.* [L. *ex*, out, and *patria*, one's fatherland, from *patrius*, fatherly, from *pater*, a father.] To banish; reflexively, *to expatriate one's self*, to withdraw from one's native country; to renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

Abeillard indulged the romantic wish of *expatriating* himself for ever. *Berington.*

Expatriation (eks-pā'tri-ā"shon), *n.* The act of banishing or state of being banished; banishment; especially, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Paifrey.*

Expect (ek-spekt'), *v.t.* [L. *exspecto, exspectatum—ex*, and *specto*, to look at, to behold, freq. or intens. of *specio*, to look. See SPECIES.] 1. To wait for; to await.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton.*

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen; as, we *expect* a visit that has been promised.

'Tis more than we deserve or I *expect.* *Shak.*

3. To reckon upon; to require: used peculiarly in the sense of intimating that some duty or obligation must be fulfilled; as, I shall *expect* to find that job finished by Saturday; your bill is due and immediate payment is *expected.*

England *expects* every man to do his duty. *Lord Nelson.*

—'*Hope, Expect:*—Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is *welcome*, we *hope;* when it is less or more *certain*, we *expect.*' *Angus.*

Expect† (ek-spekt'), *v.i.* To wait; to stay; to look for with confidence. '*Expecting* till a kinsman came . . . to marry her.' *Colman.*

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call. *Sandys.*

Expect† (eks-pekt'), *n.* Expectation. *Shak.*

Expectable (ek-spekt'a-bl), *a.* To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.]

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Expectance, Expectancy (ek-spekt'ans, ek-spekt'an-si), *n.* 1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shak.*

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope. 'The *expectancy* and hope of the fair state.' *Shak.*—3. In *law*, a state of waiting or suspension; abeyance. 'An *estate in ex-*

pectancy is an interest in land limited or appointed to take effect in possession at some future time. *Tables of expectancy*, in *life assurance*, tables showing the expected duration of life calculated from any year for males or females.

Expectant (ek-spekt'ant), *a.* 1. Waiting; looking for.

Expectant of that news that never came. *Tennyson.*

2. In *med.* (*a*) a term applied to a medicine that waits for the efforts of nature; (*b*) a term applied to that method of treatment which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines unless absolutely required. —3. In *law*, being in expectancy. See EXPECTANCE.

Expectant (ek-spekt'ant), *n.* 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good; as, those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by *expectants*. 'An *expectant* of future glory.' *South.*—2.† In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

Expectation (ek-spekt-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *expectatio*. See EXPECT.] 1. The act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations*, produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine. *Tennyson.*

2. The state of being expected or looked for; the state of being awaited. 'Our preparation stands in *expectation*.' *Shak.*—3. That which is expected; the object of expectation; the expected Messiah.

Now clear I understand
Why our great *expectation* should be called
The seed of woman. *Milton.*

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like: usually in the plural. 'My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him.' Ps. lxii. 5.

His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe. *Prescott.*

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; promise. 'By all men's eyes a youth of *expectation*.' *Otway.*—6. In *med.* the method of leaving a disease to the efforts of nature; or of waiting for farther development before treating it actively.—7. The value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. A sum of money in *expectation* upon a certain event has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred pounds, when an event arrives are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money.—*Expectation of life*, a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.—SYN. Anticipation, expectance, confidence, trust, reliance.

Expectation-week (eks-pekt-ā'shon-wēk), *n.* The whole of the interval between Ascension-day and Whitsunday, so called because at this time the apostles continued in earnest prayer and expectation of the Comforter.

Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), *a.* Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. '*Expectative* graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice.' *Robertson.*

Expectative (ek-spekt'a-tiv), *n.* That which is expected; something in expectation; specifically, a mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy. [Rare.]

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while the great *expectative* was depending. *Bp. Lowth.*

Expecter (ek-spekt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person.—2. A member of an extinct sect, who denied that any true church yet existed, but lived in expectation that a true church would be founded.

Many have wrangled so long about the church that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and Seekers, and do deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinances. *Pagitt*, 1654.

Expectingly (ek-spekt'ing-li), *adv.* With expectation.

Expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *a.* [See EXPECTORATE.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea.

Expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs, as the stimulating gums and resins, squills, &c.

Expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expectorated*; ppr. *expectorating*. [L. *expectoro, expectoratum*—*ex*, and *pectus, pectoris*, the breast. See PECTORAL.] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit out.

Expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.i.* To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking, and spitting; to spit.

Expectoration (eks-pek'tō-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.—2. The matter expectorated; spittle.

Expectorative (eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Expectorative (eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv), *n.* A medicine to promote expectoration; an expectorant.

Expede (eks-pēd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *expédier*—L. *ex*, out, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.] [Old English and Scotch.] To despatch, to expedite.—*To expede letters*, in *Scots law*, to write out the principal writ and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed.

Expediate† (eks-pē'di-āt), *v.t.* To expedite.

Expediency, Expedience (eks-pē'di-en-si, eks-pē'di-ens), *n.* [See EXPEDIENT, and also EXPEDITE.] 1. Fitness or suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; as, the practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the *expedience* of it is questionable.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately.*

2. The quality of seeking immediate or selfish gain or advantage at the expense of genuine principle, or of aiming at inferior good at the expense of that which is higher; time-servingness.

Through the whole system of society *expediency* is the only governing principle. *Brougham.*

3.† Expedition; adventure. 'Forwarding this dear *expedience*.' *Shak.*—4.† Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*. *Shak.*

Expedient (eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* [L. *expediens, expedientis*, ppr. of *expedio*. See EXPEDITE.] 1. Hastening; urging forward; hence, tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; as, many things may be lawful which are not *expedient*.

He (Cleomenes) should not spare to do anything that should be *expedient* for the honour of Sparta. *North's Plutarch.*

2. Conducive or tending to self-interest, or selfish ends.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*. *Goldsmith.*

3.† Quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shak.*

4.† Direct, and without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shak.*

Expedient (eks-pē'di-ent), *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end.

What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears and aid her boding mind? *Philips.*

2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out *expedients*, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishment. *Brevint.*

SYN. Shift, contrivance, resort, means, plan, device.

Expedential (eks-pē'di-en"shi-al), *a.* Pertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency; as, an *expediential* policy. 'Calculating *expediential* understanding.' *Hare.* 'A worldly, *expediential* letter.' *North Brit. Rev.*

Expediently (eks-pē'di-ent-li), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently; in an expedient manner.—2.† Hastily; quickly.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shak.*

Expediment† (eks-ped'i-ment), *n.* Expedient. 'A like *expediment* to remove discontent.' *Barrow.*

Expeditate (eks-pe'di-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *ex*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] In the *forest laws*, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's forefeet, for the preservation of the king's game; as, to *expeditate* a dog that he may not hunt deer.

Expeditation (eks-pe'di-tā"shon), *n.* In the *forest laws*, the act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

Expedite (eks'pē-dīt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expedited*; ppr. *expediting*. [L. *expedio, expeditum*, to free one caught by the feet in a snare—*ex*, out, and *pes, pedis*, the foot. See FOOT.] 1. To free from impediments; to hasten; to quicken; to accelerate the motion or progress of; as, the general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army; artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants. 'To *expedite* your glorious march.' *Milton.*—2. To despatch; to send forth; to issue officially.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

Expedite (eks'pē-dīt), *a.* [L. *expeditus*, pp. of *expedio*. See EXPEDITE, *v.t.*] 1. Quick; speedy; expeditious; as, *expedite* execution.

Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Clear of impediments; unobstructed; easy. 'To make the way plain and *expedite*.' *Hooker.*—3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt.

The more *expedite* will be the soul in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed; unencumbered with baggage or equipments.

He sent the lord-chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter. *Bacon.*

Expeditely (eks'pē-dīt-li), *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.

Expedition (eks-pē-di'shon), *n.* [L. *expeditio*, from *expedio*. See EXPEDITE, *v.t.*] 1. The state of being expedite or free from encumbrance; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch. 'With winged *expedition*, swift as lightning.' *Milton.*

Even with the speediest *expedition*
I will despatch him to the emperor's court. *Shak.*

2. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in *expedition*. *Shak.*

3. The march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distant place for hostile purposes; as, the *expedition* of the French to Egypt; the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece.—4. Any important journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable end; as, a scientific or exploring *expedition*; a trading *expedition*.—5. The collective body of men sent out upon an expedition, together with their equipments, means of transport, &c.

The *expedition* (to Walcheren), after numberless needless delays, at last sailed on July 28 (1809). *Chambers's Ency.*

Expeditionary (eks-pē-di'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled. *Goldsmith.*

Expeditionist (eks-pē-di'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes or takes part in an expedition. *North Brit. Rev.*

Expeditious (eks-pē-di'shus), *a.* 1. Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march.—2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

Expeditiously (eks-pē-di'shus-li), *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or despatch.

Expeditiousness (eks-pē-di'shus-nes), *n.* Quickness; expedition.

Expeditive (eks-pē-dīt'iv), *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*

Expeditory (eks-ped'i-to-ri), *a.* Making haste; expeditious.

Expel (eks-pel'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expelled*; ppr. *expelling*. [L. *expello—ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive, to thrust.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place, or from that within which anything is contained or situated; as, to *expel* air from a bellows or the lungs; to *expel* moisture from a solid body by heat.—2. To drive out of or away from one's country; to cause to leave one's country or habitation in a forcible manner; to banish. 'Forewasted all their land and them *expelled*.' *Spenser.*—3. To discharge as a missile; to send forth.

The virgin huntress was not slow
T' *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryden.*

4.† To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*? *Spenser.*

5. To exclude; to keep out or off.

O that the earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shak.

6. To cut off from connection; to drive out, as from any society or institution; as, to *expel* a student from a university; to *expel* a member from a club.—*Banish, Exile, Expel.* See under BANISH.

Expellable (eks-pel'a-bl), *a.* That may be expelled or driven out. 'Acid *expellable* by heat.' *Kirwan.*

Expeller (eks-pel'ėr), *n.* He who or that which drives out or away.

Expence (eks-pens'), *n.* Same as *Expense.*

Expend (ek-spend'), *v.t.* [L. *expendo*—*ex*, out, and *pendo*, to weigh out, to pay. The same word takes another form in *spend.*] 1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations; as, we *expend* money for food, drink, and clothing.

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave, than to *expend* it like a gentleman. *Cotton.*

2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; as, to *expend* time, labour, or material; to *expend* hay in feeding cattle; the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations.

Expend (ek-spend'), *v.i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed. *Boag.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Expenditor (ek-spend'it-ėr), *n.* In *old law*, a person appointed by the commissioners of sewers to pay, disburse, or expend the money collected by tax for repairs of sewers, &c.

Expenditure (ek-spend'i-tūr), *n.* 1. The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive *expenditure* of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is expended; expense. 'The receipts and *expenditures* of this extensive country.' *Hamilton.*

Expense (ek-spens'), *n.* [L. *expensum*, from *expensus*, pp. of *expendo*. See EXPEND.] 1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labour; as, great enterprises are accomplished only by a great *expense* of money, time, and labour.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands; maintained at vast *expense;*
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence. *Dryden.*

2. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge; money disbursed in payment or in charity; as, a prudent man limits his *expenses* by his income.

I shall not spend a large *expense* of time. *Shak.*

3. Cost, with the idea of loss, damage, or discredit; as, he did this at the *expense* of his character. 'Courting popularity at his party's *expense.*' *Brougham.*

Expenseful (ek-spens'fụl), *a.* Costly; expensive. [Rare.]

No part of structure is more *expenseful* than windows. *Wotton.*

Expensefully (ek-spens'fụl-li), *adv.* In a costly manner; with great expense. [Rare.]

Expenseless (ek-spens'les), *a.* Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Expensive (ek-spens'iv), *a.* 1. Costly; requiring much expense; as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family; *expensive* tastes or habits.

War is *expensive*, and peace desirable. *Burke.*

2. Free in expending or in the use of money; liberal; especially, in a bad sense, given to expense; extravagant; lavish.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Bp. Sprat.*

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous. *Sir W. Temple.*

Expensively (ek-spens'iv-li), *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge.

Expensiveness (ek-spens'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expensive, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; extravagance; as, the *expensiveness* of war; *expensiveness* of one's tastes; habits of *expensiveness.*

Experience (eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [Fr. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try, to prove—*ex*, and a root *per*, to try, to pass through, whence *peritus*, skilled, *periculum*, danger. The same root is seen in *ferry*, (*way*)*farer.*] 1. Trial, practice, proof, or test; especially, frequent trial or a series of trials; observation of a fact, or of the same fact or events happening under like circumstances; continued and varied observation.

Having broadly laid down the principle that all the materials of our knowledge come from *experience*, Locke goes on to explain his theory more particularly. *J. D. Morell.*

2. The knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it, by feeling the effects of it, by living through it, and the like; praotical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life.

For just *experience* tells in every soil,
That those that think must govern those that toil.
Goldsmith.

To most men *experience* is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed. *Coleridge.*

3. Individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

This is what distance does for us, the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated and memory begins to look on the past. *W. Black.*

The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences. H. Spencer.*

4. Experiment.

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts. *Shak.*

SYN. Trial, proof, test, observation, experiment.

Experience (eks-pē'ri-ens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *experienced;* ppr. *experiencing.* 1. To make practical acquaintance with; to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to have happen to or befall one; as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views.—2. To train by practice; to exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare. *Harte.*

—*To experience religion*, to become converted. [United States.]

Experienced (eks-pē'ri-enst), *p.* and *a.* 1. Tried; used; practised.—2. Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

Experiencer (eks-pē'ri-ens-ėr), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments.

Experient† (eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* Experienced. 'The prince now ripe and full *experient.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Experiential (eks-pē'ri-en"shal), *a.* Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

Again, what are called physical laws—laws of nature—are all generalisations from observation, are only empirical or *experiential* informations. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered; the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy. *Whewell.*

Experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ism), *n.* The doctrine that all our knowledge or ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or others, and that none of them are intuitive.

Experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

Experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ist), *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

The *experientialist* doctrine thus appears wholly at fault if it means (as it has often been taken by supporters and opponents alike to mean) that all intellection was first sensation in the individual, or even (in a more refined form) that general knowledge is elaborated afresh by each of us from our own experience. . . . It is common to say that inherited aptitudes are, after all, only a slower result of experience, developed in the race instead of the individual; and the like may be said still more evidently of the social tradition deposited in the growing language of mankind. The real bond, however, between experientialists at the present day and those of an earlier time, is that both declare experience to be the test or criterion of general knowledge, let its origin for the individual be what it may. Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *Prof. G. C. Robertson.*

Experiment (eks-pe'ri-ment), *n.* [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*. See EXPERIENCE.] 1. A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered.

A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

2.† A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct. *Defoe.*

Experiment (eks-pe'ri-ment), *v.i.* To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known; as, philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

Experiment† (eks-pe'ri-ment), *v.t.* 1. To try; to search out by trial; to put to the proof.

This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully *experimented* upon one of Alexander's pages. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To know or perceive by experience; to experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* while he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

Experimental (eks-pe'ri-ment"al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment; as, an *experimental* philosopher; *experimental* knowledge or philosophy.—2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by, or derived from, experience; experienced; as, *experimental* religion.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphrey.*

Trust not my reading nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant
The tenour of my book. *Shak.*

Experimentalise, Experimentalize (eks-pe'ri-ment"al-iz), *v.i.* To make experiments.

His impression was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemorf, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be *experimentalised* upon. *Dickens.*

Experimentalist (eks-pe'ri-ment"al-ist), *n.* One who makes experiments.

Experimentally (eks-pe'ri-ment"al-li), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results; as, we are all *experimentally* acquainted with pain and pleasure.

The law being thus established *experimentally.* *J. S. Mill.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers.*

Experimentarian (eks-pe'ri-ment-ā"ri-an), *n.* One given to make experiments. *Boyle.*

Experimentarian (eks-pe'ri-ment-ā"ri-an), *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentarian* philosophers as objects only of contempt. *Dugald Stewart.*

Experimentation (eks-pe'ri-ment-ā"shon), *n.* The act or practice of making experiments.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognised: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a number of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill.*

Experimentative (eks-pe'ri-ment"a-tiv), *a.* Experimental.

Experimentator† (eks-pe'ri-ment"āt-ėr), *n.* Experimenter. *Boyle.*

Experimenter, Experimentist (eks-pe'ri-ment-ėr, eks-pe'ri-ment-ist), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

Experimentum crucis (eks-pe'ri-ment"um krō'sis), *n.* [L.] A crucial or decisive experiment; a test of the severest and most searching nature; or, according to Bacon's idea, such an experiment as leads to the true knowledge of things sought after, or determines at once between two or more possible conclusions: so called, either because crosses (*cruces*) are placed at points where two roads meet, to indicate the proper direction to certain places, or because the crucible in which alchemists made their experiments were marked with the sign of the cross.

Experrection† (eks-pėr-rek'shon), *n.* [L. *expergiscor, experrectus*, to awake.] A waking up or arousing. *Holland.*

Expert (eks-pėrt'), *a.* [L. *expertus*, from *experior*, to try. See EXPERIENCE.] 1. Ex-

perienced; taught by use, practice, or experience; hence, skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; dexterous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; as, an *expert* philosopher; an *expert* surgeon; *expert* in surgery.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

Expert (eks-pėrt'), *n.* An expert, skilful, or practised person; one eminently skilled in any particular branch or profession; specifically, a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession, as an analytical chemist, as to the contents of a stomach in a trial for poisoning, or a person skilled in handwriting, as to whether a document is forged.

Expert† (eks-pėrt'), *v.t.* To experience.

Die would we daily, once it to *expert*. *Spenser.*

Expertly (eks-pėrt'li), *adv.* In a skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

Expertness (eks-pėrt'nes), *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as, *expertness* in musical performance; *expertness* in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning. '*Expertness* in war.' *Shak.*

Expetible† (eks-pet'i-bl), *a.* [L. *expeto*, to seek after, to long for—*ex*, out, from, and *peto*, to seek, to ask.] That may be wished for; desirable.

Expiable (eks'pi-a-bl), *a.* [L. *expiabilis*. See EXPIATE.] That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away; as, an *expiable* offence; *expiable* guilt. '*Expiable* by penitence.' *Feltham.*

Expiate (eks'pi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expiated;* ppr. *expiating.* [L. *expio, expiatum*, to make satisfaction, to purify from crime—*ex*, out, and *pio*, to appease by sacrifice, to propitiate, from *pius*, dutiful, pious, devout.] 1. To atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for; to extinguish the guilt of, as a crime, by sufferance of penalty, or some equivalent.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury. *Clarendon.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physic; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray.*

2. To avert by certain observances. [Rare.]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele. *T. H. Dyer.*

Expiation (eks-pi-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *expiatio*. See EXPIATE.] 1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is cancelled; atonement; satisfaction.

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*. *W. Irving.*

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation for crimes is made; atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

3.† An act by which threatened prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*. *Hayward.*

Expiatist (eks'pi-āt-ist), *n.* One who expiates or makes atonement; an atoner. *R. W. Hamilton.*

Expiator (eks'pi-āt-ėr), *n.* One who expiates.

Expiatorious† (eks'pi-a-tō''ri-us), *a.* Having the power to expiate; having an expiatory tendency or character.

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Expiatory (eks'pi-a-to-ri), *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation. '*Expiatory* sacrifice.' *Hooker.*

Expilate† (eks'pil-āt), *v.t.* [See EXPILATION.] To strip or peel off; to plunder; to pillage.

Pilate would *expilate* the treasures of it for aquæ ductæ, which denied cost the Jews much blood, *Bp. Hall.*

Expilation† (eks-pil-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *expilatio*, from *expilo*, to strip—*ex*, and *pilo*, to peel.] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. '*Expilations* of the church.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Expilator (eks'pil-āt-ėr), *n.* One who pillages.

Where profit hath prompted no age hath wanted such miners (for sepulchral treasure), for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick. *Sir T. Browne.*

Expirable (eks-pīr'a-bl), *a.* That may expire; that may come to an end.

Expirant (eks-pīr'ant), *n.* One who is expiring.

Expiration (eks-pir-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *exspiratio*, from *exspiro*. See EXPIRE.] 1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs; as, respiration consists of *expiration* and *inspiration*.—2. The last emission of breath; death. 'The groan of *expiration*.' *Rambler.*—3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; as, the *expiration* of warm air from the earth.—4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapour; fume. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth. *Bacon.*

5. That which is produced by expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate 'he' which is none other than a gentle *expiration*. *Sharp.*

6. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time; as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a term of years; the *expiration* of a lease; the *expiration* of a contract or agreement.

Thou art come
Before the *expiration* of this time. *Shak.*

Expiratory (eks-pīr'a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

Expire (eks-pīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expired;* ppr. *expiring.* [L. *exspiro—ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe. See SPIRIT.] 1. To breathe out; to expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; to emit from the lungs: opposed to *inspire.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter; to exhale; as, the body *expires* fluid matter from the pores; plants *expire* odours.—3.† To exhaust; to wear out; to bring to an end.

Now when as time flying with winges swift
Expired had the term. *Spenser.*

4.† To yield; to give out.

And force the veins of dashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

Expire (eks-pīr'), *v.i.* 1. To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die.

Wind my thread of life up higher,
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I *expire*. *E. B. Browning.*

2. To come to an end; to close or conclude, as a given period; to fall or to be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated; to cease; to terminate; to perish; to end; as, the lease will *expire* on the first day of May; with the loss of battle all his hopes of empire *expired*. 'When forty years had *expired*.' Acts vii. 30.

He knew his power not yet *expired*. *Milton.*

3.† To fly out; to be thrown out with force.

The ponderous ball *expires*. *Dryden.*

Expiree (eks-pīr-ē'), *n.* [Fr. *expiré*.] A convict who has served his period of punishment. [Rare.]

Expiring (eks-pīr'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.—2. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as, *expiring* words; *expiring* groans.

Expiry (eks'pi-ri), *n.* Expiration; termination; as, the *expiry* of a lease.

We had to leave at the *expiry* of the term. *Lamb.*

—*Expiry of the legal*, in *Scots law*, the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

Expiscate (eks-pis'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *expiscor, expiscatus—ex*, out, and *piscor*, to fish, from *piscis*, a fish.] To fish out; to discover by artful means or by strict examinations.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns. *Chapman.*

Expiscation (eks-pis-kā'shon), *n.* The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination; as, he discovered the truth by careful *expiscation.*

Explain (eks-plān'), *v.t.* [L. *explano—ex*, and *plano*, to make plain, from *planus*, level, plain. See PLAIN.] 1.† To make plain or flat; to spread out in a flattened form; to unfold.

The horse-chestnut . . . is ready to *explain* its leaf. *Evelyn.*

2. To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse or by notes; as, it is the first duty of a preacher to *explain* his text.

Commentators *explain* the difficult passages. *Gay.*

For thee *explain* a thing till all men doubt it,
And write about it, goddess, and about it. *Pope.*

—*To explain away*, to get rid of or palliate any statement one may have made, or any act one may have committed, by explanation.

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite *away*. *Pope.*

SYN. To expound, interpret, elucidate, clear up.

Explain(eks-plān'), *v.i.* To give explanations.

Explainable (eks-plān'a-bl), *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

Explainer (eks-plān'ėr), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

Explanate (eks'plan-āt), *a.* 1. In *bot.* spread or flattened out.—2. In *entom.* having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin: said of certain insects.

Explanation (eks-plan-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *explanatio*. See EXPLAIN.] 1. The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; exposition; the act of clearing from obscurity, and making intelligible; illustration; interpretation; as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.—2. The exposition or interpretation; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter. 'Different *explanations* of the doctrine of the Trinity.' *Burnet.*—3. A mutual exposition of language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation, agreement, or good understanding of parties who have been at variance; as, the parties have come to an *explanation.*—4. That which explains or accounts for; as, he sent me a satisfactory *explanation.*—SYN. Explication, definition, elucidation, exposition, interpretation, illustration, understanding.

Explanative (eks-plan'at-iv), *a.* Explanatory. *Warburton.*

Explanatoriness (eks-plan'a-to-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being explanatory.

Explanatory (eks-plan'a-to-ri), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation; as, *explanatory* notes.

Explate,† **Expleat**† (eks-plāt', esk-plēt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *ex*, and *plait*, a fold.] To unfold; to explain.

Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours. *B. Jonson.*

Expleite,† *v.t.* To perform. *Chaucer.*

Expletion† (eks-plē'shon), *n.* [L. *expletio*. See EXPLETIVE.] Accomplishment; fulfilment.

Expletive (eks'plēt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *explétif*; L.L. *expletivus*, from L. *expleo, expletum*, to fill full—*ex*, intens., and *pleo*, to fill.] Filling up; added to fill a vacancy; superfluous.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets. *Johnson.*

Expletive (eks'plēt-iv), *n.* 1. A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without. I can hardly agree with Webster in his definition of the *expletive*, and still less in the statement with which he concludes it. 'The *expletive*,' says Webster, 'is a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament; the Greek language abounds with *expletives*.' So far as the word answers no other purpose than 'to fill a vacancy,' it is properly expletive; but if it be appropriate and graceful enough to deserve the name of an 'ornament,' it is not superfluous, and therefore is not an *expletive*. *G. P. Marsh.*

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. *Pope.*

2. An oath; a curse; as, his conversation was garnished with *expletives.* [Colloq.]

Expletively (eks'plēt-iv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

Expletory (eks'plē-to-ri), *a.* Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive. '*Expletory* yell.' *Lamb.*

Explicable (eks'pli-ka-bl), *a.* [L. *explicabilis*. See EXPLICATE.] Capable of being explicated, unfolded, or made clear or plain; that may be accounted for; admitting explanation; as, many difficulties in old authors are not *explicable;* the conduct and measures of the administration are not *explicable* by the usual rules of judging.

Explicableness (eks'pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being explicable or explainable.

Explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ex-*

plicated; ppr. *explicating.* [L. *explico, explicatum,* to unfold—*ex,* priv., and *plico,* to fold.] 1. To unfold; to expand; to open. 'They *explicate* the leaves.' *Blackmore.* [Rare.]—2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated.* *Dryden.*

Explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *a.* Evolved; unfolded; explicated.

Explication (eks-pli-kā'shon), *n.* 1.† The act of opening or unfolding.—2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; as, the *explication* of the parables of our Saviour.—3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter.

Many *explications* may be rectified upon further thoughts. *Burnet.*

Explicative, Explicatory (eks'pli-kāt-iv, eks'pli-ka-to-ri), *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding.

Explicator (eks'pli-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

Explicit (eks-plis'it), *a.* [L. *explicitus,* disentangled, from *explico, explicitum,* to unfold, to disentangle—*ex,* priv., and *plico,* to fold. See PLY.] 1. *Lit.* unfolded; hence, not implied; not merely by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt. *Bancroft.*

2. Plain; open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; minute in detail; outspoken: applied to persons; as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

Favour us by being more *explicit.* *Farrar.*

—*Explicit function.* In *alg.* a variable is said to be an explicit function of several others when its value, expressed in terms of those of the independent variables, is given. Thus, if $z=ax^2+2bxy+cy^2$, z is said to be an *explicit function* of x. If, on the other hand, z were connected with x and y by an equation of any other form, it would be called an *implicit function* of the latter. *Brande.* —An *explicit proposition* or *declaration* is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise.

Explicit (eks-plis'it). [An abbrev. of L.L. *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended, from *explico, explicitum,* to unfold, to arrange.] A word formerly used at the conclusion of books, as *finis* is now used.

The *Liber Festivalis* of Caxton concludes with '*Explicit:* Enprynted at Westminster, &c., mcccclxxxiij.' *Johnson.*

Explicitly (eks-plis'it-li), *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

The apostolic teaching, then, was not only the first link in a chain; it was that out of which all future developments came, and in which all were implicitly contained. . . . It seems to us to follow that the apostles must have had *explicitly* in their minds all the future definitions of faith, though not of course necessarily in the same terms. *Dublin Rev.*

Explicitness (eks-plis'it-nes), *n.* Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

Explode (eks-plōd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *exploded;* ppr. *exploding.* [L. *explodo—ex,* and *plaudo,* to clap, strike, or beat upon. See PLAUDIT.] 1. To burst with a loud report; to burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid.

All attempts to insulate fulminic acid have proved unsuccessful, as it *explodes* with the slightest decomposing force. *Ure.*

2. To burst into activity or into a passion; to use violent, noisy language; as, his wrath at once *exploded.*

Explode (eks-plōd'), *v.t.* 1. To cause to explode or burst with a loud report; to touch off; as, to *explode* gunpowder.—2. To drive out with violence and noise. [Rare.]

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball. *Blackmore.*

3.† To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; to hiss or hoot off; as, to *explode* a play or an actor.—4. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, in general, to condemn; to reject; to cry down; as, astrology is now *exploded.* 'Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile error.' *Burke.*

Exploder (eks-plōd'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which explodes.—2.† A hisser; one who rejects. 'Scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.' *South.*

Exploit (eks-ploit'), *n.* [Fr. *exploit,* O.Fr. *exploict,* from L. *explico, explicatum, explicitum,* to unfold, adjust, finish. See EXPLICATE.] A deed or act, more especially a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington.

Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more. *Prof. Blackie.*

Exploit (eks-ploit'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *exploicter.*] 1.† To achieve; to accomplish.

He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland.*

2. [Fr. *exploiter.*] To make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilize.

Against a wild, unreasoning, mischievous combination to *exploit* English public opinion in favour of Prussia, and to force England into hostility with France, we have steadily and strongly protested. *Standard newspaper.*

Exploitation (eks-ploit-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of exploiting or cultivating or employing successfully; utilization; the act or process of successfully applying the industry proper to it on any object, as the improving or cultivation of land, the felling of wood, the working of mines, &c. [Recent.]

There is no longer a public opinion, but only a middle class and a working class opinion—the first founded on the *exploitation* by the minority of the popular masses, the other based on truth, justice, and morality. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Exploiture† (eks-ploit'ūr), *n.* The act of exploiting or accomplishing; achievement.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Explorate† (eks-plōr'āt), *v.t.* To explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Sir T. Browne.*

Exploration (eks-plōr-ā'shon), *n.* [See EXPLORE.] The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination; as, the *exploration* of unknown countries. 'An *exploration* of doctrine.' *Bp. Hall.*

Explorative (eks-plōr'a-tiv), *a.* That explores; tending to explore; exploratory.

Explorator (eks'plōr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. 'The envious *explorator* or searcher for faults.' *Halliwell.*

Exploratory (eks-plōr'a-to-ri), *a.* Serving to explore; searching; examining.

Explore (eks-plōr'), *v.t.* [L. *exploro,* to cry aloud, to seek after, to explore—*ex,* out, and *ploro,* to bewail.] 1.† To search for; to look for with care and labour; to seek after.

Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. *Pope.*

2. To travel or range over with the view of making discovery, especially geographical discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye; as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan.

Conquest has *explored* more than ever curiosity has done; and the path of science has been commonly opened by the sword. *Sydney Smith.*

3. To search by any means; to try; as, to *explore* the sea by a plummet or lead.—4. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; to watch anxiously; as, to *explore* the depths of science.

Me let the tender office long engage
To rock the cradle of reposing age, . . .
Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
And keep awhile one parent from the sky. *Pope.*

Explorement (eks-plōr'ment), *n.* Search; trial. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Explorer (eks-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who explores.

Exploring (eks-plōr'ing), *p.* and *a.* Employed in or designed for exploration. '*Exploring* parties.' *Bancroft.*

Explosion (eks-plō'zhon), *n.* [L. *explosio,* from *explodo, explosum.* See EXPLODE.] 1. The act of exploding; a bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge; as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire-damp.

With *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

2. In the *steam-engine,* the blowing up of a boiler by the too rapid generation of steam in proportion to the resisting power of its sides: distinguished from *rupture.*—3. *Fig.* a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage, generally accompanied by outbreaks of excited language. 'A formidable *explosion* of high-church fanaticism.' *Macaulay.*

Explosive (eks-plō'siv), *a.* 1. Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixtures.—2. In *philol.* mute; not continuous; forming a complete vocal stop; as, an *explosive* consonant.

Explosive (eks-plō'siv), *n.* 1. Anything liable or with a tendency to explode.—2. In *philol.* a mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k, t, b.*

Explosively (eks-plō'siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner.

Expoliation (ek-spō'li-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *exspoliatio,* a robbing—*ex,* and *spolior, spoliatus,* to strip, to spoil.] A spoiling; a wasting. 'A cruel *expoliation.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Expolish† (eks-po'lish), *v.t.* [Prefix *ex,* intens., and *polish.*] To polish with care.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish,* paint and stain. *Heywood.*

Expone (eks-pōn'), *v.t.* [L. *expono.* See EXPONENT.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. To explain; to expound.

Ye say it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant. *Drummond.*

2. To expose to danger.—3. To represent; to characterize.

Exponent (eks-pō'nent), *n.* [L. *exponens, exponentis,* ppr. of *expono,* to expose or set forth—*ex,* out, and *pono,* to place.] 1. In *alg.* the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. Thus a^2 denotes the second power of the root a or aa; a^4 denotes the fourth power. The figure is the exponent or index of the power. To express the roots of quantities fractional exponents are used: thus $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$ denote the square root, the cubic root, and the nth root of a. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus *six* is the exponent of the ratio of *thirty* to *five,* for $\frac{30}{5}=6$.—2. *Fig.* one who or that which stands as an index or representative; as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles. 3. One that expounds or explains anything, as a principle, doctrine, view, &c.

We find him (Mr. Green) for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the 'National Clerisy.' *Sat. Rev.*

Exponential (eks-pō-nen'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression.—*Exponential curve,* a curve which partakes both of the nature of an algebraic and transcendental curve. It partakes of the former, because it consists of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and it is in some measure transcendental, because it cannot be algebraically constructed.—*Exponential quantity,* a quantity whose power is a variable quantity, as a^x.—*Exponential equation,* an equation in which there is an exponential quantity.—*Exponential calculus,* the method of finding the fluxions and fluents of exponential quantities. See CALCULUS.

Export (eks-pōrt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *exporter;* L. *exporto—ex,* out, and *porto,* to bear, to carry.] 1.† To take away.

They *export* honour from a man and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

2. To carry out; to send, or furnish to be conveyed, abroad or to foreign countries, as commodities of any kind; to send, despatch, or furnish for conveyance to distant places, either by water or land; as, Great Britain *exports* goods to all parts of the world; Mr. A. *exports* more manufactures of cotton than any merchant in Liverpool; Aberdeen *exports* cattle to London.

Export (eks'pōrt), *n.* 1. The act of exporting; exportation; as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.—2. The gross quantity of goods exported; as, the *export* of hides has been large this season.—3. A commodity conveyed out of one country or state to another in traffic; a commodity that usually forms an item in the goods exported by a country, district, or seaport.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports. *Adam Smith.*

Exportable (eks-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* That may be exported.

Exportation (eks-pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* [See EXPORT.] 1.† The act of carrying out or taking away.—2. The act of exporting for sale;

the act of conveying or sending abroad commodities in the course of commerce; as, a country is benefited or enriched by the *exportation* of its surplus productions.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

Exporter (eks-pōrt'ėr), *n.* One who exports; the person who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state: opposed to *importer*.

Exposal (eks-pōz'al), *n.* Exposure. *Swift.*

Expose (eks-pōz'), *v.t.* [Fr. *exposer*—prefix *ex*, and *poser*, to set, to place. See POSE; also COMPOSE, DEPOSE, &c.] 1. To set or cast out; to leave in a place unprotected and uncared for; to abandon; as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

2. To make bare; to uncover; to disclose; as, to *expose* one's breast; to *expose* a fraud.—2. To put forward or place in a position to be seen; to exhibit; as, to *expose* goods for sale.—4. To set out to view, as an opinion, set of principles, and the like; to lay open to examination; to make an exposition of; to promulgate; to interpret; to explain.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

5. To make liable; to subject; to place in the way of something to be avoided; as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; this *exposed* him to danger.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shak.*

6. To put in danger; to endanger. 'Exposing himself notoriously.' *Clarendon.*—7. To hold up to censure by disclosing the faults of; to divulge the reprehensible practices of; to show the folly or ignorance of; as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* one's self.

Exposé (eks-po-zā), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A formal recital by an individual or a government of the causes and motives of acts performed. 2. Exposure; specifically, the exposure of something which it was wished or it was desirable to keep concealed.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests. *Disraeli.*

Exposed (eks-pōzd'), *p.* and *a.* Put in danger; unprotected; liable; subject; obnoxious; open to the wind or the cold; unsheltered; as, an *exposed* situation.

Exposedness (eks-pōz'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being exposed, or open to attack or to cold, or unprotected; as, an *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

Exposer (eks-pōz'ėr), *n.* One who exposes.

Exposition (eks-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [Fr. *exposition*, L. *expositio*, from *expono*, *expositum*. See EXPONENT.] 1. The act of exposing; a laying open or making bare; a setting out to public view.—2.† A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; exposure. 'Springs with an easterly *exposition*.' *Arbuthnot.*—3. Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning; a display or setting out in the most striking or favourable point of view; as, the *exposition* of an author, a passage, or an argument.—4. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

Expositive (eks-poz'it-iv), *a.* Serving to expose or explain; expository; explanatory. 'Expositive of the creed.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Expositor (eks-poz'it-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which expounds or explains; an interpreter.

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South.*

Expository (eks-poz'it-o-ri), *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate.

Ex post facto (eks pōst fak'tō). [L.] In *law*, done after another thing; thus, an estate granted may be made good by matter *ex post facto*, which was not good at first; a lease granted by a tenant-for-life to endure beyond his life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner; an *ex post facto* law is a law made to visit with penal consequences an act done before its passing.

Expostulate (eks-pos'tū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *expostulated*; ppr. *expostulating*. [L. *expostulo*, *expostulatum*, to demand vehemently, to find fault, to dispute—*ex*, and *postulo*, to ask, to demand, from *posco*, to ask urgently, to beg. See POSTULATE.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist or to make redress: followed by *with*.

The emperor's ambassador *expostulated with* the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

—*Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate*, *Expostulate*, *Reproach*. See under CENSURE.—SYN. To remonstrate, reason.

Expostulate (eks-pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* 1. To treat by reasoning with a person; to reason about.

Let us *expostulate* the matter with her. *Colman.*

2.† To discuss; to examine.

To *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is. *Shak.*

Expostulation (eks-pos'tū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of expostulating or reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some cases demanding redress or urging reformation.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. In *rhet.* an address containing expostulation.

Expostulator (eks-pos'tū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who expostulates.

Expostulatory (eks-pos'tū-lā-to-ri), *a.* Consisting of or containing expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* address or debate. 'Discourses *expostulatory* or deprecatory.' *Swift.*

Exposture† (eks-post'ūr), *n.* Exposure.

Determine on some course
More than a wild *exposture* to each chance
That starts i' the way before thee. *Shak.*

Exposure (eks-pō'zhūr), *n.* 1. The act of exposing or laying open.—2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience; as, *exposure* to observation; *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to censure.

When we have our naked frailties hid
That suffer in *exposure*. *Shak.*

3. The act of casting out to perish; commission to chance; abandonment; as, the *exposure* of children.—4. The situation of a place in regard to points of the compass or to a free access of air or light. 'Some bed under a southern *exposure*.' *Evelyn.*

I believe that is the best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks. *Sir W. Scott.*

Expound (eks-pound'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *expondre*, from L. *exponere*, to set forth, to explain—*ex*, out, and *pono*, to place. See EXPONENT.] 1.† To lay open; to examine.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
Hudibras.

2. To explain; to lay open the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Expounder (eks-pound'ėr), *n.* An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning.

Expoune† (eks-poun'), *v.t.* To expound. *Coghan.*

Express (eks-pres'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *expresser*; L. *exprimo*, *expressum*—*ex*, out, and *premo*, to press. See PRESS.] 1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.—2. To extort; to elicit; as, to *express* the truth or a confession.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds. *B. Jonson.*

3. To intimate; to indicate or make known; to exhibit, as one's feelings or opinions, by looks, gestures; but specifically, to give utterance to or declare by words; to represent in words; as, her looks *expressed* her horror; he *expressed* his views with precision; the covenants in the deed are well *expressed*. 'My words *express* my purpose.' *Shak.*—4. With the reflexive pronoun, to state one's opinions or feelings in words; to speak what one has got to speak; as, one should always endeavour to *express himself* properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to *express myself*. *Shak.*

5. To furnish a copy or resemblance of; to be like; to resemble.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*. *Dryden.*

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form. *Smith.*

7. To exemplify; to exhibit by action or behaviour.

They *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. *Addison.*

8. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are *expressed* by their names. Num. i. 17.

9. To send express; to despatch by express; to forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express; as, to *express* a message, a letter, or packet.—SYN. To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, intimate, indicate, exhibit.

Express (eks-pres'), *a.* 1. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; clearly expressed; not ambiguous; plain; as, *express* terms; an *express* covenant or agreement; an *express* law; *express* warranty; *express* malice. 'Formal *express* consent.' *Hooker.*—2. Copied; closely resembling; bearing an exact representation. 'His face *express*.' *Milton.*—3. Intended or sent for a particular purpose or on a particular errand; as, to send an *express* messenger.—4. In *rail.* travelling with special speed; swift; as, *express* haste; an *express* train.

Express (eks-pres'), *n.* 1.† A clear or distinct image or representation; an exact copy; a plain declaration; an expression. 'The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice on earth.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.—3. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; any vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at the principal stations; as, the London and Brighton *express*. 4. The message sent by an express.—5. A sporting-rifle firing a light bullet with a large charge of powder, giving great velocity and a low trajectory.

Expressage (eks-pres'āj), *n.* The charge for carrying things by express; the business of carrying expresses.

Expressed (eks-prest'), *p.* and *a.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown; despatched by express—*Expressed oils*, in *chem.* oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing: so named to distinguish them from animal and essential oils, the latter of which are, for the most part, obtained by distillation.

Expresser (eks-pres'ėr), *n.* One who expresses.

Expressible (eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* That may be expressed, squeezed out by pressure, uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

Expression (eks-pre'shon), *n.* [Fr. *expression*; L. *expressio*, a pressing or squeezing out. See EXPRESS.] 1. The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants; hence, *fig.* the eliciting or extracting anything tried to be kept back; as, a forcible *expression* of truth.—2. The act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as, an *expression* of the public will.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and *expression* to in sensible forms and images. *Dr. Caird.*

3. Representation by words; descriptive power; style, as expository of one's thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, &c.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *Matt. Arnold.*

4. That which is expressed or uttered; a phrase or mode of speech; as, an old *expression*; an odd *expression*.—5. In *rhet.* elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

6. Cast of countenance, as indicative of character; play of features, as expressive of feeling or any emotion.—7. In the *fine arts*, the visible embodiment of an idea; the natural and lively representation or suggestion of any state or condition, as, in the case of a picture, by the character of the landscape, the grouping of figures, &c.: more specifically, the suggestion of a state of mind, sentiment, passion, &c., by the pose of the human figure, but especially by the conformation of the features, as the

eye, eyebrows, mouth, &c.; the power or quality in a picture or other work of art of suggesting an idea, whether intentional or otherwise; as, Bewick's tail-piece of the famished sheep is characterized by an *expression* of total desolation; the *expression* of the whole figure is that of deep contemplation.

For my own part, I believe that there is no *expression* too animated for a statue, if that *expression* be a beautiful one. *R. H. Patterson.*

8. In *music*, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.—9. In *alg.* any algebraic quantity, simple or compound, as $3a$, $9x^2+7y$, $\sqrt{4a+b}$, &c. Sometimes called a *Function*. — *Past expression, beyond expression*, beyond the power of description. 'Beyond expression fair.' *Tennyson.*

Expressional (eks-pre'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the *fine arts*, having or exemplifying the power of clearly embodying conceptions or emotions in sensible form; having the quality of suggesting the conception or emotion in the artist's mind; embodying a conception or emotion; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of *expressional* art in Italy. *Ruskin.*

It is not therefore possible to make *expressional* character any fair criterion of excellence in buildings, until we can fully place ourselves in the position of those to whom their expression was originally addressed, and until we are certain that we understand every symbol, and are capable of being touched by every association which its builders employed as letters of their language. *Ruskin.*

Expressionless (eks-pre'shon-les), *a.* Destitute of expression. *Shelley.*

Expressive (eks-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of*; as, he sent a letter couched in terms *expressive of* his gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickell.*

2. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical.

Come then, *expressive* silence, muse his praise. *Thomson.*

While this hidden reality is unveiled to us in one way by science and philosophy, it is the function of art to reveal it to us in another, and, for many minds, a more *expressive* and intelligible way. *Dr. Caird.*

Expressively (eks-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

Expressiveness (eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words; power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as, the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

Expressly (eks-pres'li), *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly. *Shak.*

Expressness (eks-pres'nes), *n.* The state of being express.

Express-rifle, *n.* See EXPRESS, *n.*

Expressure† (eks-pre'shūr), *n.* 1. Process of squeezing out.—2. Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression.

An operation more divine
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Shak.*

Exprime† (eks-prīm'), *v.t.* To express. *Wolsey.*

Exprobrate† (eks'prō-brāt), *v.t.* [L. *exprobro—ex*, and *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act.] To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn. 'To *exprobrate* their stupidity.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Exprobration† (eks-prō-brā'shon), *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor.*

Exprobrative,† Exprobratory† (eks-prō'bra-tiv, eks-prō'bra-to-ri), *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

Ex professo (eks prō-fes'sō). [L.] Professedly; by profession.

Expromission (eks-prō-mi'shon), *n.* In *law*, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who takes the place of the old debtor, who is discharged.

Expromissor (eks-pro'mis-sėr), *n.* In *law*, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

Expropriate (eks-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *proprius*, one's own.] To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

Expropriation (eks-prō'pri-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of discarding appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property.—2. The act of dispossessing the owner of a property wholly or to a great extent of his proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual *expropriation* of the landlord. *Gladstone.*

Expuate† (eks'pū-āt), *a.* [L. *exspuo*, to spit out.] Spit out; ejected. *Chapman.*

Expugn (eks-pūn'), *v.t.* [L. *expugno*, to take by assault—*ex*, out, and *pugno*, from *pugna*, a battle.] To conquer; to take by assault.

When they could not *expugn* him by arguments. *Fox.*

Expugnable (eks-pūn'a-bl), *a.* [L. *expugnabilis*, that may be taken or reduced. See EXPUGN.] That may be overcome; that may be taken by force.

Expugnation (eks-pug-nā'shon), *n.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda.

Expugner (eks-pūn'ėr), *n.* One who subdues.

Expuition (ek-spū-i'shon), *n.* Same as *Exspuition*.

Expulse† (eks-puls'), *v.t.* [Fr. *expulser*; L. *expulso*, intens., from *expello*, *expulsum*, to drive out—*ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive.] To drive out; to expel.

For ever should they be *expulsed* from France. *Shak.*

Expulsion (eks-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *expulsio*, a driving out, from *expello*. See EXPULSE.] 1. The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; as, the *expulsion* of the thirty tyrants from Athens, or of Adam from Paradise.

Sole victor, from the *expulsion* of his foes
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton.*

2. The state of being driven out or away. 'After Adam's *expulsion*.' *Raleigh.*—3. A penal and final dismissal of a student from a college or university.

Expulsive (eks-puls'iv), *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.

Expunction (ek-spungk'shon), *n.* [See EXPUNGE.] The act of expunging, blotting out, or erasing; the state of being expunged, blotted out, or erased.

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*. *Roscoe.*

Expunge (ek-spunj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expunged*; ppr. *expunging*. [L. *expungo*, to prick out, to cross or blot out—*ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick.] 1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expunged* and ras'd. *Milton.*

2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence. *C. Sandys.*

SYN. To efface, erase, obliterate, strike out, destroy, annihilate.

Expurgate (eks-pėr'gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *expurgated*; ppr. *expurgating*. [L. *expurgo*, *expurgatum—ex*, and *purgo*, to make clean, from *purus*, clean, pure, and *ago*, to do, to effect. See PURE.] To purge; to cleanse; to purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; as, an *expurgated* edition of a book.

Expurgation (eks-pėr-gā'shon), *n.* The act of purging or cleansing, or state of being purged or cleansed; evacuation; a cleansing; purification from anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous.

This work will ask as many more officials to make *expurgations* . . . that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified. *Milton.*

Expurgator (eks-pėr'gāt-ėr), *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

Expurgatorial, Expurgatorious (eks-pėr'ga-tō"ri-al, eks-pėr'ga-tō"ri-us), *a.* That expurgates or expunges; expurgatory. 'Your monkish prohibitions and *expurgatorious* indexes.' *Milton.*

Himself he exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath. *Milman.*

Expurgatory (eks-pėr'ga-to-ri), *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from anything noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous; as, the *expurgatory* index of the Roman Catholic Church, which directs the suppression or prohibits the use of certain books deemed hostile to their religion. '*Expurgatory* animadversions.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Expurge† (eks-pėrj'), *v.t.* [L. *expurgo*, to purge out. See EXPURGATE.] To purge away.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author. *Milton.*

Exquire† (eks-kwīr'), *v.t.* [L. *exquiro*, to search out thoroughly—*ex*, intens., and *quæro*, to seek for, to inquire.] To search into or out. 'My delinquencies *exquire*.' *G. Sandys.*

Exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, exquisite, from *exquiro*, *exquisitum*. See EXQUIRE and QUEST.] 1. Sought out or searched for with care; hence, choice; select; nice; exact; very excellent; complete; as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship.—2. Nice; accurate; of keen or delicate perception, or great discrimination; as, *exquisite* sensibility, taste, &c. 'A poet of the most unbounded invention and the most *exquisite* judgment.' *Addison.*—3. Being pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; exceeding; extreme; keen; poignant; as, a painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

4.† Given to searching out; curious.

Be not over *exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

5.† Skilful.

They are also *exquisite* in making miraculous talismans and mirrors. *Turkish Spy.*

SYN. Nice, delicate, exact, accurate, refined, extreme, matchless, consummate, perfect.

Exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), *n.* A fine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet plain man like me. *T. Hook.*

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before *exquisite* became a noun substantive. *Lord Lytton.*

Exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), *adv.* 1. Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; as, a work *exquisitely* finished; *exquisitely* written.

Her shape
From forehead down to foot perfect—again
From foot to forehead *exquisitely* turned. *Tennyson.*

2. With keen sensation or with nice perception; as, we feel pain more *exquisitely* when nothing diverts our attention from it.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut. *Bacon.*

The spider's touch, how *exquisitely* fine!
Feels at each thread and lives along the line. *Pope.*

Exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), *n.* 1. Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection; as, the *exquisiteness* of workmanship.—2. Keenness; sharpness; extremity; as, the *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

Exquisitism (eks'kwi-zit-izm), *n.* The state, quality, or character of an exquisite; coxcombry; dandyism; foppishness. *Mrs. Gore.*

Exquisitive† (eks-kwi'zit-iv), *a.* Curious; eager to discover.

Exquisitively† (eks-kwi'zit-iv-li), *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

Exsanguine (eks-sang'gwin), *a.* [Prefix *ex*, priv., and *sanguine*.] Bloodless. [Rare.]

Such versicles, *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. *Lamb.*

Exsanguinity (eks-san-gwin'i-ti), *n.* Destitution of blood.

Exsanguinous, Exsanguineous (eks-sang'gwin-us, eks-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [L. *exsanguis—ex*, priv., and *sanguis*, blood.] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal.

Exsanguious (eks-sang'gwi-us), *a.* Exsanguinous. *Ray.*

Exscind (ek-sind'), *v.t.* [L. *exscindo—ex*, out, off, and *scindo*, to cut.] To cut off. [Rare.]

Exscribe† (eks-skrīb'), *v.t.* [L. *exscribo*, to write out, to copy—*ex*, out, off, and *scribo*, to write.] To copy; to transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*. *Hooker.*

Exscript† (eks-skript'), *n.* [L. *exscriptum*, pp. of *exscribo*. See EXSCRIBE.] A copy; a transcript.

Ex-scriptural (eks-skrip'tūr-al), *a.* Not found in Scripture; not in accordance with scriptural doctrines.

Exscutellate (eks-skū'tel-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex*, without, and *scutella*, a dish, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.] In *entom.* having no apparent scutellum; wholly covered by the prothorax.

Exsect (ek-sekt'), *v.t.* [L. *exseco, exsectum*, to cut out or away—*ex*, out, off, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut out; to cut away.

Exsection (ek-sek'shon), *n.* [L. *exsectio.* See EXSECT.] A cutting off or a cutting out.

Exsert, Exserted (ek-sèrt', ek-sèrt'ed), *a.* [L. *exsertus*, from *exsero*, to stretch out or forth. See EXERT.] Standing out; projected beyond some other part; as, stamens *exsert.*

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted.* *Barnes.*

Exsertile (ek-sèrt'īl), *a.* That may be thrust out or protruded.

Exsiccant (ek-sik'kant), *a.* [See EXSICCATE.] Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

Exsiccant (ek-sik'kant), *n.* In *med.* a drug having drying properties.

Exsiccate (ek-sik'kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exsiccated*; ppr. *exsiccating.* [L. *exsicco, exsiccatum*, to dry up—*ex*, intens., and *sicco*, to dry.] To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.

Great heats *exsiccate* and waste the moisture . . . of the earth. *Mortimer.*

Exsiccation (ek-sik-kā'shon), *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.

Exsiccative (ek-sik'ka-tiv), *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

Exsiccator (ek'sik-kāt-èr), *n.* 1. An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents.—2. In the *chemical laboratory*, a vessel containing strong sulphuric acid with a tightly fitting cover, in which crucibles, &c., are allowed to cool before being weighed.

Exspuition (ek-spū i'shon), *n.* [L. *exspuitio*, a spitting out—*ex*, out, and *spuo*, to spit.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. [Rare.]

Exsputory (ek-spū'to-ri), *a.* That is spit out or ejected.

I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines. *Cowper.*

Exstipulate (ek-stip'ū-lāt), *a* [L. *ex*, and *stipula*, straw.] In *bot.* having no stipules.

Exsuccous (ek-suk'kus), *a.* [L. *exsuccus*—*ex*, priv., and *succus*, juice.] Destitute of juice; dry.

Exsuction (ek-suk'shon), *n.* [L. *exsugo, exsuctum*, to suck out—*ex*, out, and *sugo*, to suck.] The act of sucking out.

Exsudation (eks-ūd-ā'shon), *n.* Same as *Exudation.*

Exsufflate (ek-suf'flāt), *v.t.* [See EXSUFFLATION.] *Eccles.* to renounce, or drive out, by blowing and spitting upon. See EXSUFFLICATE.

Exsufflation (ek-suf-flā'shon), *n.* [L. *exsufflo*, to blow or spit out, reject—*ex*, out, and *sufflo*, to blow.] 1. A blowing or blast from beneath.—2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit.

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required. *Puller.*

Exsufflicate (ek-suf'fli-kāt), *a.* [See EXSUFFLATION.] Probably a misprint for *exsufflated*, that is blown up or inflated. *Exsufflate* was an old ecclesiastical term for the form of renouncing the devil in the baptism of catechumens, when the candidate was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan. This form is found only in one passage of Shakspere.

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises.
Othello, iii. 3.

Exsuperance† (ek-sū'pèr-ans), *n.* A passing over or beyond; excess. *Sir K. Digby.*

Exsuscitate (ek-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *exsuscito, exsuscitatum*, to rouse from sleep, to awaken—*ex*, out, and *suscito*, to arouse.] To rouse; to excite.

Exsuscitation (ek-sus'i-tā"shon), *n.* A stirring up; a rousing.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell.*

Extance† (eks'tans), *n.* Outward existence.

He (God) hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Extancy† (eks'tan-si), *n.* [L. *extantia, exstantia*, a standing out, from *exstans, exstantis*, ppr. of *exsto*, to stand out—*ex*, out, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. The state of rising above others.—2. Part rising above the rest: opposed to *depression.* *Boyle.*

Extant (eks'tant), *a.* [L. *extans, exstans, extantis, exstantis.* See EXTANCY.] 1. Standing out or above any surface; protruded.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*

A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant.* *Bentley.*

2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost; as, the *extant* works of orators and philosophers. 'The *extant* portraits of this great man.' *Is. Taylor.*—3.† Not suppressed; publicly known; evident.

'Tis *extant*, that which we call comedia, was at first nothing but a simple continued song. *B. Jonson.*

Extasy, Extatic (eks'ta-si, eks-tat'ik). See ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

Extemporal† (eks-tem'po-ral), *a.* [L. *extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extemporary—*ex*, priv., and *tempus*, time.] 1. Made or uttered at the moment without premeditation; as, an *extemporal* discourse.—2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be *extemporal.* *B. Jonson.*

3. Able to inspire extemporaneous language.

Assist me, some *extemporal* god of rhyme. *Shak.*

Extemporally† (eks-tem'po-ral-li), *adv.* Without premeditation.

Extemporaneant† (eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-an), *a.* Same as *Extemporaneous.*

Extemporaneous (eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *extemporaneus—ex*, priv., and *tempus, temporis*, time.] Composed, performed, uttered, or made at the time without previous thought or study; unpremeditated; as, an *extemporaneous* address; an *extemporaneous* production; an *extemporaneous* prescription. '*Extemporaneous* effusions.' *Warton.*

Extemporaneously (eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-li), *adv.* Without previous thought or study.

Extemporaneousness (eks-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

Extemporarily (eks-tem'po-ra-ri-li), *adv.* Without previous thought or study.

Extemporary (eks-tem'po-ra-ri), *a.* [From *extempore* (which see).] 1. Composed, performed, or uttered without previous study or preparation.—2.† Made or erected for the occasion; for the present time. '*Extemporary* habitations.' *Maundrell.*

Extempore (eks-tem'po-rē), *adv.* [Formed by conjoining the two words of the L. phrase *ex tempore* (same meaning)—prep. *ex*, and abl. of *tempus, temporis*, time.] Without previous thought, study, or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak *extempore.*

My resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore.* *T. Hook.*

Extempore (eks-tem'po-rē), *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic *extempore* preaching. *Carlyle.*

Extempore (eks-tem'po-rē), *n.* Extemporaneous speaking; the act of expressing one's self without premeditation. [Rare.]

Amidst the disadvantage of *extempore* against premeditation, he dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Bp. Fell.*

Extemporiness (eks-tem'po-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed, uttered, or made without previous thought or study.

Extemporization (eks-tem'po-rīz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of extemporizing; the act of expressing one's self without premeditation. *Athenæum.*

Extemporize (eks-tem'po-rīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *extemporized*; ppr. *extemporizing.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous thought, study, or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South.*

Extemporize (eks-tem'po-rīz), *v.t.* To make hurriedly or without forethought; to make or provide for an occasion; to prepare in great haste with the means within one's reach; as, to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner.

The judge who is to try the case (that of Brigham Young) has *extemporized* a rule by which the supporters of polygamy are disqualified from sitting on a jury. *Sat. Rev.*

Extemporizer (eks-tem'po-rīz-èr), *n.* One who extemporizes.

Extend (eks-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *extendo*, to stretch out—*ex*, out, and *tendo*, from Indo-Eur. root *tan*, seen also in L. *tenuis*, thin, *tenax*, tenacious, in Gr. *teinō*, to stretch, Skr. *tan*, to extend, and in E. *thin*, G. *dünn*, thin.] 1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; as, we *extend* lines in surveying; we *extend* roads, limits, bounds; we *extend* metal plates by hammering.—2. To hold out or reach forth; as, to *extend* the arm or hand. '*Extending* her white arms.' *Tennyson.*—3. To expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to *extend* the capacities or intellectual powers; to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* the season of trial.

With lenient arts *extend* a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope.

5. To communicate; to bestow; to use or exercise; to impart.

(He) hath *extended* mercy to me before the king.
Ezra vii. 28.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river.
Is. lxvi. 12.

6. In *law*, to value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution, by metes and bounds.

This manor is *extended* to my use. *Massinger.*

—*To extend a deed*, to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, or the like, for signature; to engross a deed. [Scotch.] SYN. To lengthen, enlarge, expand, widen, diffuse, spread.

Extend (eks-tend'), *v.i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth; to become larger or more comprehensive; as, how far will your argument or proposition *extend?* his sphere of usefulness is gradually *extending.*

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. Ps. xvi. 2.

Extendant (eks-tend'ant), *ppr.* In *her.* the same as *Displayed.*

Extendedly (eks-tend'ed-li), *adv.* In an extended manner.

Extender (eks-tend'èr), *n.* He who or that which extends or stretches.

Extendible (eks-tend'i-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened, or expanded.—2. In *law*, that may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

Extendless† (eks-tend'les), *a.* Extended without limit.

Extendlessness† (eks-tend'les-nes), *n.* Unlimited extension.

An infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions . . . into new figures. *Sir M. Hale.*

Extensibility (eks-tens'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being extensible; the capacity of being extended or of suffering extension; as, the *extensibility* of a fibre or of a plate of metal.

Extensible (eks-tens'i-bl), *a.* [From L. *extendo, extensum.* See EXTEND.] That may be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement. 'An *extensible* membrane.' *Holder.*

Extensibleness (eks-tens'i-bl-nes), *n.* Extensibility (which see).

Extensile (eks-tens'īl), *a.* Capable of being extended. '*Extensile* and prehensive tubes.' *Prof. Owen.*

Extension (eks-ten'shon), *n.* [L. *extensio*, from *extendo, extensum* See EXTEND.] 1. The act of extending; a stretching.—2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion. 3. In *physics* and *metaph.* that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. Extension is an essential as well as a general property of matter, for it is impossible to form a conception of matter, however minute may be the particle, without connecting with it the idea of its having a certain bulk and occupying a certain quantity of space. Every body, however small, must have length, breadth, and thickness; that is, it must possess the property of extension. Figure or form is the result of extension, for we cannot conceive that a body has length, breadth, and thickness, without its

having some kind of figure, however irregular.—4. In *surg.* the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation.—5. In *com.* a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.—6. In *logic*, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it; sphere; compass; thus, the word figure is more extensive than triangle, circle, parallelogram, &c.; European, more extensive than French, Frenchman, German, &c. Matter and mind are the most extensive terms of which any definite conception can be formed. It is contrasted with *comprehension* or *intension* (which see).

Extensional (eks-ten'shon-al), *a.* Having great extent.

Extensionist (eks-ten'shon-ist), *n.* An advocate for extension; specifically, an advocate for the extension of the franchise.

Extensive (eks-tens'iv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characterized by extension; wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive; as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* field; an *extensive* lake; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.—2.† That may be extended; extensile.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

Extensively (eks-tens'iv-li), *adv.* Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is *extensively* circulated.

Extensiveness (eks-tens'iv-nes), *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness; extent; diffusiveness; as, the *extensiveness* of the ocean; the *extensiveness* of a man's charities or benevolence.—2.† Capacity of being extended.

Dilatability and *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents. *Ray.*

Extensor (eks-tens'ér), *n.* In *anat.* a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*.

Extensure† (eks-ten'shūr), *n.* Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree,
Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms,
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton.

Extent (eks-tent'), *n.* [L.L. *extentus*, a stretching out; L. *extentus*, extended, pp. of *extendo*. See EXTEND.] 1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; length; compass; bulk; size; as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body.—2. Communication; distribution; bestowal. 'The *extent* of equal justice.' *Shak.*—3. In *law*, a writ of execution or *extendi facias*, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor; or the act of the sheriff or commissioner in making the valuation. Under the *writ of extent*, the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt; but it is not usual to seize the body.—*Extent in chief*, a writ issuing from the Court of Exchequer, directed to the sheriff, ordering him to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, &c., of the debtor, and seize the same into the queen's hands.—*Extent in aid*, a writ which issues at the suit or instance of a crown-debtor, against a person indebted to himself. It is grounded on the principle that the crown is entitled to the debts due to the debtor.—4. The ancient census or general valuation put upon all the lands in Scotland, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Extent† (eks-tent'), *a.* Extended.

Both his hands . . .
Above the water were on high *extent*. *Spenser.*

Extent (eks-tent'), *v.t.* To assess; to lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Scotch.]

Extent (eks-tent'), *v.i.* To be assessed; to be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

Extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extenuated; ppr. extenuating.* [L. *extenuo, extenuatum*, to make thin or small, to lessen, to weaken—*ex*, and *tenuo*, from *tenuis*, thin, fine, slender.] 1. To make thin, lean, or slender.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew.*

2. To lessen; to diminish, as a crime or guilt.

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime. *Dryden.*

3. To lessen in representation; to palliate: opposed to *aggravate*.

Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shak.*

4.† To lower or degrade; to detract from honour or reputation.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton.*

5. To make thin or rare.

He the congealed vapours melts again
Extenuated into drops of rain. *Sandys.*

Extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.i.* To become thinner or more slender; to be drawn out or extenuated.

Extenuate† (eks-ten'ū-āt), *a.* Thin; slender.

Extenuatingly (eks-ten'ū-āt-ing-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

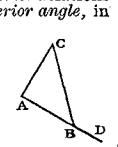
Extenuation (eks-ten'ū-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh.—2. The act of representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation: opposed to *aggravation;* as, the *extenuation* of faults, injuries, or crimes. 'Every *extenuation* of what is evil.' *Is. Taylor.*—3. Mitigation; alleviation.

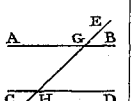
What deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Atterbury.*

Extenuator (eks-ten'ū-āt-ér), *n.* One who extenuates.

Extenuatory (eks-ten'ū-ā-to-ri), *a.* Tending to palliate.

Exterior (eks-tē'ri-ér), *a.* [L., compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside, outward, from *ex*, out of or from.] 1. External; outer; directed outward; bounding or limiting outwardly: opposed to *interior;* as, the *exterior* surface of a convex lens or of a hollow sphere. 2. Situated beyond the limits of; on the outside; not arising or coming from within; extrinsic; as, a point *exterior* to a circle; an object *exterior* to a person, that is, opposed to what is within or in his mind. 'Without *exterior* help.' *Milton.*—3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations; as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom.—*Exterior angle*, in *geom.*, an angle made by producing the sides of a figure. Thus, C B D is the exterior angle of the triangle A B C. In parallel lines, exterior angles are those which are made by the parallels and a line cutting them, and which lie without the parallels, in distinction from interior angles, which are within the parallels. Thus, if A B and C D be parallel lines, and E F a line cutting them, E G B and D H F are exterior angles, as also E G A and C H F.—*Exterior side*, in *fort.* the side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.—*Exterior slope*, in *fort.* that slope of a work towards the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope.





Exterior (eks-tē'ri-ér), *n.* 1. The outer surface; the outside; the external features; as, the *exterior* of the church is highly ornamental in character.—2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act; as, the *exteriors* of religion.

Exteriority (eks-tē'ri-or"i-ti), *n.* 1. Surface; superficies; externality.—2. An undue subordination of the inner or spiritual to the outer or practical life in religious matters.

And this leads on to a third point which hinders progress, and that is what, for want of a better word, may be termed *exteriority*. *Bp. Forbes.*

Exteriorly (eks-tē'ri-ér-li), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

You have slander'd nature in my form,
Which, however rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind. *Shak.*

Exterminable (eks-tér'min-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being exterminated.

Exterminate (eks-tér'min-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exterminated;* ppr. *exterminating.* [L. *extermino, exterminatum*, to remove—*ex*, and *termino*, to limit, to terminate, from *terminus*, a limit, a bound. See TERM.] 1. To drive from within the limits or borders of; to destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation; to *exterminate* inhabitants or a race of men.

The Spaniards . . . resolved to *exterminate* the inhabitants. *Principal Robertson.*

2. To root out; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy the influence or prevalence of; as, to *exterminate* weeds; to *exterminate* error, heresy, or infidelity; to *exterminate* vice.

To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of this world. *Bentley.*

3. In *alg.* to take away; to eliminate; as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.

Extermination (eks-tér'min-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; destruction of the prevalence or influence of anything; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error, or vice, or of weeds from a field.—2. In *alg.* the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

Exterminator (eks-tér'min-āt-ér), *n.* He who or that which exterminates.

Exterminatory (eks-tér'min-ā-to-ri), *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate.

Extermine† (eks-tér'min), *v.t.* To exterminate.

Your sorrow and my grief were both *extermined*. *Shak.*

Extern† (eks-tėrn'), *a.* [L. *externus*, outward. See EXTERNAL.] 1. External; outward; visible.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*. *Shak.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. 'The *extern* violence impelling it.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Extern (eks-tėrn'), *n.* 1. Outward form or part; exterior.—2. Among *Roman Catholics*, a student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

External (eks-tėrn'al), *a.* [L. *externus*, from *exter*, on the outside. See EXTERIOR.] 1. On the outside; on the exterior; superficial; visible; apparent; as, the *external* surface, the *external* colour, the *external* texture of a body: opposed to *internal*.

Religion of which the rewards are distant, and which, animated only by faith and hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by *external* ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example. *Johnson.*

2. Existing or situated outside; not intrinsic; not being or arising within; specifically, outside of or separate from ourselves, as *external* causes or effects; *external* objects.—3. Not essential; accidental; accompanying.

The *external* circumstances are greatly different. *Abp. Trench.*

4. Derived from or related to the body, or relating to bodily pleasures or gratifications. 'Her virtues graced with *external* gifts.' *Shak.*—5. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.

External (eks-tėrn'al), *n.* 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals;* he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul. *South.*

2. An outward rite or ceremony; visible form; as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content. *Pope.*

Externality (eks-tėrn-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being external; separation from the perceiving mind; existence in space; exteriority.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists. *Adam Smith.*

Externally (eks-tėrn'al-li), *adv.* Outwardly; on the outside; apparently; visibly.

Exterraneous (eks-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *exterraneus—ex*, out of, and *terra*, a land.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad.

Exterritorial (eks-te'ri-tō"ri-al), *a.* [Prefix *ex*, and *territorial.*] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality; beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides.

Exterritoriality (eks-te'ri-to'ri-al"i-ti), *n.* Immunity from a country's laws, such as that enjoyed by an ambassador.

Extersion (eks-tėr'shon), *n.* [L. *extersio*, from *extergeo, extersum*, to wipe out—*ex*, out, and *tergeo*, to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

Extil† (ek-stil'), *v.i.* [L. *extillo—ex*, out, and *stillo*, to drop.] To drop or distil from.

Extillation† (ek-stil-ā'shon), *n.* The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

Extimulate† (ek-stim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To stimulate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Extimulation† (ek-stim'ū-lā"shon), *n.* Stimulation.

Extinct (ek-stingkt'), *a.* [L. *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguo, exstinguo*. See EXTINGUISH.] 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, fire, light, or a lamp is *extinct*.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. Having ceased; being at an end; having no survivor; terminated; as, a family or race is *extinct*. 'Patriotism is *extinct*.' *Brougham.*

My days are *extinct*. Job xvii. 1.

3. Abolished; fallen into disuse; having no force; as, the law is *extinct*.

Extinct † (ek-stingkt'), *v.t.* To put out; to destroy. 'Gave new fire to our *extincted* spirits.' *Shak.*

Extincteur (eks-tank-ẽr), *n.* [Fr., extinguisher.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, consisting of a metallic case containing water and materials for generating carbonic acid. When required the materials are brought into contact by pushing a rod which breaks a bottle containing acid, the gas mixes with the water, and the pressure generated is sufficient to project the water charged with the gas to a distance of 40 or 50 feet.

Extinction (ek-stingk'shon), *n.* [L. *extinctio*, from *extinguo, extinctum* (*exstinguo, exstinctum*). See EXTINGUISH.] 1. The act of putting out or quenching flame or fire.—2. The state of being extinguished or quenched.—3. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to; as, the *extinction* of life or of a family; the *extinction* of nations; the *extinction* of feuds, jealousies, or enmity; the *extinction* of a claim.

Extine (eks'tin), *n.* In *bot.* the outer coat of the pollen-grain in plants.

Extinguish (ek-sting'gwish), *v.t.* [L. *extinguo, exstinguo—ex*, and *stinguo*, to scratch out, nasalized form of root *stig*, seen in *instigate*, Gr. *stizō*, to prick; E. *sting*. See STING.] 1. To put out; to quench; to stifle; as, to *extinguish* fire or flame. 'A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish*.' *Prescott.*—2. To destroy; to put an end to; to suppress; as, to *extinguish* love or hatred in the breast; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.—3. To cloud or obscure, as by superior splendour; to eclipse. 'Natural graces that *extinguish* art.' *Shak.*—4. In *law*, to put an end to by union or consolidation. See EXTINGUISHMENT, 2.

Extinguish (ek-sting'gwish), *v.i.* To go out.

Extinguishable (ek-sting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

Extinguisher (ek-sting'gwish-ẽr), *n.* He who or that which extinguishes; he who or that which suppresses or puts an end to; specifically, a hollow conical utensil to put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

Extinguishment (ek-sting'gwish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; a putting an end to; termination; abolition; nullification; as, the *extinguishment* of fire or flame, of discord, enmity, or jealousy, of love or affection; the *extinguishment* of a race or tribe.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, the extinction or annihilation of a right, estate, &c., by means of its being merged in or consolidated with another, generally a greater or more extensive right or estate. Extinguishment is of various natures as applied to various rights; as, *extinguishment* of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

If my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I re-lease to A; this re-lease operates as an *extinguishment* of my right to the reversion. *Blackstone.*

Extirp † (ek-stẽrp'), *v.t.* To extirpate. 'Be *extirped* from our provinces.' *Shak.*

Extirpable (ek-stẽrp'a-bl), *a.* That may be eradicated.

Extirpate (ek-stẽrp'ãt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extirpated;* ppr. *extirpating.* [L. *extirpo, exstirpo, exstirpatum—ex*, out, and *stirps*, the lower part of the trunk of a tree.] 1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; to get rid of; to expel; as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

Industry is thus not merely cramped, but almost *extirpated*. *Brougham.*

2. In *surg.* to cut out; to cut off; to remove; as, to *extirpate* a wen.

Extirpation (ek-stẽrp-ã'shon), *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of a race of men; the *extirpation* of heresy.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all passions which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson.*

Extirpator (ek-stẽrp'ãt-ẽr), *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

Extirpatory (eks-tẽrp'a-to-ri), *a.* That roots out or destroys.

Extirper † (ek-stẽrp'ẽr), *n.* One who extirpates or utterly destroys. *Bacon.*

Extispicious † (eks-ti-spi'shus), *a.* [L. *extispicium*, an inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying, from *extispex*, a diviner—*exta*, the entrails, and *specio*, to look at.] Relating to the inspection of entrails, for the purpose of prognostication; augurial.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies divining events succeeding. *Sir T. Browne.*

Extol (eks-tōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extolled;* ppr. *extolling.* [L. *extollo*, to raise up—*ex*, out, up, and *tollo*, to raise; from a root *tol*, in Gr. *tal*, to bear, to endure; L. *tolero*, to endure. See TALENT, THOLE.] 1. † To raise aloft; to set on high; to elevate.

Who *extolled* you in the half-crown boxes,
Where you might sit and muster all the beauties.
Beau. & Fl.

2. To speak in laudatory terms of; to praise; to eulogize; to magnify; as, to *extol* virtues, noble exploits, and heroism.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. Ps. lxviii. 4.

SYN. To praise, laud, applaud, commend, magnify, celebrate, glorify.

Extoller (eks-tol'ẽr), *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

Extolment † (eks-tol'ment), *n.* The act of extolling or the state of being extolled. 'In the verity of *extolment*.' *Shak.*

Extorsive (eks-tors'iv), *a.* [See EXTORT.] Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

Extorsively (eks-tors'iv-li), *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion.

Extort (eks-tort'), *v.t.* [L. *extorqueo, extortum—ex*, and *torqueo*, to turn, to twist. See TORTURE.] 1. To obtain from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, torture, authority, or by any illegal means; as, conquerors *extort* contributions from the vanquished; confessions of guilt are *extorted* by the rack; a promise *extorted* by duress is not binding.

Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, to take illegally under colour of office, as any money or valuable not due, or more than is due: said of public officers.

Extort (eks-tort'), *v.i.* To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they came. *Spenser.*

Extort † (eks-tort'), *a.* Extorted. *Spenser.*

Extorter (eks-tort'ẽr), *n.* One who extorts or practises extortion.

Extortion (eks-tor'shon), *n.* 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money or to do some other act.

Oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. That which is extorted; a gross overcharge; as, ten pounds for that is an *extortion*. [Colloq.]—SYN. Rapacity, exaction, overcharge.

Extortionable (eks-tor'shon-a-bl), *a.* Extortionate. *Lithgow.*

Extortionary (eks-tor'shon-a-ri), *a.* Practising extortion; containing extortion.

Extortionate (eks-tor'shon-ãt), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; hard.

Extortioner (eks-tor'shon-ẽr), *n.* One who practises extortion.

Extortionist (eks-tor'shon-ist), *n.* Same as *Extortioner*.

Extortionous (eks-tor'shon-us), *a.* Extortionate.

Extortious † (eks-tor'shus), *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust. 'The *extortious* cruelties of some.' *Bp. Hall.*

Extortiously † (eks-tor'shus-li), *adv.* By extortion; oppressively.

Extra (eks'tra). [L., from *exterus*. See CONTRA.] A Latin preposition denoting beyond, without, except, often used in composition as a prefix signifying outside of, or beyond the limits of what is denoted by the word to which it is joined.

Extra (eks'tra), *a.* [Contr. from *extraordinary*.] 1. Extraordinary; extreme; more than what is usual; beyond what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; as, an *extra* price; *extra* diet; *extra* charges at a boarding-school.—*Extra costs*, in *law*, those charges which do not appear upon the face of the proceedings; such as witnesses' expenses, fees to counsel, attendances, court-fees, &c.

Extra (eks'tra), *n.* Something in addition to what is due or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge; something beyond what is usual; as, dancing is charged as an *extra*.

Extra-axillar, Extra-axillary (eks'tra-aks"il-lar, eks'tra-aks-il"la-ri or eks'tra-aks"-il-la-ri), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *axillar* (which see).] In *bot.* growing from above or below the axils; as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

Extra-constellary (eks-tra-kon'stel-la-ri), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *constellary* (which see).] A term applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

Extract (eks-trakt'), *v.t.* [L. *extractus*, from *extraho—ex*, and *traho*, to draw, whence *trace, contract*, &c.] 1. To draw out; to withdraw; to take out; to pull out or remove from a fixed position; as, to *extract* a tooth, a stump from the earth, and the like.

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweets. *Milton.*

2. To draw out by distillation or other chemical process; as, to *extract* spirit from the juice of the cane; to *extract* salts from ashes.—3. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

—*To extract the root*, in *math.* to ascertain the root of a number or quantity.

Extract (eks'trakt), *n.* 1. That which is extracted or drawn from something.—2. In *literature*, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.—3. Anything drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process, as an essence, a tincture, and the like.—4. In *chem.* a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts: called also the *Extractive Principle*.—5. † Extraction; descent; origin.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*. *South.*

6. In *Scots law*, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which either is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the principal has been preserved in a public record.

Extractable, Extractible (eks-trakt'a-bl, eks-trakt'i-bl), *a.* That may be extracted.

Extractiform (eks-trakt'i-form), *a.* In *chem.* having the appearance or nature of an extract.

Extracting (eks-trakt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Drawing or taking out; distracting; absorbing.

A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banish'd his. *Shak.*

Extraction (eks-trak'shon), *n.* [L. *extractio*. See EXTRACT.] 1. The act of extracting, or drawing out; as, the *extraction* of a tooth; the *extraction* of a bone or an arrow from the body; the *extraction* of a fetus or child in midwifery; the *extraction* of a passage from a book or an author.—2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family; hence, the stock or family from which one has descended. 'A family of ancient *extraction*.' *Lord Clarendon.*—3. The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, and the like.—4. † That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They (books) do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them. *Milton.*

5. In *arith.* and *alg.* the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed.

Extractive (eks-trakt'iv), *a.* 1. That may be extracted.—2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting.

Extractive (eks-trakt'iv), *n.* 1. Extract. *Parr.*—2. In *med.* a peculiar base or principle existing in extracts.

Extractor (eks-trakt'ẽr), *n.* 1. He who or that which extracts.—2. In *surg.* a forceps or instrument used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth.—3. A hydroextractor.—4. In the Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

Extradictionary † (eks-tra-dik'shon-a-ri), *a.* [L. *extra*, and *dictio*, a saying.] Consisting not in words but in realities.

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six. *Sir T. Browne.*

Extradite (ẽks'tra-dīt), *v.t.* [See EXTRADITION.] To deliver or give up, as by one nation to another; as, to *extradite* a criminal.

Extradition (eks-tra-di'shon), *n.* [Fr.—L. *ex*, and *traditio*, a giving up, surrender, from *trado, traditum*, to give or deliver up.] Delivery by one nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty between the nations called an *extradition treaty*, by which either nation becomes bound to give up the criminal refugees.

Extrados (eks-trā'dos), *n.* [Fr., from L. *extra*, without, and *dorsum*, the back.] In *arch.* the exterior curve of an arch; the outer curve of a voussoir. See ARCH.

Extradosed (eks-trā'dost), *a.* A term applied to an arch when the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. See ARCH.

Extradotal (eks-tra-dō'tal), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *dotal* (which see).] Not belonging to dower; paraphernal. *Kent.*

Extrafoliaceous (eks-tra-fō'li-ā"shus), *a.* [L. *extra*, on the outside, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them; as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles.

Extraforaneous (eks'tra-fō-rā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *foras*, out of doors.] Out-door.

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing. *Cowper.*

Extrageneous (eks-tra-jē'nē-us), *a.* [L. *extra*, and *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind.

Extrajudicial (eks'tra-jū-di"shal), *a.* [L. *extra*, without, and E. *judicial*.] Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

It was thought expedient to publish an *extrajudicial* opinion of the twelve judges, taken at the king's special command according to the pernicious custom of that age. *Hallam.*

Extrajudicially (eks'tra-jū-di"shal-li), *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; as, the case was settled *extrajudicially.*

Extralimitary (eks'tra-lim"i-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *extra* and E. *limit.*] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, *extralimitary* land.

Extralogical (eks-tra-loj'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *logical* (which see).] Lying out of or beyond the province of logic.

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Extralogically (eks-tra-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an extralogical manner; without the application of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore *extralogically.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Extramission (eks'tra-mi-shon), *n.* [L. *extra*, without, and *mitto*, to send.] A sending out; emission.

Extramundane (eks-tra-mun'dān), *a.* [L. *extra*, without, and *mundus*, the world.] Beyond the limit of the material world. 'An *extra-mundane* being.' *Warburton.*

Extramural (eks-tra-mūr'al), *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, without, and *murus*, a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university; as, an *extramural* lecturer.

Extraneous (eks-trā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra*, without, beyond. Akin *strange.*] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

Extraneously (eks-trā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

Extra-ocular (eks-tra-ok'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *oculus*, the eye.] In *entom.* noting antennæ inserted on the outsides of the eyes, as in certain insects.

Extra-official (eks'tra-of-fi"shal), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *official*.] Not within the limits of official duty.

Extraordinarily (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri-li), *adv.* [See EXTRAORDINARY.] In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

The temple of Solomon was *extraordinarily* magnificent. *Wilkins.*

Extraordinariness (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri-nes), *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or, &c. *Dr. H. More.*

Extraordinary (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius—extra*, and *ordinarius*, usual, from *ordo*, order.] 1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary; as, *extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.—2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; as, the *extraordinary* talents of Shakspere; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.—3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion; as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an ambassador *extraordinary;* a gazette *extraordinary.*

Extraordinary (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri), *n.* Anything extraordinary or unusual; something exceeding the usual order, kind, or method. 'All the *extraordinaries* in the world.' *Spenser.*

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayer and devotions. *Is. Taylor.*

Extraordinary (eks-tra-or'din-a-ri), *adv.* Extraordinarily. [Old colloquialism.]

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addison.*

Extraparochial (eks'tra-pa-rō"ki-al), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *parochial.*] Not within or reckoned within the limits of any parish; as, *extraparochial* land, &c.

Extraparochially (eks'tra-pa-rō"ki-al-li), *adv.* Out of a parish.

Extraphysical (eks-tra-fi'zi-kal), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *physical.*] Not subject to physical laws or methods.

Extraprofessional (eks'tra-prō-fe"shon-al), *a.* [L. *extra* and E. *professional.*] Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extraprofessional.* *Med. Repos.*

Extraprovincial (eks'tra-prō-vin"shal), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *provincial.*] Not within the same province or jurisdiction; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey. *Ayliffe.*

Extraregular (eks-tra-re'gū-lẽr), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *regular.*] Not comprehended within a rule or rules.

His (God's) providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules. *Jer. Taylor.*

Extraterritorial (eks'tra-te-ri-tō"ri-al), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *territorial.*] Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

Extratropical (eks-tra-trop'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *tropical.*] Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.

Extraught † (eks-trat'), old pp. of *extract.* 'Knowing whence thou art *extraught.*' *Shak.*

Extra-uterine (eks-tra-ū'tẽr-īn), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *uterine.*] A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

Extravagance, Extravagancy (eks-trav'a-gans, eks-trav'a-gan-si), *n.* [Fr. *extravagance*—L. *extra*, without, beyond, and *vagans*, from *vago, vagor*, to wander. See VAGABOND.] 1. A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit.

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy. Shak.*

2. The state of being extravagant, wild, or prodigal beyond the limits of propriety or duty; want of restraint; unreasonableness; prodigality; excess; as, *extravagance* of love, anger, hatred, hunger, demands, &c.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance.* *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

SYN. Wildness, irregularity, excess, prodigality, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast, outrage, violence.

Extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *a.* [Fr. *ex travagant*—L. *extra*, without, beyond, and *vagans, vagantis*, ppr. of *vago, vagor*, to wander.] 1. Wandering beyond bounds.

Th' *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shak.*

2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; as, the demands, desires, and passions of men are often *extravagant.*

But wishes, madam, are *extravagant.* *Dryden.*

3. Not within ordinary limits of truth or probability or other usual bounds; unrestrained; irregular; wild; as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

There is something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant* and wild. *Milton.*

4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; as, *extravagant* expenses; an *extravagant* mode of living.—5. Prodigal; profuse in expenses; as, an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption. *Rambler.*

Extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *n.* 1. One who is confined to no general rule.

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. *pl. Eccles.* certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes which were published after the Clementines, but not at first arranged and digested with the other Papal Constitutions.

Extravagantly (eks-trav'a-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; in a style or manner exceeding the limits of truth or probability; unreasonably; excessively; wastefully; expensively or profusely to an unjustifiable degree; as, men often write and talk *extravagantly;* to praise or censure *extravagantly;* to live, eat, drink, or dress *extravagantly.*

Extravagantness (eks-trav'a-gant-nes), *n.* Extravagance.

Extravaganza (eks-trav'a-gan"za), *n.* 1. Anything out of rule, as in music, the drama, &c.; a species of composition noted for its wildness and incoherence; a burlesque.—2. An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

Extravagate † (eks-trav'a-gāt), *v.i.* To wander beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. *Bp. Warburton.*

Extravagation † (eks-trav'a-gā"shon), *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob. *Smollett.*

Extravasate (eks-trav'a-sāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extravasated;* ppr. *extravasating.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vas*, a vessel.] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as out of the blood-vessels; as, *extravasated* blood.

Extravasation (eks-trav'a-sā"shon), *n.* [See above.] The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the escape of blood from vessels into surrounding tissue; effusion; as, an *extravasation* of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

Extravascular (eks-tra-vas'kū-lẽr), *a.* [Prefix *extra*, and *vascular* (which see).] Being out of the proper vessels.

Extravasion (eks-tra-vā'shon), *n.* Same as *Extravasation.*

Extravenate † (eks-trav'e-nāt), *a.* [L. *extra*, and *vena*, vein.] Let out of the veins. '*Extravenate* blood.' *Glanville.*

Extraversion (eks'tra-vẽr"shon), *n.* [L. *extra*, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Rare.]

Extreat † (eks-trēt'), *n.* [See ESTREAT, EXTRACT.] Extraction.

Drawn forth from her by divine *extreat. Spenser.*

Extreme (eks-trēm'), *a.* [Fr. *extrême;* L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside of, outward, from *ex*, out.] 1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; as, the *extreme* verge or point of a thing. 'The *extremest* shore.' *Southey.*—2. Worst or best that can exist or be supposed; greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost; as, *extreme* pain, grief, or suffering; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.—3. Last; beyond which there is none; as, the *extreme* hour of life.—4. Carrying principles to the uttermost; holding the strongest possible views; ultra. 'The Puritans or *extreme* Protestants.' *Gladstone.*—5. In *music*, superfluous or augmented; thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—*Extreme unc-*

tion, in the *Roman ritual*, the anointing of a sick person with oil when decrepit with age or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, and feet of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul.—*Extreme and mean ratio*, in *geom.* the ratio where a line is so divided that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the less, or where a line is so divided that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment.

Extreme (eks-trēm'), *n.* 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity. 'Between the *extremes* of both promontories.' *Dampier.*—2. Utmost point; utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible; furthest degree; as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; the *extremes* of virtue and vice; avoid *extremes*.

His flaw'd heart, . . .
'Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*

Thus each *extreme* to equal danger tends,
Plenty as well as want can separate friends.
Cowley.

3. Extreme suffering, misery, or distress; extremity. 'Tending to some relief of our *extremes*.' *Milton.*—4. In *logic*, either of the extreme terms of a syllogism, that is, the predicate and subject. Thus, 'Man is an animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;' the word animal is the greater extreme, Peter the less extreme, and man the medium.—4. In *math.* either of the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean.—*The extremes of an interval*, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—*In the extreme*, in the highest degree.

Extremeless (eks-trēm'les), *a.* Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

Extremely (eks-trēm'li), *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point; as, *extremely* hot or cold; *extremely* painful.

Extremist (eks-trēm'ist), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

He shared fully the opinion of those *extremists* who attribute to human laws an indescribable power of making, or . . . of determining demons, and who place a Styx at the bottom of society.
C. E. Wilbour.

Extremity (eks-trem'i-ti), *n.* [L. *extremitas*, from *extremus*. See EXTREME.] 1. The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as, the *extremities* of a country.—2. The highest degree; the most aggravated or intense form; as, the *extremity* of pain or suffering; the *extremity* of cruelty; the Jews have endured oppression in its utmost *extremity*. '*Extremity* of delight.' *Tennyson.*

I wish for peace, and any terms prefer
Before the last *extremities* of war. *Dryden.*

3. Extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity;* man's *extremity* is God's opportunity.—4. In *zool.* a limb or organ of locomotion; as, the *extremities* of the body are four in number, viz. the arms and legs, divided, in man, into upper and lower; in other animals, into anterior and posterior.—SYN. Verge, border, extreme, end, termination.

Extricable (eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* That can be extricated.

Extricate (eks'tri-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extricated;* ppr. *extricating.* [L. *extrico, extricatum—ex*, and *tricæ*, trifles, perplexity, embarrassments.] 1. To disentangle; to free, as from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass; as, to *extricate* one from complicated business, from troublesome alliances, or other connections; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

We had now *extricated* ourselves from the various labyrinths and defiles. *Eustace.*

2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved; as, to *extricate* moisture from a substance..—SYN. To disentangle, disembarrass, disengage, relieve, evolve, set free.

Extrication (eks-tri-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of disentangling or state of being disentangled; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.—2. The act or process of sending out or evolving; as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance. 'The *extrication* of the embryo from the ovum.' *Prof. Owen.*

Extrinsic, Extrinsical (eks-trin'sik, eks-trin'sik-al), *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, from without—*exter*, outward, *inde*, thence, and *secus*, by, along with, which, affixed to a word implying position or situation, signifies side. Comp. *altrinsecus*, on the other side, *intrinsecus*, on the inside, *utrinsecus*, on both sides, *circumsecus*, on all sides.] 1. External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body; as, matter cannot move without the impulse of an *extrinsic* agent: opposed to *intrinsic*. 'The *extrinsic* aids of education and of artificial culture.' *Is. Taylor.*—2. In *Scots law*, a term applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which are not relevant to the point referred, and which therefore cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.

Extrinsicality (eks-trin'sik-al"i-ti), *n.* The state of being extrinsical; externality.

Extrinsically (eks-trin'sik-al-li), *adv.* From without; externally.

The state is a moral being, and must worship God according to its nature: it is thus intrinsically competent to promote the designs of religion, and *extrinsically* . . . has effective means of aiding them.
Gladstone.

Extrinsicalness (eks-trin'sik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being extrinsical. [Rare.]

Extroitive (eks-trō'it-iv), *a.* [L. *extro, extroitum*, to go out from—*extra*, beyond, and *eo, itum*, to go.] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Extrorsal, Extrorse (eks-tror'sal, eks-trors'), *a.* [Fr. *extrorse;* Lat. as if *extrorsus*, for *extroversus—extra*, beyond, on the outside, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] In *bot.* a term applied to an anther which has its face directed outwards, or turned away from the axis: opposed to an *introrse* anther, which has its face turned to the axis.

Extrorse Anthers of *Tamarix indica.*

Extroversion (eks-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* In *path.* a malformation consisting in an organ being turned inside out, as the bladder.

Extruct† (ek-strukt'), *v.t.* [L. *extruo, extruo, extructum, exstructum—ex*, out of, from, and *struo*, to pile up, to build.] To build; to construct.

Extruction† (ek-struk'shon), *n.* A building.

Extructive† (ek-strukt'iv), *a.* Forming into a structure; constructive.

Extructor† (ek-strukt'ėr), *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

Extrude (eks-tröd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *extruded;* ppr. *extruding.* [L. *extrudo—ex*, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away; to displace; as, to *extrude* a fetus.

Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin. *Coleridge.*

Extrusion (eks-trö'zhon), *n.* The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

Extrusory (eks-trö'sō-ri), *a.* That extrudes or forces out; that ejects.

Extuberance, Extuberancy (eks-tū'bėr-ans, eks-tū'bėr-an-si), *n.* [See EXTUBERANT.] 1. In *med.* a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part.—2. A knob or swelling part of a body.

Extuberant† (eks-tū'bėr-ant), *a.* [L. *extuberans, extuberantis*, from *extubero—ex*, and *tuber*, a swelling, tumour.] Swelled; standing out. '*Extuberant* lips.' *Gayton.*

Extuberate† (eks-tū'bėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *extubero, extuberatum*. See EXTUBERANT.] To swell.

Extuberation† (eks-tū'bėr-ā"shon), *n.* The state of being extuberant; extuberance.

Extumescence (eks-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [Fr. *extumescence*, from L. *extumescens*, ppr. of *extumesco—ex*, and *tumesco, tumeo*, to swell.] A swelling or rising. [Rare.]

Exuberance, Exuberancy (eks-ū'bėr-ans, eks-ū'bėr-an-si), *n.* [Fr. *exubérance;* L. *exuberantia*, from *exubero*, to come forth in abundance—*ex*, out or forth, and *ubero*, to be fruitful, from *uber*, rich, fruitful, abundant, from *uber*, a teat.] The state of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; as, *exuberance* of foliage, of fertility, or of fancy.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by *exuberance* of language. *Quart. Rev.*

SYN. Abundance, excess, redundance, copiousness, plenty, plenitude, superabundance, superfluity, overflow, rankness, wantonness.

Exuberant (eks-ū'bėr-ant), *a.* [L. *exuberans, exuberantis*, ppr. of *exubero*, to come forth in abundance. See EXUBERANCE.] Characterized by abundance; plenteous; rich; overflowing; over-abundant; superfluous; as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* goodness. 'The *exuberant* gaiety of Suckling.' *Hallam.* 'Exuberant spring.' *Thomson.*

Exuberantly (eks-ū'bėr-ant-li), *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree; as, the earth has produced *exuberantly*.

Exuberate† (eks-ū'bėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *exubero.*] To abound; to be in great abundance.

That vast confluence and immensity that *exuberate* in God. *Boyle.*

Exuccous (ek-suk'kus), *a.* Same as *Exsuccous.*

Exudate† (eks-ūd'āt), *v.t.* To exude. *Sir T. Browne.*

Exudation (eks-ūd-ā'shon), *n.* [L. L. *exsudatio*, from L. *exsudo—ex*, and *sudo*, to sweat.] 1. The act of exuding or state of being exuded; a sweating; a discharge of humours or moisture.—2. That which is exuded.

Exude (eks-ūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exuded;* ppr. *exuding.* [L. *exsudo*, to discharge by sweating—*ex* and *sudo*, to sweat, which is from the same ultimate root as E. *sweat.*] To discharge through the pores, as moisture or other liquid matter; to give out.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance. *Dwight.*

Exude (eks-ūd'), *v.i.* To flow from a body through the pores or by a natural discharge, as juice. 'Honey *exuding* from all flowers.' *Arbuthnot.*

Exulcerate (egz-ul'sėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exulcerated;* ppr. *exulcerating.* [L. *exulcero, exulceratum*, to cause to suppurate—*ex*, intens., and *ulcero*, from *ulcus, ulceris*, a sore, an ulcer. See ULCER.] 1. To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; to ulcerate. 'To *exulcerate* the lungs.' *Evelyn.*—2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger. 'Minds *exulcerated* in themselves.' *Hooker.*

Exulcerate (egz-ul'sėr-āt), *v.i.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Exulcerate† (egz-ul'sėr-āt), *a.* Wounded; vexed; enraged. *Bacon.*

Exulceration (egz-ul'sėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous.—2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion. '*Exulceration* of mind.' *Hooker.*

Exulcerative, Exulceratory (egz-ul'sėr-āt-iv, egz-ul'sėr-ā-to-ri), *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

Exult (egz-ult'), *v.i.* [L. *exulto, exsulto*, to spring vigorously, to leap or jump about—*ex*, and *salio, saltum*, to leap, to spring. See SALLY.] To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph; as, to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

What heir *exults*, his father now at rest. *Crabbe.*

Exultance,† Exultancy† (egz-ult'ans, egz-ult'an-si), *n.* Exultation. 'That boasting *exultancy* of Campian.' *Hammond.*

Exultant (egz-ult'ant), *a.* [L. *exultans, exultantis*, ppr. of *exulto.* See EXULT.] Rejoicing triumphantly.

Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement.
Is. Taylor.

Exultation (eks-ult-ā'shon), *n.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.

Exultingly (egz-ult'ing-li), *adv.* In an exulting or a triumphant manner.

Exundate† (eks-un'dāt), *v.i.* [L. *exundo, exundatum*, to overflow—*ex*, and *undo*, to rise in waves, from *unda*, a wave.] To overflow.

Exundation† (eks-un-dā'shon), *n.* The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance. 'The *exundation* of the Nile.' *Geddes.* 'The *exundation* . . . of his transcendent and infinite goodness.' *Ray.*

Exungulate (egz-ung'gū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *exungulo, exungulatum*, to lose a hoof—*ex*, priv., and *ungula*, a claw, a hoof, dim. from *unguis*, a nail, a claw, a hoof.] To pare off the nails or other superfluous parts. [Rare.]

Exungulation (egz-ung'gū-lā"shon), *n.* Act of exungulating, or of paring off the nails or other superfluous parts. [Rare.]

Exuperable† (ek-sū'pėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be exuperated, overcome, or surpassed.

Exuperance† (ek-sū'pėr-ans), *n.* Act of exuperating, or state of being exuperated; overbalance.

Exuperant† (ek-sū'pėr-ant), *a.* Overcoming; overpassing.

Exuperate† (ek-sū'pėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *exuperated;* ppr. *exuperating.* [L. *exupero, exsupero, exsuperatum,* to surmount, excel —*ex,* and *supero,* to excel, to overcome, from *super,* above.] To excel; to surmount.

Exuperation† (ek-sū'pėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of exuperating or excelling.

Exurgent† (egz-ėr'jent), *a.* Same as *Exsurgent* (which see).

Exustion (egz-ust'yon), *n.* [L. *exustio,* a burning up, from *exuro, exustum—ex,* intens., and *uro,* to burn.] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

Exuviable† (egz-ū'vi-a-bl), *a.* [See EXUVIÆ.] That may be cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

Exuviæ (egz-ū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., from *exuo,* to put or draw off, to strip.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, &c.

Exuvial (egz-ū'vi-al), *a.* Relating to or containing exuviæ.

Exuviation (egz-ū'vi-ā"shon), *n.* [See EXUVIÆ.] In *zool.* the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, and the like.

Ex voto (eks vō'tō). [L.] In consequence of, or according to, a vow: applied to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, &c., common in Roman Catholic countries.

Ey,† *n.* pl. **Eyren.** [See EGG.] An egg. 'An *ey* or two.' *Chaucer.* 'The yolkys of *eyren.*' *Receipt for Making Frumenty.*

Ey† (ī). [A.Sax. *ig.*] An island: an element in place-names; as, Whals*ey,* whale island; Angles*ey* or Angles*ea,* island of the Angles; Alder*ney,* isle of alders. See ISLAND.

Eyalet (ī'a-let), *n.* A Turkish government or principality under the administration of a vizier or pasha of the first class.

Eyas (ī'as), *n.* [O.E. *nyas;* Fr. *niais,* in its primary sense a nestling falcon, from L.L. *nidax, nidacis,* a term applied to a young bird still in the nest, L. *nidus,* a nest For loss of *n* see ADDER.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. 'Little *eyasses* that cry out.' *Shak.*

Eyas† (ī'as), *a.* [See the noun.] Unfledged.

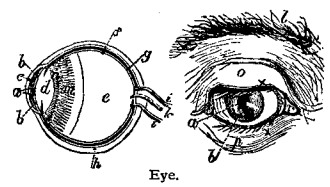
> Like *eyas* hawk up mounts unto the skies,
> His newly budded pinions to assay. *Spenser.*

Eyas-musket (ī'as-mus-ket), *n.* 1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind or sparrow-hawk.—2. *Fig.* a pet term for a young child.

> How now, my *eyas-musket*? what news with you? *Shak.*

Eydent (ī'dent), *a.* Diligent; industrious. 'And mind their labours wi' an *eydent* hand.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Eye (ī), *n.* [O.E. *ye, eighe,* A. Sax. *ēage,* Dan. *øie,* D. *oog,* Icel. *auga,* G. *auge,* Goth. *augo;* cog. L. *oculus,* dim. of hypothetical *ocus,* Gr. *okos;* Skr. *akshi*—eye. For root see ACID.] 1. The organ of vision. The eye is formed by the combination of two segments from a larger and a smaller sphere. The segment of the lesser sphere forms the anterior part of the eye, and is composed externally of a strong horn-like membrane, called the *cornea,* within which are the *aqueous humour* and the *iris.* The *iris* is a coloured muscular membrane, capable of contraction and dilatation, suspended in the aqueous humour, with a hole (the *pupil*) in the centre for the transmission of light. The larger sphere presents three coats, the outermost being the *sclerotic,* within which is the *choroid* and lastly the *retina.* The last is the sentient coat, and consists of a cup-like expansion of the optic nerve, spread on the black coat or *pigmentum nigrum* covering the inner surface of the choroid. The anterior orifice of the choroid is firmly connected to a thick ring of grayish pulpy substance, forming the point at which the sclerotic and cornea without, and the iris within, are united. This ring is named the *ciliary circle* or *ligament.* Posterior to this is a range of prominent minute bodies, with free extremities, lying over the crystalline lens, varying in number from seventy to eighty. They are trilateral-prismatic in shape, about 1½ line long, and are known as the *ciliary processes.* The interior sphere is filled with a jelly-like, transparent mass called the *vitreous humour,* immediately in front of



Eye.

Interior. *a,* Pupil. *b,* Iris. *c,* Cornea. *d,* Crystalline lens. *e,* Vitreous humour. *f,* Retina. *g,* Choroid coat. *h,* Sclerotic coat. *i i,* Central vein of the retina. *k,* Optic nerve. *m,* Ciliary processes. *n,* Ciliary ligament or circle.
Exterior. *l,* Supercilium or eyebrow. *o p,* Upper and lower eyelid. *x x,* Cilium or eyelash. *r,* Caruncula lachrymalis. *s,* Plica semilunaris. The pupil and iris are also shown at *a* and *b* respectively.

which, and just behind the pupil, is the *crystalline lens,* bearing the same relation to the retina that the lens of the photographer does to the sensitive plate.—2. Sight; view; ocular perception; notice; observation; watch; as, I kept him in my *eye* all the time.

> Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii. 1.
> After this jealousy, he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Look; countenance; aspect.

> I'll say you gray is not the morning's *eye.* *Shak.*

4. Front; face; presence.

> Her shall you hear disapproved to your *eyes.* *Shak.*

5. Direction opposite to; as, to sail in the wind's *eye.*—6. Regard; respect; view; close attention; aim.

> Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Mental perception; power of mental perception; view of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

> It hath, in their *eye,* no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome. *Hooker.*

8. Anything resembling or suggesting an eye in shape or general appearance; as, (*a*) the bud or shoot of a plant or tuber. (*b*) The hole or aperture in a needle. (*c*) The circular catch of a hook-and-eye. (*d*) The loop or ring for fastening the rigging of ships. (*e*) The centre of a target. (*f*) The spots on a peacock's tail.—9. Anything of supreme brilliance or beauty, importance or power; as, the sun is the *eye* of day.

> Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts. *Milton.*

10. The power of seeing; unusual power, range, or delicacy of vision; keenness and accuracy of perception, conjoined with delicacy of appreciation; as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for colour, the picturesque, &c.—11. Tinge; shade; particularly, a slight tint. 'An *eye* of green.' *Shak.*

> Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle.*

12. Oversight; inspection.

> The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands. *Franklin.*

13. In *arch.* a general term applied to the centre of anything; thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its centre from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is the circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a pediment is a circular window in its centre.

'Eyes of her.'—Boats plying for hire in Malta Harbour.

—*To set the eyes on,* to have a sight of.—*To find favour in the eyes,* to be graciously received and treated.—*The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her* (*naut.*), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in Britain in former times to paint an eye on each bow, and in Spanish and Italian boats, as well as in Chinese junks, the practice is still observed. The hawse holes are also called *the eyes of her.*—*Eyes of the rigging,* those parts of the shrouds in the form of a collar which go over the mast.—The *eyes* of stays are termed collars.—*Flemish eye,* the strands of a rope's end opened and divided into two parts and laid over each other, marled, parcelled, and served together, form an eye in the sense here understood.—*Lashing eye,* an eye spliced on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing being rove through, to set it tight.—*Spliced eye.* See EYE-SPLICE.

Eye (ī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eyed;* ppr. *eying.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

> *Eye* me, blest Providence, and square my trial
> To my proportionate strength. *Milton.*

Eye† (ī), *v.i.* To strike the eye; to appear; to have an appearance.

> My becomings kill me, when they do not *eye* well to you. *Shak.*

Eye (ī), *n.* [See EY, an egg.] A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

Eyeball (ī'bąl), *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

Eye-beam (ī'bēm), *n.* A beam or glance of the eye.

> So sweet a kiss the morning sun gives not . . .
> As thy *eye-beams.* *Shak.*

Eye-bolt (ī'bōlt), *n.* *Naut.* a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles to.

Eyebright (ī'brīt), *n.* The popular name of *Euphrasia officinalis,* a little herb belonging to the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, common in meadows, heaths, &c., throughout Britain. It is an annual from 3 to 8 inches high, often much branched. The whole plant has a bitter taste, and formerly enjoyed a great reputation in diseases of the eyes.

Eye-brightening (ī'brīt-n-ing), *n.* A clearing of the sight. *Milton.*

Eyebrow (ī'brou), *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

Eyed (īd), *a.* Having eyes; used as a separate word as well as in composition; as, a dull-*eyed* man; ox-*eyed* Juno.

> A wild and wanton pard
> *Eyed* like the evening star, with playful tail
> Crouched fawning in the weed. *Tennyson.*

In *her.* a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail.

Eye-doctor (ī'dok-tėr), *n.* An oculist.

Eye-drop (ī'drop), *n.* A tear. 'Gentle *eye-drops.*' *Shak.*

Eye-flap (ī'flap), *n.* A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle.

Eyeful† (ī'fųl), *a.* Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable. '*Eyeful* trophies.' *Chapman.*

Eyeglance (ī'glans), *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

Eye-glass (ī'glas), *n.* 1. A glass to assist the sight.—2. The eye-piece of a telescope, microscope, and the like.—3. In *surg.* a glass for the application of collyrium to the eye.

Eye-hole (ī'hōl), *n.* A circular opening, as in a bar to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring.

Eyelash (ī'lash), *n.* 1. The line of hair that edges the eyelid.—2. A single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

Eyeless (ī'les), *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight. '*Eyeless* in Gaza at the mill with slaves.' *Milton.*

Eyelet, Eyelet-hole (ī'let, ī'let-hōl), *n.* [O.E. *oilet,* from Fr. *œillet,* a little eye, dim. of *œil,* an eye.] A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord.

Eyeleteer (ī'let-ēr), *n.* A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

Eyelet-hole, *n.* Same as *Eyelet.*

Eyeliad (ī'li-ad), *n.* Same as *Eyliad.*

Eyelid (ī'lid), *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purpose of protecting, wiping, and cleansing the ball of the eye, as well as moistening it by spreading the lachrymal fluid over its surface.

Eyen,† *n. pl.* Eyes. 'Hire *eyen* grey as glas.' *Chaucer.*

Eye-piece (ī'pēs), *n.* In a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.

Eyer (ī'ėr), *n.* One who eyes another.

Eye-servant (ī'sėr-vant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

Eye-service (ī'sėr-vis), *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

Eyeshot (ī'shot), *n.* Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eye-shot* by this means. *Spectator.*

Eyesight (ī'sīt), *n.* 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation. Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*

2. The sense of seeing; as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Eyesore (ī'sōr), *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

Eyesplice (ī'splīs), *n. Naut.* a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself.

Eye-spotted (ī'spot-ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. 'Juno's bird in her *eye-spotted* train.' *Spenser.*

Eyestone (ī'stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small Turbinidæ, used for removing substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance.

Eyestring (ī'string), *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke my *eye-strings;* crack'd them, but To look upon him. *Shak.*

Eyetooth (ī'tōth), *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders; a fang. Called also a *Canine Tooth.*

Eye-wash, Eye-water (ī'wosh, ī'wą-tėr), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

Eyewink (ī'wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Eye-witness (ī'wit-nes), *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of anything. '*Eye-witnesses* of his majesty.' 2 Pet. i. 16.

Eye-wort (ī'wėrt), *n.* Same as *Eyebright.*

Eyght (āt), *n.* 1. A small island in a river; an ait or eyot.—2. The thickest part of a shoal of herrings.

Eyliad† (ī'li-ad), *n.* [Fr. *œillade*, an eye-glance, from *œil*, an eye.] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Shak.*

Eyne, *n. pl.* Eyes. [Now poetical only.]

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne* Are fastened upwardly on mine. *Browning.*

Eyot (ī'ot), *n.* [O.E. *ey*, A. Sax. *ig*, an island, and dim. term. *-ot.*] A little isle, especially in a river; a small river islet with willows growing on it; an ait.

Eyrant, *a.* See AYRANT.

Eyre (ār), *n.* [O.Fr. *erre, eirre,* a journey, *errer, oirrer* (not to be confounded with modern *errer,* to wander), to make a journey, from L. *iter, itineris,* a journey, from *i,* root of *eo,* to go.] 1. A journey or circuit.—2. A court of itinerant justices.—*Justices in eyre,* in *old English law,* itinerant justices who travelled the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

Eyre,† *n.* Air. *Chaucer.*

Eyrish,† *a.* Aerial. *Chaucer.*

Eyry, Eyrie (ī'ri), *n.* A bird's nest; specifically, the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey. See AERIE.

Screaming, from their *eyries* overhead
The ravens sailed athwart the sky of lead.
Longfellow.

Eysell† (ī'sel), *n.* [A. Sax. *eisile.*] Vinegar.

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysell* 'gainst my strong infection. *Shak.*

[Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion.]

Ezekiel (ē-zē'ki-el), *n.* [Heb., (whom) God will strengthen.] One of the greater prophets, whose writings are canonically placed in the Old Testament next to those of Jeremiah.

Ezra (ez'ra), *n.* [Heb., help.] The name of one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, placed between Chronicles and Nehemiah.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labio-dental articulation, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper front teeth. It is classed as a surd spirant, its corresponding sonant spirant being *v*, which is distinguished from *f* by being pronounced with voice instead of breath, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef, ev.* (In *if, of,* however, it is=*v.*) The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the ancient Greek digamma, which it also closely resembles in power. *F* is a common consonant in English words, both initially, medially, and finally, in the latter two cases being often doubled. As an initial it is very common in conjunction with *l* and *r*, as in *fly, free.* In plurals it often becomes *v*, as in *knife, knives, calf, calves;* compare also *life, live, strife, strive,* &c. Anglo-Saxon *f* has often been changed into *v* in modern English, as in *heaven, leave, carve,* &c., but such a change (as in *vixen*) is rare initially. In *enough, rough, trough,* an *f*-sound now represents a former guttural. From several words *f* has dropped out, as from *head, hawk, lord, woman.* By Grimm's Law when words are common to English and Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, &c., wherever there is an *f* in English there is a *p* in these other tongues; thus E. *foot*=L. *pes,* Gr. *pous,* Skr. *pāda;* E. *father*=L. *pater,* Gr. *patér,* Skr. *pitri.*—As a Latin numeral it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, $\overline{F}$ 40,000. F often stands for *Fellow;* F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society; F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—F, in *music,* is the fourth note of the diatonic scale.—In the calendar F is one of the seven Dominical letters.

Fa (fä), *n.* In *music,* the Italian name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

Fa' (fą), *v.i.* To fall; to befall. [Scotch.]

Fa' (fą), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To get; to obtain. 2. To aim at; to attempt. *Burns.*

Fa' (fą), *n.* Fall. [Scotch.]

Faam-tea, Faham-tea (fä'am-tē, fä'ham-tē), *n.* A name given to the dried leaves of the *Angræcum fragrans,* an orchid much prized for the fragrance of its leaves, an infusion of which is used as a stomachic and as an expectorant in pulmonary complaints. It has been introduced into France from Bourbon.

Fa'ard (färd), *a.* Favoured: used in composition; as, *weel-fa'ard,* well-favoured; *ill-fa'ard,* ill-favoured. 'The *ill-fa'ard* thieves.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Faba (fā'ba), *n.* [L., a bean.] A genus of herbs, nat. order Leguminosæ, containing the common bean, and consisting of annual plants, from 2 to 4 feet high, with smooth, hollow, quadrangular stems, alternate pinnated leaves, many large white or violet fragrant blossoms, and seeds produced within a long pod or legume. See BEAN.

Fabaceæ (fa-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A name proposed by Lindley for the nat. order Leguminosæ.

Fabaceous (fa-bā'shus), *a.* [L.L. *fabaceus,* from L. *faba,* a bean.] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

Fabian (fā'bi-an), *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. *Fabius* Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors. *Times newspaper.*

Fable (fā'bl), *n.* [Fr. *fable;* L. *fabula,* from *fari,* to speak. Root *fa,* seen in Gr. *phanai,* to speak, and probably also in *phaō,* to shine; Skr. *bhāsh,* to speak, and *bhās,* to shine.] 1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees (Judg. ix. 8–15) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. A fabricated story; a fiction; a falsehood; an untruth; as, the story is all a *fable.*

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addison.*

3. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

4. Subject of talk; talk; gossip; byword. [Rare.]

We grew the *fable* of the city where we dwelt. *Tennyson.*

Fable (fā'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fabled;* ppr. *fabling.* 1. To feign; to write fiction.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods. 'He *fables* not.' *Shak.*

Fable (fā'bl), *v.t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real. 'The hell thou *fablest.*' *Milton.*

That made
The mulberry-faced dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they *fable* of the quiet gods. *Tennyson.*

Fabled (fā'bld), *p.* and *a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined. 'Hail, *fabled* grotto.' *Tickell.*

Fabler (fā'blėr), *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories. 'The bold legions of lying *fablers.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Fabliau (fab-lē-ō), *n.* pl. **Fabliaux** (fab-lē-ō). In *French literature,* one of the metrical tales of the Trouvères or early poets of the Langue d'Oïl. These belong mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and have for their subject the talk and news of the day, which they treat generally in an epigrammatical, witty, and sarcastic manner. They were designed for recitation and not for singing.

Fabric (fab'rik), *n.* [Fr. *fabrique;* L. *fabrica,* a fabric, a trade, from *faber,* a worker, from the same root as *facio,* to make.] 1. That which is fabricated; as, (*a*) the frame or structure of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a church, a bridge, &c.

Anon out of the earth a *fabric* huge
Rose like an exhalation. *Milton.*

(*b*) Any system composed of connected parts; as, the *fabric* of the universe. (*c*) Cloth manufactured; as, silks and other fine *fabrics* of the East.—2. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labour; workmanship; texture.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent. *Ure.*

3. Act or purpose of fabricating or building.

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor. *Milman.*

—*Fabric lands,* lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches. Anciently, almost every person gave something by his will to be applied in repairing the fabric of the cathedral or parish church where he lived. *Wharton.*

Fabric (fab'rik), *v.t.* To frame; to build; to construct. [Rare.]

The discipline of Geneva, framed and *fabricked* to our hands. *Milton.*

Fabricant (fab'ri-kant), *n.* [Fr.] A manufacturer.

Fabricate (fab'rik-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fabricated;* ppr. *fabricating.* [L. *fabrico,* to frame, from *faber.* See FABRIC.] 1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; to form by art and labour; to manufacture; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woollens.—2. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; to coin; as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.

Our books were not *fabricated* with an accommodation to prevailing usages. *Paley.*

SYN. To frame, build, construct, make, manufacture, forge, invent, feign.

Fabrication (fab-rik-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of

framing or constructing; construction; the act of manufacturing.—2. The act of devising falsely; forgery.—3. That which is fabricated; a falsehood; as, the story is a *fabrication*.—Syn. Fiction, figment, invention, fable, falsehood.

Fabricator (fab'rik-āt-ėr), *n.* One who constructs or makes.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker. *J. S. Mill.*

Fabricatress (fab'rik-āt-res), *n.* A female fabricator; a constructress. *Lee.*

Fabrile† (fab'rīl), *a.* [L. *fabrilis*, from *faber*. See Fabric.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, and the like; as, *fabrile* skill.

Fabulist (fa'bū-list), *n.* The inventor or writer of fables. 'Boccacio the *fabulist*.' *B. Jonson.*

Fabulize (fa'bū-līz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fabulized*; ppr. *fabulizing*. To invent, compose, or relate fables.

Fabulosity (fa-bū-los'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness; fulness of fables. [Rare.]—2. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fabulous (fa'bū-lus), *a.* 1. Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; invented; not real; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; as, a *fabulous* story; a *fabulous* description; a *fabulous* hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.—2. That can hardly be received as truth; incredible; as, the picture was sold at a *fabulous* price.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*. *Macaulay.*

—The *fabulous age* of a country is that period in its early history of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes; as, the *fabulous age* of Greece and Rome.

Fabulously (fa'bū-lus-li), *adv.* In fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner.

Fabulousness (fa'bū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fabulous or feigned.

Faburden, Faburthen (fā'bėr-den, fā'bėr-THen), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *faux-bourdon*, lit. false burden. See Burden, a verse of a song repeated.] 1. In *music*, an old name for various early systems of harmonizing. See Fauxbourdon.—2.† A monotonous refrain.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*. *Lyly's Euphues.*

Fac (fak), *n.* [Contr. for *facsimile*.] A name given by the early printers to the large ornamental letters at the commencement of a division of a book. *Brande.*

Façade (fa-säd' or fa-säd'), *n.* [Fr.; It. *facciata*, from *faccia*, the face; L. *facies*, the face.] The face or front view or elevation of an edifice; exterior front or face; as, the *façade* of the Louvre, or the *façade* of St. Peter's at Rome.

Face (fās), *n.* [Fr.; L. *facies*, face, figure, form, probably from *facio*, to make.] 1. The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, &c.; the visage.—2. Aspect or air of the face; cast of features; look; countenance.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*

Some read the king's *face*, some the queen's, and all Had marvel. *Tennyson.*

3. The expression of the face as indicative of either favour, disfavour, or anger; hence, favour, disfavour, or anger; as, I set my *face* against it.

Therefore came I forth to meet thee, diligently to seek thy *face*, and I have found thee. Prov. vii. 15.

4. In a general sense, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of the spectator; the front; the forepart; as, the *face* of the earth; the *face* of the waters; the *face* of a house. Ezek. xli. 14.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. Gen. xi. 16.

5. A plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.—6. Visible state; appearance; aspect. 'Taught me how to know the *face* of right.' *Shak.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

Nor heaven nor sea their former *face* retained. *Waller.*

7. Decent outward appearance; surface show.

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs. *Milton.*

8. Confidence; effrontery; boldness; assurance.

He has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

9. Presence; sight; front; as in the phrases, before the *face;* in the *face;* to the *face;* from the *face*.

There he stood once more before her *face*
Claiming her promise. *Tennyson.*

—*To make a face*, to distort the countenance; to put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!
Why do you *make* such *faces?* *Shak.*

—*To accept one's face*, in *Scrip.* to show one favour or grant one's request.—*To entreat the face*, in *Scrip.* to ask favour—*To fly in the face of*, to fly against; to withstand; to defy.—*Face to face*, (*a*) both parties being present; as, to have accusers *face to face*. Acts xxv. 16. (*b*) Clearly; without the interposition of any other body.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face*. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

—*Face of a bastion*, the part between the salient and the shoulder angle.—*Face of a stone*, in *arch.* that part which is made even or smooth to form the face or outward part of a building. Stones should be faced in the direction transverse to that of their splitting grain. See Band, 2, *b*.—*Cylinder face*, in *engin.* the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

Face (fās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *faced;* ppr. *facing*. 1. To turn the face or front full toward; to meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront; as, to *face* an enemy in the field of battle.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods? *Macaulay.*

A lie *faces* God, and shrinks from men. *Bacon.*

2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward.

Four fronts, with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

3. To cover in front; as, a fortification *faced* with marble; to *face* a garment with silk.—4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, &c.—5. To place with the face upwards.—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down*. *Shak.*

—*To face out*, to persist, especially to persist in an assertion which is not true; to maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; to brave, as a charge, with effrontery; as, she *faced* it *out*.

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out*. *Shak.*

—*To face tea*, to adulterate tea by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances so as to cause it to resemble tea of a better quality and higher value than the original tea. See Facing, 3.

Face (fās), *v.i.* 1.† To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign. *Shak.*

2. To turn the face; as, to *face* to the right or left.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*

Face-ache, Face-ague (fās'āk, fās'ā-gū), *n.* Tic-douloureux, a kind of neuralgia which occurs in the nerves of the face.

Face-cloth (fās'kloth), *n.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth*. *Seward.*

Faced (fāst), *a.* 1. Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—2. Having its upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed; as, a *faced* stone.

Face-guard (fās'gärd), *n.* A kind of covering or mask to defend the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, and the like.

Face-mould (fās'mōld), *n.* The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board, out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

Face-painter (fās'pānt-ėr), *n.* A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

Face-painting (fās'pānt-ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of painting portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. 'Giorgione... excelled in portraits or *face-painting*.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]—2. The act of applying rouge or other paint to the face.

Face-piece (fās'pēs), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of wood wrought on the fore-part of the knee of the head or cutwater.

Face-plate (fās'plāt), *n.* The disc attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe, to which the work to be done is often fastened.

Facer (fā'sėr), *n.* 1. One who faces; one who puts on a false show; a bold-faced person.

There be no great talkers, nor boasters, nor *facers*. *Latimer.*

2. [Slang.] A severe blow in the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one.

Facet, Facette (fas'et, fa-set'), *n.* [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.] 1. A little face; a small surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond. 'A gem of fifty *facets*.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *arch.* a flat projection between the flutings of columns.—3. In *anat.* a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone; as, articular *facettes*, that is, contiguous surfaces by means of which bones are articulated.

Facet (fas'et), *v.t.* To cut a facet or facets on; as, to *facet* a diamond.

Facete (fa-sēt'), *a.* [L. *facetus*, merry.] Gay; cheerful; witty; ingenious. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Faceted (fas'et-ed), *a.* Having facets; formed into facets.

Facetely (fa-sēt'li), *adv.* Wittily; elegantly; ingeniously.

The eyes are the chief seats of love, as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode. *Burton.*

Faceteness (fa-sēt'nes), *n.* Wit; pleasant representation. [Rare.]

Parables breed delight by reason of that *faceteness* and wittiness which is many times found in them. *Hales.*

Facetiæ (fa-sē'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Witty or humorous sayings or writings.

Facetious (fa-sē'shus), *a.* [Fr. *facétieux*, L. *facetus*, merry, humorous.] 1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humour; as, a *facetious* companion.—2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* story; a *facetious* reply.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, 'Let him beat me too when I am absent.' *Dr. H. More.*

Syn. Witty, jocular, jocose, humourous, funny, merry, sprightly, sportive, playful, lively, gay, cheerful.

Facetiously (fa-sē'shus-li), *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

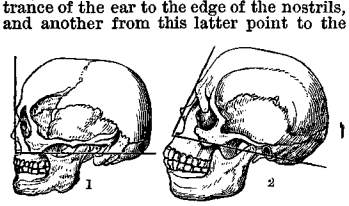
Facetiousness (fa-sē'shus-nes), *n.* Sportive humour; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humour.

Much *facetiousness* passes between the Frere and the Sompnour. *T. Warton.*

Facette, *n.* See Facet.

Facia (fa'shi-a), *n.* See Fascia.

Facial (fā'shi-al), *a.* [L. *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve.—*Facial angle*, in *anat.* the angle formed by the plane of the face with a certain other plane. The facial angle of Camper is contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the



Facial Angle.

superciliary ridge of the frontal bone. Owen and others measure the facial angle by the face, or the most prominent parts of the forehead and upper jaw, and a line drawn from the occipital condyle along the floor of the nostrils. It has been sometimes stated that the more acute this angle the less will the intellectual faculties of the individual be developed, but as a test for this purpose it is fallacious, though it is of some value as a character in comparing the different races of mankind. The above figures show that in a European (fig. 1) the facial angle is very considerably larger than in the negro (fig. 2).—*Facial axis*, a line drawn from the anterior end of the axis of the cranium to the most anterior point of the upper jaw. The angle between these two

axial lines, called the *craniofacial* angle, shows the extent to which the face is in front of or below the cranium, *prognathous* or *orthognathous* (which see).—*Facial nerve*, the *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, supplying the facial muscles, and known as the nerve of expression.—*Facial vein*, a vein which receives the vessels of the head and forehead, and crosses the face from the root of the nose outward.

Facially (fā'shi-al-li), *adv.* In a facial manner.

Facient (fā'shi-ent), *n.* [L. *faciens, facientis*, ppr. of *facio*, to do, to make.] 1.† A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient*? *Bp. Hacket.*

2. In *alg.* the variable of a quantic as distinguished from the coefficient.

Facies (fā'shi-ēz), *n.* [L.] 1. In *anat.* the face, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks.—2. In *zool.* and *geol.* the aspect presented by an assemblage of animals and plants, which is characteristic of a particular locality or period of the earth's history.—*Facies Hippocratica*, the peculiar appearance of the face immediately before death, first described by Hippocrates.

Facile (fa'sil), *a.* [Fr.; L. *facilis*, easy to be done or made, from *facio*, to make.] 1. Easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn.*

2. Executed in an easy, careless, or perfunctory manner; not characterized by earnestness of purpose, or executed without expenditure of thought.

We want the best of art now, or no art.
The time is done for *facile* settings up
Of minnow gods, nymphs here, and tritons there.
E. B. Browning.

3. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*

4. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant.

I mean she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*

5. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve,
Lost Paradise, deceived by me. *Milton.*

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway. *Prof. Wilson.*

6. Ready; dexterous; as, his *facile* pencil; a *facile* pen.

Facilely (fa'sil-li), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.]

So *facilely* he bore his royal person. *Chapman.*

Facileness (fa'sil-nes), *n.* The state of being easy; easiness to be persuaded or overcome. *Beaumont.* [Rare.]

Facile princeps (fa'sī-lē prin'seps). [L.] By far the first or best.

But the *facile princeps* of all gypsologists is Professor Pott of Halle. *Chamber's Ency.*

Facilitate (fa-sil'it-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *facilitated*; ppr. *facilitating*. [Fr. *faciliter*, from *facilité*, L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labour of; as, machinery *facilitates* manual labour and operations.

The labour which terminates in the production of an article fitted for some human use, is either employed directly about the thing, or in previous operations destined to *facilitate*, perhaps essential to the possibility of, the subsequent ones. *J. S. Mill.*

Facilitation (fa-sil'it-ā"shon), *n.* The act of facilitating or making easy.

Who can believe that they, who first watched the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce? *Johnson.*

Facility (fa-sil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *facilité*; L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, facile.] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; as, the *facility* of a work or operation.

Though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; as, he performed the work with great *facility*.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without notice. *Locke.*

3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil; in *Scots law*, a condition of mental weakness falling short of idiocy, and implying easiness to be persuaded to do anything.

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of imposition in the transaction, as well as *facility* in the party, and lesion. But, 'where lesion in the deed, and *facility* in the granter concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside.' *Bell's Law Dict.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South.*

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural; as, great *facilities* are offered us for visiting foreign countries; his position affords him great *facilities* for study.

Facinerious (fa-si-nē'ri-us), *a.* A ludicrously coined word for *Facinorous*. *Shak.*

Facing (fās'ing), *n.* 1. A covering in front for ornament, distinction, protection, defence, or other purpose; as, (*a*) in *arch.* the thin covering of polished stone over an inferior stone, or the stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (*b*) In *joinery*, the wood-work which is fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (*c*) In *engin.* a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and sloping sides of a canal, railway, reservoir, &c., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than what is natural. (*d*) The trimmings on the front of a regimental jacket or coat, by which one regiment is usually distinguished from another; the trimmings on the front of any uniform.—2. In *founding*, powder applied to the face of a mould which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting—3. A mode of adulterating tea by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances so as to cause it to resemble tea of a better quality and a higher value than the original 'unfaced' tea; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

The *facing* of tea is a fraud generally very easy of detection; all that is necessary is to put a little of the tea into a bottle partially filled with cold water, and to shake the bottle vigorously for a short time. The tea parts with its *facing*, which either remains in solution in the water, imparting a colour to it, or sinks as a powder to the bottom, according to its nature. *Edin. Courant newspaper.*

4. The movement of soldiers in turning round to the right, left, &c.

Facingly (fās'ing-li), *adv.* In a fronting position.

Facing-sand (fās'ing-sand), *n.* In *moulding*, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common moulding-sand, used to form the surface of moulds.

Facinorous (fa-sin'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *facinorosus*, criminal, atrocious, from *facinus, facinoris*, a deed, especially a bad deed, from *facio*, to do.] Atrociously wicked.

Things highly charged with sin, even to a more *facinorous* and notorious degree. *Jer. Taylor.*

Facinorousness (fa-sin'ėr-us-nes), *n.* Extreme or atrocious wickedness. [Rare.]

Facond,† Faconde,† *n.* [O.Fr. from L. *facundia*.] Eloquence. '*Facond* gent'=pleasing eloquence. *Chaucer.*

Facond,† Faconde,† *a.* [L. *facundus*, eloquent.] Eloquent; fluent. 'Nature with *facond* voice.' *Chaucer.*

Facsimile (fak-si'mi-lē), *n.* [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like. See SIMILE.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, traits, and peculiarities; as, *facsimiles* of old manuscripts, or of the handwriting of famous men, or of interesting documents, are made in engraving or lithographic prints.

Facsimile (fak-si'mi-lē), *v.t.* To make a facsimile or exact counterpart of; to copy exactly. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Facsimilist (fak-si'mi-list), *n.* The producer of a facsimile or of facsimiles.

Fact (fakt), *n.* [L. *factum*, a thing done, a deed, a fact, from *facio*, to do.] 1. Anything done or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. 'What might instigate him to this devilish *fact* I am not able to conjecture.' *Evelyn.*—2. Reality; truth; as, in *fact*.—3. The assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; sometimes used to mean a thing asserted to exist or to have taken place, although false; as, history abounds with false *facts*.—SYN. Act, deed, performance, event, incident, occurrence, circumstance.

Faction (fak'shon), *n.* [L. *factio*, a company of persons acting together, from *facio, factum*, to do.] 1. A party, in *politics*, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state: usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party promoting discord or unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good. 'Not swaying to this *faction* or to that.' *Tennyson.*

When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a *faction*, and its policy is said to be factious. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

A feeble government produces more *factions* than an oppressive one. *Ames.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Lord Clarendon.*

3. In *Rom. antiq.* one of the four classes, distinguished by special colours, into which the combatants in the circus were divided. There were the green, blue, red, and white factions, and other two, the purple and yellow, are said to have been added by Domitian.—*Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combination.* See under CABAL.

Factionary (fak'shon-a-ri), *n.* A party man; one of a faction. [Rare.]

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shak.*

Factioner† (fak'shon-ėr), *n.* One of a faction.

The *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy. *Bp. Bancroft.*

Faction-fight (fak'shon-fit), *n.* A fight between parties of different religions, politics, or family connections.

Factionist (fak'shon-ist), *n.* One who promotes faction. 'Some busy *factionists* of the meaner sort.' *Bp. Hall.*

Factious (fak'shus), *a.* [Fr. *factieux*; L. *factiosus*, from *factio*. See FACTION.] 1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men.

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late. *Chesterfield.*

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; indicating faction. '*Factious* tumults.' *Eikon Basilike.* '*Factious* quarrels.' *Dryden.*—3.† Active; urgent; zealous. 'Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs.' *Shak.*

Factiously (fak'shus-li), *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

Factiousness (fak'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being factious; inclination to form parties in opposition to the government or to the public interest; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

Factitious (fak-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *factitius*, made by art, from *facio*, to make.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; conventional; as, *factitious* cinnabar; *factitious* stones.

To Mr. Locke the writings of Hobbes suggested much of the sophistry displayed in the first book of his essay on the *factitious* nature of our moral principles. *Dugald Stewart.*

Factitiously (fak-ti'shus-li), *adv.* In a factitious or unnatural manner.

Factitiousness (fak-ti'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being factitious.

Factitive (fak'tit-iv), *a.* [L. *factus*, pp. of *facio*, to make.] Causative; tending to make or cause; particularly, in *gram.* pertaining to that relation existing between two words, as between an active transitive verb and its object, when the action of the verb produces a new condition in the object; as, he made the man a corpse; the king created him a peer. 'Having a *factitive* or causative sense.' *Prof. Gibbs.*

Sometimes the idea of activity in a verb or adjective involves in it a reference to an effect in the way of causality, in the active voice on the immediate objects, and in the passive voice on the subject of such activity. This second object is called the *factitive* object. *Prof. Gibbs.*

Factive† (fakt'iv), *a.* Making; having power to make. 'Creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive.' *Bacon.*

Facto (fak'tō), *adv.* [L., abl. of *factum*, a deed.] In *law*, in fact; in deed; by the act or fact.

Factor (fak'tėr), *n.* [L., a maker, doer, from *facio, factum*, to make, to do.] 1. In *com.* an agent employed by merchants residing in other places to buy and sell, negotiate bills of exchange, or transact

other business on their account. He is intrusted with the possession, management, and disposal of goods, property, &c., and may buy and sell in his own name, in which particulars consists the main difference between factors and brokers.

My *factor* sends me word, a merchant's fled
That owes me for a hundred tun of wine.
Marlow.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a landed proprietor or an owner of houses to manage his property, to let lands or houses, to collect rents, &c.—3. An agent or substitute generally. [Rare.]

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shak.*

4. In *arith.* the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.—5. In *alg.* a name given to any expression considered as part of a product. Thus a and $a+x$ are the factors of the product $a\ (a+x)$ or a^2+ax.—6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a result.

The extreme complexity of social actions will be better seen if we enumerate the *factors* which determine one single phenomenon, as the price of a commodity. *Herbert Spencer.*

The power of the preacher was a main *factor* in the early stages of the culture of Christendom.
Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.

—*Interim factor.* See INTERIM.

Factor (fak'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To act as factor for; to look after, let, and draw the rents for; to manage; as, to *factor* property. [Scotch.]—2. In *math.* to resolve into factors; as, x^2-y^2 is *factored* into $(x+y)\ (x-y)$.

Factorage (fak'tėr-āj), *n.* [Fr., from L. *factor.* See FACTOR.] The allowance given to a factor by his employer as a compensation for his services: called also a *Commission.*

Factoress (fak'tėr-es), *n.* A female factor. [Rare.]

Factorial (fak-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory.—2. In *math.* of or pertaining to a factor or factors.—A *factorial expression* is an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression, as $(x+1)$, $(x+2)$, $(x+3)$, $(x+4)$.

Factorize (fak'tėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *factorized;* ppr. *factorizing.* To warn not to pay or give up goods; to attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person. [Local law term in United States.]

Factorship (fak'tėr-ship), *n.* A factory, or the business of a factor.

Factory (fak'to-ri), *n.* [From *factor* (which see).] 1. (*a*) A name given to establishments of merchants and factors resident in foreign countries, who were governed by regulations adopted for their mutual support and assistance against the encroachments or interference of the governments of the countries in which they resided. (*b*) The body of factors in any place.—2. [Contr. from *manufactory.*] A building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils; as, a cotton *factory.*

Factory Maund (fak'tėr-i mand), *n.* A commercial weight of India. See MAUND.

Factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [L. *facio,* to make, to do, and *totum,* neut. of *totus,* all, whole.] A servant or deputy employed to do all kinds of work.

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum,* his distributer of provisions? *Marryat.*

Factual (fak'tū-al), *a.* Relating to or containing facts; consisting of facts. [Rare.]

Factum (fak'tum), *n.* pl. **Facta** (fak'ta). In *law,* a thing done; an act or deed; anything stated and made certain.

Facture (fak'tūr), *n.* [Fr.] 1.† The art or manner of making.—2. In *com.* an invoice or bill of parcels. *Simmonds.*

Faculæ (fa'kū-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *facula,* a little torch, dim. of *fax,* a torch.] In *astron.* certain spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

Different parts of his (the sun's) surface give different spectra. The spots have not the same spectrum as the bright parts of the disc; the ordinarily bright parts have not the same spectrum as the exceptionally bright parts called the *faculæ.* *R. A. Proctor.*

Faculty (fa'kul-ti), *n.* [Fr. *faculté,* L. *facultas,* from *facul,* easy, from *facio,* to do, to make.] 1. Any power of the mind or intellect, such as those which enable it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; as, the *faculty* of perceiving, of imagining, remembering, &c.

Powers are active and passive, natural and acquired. Powers natural and active are called *faculties.* Powers natural and passive, *capacities* or *receptivities.* Powers acquired are *habits,* and habit is used both in an active and passive sense. The power, again, of acquiring a habit is called a disposition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By Nature; Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the *faculty* divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Wordsworth.

2. Capacity for any natural action or function; as, the *faculty* of speech.

The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved.
Quincy.

3. Skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; special power; special mental endowment; dexterity; adroitness; knack; as, he has a wonderful *faculty* for mimicry.—4.† Power; authority.

I am traduced by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor person. *Shak.*

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek. *Shak.*

5.† Mechanical power; as, the *faculty* of the wedge.—6.† Natural virtue; efficacy; as, the *faculty* of simples.—7. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as, the *faculty* of marrying without the banns being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age.—8. The body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, and when used absolutely, more specifically, the medical and surgical professions. In Scotland the same term is used; but it is further used for a body of enrolled barristers, attorneys, or solicitors; as, the *faculty* of advocates; the *faculty* of procurators.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of the *faculty* to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa. *Maty.*

9. In colleges, the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves; as, the *faculty* of arts, of theology, of medicine, or of law.—*Faculty to burden,* in *Scots law,* a power reserved in the disposition of an heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—*Court of faculties,* a jurisdiction or tribunal belonging to the archbishop. It creates rights to pews, monuments, and particular places and modes of burial. It has also powers in granting licenses of different descriptions, as a license to marry, a faculty to erect an organ in a parish church, to level a churchyard, &c.—SYN. Talent, gift, endowment, dexterity, adroitness, knack.

Facund (fa'kund), *a.* [L. *facundus,* eloquent, from *fa,* root of *fari,* to speak, and term. *undus,* implying abundance.] Eloquent. [Rare.]

Facundious† (fa-kund'i-us), *a.* Eloquent; full of words.

Facundity (fa-kund'i-ti), *n.* [L. *facunditas.* See FACUND.] Eloquence; readiness of speech. [Rare.]

Fad (fad), *n.* [A. Sax. *fadian,* to arrange.] A favourite theory; crotchet; hobby.

The world is a *mêlée* of special constables, each bent upon getting his own *fad* enforced at the point of the truncheon. *Contemp. Rev.*

Faddle (fad'l), *v.i.* [A form of *fiddle,* to trifle.] To trifle; to toy; to play.

Faddy (fad'i), *a.* Given to fads or crotchets.

Fade (fād), *a.* [Fr.] Weak; slight; faint; insipid. [Rare.]

His masculine taste gave him a sense of something *fade* and ludicrous. *De Quincey.*

Fade (fād), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *faded;* ppr. *fading.* [O.E. *vade,* to fade. Alliances and etymology uncertain. Comp. Fr. *fade,* insipid, from L. *vapidus;* D. *vadden,* to wither.] 1. To wither, as a plant; to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually; to decay; to perish gradually.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and *fades,* and falls. *Tennyson.*

When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade.* *Locke.*

2. To lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour, or to lose colour entirely; to become faint in hue or tint; to have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; to grow dim or indistinct; to disappear gradually. 'The greenness of a leaf soon *fading* into yellow.' *Boyle.*

All that's bright must *fade,*—
The brightest still the fleetest. *Moore.*

Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue. *Byron.*

Fade (fād), *v.t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

No winter could his laurels *fade.* *Dryden.*

Fadedly (fād'ed-li), *adv.* In a faded or decayed manner; in a manner suggestive of former better circumstances. 'A dull room *fadedly* furnished.' *Dickens.*

Fadeless (fād'les), *a.* Unfading.

Fadge (faj), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fęgan, fęgean,* to join; same word as G. *fügen,* D. *voegen,* Sw. *foga*—to join, to fit.] 1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another.—2. To agree; to live in amity.

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together. *Milton.*

3. To succeed; to hit.

Well, sir, how *fadges* the new design? *Wycherley.*

Fadge (faj), *n.* A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal and baked among ashes. [Scotch.]

A Glasgow capon (=herring) and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay.*

Fading (fād'ing), *p.* and *a.* [See FADE.] 1. Losing colour; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering.—2. Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigour; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as, a *fading* flower.

Fading (fād'ing), *n.* Decay; loss of colour, freshness, or vigour.

Fading† (fad'ing), *n.* [Ir.] The name of an Irish dance, and burden of a song.

I will have him dance *fading; fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fadingly (fād'ing-li), *adv.* In a fading manner.

Fadingness (fād'ing-nes), *n.* Decay; liability to decay.

Fady (fād'i), *a.* Wearing away; losing colour or strength. *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

Fae (fā), *n.* Foe. 'Your mortal *fae* is noo awa'.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Fæcal (fē'kal), *a.* Pertaining to fæces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

Fæces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation.

Fæcula (fe'kū-la). See FECULA.

Faem (fām), *n.* Foam. [Scotch.]

Guid auld Scotch drink,
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink,
In glorious *faem.* *Burns.*

Faerie,† **Faery**† (fā'ė-ri), *n.* The nation of fairies; the work of fairies; enchantment.

In olde dayes of the king Artour,
Of which that Bretons speken gret honour,
All was this lond fulfilled of *faerie.* *Chaucer.*

Faery (fā'ė-ri), *a.* Pertaining to fairies; fairy.

Faffle† (faf'fl), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic. Comp. *maffle.*] To stammer. *Barret.*

Fag (fag), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fagged;* ppr. *fagging.* [According to Wedgwood and Skeat probably another form of *flag,* by omission of *l.* Comp. *askant* and *asklent;* E. *fugleman* with G. *flügelmann.*] 1. To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness. 'To *fag,* deficere.' *Levins* (1570).—2. To labour hard or assiduously; to work till wearied.—3. To act as a fag; to perform menial services for another, as the boys in lower class do to those in the higher classes in certain English public schools.

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would *fag* out and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray.*

—*To fag out* (*naut.*), to become untwisted, as the end of a rope.

Fag (fag), *v.t.* 1. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; to compel to labour for one's benefit; to cause to perform menial services for one; as, at certain English public schools the boys in the upper forms *fag* the boys in the lower. 2. To tire by labour; to exhaust; as, this work has *fagged* me out.—3.† To beat.

Fag† (fag), *n.* A knot in cloth.

Fag (fag), *n.* 1. A laborious drudge.—2. In certain *English public schools,* as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a school-boy who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his master's breakfast, carry messages, &c.

Fag-end (fag'end), *n.* [According to Wedgwood the end which *flags* or hangs loose. See FAG, *v.i.*] 1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials.—2. The latter or meaner part of anything.

In comes a gentleman in the *fag-end* of October,

dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season. *Burke.*

3. *Naut.* the untwisted end of a rope.

Faggot, Fagot (fag'ot), *n.* [From Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, a faggot, a bundle of sticks, from L. *fax, facis*, a bundle of sticks for burning.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification; a fascine.

And hark ye, sirs; for that she is a maid,
Spare for no *faggots*, let there be enow:
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened. *Shak.*

2. A bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture, or of steel in bars.—3. A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full.

There were several counterfeit books which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *faggots* in the muster of a regiment. *Addison.*

4. A term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman, whose bones are, like a bundle of sticks, fit only to burn; a term of opprobrium applied to children and women. 'Old Trotter and his *faggot* of a wife.' *Marryat.*

Faggot, Fagot (fag'ot), *v.t.* To tie together; to bind in a faggot or bundle; to collect promiscuously.

Faggot-vote (fag'ot-vōt), *n.* A vote procured by the purchase of property under mortgage or otherwise, so as to constitute a nominal qualification, without a substantial basis. Faggot-votes are chiefly used in county elections. The way in which they are usually manufactured, viz., by the purchase of a property which is divided into as many lots as will constitute separate votes, and given to different persons, has given rise to the name.

Faggot-voter (fag'ot-vōt-ėr), *n.* One who holds or exercises a faggot-vote.

Fagin, Fagine (fā'jin), *n.* A substance found by Buchner and Herberger in beech-nuts, the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*, but only imperfectly examined. It is said to be a yellow sweetish mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol, sparingly in ether, decomposed by strong acids and by dry distillation, but distilling undecomposed with the vapour of water or alcohol.

Fagopyrum (fa-gō-pī'rum), *n.* [L. *fagus*, a beech, and Gr. *pyros*, wheat; *buckwheat* literally means 'beech-wheat'. See BUCKWHEAT.] Buckwheat, a genus of Asiatic plants, the seeds of which are edible, belonging to the nat. order Polygonaceæ. Common buckwheat, or brank, is the *F. esculentum*, sometimes called *Polygonum Fagopyrum*. See BRANK, BUCKWHEAT.

Fagotto (fa-got'tō), *n.* [It.] A musical wind-instrument with a reed and mouth-piece like the clarionet and resembling the bassoon. The alto-fagotto has a range of three octaves, rising from C in the second space of the bass clef. It is so called from its being able to be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle like a small faggot, for convenience of carriage. See also BASSOON.

Fagotto.

Fagus (fā'gus), *n.* [L.] The beech, a genus of plants, nat. order Cupuliferæ. There are about twenty species distributed over the temperate regions of the world. They are trees with close, smooth, ash-gray bark, and simple straight-veined leaves. The round heads of staminal flowers grow below the pistillate flowers of the same branch. The fruit consists of an urn-shaped prickly involucre cut into four valves, and inclosing two trigonous nuts. The common beech (*F. sylvatica*) is a common British tree. See BEECH.

Faham-tea. See FAAM-TEA.

Fahlerz, Fahlore (fāl'ėrts, fāl'ōr), *n.* [G. *fahl*, yellowish, fallow, and *erz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray copper ore, called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, *tetrahedral copper pyrites* and *tetrahedrite*. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture is usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. It is found amorphous and in regular crystals.

Fahlunite (fäh'lun-īt), *n.* [From *Fahlun* in Sweden.] A mineral of a greenish colour, occurring in six-sided prisms. Its chief constituent is hydrated silicate of alumina.

Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hīt), *a.* [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantzic, who first employed quicksilver, instead of spirits of wine, in the construction of thermometers about the year 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer in most common use in England and America, in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°; the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°; as, there was a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit*, that is, by a Fahrenheit thermometer; the *Fahrenheit* scale. See THERMOMETER.

Faience (fā-i-ens' or fā-yans), *n.* A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs, named from *Faenza* in Romagna, where it is said to have been invented in 1299.

Faik (fāk), *v.i.* [Scotch.] 1. To fail; to become weary.—2. To stop; to cease.

Faik (fāk), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To take away from the price or value of any commodity; to abate. 'I'll not *faik* a farthing o' my right.' *Galt.*—2. To excuse; to let go with impunity.

Faik (fāk), *v.t.* To fold; to tuck up. [Scotch.]

Faik (fāk), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A fold of anything, as a ply of a garment.—2. *pl.* A miner's term for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as 'blaes' or 'blaize.'

Fail, Feal (fāl, fēl), *n.* [Sw. *vall*, grassy soil, sward.] [Scotch.] A grassy part of the surface of the ground; a piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.—*Fail* or *feal and divot*, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift fails or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building walls, roofing houses, &c.

Fail (fāl), *v.i.* [Fr. *faillir*, It. *fallire*, to fail, from L. *fallere*, to deceive. Comp. L. *fallere mandata*, to fail to perform commissions. *Fallere* is by some connected with L. *ferus*, wild (E. *fierce*), *fraus*, *fraudis* (E. *fraud*), *frustra*, in vain (whence *frustrate*). See also FAULT, FALTER.] 1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; as, the streams or springs *fail;* the crops *fail*. 'The year in which our olives *failed*.' *Tennyson.*—2. To come short of; not to have the due measure or degree of: with *of;* as, to *fail of* respect.—3. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished; to become weaker; as, the patient *fails* every hour.

The sound, upon the fitful gale,
In solemn wise did rise and *fail*. *Sir W. Scott.*
O and proudly stood she up!
Her heart within her did not *fail*. *Tennyson.*

4. To become extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced; to cease to be furnished or supplied.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. Ps. xii. 1.
Money *failed* in the land of Egypt. Gen. xlvii. 15.

5. To cease; to perish; to be lost; to die.

Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. *Addison.*
They shall all *fail* together. Is. xxxi. 3.

6. To miss; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed; to be unsuccessful; as, the experiment was made with care, but *failed;* the attack *failed;* the enemy *failed*.—7. To be guilty of omission or neglect; as, to *fail* in duty.—8. To remain unfulfilled.

Failed the bright promise of your early day. *Heber.*

9. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; to become insolvent or bankrupt.

Fail (fāl), *v.t.* 1. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid or supply strength; to be wanting to; as, our friends sometimes *fail* us when we most need them.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be
When fortune *fails* them. *Sir P. Sidney.*
There shall never *fail* thee a man on the throne.
1 Ki. ii. 4.

2. To omit; not to perform; to neglect to keep or observe; as, to *fail* an appointment. *Swift.*

The inventive God, who never *fails* his part.
Dryden.

3.† Not to attain or reach to; to come short of; to fail of. 'Though that seat of earthly bliss be *failed*.' *Milton.*—4.† To deceive; to cheat.

So lively and so like, that living sense it *failed*. *Spenser.*

—*To fail of*, to miss of obtaining; to come short of; to lose.

Fail (fāl), *n.* 1.† Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want.

What dangers by his highness' *fail* of issue
May drop upon this kingdom. *Shak.*

2.† Death; decease.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shak.*

—*Without fail*, without omission to perform something; without delinquency or failure; without doubt; certainly.

He will *without fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii. 10.

Failance† (fāl'ans), *n.* [Fr. *faillance*, from *faillir*, to fail.] Fault; failure. *Fell.*

Failing (fāl'ing), *n.* 1. The act of failing; imperfection; weakness; lapse; fault.

E'en his *failings* leaned to virtue's side. *Goldsmith.*

2. The act of becoming insolvent or bankrupt.

Failingly (fāl'ing-li), *adv.* By failing.

Faillis (fal'lis), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a failure or fraction in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it.

Failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* 1. A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply or total defect; as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of rain; *failure* of crops.—2. Omission; non-performance; as, the *failure* of a promise; a man's *failure* in the execution of a trust. 3. Decay, or defect from decay; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.—4. The act of failing or state of having failed to attain an object; want of success; as, one of the most common causes of *failure* is attempting too much, and doing too little.—5. A becoming insolvent or bankrupt; as, in commercial panics innumerable *failures* occur.—6.† A failing; a slight fault. *Johnson.*

Fain (fān), *a.* [A.Sax. *fægen*, joyful, *fægnian*, to rejoice; comp. Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; Icel. *fagna*, to be glad. *Fægen* becomes in O.E. *fawen, fawe*, whence the verb to *fawn; fair*, A. Sax. *faeger*, is from same root. 'To be *fain* to do a thing' means to be glad or pleased to do it under some kind of necessity; that is, glad to evade evil or secure good.] Glad; pleased; rejoiced; eager; inclined; especially content to accept of or do something for want of better.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*
Wit you well, my child,
Right *fain* were I to learn this knight were whole,
Being our greatest. *Tennyson.*

Fain (fān), *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure: with *would.*

He *would fain* flee out of his hand. Job xxvii. 22.
Who *wouldst* against thine own eye-witness *fain*
Have all men true and leal, all women pure.
Tennyson.

Fain† (fān), *v.i.* To wish or desire. 'Much they *faynd* to know who she mote bee.' *Spenser.*

Fain (fān), *a.* Pleased; loving; affectionate. [Scotch.]

We'll meet and aye be *fain*,
In the land o' the leal.
Lady Nairne.

Faine,† *v.t.* or *i.* To feign; to dissemble. *Chaucer.*

Fainéant (fā-nā-äṅ), *a.* [Fr., idle, sluggish —*faire*, to do, and *néant*, nothing.] *Lit.* do-nothing; the sarcastic epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace. Louis V., the last of the Carlovingian dynasty, received the same designation.

'My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam,' said earl Philip. . . 'I am, you know, a complete *Roy Fainéant*, and never once interfered with my *Maire de Palais* in her proceedings.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Fainness (fān'nes), *n.* State of being fain, or glad.

Faint (fānt), *a.* [See FAINT, *v.i.*] 1. Weak; languid; feeble; exhausted; inclined to swoon; as, I was so *faint* that I could scarcely walk; *faint* with hunger.—2. Hardly perceptible by or feebly striking the senses; indistinct; wanting in brightness or vividness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; as, a *faint* colour; a *faint* red or blue; a *faint* light; a *faint* sound or voice; a *faint* resemblance or image. 'The voice grew *faint*.' *Tennyson.*—3. Cowardly; timorous. 'Women and children of so high a courage and warriors *faint*.' *Shak.*

4. Not vigorous; not active; wanting vigour, strength, or energy; as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion. 'The *faint* prosecution of the war.' *Davies.*—5. Dejected; depressed; dispirited. 'My heart is *faint*.' Lam. i. 22.—SYN. Weak, languid, lax, low, feeble, exhausted, spiritless, cowardly, timorous.

Faint (fānt), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *faint*, sluggish, negligent, pp. of *feindre*, L. *fingere*, to feign. Some influence on the meaning and use of the word may also have been exercised by *vain*, empty, from L. *vanus*, empty.] 1. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to be weak; to lose the animal functions; to lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon: sometimes with *away*.

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will *faint* by the way. Mark viii. 3.

On hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted away*. *Guardian.*

2. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxiv. 10.

Why should we *faint* and fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die?
Keble.

3. To become gradually weak or indistinct; to decay; to fade; to disappear; to vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*

Faint † (fānt), *v.t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken.

It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shak.*

Faint (fānt), *n.* 1. A fainting fit; a swoon.

Seemed to me ne'er did limner paint
So just an image of the saint,
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints*. This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel oil); it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*

Faint (fānt), *a.* In *law*, feigned; as, a *faint* action.

Faint-draw (fānt'drą), *v.t.* To draw or delineate lightly. *Savage.*

Fainten † (fānt'en), *v.i.* To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent, as not to whet our appetites, nor so long, as to *fainten* the heart. *Bp. Hall.*

Fainthearted (fānt'härt-ed), *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. Is. vii. 4.

Faintheartedly (fānt'härt-ed-li), *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

Faintheartedness (fānt'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

Faintish (fānt'ish), *a.* Slightly faint.

Faintishness (fānt'ish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day. *Arbuthnot.*

Faintling † (fānt'ling), *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. 'A *faintling*, silly creature.' *Arbuthnot.*

Faintly (fānt'li), *adv.* In a faint, weak, feeble, or languid manner; without vigour or activity; without vividness or distinctness; indistinctly; feebly; timorously; as, to attack or defend *faintly;* a torch burns *faintly;* a candle burns *faintly;* a child breathes *faintly;* a person speaks *faintly;* to describe *faintly* what we have seen.

Tho' *faintly*, merrily—far and far away—
He heard the pealing of his parish bells. *Tennyson.*

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife. *Denham.*

Faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* The state of being faint; loss of strength, colour, self-consciousness, and self-control; feebleness; want of strength, brightness, vividness, distinctness, and the like; want of vigour or activity; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*. Esdras xv. 15.

Unsoundness of counsels, or *faintness* in following and effecting the same. *Spenser.*

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts. Lev. xxvi. 36.

Faint-pleader (fānt'plēd-ėr), *n.* [For *feigned-pleader*.] In *law*, a fraudulent, false, or collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

Fainty (fānt'i), *a.* Weak; feeble; languid.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

Fair (fār), *a.* [A.Sax. *fæger;* Icel. *fagr;* Goth. *fagrs*, bright. See FAIN, *a.*] 1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as, a *fair* skin; a *fair* complexion. Hence—2. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome;

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, in the length of his branches. Ezek. xxxi. 7.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er *fair* women and brave men.
Byron.

3. Clear; pure; clean. 'An earthen pan full of *fair* water.' *Bacon.* 'The table at the communion time having a *fair* white linen cloth upon it.' *Book of Common Prayer.*—4. Not stormy or wet; not cloudy or overcast; clear; as, *fair* weather; a *fair* sky. 'Frequent interchange of foul and *fair*.' *Tennyson.*—5. Favourable; prosperous; blowing in a direction toward the place of destination; as, a *fair* wind at sea.

You wish *fair* winds may waft him o'er. *Prior.*

6. Free from obstruction or obstacles; uninterrupted; open to attack or access; direct; as, a *fair* view; a *fair* mark.

Close by my side she sat and *fair* in sight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable; as, *fair* dealing; a *fair* disputant; my friend is a *fair* man; his offer is *fair;* his propositions are *fair* and honourable.

The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And even the best by fits what they despise. *Pope.*

8. Free from or unaffected by unfair or unfavourable circumstances or influences; affording free or honest scope for effort or trial; as, a *fair* field and no favour.—9. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

He died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

11. Free from imperfections, as deletions, blots, and the like; distinct; plain; perfectly or easily legible; as, *fair* handwriting; a *fair* copy.—12. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; as, a *fair* character or fame.

We that fight for our *fair* father Christ,
Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old
To drive the heathen from your Roman wall,
No tribute will we pay. *Tennyson.*

13. Passably or moderately good; better than indifferent; as, a *fair* attempt; a *fair* income; the class made a *fair* appearance.

The news is very *fair* and good. *Shak.*

—*To be in* or *on the fair way* or *road to*, to be proceeding without obstruction or obstacle towards; to be likely to reach or attain; as, he *is on the fair way to* fortune; he *is on the fair road to* ruin.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which *was in a fair way to* have enlarged, until they fell out.
Sir W. Raleigh.

—*Fair-way of a channel*, the part of a narrow bay, river, or harbour, in which ships usually advance in their passage up and down; so that if any vessels be anchored therein, they are said to be in the *fair-way*.

Fair (fār), *adv.* 1. Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly.

One of the company spoke him *fair*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Candidly; honestly; equitably.

My mother played my father *fair*. *Shak.*

3. Auspiciously; favourably; happily; successfully. 'The wind sits *fair*.' *Shak.*—4. On good terms; as, to keep *fair* with the world; to stand *fair* with one's companions.—*To bid fair*, to promise well; to be in a fair way; to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.—*Fair and square*, honestly; justly; straightforwardly.—*To lead fair* (*naut.*), said of ropes when they suffer little friction in a pulley.

Fair (fār), *n.* 1. Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female.

Where would you find the peerless *fair*,
With Margaret of Branksome might compare?
Sir W. Scott.

2. † Fairness; beauty.

As the green meads, whose nature outward *fair*
Breathes sweet perfume into the neighbouring air.
Marston.

—*The fair*, the female sex: specifically, the loveliest of that sex.

None but the brave deserve *the fair*. *Dryden.*

Fair (fār), *v.t.* 1. To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy hour. *Shak.*

2. To adjust; to make regular; to form into correct shape; specifically, *naut.* to clip regularly, as the timbers of a ship.

Fair (fār), *v.i.* To clear up: applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain; to cease raining. [Scotch.]

Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark, that it didna seem like to *fair*. *The Smugglers.*

Fair (fār), *n.* [Fr. *foire*, a fair, market; It. *feria;* L. *feriæ*, holidays, festivals.] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. Among the most celebrated *fairs* in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany, of Nijnei-Novgorod in Russia, of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe*, which means both the *mass* and a *fair*. See MARKET.

Fair-conditioned (fār'kon-di'shond), *a.* Of good disposition. *Halliwell.*

Fairehede, † *n.* Fairhood; fairness; beauty. *Chaucer.*

Fair-faced (fār'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a fair face.—2. Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

Fairhood † (fār'hụd), *n.* Fairness; beauty. *Fox.*

Fairily (fā'ri-li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so *fairily* well,
With delicate spire and whorl. *Tennyson.*

Fairing (fār'ing), *n.* 1. A present given at a fair.

Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *B. Jonson.*

2. Ironically, something unpleasant and unexpected, as a beating. [Scotch.]

Neist time we meet, I'll wad a groat,
He gets his *fairin'*. *Burns.*

Fairish (fār'ish), *a.* Reasonably fair.

Fairishly (fār'ish-li), *adv.* In a tolerably fair manner.

Fair-leader (fār'lēd-ėr), *n. Naut.* (*a*) a thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (*b*) A strip of board with holes in it, for running-rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.

Fairly (fār'li), *adv.* 1. In a fair manner; beautifully; handsomely; conveniently; frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; plainly; legibly; completely.

Degree being vizarded
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask. *Shak.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

My chief care
Is to come *fairly* off from the great debts
Wherein my time something too prodigal
Hath left me gaged. *Shak.*

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

2. † Softly; gently.

But there she comes; I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may, her business here. *Milton.*

Fair-minded (fār'mīnd-ed), *a.* Honest-minded; judging and acting fairly and justly.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think, afford little room for difference of opinion among *fair-minded* and moderate men.
Brougham.

Fair-natured (fār'nā-tūrd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured. 'A *fair-natured* prince.' *Ford.*

Fairness (fār'nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair; beauty; handsomeness; frankness; candour; honesty; justice; distinctness; legibleness; clearness. '*Fairness* of weather.' *Burnet.*

If she be fair and wise, *fairness* and wit,
The one's for use, the other useth it. *Shak.*

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or *fairness*, in his conduct. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Fair-play (fār'plā), *n.* Equitable conduct or treatment; just or liberal action; justice.

Fair-spoken (fār'spōk-en), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible. 'Arius, a marvellous *fair-spoken* man.' *Hooker.*

Fair-told (fār'tōld), *a.* Well told; pleasing; interesting.

Which *faire-told* tale allured to him muche people, as well of the chiualry as of the meane sort. *Hall.*

Fair-way (fār'wā), *n.* The part of a river, bay, &c., through which vessels enter or depart.

Fair-weather (fār'weTH-ėr), *a.* In pleas-

ant weather; existing or done in pleasant weather, or with little inconvenience; showing only in fair weather or in favourable circumstances; as, a *fair-weather* voyage; *fair-weather* friends; *fair-weather* Christians.

Fair-world (fār'wėrld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since. *Milton.*

Fairy (fā'ri), *n.* [O.Fr. *faerie;* Fr. *féerie*, the power of a fairy, enchantment; from O.Fr. *fae*, Fr. *fée*, Pr. *fada*, It. *fata*, a fairy, from L. *fatum*, what is destined, from *fari*, to speak, to declare. See FATE.] 1. A fay; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. See ELF and DEMON.

Fairies small, two foot tall,
With caps red on their head,
Dance around on the ground. *Old Play* (1633).

2. An enchantress.

To this great *fairy* (Cleopatra) I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak.*

3. † Illusion; enchantment.

God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company. *Gower.*

4. † Fairy-land.

He (Arthur) is a king y-crowned in *fairy*. *Lydgate.*

—*Fairy of the mine*, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart *fairy of the mine*,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

Fairy (fā'ri), *a.* Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; coming from fairies; resembling a fairy; fanciful; as, *fairy* creatures; *fairy* money or favours. 'Truth severe, by *fairy* fiction drest.' *Gray.*—*Fairy beads*, in *geol.* the small perforated and radiated joints of the fossil Crinoidea, sometimes called *St. Cuthbert's Beads*, which occur so abundantly in the shales and limestones of the carboniferous or mountain limestone formation.—*Fairy hammer*, the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—*Fairy hillocks*, verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance there.—*Fairy ring* or *circle*, a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. This circle is of two kinds: one about seven yards in diameter, containing a round bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the other of smaller dimensions, encompassed with a circumference of grass greener and fresher than in the middle. They are ascribed to a kind of fungus which breaks and pulverizes the soil.—*Fairy sparks*, the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances: believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.—*Fairy stone*, the fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits.

Fairy-king (fā'ri-king), *n.* The king of the fairies.

Fairy-land (fā'ri-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Fairylike (fā'ri-lik), *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies.

Fairy-queen (fā'ri-kwēn), *n.* The queen of the fairies.

And I serve the *fairy-queen*
To dew her orbs upon the green. *Shak.*

Fairy-shrimp (fā'ri-shrimp), *n.* The *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, a beautiful species of phyllopodous crustacean, occurring occasionally in fresh-water ponds in Britain, about 1 inch in length and nearly transparent. It swims on its back, and on the least disturbance darts off to conceal itself in the soft mud or amongst the weeds at the bottom of the pool.

Fairy-tale (fā'ri-tāl), *n.* A tale relating to fairies; any pleasant but fanciful tale.

Faisible † (fāz'i-bl), *a.* Feasible. *Bp. Hall.*

Fait accompli (fāt ak-koṅ-plē). [Fr.] *Lit.* a fact accomplished; a scheme already carried into execution.

The subjection of the South is as much a *fait accompli* as the Declaration of Independence itself. *Times newspaper.*

Faith (fāth), *n.* [O.E. *feid*, *feith*, *fey*, &c., O.Fr. *feid*, It. *fede*, L. *fides*, faith, from *fido*, to trust, from a root seen also in Gr. *peithō*, to persuade.] 1. The assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence, or on probable evidence of any kind; assent of the mind to a statement or proposition of another, on the ground of the manifest truth of such statement or proposition; firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind. I have strong *faith* or no *faith* in the testimony of a witness, or in what an historian narrates.

A third mode of separating *faith* and philosophy is that adopted by Sir William Hamilton, who lays down that *faith* has properly to do with the inconceivable, while philosophy has concern only with the knowable and cogitable. . . . *Faith* may be defined as the mind in a state of conviction merely, while philosophy may be said to be the mind in a state of reasoned conviction; *faith* is the mind in a state of conviction regarding supersensible things, no matter whether philosophical or not, and philosophy is the mind convinced one way or another, after a thorough scrutiny into the profoundest principles concerned. *Dr. Wallace.*

2. The assent of the mind to what is given forth as a revelation of man's relation to God and the infinite; a settled conviction in regard to religion: in this sense the word applies to all religions.—In *Christian theol.* the word implies (*a*) *historical* or *speculative faith*, or belief in the historic truthfulness of the Scripture narrative, and the supernatural origin of its teaching. (*b*) *Evangelical, justifying*, or *saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation.

For we walk by *faith*, and not by sight. 2 Cor. v. 7.

The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind which is called 'trust' or 'confidence' exercised toward the moral character of God, and particularly of the Saviour. *Dwight.*

3. That which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; especially, a system of religious belief of any kind; as, the Jewish or Mohammedan faith; more especially, the Christian creed or belief.

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed. Gal. i. 23.

4. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfilment of promises.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I would conceal. *Milton.*

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple *faith* than Norman blood. *Tennyson.*

5. Word or honour pledged; promise given; fidelity; as, he violated his plighted *faith*.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon. *Dryden.*

6. Credibility or truth. 'The *faith* of the foregoing narrative.' *Mitford.* [Rare.]—*In good faith*, in real honesty; with perfect sincerity; as, he fulfilled his engagements *in good faith*.

Faith † (fāth), *v.t.* To believe; to credit.

If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd*. *Shak.*

Faith (fāth), *exclam.* A colloquial expression meaning by my faith; in truth; verily.

Faith-breach (fāth'brēch), *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. [Rare.]

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach*. *Shak.*

Faithful (fāth'fụl), *a.* 1. Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion.

Be thou *faithful* to death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound; constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as, a *faithful* subject; a *faithful* servant; a *faithful* husband or wife.

The seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

3. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word; as, a government should be *faithful* to its treaties, individuals to their word.—4. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth; conformable to a prototype; as, a *faithful* execution of a will; a *faithful* narrative; a *faithful* likeness.—5. True; worthy of belief.

This is a *faithful* saying. 2 Tim. ii. 11.

—*The faithful*, those who are true or adhere to a system of religious belief, as contrasted with the adherents of another faith.

Faithfully (fāth'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a faithful manner; as, the treaty or contract was *faithfully* executed.—2. Sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly; as, he *faithfully* promised.

Hast thou denied thyself a Faulconbridge
As *faithfully* as I deny the devil? *Shak.*

If his occasion were not virtuous
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shak.*

3. Conformably to truth or fact; conformably to an example or prototype; as, the battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

Faithfulness (fāth'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy; as, the *faithfulness* of God, of a wife, of a subject, of a friend.

Faithless (fāth'les), *a.* 1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving. 'A *faithless* Jew.' *Shak.* 'O *faithless* generation.' Mat. xvii. 17.—2. Not believing; not giving credit to.—3. Not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal; as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife. 'O *faithless* coward!' *Shak.*—4. Not observant of promises.—5. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive. 'Yonder *faithless* phantom.' *Goldsmith.*

Faithlessly (fāth'les-li), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

Faithlessness (fāth'les-nes), *n.* State of being faithless; as, (*a*) unbelief as to revealed religion: (*b*) perfidy; treachery; disloyalty, as in subjects: (*c*) violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy, as of husband or wife.

Faithworthiness (fāth'wėr-ṪHi-nes), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quart. Rev.*

Faithworthy (fāth'wėr-ṪHi), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy.

Faitour † (fā'tọr), *n.* [Norm. *faitour*, a factor, a slothful person, an ill-doer; Fr. *faiteur*, from L. *factor*, a doer, from *facio*, to do.] An evil-doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow; a vagabond. 'This false *faitour*.' *Spenser.*

Faix (fāks). An exclamation equivalent to 'faith,' 'in faith.'

Fake (fāk), *n.* [A.Sax. *fœc*, a space or interval.] *Naut.* one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

Fake (fāk), *v.t.* 1. To make; to do anything. 2. To cheat or deceive.—3. To steal or filch; to pick, as a pocket. [In all meanings slang.]

Fakir, Fakeer (fä-kēr'), *n.* [Ar., a poor man, one of an order of mendicants, equivalent to the Per. *Dervish* or *Sof.*] An oriental ascetic or begging monk. The fakirs are met with chiefly in India and the neighbouring countries; they are filthy in their habits, and inflict upon themselves the severest tortures and mortifications.

Falcade (fal-kād'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe.] In the *manége*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

Falcate, Falcated (fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, a sickle, scythe, or reaping-hook.] Hooked; bent like a sickle or scythe: an epithet applied to the moon when in her first and fourth quarters, and also to parts of plants, as the leaves.

Falcate (fal'kāt), *n.* A figure resembling a sickle formed by two curves bending the same way and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin.

Falcation (fal-kā'shon), *n.* Crookedness; a bending or bend in the form of a sickle.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Sir T. Browne.*

Falcator † (fal'kāt-ėr), *n.* One who cuts with a hook or bill. *Blount.*

Falchion (fạl'shon), *n.* [It. *falcione*, a scimitar, from *falce*, a hook; L.L. *falcio*, from L. *falx*, *falcis*, a scythe.] A broad short sword, with a slightly curved point, much used in the middle ages.

I've seen the day with my good biting *falchion*
I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Shak.*

Falciform (fal'si-form), *a.* [L. *falx*, a reaping-hook, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

Falco (fal'kō), *n.* A Linnæan genus of diurnal birds of prey, now restricted so as to include

only the peregrines, lanners, jerfalcons, hobbies, and merlins. See FALCON, FALCONIDÆ.

Falcon (fa'kn), *n.* [O.Fr. *falcon; Fr. faucon;* It. *falcone;* L. *falco.* Probably from *falx,* a reaping-hook, from the curved claws and beak. The word has also passed into the Teut. languages. Comp. O.G. *falcho,* G. *falk, falke,* Icel. *falki,* falcon.] 1. In *zool.* a member of the Falconinæ, a sub-family

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

of the Falconidæ (which see), characterized by a short beak, curved from the base, by having on the margin one or two strong indentations on each side, and very long wings, of which the second pen-feather is the largest. The species most commonly used in falconry are the gyrfalon or jerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*) and the peregrine falcon (*F. peregrinus*). The former is regarded as the boldest and most beautiful of its family, and next to the eagle the most formidable, active, and intrepid of birds. It is therefore held in the highest esteem for falconry, and was formerly imported from Iceland and Norway. The peregrine falcon being much more easily procured was much more commonly the object of the falconer's care. It builds on high rocks on the coast, and is more numerous in Scotland than England. The geographical distribution of the falcons is very wide, extending from the equator to the poles, and many species have been described. The term falcon is by sportsmen restricted to the female, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being called *tersel, tiercel,* or *tercelet.*—2. A sort of cannon used in former times, having a diameter at the bore of 5¼ inches, and carrying shot of 2½ to 4 lbs.

Falconer (fa'kn-ėr), *n.* [See FALCON.] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Falconet (fal'kon-et), *n.* [O.Fr. *falconette,* dim. of *falcon,* a piece of ordnance.] An ancient small cannon or piece of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore was 4¼ inches, and which carried shot of 1½ to 2 lbs.

Falcon-gentil, Falcon-gentle (fa'kn-jen'til, fa'kn-jen'tl), *n.* The female and young of the goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

Falconidæ (fal-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of raptorial birds or birds of prey, in which the destructive powers are most perfectly developed. The true falcons are inferior in size to the eagles and vultures, but they are of all birds the most symmetrical in their form, and the most daring in the capture of their prey, being also endowed with wonderful strength and powers of flight. They are distinguished by a projection over the eyebrows, which gives their eyes the appearance of being deeply seated in their orbits. The beak is hooked and generally curved from its origin; there are three toes before and one behind, the claws are pointed and sharp, movable, retractile, and much hooked. The family includes the different species of eagles, the hawks and falcons properly so called, comprising the subfamilies Polyborinæ (caracaras), Buteoninæ (buzzards), Aquilinæ (eagles), Falconinæ (falcons), Milvinæ (kites), Accipitrinæ (hawks), and Circinæ (harriers).

Falconinæ (fal-ko-ni'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Falconidæ, comprising the falcons. See FALCON, FALCONIDÆ.

Falconine (fa'kon-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sub-family Falconinæ.

Falconry (fa'kn-ri), *n.* 1. The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.—2. The sport of pursuing wild fowls or game by means of falcons or hawks.

Falcula (fal'kū-la), *n.* [L.] In *zool.* a compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed claw.

Falculate (fal'kū-lāt), *a.* [L. *falcula,* dim. of *falx,* a sickle.] In *zool.* compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed: applied to a claw.

Faldage (fald'āj), *n.* [L.L. *faldagium,* from O.E. and A. Sax. *fald,* a fold. See FOLD.] In England, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.—*Spelman.*

Falderall (fal'de-ral), *n.* [Formed from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs.] A gewgaw; an idle fancy; a conceit.

Gin ye dinna tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderall* till anither a' the days o' his life. *Hogg.*

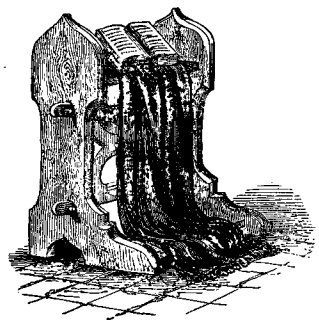
Faldfee (fald'fē), *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

Falding† (fald'ing), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth.

All in a gown of *falding* to the knee. *Chaucer.*

Faldistory† (fal'dis-to-ri), *n.* [L.L. *faldistorium,* from O.H.G. *faldstuol,* from *falden, falten,* to fold up, and *stuol,* stool.] The throne or seat of a bishop.

Faldstool (fald'stöl), *n.* [*Fald* or *fold,* and *stool.*] 1. A folding stool similar to a campstool; especially, a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; a folding stool, provided with a cushion, like a campstool, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion. A stool of this kind was formerly placed within the altar-railing for the use of a bishop when not officiating in his own cathedral.—2. A small desk at which in cathedrals, churches,



Faldstool.

&c., the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *Litany-stool.*

Faldworth† (fald'wėrth), *n.* In *old law,* a person of such age as that he may be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frankpledge. See FRANK-PLEDGE.

Falernian (fa-lėr'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Falernus* in Campania, in Italy, noted for the ancient wine made from its grapes.

Falernian (fa-lėr'ni-an), *n.* The ancient wine made from grapes from Mount Falernus.

Fall (fal), *v.i.* pret. *fell;* pp. *fallen;* ppr. *falling.* [A. Sax. *feallen,* G. *fallen,* D. *vallen,* Dan. *falde,* to fall. Cog. with L. *pello,* to drive (whence *expel,* &c.).] 1. To descend from a higher to a lower position, either suddenly or gradually; to descend by the power of gravity; to drop down; to sink; to ebb; as, rain *falls* from the clouds; a man *falls* from his horse; ripe fruits *fall* from trees; an ox *falls* into a pit; the mercury in a thermometer rises and *falls* with the increase and diminution of heat. In this use of the word '*fall*' it is common, and indeed almost the invariable practice, to speak of the thermometer or barometer as falling, although the mercury or other fluid in the instrument is the real subject of the change.

The waves of marble that heave and *fall* in a thousand colours along the floor. *Ruskin.*

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré,
When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed. *Longfellow.*

2. To drop from an erect posture.

I *fell* at his feet to worship him. Rev. xix. 10.

3. To empty; to disembogue; to flow or discharge itself into a pond, lake, or sea, as a river; as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Mississippi *falls* into the Gulf of Mexico.—4. To depart from the faith or from rectitude; to apostatize; as, Adam *fell* by eating the forbidden fruit.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. Heb. iv. 11.

5. To die, particularly by violence.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. Lev. xxvi. 7.
A thousand shall *fall* at thy side. Ps. xci. 7.

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish; to be overthrown or ruined.

Heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall,* that we are innocent. *Addison.*

7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; to decline in power, wealth, or glory. 'A poor weak woman *fallen* from favour.' *Shak.*

This book must stand or *fall* with thee. *Locke.*
The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. To pass into a new state, especially with suddenness or through inadvertence or ignorance; as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* calm; to *fall* distracted; to *fall* sick; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into difficulties; to *fall* under censure or imputation; to *fall* into error or absurdity; to *fall* into a snare. 'Will *fall* to careless ruin.' *Shak.*

My way of life
Is *fall'n* into the sear, the yellow leaf. *Shak.*
It happened this evening that we *fell* into a pleasing walk. *Addison.*
The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting. Num. xi. 4.

9. To decrease; to be diminished in weight, size, value, or intensity; as, the price of goods *falls* with plenty and rises with scarcity; the wind *falls.* 'A good leg will *fall.*' *Shak.*

At length her fury *fell.* *Dryden.*

10. Not to reach a certain amount.

The greatness of finances and revenue both *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

11. To assume an expression of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame: applied to the countenance or look; as, his face *fell.*

I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen.* *Addison.*

12. To happen; to befall; to take place.

I know not what may *fall;* I like it not. *Shak.*
The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder.*

13. To pass, or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property; as, the estate or the province *fell* to his brother.—14. To belong or appertain to; to have to be reckoned to.

If to her share some female errors *fall,*
Look in her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

15. To be dropped or uttered carelessly; as, an unguarded expression *fell* from his lips; not a word *fell* from him on the subject.—16. To sink into weakness; to languish; to become feeble or faint; as, our hopes and fears rise and *fall* with good or ill success.—17. To be brought forth; to issue into life; said of the young of certain animals.—18. To issue; to terminate.

Sit still, my daughter, till thou know how the matter will *fall.* Ruth iii. 18.

—*To fall aboard of* (*naut.*), to strike against another ship.—*To fall among,* to come among or into the society of, accidentally and unexpectedly; as, he *fell among* thieves.—*To fall astern* (*naut.*), to move or be driven backward, or to remain behind: said of a ship.—*To fall away,* (*a*) to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.

On a Lent diet people commonly *fall away.* *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; to revolt or rebel; to apostatize.

Canidius and the rest
That *fell away* have entertainment, but
No honourable trust. *Shak.*
These . . . for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away.* Lu. viii. 13.

(*c*) To decline gradually; to languish or become faint; to fade; to perish.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*
How can the soul . . . *fall away* into nothing? *Addison.*

—*To fall back,* (*a*) to recede; to give way; to go from better to worse; to retrograde. (*b*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil.—*To fall back upon,* to

have recourse to some support or expedient, generally one formerly tried.—*To fall down,* (*a*) to prostrate one's self in worship or supplication.

All kings shall *fall down* before him. Ps. lxxii. 11.

(*b*) To sink; to come to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

(*c*) *Naut.* to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet.—*To fall foul of,* to attack; to make an assault upon.—*To fall from,* (*a*) to recede from; to depart; not to adhere to; as, to *fall from* an agreement or engagement. (*b*) To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—*To fall home,* in *ship-carp.* to curve inwards: applied to the timbers or upper parts of the sides of a ship.—*To fall in,* (*a*) To come in; to join; to enter; to take one's place in an organized body of men, as soldiers; as, to *fall in* on the right. (*b*) To come to an end; to terminate; to lapse; an annuity *falls in* when the annuitant dies.—*To fall in with,* (*a*) to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land. (*b*) To concur with; to agree with; to comply with; to yield to; as, the measure *falls in with* popular opinion.—*To fall off,* (*a*) to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached; to apostatize; to withdraw from the faith or from allegiance or duty; as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*

(*b*) To perish; to die away; to become disused; as, the custom *fell off.* (*c*) To drop; as, fruits *fall off* when ripe. (*d*) To become depreciated; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting; to become less; to decline; to decrease; as, the magazine or the review *falls off;* it has *fallen off;* the circulation of the paper is *falling off.* (*e*) *Naut.* to deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.—*To fall on,* (*a*) to begin suddenly and eagerly.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To begin an attack; to assault; to assail.

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; to drop on; to descend on.

Fear and dread shall *fall on* them. Ex. xv. 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till *on* mine ear this message *falls,*
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept. *Tennyson.*

(*d*) To light on; to come upon.

The Romans *fell on* this model by chance. *Swift.*

—*To fall out,* (*a*) to quarrel; to begin to contend.

A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

(*b*) To happen; to befall; to chance; to turn out; to prove.

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

—*To fall over,* (*a*) to revolt; to desert from one side to another.

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes? *Shak.*

(*b*) To fall beyond. (*c*) To become overturned.—*To fall short,* to be deficient; as, the corn *falls short;* we all *fall short* in duty.—*To fall to,* (*a*) to begin hastily and eagerly.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To apply one's self to; to begin with haste, ardour, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to; as, he will never after *fall to* labour; they *fell to* blows.

They *fell to* raising money, under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

—*To fall under,* to come under or within the limits of; to be subjected to; to become the subject of; to come within; to be ranged or reckoned under; as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court; these things do not *fall under* human sight or observation; these substances *fall under* a different class or order.—*To fall upon,* (*a*) to attack. See *To fall on.* (*b*) To attempt; to make trial of; to have recourse to.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice disquisitions. *Holder.*

Every way is *fallen upon* to degrade and humble them. *Brougham.*

(*c*) To rush against. [*Fall* primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications implies, literally or figuratively, velocity, haste, suddenness, or violence. Its use is so various, and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.]

Fall (fạl), *v.t.* 1.† To let fall; to drop. 'And *fall* thy edgeless sword.' *Shak.*

For every tear he *falls,* a Trojan bleeds. *Shak.*

2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or *fall* the voice. *Bacon.*—3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to *fall* the price of commodities. [Rare.]—4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs. [Rare.]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who then conceiving did in eaning time
Fall parti-coloured lambs. *Shak.*

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. [United States.]

Fall (fạl), *n.* 1. The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as, a *fall* from a horse or from the yard of a ship.—2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture; as, he was walking on ice and had a *fall.*—3. Death; destruction; overthrow.

Our fathers were given to the sword and . . . had a great *fall* before our enemies. Judith viii. 9.

They conspire thy *fall.* *Denham.*

4. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin. 'The decline and *fall* of the Roman empire.' *Gibbon.*

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall.* *Pope.*

5. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as, the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents; the *fall* of interest.—6. A sinking of tone; cadence; as, the *fall* of the voice at the close of a sentence.

That strain again; it had a dying *fall.* *Shak.*

7. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place: usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular; as, the *falls* of Niagara or the Mohawk; the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen.—8. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. 9. Extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or may fall; amount of slope; declivity; as, the water of a stream has a *fall* of 5 ft.

All sewers should have a greater *fall* than at present. *Pop. Ency.*

10. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he raised the weekly bills. *Dryden.*

11. That which falls; a falling; as, a *fall* of rain or snow.—12. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the *fall* of timber. [United States.]—13. Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; especially, the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.—14. *Naut.* the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.—15. A veil.—16. A part of dress anciently worn about the neck as ruffs were. They were of the same character as bands, but larger: written also *Falling-band.*

There she sat with her poking-stick stiffening a *fall.* *Old play,* 1605.

Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall,* a *falling-band* forsooth. *Marston.*

17.† Lot; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his commun course
From good to badd, and from badde to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall.* *Spenser.*

—*To try a fall,* to try a bout at wrestling.

I am given to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to *try a fall.* *Shak.*

Fall (fạl), *n.* [O.Sw. *fale,* a pole or perch.] In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 ells of 37·0598 inches each; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 sq. ells. In *Scots land measure,* 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

Fallacion† (fal-lā'shon), *n.* A fallacy. *Ascham.*

Fallacious (fal-lā'shus), *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux;* L. *fallax,* from *fallo,* to deceive. See FAIL.] Pertaining to or embodying a fallacy; producing error or mistake; tending to mislead; as, a *fallacious* argument or proposition; a *fallacious* appearance. 'The *fallacious* idea of liberty.' *Burke.*

The Jews assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and *fallacious.* *South.*

SYN. Deceptive, deceiving, misleading, sophistical, deceptious, delusive, elusory, false, illusive, deceitful.

Fallaciously (fal-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

Fallaciousness (fal-lā'shus-nes), *n.* State of being fallacious; tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as, the *fallaciousness* of an argument or of appearances.

Fallacy (fal'la-si), *n.* [L. *fallacia,* deceit, from *fallax,* deceitful. See FALLACIOUS.] 1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind; deception; mistake. 'I'll entertain the favoured *fallacy.*' *Shak.*—2. In *logic,* any unsound mode of arguing which appears to carry conviction, and to be decisive of the question in hand, when in fairness it is not; an argument or proposition, apparently sound, though really fallacious; a fallacious statement or dogma, of which the error is not obvious, and which is therefore calculated to deceive or mislead.

His principal and most general *fallacy* is his making essence and person to signify the same. *Waterland.*

'Cogito, ergo sum.' Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more contested than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed *fallacy* to the greatest ridicule. *J. D. Morell.*

—*Fallacy, Sophistry.* *Fallacy,* the quality of deceiving; something that deceives; an argument that deceives or misleads one, not necessarily purposely. *Sophistry,* intendedly false reasoning; arguments, so subtle as not to be easily detected and controverted, advanced purposely to mislead.

Winning by conquest what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton.*

The juggle of *sophistry* consists for the most part in using a word in one sense in all the premises, and in another sense in the conclusion. *Coleridge.*

Fal-lals (fal'lalz), *n. pl.* Foolish ornaments in dress.

Passed in review all her gowns, fichus, tags, bobbins, laces, silk-stockings, and *fal-lals.* *Thackeray.*

Fallax† (fal'laks), *n.* Fallacy; cavillation.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation. *Cranmer.*

Fall-board (fạl'bōrd), *n.* The wooden drop-shutter of a window, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges.

Fallen (fạl'en), *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

Fallency† (fal'len-si), *n.* Mistake; error. 'Two *fallencies.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Faller (fạl'ėr), *n.* One that falls.

Fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See FALLIBLE.] The state of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived; as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person.

There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men. *Watts.*

Fallible (fal'i-bl), *a.* [L.L. *fallibilis,* from L. *fallo,* to deceive; Fr. *faillible;* It. *fallibile.*] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive or to be deceived; as, all men are *fallible;* our judgments are *fallible.*

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible.* *Shak.*

Fallibly (fal'i-bli), *adv.* In a fallible manner.

Falling (fạl'ing), *n.* That which falls or drops; that which sinks; an indentation; a hollow; as, risings and *fallings* in the ground.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain. *Dryden.*

—*Falling-in,* an indentation or hollow: opposed to *rising* or *prominence.*

Prominences and *fallings-in* of the features. *Addison.*

Falling-band† (fạl'ing-band), *n.* See FALL, *n.* 16.

Falling-mould (fạl'ing-mōld), *n.* In *hand-railing,* the two moulds which are applied, the one to the convex, and the other to the concave vertical side of the rail-piece, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring.

Falling-sickness (fạl'ing-sik-nes), *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

Falling-sluice (fạl'ing-slūs), *n.* A kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, &c., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby the water-way is enlarged.

Falling-star (fạl'ing-stär), *n.* 1. A name applied to a well-known class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller arcs of the sky, and followed by long trains of light. They are observable in the night-sky throughout the year, and are believed to consist of small cosmical bodies which

enter our atmosphere under the influence of the earth's attraction, and ignite and are vapourized in consequence of the friction resulting from the immense velocity with which they move. Rings or streams of these bodies are supposed to revolve round the sun, and to intersect the earth's orbit in two points, thus bringing great numbers of them within the sphere of the earth's attraction, and giving rise to the meteoric showers which occur at two periods of the year, about the 10th August and 13th November, the displays on the latter date being especially brilliant every 33 years. On these occasions multitudes of falling stars are seen radiating from one point and traversing the heavens in all directions. Called also *Shooting-star*. See METEOR.—2. In *bot.* the popular name of the common nostoc from its sudden appearance on gravel walks after rain.

Falling-stone (fa̤l'ing-stōn), *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

Fallopian (fal-lō'pi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Fallopius*, a famous Italian anatomist of the 16th century.—*Fallopian tubes*, the name given to two canals or tubes, popularly but incorrectly said to have been discovered by Fallopius. They arise at each side of the fundus of the uterus, and pass towards the ovarium.

Fallow (fal'lō), *a.* [A. Sax. *fealo, fealwe*, pale red or pale yellow; O.E. *falau, falewe*, &c.—'His hue *falewe* and pale.' *Chaucer*. Comp. G. *fahl, falb*; L.G. and D. *vaal*, fallow; also Fr. *fauve*, It. *falbo*, which are borrowed from the Teutonic; cog. L. *pallidus*, pale. The application of the epithet to land is probably due to the colour of ploughed land.] 1. Pale red or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer.—2. Left to rest after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected.

> Break up your *fallow* ground. Jer. iv. 3.
>
> Her predecessors . . . did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howell.*

3. Unoccupied; neglected; unused.

> Let the cause lie *fallow*. *Hudibras.*
>
> A thousand hearts lie *fallow* in these halls. *Tennyson.*

Fallow (fal'lō), *n.* 1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded; land ploughed without being sowed.—2. The ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season; as, summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

> By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

—A *green fallow*, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, &c.

Fallow (fal'lō), *v.t.* To plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow; as, it is found to be for the interest of the farmer to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

Fallow† (fal'lō), *v.i.* To fade; to become yellow.

Fallow-chat (fal'lō-chat), *n.* See FALLOW-FINCH.

Fallow-crop (fal'lō-krop), *n.* The crop taken from a green fallow.

Fallow-deer (fal'lō-dēr), *n.* [So named from its fallow or pale-yellow colour. See FALLOW.] An animal of the deer kind, the *Cervus dama*.

Fallow-deer (*Cervus dama*).

It is smaller than the stag, of a brownish bay colour, whitish beneath, on the insides of the limbs, and beneath the tail. The horns, which are peculiar to the male, are very different from those of the stag; they are not properly branched, but are broader towards the upper part, and divided into processes down the outside. A simple snag rises from the base of each, and a similar one at some distance from the first. In England there are two kinds of fallow-deer, the dappled variety, probably from the south of Europe or Western Africa, and a deep brown variety brought by James I. from Norway.

Fallow-finch (fal'lō-finsh), *n.* A small insessorial dentirostral bird, the *Saxicola œnanthe* or wheat-ear. Sometimes also called the *Fallow-chat*. It is one of the earliest among those birds which seek to pass the season of reproduction far to the north of their winter quarters, reaching Scotland in March. In summer it is found all over Britain. The male sings prettily, though not loudly. It feeds for the most part on worms and insects. The length of the adult bird is 6½ inches.

Fallow-finch (*Saxicola œnanthe*).

Fallowist (fal'lō-ist), *n.* One who favours the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]

> On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

Fallowness (fal'lō-nes), *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.* [Rare.]

Falltrank, Faltrank (fa̤l'trangk), *n.* [G. *fall*, a fall, and *trank*, a drink; lit. a drink against falls.] In *med.* a medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, used in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

Falsary† (fa̤ls'a-ri), *n.* [See FALSE.] A falsifier of evidence.

> Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records. *Sheldon.*

False (fa̤ls), *a.* [L. *falsus*, false, from *fallo, falsum*, to deceive.] 1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought; as, a *false* report communicates what is not done or said; a *false* accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said; a *false* witness testifies what is not true; a *false* opinion is one not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral. '*False* as dicers' oaths.' *Shak.*—2. Not well founded; as, a *false* claim.—3. Subsidiary or secondary to something else; as, a *false* bottom.—4. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; not according to the lawful standard; hypocritical; feigned; as, *false* coin; a *false* weight or measure; a *false* bill or note; *false* tears; *false* modesty; the man appeared in *false* colours.—5. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as, a *false* foundation. '*False* and slippery ground.' *Dryden.*—6. Not in accordance with the rules laid down for guidance in any art or science; not agreeable to rule or propriety; as, *false* construction in language; *false* heraldry.—7. Not honest or just; not fair; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; as, *false* play; a *false* heart; a *false* lover; *false* to promises and vows; the husband and wife proved *false* to each other.

> To thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be *false* to any man. *Shak.*

8. In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch.—*False attic*, an architectural finish, bearing some resemblance to the Attic order, but without pilasters, casement, or balustrade, used to crown a building and to bear a bas-relief or inscription.—*False cadence*, in *music*, same as *Deceptive Cadence*. See under DECEPTIVE.—*False claim*, by the forest laws, a claim by which a man claims more than his due, and is amerced and punished for so doing.—*False conception*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed.—*False core*, in *founding*, a part of a pattern which is used in the undercut part of a mould, and is not withdrawn with the main part of the pattern but removed by a lateral draft subsequently.—*False fire*, (*a*) a blue flame made by the burning of certain combustibles in a wooden tube: used as a signal during the night. (*b*) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction.

> Shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
> *False fires* that others may be lost. *Wordsworth.*

False imprisonment, see IMPRISONMENT.—*False keel*, see KEEL.—*False membrane*, a membrane-like substance which is the result of inflammation, and is formed by the coagulation of the fibrinous fluid or lymph poured out on the surface of membranes.—*False personation*, see PERSONATION.—*False position*, in *arith.* see POSITION.—*False post*, a piece of timber fixed on the aft part of the sternpost to make good a deficiency therein.—*False pretences*, false representations made in order to obtain money or goods, with intent to cheat.—*False proposition*, in *logic*, a proposition which states something not as it is.—*False quarter*, in *farriery*, see QUARTER.—*False rail*, in *ship-carp.* a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—*False relation*, in *music*, a progression in harmony in which a certain note in a chord appears in the next chord prefixed by a flat or sharp.—*False return*, in *law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution.—*False roof*, in *arch.* the open space between the ceiling of an upper apartment and the rafters of the outer roof; a garret.—*False station*, in *surv.* any station necessary in the survey, but which does not appear in the plan.—*False stem* (*naut.*), the same as *Cutwater*.—*False work*, in *engin.* a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected.

False (fa̤ls), *adv.* 1. Not truly; not honestly; falsely.—2. In *music*, out of tune; as, he sung *false*.

False† (fa̤ls), *v.t.* 1. To mislead by want of truth; to deceive. 'His *falsed* fancy.' *Spenser.*—2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Spenser.*—3. To violate by want of veracity.

> Thou *falsed* hast thy faith with perjury. *Spenser.*

4. To feign, as a blow; to aim by way of feint.

> Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
> And *falsed* oft his blows, t'illude him with such bait. *Spenser.*

—*To false a doom*, † in *Scots law*, to protest against a sentence.

False† (fa̤ls), *n.* A falsehood. 'Two *falses*.' *Spenser.*

False Brome-grass (fa̤ls' brōm-gras), *n.* Brachypodium, a genus of grasses containing about twelve species, natives of temperate countries. They are closely related to Triticum, and are distinguished by the very short empty glumes. Two species are found in Britain, *B. sylvaticum* and *B. pinnatum*.

False-face (fa̤ls'fās), *n.* A visor; a mask, generally grotesque.

False-faced (fa̤ls'fāst), *a.* Hypocritical. '*False-faced* soothing.' *Shak.*

False-heart,† **False-hearted** (fa̤ls'härt, fa̤ls'härt-ed), *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. 'A *false-heart* traitor.' *Shak.* '*False-hearted* friends.' *Bacon.*

False-heartedness (fa̤ls'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

> There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this. *Stillingfleet.*

Falsehood (fa̤ls'höd), *n.* [*False* and *hood.*] 1. Contrariety or want of conformity to fact or truth; falseness; as, the *falsehood* of a report.—2. Want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness; a lie; an untrue assertion.—3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

> He was the first
> That practis'd *falsehood* under saintly show. *Milton.*

4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture.

> No *falsehood* can endure
> Touch of celestial temper. *Milton.*

—In *Scots law*, falsehood is defined to be a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.—SYN. Untruth, falseness, falsity, fiction, fabrication, lie, untruthfulness, treachery, perfidy.

Falseism (fa̤ls'izm), *n.* Same as *Falsism*.

Falsely (fa̤ls'li), *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.—2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

> Swear to me . . . that thou wilt not deal *falsely* with me. Gen. xxi. 23.

3. Erroneously; by mistake.—4. On false or malicious grounds. 'O *falsely, falsely* murdered.' *Shak.*

Falsen,† *v.t.* or *i.* To falsify; to deceive. *Chaucer.*

False-nerved (fa̤ls'nérvd), *n.* In *bot.* applied to veins which have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue, as in mosses, sea-weeds, &c.

Falseness (fa̤ls'nes), *n.* 1. Want of integ-

rity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness; as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions. *Hammond.*

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

Falser† (fȧls'ėr), *n.* A deceiver. 'Such *falser's* friendship.' *Spenser.*

Falset (fȧl'set), *n.* Falsehood. [Old English and Scotch.]

Falsette (fȧl-set'), *n.* A shrill high tone of the voice; falsetto. 'The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsette.*' *Pierce.*

Falsetto (fȧl-set'tō), *n.* [It., from L. *falsus*, false.] The tones above the natural compass of the voice. As it is produced by the tightening of the ligaments of the glottis it is also called the throat or head voice, in contradistinction to the chest voice, which is the natural one. The similarity in the character of the tones renders the falsetto less distinct in women's or boys' voices; it is most effective in men's voices having a low register. It is but rarely pleasing, and its use is condemned by good musicians.

Falsi crimen (fal'sī krī'men). [L.] In *law*, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. In the civil law the term meant a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. In modern common law its prevailing signification is that of forgery.

Falsifiable (fȧls'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

Falsification (fȧls'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Fr., from *falsifier.* See FALSIFY.] 1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; specifically, wilful misstatement or misrepresentation. 'By misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words.' *Hooker.*—2. Confutation.—3. In *law*, (*a*) the offence of falsifying a record. See under FALSIFY, *v.t.* (*b*) In equity, the showing an item of a charge to be wrong.

Falsificator† (fȧls'i-fi-kāt-ėr), *n.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*

Falsifier (fȧls'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin. 'Forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's coin.' *Ascham.*—2. One who invents falsehood; a liar.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. One who proves a thing to be false.

Falsify (fȧls'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *falsified;* ppr. *falsifying.* [Fr. *falsifier*, from L. *falsus*, false, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To represent falsely; to counterfeit; to forge; to make something false or in imitation of that which is true; as, to *falsify* coin.

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser.*

2. To show to be unsound; to disprove; to prove to be false; to cause to turn out false.

His ample shield is *falsified.* *Dryden.*

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith. *Knolles.*

5. To baffle; as, to *falsify* a blow. *Butler.* 6. In *law*, (*a*) to prove to be false, as a judgment; to avoid or defeat. (*b*) In equity, to show an item in a charge to be wrong.—*To falsify a record*, to injure a record of a court of justice, as by obliterating or destroying it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true one when it is known to be false in a material part.

Falsify (fȧls'i-fī), *v.i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify.* *South.*

Falsify† (fȧls'i-fī), *n.* In *fencing*, an effective thrust.

Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection. *Beau. & Fl.*

Falsism (fȧls'izm), *n.* A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion, the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism. Edin. Rev.*

Falsity (fȧls'i-ti), *n.* [L. *falsitas.* See FALSE.] 1. The quality of being false; contrariety or inconformity to truth.

Probability does not make any alteration either in the truth or *falsity* of things. *South.*

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted. *Milton.*

Falter (fȧl'tėr), *v.i.* [A freq. connected with *fault*, from a supposed Fr. verb corresponding to Sp. *faltar*, It. *faltare*, to fail, from L. *fallere*, to deceive. See FAULT, FAIL.] 1. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; as, his tongue *falters.*

Made me most happy, *faltering* 'I am thine.'
Tennyson.

2. Not to be firm and steady; to tremble; to totter; as, his legs *falter.*

Fail not for sorrow, *falter* not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.
F. A. Kemble.

3. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters.* *Is. Taylor.*

Falter (fȧl'tėr), *v.t.* To thrash in the chaff; to cleanse or sift out, as barley. [Provincial.]

Faltering (fȧl'tėr-ing), *a.* Feeble; trembling; hesitating.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and *faltering* voice. *Dr. Caird.*

Falteringly (fȧl'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip, standing up, said *falteringly,*
'Annie, I came to ask a favour of you.'
Tennyson.

Faltrank. See FALLTRANK.

Faluns (fȧ'lunz), *n. pl.* A French provincial name for fossiliferous strata, in Touraine, which belong to the miocene tertiary period.

Falwe,† *n.* Sallow; pale. *Chaucer.*

Falwe,† *n.* Fallow land; a new ploughed field, or a field recently made arable. *Chaucer.*

Fama (fā'ma), *n.* [L. See FAME.] A common report or rumour; public rumour.—*Fama clamosa* (or simply *fama*), *lit.* a loud or notorious rumour; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumour affecting the character of any one; specifically, in *Scotch eccles. law*, applied to any prevailing scandalous report inferring censure, affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

Famacide (fā'ma-sīd), *n.* [L. *fama*, reputation, and *cædo*, to kill.] A slanderer. *Scott.*

Famble† (fam'bl), *v.i.* [See FUMBLE.] To stammer.

To *famble*, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Colgrave.*

Famble† (fam'bl), *n.* A hand. 'We clap our *fambles.*' *Beau. & Fl.* [Old slang.]

Famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), *n.* The first stomach in ruminating animals; a fardingbag. [Provincial.]

Fame (fām), *n.* [Fr.; L. *fama*, from *fari*, to speak, like Gr. *phēmē*, from *phēmi*, to speak, to tell, from root *pha*, to bring to light. The Skr. *bhā* or *bhās*, to shine, is represented by the Gr. *phaos, phōs*, light, the *bh* of the former passing into *ph* in the latter.] 1. Public report or rumour.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favourable or unfavourable; as, the *fame* of Wellington.

The celebrity of the man who refuted it, gives it all its *fame* with the present generation. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Report, rumour, notoriety, celebrity, renown, reputation, credit, honour.

Fame (fām), *v.t.* 1. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood. *B. Jonson.*

2. To report.

The fields where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton.*

Famed (fāmd), *p.* and *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favourable reports. 'Those Hesperian gardens *famed* of old.' *Milton.*

Fameless (fām'les), *a.* Without renown.

May he die *fameless* and forgot. *Beau. & Fl.*

Familiar (fa-mil'yėr), *a.* [L. *familiaris*, from *familia*, family servants, from *famulus*, a servant. See FAMILY.] 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic.

Let us have done with that which cankers life—
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. *Byron.*

2. Well acquainted; closely intimate; well versed in, as a subject of study; as, I am on *familiar* terms with him; *familiar* with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become *familiar* now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. *Dr. Caird.*

3. Exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; accessible; easy.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

5. Well known, as a friend; well understood, as a subject of study; well known from frequent use.

Familiar in their mouths as household words. *Shak.*

6. Intimate in an unlawful degree.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife. *Camden.*

—*Familiar spirit*, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual or to come at his call. 'Manasseh dealt with a *familiar spirit.*' 2 Ki. xxi. 6.

Familiar (fa-mil'yėr), *n.* 1. An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 10.

2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call; a familiar spirit.

Away with him; he has a *familiar* under his tongue. *Shak.*

3. In the *Court of Inquisition*, an officer employed in apprehending and imprisoning the accused—so named because regarded as constituting part of the *family* of the chief inquisitor.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office. *Prescott.*

Familiarity (fa-mil'i-a"ri-ti), *n.* The state of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse, or association in company; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony; affability.

Their mutual friends exhorted them to renew their old love and *familiarity.* *Bp. Hall.*

I have discovered that a famed *familiarity* in the great ones is a note of certain usurpation in the less. For great and popular men feign themselves to be servants to others, to make these slaves to them. *Johnson.*

—*Acquaintance, Familiarity, Intimacy.* See under ACQUAINTANCE.—SYN. Fellowship, association, intimacy, affability.

Familiarization (fa-mil'yėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Act or process of making or becoming familiar.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarization* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart. *T. Hook.*

Familiarize (fa-mil'yėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *familiarized;* ppr. *familiarizing.* 1. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known by practice or converse; as, to *familiarize* one's self to scenes of distress.

King Bogoris hoped to *familiarize* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. *Milman.*

2. To make acquainted; to render conversant, by practice or customary use, or by intercourse; as, to *familiarize* one's self or to *familiarize* the mind to a study, a science, an art, or a practice.—3. To render familiar or affable; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination. *Addison.*

Familiarly (fa-mil'yėr-li), *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

Familiarness (fa-mil'yėr-nes), *n.* Familiarity.

Familiary† (fa-mil'i-ė-ri), *a.* [L. *familiaris*, domestic, from *familia*, household.] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic. *Milton.*

Familism (fa'mil-izm), *n.* The tenets of the Familists.

Familist (fa'mil-ist), *n.* 1. One of the reli-

gious sect called the Family of Love which arose in Holland in 1556. They taught that religion consists wholly in love, independently of any form of truth held and believed; that through love man could become absolutely absorbed in and identified with God; that God regards not the outward actions but only the heart, and that to the pure all things are pure, even things forbidden.—2. The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a *familist* and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions. *Osborne.*

Familistic, Familistical (fa-mil-ist'ik, fa-mil-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to familists.

Family (fa'mi-li), *n.* [L. *familia*, from *famulus*, a servant, a slave, from Oscan *famel*, a servant, and that from *faama*, a house. The Oscan *faama* is the Skr. *dhāman*, a house, from the radical *dhā*, to place, the transition from *dh* Skr. to *f* Latin being normal. Comp. Skr. *dhāma* with L. *fumus*.] 1. The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants, and as the case may be, lodgers or boarders.—2. The parents and children alone.—3. The children as distinguished from the parents.—4. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; and the descendants of Reuben, of Manasseh, &c., were called their *families*; the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.—5. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.

Go and complain thy *family* is young. *Pope.*

6. Honourable descent; noble or respectable stock; as, a man of *family*.—7. A collection or union of nations or states.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *Everett.*

8. In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of resemblance than the former, and more or more definite than the latter. The word is used by some botanists as a synonym of order.

Family-head (fa'mi-li-hed), *n.* *Naut.* an old name for the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

Family-man (fa'mi-li-man), *n.* One who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family-men*. *Mayhew.*

Family-way (fa'mi-li-wā), *n.* State of pregnancy.—*In the family-way*, pregnant.

Famine (fa'min), *n.* [Fr. *famine*, from L. *fames*, hunger. For root see FATIGUE.] Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie
Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shak.*

Famish (fa'mish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *famis*, starving, from L. *fames*. See FAMINE.] 1. To deprive of food or keep insufficiently supplied with food or any of the necessaries of life; to starve; to kill or destroy with hunger; to exhaust the strength of, as by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shak.*
The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden.*
Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton.*

2. To force or compel by famine. 'He had *famished* Paris into a surrender.' *Burke.*

Famish (fa'mish), *v.i.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted through want of food or drink; to suffer extremity by the deprivation of any necessary.

Thou wilt *famish*—a dog's death. *Shak.*
You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shak.*
The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. Prov. x. 3.

Famishment (fa'mish-ment), *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance. 'So sore was the *famishment* in the land.' Gen. xlvii. 13 (*Matthew's Translation*). [Rare.]

Famosity† (fa-mos'i-ti), *n.* Renown.

Famous (fā'mus), *a.* [L. *famosus*, Fr. *fameux*. See FAME.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of; distinguished in story; notorious: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which one is famed; as, a man *famous for* erudition, *for* eloquence, *for* military skill, &c. 'A *famous* victory.' *Southey.*

I arose one morning and found myself *famous*. *Byron.*

SYN. Noted, remarkable, signal, conspicuous, renowned, illustrious, eminent, transcendent.

Famoused† (fā'mus't), *a.* Renowned.

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight. *Shak.*

Famously (fā'mus-li), *adv.* With great renown or celebration; notoriously.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour, if therein he had not been so *famously* absurd. *Nash.*

Famousness (fā'mus-nes), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Famousness, unattended with endearing causes, is a quality undesirable. *Boyle.*

Famular,† *a.* Domestic. 'O *famular* fo.' *Chaucer.*

Famulate† (fa'mūl-āt), *v.i.* [L. *famulor*, *famulatus*, from *famulus*, a servant.] To serve.

Famulist (fa'mūl-ist), *n.* In Oxford university, an inferior member of a college; a servant.

Famulus (fa'mūl-us), *n.* [L., a servant. See FAMILY.] The assistant of a magician. *Carlyle.*

Fan (fan), *n.* [A. Sax. *fann*, *fan*, a collateral form of *van*, L. *vannus*, whence Fr. *van*, a fan. Probably akin to L. *ventus*, wind, and E. *winnow*.] 1. The name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface; as, (*a*), an instrument made of palm-leaf, carved wood or ivory, feathers, or of thin skin, paper, or taffeta, mounted on sticks, &c., used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face. (*b*) In *mach.* any contrivance of vanes or flat discs, revolving by the aid of machinery, as for winnowing grain, for cooling fluids, urging combustion, assisting ventilation, &c. (*c*) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a smock wind-mill always in the direction of the wind. (*d*) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly. (*e*) An apparatus, called also the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines.—2. Something resembling a lady's fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, &c.

As a peacock and crane were in company the peacock spread his tail and challenged the other to show him such a *fan* of feathers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *Fig.* any agency which excites to action or stimulates the activity of a passion or emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; as, this was a *fan* to rebellion; a *fan* to a man's ardour.

Fan (fan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fanned*; ppr. *fanning*. 1. To move or agitate as with a fan.

The air . . . *fanned* with unnumbered plumes. *Milton.*

2. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

3. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion.

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves. *Dryden.*

4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat.—5. *Fig.* to produce effects on, analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; to excite; to increase the activity or action of; to stimulate: said of the passions and emotions, of designs, plots, &c.; as, this *fanned* the flame of his love; he *fanned* the smouldering embers of the revolution till they burst into flame.

Fan† (fan), *n.* A quintain. *Chaucer.*

Fanal (fan'al), *n.* [Fr.] A beacon light; a ship's lantern; a lighthouse, or the illuminating apparatus in it.

Fanam (fan'am), *n.* 1. A money of account used formerly in Madras, worth about 1¾*d.* 2. A Ceylonese copper coin worth about 1½*d.*

Fanatic, Fanatical (fa-nat'ik, fa-nat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity, a temple. See FANE.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed or characterized by a kind of frenzy; as, a *fanatic* people; *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions or opinions. 'Fanatic Egypt and her priests.' *Milton.*

I abhor such *fanatical* phantoms. *Shak.*

—*Superstitious, Credulous, Bigoted, Enthusiastic, Fanatical.* See SUPERSTITIOUS and ENTHUSIASTIC.

Fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.

They are *fanaticks* . . . all atheists being that blind goddess Nature's *fanaticks*. *Cudworth.*

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the close stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age. *Fuller*, 1660.

Fanatically (fa-nat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with wild enthusiasm.

The liberty they pursued was a liberty from order, from virtue, from morals, and from religion; and was neither hypocritically nor *fanatically* followed. *Burke.*

Fanaticalness (fa-nat'ik-al-nes), *n.* Fanaticism.

Fanaticism (fa-nat'i-sizm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy; fervid zeal.

Cromwell's troops moved to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest *fanaticism* of crusaders. *Macaulay.*

And the very air he breathes should be charged with that enthusiasm for truth, that *fanaticism* of veracity, which is a greater possession than much learning. *Huxley.*

Fanaticize (fa-nat'i-sīz), *v.t.* To make fanatic.

Fanatism (fa'nat-izm), *n.* Religious frenzy; fanaticism. [Rare.]

Fan-blast (fan'blast), *n.* In *iron-works*, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing engine.

Fan-blower (fan'blō-ėr), *n.* A fan or fanner for producing a current of air by the quick revolution of a wheel with vanes. It is especially used to blow air into a furnace.

Fancied (fan'sid), *p.* and *a.* 1. Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary; as, a *fancied* grievance.—2. Attracting one's fancy; liked; in esteem; sought after; as, this class of goods is more *fancied* than ever.

Fancier (fan'si-ėr), *n.* 1. One who fancies or has a liking to; also, one who keeps for sale; as, a bird-*fancier*.—2. One who is under the influence of his fancy. 'Not reasoners but *fanciers*.' *Macaulay.*

Fanciful (fan'si-fụl), *a.* [See FANCY.] 1. Guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons; as, a *fanciful* man forms visionary projects.—2. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or pleasing the fancy; full of wild images; curiously shaped: applied to things; as, a *fanciful* scheme; a *fanciful* theory. 'Gather up all *fancifullest* shells.' *Keats.*—SYN. Imaginative, ideal, visionary, imaginary, capricious, chimerical, whimsical, fantastical, wild.

Fancifully (fan'si-fụl-li), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically; according to fancy; with curious prettiness.

Fancifulness (fan'si-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Fanciless (fan'si-les), *a.* Destitute of fancy; without ideas or imagination.

A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*, whose blood is white. *Armstrong.*

Fan-cricket (fan'krik-et), *n.* An insect (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*). Called also *Churr-worm*, *Fen-cricket*, or *Mole-cricket*.

Fancy (fan'si), *n.* [Contr. for *fantasy*, *phantasy*, from L. and Gr. *phantasia*, a fancy, from Gr. *phantazō*, to make visible—in the middle voice, to imagine, from *phainō*, to bring to light, to show.] 1. A term sometimes used as synonymous with imagination. Generally, however, when used to designate the creative faculty, it implies a slighter endowment or exercise of it than imagination. See IMAGINATION.

Among them *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes. *Milton.*

2. The result or product of the exercise of the above faculty; a new and pleasing thought or conception; the happy and poetical embodiment of such conception in words or visible representation; a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile, metaphor, and the like; an ideal image in a picture; as,

Suckling's comparison of his mistress's feet to mice is a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak.*

3. An opinion or notion: generally used in this sense either modestly to indicate that the opinion is not the result of mature consideration, or in a depreciatory manner to indicate that the speaker holds the opinion to be doubtful; caprice; whim; impression; supposition; as, that's a mere *fancy*.

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

4. Taste; design; conception.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness; preference; as, take that which suits your *fancy;* how does this strike your *fancy?*

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

6. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

—*The fancy*, a cant name for sporting characters, especially prize-fighters; sometimes used to designate any class of people who cultivate a special taste.

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all the *fancy*. *De Quincey.*

Fancy (fan'si), *a.* 1. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy; as, *fancy* goods or articles.—2. Beyond intrinsic value; extravagant.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his (Frederick the Great's) father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay.*

Fancy (fan'si), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fancied;* ppr. *fancying.* 1. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

2. † To love.

Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul. *Shak.*

Fancy (fan'si), *v.t.* 1. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine.—2. To take a fancy to; to like; to be pleased with; to fall in love with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Raleigh.*

Fancy-ball (fan'si-bal), *n.* A ball in which persons appear in fancy-dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.

Fancy-dress (fan'si-dres), *n.* A costume different from that of ordinary life worn on some special occasion, as at a fancy-ball.

Fancy-fair (fan'si-fâr), *n.* A kind of temporary market in which ladies sell various light wares, usually of their own making, for some benevolent purpose; a bazaar.

Fancy-free (fan'si-frē), *a.* Free from the power of love. 'In maiden meditation, *fancy-free.*' *Shak.*

Fancy-goods (fan'si-gudz), *n. pl.* Fabrics of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, &c., differing from those which are of a plain or simple colour.

Fancy-line (fan'si-līn), *n. Naut.* (*a*) a line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main or spanker boom. (*b*) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a down-haul.

Fancy-monger (fan'si-mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

Fancy-sick (fan'si-sik), *a.* Said of one whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer. *Shak.*

Fancy-stocks (fan'si-stoks), *n. pl.* Among dealers in shares, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.

Fancy-work (fan'si-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, &c., performed by ladies.

Fancy-woven (fan'si-wōv-n), *a.* Formed by the imagination.

Veil'd in Fable's *fancy-woven* vest. *Warton.*

Fand† (fand), old pret. of *find.*

Fandango (fan-dang'gō), *n.* [Sp., from the African name.] A lively dance, universally practised in Spain and Spanish America. It was originally a dance of the Moors. It is danced by two persons, male and female, and the music for it is written in triple time.

Fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum*, a place dedicated to a deity, from *fari*, to speak. For root see FAME.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church: used in poetry.

From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

Fanfare (fan'fâr), *n.* [Fr. Probably onomatopoetic.] 1. A flourish of trumpets, as on the approach of some personage, on coming into the lists, or the like. '*Fanfares* by aerial trumpets blown.' *Longfellow.*—2. A short tune of a cheerful cast, played with hunting horns, to inspirit those engaged in the chase.—3. An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

Fanfaron (fan'fa-ron), *n.* [Fr.; from *fanfare.*] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

There are *fanfarons* in the trial of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fanfaronade (fan-fa'ron-ād″), *n.* [Fr. See FANFARON.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him (Napoleon), strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*. *Carlyle.*

Fan-foot (fan'fut), *n.* 1. A name given to a North African lizard of the genus Ptyodactylus (*P. Gecko*), much dreaded in Egypt for its reported venomous properties. The poison is said not to be injected by the teeth but to exude from the lobules of the toes, whence the generic name *Ptyodactylus*, or toe-spitter; but no poison apparatus exists. It can ascend perpendicular walls, from the skin of the under surface of the toes forming at the extremities, as in other geckoes, a round disc (whence the name *fan-foot*). The claws are retractile. It is so much dreaded in Cairo as to be popularly termed *Abou-burs*, or father of leprosy.—2. A name given by collectors of moths to the genus Polypogon.

Fang† (fang), *v.t.* [See next article.] 1. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to gripe; to clutch.

Destruction *fang* mankind. *Shak.*

2. To pour water into, as a pump, in order to restore its power of operation. [Scotch.]

Fang (fang), *n.* [A. Sax. *fang*, a taking, grasp, from *fōn*, to seize (pret. *feng*, pp. *fangen*), contracted from *fahan*, or with *n* inserted, *fangan*, whence O.E. *fangen* and *fongen*, meaning to take. Comp. G. *fangen*, to catch; Goth. and O.H.G. *fahan*, and also in respect of inserted *n*, prov. E. and Sc. *gang* with *go*.] 1. The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held;

Fangs of Serpent.

1, Head of Common Viper (*Pelias Berus*): *a*, Poison-fang. 2, Head of Rattlesnake cut open: *a*, Poison-fang; *b*, Poison-bag; *c*, Tube which conveys the poison to the fangs. 3, Fang, showing the slit (*d*) through which the poison is communicated to the wound.

a long pointed tooth; as, the hollow poison *fang* of a serpent.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks. *Bacon.*

2. A claw or talon.—3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca. *Evelyn.*

4. In *mining*, a notch cut out in the side of an adit to serve as an air-course.—5. † Capture; act or power of apprehending. 6. † The thing that is seized or carried off, as booty, stolen goods.—7. [Scotch.] The coil or bend of a rope; hence also, noose; trap.

Fanged (fangd), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling these; as, a *fanged* adder. 'Chariots *fanged* with scythes.' *Philips.*

Fanging-pipes (fang'ing-pīps), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

Fangle† (fang'gl), *n.* [Probably dim. from *fang*, to take.] A new attempt; a trifling scheme; a silly fancy; a gewgaw. 'A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time.' *Wood.*

Fangled (fang'gld), *a.* New made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. Now obsolete, except compounded with *new*. See NEW-FANGLED. 'Our *fangled* world.' *Shak.*

Fangleness† (fang'gl-nes), *n.* The state of being fangled or decorated.

He them in new *fangleness* did pass. *Spenser.*

Fangless (fang'les), *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

His power like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer but not hold. *Shak.*

Fangot (fang'got), *n.* [It. *fangotto*, a bundle, a nasal form of *fagot.*] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from 1 cwt. to 2¾ cwts.

Fan-governor (fan'gu-vėrn-ėr), *n.* In *mach.* See FAN.

Fanion† (fan'yon), *n.* [O.Fr. See FANON.] *Milit.* a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade.

Fan-light (fan'līt), *n.* Properly, a window in form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening, but now used for any window over a door.

Fan-like (fan'līk), *a.* Resembling a fan; specifically, in *bot.* applied to leaves which are folded up like a fan; plicate.

Fannel (fan'el), *n.* Same as *Fanon* (which see).

Fanner (fan'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fans.—2. A rotatory contrivance made up of vanes or flat disks, placed in a window, door, &c., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it, with a view to purify and freshen the atmosphere in the interior of a chamber or other inclosed space; a ventilator; also, a similar arrangement of vanes for blowing fires.—3. *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain; a fan.

Fan-nerved (fan'nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.* having the nerves or nervures radiating and arranged in the manner of a fan.

Fanning-breeze (fan'ing-brēz), *n. Naut.* a light gentle breeze sufficient to fill the light sails as they extend or collapse by the action of the air and the motion of the vessel.

Fanning-machine, Fanning-mill (fan'-ing-ma-shēn, fan'ing-mil), *n.* A machine for cleaning seeds from chaff, husks, &c.; a fan.

Fanon (fan'on), *n.* [Fr. *fanon*, from Goth. *fana*, cloth, a banner. Comp. A. Sax. *fana*, G. *fahne*, a banner.] 1. *Eccles.* (*a*) a headdress worn by the pope when he celebrated mass pontifically. (*b*) The napkin or handkerchief used by the priest during the celebration of the mass to wipe away perspiration from the face, &c. (*c*) The white linen cloth in which the laity made their oblations at the altar. (*d*) The strings or lappets of the mitre.—2. A banner; specifically, the church banner carried in processions.

Fan-palm (fan'pām), *n.* The taliput-tree or *Corypha umbraculifera*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar. It attains the height of 60 or 70 feet, with a straight cylindrical trunk, crowned at the summit by a tuft of enormous leaves. (See TALIPUT.) The other species of the genus Corypha are also called fan-palms from the form of their leaves.

Fan-shaped (fan'shāpt), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; specifically, in *bot.* plaited like a fan, as the leaf of *Borassus flabelliformis.*—*Fan-shaped window*, in *arch.* a window consisting of rather more than a semicircle, the circumference of which is cut out in circular notches. This window is frequent in the early German style.

Fan-tail (fan'tāl), *n.* 1. A genus (Rhipidura) of Australian birds belonging to the family Muscicapidæ. They are so named from the fan-like shape of their tails.—2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan-like shape of their tails.—3. A form of gas-burner.

Fan-tailed (fan'tāld), *a.* Having a tail expanding like a fan; as, a *fan-tailed* pigeon.

Fantasia (fan-tā'zē-a), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a species of composition in which the author ties himself to no particular theme, ranging as his fancy leads him amidst various airs and movements. Some authorities limit the application of this term to certain extemporaneous flights of fancy, and say that the moment they are written or repeated they cease to be fantasias.

Fantasied (fan'ta-zid), *a.* [From *fantasy*, fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical. 'A dream . . . so *fantasied.*' *Keats.* [Rare and poetical.]

Fantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, from *phantazō*, from *phainō*, to show.] That which appears to the imagination. Usually written *Phantasm.*

Fantasque (fan'task), *a.* Fantastic. '*Fantasque* apposition.' *E. B. Browning.* [Rare and poetical.]

Fantast (fan'tast), *n.* One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a man of fantastic manners.

He (Sir T. Browne) is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast;* the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot-silk play upon the main dye. *Coleridge.*

Fantastic, Fantastical (fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'tik-al), *a.* [Fr. *fantastique;* It. *fantastico,* from Gr. *phantasia,* vision, fancy, from *phainō,* to show.] 1. Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical.

The melancholy of Dante was no *fantastic* caprice. *Macaulay.*

2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only.

Are ye *fantastical,* or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show? *Shak.*

3. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination; as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.—4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure or appearance or through an air of unreality; whimsically shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding oak
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots on high. *Gray.*

Fantastic (fan-tas'tik), *n.* A whimsical person; a fop.

Our *fantastics,* who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen. *Fuller.*

Fantasticality (fan-tas-tik-al'i-ti), *n.* Fantasticalness.

Fantastically (fan-tas'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically; unsteadily.

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne. *Shak.*

Fantasticalness (fan-tas'tik-al-nes), *n.* State of being fantastical; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

Fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-sizm), *n.* The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness.

Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but infinite *fantasticism* of treatment. *Ruskin.*

Fantasticly † (fan-tas'tik-li), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; whimsically; capriciously.

He is neither too *fantasticly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. *B. Jonson.*

Fantasticness (fan-tas'tik-nes), *n.* Fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantasticness,* be thou in favour. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fantastico (fan-tas'ti-kō), *n.* [It.] A man full of fantastic notions; a fantastical coxcomb; a fantast.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes;* these new tuners of accents. *Shak.*

Fantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.* Same as *Fancy* (which see).

Is not this something more than *fantasy? Shak.*

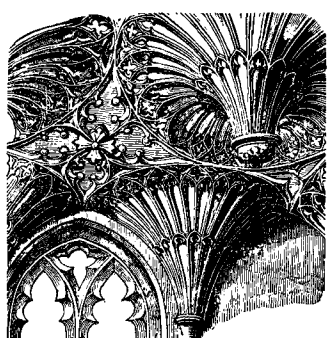
Fantasy † (fan'ta-si), *v.t.* To fancy; to take a liking to.

Fantoccini (fan-to-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It.] 1. Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by concealed wires or strings.—2. Dramatical representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

Fantom (fan'tom), *n.* Same as *Phantom.*

Fantom-corn (fan'tom-korn), *n.* Same as *Phantom-corn.*

Fan-tracery (fan'trās-ėr-i), *n.* Elaborate geometrical carved work, which spreads



Fan-tracery Vaulting, Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

over the surface of a vaulting, rising from a corbel and diverging like the folds of a fan.—*Fan-tracery vaulting,* the very complicated mode of roofing much used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, of which all the principal lines diverge from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster.

Fan-veined (fan'vānd), *a.* In *bot.* applied to a leaf whose veins or ribs are disposed like those of a fan.

Fan-wheel (fan'whēl), *n.* A fan-blower (which see).

Fap † (fap), *a.* Fuddled.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap,* sir, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shak.*

Faquir (fä-kēr'), *n.* Same as *Fakir.*

Far (fär), *a.* [A. Sax. *feor;* Goth. *fairra;* G. *fern,* far—allied to *fore, ferry, for, fare,* to go. Cognate with L. *per,* through; Gr. *pera,* beyond; Skr. *para,* other, distant.] 1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.

We be come from a *far* country. Josh. ix. 6.

The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*

2. *Fig.* remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty.—3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated: in a spiritual sense.

They that are *far* from thee shall perish. Ps. lxxiii. 27.

4. More distant of the two; as, the *far* side of a horse, that is, the right side, as the rider always mounts, and carters, &c., walk on the left side of the horse.

Far (fär), *adv.* 1. To a great extent or distance of space; as, the *far* extended ocean; we are separated *far* from each other.

Only ye shall not go very *far* away. Ex. viii. 28.

And the king went forth, . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.

2. *Fig.* distantly, in time, from any point; remotely; as, he pushed his researches very *far* into antiquity.—3. In great part; as, the day is *far* spent.—4. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is *far* better. Phil. i. 23.

5. To a certain point, degree, or distance. This argument is sound and logical, as *far* as it goes.

Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shak.*

—*By far,* in a great degree; very much.—*From far,* from a great distance; from a remote place.—*Far other,* very different.

Far (fär), *n.* [A. Sax. *fearh,* a young pig. See FARROW.] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local.]

Far-about † (fär"a-bout'), *n.* A going out of the way: used literally or figuratively.

What need these *far-abouts? Fuller.*

Faradisation (far'a-diz-ā"shon), *n.* The medical application of the magneto-electric currents, which *Faraday* discovered in 1837.

Farand, Farant (fa'rand, fa'rant), *a.* [Possibly a corruption for *favorand,* old ppr. of *favour,* in sense of to seem like—we speak of a son *favouring* his father. Comp. Sc. *fa'ard* for *favoured;* Sc. *sa'arless,* tasteless, with *savourless.*] Seeming; having the appearance of: generally used in composition; as, auld-*farrand,* that is, seeming like an old person, sagacious, prudent: usually applied to children when they discover more sagacity than could be expected at their time of life. [Scotch.]

Farandams (far'an-damz), *n.* A mixed fabric of silk and wool. *Simmonds.*

Farantly † (fa'rant-li), *a.* 1. Orderly; decent. 2. Comely; handsome.

Far-awa' (fär'a-wą), *a.* Distant; remote; far-off; foreign; as, *far-awa'* fowls hae fair feathers. [Scotch.]

Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin o' mine. *Sir W. Scott.*

Far-brought (fär'brat), *a.* Brought from far; far-fetched: used literally or figuratively; as, *far-brought* conclusions.

Farce (färs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *farced;* ppr. *farcing.* [L. *farcio,* Fr. *farcir,* to stuff.] 1. To stuff; to stuff with force-meat; to fill with mingled ingredients.

The first principles of religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*

2. † To extend; to swell out. 'The *farced* title.' *Shak.*—3. † To fatten. 'If thou would'st *farce* thy lean ribs.' *B. Jonson.*

Farce (färs), *n.* [Fr. *farce,* It. *farsa,* from *farcio,* to stuff. *Farce* in its dramatic sense means a comedy stuffed with wit.] 1. *Lit.* seasoning, stuffing, or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; force-meat.—2. A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from a comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness, extravagance, and improbability of its characters and incidents.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden.*

3. Ridiculous parade; empty pageantry; mere show; as, it was all a solemn *farce.* 'The *farce* of state.' *Pope.*

Farce, † *v.t.* To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise. *Chaucer.*

Farcement † (färs'ment), *n.* Stuffing of meat; force-meat.

They spoil a good dish with . . . unsavoury *farcements. Feltham.*

Farceur (fär-sėr), *n.* [Fr.] A writer or player of farces; a joker. *Gent. Mag.*

Farcical (färs'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.

They deny the characters to be *farcical,* because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

Farcical (fär'sik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the disease called *Farcy. Sterne.*

Farcically (färs'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

Farcicalness (färs'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being ludicrous.

Farcilite † (fär'si-līt), *n.* [From E. *farce,* force-meat, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan.*

Farcimen (fär'si-men), *n.* Same as *Farcy.*

Farcing (färs'ing), *n.* Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Farctate (färkt'āt), *a.* [L. *farctus,* stuffed, from *farcio,* to stuff.] In *bot.* stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities: in opposition to *tubular* or *hollow;* as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. [This epithet is found only in old works on botany.]

Farcy, Farcin (fär'si, fär'sin), *n.* A disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other. It is supposed to have its seat in the absorbents of the skin, and its first indication is generally the appearance of little tumours, called *farcy-buds,* on the face, neck, or inside of the thigh.

Farcy-bud (fär'si-bud), *n.* A tumour which appears early in the disease called *Farcy.* See FARCY.

Fard † (färd), *v.t.* [Fr. *farder,* to paint, to put a gloss upon.] To paint, as the cheeks. 'The *farded* fop.' *Shenstone.*

Fard (färd), *n.* Colour. [Old English and Scotch.]

Fardage (fär'dāj), *n.* [Fr. See FARDEL.] *Naut.* loose wood or other substances, as horns, rattan, coir, &c., stowed among cargo to prevent its motion, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

Far-day † (fär'dā), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good
After sun-rising; *far-day* sullies flowers. *H. Vaughan.*

Fardel (fär'del), *n.* [O.Fr. *fardel,* Fr. *fardeau,* a bundle, from O.Fr. *fardes,* vestments, clothing, of which bundles are often made. Origin unknown.] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome, irksome, or inconvenient.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life? *Shak.*

Fardel † (fär'del), *v.t.* To make up in bundles.

Things orderly *fardled* up under heads are most portable. *Fuller.*

Fardel † (fär'del), *n.* [A contr. of *farding-deal* (which see).] A fourth part.—*Fardel of land,* the fourth part of a yard-land. See YARD-LAND.

Fardel-bound (fär'del-bound), *a.* In *vet. surg.* a term applied to cattle and sheep affected with a disease caused by the retention of food in the maniplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is firmly impacted. When the food is of a narcotic character, or unusually dry, tough, or indigestible, the stomach cannot moisten and reduce it with sufficient rapidity; and as fresh quantities continue to be received, the organ becomes overgorged, and ultimately paralyzed and affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass are liable to produce the disease.

Fardin-gale, Farding-gale (färd'in-gāl, färd'ing-gāl), *n.* The same as *Farding-deal.*

Farding-bag (färd'ing-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant animal, where green food lies until it be chewed over again; the rumen.

Farding-deal,† **Farding-dale†** (fär'ding-dēl, fär'ding-dāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *feorthung*, a fourth part, and *dæl*, a part or portion.] A measure of land not well ascertained, but by some supposed to be the fourth part of an acre, by others the fourth part of a yard-land. See YARD-LAND.

Fare (fär), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fared;* ppr. *faring.* [A. Sax. O.Sax. O.G. and Goth. *faran*, G. *fahren*, to go, to pass; of allied origin to L. *per*, through, *porta*, gate, Gr. *poros*, passage, *peirō*, to pierce; akin E. *far, for,* &c.]

1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes,
Of Eden. *Milton.*

Through many a solitary street,
And silent market-place, and lonely square,
Armed with the mighty curse, behold him *fare.*
Southey.

2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards bodily or social comforts; to be entertained with food.

Ill *fares* the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Goldsmith.

There was a certain rich man . . . which *fared* sumptuously every day. Luke xvi. 19.

3. To happen; to turn out or result; to be: with *it* impersonally. 'How *fares it* with the happy dead?' *Tennyson.*

So *fares it* when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton.

[Compare *farewell*, which is simply this verb in the imperative combined with *well.*]

Fare (fär), *n.* [A. Sax. *fær, faru;* O.E. *fare*, a journey, a passage. See preceding article.] 1. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water; as, the *fare* for crossing a river; the *fare* for conveyance in a railway train, cab, omnibus, &c.—2. Food; provisions of the table.

My lord, eat also, though the *fare* is coarse.
Tennyson.

3. Condition; experience; treatment by circumstances; fortune; as, what *fare*, brother? 'What *fare?* What news abroad?' *Shak.*—4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle; as, he had not driven far when he was stopped by his *fare.*—5. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing vessel.—6.† Ado; bustle; unusual display; entertainment; adventure, &c.

What amounteth all this *fare?* *Chaucer.*

Faren,† **Fare,†** pp. from *fare.*

Ful oft
Have I upon this benche *faren* ful wele. *Chaucer.*

Farewell (fär'wel). [From *fare*, in the imper., and *well.*] Go well: originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left: I wish you a happy departure; may you be well in your absence. It sometimes has the pronoun inserted between its two elements; as, *fare* you *well.* Sometimes it is an expression of mere separation; as, *farewell* the year; *farewell*, ye sweet groves; that is, I bid you farewell.

Fare thee *well!* and if for ever,
Still for ever *fare* thee *well.* *Byron.*

Fare *thee* well, may be equivalent to 'I bid *thee*, I wish *thee* to fare well.'

Farewell (fär'wel), *n.* 1. Good-bye; adieu.

Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak.

2. Leave; departure; final look, reference, or attention. 'And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.' *Shak.* 'Before I take my *farewell* of the subject.' *Addison.*

Farewell (fär'wel), *a.* Leave-taking; valedictory. '*Farewell* papers.' *Spectator.* '*Farewell* sermon.' *Walker.*

Far-fet† (fär'fet), *a.* The old form of *far-fetched.* 'York with all his *far-fet* policy.' *Shak.*

Far-fetch† (fär'fech), *n.* [*Far*, and *fetch*, a stratagem.] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches.* *Hudibras.*

Far-fetch† (fär'fech), *v.t.* To bring from far; to draw conclusions remote from or little justified by the premises; to search out studiously.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word. *Fuller.*

Far-fetched (fär'fecht), *p.* or *a.* 1. Brought from a remote place.

Whose pains have earned the *far-fetched* spoil.
Milton.

2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; elaborately strained; as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched* similes.

Farforth (fär'fôrth), *adv.* In a great measure.

So long these knights discourse diversly
Of straunge affairs, and noble hardiment,
That now the humid night was *farforth* spent.
Spenser.

Farin (fa'rin), *n.* Farina.

Farina (fa-rī'na), *n.* [L. *farina*, ground corn, from *far*, a sort of grain, spelt—the earliest food of the Romans.] In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—1. A term given to a soft, tasteless, and commonly white powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—2. In *bot.* a name formerly given to the pollen contained in the anthers of flowers.—*Fossil farina*, a variety of carbonate of lime, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

Farinaceous (fa-rin-ā'shus), *a.* [From L. *farina*, meal.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.—2. Containing or yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste or smell.

Farinaceously (fa-rin-ā'shus-li), *adv.* In a meal-like manner.

Farinose (fa'rin-ōs), *a.* 1. Yielding farina; as, *farinose* plants.—2. Having the surface covered with dust resembling flour, as the wings of certain insects and the leaves of some poplars.

Farinosely (fa'rin-ōs-li), *adv.* In a meal-like manner; farinaceously.

Farl† (färl), *v.t.* The same as *Furl. Beau. & Fl.*

Farl, Farthel (färl, fär'ᵀᴴel), *n.* [A. Sax. *feorth dæl.*] The fourth part of a thin cake of flour or oatmeal. '*Farls* baked wi' butter.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Farleu, *n.* In *law*, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

Farlie (fär'li), *n.* A strange, unusual, or unexpected thing. [Old English and Scotch.] See FERLIE.

Farm (färm), *n.* [A. Sax. *farma, fearm*, or *feorm*, food, a meal, supper; *feormian, gefeormian*, to supply with food. The meaning of 'farm' arose from the original practice of letting lands on condition that the tenant should supply his lord's household with so many nights' entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in Doomsday Book—'Reddet *firmam* trium noctium, i.e. 100 libr.;' he will supply three nights' entertainment, that is, a hundred pounds. The L.L. *firma* (from L. *firmus*, strong, established), Fr. and O.E. *ferme*, farm, rent, no doubt exercised a certain influence on the meaning of the word.] 1. A tract of land cultivated by a single individual, whether the owner of the land or a tenant.—2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants. *Spenser.*

3. A district farmed out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve *farms.*
Burke.

Farm (färm), *v.t.* 1. To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

2. To take at a certain rent or rate.—3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or a certain rate per cent. It is customary in some countries for the prince or government to *farm* the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts, and exercise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain per centage or rate per cent.

To *farm* their subjects and their duties towards these. *Burke.*

4. To cultivate, as land; to devote to agriculture.—*To farm let*, or *let to farm*, to lease on rent.

Farm (färm), *v.i.* To be employed in agriculture; to cultivate the soil; as, I would rather *farm* than engage in commerce.

Farmable (färm'a-bl), *a.* That may be farmed.

Farm-bailiff (färm'bā-lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

Farme,† *n.* [See FARM, *n.*] Food; a meal.

This hasty *farme* had bene a feast. *Chaucer.*

Farmer (färm'ėr), *n.* One who farms; as, (*a*) one who cultivates a farm; a cultivator of the fields; an agriculturist; a husbandman. (*b*) One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; as, a *farmer* of the revenues. (*c*) In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown.—*Farmer-general*, in France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged association which farmed certain branches of the revenue, that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was swept away at the revolution.

Farmeress (färm'ėr-es), *n.* A woman who farms; a farmer's wife.

Farmership (färm'ėr-ship), *n.* Skill in farming.

Farmery (färm'ė-ri), *n.* A homestall or farmyard.

Farmhouse (färm'hous), *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

Farming (färm'ing), *a.* Pertaining to agriculture; as, the *farming* interest.

Farming (färm'ing), *n.* 1. The business of cultivating land, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry.—2. The practice of letting or leasing taxes for collection.

Farm-meal (färm'mēl), *n.* In Scotland, meal paid as part of the rent of a farm. The practice of paying rent in kind is rapidly becoming obsolete.

Farm-office (färm'of-fis), *n.* One of the outbuildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm beyond the dwelling-house.

Farmost (fär'mōst), *a.* [*Far* and *most.*] Most distant or remote.

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part. *Dryden.*

Farmstead (färm'sted), *n.* The system of buildings connected with a farm; a homestead.

Farm-stock (färm'stok), *n.* 1. Generally all the stock on a farm, including bestial, poultry, implements, &c. [For this the word *Stocking* is more commonly used.] Specifically—2. Farm animals; live-stock.

Farmyard (färm'yärd), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm buildings.

Farness (fär'nes), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

Faro (fā'rō), *n.* [Said to be from *Pharaoh* having formerly been depicted on one of the cards.] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank. It is one of the most common of all games of hazard played in Europe. Called also *Pharaon, Pharao.*

Faro-bank (fā'rō-bangk), *n.* A bank or establishment, against which persons play at the game of faro; a house or room for gambling.

Far-off (fär'of), *a.* Far-away; distant; remote in space or time. 'The *far-off* curfew.' *Milton.*

Farraginous (fa-raj'in-us), *a.* [L. *farrago*, a mixture, from *far*, meal.] Formed of various materials; mixed; as, a *farraginous* mountain.

Farrago (fa-rā'gō), *n.* [L., from *far*, meal.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

A book like this is not a collection of pamphlets bound into one volume; or the *farrago* of a few kindred minds. *Westminster Rev.*

Farrand (far'rand), *a.* Same as *Farand.*

Farreation (fa'rē-ā'shon), *n.* Same as *Confarreation.*

Farrier (fa'ri-ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *ferrier*, from *ferrer*, to bind with iron, to shoe a horse—*fer*, from L. *ferrum*, iron.] A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses; more generally now, one who combines the art of horse-shoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Farrier (fa'ri-ėr), *v.i.* To practise as a farrier.

Farriery (fa'ri-ė-ri), *n.* The art of shoeing horses; the art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses: now called *Veterinary Surgery.*

Farrow (fa'rō), *n.* [A.Sax. *fearh*, a little pig.

Cog. O.H.G. *farah;* G. *ferkel;* D. *varken*, a little pig, a farrow; L. *porcus*, Gr. *porkos*, a pig.] A litter of pigs.

Farrow (fa'rō), *v.t.* and *i.* To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

Farrow (fa'rō), *a.* [Allied to A. Sax. *fear*, an ox; D. *vaar*, *var*, an ox or bullock, *vaarkoe*, a heifer; G. *farre*, a bull, a steer.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow* or to go *farrow*. [Scotch or provincial English.]

Farry † (fa'ri), *n.* A farrow.

Farsang (fär'sang), *n.* The same as *Parasang*.

Farse, † *v.t.* See FARCE. *Chaucer.*

Farse (färs), *n.* [L. *farcio*, to stuff.] *Eccles.* an explanation or paraphrase in English of the text of the epistle read in Latin, adopted in some English churches before the Reformation, the sub-deacon repeating each verse in Latin and two choristers singing the farse or explanation in English.

Far-seen (fär'sēn), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted; as, a *far-seen* man.—2. Well-versed; accomplished; as, *far-seen* in medicine.

Far-sighted (fär'sīt-ed), *a.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; looking far before one; calculating carefully the distant results of present conduct or action; as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.—2. Not capable of perceiving objects near at hand distinctly.

Far-sightedness (fär'sīt-ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Far-sought (fär'sąt), *a.* Sought at a distance; forced. '*Far-sought* learning.' *Johnson.*

Fart (färt), *n.* [A. Sax. *feort.*] A discharge of wind through the anus.

Fart (färt), *v.i.* To discharge or expel wind through the anus; to break wind. *Swift.*

Farther, Further (fär'ᴛHėr, fėr'ᴛHėr), *a. compar.* [*Farther* is a compar. of *far*, on the model of *further*, which is = A. Sax. *forthor, furthor*, from *forth*. From the root of *faran*, to go.] 1. More remote; more distant than something else.

Since he went from Egypt 'tis
A space for *further* travel. *Shak.*

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the Fates allow. *Dryden.*

3. Additional.

Let me add a *farther* truth. *Dryden.*

Farther, Further (fär'ᴛHėr, fėr'ᴛHėr), *adv.* 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; as, let us rest with what we have without looking *farther*.—2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject; as, *further*, let us consider the probable event.

Farther (fär'ᴛHėr), *v.t.* To promote; to advance; to help forward. [Rare.] See FURTHER.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

Fartherance (fär'ᴛHėr-ans), *n.* A helping forward; promotion; furtherance. [Rare.]

Farthermore (fär'ᴛHėr-mōr), *adv.* Besides; moreover; furthermore.

Farthermost (fär'ᴛHėr-mōst), *a. superl.* Being at the greatest distance.

Farthest, Furthest (fär'ᴛHest, fėr'ᴛHest), *a. superl.* [Superlative formed from *farther*. See FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree.

Farthest, Furthest (fär'ᴛHest, fėr'ᴛHest), *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

Farthing (fär'ᴛHing), *n.* [A. Sax. *feorthung*, the fourth part of a thing, from *feorth*, fourth, from *feower*, four.] 1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value.

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

2. † A division of land.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

3. † Anything very small; a small quantity. 'No *farthing* of grease.' *Chaucer.*—*Farthing damages*, in *law*, nominal, as opposed to substantial damages—a very common award, where a jury finds that in law, though not in fact, injury has been done to the plaintiff. The question of such damages carrying expenses is a matter for the judges.

Farthingale (fär'ᴛHin-gāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *vertugalle, vertugade;* Fr. *vertugadin*, a farthingale. 'The fashion seems to have come from the Peninsula, and the name finds a satisfactory explanation in Sp. and Pg. *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree, in Pg. applied to a long plait or fold in a garment.' *Wedgwood.* Comp. It. *faldiglia*, a hooped petticoat, from *falda*, a fold.] A hoop

Farthingale, time of Queen Elizabeth.

petticoat, or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat. The hoop, the last remain of the farthingale, was used in court-dress up to the reign of George IV., and revived, after a form, in the use of crinoline, in the reign of Queen Victoria. Sometimes written *Fardingale*.

And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
With ruffs and cuffs and *fardingales* and things.
Shak.

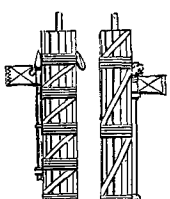
Farthing-dale (fär'ᴛHing-dāl), *n.* Same as *Farding-deal*.

Farthing's-worth (fär'ᴛHingz-wėrth), *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing; a thing worth little or nothing; a matter of no consequence; as, it is not a *farthing's-worth* to me whether you do it or not.

Far-West (fär'west), *n.* That portion of the United States lying beyond the Mississippi.

Far-West (fär'west), *a.* Pertaining to the Far-West, or the United States west of the Mississippi.

Fasces (fas'sēz), *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *fascis*, a bundle.] In *Roman antiq.* bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an axe bound in along with them, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb.



Fasces.

Fascet (fas'set), *n.* In *glass-making*, an iron rod thrust into the mouths of bottles to convey them to the annealing tower. Called also *Punty, Pontee, Punty-rod*, and *Puntil*.

Fascia (fa'shi-a), *n.* [L., a band, sash, fillet.] 1. A band, sash, or fillet worn by the women of ancient Rome next to the skin to make the waist appear slender.—2. In *arch.* any flat member with a little projection, as the band of an architrave; also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.—3. In *astron.* the belt of a planet.—4. In *surg.* a bandage, roller, or ligature.—5. In *anat.* a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis; a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs and binds them in their places.

Fascial (fas'si-al or fash'i-al), *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

Fascialis (fas-si-ā'lis or fash'i-ā'lis), *n.* A long, small, and flattened muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh. Called also *Sartorius*.

Fasciate (fa'shi-āt), *a.* In *bot.* (*a*) same as *Fasciated*. (*b*) Banded or compacted together.

Fasciated (fa'shi-āt-ed), *a.* 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.—2. In *bot.* applied to those peculiar flattened stems which occur occasionally in trees, and which are supposed to be formed by the union of several stems.

Fasciation (fa-shi-ā'shon), *n.* The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

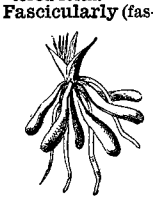
Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wiseman.*

Fascicle (fas'si-kl), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, from *fascis*, a bundle.] 1. A bundle; a collection. 2. In *bot.* a form of cyme in which the flowers have the foot-stalks or peduncles very short, so that the flowers are clustered together in a more or less compact bundle, as in sweet-william.

Fascicled, Fascicular (fas'si-kld, fas-sik'ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *Fasciculate*.

Fascicularia (fas-sik'ū-lā"ri-a), *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, a cluster or little bundle.] A genus of extinct polyzoa, of the family Tubuliporidæ, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk: so named from its clustered form.

Fascicularly (fas-sik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* Same as *Fasciculately*.



Fasciculate Root (*Ranunculus Ficaria*).

Fasciculate, Fasciculated (fas-sik'ū-lāt, fas-sik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [From *fasciculus*, a little bundle.] Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the Larix or larch. It is also applied to the stems and roots of plants, and in anatomy to the nerves.

Fasciculately (fas-sik'-ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a fasciculated manner.

Fasciculato-ramose (fas-sik-ū-lā'tō-ra-mōs), *a.* In *bot.* noting branches or roots which are drawn closely together so as to be almost parallel.

Fascicule (fas'si-kūl), *n.* A little bundle; a fascicle.

Fasciculite (fas-sik'ū-līt), *n.* [E. *fascicle*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende, of a fascicular structure.

Fasciculus (fas-sik'ū-lus), *n.* [L.] 1. A little bundle; a fascicle.—2. A division of a book. 3. A nosegay.—4. In *bot.* same as *Fascicle*, 2.

Fascinate (fas'sin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fascinated;* ppr. *fascinating*. [L. *fascino;* Gr. *baskainō*, to enchant, to bewitch.] 1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an uncontrollable manner.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *Griffith's Cuvier.*

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. *Macaulay.*

2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully; as, female beauty *fascinates* youth.—SYN. To charm, enrapture, captivate, enchant, bewitch.

Fascinate (fas'sin-āt), *v.i.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections have been noted to *fascinate* and bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Fascinating (fas'sin-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating; as, a most *fascinating* poem.

Fascination (fas-sin-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; the exercise of a powerful irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexplicable influence. It was believed in superstitious times, that magicians had the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them, or administering anything to them; this was called *fascination*, and divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies were put in operation against it. The notion of the *evil-eye*, which in some places is not yet entirely extinct, is a vestige of this superstition.

The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against *fascination.* *Waller.*

2. That which fascinates.

Fascine (fas-sēn'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fascis*, a bundle.] In *fort.* a faggot, a bundle of rods, or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to

Fascines.

set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

Fascinous (fas'sin-us), *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft. 'The possibility of *fascinous* diseases.' *Harvey.*

Fasciolaria (fas'si-ō-lā''ri-a), *n.* [L. *fasciola*, a small bandage.] A genus of molluscs, family Muricidæ, found in the Indian seas, the Antilles, &c. The shell is a subfusiform univalve, channelled at its base without any projecting sutures, and having two or three very oblique folds on the columella.

Fash (fash), *v.t.* [Fr. *fâcher*, to offend, to afflict, O.Fr. *fascher;* Pr. *fastigar*, to disgust, from L. *fastidium*, disgust. See FASTIDIOUS.] To trouble; to annoy. [Scotch.]

It's as plain as a pike-staff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be some of your love nonsense; for it's mainly that as *fashes* the lasses. *Cornhill Mag.*

Fash (fash), *v.i.* [Scotch.] 1. To take trouble; to be at pains; as, you needna *fash.*—2. To be weary of; to account a trouble.

You soon *fash* of a good office. *Scotch proverb.*

Fash (fash), *n.* Trouble; vexation; pains taken about anything. 'Without further *fash* on my part.' *De Quincey.* [Scotch.]

Fashery (fa'she-ri), *n.* Same as *Fash.*

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasheries* on his account. *Galt.*

Fashion (fa'shon), *n.* [O.Fr. *fachon* or *facion*, from L. *factio*, a making, from *facio*, to do.] 1. The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance; shape; as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shak.*

2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern.

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. 2 Ki. xvi. 10.

3. Make according to the custom of the time; especially, the prevailing mode of dress or ornament; as, we import *fashions* from France; what so changeable as *fashion?*—4. Manner; sort; way; mode: applied to actions or behaviour.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*

5. Custom; prevailing practice.

It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in question. *Tillotson.*

6. Genteel life or good breeding; genteel society.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

—*After a fashion*, to a certain extent; in a sort.

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat-women, the Jews and the emancipationist *after a fashion.* *Marryat.*

Fashion (fa'shon), *v.t.* [See above.] 1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mould.

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? Is. xlv. 9.

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate: with *to.*

Laws ought to be *fashioned to* the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser.*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

4.† To forge or counterfeit; to pervert.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shak.*

Fashionable (fa'shon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Conforming to the fashion or established mode; according to the prevailing form or mode; established by custom or use; current; prevailing; as, a *fashionable* dress; the *fashionable* philosophy; *fashionable* opinions.—2. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as, a *fashionable* man. Hence—3. Genteel; well bred; as, *fashionable* company or society.

Time is like a *fashionable* host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. *Shak.*

Fashionable (fa'shon-a-bl), *n.* A person of fashion. [Chiefly used in the plural.]

Fashionableness (fa'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

Fashionably (fa'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress *fashionably.*

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South.*

Fashioner (fa'shon-ėr), *n.* One who forms or gives shape to anything.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fashionist (fa'shon-ist), *n.* An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day. *Fuller.*

Fashionless (fa'shon-les), *a.* Having no fashion.

Fashion-monger (fa'shon-mung-gėr), *n.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

Fashion-mongering (fa'shon-mung-gėr-ing), *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger. 'Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-mongering* boys.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Fashion-piece (fa'shon-pēs), *n. Naut.* one of the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and give shape to the stern.

Fashions (fa'shonz), *n.* [Corrupted for *farcin.*] Farcin or farcy. 'His horse . . . infected with the *fashions.*' *Shak.*

Fashious (fa'shus), *a.* [Fr. *fâcheux*, from *fâcher*, to trouble. See FASH.] Troublesome. [Scotch.]

Fass (fas), *n.* An old German measure of capacity, varying greatly in different parts of the country.

Fassaite, Fassite (fas'sa-it, fas'sīt), *n.* A mineral, a non-aluminous variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of *Fassa*, in the Tyrol.

Fast (fast), *a.* [A. Sax. *fæst, fest*, fast, firm. Common to all the Teutonic tongues in the sense of firm, solid, unbroken.] 1. Firmly fixed; close; tight; closely adhering; made close; as, make *fast* the door; take *fast* hold; to stick *fast* in the mire; to make *fast* a rope.

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . .
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milton.*
Which, by his strength, setteth *fast* the mountains. Ps. lxv. 6.

2. Strong against attack.

Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser.*

3. Close, as sleep; deep; sound. 'A most *fast* sleep.' *Shak.*—4. Firm in adherence; not easily alienated; steadfast; faithful; as, a *fast* friend.—5. Lasting; durable; as, a *fast* colour.—6.† Tenacious; retentive: with *of.*

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers *of* their smells. *Bacon.*

—*Fast and loose*, variable; inconstant; unreliable; slippery; saying one thing and doing another; as, to play *fast and loose.* The allusion is to a cheating game, still played at fairs by low sharpers, called 'prick the garter.' A belt or strap is doubled and rolled up with the double in the middle of the coils, it is then laid on a board, and the dupe is asked to catch the double with a skewer, when the gambler takes the two ends and looses it or draws it away, so as always to keep the skewer outside the doubled end.

Like a right gipsey, hath, at *fast and loose*,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shak.*

—*Fast and loose pulleys*, two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a revolving shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and, when the shaft is to be stopped, the band is shifted to the loose pulley.

Fast (fast), *adv.* Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee *fast* and deliver thee into their hand. Judg. xv. 13.

—*Fast by* or *fast beside*, close or near to.

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Fast (fast), *n.* That which fastens or holds; specifically, *naut.* a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, quay, &c., and named *bow, head, quarter, stern*, or *breast fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is made fast. By the *breast fast* the vessel is secured broadside to the quay.

Fast (fast), *a.* [Probably connected with Teut. *fast*, in the sense of unbroken—but comp. W. *ffest*, speedy; Armor. *fest*, rapidly, and root of L. *festino*, to hasten.] 1. Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as, a *fast* horse.—2. Dissipated; devoted to pleasure; indulging in sensual vices; as, a *fast* young man; a *fast* liver. When applied to a young lady, it indicates that she is disinclined to abide by the rules of propriety, and imitates the manners or habits of a man, talks slang, &c.

Catullus was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose. *Hannay.*

Fast (fast), *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run *fast;* to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast.*—To *live fast*, to be prodigal and wasteful; to live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers quickly.

Fast (fast), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fæstan*, to fast. Goth. *fastan*, to keep—allied to *fast*, firm.] 1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take nourishment; to go hungry.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked. *Milton.*

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction.

Mortify
Your flesh like me, with scourges and with thorns;
Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*
Whole Lents, and pray. *Tennyson.*

Fast (fast), *n.* 1. Abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment. 'A surfeit is the father of much *fast.*' *Shak.*—2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary food, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to deprecate an expected evil.—3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time.

The *fast* was now already past. Acts xxvii. 9.

—*To break one's fast*, to take the first food of the day.

Happy were our forefathers, who *broke their fasts* with herbs. *Taylor.*

Fast-day (fast'dā), *n.* A day on which fasting is observed; in Scotland, a week-day observed as a day of preparation for the communion, but not now associated in any degree with physical fasting.

Faste† (fāst), *pp.* Faced; having faces.

Some mouth'd like greedy Oystriges; some *faste*
Like loathly Toades. *Spenser.*

Fasten (fas'n), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fæstnian*, to fasten. See FAST, *a.*] 1. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; to secure, as by lock, bolt, bar, or the like; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet.—2. To join in close union; to unite closely or firmly by any means; to cause to cleave together; to cement.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift.*

What if she be *fasten'd* to this fool lord,
Dare I bid her abide by her word? *Tennyson.*

3.† To lay on with strength; to make to tell.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden.*

SYN. To fix, secure, unite, stick, link, attach, affix, annex.

Fasten (fas'n), *v.i.* To fix one's self; to take firm hold; to clinch: generally with *on.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck. *Shak.*

Fastener (fas'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes fast or firm.

Fastening (fas'n-ing), *n.* Anything that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, or bar.

Fasten's Een or **Even**, *n.* Shrove-Tuesday. See FASTERN'S EEN.

Faster (fast'ėr), *n.* One who fasts.

Fasterman. See FASTINGMAN.

Fastern's Een, Fasten's Een (fast'ernz-ēn, fast'enz-ēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *fæstan*, to fast, and Sc. *een*, evening. Allied to this Scotch term are G. *fastnacht, fastelabend*, Dan. *fastelaun: abend, aun*=evening.] In Scotland, the name given to the evening preceding the first day of the fast of Lent; Shrove-Tuesday.

Fast-handed (fast'hand-ed), *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

The king being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry, . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catharine. *Bacon.*

Fasti (fas'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] Among the Romans, registers of various kinds; as, *fasti sacri* or *kalendares*, calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to the modern almanac; *fasti annales* or *historici*, containing the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occur.

Fastidiosity (fas-tid'i-os''i-ti), *n.* Fastidiousness.

His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation. *Swift.*

Fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*,

from *fastidium*, fastidiousness, from *fastus*, haughtiness.] 1. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over-nice; difficult to suit; as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

The exigencies of modern life lower necessarily our standard of excellence, and render us less *fastidious*. *Dr. Caird.*

2.† Causing disgust; loathsome. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner; squeamishly; contemptuously.

Fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being fastidious; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.

Fastigiate, Fastigiated (fas-ti'ji-āt, fas-ti'ji-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *fastigiatus*, pointed, from *fastigio*, to point, *fastigium*, a top or peak.] 1. Narrowed to the top; roofed. 'That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate* like a sugar-loaf.' *Ray.* Specifically—2. In *bot.* tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid; as, a plant is said to be *fastigiated* when the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex, as the Lombardy poplar.

Fastigiately (fas-ti'ji-āt-li), *adv.* In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

Fastigium (fas-ti'ji-um), *n.* [L.] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico: so called because it followed the form of the roof.

Fasting-day (fast'ing-dā), *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation. [Rare.]

Fastingman, Fasterman (fast'ing-man, fast'ėr-man), *n.* In *ancient times*, a man of repute and substance, or rather surety, pledge, or bondsman, who was bound to answer for the peaceable demeanour of his companions.

Fastly (fast'li), *adv.* Firmly; surely. [Rare.]

For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand.
Old Version of the Psalms.

Fastly† (fast'li), *adv.* Quickly.

She (Queen Elizabeth) chaffed much, walked *fastly* to and fro . . . and swore 'By God's Son, I am no queen; that man (Essex) is above me.'
Sir J. Harrington.

Fastness (fast'nes), *n.* [A. Sax. *fæstnes*, firmness, fortification, *fœstennesse*, a fastness, a walled town.] 1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence.—2. Strength; security.

And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling place. *Spenser.*

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter;
For in his *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd
He and his outlaws live. *Beau. & Fl.*

4.† Closeness; conciseness of style.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes. *Ascham.*

Fastness (fast'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fast or swift; swiftness; rapidity.

Fastuosity† (fas-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* Haughtiness; ostentation.

That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity*.
Dr. H. More.

Fastuous† (fas'tū-us), *a.* [L. *fastuosus*, from *fastus*, haughtiness.] Proud; haughty; disdainful.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering. *Barrow.*

Fastuousness† (fas'tū-us-nes), *n.* Haughtiness.

When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual predilection.
Jer. Taylor.

Fat (fat), *a.* [A. Sax. *fætt, fett;* comp. D. *vet*, Dan. *fed*, Icel. *feitr*, fat. Hence, to *fat*, to *fatten*, *fatling*, *fatty*.] 1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent: the contrary to *lean;* as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.—2. Oily; greasy; unctuous; rich; as, a *fat* dish; *fat* meat.—3. Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy; dull; stupid.

There is little or no sense in the *fat* parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow, that he had a *fat* wit. *Johnson.*

4.† Rich; wealthy; affluent.

These are terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy. *South.*

5. Rich; producing a large income; as, a *fat* benefice. 'Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.' *Milton.*—6. Rich; fertile; as, a *fat* soil: or rich; nourishing; as, *fat* pasture.—7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort.

They (the righteous) shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xcii. 14.

8. In *printing*, applied to a page having many blank spaces or lines; hence, applied to work that pays well.—9. *Naut.* broad, as the quarter of a ship.

Fat (fat), *n.* 1. An oily concrete substance, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. In most parts of the body the fat lies immediately under the skin. Fat is of various degrees of consistence, as in tallow, lard, and oil. It is generally white or yellowish, with little smell or taste. It consists of two substances, stearine and elaine or oleine, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends. Human fat appears to contain no stearine, but margarine and oleine. All fats agree in being insoluble in water, and in not containing any nitrogen, which is a common constituent of most other animal matter.—2. The best or richest part of a thing.

Abel brought of the *fat* of his flock. Gen. iv. 4.

3. In *printing*, type-work containing much blank space, and therefore paying the workman well.

Fat (fat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fatted;* ppr. *fatting.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep.

Ere this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*

Fat (fat), *v.i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good as a young one. *Mortimer.*

Fat (fat), *n.* [See VAT.] 1. A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil.
Joel ii. 24.

2. An old indefinite measure of capacity, differing for different commodities; thus, a *fat* of grain was a quarter or 8 bushels.

Fatal (fāt'al), *a.* [L. *fatalis*, from *fatum*. See FATE.] 1.† Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*
It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money.
Bacon.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful. 'Parca's *fatal* web.' *Shak.*

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still.
John Fletcher.

3. Foreboding mischief and death.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house,
That nothing sung but death to us and ours. *Shak.*

4. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous; disastrous; serious; as, a *fatal* wound; a *fatal* day; a *fatal* event.

The most *fatal* error which a poet can possibly commit in the management of his machinery, is that of attempting to philosophise too much. *Macaulay.*

Fatalism (fāt'al-izm), *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity. See NECESSITY.

They tugged lustily at the logical chain by which Hume was so coldly towing them and the world into bottomless abysses of Atheism and *Fatalism*.
Carlyle.

Fatalist (fāt'al-ist), *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to three heads—First, such as asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to decree and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us. . . . Secondly, such as suppose a Deity, that acting wisely, but necessarily, did contrive the general frame of things in the world; from whence, by a chain of causes, doth unavoidably result whatsoever is so done in it. . . . And, lastly, such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity . . . that is indeed the atheists. *Cudworth.*

Fatalistic (fāt-al-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savouring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense? *Coleridge.*

Fatality (fat-al'i-ti), *n.* [From L. *fatalitas.*] 1. The state of being fatal; a fixed unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

The Stoics held a *fatality*, and a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves which God himself could not alter. *South.*

It makes me think that there is something in it like *fatality;* that after certain periods of time the fame and memory of great wits should be renewed, as Chaucer is both in France and England. *Dryden.*

2. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some great or hazardous event; mortality.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*.
Sir T. Browne.

3. A fatal occurrence; as, it was no longer possible to avert this *fatality*.

Fatally (fāt'al-li), *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination.—2. Mortally; destructively; in a manner leading to death or ruin; as, the encounter ended *fatally;* the prince was *fatally* deceived.

Fatalness (fāt'al-nes), *n.* Inevitable necessity; fatality.

Fata Morgana (fā'ta mor-gä'na), *n.* [It., because supposed to be the work of a *fata* or fairy called *Morgana.*] A name given to a very striking optical illusion which has been principally remarked in the Strait of Messina, between the coasts of Sicily and Calabria—a variety of mirage (which see). The images of men, houses, towers, palaces, columns, trees, &c., are occasionally seen from the coast, sometimes in the water, and sometimes in the air, or at the surface of the water. The same object has frequently two images, one in the natural and the other in an inverted position. The images of a single object are said to be sometimes considerably multiplied.

Fat-brained (fat'brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge. *Shak.*

Fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* (lit. that which has been spoken), destiny as pronounced by the gods, from root of *fari*, to speak, from an Indo-Eur. root *bha*, to shine, which appears also in Gr. *phanai*, to speak, and *phaos*, light; Skr. *bhāsh*, to speak, from *bhā*, to shine. See FAME.] 1. Primarily, a decree or word pronounced by God, or a fixed sentence, by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause and uncontrollable.

The Olympian gods were cruel, jealous, capricious, malignant; but beyond and above the Olympian gods lay the silent, brooding, everlasting *fate*, of which victim and tyrant were alike the instruments, and which at last, far off, after ages of misery it may be, but still before all was over, would vindicate the sovereignty of justice. Full as it may be of contradictions and perplexities, this obscure belief lies at the very core of our spiritual nature, and it is called *fate*, or it is called predestination, according as it is regarded pantheistically as a necessary condition of the universe, or as the decree of a self-conscious being. *J. A. Froude.*

2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny; as, it is the *fate* of mortals to meet with disappointments.—3. Final event; death; destruction.

Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*. *Dryden.*
The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

5. *pl.* In *myth.* the Destinies or Parcæ; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.—SYN. Destiny, doom, lot, fortune, death, destruction.

Fated (fāt'ed), *a.* 1. Assigned, or gifted with, a certain fate; doomed; destined; as, he was *fated* to rule over a factious people.—2. Modelled or regulated by fate; awarded or set apart by fate. 'One midnight, *fated* to the purpose.' *Shak.*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*. *Prior.*

Now all the plagues that in the pendulous air
Hang *fated* o'er men's faults light on thy daughters!
Shak.

3.† Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.
Dryden.

4.† Invested with the power of settling fates or destinies.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*

Fateful (fāt'fụl), *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events. 'The *fateful* steel.' *J. Barlow.*

Fatefully (fāt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

Fatefulness (fāt'fu̇l-nes), *n.* State of being fateful.

Fat-headed (fat'hed-ed), *a.* Dull; stupid; thick-skulled.

Cases of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges. *Ayliffe.*

Fat-hen (fat'hen), *n.* In *bot.* wild spinach; goosefoot. The older herbalists applied the name to orpine (*Sedum Telephium*).

Father (fä'ŦHėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fæder*—a word occurring throughout the Indo-European family of languages: comp. G. *vater*, D. *vader*, O. Fris. *feder*, Icel. *fathir*, Goth. *fadar*, Rus. *batea*, L. *pater*, Gr. *patēr*, Zend. *pataré*, Per. *padar*, Skr. *pitri*—father; probably from a root *pa*, to feed, seen in L. *pasco*, &c. *Father*, *brother*, *daughter*, *sister*, are words occurring, with slight change of form, in nearly all the Indo-European or Aryan tongues.] 1. He who begets a child; next male ancestor; a male parent.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*. Prov. x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor, or founder, of a race, family, or line; as, Adam was the *father* of the human race; Abraham was the *father* of the Israelites.

Thou noble *father* of her kings to be. *Tennyson.*

David slept with his *fathers*. 1 Ki. ii. 10.

3. A respectful mode of address to an old man; an appellation of honour; as, *Father* Jupiter.

The king of Israel said to Elisha, . . . My *father*, shall I smite them? 2 Ki. vi. 21.

O Tiber, *father* Tiber,
To whom the Romans pray. *Macaulay.*

4. One who exercises paternal care over another.

I was a *father* to the poor. Job xxix. 16.

5. He who creates, invents, makes, or composes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, inventor, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; a distinguished example; a teacher; as, Jabal was the *father* of such as dwell in tents, and Jubal of musicians; Homer is considered as the *father* of epic poetry.—6. Originator; cause.

Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought. *Shak.*

7. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a step-father.—8. The appellation of the first person in the Trinity.

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the *Father*, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Mat. xxviii. 19.

9. The title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, to confessors, and to priests.—10. The title of a senator in ancient Rome.—11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body; as, *father of the bar*, the oldest barrister; *father of the church*, the clergyman who has longest held office; *father of the House of Commons*, the member who has been longest in the House. —*Fathers of the Church*, the name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the Christian Church in the early ages. Those of them who were, during any part of their lives, contemporary with the apostles, are called *apostolic fathers*. These are five: Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp. Those of the first three centuries, including the five above named, are sometimes styled *primitive fathers*, to distinguish them from the *fathers* of the fourth and fifth centuries—their names, in addition to the five just mentioned, are, Justin, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Irenæus, bishop of Lyon, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, Tertullianus of Carthage. The *fathers* of the fourth and fifth centuries are generally ranged in two classes —*fathers* of the Greek or Eastern Church, and *fathers* of the Latin Church. The former are, Eusebius of Cæsarea, Athanasius, Basil the Great, bishop of Cæsarea, Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory of Nyssa, Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople, Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. To the above must be added Ephraim, the Syrian deacon of Edessa. The *fathers* of the Latin Church are, Lactantius, Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, Jerome, the translator of the Bible, Augustin, bishop of Hippo.—*Adoptive father*, he who adopts the children of another and acknowledges them as his own.—*Putative father*, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

Father (fä'ŦHėr), *v.t.* 1. To beget as a father.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base. *Shak.*

2. To adopt; to act as a father towards.

Imo. I'll . . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.
Lucius. Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee. *Shak.*

3. To assume as one's own work; to profess or acknowledge one's self to be the author of.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To give a father to; to furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded? *Shak.*

5. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production: with *on*.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of whom was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

Fatherhood (fä'ŦHėr-hu̇d), *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

Father-in-law (fä'ŦHėr-in-la̤), *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

Fatherland (fä'ŦHėr-land), *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *Vaterland*.] One's native country; the country of one's fathers or ancestors; as, we are all proud of our *fatherland*; England is the *fatherland* of the people of New England.

Sweet it was to dream of *Fatherland*. *Tennyson.*

Fatherlasher (fä'ŦHėr-lash-ėr), *n.* A fish of the genus Cottus or bull-head (*Cottus bubalis*), from 8 to 10 inches in length. The head is large, and is furnished with several formidable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it attains a much larger size, and is a great article of food.

Fatherless (fä'ŦHėr-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of a living father; as, a *fatherless* child.—2. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fatherlessness (fä'ŦHėr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a father.

Fatherliness (fä'ŦHėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

Father-long-legs (fä-ŦHėr-long'legz), *n.* An insect having long legs, a name applied to several species of crane-flies. Called also *Daddy-long-legs*.

Fatherly (fä'ŦHėr-li), *a.* 1. Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as, *fatherly* care or affection.

You have showed a tender *fatherly* regard. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to a father.

Fatherly (fä'ŦHėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a father. [Rare and poetical.]

This child is not mine as the first was,
I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up *fatherly*
And bless it upon my breast. *Lowell.*

Father-right (fä'ŦHėr-rīt), *n.* A patrimony.

Fathership (fä'ŦHėr-ship), *n.* State of being a father.

Fathom (faŦH'um), *n.* [A. Sax. *fæthem*, *fethem*, the bosom, the space of both arms extended. Comp. Icel. *fathmr*, the bosom, an embrace, a stretch of 6 feet; Sw. *famn*, the bosom, a measure of length; G. *faden*, a thread, a fathom. Grimm considers the word to be derived from *fahan*, to take.] 1. A measure of length containing 6 feet; the space to which a man may extend his arms: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

Full *fathom* five thy father lies,
Of his bones are coral made. *Shak.*

2. Reach; penetration; the extent of one's capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*

Fathom (faŦH'um), *v.t.* 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. 'Pillars . . . as big as two men can *fathom*.' *Purchas.*—2. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth of; to penetrate; to find the bottom or extent of. 'Our depths who *fathoms*.' *Pope.*—3. To penetrate; to comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these. *Dryden.*

Fathomable (faŦH'um-a-bl), *a.* That may be fathomed or comprehended.

Fathomer (faŦH'um-ėr), *n.* One who fathoms.

Fathomless (faŦH'um-les), *a.* 1. That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless.

God in the *fathomless* profound,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
G. Sandys.

2. That cannot be embraced or encompassed with the arms. 'A waist most *fathomless*.' *Shak.*—3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

Fathom-wood (faŦH'um-wu̇d), *n.* Waste timber, sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots.

Fatidic, Fatidical (fa-tid'ik, fa-tid'ik-al), *a.* [L. *fatidicus*—*fatum*, fate, destiny, and *dico*, to say, to tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

So that the *fatidical* fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it. *Carlyle.*

Fatidically (fa-tid'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a fatidical or prophetic manner.

Fatiferous (fa-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fatifer*—*fatum*, fate, destiny, and *fero*, to bear, to bring.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. [Rare.]

Fatigable† (fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [See FATIGUE.] That may be wearied; easily tired. *Bailey.*

Fatigate† (fat'i-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *fatigo*, *fatigatum*. See FATIGUE, *v.t.*] To weary; to tire.

Fatigate† (fat'i-gāt), *p.* and *a.* Wearied; tired.

Then straight his double spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*. *Shak.*

Fatigation† (fat-i-gā'shon), *n.* Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*. *W. Montague.*

Fatigue (fa-tēg'), *n.* [See next article.] 1. Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. 2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil; as, the *fatigues* of war.—3. The labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty; as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—4. The weakening of a metal caused by repeated vibrations or strains.

Fatigue (fa-tēg'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fatigued*; ppr. *fatiguing*. [Fr. *fatiguer*, from L. *fatigo*, to weary, from a root *fa* (=Gr. *cha* as in *chatizo*, to need), seen in *fatisco*, to open in chinks, to become exhausted, *fessus*, wearied, *fames*, hunger, &c., and suffix *igo*, probably akin to *ago*, to act.] 1. To tire; to weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

Fatigue-dress (fa-tēg'dres), *n.* The working dress of soldiers.

Fatigue-duty (fa-tēg'dū-ti), *n.* The work of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.

Fatigue-party (fa-tēg'pär-ti), *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in labours distinct from the use of arms.

Fatiguesome (fa-tēg'sum), *a.* Wearisome; tiresome. 'A *fatiguesome* flight.' *Turnbull.*

Fatiguing (fa-tēg'ing), *p.* and *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude; tiring; wearying; harassing; as, *fatiguing* services or labours.

Fatiloquent† (fa-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [See FATILOQUIST.] 1. Prophesying.—2. Prophetic; fatidical. *Blount.*

Fatiloquist† (fa-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [L. *fatum*, fate, and *loquor*, to speak.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide, Fatimite (fat'i-mīd, fat'i-mīt), *n.* A descendant of *Fatima*, the daughter and only child of Mahomet. A line of caliphs, popularly known as the Fatimite dynasty, was founded in 909 by Abu-Mohammed Obeidalla, who gave himself out as grandson of Fatima, and continued till the death of Adhed, the fourteenth Fatimite caliph, in 1171. The members claimed pontifical attributes.

Fatiscence (fa-tis'sens), *n.* [L. *fatisco*, to open, to gape.] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky. *Kirwan.*

Fat-kidneyed (fat'kid-nid), *a.* [*Fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; gross: a word used in contempt. 'Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal!' *Shak.*

Fatling (fat'ling), *n.* [*Fat*, and *ling*, dim. suffix (both of which see).] A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food.

He (David) sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

Fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay

and linseed-oil for filling joints, apertures, &c.

Fatly (fat'li), *adv.* Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.*

Fatner (fat'nėr), *n.* A fattener (which see).

The wind was west on which the philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

Fatness (fat'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full fed; corpulency; fulness of flesh.

Their eyes stand out with *fatness.* Ps. lxxiii. 7.

2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

3. That which gives fertility.

The clouds drop *fatness.* *Philips.*

Fatten (fat'n), *v.t.* 1. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat.—2. To enrich; to make fertile and fruitful. '*Fatten* fields with blood.' *Dryden.*

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
In many streams to *fatten* lower lands. *Tennyson.*

3. To feed grossly; to fill. *Dryden.*

Fatten (fat'n), *v.i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

Fattener (fat'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility.

Fattiness (fat'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

Fattish (fat'ish), *a.* Somewhat fat.

Fatt'rel (fat'rel), *n.* [O.Fr. *fatraille,* trumpery.] A ribbon's end; also, a fold or puckering in a woman's dress. [Scotch.]

Now, haud ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fatt'rels,* snug and tight. *Burns.*

Fatty (fat'i), *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy; as, a *fatty* substance.—*Fatty acids,* a name given to such acids as have been separated from fats. Fats and fixed oils are composed of one or more acids and glycerine. The glycerine may be removed by boiling the fat with any stronger base, as potash or soda, with which the acid combines to form a soap. By treating this soap with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid the base is removed and the fatty acid obtained free. Acetic and formic acids have been included in the fatty acids, because, though not entering into oleaginous compounds, they belong to the same chemical order.—*Fatty tissue,* in *anat.* the adipose tissue, a tissue composed of minute cells or vesicles, having no communication with each other, but lying side by side in the meshes of the cellular tissue, which serves to hold them together, and through which also the blood-vessels find their way to them. In the cells of this tissue the animal matter called fat is deposited.

Fatuitous (fa-tū'it-us), *a.* Partaking of fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

She was . . . worse than an orphan—a poor *fatuitous* father was linked to her fate. *Emilia Wyndham.*

Fatuity (fa-tū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *fatuitas,* from *fatuus,* silly.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. 'Those many forms of popular *fatuity.*' *Is. Taylor.*

Fatuous (fa'tū-us), *a.* [L. *fatuus,* silly.] 1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants. *Glanville.*

In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

2. Without reality; illusory, like the *ignis fatuus.*

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*

Fat-witted (fat'wit-ed), *a.* Having a fat wit; heavy; dull; stupid. 'Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking old sack.' *Shak.*

Faubourg (fō'börg), *n.* [Fr. In O.Fr. also written *forsbourg,* L.L. *foris burgum*—L. *foris,* out of doors, and L.L. *burgum,* a borough. The present spelling perhaps originated from a confusion of the first syllable with *faux,* false.] A suburb in French cities; the name is also given to districts now within the city, but which were formerly suburbs without it, when the walls were less extensive.

Faucal (fą'kal), *a.* [L. *fauces,* the throat.] Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat; specifically, applied to certain deep guttural sounds peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues which are produced in the fauces.

Fauces (fą'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., the throat, the gullet.] 1. In *anat.* the gullet or windpipe; the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.—2. In *bot.* the mouth or opening of the tube of a monopetalous corolla.—3. In *conch.* that portion of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.

Faucet (fą'set), *n.* [Fr. *fausset,* probably either from L. *fauces,* throat, or L. *falsus,* false.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot; the peg or spigot itself.

Fauchion † (fą'shon), *n.* [See FALCHION.] A falchion (which see).

Faucht, Faught (fąçht), *n.* A fight; a contest; a struggle; as, I've had a sair *faucht* wi' the warld. [Scotch.]

Faufel (fą'fel), *n.* [Ar. and Hind. *fawfal, fūfal,* the betel-nut.] The fruit of *Areca Catechu,* a species of palm-tree.

Faugh (fą). Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Faulchion (fąl'shon), *n.* See FALCHION.

Faulcon (fą'kon), *n.* See FALCON.

Fauld (fąld), *n.* A fold. [Scotch.]

Faule † (fąl), *n.* A pointed lace collar; a fall. 'These laces, ribbons, and these *faules.*' *Herrick.* See FALL.

Fault (fąlt), *n.* [O.Fr. *faulte;* Fr. *faute;* It. and Sp. *falta,* fault, defect, from a Romance verb (not occurring in French) with a stem *falt,* as Sp. *faltar,* It. *faltare,* from a L. freq. *fallitare,* from *fallo,* to deceive. See FAIL.] 1. Properly, an erring or missing; a failing; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence: applied to things.

As patches set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault.* *Shak.*

2. In morals or deportment, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to censure or objection.

If a man be overtaken in a *fault,* ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1.

3. † Defect; want; absence. See DEFAULT.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*

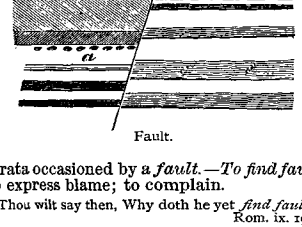
4. Among *sportsmen,* the act of losing the scent; a lost scent.

Ceasing their clamorous cry till they have singled,
With much ado, the cold *fault* clearly out. *Shak.*

5. † Misfortune; ill hap.

The more my *fault,*
To 'scape his hands, where I was like to die. *Shak.*

6. In *geol.* and *mining,* a break or dislocation of strata; interruption of the continuity of strata with displacement; the sudden interruption of the continuity of strata originally in the same plane, accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet, such fissure being generally filled with fragments of stone, clay, &c. The strata on either side of the fault appear elevated or depressed, so that in working a bed or vein there appears a sudden termination. In the coal-fields these faults are sometimes beneficial when they serve as natural drains. In the figure *c a* shows the change of position in the



Fault.

strata occasioned by a *fault.*—*To find fault,* to express blame; to complain.

Thou wilt say then, Why doth he yet *find fault?* Rom. ix. 19.

—*At fault,* unable to find the scent, as dogs; hence, in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; puzzled; thrown off the track.—*To find fault with,* to blame; to censure; as, to *find fault with* the times or with a neighbour's conduct.—SYN. Error, blemish, defect, imperfection, weakness, blunder, failing, vice.

Fault † (fąlt), *v.i.* To fail; to be wrong.

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted.* *Latimer.*

Fault (fąlt), *v.t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse; to find fault with.

Whom should I *fault?* *Bp. Hall.*

Faulted (fąlt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. In *geol.* a term applied to strata or veins in which fracture with displacement has occurred.—2. Imperfect; defective; unsound; damaged.

Faulter (fąlt'ėr), *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault. 'Behold the *faulter* here in sight.' *Fairfax.*

Fault-finder (fąlt'find-ėr), *n.* One who censures or objects.

Faultful (fąlt'fųl), *a.* Full of faults or sins.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome. *Shak.*

Faultily (fąlt'i-li), *adv.* Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.

Faultiness (fąlt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect; badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

Bear'st thou her face in mind? is't long or round?—
Round, even to *faultiness.* *Shak.*

Faulting (fąlt'ing), *n.* In *geol.* the state or condition of being faulted.

Faultless (fąlt'les), *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness, vice, or offence; perfect; as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

Faultlessly (fąlt'les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

Faultlessness (fąlt'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

Faulty (fąlt'i), *a.* 1. Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; as, a *faulty* composition or book; a *faulty* plan or design; a *faulty* picture.—2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure.

The king doth speak this thing as one who is *faulty.* 2 Sam. xiv. 13.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity is three ways *faulty.* *Hooker.*

Faun (fąn), *n.* [L. *faunus,* a deity of the woods and fields.] In *Rom. myth.* one of a

Dancing Faun—Antique Statue, Florentine Museum.

kind of demigods or rural deities, differing little from satyrs. The form of the fauns was principally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and projecting horns; sometimes also with cloven feet.

Rough satyrs danc'd, and *fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long. *Milton.*

Fauna (fąn'a), *n.* [A Roman goddess of fields, cattle, &c.] A collective word signifying all the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, and also a description of them: corresponding to the word *flora* in respect of plants; as, the *fauna* of America; fossil *fauna;* recent *fauna.* The plural is *faunas* or *faunæ.*

Faunist (fąn'ist), *n.* One who treats of the fauna of a country or particular district. 'Some future *faunist.*' *Gilbert White.*

The southern parts of Europe . . . have as yet produced no *faunist* to assist the inquiries of the naturalist. *Barrington.*

Faunus (fą'nus), *n.* pl. **Fauni** (fą'nī). Same as *Faun.*

Faur'd (fąrd), *a.* Favoured. See FA'ARD. [Scotch.]

Fause (fȧs), *a.* False. [Scotch.]

Fause-face (fȧs'fās), *n.* A false-face; a mask. [Scotch.]

I chanced to obtain a glisk of his visage, as his *fause-face* slipped aside. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fause-house (fȧs'hous), *n.* A framework forming a vacancy in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Fausen (fȧ'sen), *n.* A large kind of eel. 'About which *fausens*, and other fish did shoal.' *Chapman.*

Faussebraye (fōs'brā), *n.* [Fr. *faux, fausse*, false, and *braye, braie*, breeches, from L. *bracæ*, breeches.] In *fort.* a small mount of earth thrown up about a rampart.

Faut, Faute (fȧt), *n.* [Old English and Scotch.] Fault; default; want.

Fauteuil (fō-tūl), *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *faudesteuil, faldesteuil*; L.L. *faldestolium, faldistorium*, from O.H.G. *faltstuol*—*falten*, to fold, and *stuol*, a seat. The fauteuil was originally a seat which folded up.] 1. An arm-chair; an easy-chair.—2. The chair of a president.—3. A seat in the French Academy. —*Droit de fauteuil*, the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

Fautor† (fȧ'tėr), *n.* [L., contr. for *favitor*, from *faveo*, to favour, to befriend.] A favourer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect. *B. Jonson.*

Fautress† (fȧ'tres), *n.* A female favourer; a patroness. *Chapman.*

Fauvette (fō-vet'), *n.* [Fr., from *fauve*, fawn-coloured.] A term introduced from French works, sometimes applied to any of the species of soft-billed birds or warblers, such as the nightingale.

Faux-bourdon (fō-bör-doń), *n.* [Fr. *faux*, false, and *bourdon*, a drone bass, a series of similar notes or a holding note as an accompaniment to the melody.] In *music*, a sort of harmony used by old composers, and consisting of thirds and sixths added to a canto-fermo.

Faux-jour (fō-zhör), *n.* [Fr. *faux*, false, and *jour*, day, light.] *Lit.* a false or contrary light. In the *fine arts*, a term indicating that a picture has been hung so that the light falling on it is from a different direction from that in which the painter has represented it as coming in the picture.

Faux-pas (fō-pä). [Fr.] A false step; a mistake or wrong measure; a breach of manners or moral conduct; more particularly a lapse from chastity.

Favaginous† (fa-vaj'in-us), *a.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb.

Favel† (fā'vel), *n.* [O.Fr., talk, flattery, from L. *fabula*, a fable.] Flattery; cajolery.

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity. *Hycke Scorner.*

Affirm that *favel* hath a goodly grace
In eloquence, *Sir T. Wyatt.*

[The phrase *curry favour* (see under CURRY) was originally *curry favel*, and it seems to have arisen from a mixing up of this word with the next.]

Favel† (fā'vel), *a.* [Fr. *fauveau, fauve*, fallow, dun; G. *falb*, yellow, tawny. See FALLOW.] Yellow; fallow; dun; hence, a dun horse (like *bayard*, a bay). See preceding article.

Favella (fa-vel'la), *n.* pl. **Favellæ** (fa-vel'lē). [Corruption of L. *favilla*, ashes.] A term applied by botanists to those capsules in algæ in which the nucleus, consisting of many spores, is formed within a single mother-cell.

Favellidium (fa-vel-id'i-um), *n.* In *bot.* among the algæ, a name given to a group of contiguous cells (favellæ), when they are fertile.

Faveolate (fa-vē'o-lāt), *a.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate; cellular.

Favillous (fa-vil'us), *a.* [L. *favilla*, ashes.] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.—2. Resembling ashes.

Favonian (fa-vō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Favonius*, or the west wind; hence, gentle; favourable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon thy lady's pall!
Go, pretty page! and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near!
Softly tell her not to fear
Such calm *favonian* burial! *Keats.*

Favor (fā'vėr). Mode of spelling *favour* in the United States and among many business men.

Favose (fa-vōs'), *a.* [L. *favosus*, from *favus*, a honey-comb.] Resembling a honey-comb: (*a*) applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, which is covered over with a honey-comb-like gummy secretion. (*b*) Applied to parts of plants, as the receptacle of the Onopordium, which has cells like a honey-comb.

Favosite (fa'vo-sīt), *n.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] A genus of fossil corals common to the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems, and so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of their pore-cells.

Favour (fā'vėr), *n.* [Fr. *faveur*; L. *favor*, from *faveo*, to favour, to befriend.] 1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition; a willingness to support, defend, or vindicate.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*

God gave him (Joseph) *favour* and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh. Acts vii. 10.

2. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good-will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration. 'Beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand' *Shak.*—3. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence. *Swift.*

4. Leave; good-will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.

But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

5. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favoured.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man
His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton.*

6. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good-will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons, worn at a marriage or on other festive occasions; something worn as a token of affection. 'Will you wear my *favour* at the tourney?' *Tennyson.*—7.† A feature; countenance.

I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus,
As well as I do know your *favour*. *Shak.*

8. A charm; an attraction; a grace.

She showed him *favours* to allure his eye. *Shak.*

9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success; as, the enemy approached under *favour* of the night.—10. Partiality; bias.

The grand jury are sworn to inquire into all offences which have been committed, . . . without fear, *favour*, or affection. *Bouvier.*

11. A letter or written communication: said complimentarily; as, your *favour* of yesterday's date is to hand.—*A challenge to the favour*, in *law*, the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favour or malice, interest, or connection.—*In favour of, in one's favour*, (*a*) inclined to support; as, to be *in favour of* a measure or party. (*b*) For the good of; to the advantage of; for the benefit of; favourably to; as, the will was drawn *in favour of* my brother; the judge decided *in my favour*.—SYN. Kindness, countenance, patronage, support, partiality, bias, gift, present, benefit, advantage, letter, communication, note.

Favour (fā'vėr), *v.t.* 1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage; to regard or treat with favour or partiality; to show favour or partiality to; as, he *favours* his party. 'Fortune *favours* the brave.' *Proverb.*—2. To afford advantages for success to; to render easier; to facilitate; as, a weak place in the fort *favoured* the entrance of the enemy; the darkness of the night *favoured* his approach; a fair wind *favours* a voyage.—3. To resemble in features.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator.*

4. To ease; to spare; as, a man in walking *favours* a lame leg.—5. To extenuate; to palliate; to represent favourably.

He has *favoured* her squint admirably. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.* to be careful of; as, to *favour* the mast.

Favourable (fā'vėr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *favorabilis*, Fr. *favorable*. See FAVOUR.] 1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate; manifesting partiality.

Lend *favourable* ear to our request. *Shak.*

Lord, thou hast been *favourable* to thy land. Ps. lxxxv. 1.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote; as, a salubrious climate and plenty of food are *favourable* to population.—3. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities; as, the army was drawn up on *favourable* ground; the ship took a station *favourable* for attack.—4.† Beautiful; well-favoured.

None more *favourable* nor more fair
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*

Favourableness (fā'vėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being favourable; kindness; partiality; suitableness.

Favourably (fā'vėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a favourable manner; with regard or affection; with friendly disposition; conveniently; partially.

Favoured (fā'vėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Regarded with kindness; countenanced; supported; as, a *favoured* friend; a candidate *favoured* by the government.—2. Supplied with advantages, conveniences, or facilities; as, a vessel *favoured* by wind and tide.—3. Featured, with some qualifying word prefixed; as, *well-favoured*, well-looking, having a good countenance or appearance, fleshy, plump, handsome; *ill-favoured*, ill-looking, having an ugly appearance, lean, repulsive.

Oh, what a world of vile *ill-favoured* faults
Looks handsome in three hundred pounds a year. *Shak.*

Hard-favoured, having harsh features.

Were I *hard-favour'd*, foul, or wrinkled old. *Shak.*

Favouredly (fā'vėrd-li), *adv.* In respect to features: compounded with *well* or *ill*. *Johnson.*

Favouredness (fā'vėrd-nes), *n.* 1. State of being favoured.—2. Appearance, as indicative of bodily condition; cast of countenance: generally with *well* or *ill* prefixed.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or any *evil-favouredness*. Deut. xvii. 1.

Favourer (fā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which favours: one who regards with kindness or friendship; a wellwisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity.

Favouress (fā'vėr-es), *n.* A female who favours or gives countenance. [Rare.]

Favouringly (fā'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to show favour.

Favourite (fā'vėr-it), *n.* [Fr. *favori, favorite*. See FAVOUR.] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved; especially, one unduly favoured; one treated with undue partiality.

Heaven gives its *favourites* early death. *Byron.*

A *favourite* has no friend. *Gray.*

Favourite (fā'vėr-it), *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference; as, a *favourite* walk; a *favourite* author; a *favourite* child.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages in an author. *Addison.*

Favouritism (fā'vėr-it-izm), *n.* The disposition to favour, aid, and promote the interest of a favourite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Which consideration imposes such a necessity on the crown as hath in a great measure subdued the influence of *favouritism*. *Paley.*

Favourless (fā'vėr-les), *a.* 1. Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; having no patronage or countenance.—2.† Not favouring; unpropitious. 'Fortune *favourless*.' *Spenser.*

Favularia (fa-vū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] A genus of fossil plants, Sigillaria (which see).

Favus (fā'vus), *n.* [L., a honey-comb, a hexagonal tile.] 1. Crusted or honey-combed ringworm, a disease chiefly attacking the scalp, and characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honey-comb. It is produced by a fungous growth. 2. A tile or slab of marble cut into an hexagonal shape, so as to produce the honey-comb pattern in pavements.

Fawe,† *a.* Glad; fain.

I governed hem so wel after my lawe,
That eche of hem ful blisful was and *fawe*. *Chaucer.*

Fawn (fạn), *n.* [Fr. *faon*, which Wedgwood, Littré, and others follow Diez in deriving from L. *fœtus*, progeny—lengthened into *fœtonus*, and this becoming in O.Fr. *fedon* and *feon*.] 1. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.—2.† The young of any animal. 'She (the tigress) . . . followeth . . . her *fawns*.' *Holland.*

Fawn (fạn), *v.i.* To bring forth a fawn.

Fawn (fạn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fægnian*, to rejoice, flatter. See FAIN.] To show a servile attachment; to court favour by low cringing, frisking, and the like; to soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to

cringe and bow to gain favour; as, a dog *fawns* on his master; a *fawning* favourite or minion.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns. *Shak.*

Fawn (fạn), *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. 'Servile *fawns.*' *B. Jonson.*

Fawner (fạn'ėr), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Fawning (fạn'ing), *p.* and *a.* Servilely courting or caressing; meanly flattering; cajoling in an abject manner.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wronged innocence did weet. *Spenser.*

Fawningly (fạn'ing-li), *adv.* In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.

Fawsont (fạs'ont), *a.* [A form of *fashioned.*] Seemly; decent. [Scotch.]

Faxed† (fakst), *a.* [A. Sax. *feax*, hair.] Hairy. *Camden.*

Fay (fā), *n.* [Fr. *fée*, a fairy. See FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

Fay† (fā), *n.* Faith. 'That neither hath religion nor *fay.*' *Spenser.*

Fay (fā), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fegan*, to unite. A form of *fadge* (which see).] To fit; to suit; to unite closely; specifically, in *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as any two pieces of wood; thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

Fay (fā), *v.t.* To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair; to fit; to fadge.

Fayalite (fā'yal-īt), *n.* [*Fayal*, one of the Azores, where it is found.] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron.

Fayence, *n.* Same as *Faience.*

Fayles† (fālz), *n.* An old game at tables or backgammon.

He'll play
At *fayles* and tick-tack: I have heard him swear. *B. Jonson.*

Fayne† (fān), *v.i.* [See FAIN.] To rejoice; to take delight; to be glad. *Spenser.*

Faytor,† Faytour† (fā'tor, fā'tör), *n.* Same as *Faitour.*

Fazzolet (fat'so-let), *n.* [It. *fazzoletto* and *fazzuolo*; O.Sp. *fazoleto*, probably from G. *fetzen*, a rag, a shred. Comp. It. *pezzuola*, a handkerchief.] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

Fe (fā), *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] Faith. *Newman.*

Feaberry (fē'be-ri), *n.* A provincial name for the gooseberry.

Feague† (fēg), *v.t.* [Comp. G. *fegen*, to sweep, to beat.] To beat or whip. *Buckingham.*

Feak† (fēk), *n.* A curl of hair.

Can dally with his mistress' dangling *feak.* *Marston.*

Feal† (fē'al), *a.* [See FEALTY.] Faithful.

The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal. *Eph. Chambers.*

Feal (fēl), *n.* A sod of earth with the grass on it. [Scotch.] See FAIL.

Fealdike (fēl'dīk), *n.* A wall of turf for an inclosure. [Scotch.]

Fealty (fē'al-ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *fealté*, *feauté*, fealty, from L. *fidelitas*, faithfulness, *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith. See FAITH, FIDELITY.] 1. Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty. Under the feudal system of tenures every vassal or tenant was bound to be true and faithful to his lord, and to defend him against all his enemies. This obligation was called his *fidelity* or fealty, and an oath of *fealty* was required to be taken by all tenants to their landlords. The tenant was called a *liege* man, the land a *liege* fee, and the superior *liege* lord. The law as to fealty continues unchanged, though it is not usual now to exact the oath of fealty. It is due from all tenants of land, except tenants in frankalmoigne, and those who hold at will or by sufferance. Though it has now nearly gone into disuse, it still serves to keep up the evidence of tenure when there are no other services due.—2. Fidelity, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, &c.; faithfulness; faith.

Nor did he doubt her more,
But rested in her *fealty.* *Tennyson.*

Fear (fēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fœr* (æ long), sudden danger, peril, panic; Icel. *fár*, harm, mischief; O.H.G. *fára*, treason, danger, fright; Mod. G. *gefahr*, danger. From same root as E. *fare*, to travel; L. *periculum*, danger (E. *peril*).] 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger.—2. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Maccabees.*

3. The cause or object of fear.

Or in the night imagining some *fear*,
How easy is a bush supposed a bear. *Shak.*

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear.

There is no *fear* in him; let him not die. *Shak.*

5. In *Scrip.* (*a*) holy awe and reverence for God and his laws, springing from a just view of the divine character, and leading us to shun everything that can offend him, and to aim at perfect obedience to his will.

The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. Ps. cxi. 10.

(*b*) Dread of God as an avenger of sin; slavish apprehension.

There is no *fear* in love; but perfect love casteth out *fear.* 1 Jn. iv. 18.

(*c*) Reverence; respect; due regard, as for persons of authority or worth.

Render to all their dues; . . . *fear* to whom *fear.* Rom. xiii. 7.

—*For fear*, lest; in case.

Receive the money now,
For fear you ne'er see chain nor money more. *Shak.*

Fear (fēr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fœran*, *afœran*, to impress fear, to terrify. See the noun.] 1. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude; as, we *fear* the approach of an enemy or of a storm.—2. To suspect; to doubt.

Ant. Sebastian art thou?
Seb. Fear'st thou that, Antonio? *Shak.*

3. To reverence; to have a reverential awe of; to venerate.

This do, and live, for I *fear* God. Gen. xlii. 18.

4. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent the approach of by fear.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shak.*

5. To fear for; to be solicitous for. [Rare.]

The sins of the father are to be laid upon the children, therefore . . . I *fear* you. *Shak.*

SYN. To apprehend, dread, reverence, venerate.

Fear (fēr), *v.i.* 1. To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*.

A flash,
I *fear me*, that will strike my blossom dead. *Tennyson.*

2. To doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia,
As *fear* not but you shall. *Shak.*

Fear† (fēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fera*, *gefera*, a companion.] A companion. See FERE.

Fear, Feer (fēr), *a.* [Icel. *færr*, able, strong, capable, serviceable.] Entire; sound; as, hale and *fear*, whole and entire; well and sound. Also written *Fere.* [Scotch.]

Fear-babe† (fēr'bāb), *n.* A bug-bear, such as frightens children.

As for their shewes and wordes they are but *fearebabes*, not worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit. *Quoted by Nares.*

Fearer (fēr'ėr), *n.* One who fears. *Sidney.*

Fearful (fēr'fụl), *a.* 1. Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid; as, I am *fearful* of the consequences of rash conduct. 'I *Fearful* for his hurt and loss of blood.' *Tennyson.* Hence—2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? Deut. xx. 8.

3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; awful.

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Heb. x. 31.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxviii. 58.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shak.*

SYN. Apprehensive, afraid, timid, timorous, horrible, distressing, shocking, frightful, dreadful, awful, terrible.

Fearfully (fēr'fụl-li), *adv.* In a fearful manner; in a manner to impress fear or awe; timorously; frightfully.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew. *Shak.*
There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shak.*
I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made.
Ps. cxxxix. 14.

Fearfulness (fēr'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being timorous or fearful; timidity; awe; alarm; dreadfulness.

A third thing that makes a government despised is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

Fearless (fēr'les), *a.* Free from fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; as, a *fearless* hero; a *fearless* foe; *fearless* of death.

Fearless minds climb soonest unto crowns. *Shak.*

SYN. Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, valiant, brave, undaunted, dauntless.

Fearlessly (fēr'les-li), *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly; as, brave men *fearlessly* expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.

Fearlessness (fēr'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

Fear-naught, Fear-nought (fēr'nạt), *n.* A sort of thick woollen stuff, much used in ships for the purpose of lining the port-holes, and for protecting the magazine from sparks during the time of action. It is also used for a coarse sort of great-coat. Called also *Dreadnought.*

Fearsome (fēr'sum), *a.* Frightful; causing fear; dreadful.

Ehl it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fease (fēz). Same as *Feaze* (which see).

Feasibility (fēz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability; as, before we adopt a plan let us consider its *feasibility.*

Feasible (fēz'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *faisible*, that can be done, from *faire*, *faisant*; L. *facere*, to do, to make.] 1. That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable; as, a thing is *feasible* when it can be effected by human means or agency; a thing may be possible, but not *feasible.*—2. That may be used or tilled, as land. *B. Trumbull.* [Rare.]

Feasible (fēz'i-bl), *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles.* *Glanville.*

Feasibleness (fēz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Feasibly (fēz'i-bli), *adv.* Practicably.

Feast (fēst), *n.* [O.Fr. *feste* (Fr. *fête*); L. *festum*, a holiday, a festival, a feast, from *festus*, solemn, festive, akin to *fastus*, splendour, *feriæ* (*fesiæ*), holidays; probably from a root meaning brightness, Gr. *phaⁿ*, in *phainō*, to show, Skr. *bhā*, to shine.] 1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The *feast* smells well; but I
Appear not like a guest. *Shak.*

2. A festival in commemoration of some great event, or in honour of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical, or stated celebration of some event; a festival in celebration of some event, or held on some memorable occasion; as, the *feasts* celebrated by the Christian church.—3. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which a certain quality abounds. 'Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady.' *Tennyson.*

A perpetual *feast* of nectar'd sweets
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

—*Feast, Banquet, Carousal.* The idea of a social meal for the purposes of pleasure is common to all these words. *Feast* is a sort of generic word, as it may frequently be substituted for either of the other two; specifically, *feast* is a meal abounding in varied dishes; *banquet* is a splendid feast, rich in dishes and luxuries, and attended with pomp and state; *carousal*, a drunken feast, a feast where greater attention is paid to drinking than eating; generally, eating, drinking, and merry-making without restraint.

The *feast* smells well; but I appear not like a guest. *Shak.*

With hymns divine the joyous *banquet* ends. *Pope.*

The swains were preparing for a *carousal.* *Sterne.*

SYN. Entertainment, regale, banquet, treat, carousal, festivity, festival, merry-making, jollification.

Feast (fēst), *v.i.* 1. To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses. Job i. 4.

2. To be highly gratified or delighted.

With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast*,
And to the painted banquet bids my heart. *Shak.*

Feast (fēst), *v.t.* 1. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; as, he was *feasted* by the king.

I do *feast* to-night
My best esteemed acquaintance. *Shak.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously; as, to *feast* the soul.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

Feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* A day of feasting; a festival.

Feaster (fēst'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fares deliciously.—2. One who entertains magnificently.

Feastful (fēst'fụl), *a.* Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious; as, *feastful* rites. 'Feastful days.' 'Feastful friends.' *Milton.*

Feastfully (fēst'fụl-li), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively.

Feast-rite (fēst'rīt), *n.* Rite or custom observed in entertainments.

Feast-won (fēst'wun), *a.* Gained or won by feasting.

Ah! when the means are gone, that buy this praise,
The breath is gone whereof this praise is made;
Feast-won, fast-lost. *Shak.*

Feat (fēt), *n.* [Fr. *fait;* O.Fr. *faict*, a deed, L. *factum*, a deed, from *facio*, *factum*, to do.] An act; a deed; an exploit; in particular, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; as, *feats* of horsemanship or of dexterity. 'Your *feats* of arms.' *Tennyson.*

You have shown all Hectors.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your *feats*. *Shak.*

Feat † (fēt), *v.t.* To form; to fashion; to set an example to.

He liv'd in court,
A sample to the youngest; to the more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. *Shak.*

Feat † (fēt), *a.* [Fr. *fait*, made.] Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft.

Never master had a page . . . so *feat*. *Shak.*

Feat-bodied † (fēt'bod-id), *a.* Having a trim or feat body. *Beau. & Fl.*

Feateous (fēt'yus), *a.* Neat; dexterous.

Feateously (fēt'yus-li), *adv.* Neatly; dexterously.

Feather (feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fether;* comp. the Teut. forms G. *feder*, D. *veder*, Sw. *fjäder*, with the Gr. *pteron* (for *petetron*), a wing: Skr. *pattra* (for *patatra*), a wing, from root *pet*, *pat*, to fly. The L. *penna* (for *petna*, *pesna*), E. *pen* (which see), is from the same root.] 1. A plume; one of the dermal growths which form the covering of birds. The feather consists of a stem, corneous, round, strong, and hollow at the lower part, called the quill, and at the upper part, called the shaft, filled with pith. On each side of the shaft are the barbs, broad on one side and narrow on the other, consisting of thin laminæ; the barbs and shaft constitute the vane. The feathers which cover the body are called the *plumage;* the feathers of the wings are adapted to flight. Feathers form a considerable article of commerce, particularly those of the ostrich, swan, heron, peacock, goose, and other poultry, for plumes, ornaments of the head, filling of beds, writing, &c.—2. In *founding*, a thin rib cast on iron framing to strengthen, and resist flexion or fracture.—3. A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel.—4. A wedge-shaped key placed between two plugs in a hole in a stone, in order to be driven into the hole and thus split the stone.—5. In *joinery*, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or grooving and tonguing as it is more commonly called.—6. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, 'Birds of a *feather*,' that is, of the same species.

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shak.*

7. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which in some places rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat.—8. See FEATHER-SPRAY.—*A feather in the cap*, is an honour or mark of distinction.—*To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits; to be elated.—*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice: a phrase borrowed from the cockpit, where a white feather in the tail of a cock was considered a token that it was not of the true game breed.—*To cut a feather* (*naut.*), to leave a foamy ripple, as a ship moving swiftly; hence, in colloquial language, to make one's self seen or apparent; to be conspicuous; to be remarkable.

Feather (feᴛʜ'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers; as, to tar and *feather* a person.—2. To tread, as a cock.—3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon.*

4. To cover with foliage, or with anything else resembling feathers.—*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others: a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for the lining of their nests.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather his nest* pretty successfully. *Disraeli.*

—*To feather an oar*, in *rowing*, is to turn the blade horizontally, with the upper edge pointing aft, as it leaves the water, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it.

Feather (feᴛʜ'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers. See FEATHER-SPRAY.

Stared o'er the ripple *feathering* from her bows.
Tennyson.
Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To *feather* towards the hollow. *Tennyson.*

2. To have the blade horizontal, as an oar.

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam. *Tickell.*

Feather-bed (feᴛʜ'ėr-bed), *n.* A bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Feather-boarding (feᴛʜ'ėr-bōrd-ing), *n.* A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small portion of the board next it. It is sometimes called *weather-boarding.*

Feather-duster (feᴛʜ'ėr-dust-ėr), *n.* A light brush made of feathers.

Feathered (feᴛʜ'ėrd), *a.* 1. Clothed or covered with feathers; as, birds are *feathered* animals.—2. Furnished with wings.

Rise from the ground like *feathered* Mercury.
Shak.

3. Fitted or furnished with feathers; as, a *feathered* arrow.—4. In *her.* of a different tincture from that of the shaft: said of an arrow.—5. Smoothed, as with down or feathers.

Nonsense *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases.
Sir W. Scott.

6. Covered with things growing from the substance; as, land *feathered* with trees.—7. Rivalling a bird in speed; winged. 'In *feathered* briefness sails are fitted.' *Shak.*

Feather-edge (feᴛʜ'ėr-ej), *n.* An edge like a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank.—*Feather-edge boards.* See under FEATHER-EDGED.

Feather-edged (feᴛʜ'ėr-ejd), *a.* Having a thin edge.—*Feather-edged boards*, in *arch.* boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, cottages, or out-houses, and placed with the thick edge uppermost, and the thin edge overlapping a portion of the next lower board. They are also used in roofs, and placed vertically in fence walls.—*Feather-edged coping*, in *masonry*, a coping that is thinner at one edge than the other, for throwing off the water.

Feather-flower (feᴛʜ'ėr-flou-ėr), *n.* An artificial flower made of feathers, used by ladies for head ornaments, and for other ornamental purposes.

Feather-foil (feᴛʜ'ėr-foil), *n.* A popular name for *Hottonia palustris* (the water violet), from its finely divided leaves.

Feather-grass (feᴛʜ'ėr-gras), *n.* The popular name of *Stipa pennata*, a native of dry places in the south of Europe. The leaves are rigid, setaceous, grooved; the awns exceedingly long, feathering to the point. It is a great ornament to gardens in summer, and to rooms in winter, if gathered before the seed is ripe, when the long feathering awns remain.

Feather-heeled (feᴛʜ'ėr-hēld), *a.* Light-heeled; gay.

Featheriness (feᴛʜ'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being feathery.

Feathering (feᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* 1. In *rowing*, the uniform turning of the blade of an oar horizontally, when raised from the water.—2. In *arch.* an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the moulding of arches, &c., in Gothic architecture; foliation. See CUSP.

Feathering-float, Feathering-paddle (feᴛʜ'ėr-ing-flōt, feᴛʜ'ėr-ing-pad-l), *n.* The paddle or float of a feathering-wheel.

Feathering-screw (feᴛʜ'ėr-ing-skrō), *n.* *Naut.* a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to receive a variable pitch, so that they may even stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

Feathering-wheel (feᴛʜ'ėr-ing-whēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

Featherless (feᴛʜ'ėr-les), *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged.

Featherly † (feᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a.* Resembling feathers. 'Some *featherly* particle of snow.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Feather-maker (feᴛʜ'ėr-māk-ėr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

Feather-shot, Feathered-shot (feᴛʜ'ėr-shot, feᴛʜ'ėrd-shot), *n.* The name given to copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

Feather-spray (feᴛʜ'ėr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple produced by the cutwater of fast vessels, as steamers, forming a pair of feathers one on each side of the vessel.

Feather-star (feᴛʜ'ėr-stär), *n.* *Comatula* (*Antedon*) *rosacea*, a beautiful crinoid occurring on our coasts, consisting of a central body or disc, from which proceed five radiating arms, each dividing into two secondary branches, so that ultimately there are ten slender rays. Each arm is furnished on both sides with lateral processes so as to assume a feather-like appearance, whence the name. It is fixed when young by a short stalk, but exists in a free condition in its adult state.

Feather-top (feᴛʜ'ėr-top), *n.* The popular name of several grasses, with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera Agrostis and Arundo.

Feather-veined (feᴛʜ'ėr-vānd), *a.* In *bot.* applied to leaves in which the veins diverge from the mid-rib to the margin like the parts of a feather, as in the oak, chestnut, &c.

Feather-weight (feᴛʜ'ėr-wāt), *n.* In *racing*, (*a*) Scrupulously exact weight, such as that a feather would turn the scale, when a jockey is weighed or weighted. (*b*) The lightest weight that can be placed on a horse.

Feathery (feᴛʜ'ėr-i), *a.* 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton.

2. Resembling feathers; as, the *feathery* spray; *feathery* clouds.—3. In *bot.* consisting of long hairs, which are themselves hairy.

Feathery-footed (feᴛʜ'ėr-i-fụt-ed), *a.* Having feathers on the feet.

Featly (fēt'li), *adv.* In a feat manner; neatly; tidily; dexterously; adroitly.

Foot it *featly* here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthens bear. *Shak.*

Featness (fēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; skilfulness. [Rare.]

Featous † (fēt'us), *a.* Neat; dexterous.

Featously † (fēt'us-li), *adv.* Nimbly; neatly; properly.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot it *featously*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Feature (fē'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *faiture*, also *faicture*, L. *factura*, a making, from *facio*, *factum*, to make.] 1. The shape; the make; the exterior; the whole turn or cast of the body. [This is almost always the meaning of the word in Shakspere.]

She also doff'd her heavy haberjeon,
Which the fair *feature* of her limbs did hide.
Spenser.

2. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. 'The charm of rounded fairness and unworn strength in *feature* and limb.' *Dr. Caird.* 'Chiselled *features* clear and sleek.' *Tennyson.*—3. Appearance; shape; form.

So scented the grim *feature* [Death personified], and upturned
His nostril wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape. 5. A prominent part; as, the *features* of a treaty.

This is what distance does for us, the harsh and bitter *features* of this or that experience are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look kindly to the past. *W. Black.*

6. Good appearance; handsomeness. 'Cheated of *feature* by dissembling nature.' *Shak.*

Featured (fē'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; shaped; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him. *Shak.*

2. Having a certain cast of features; possessing features; exhibiting human features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone.
Young.

Featureless (fē'tūr-les), *a.* Having no distinct features; shapeless; ugly.

Let those whom nature hath not made for store,
Harsh *featureless* and rude, barrenly perish. *Shak.*

Featureliness (fē'tūr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being featurely or handsome. *Coleridge.*

Featurely (fē'tūr-li), *a.* Having features; handsome. '*Featurely* warriors of Christian chivalry.' *Coleridge.*

Feaze (fēz), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fæs*, a thread; G. *fasen*, to ravel out.] To untwist the end of anything made of threads or fibres; to ravel out.

Feaze (fēz), *n.* State of being anxious or excited; worry; vexation. *Goodrich.*

Feaze† (fēz), *v.t.* [Perhaps connected with Swiss *fitzen*, *fausen*, D *veselen*, Fr. *fesser*, to whip.] To whip with rods; to tease; to worry. Written also *Feeze*, *Feize*, and *Pheeze.*

Feblesse,† *n.* [Fr. *faiblesse.*] Weakness. *Chaucer.*

Febricula (fe-brik'ū-la), *n.* [L.] A slight fever.

Febriculose (fe-brik'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *febriculosus*, from *febris*, a fever.] Affected with slight fever.

Febriculosity (fe-brik'ū-los''i-ti), *n.* Feverishness.

Febrifacient (fe-bri-fā'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.] Causing fever.

Febrifacient (fe-bri-fā'shi-ent), *n.* That which produces fever.

Febriferous (fe-brif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fero*, to bring.] Producing fever; as, a *febriferous* locality.

Febrific (fe-brif'ik), *a.* [L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield.*

Febrifugal (fe-bri-fūg'al or fe-bri'fūg-al), *a.* [See FEBRIFUGE.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever.

Febrifuge (fe'bri-fūj), *n.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.

Febrifuge (fe'bri-fūj), *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; anti-febrile: applied chiefly to medicines used against the ague.

Febrile (fē'brīl), *a.* [L. *febrilis*, from *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as, *febrile* symptoms; *febrile* action.

Febris (fē'bris), *n.* [L.] Fever.

Febronianism (fē-brō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [From Justinus *Febronius*, a *nom de plume* assumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, archbishop of Trèves, in a work on the claims of the pope.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.* a system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, and asserting the independence of national churches, and the rights of bishops to unrestricted action in matters of discipline and church government within their own dioceses.

February (feb'ru-a-ri), *n.* [L. *februarius*, the month of expiation, because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification (*februa*) sacred to the god *Februus*, was held—from a Sabine word *februum*, purgation.] The name of the second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar it is said by Numa. In common years, this month contains twenty-eight days; in the bissextile or leap-year, twenty-nine days. See BISSEXTILE.

Februation (feb-ru-ā'shon), *n.* [See FEBRUARY.] Purification.

Februus (feb'ru-us), *n.* [See FEBRUARY.] In *class. myth.* an old Italian divinity, whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

Fecal (fē'kal), *a.* Fæcal.

Fecche,† *v.t.* To fetch. *Chaucer.*

Feces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Fæces. [Rare.]

Fecht (fecht), *n.* A fight; a contest; a struggle; as, he had a sair *fecht* wi' the warld; he had a sair *fecht* before he wan awa'. [Scotch.]

Fecht (fecht), *v.i.* and *t.* To fight; to struggle, or to struggle with. [Scotch.]

Fecial (fē'shal), *n.* [L. *feciales*, *fetiales*, the Roman priests who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war.] A member of a college of ancient Roman priests, whose province it was when any dispute arose with a foreign state, to demand satisfaction, to determine the circumstances under which war might be commenced, to perform the various religious rites attendant on the declaration of war, and to preside at the formal ratification of peace.

Fecial (fē'shal), *a.* In ancient Rome, pertaining to the fecials or college of priests, who acted as the guardians of the public faith.

Fecifork (fē'si-fork), *n.* [L. *fæces*, dung, and E. *fork*.] In *entom.* the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their fæces.

Fecit (fē'sit), *n.* [Lit. he has made or done it—3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of L. *facio*, to do.] A word which is placed on one's work, as a statue, &c., along with the name of the maker or designer; as, Straduarius *fecit*, Straduarius made it.

Feck (fek), *n.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps in one or other of its senses from A. Sax. *fœc*, space, interval; or a corrupted form of *effect.*] 1. Strength; value; vigour.—2. Space; quantity; number; as, what *feck* of ground? how much land? what *feck* o' folk? how many people?—*Many feck*, a great number; *maist feck*, the greatest part.—3. The greatest part or number; the main part; as, the *feck* of a region, that is, the greatest part of it. [Scotch in all the senses.]

Ye, for my sake, ha'e gien the *feck*
Of a' the ten comman's '
A screed some day. *Burns.*

Feck (fek), *a.* Fresh; vigorous. [Scotch.]

'I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me?' *Jacobite Relics.*

Fecket (fek'et), *n.* An under-waistcoat. [Scotch.]

Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*,
An' sair me shook. *Burns.*

Feckless (fek'les), *n.* Without strength; spiritless; feeble; weak; worthless; not respectable. [Scotch; sometimes used by English writers.]

Feckly (fek'li), *adv.* For the most part; mostly. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, an' twa are *feckly* new. *Burns.*

Fecula (fe'kū-la), *n.* [L. *fæcula*, lees of wine in the form of a crust, dim. of *fæx*, *fœcis*, sediment, dregs.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; specifically, (*a*) starch or farina, called also *Amylaceous Fecula.* (*b*) The green colouring matter of plants; chlorophyll.

Feculence, Feculency (fe'kū-lens, fe'kū-len-si), *n.* [L. *fæculentia*, lees, dregs. See FECULA.] 1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—2. That which is feculent; lees; sediment; dregs.

Feculent (fe'kū-lent), *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter.

Fecund (fe'kund), *a.* [L. *fecundus*, fruitful, from root *fe*, same as *fu*, *fi*, meaning to produce, to bring forth, which occurs in Gr. *phuō*, L. *fui*, *fetus*, and *fio*.] Fruitful in children; prolific.

Fecundate (fe'kund-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fecundated;* ppr. *fecundating.* 1. To make fruitful or prolific.—2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers *fecundates* the ovum through the stigma.

Fecundation (fe-kund-ā'shon), *n.* The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

Fecundify (fē-kund'i-fī), *v.t.* To make fruitful; to fecundate. [Rare.]

Fecundity (fē-kund'i-ti), *n.* [L. *fœcunditas*, from *fecundus.* See FECUND.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.—2. The power of germinating; as, the seeds of some plants long retain their *fecundity.*—3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

The *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

Fed (fed) pret. & pp. of *feed* (which see).

Fedary† (fe'da-ri), *a.* See FEDERARY.

Fedelini (fā-del-ē'nē), *n.* A kind of dried Italian paste in a pipe form, of a smaller size than vermicelli. *Simmonds.*

Federacy (fe'de-ra-si), *n.* A confederation; the union of several states, self-governing in local matters, but subject in matters of general polity to a central authority, composed of delegates from or representatives of the individual states.

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself—a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members, and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy.* *Brougham.*

Federal (fe'dėr-al), *a.* [Fr. *fédéral*, from L. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league.] 1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans, contrary to *federal* right, compelled them to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

2. United in a confederacy; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as, a *federal* government, such as that of the United States. See the noun.—3. Favourable to the preservation of a confederacy; supporting the inviolability of a confederacy; as, the *Federal* party triumphed over the Confederates in the American civil war.

Federal, Federalist (fe'dėr-al, fe'dėr-al-ist), *n.* An appellation in America, given to those politicians who wanted to strengthen the *fœdus* or general government compact, in opposition to others who wished to enfeeble it by extending the separate authority of the several states. In the American civil war of 1861-5, the term *Federals* was applied to the Northern party who strove to retain the states which desired to secede in the Union, in opposition to the term *Confederates*, applied to the Southern party who desired to secede.

Federalism (fe'dėr-al-izm), *n.* The principles of the Federalists.

Federalist. See FEDERAL.

Federalization (fe'dėr-al-iz-ā''shon), *n.* Confederation; federal union. *Stiles.* [Rare.]

Federalize (fe'dėr-al-īz), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *federalized;* ppr. *federalizing.* In the United States, to unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes.

Federary,† **Fedary**† (fe'de-ra-ri, fe'da-ri), *n.* A partner; a confederate; an accomplice.

More, she's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shak.*

Federate (fe'dėr-āt), *a.* [L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœdero*, to establish by treaty, from *fœdus*, a treaty.] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; joined in confederacy; as, *federate* nations or powers.

Federation (fe-dėr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of uniting in a league.—2. A league; a confederacy.

Even in war the cruelty of the conqueror was not seldom mitigated by the recollection that he and his vanquished enemies were all members of one great *federation* under the supremacy of the pope.
Macaulay.

3. A federal government, as that of the United States.

Federative (fe'dėr-āt-iv), *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy. 'The *federative* capacity of this kingdom.' *Burke.*

Fedifragous (fe-di'fra-gus), *a.* [L. *fœdifragus*—*fœdus*, a treaty, and *frango*, to break.] Treaty-breaking. *Vicars, cited by Goodrich.*

Fedity† (fē'di-ti), *n.* [L. *fœditas*, from *fœdus*, vile.] Turpitude; vileness. *Bishop Hall.*

Fee (fē), *n.* [A. Sax. *feoh*, cattle, sheep, property, money; D. *vee*, G. *vieh*, O.G. *fihu*, Icel. *fé*, cattle; Goth. *faihu*, goods, money—allied to L. *pecus*, a herd of small cattle; Gr. *pōu*, a flock or flocks.] 1. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians; the *fees* of office; clerk's *fees;* sheriff's *fees;* marriage *fees*, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called *fees.* 'Litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing *fees.*' *Milton.*

Take some remembrance of us as a tribute,
Not as a *fee.* *Shak.*

2. Wages. [Scotch.]

And for a merk o' mair *fee*
Dinna stan' wi' him. *Scotch song.*

Fee, Fief (fē, fēf), *n.* [Fr. *fief*, Pr. *feu*, *fieu*, Sp. and Pg. *feudo*, L. *feudum*, *feodum*, which is from the O.H.G. *fihu*, Goth. *faihu*, cattle, goods. The change of *d* into *f* is seen also in Fr. *Juif*, a Jew, from Judæus, and in other words. See FEE, above.] 1. Primarily, in *feudal law*, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service or other condition, which

not being performed the land reverted to the lord or donor; hence, any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions; a feud. All the land in England, except the crown land, is regarded as of this kind.—2. In *English law*, a freehold estate of inheritance, with or without the adjunct *simple*, denoting an absolute inheritance descendible to heirs general and liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor, who is absolute owner of the soil. A *fee simple* is also called an *absolute fee*, in contradistinction to a *limited fee*, that is, an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as, a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a *conditional fee*, which is limited to particular heirs.—3. Property; possession; ownership. 'Laden with rich *fee*.' *Spenser.*

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in *fee*.
Wordsworth.

Fee (fē), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *feed* or *fee'd*; ppr. *feeing*. 1. To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence—2. To hire; to bribe.

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman; these are *feed* and *feed*,
And yet, for all that, will be prating. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To hire or keep in hire, as a farm or domestic servant. 'I *fee* him, father, *fee* him.' *Scotch song.*—4. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service; as, a man *fees* his son to a farmer.

Feeable (fē'a-bl), *a.* That may be feed.

Feeble (fē'bl), *a.* [Fr. *faible*, O.Fr. *fleble*, *floible*, *foible*, It. *fievole* from L. *flebilis*, lamentable, from *fleo*, to weep.] 1. Weak; destitute of physical strength; infirm; debilitated.

Thy mark is *feeble* age, but thy false dart
Mistakes that aim and cleaves an infant's heart.
Shak.

2. Wanting force, vigour, vividness, or energy; as, a *feeble* voice; a *feeble* light; *feeble* powers of mind.

Feeble† (fē'bl), *v.t.* To weaken.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here. *Shak.*

Feeble-minded (fē'bl-mīnd-ed), *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the *feeble-minded*. 1 Thes. v. 14.

Feeble-mindedness (fē'bl-mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* State of having a feeble mind.

Feebleness (fē'bl-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being feeble; weakness; debility; infirmity.

Feebly (fē'bli), *adv.* Weakly; without strength; as, to move *feebly*.

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep. *Dryden.*

Feed (fēd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fed*; ppr. *feeding*. [A. Sax. *fēdan*, to feed, from *fōda*, food. The root of *food* is the same as that of *father*.] 1. To give food to; to supply with nourishment; as, to *feed* an infant; to *feed* horses. *Fig.* to entertain, indulge, delight. 'Cannot *feed* mine eye.' 'To *feed* my humour.' *Shak.*

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. Rom. xii. 20.

2. To supply; to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose; as, springs *feed* ponds, lakes, and rivers; ponds and streams *feed* canals; to *feed* the fire; to *feed* an engine with water.—3. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands.
Mortimer.

4. To give for food or for consumption; as, to *feed* out turnips to cattle; to *feed* water to an engine.—5. In *mach.* to supply material for a machine to operate on, as to supply grain to a thrashing-mill; to move any substance, as wood, metal, &c., to a cutting or dressing tool, &c.

Feed (fēd), *v.i.* 1. To take food; to eat.

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou *feed*
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed? *Shak.*

2. To subsist by eating; to prey; as, some birds *feed* on seeds and berries, others on flesh.—3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. Ex. xxii. 5.—4. To grow fat. 5. To support or comfort one's self mentally, as by hope.

To *feed* on hope, to pine with feare and sorrow.
Spenser.

Feed (fēd), *n.* 1. Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder; as, the hills of our country furnish the best *feed* for sheep.—2. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.

His flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale. *Shak.*

3. Meal, or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

4. A certain allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; as, a *feed* of corn or oats.—5. In *mach.* as much material or other necessary element as is supplied at once to a machine or other contrivance, to make it act or to be operated on, as a large head of fluid iron to a runner or mould for heavy castings; a feeder, the quantity of water supplied at once to a steam boiler, and the like. 6. In *mech.* any contrivance for giving to a machine a regular and uniform supply of the material to be operated on; as, the *feed* of a turning lathe.—*Feed of a lock*, the quantity of water required to pass a boat through the lock of a canal.

Feeder (fēd'ėr), *n.* 1. One that gives food or supplies nourishment.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*. *Milton.*

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager. 'The *feeder* of my riots.' *Shak.*—3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are *feeders* on grain or seeds.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge *feeder*. *Shak.*

4. One who fattens cattle for slaughter.—5. A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water.—6. A branch or side railway running into and increasing the business of the main line.—7. In *iron-founding*, a large head or supply of fluid iron, to a runner or mould in heavy castings. 8. In *mining*, a short cross vein passing into a lode.—9.† A servant or dependant supported by his lord. 'I will your faithful *feeder* be.' *Shak.*

Feed-head (fēd'hed), *n.* A cistern containing water and communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine by a pipe, to supply the boiler by the gravity of the water, the height being made sufficient to overcome the pressure within the boiler. *Weale.*

Feed-heater (fēd'hēt-ėr), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, a vessel in which the water for feeding a steam-boiler is heated by the waste steam or waste heat of the furnace before it is admitted into the boiler, so that it is raised to the boiling point more quickly, and with less expenditure of fuel, than cold water.

Feeding (fēd'ing), *n.* 1. That which is eaten. 2. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

Feeding-bottle (fēd'ing-bot-l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or liquid nutriment to an infant.

Feed-motion (fēd'mō-shon), *n.* In *mach.* the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

Feed-pipe (fēd'pīp), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or from an elevated cistern to the bottom of the boiler.

Feed-pump (fēd'pump), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

Feed-water (fēd'wa-tėr), *n.* Warmed water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

Fee-estate (fē'es-tāt), *n.* Lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

Fee-fa-fum (fē'fa-fum), *n.* [An interjectional exclamation in the doggerel rhyme pronounced by a giant on perceiving the smell of Jack the Giant-killer. '*Fee-fa-fum*, I smell the blood of an Englishman.' Probably an imitation of the mystical jargon of the old necromancers.] Nonsensical mysterious appliances or contrivances designed to inspire terror in ignorant or weak persons.

They (the spirits of Milton) have no horns, no tails,
none of the *fee-fa-fum* of Tasso and Klopstock.
Macaulay.

Fee-farm (fē'fārm), *n.* [*Fee* and *farm*.] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffer and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands.

Fee-farm Rent (fē'fārm rent), *n.* In *law*, properly a perpetual rent-service reserved by the crown, or before the statute of *quia emptores*, by a subject upon a grant in fee-simple.

Fee-fund (fē'fund), *n.* In *Scots law*, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, &c., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

Feel (fēl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *felt*; ppr. *feeling*. [A. Sax. *fēlan*, G. *fühlen*, D. *voelen*, to feel; the root-meaning and connections of the word are doubtful.] 1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son. Gen. xxvii. 21.

2. To have a sense of; to perceive within one's self; to be affected by; to be sensitive of; as, to *feel* pain; to *feel* pleasure.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shak.*

3. To experience; to suffer.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5.

4. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of.

For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself. *Shak.*

5. To touch; to handle; to examine by touching; to make trial of; to test.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.
Shak.

—*To feel of*, to examine by touching. [Antiquated or vulgar.]

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boreing an hole in them, and *feeling of* the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose.
Rob. Knox.

—*To feel out*, to try; to sound; to search for; to explore; as, to *feel out* one's opinions or designs. [Rare.]—*To feel after*, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him.
Acts xvii. 27.

Feel (fēl), *v.i.* 1. To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body.—2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited.

But spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us *feel*, must *feel* themselves.
Churchill.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. To give tactual perception; to excite tactual sensation; to produce an impression on the nerves of sensation: followed by an adjective describing the character of the sensation or impression.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

4. To perceive one's self to be: followed by an adjective descriptive of the state one perceives one's self to be in; as, to *feel* hurt; to *feel* grieved; to *feel* unwilling; to *feel* unworthy. 'I then did *feel* full sick.' *Shak.* 5. To know certainly or without misgiving.

Garlands . . . which I *feel*
I am not worthy yet to bear. *Shak.*

Feel (fēl), *n.* 1. Sense of feeling; perception; sensation.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the *feel* of June.
Leigh Hunt.

2. The quality of communicating a sensation or impression on being touched; as, soap-stone is distinguished by its greasy *feel*.

Membranous or papery . . . as to *feel* and look.
Is. Taylor.

Feeler (fēl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who feels.—2. An organ of touch in insects and others of the lower animals. The true feelers or antennæ of insects are two in number, and are borne on the head. They are of very varied shapes, but are always jointed and richly supplied with nerves. The palpi of insects, which are also called feelers, are distinguished from antennæ by being short, naked, and placed near the mouth. They are used for trying objects by the touch or for searching for food. This term is also applied to the 'glass hand' which is projected from the interior of the shell of the *Lepas anatifera* and others of the barnacle tribe. The continual motion of the feelers, which are the thoracic and abdominal limbs of the animal, sweeps into the cavity of the shell the minute marine animals which serve as food, and maintain a current of water over the surface for respiratory purposes.—3. Any device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

Feeling (fēl'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Perceiving by the touch; having perception.—2. Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions; as, he made a *feeling* representation of his wrongs; he spoke with *feeling* eloquence.—3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; as, a *feeling* man; a *feeling* heart.—4. Sensibly or deeply affected.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

Feeling (fēl'ing), *n.* 1. The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities. It is by feeling we know that a body is hard or soft, hot or cold, wet or dry, rough or smooth. It is the most universal of all the senses. It exists wherever there are nerves, and they are distributed over all parts of the body. Were it otherwise the parts divested of it might be destroyed without our knowledge. Feeling exists in all creatures that have any sense at all; even some plants show a sensibility to touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffused?
Milton.

2. The sensation conveyed by the sense of touch; that which is perceived or felt by the mind when a material body becomes the object of this sense.—3. Physical sensation of any kind, unless due to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, or smell; as, a *feeling* of warmth; a *feeling* of pain; a *feeling* of drowsiness.—4. Mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition; as, the accident evoked a *feeling* of sympathy; we have a *feeling* of pride in reading the history of our country; I had a *feeling* of pleasure in looking at him.

Great persons had need to borrow other people's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they do not find it. *Bacon.*

The king out of a princely *feeling* was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

5. Mental perception, as distinguished from emotional sensation, whether intuitive or resulting from external causes; consciousness; conviction; as, every one had a *feeling* of the truth of his statement.

It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon *feeling* or belief, or both indifferently. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6. Capability of acute perception of and sympathy with the conditions and circumstances of others; fine emotional endowment; hence, sympathy with the distressed; tenderness of heart; nice sensibility; as, the man of *feeling*.—7. That element in our mental constitution possessing sensibility; sensitiveness; susceptibility: generally in the plural; as, he hurt my *feelings;* soothing to the *feelings;* he has fine *feelings.*

If there were one thing that would have made Lord Monmouth travel from London to Naples at four-and-twenty hours' notice, it was to avoid a scene. He hated scenes. He hated *feelings*. *Disraeli.*

8. In the *fine arts*, the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, especially as embodying some emotion or conception of the artist.

Feelingly (fēl'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With expression of great sensibility; tenderly; as, to speak *feelingly*.—2. So as to be sensibly felt.

These are counsellors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shak.*

Feer, Feere (fēr). Same as *Fere.*

Feering, Feiring (fēr'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *fyrian*, to make a furrow.] In *agri.* the operation in ploughing of marking off the breadth of a ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it. [Scotch.]

Feese† (fēz), *n.* A race. *Barret.*

Fee-simple (fē'sim-pl). See FEE.

Feet (fēt), *n. pl.* of *foot.* See FOOT.

Fee-tail (fē'tāl), *n.* An estate limited to a man and the heirs of his body, or to himself and particular heirs of his body.

Feetless (fēt'les), *a.* Destitute of feet; as, *feetless* insects.

Feeze (fēz), *v.t.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw.] To twist or turn about, as one turns a screw.—*To feeze about* (*met.*), to hang off and on.—*To feeze up*, to flatter; also, to work up into a passion. [Scotch.]

Feeze (fēz), *n.* A state of excitement.

When a man's in a *feeze* there's no more sleep that hitch. *Haliburton.*

Feeze† (fēz), *v.t.* See FEAZE.

Feffe,† *v.t.* To infeoff; to present. *Chaucer.*

Fegs (fegz). A corruption of *faith!* an exclamation. [Scotch.]

By my *fegs!*
Ye've set auld Scota on her legs. *Beattie.*

Feide (fēd), *n.* [A form of *feud.*] Feud; hate. [Scotch.]

Coward Death behind him jumpit,
Wi' deadly *feide*. *Burns.*

Feigh (fēch), *interj.* Fy! an expression of disgust or abomination. [Scotch.]

Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh!* *Ramsay.*

Feign (fān), *v.t.* [Fr. *feindre*, from L. *fingere*, to shape, fashion, invent, feign, from the root *fig*, whence *figmentum*, *figura*, &c.] 1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart.
Neh. vi. 8.

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance of; to counterfeit.

I pray thee, *feign* thyself to be a mourner.
2 Sam. xiv. 2.

She *feigns* a laugh. *Pope.*

3.† To dissemble; to conceal.

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*.
Spenser.

Feign (fān), *v.i.* To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale.

One god is god of both, as poets *feign*. *Shak.*

Feigned (fānd), *p.* and *a.* Invented; devised; imagined; assumed; simulated; counterfeit.—*Feigned issue*, in *law*, a proceeding whereby an action is supposed to be brought by consent of the parties, to determine some disputed right without the formality of pleading, saving thereby both time and expense. This proceeding is now considerably altered and amended by 8 and 9 Vict. cix.

Feignedly (fān'ed-li), *adv.* In a feigned manner; in pretence; not really.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned to me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord. Jer. iii. 10.

Feignedness (fān'ed-nes), *n.* Fiction; pretence; deceit.

Feigner (fān'ėr), *n.* One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction.

Feigning (fān'ing), *n.* A false appearance; artful contrivance.

May her *feignings*
Not take your wisdoms. *B. Jonson.*

Feigningly (fān'ing-li), *adv.* In a feigning manner; with pretence.

Feine,† *v.t.* To feign. *Chaucer.*

Feint (fānt), *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre.* See FEIGN.] 1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretence of doing something not intended to be done.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming or thrusting at one part when another is intended to be struck.

Feint† (fānt), *p.* and *a.* Counterfeit; seeming. *Locke.*

Feize (fēz), *v.t.* Same as *Feaze.*

Fel† (fel), *n.* See FELL.

Fel† (fel), *a.* See FELL. *Chaucer.*

Felanders (fel'an-dėrz). See FILANDERS.

Felapton (fe-lap'ton), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] In *logic*, a mode in the third figure of syllogisms, consisting of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative; as, No solid body is perfectly transparent; All solid bodies gravitate; Some gravitating things are not perfectly transparent.

Felaw,† *n.* A mate; a companion; a fellow: said of a male or female.

Felawship,† *n.* Fellowship; *company. Chaucer.*

Felawshipe,† *v.t.* To accompany. *Chaucer.*

Fel-bovinum (fel-bō-vī'num), *n.* [L.] Oxgall, or *bilis bovina*. An extract of this is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c.

Felden,† pret. pl. of *fell.* Felled; made to fall. *Chaucer.*

Feldspar, *n.* See FELSPAR.

Feldspathic, Feldspathose (feld-spath'ik, feld-spath'ōs), *a.* See FELSPATHIC.

Fele,† *a.* [A. Sax. *fela*, many.] Many. *Chaucer.*

Fele,† *v.t.* To feel; to have sense; to perceive. *Chaucer.*

Felicify† (fē-lis'i-fī), *v.t.* [L. *felix*, *felicis*, happy, and *facio*, to make.] To make happy; to felicitate. *Quarles.*

Felicitate (fē-lis'it-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *felicitated;* ppr. *felicitating.* [Fr. *féliciter;* L.L. *felicito*, from L. *felix*, happy.] 1. To make very happy.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*

More commonly—2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to; as, we *felicitate* our friends on the acquisition of good or an escape from evil.

Every true heart must *felicitate* itself that its lot is cast in this kingdom. *W. Howitt.*

—*Congratulate, Felicitate.* See under CONGRATULATION.

Felicitate† (fē-lis'it-āt), *a.* Made very happy.

I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shak.*

Felicitation (fē-lis'it-ā"shon), *n.* Expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune.—*Congratulation, Felicitation.* See under CONGRATULATION.

Felicitous (fē-lis'it-us), *a.* Happy; prosperous; delightful; skilful; appropriate; well expressed; as, the *felicitous* application of a principle; a *felicitous* expression.

Felicitously (fē-lis'it-us-li), *adv.* Happily; appropriately; aptly.

Felicitousness (fē-lis'it-us-nes), *n.* The state of being very happy; appropriateness; aptness.

Felicity (fē-lis'i-ti), *n.* [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blissfulness. 'Absent thee from *felicity* awhile.' *Shak.*

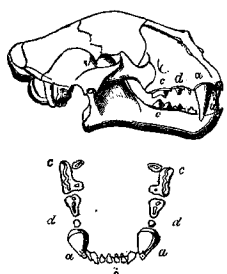
In representing it, art had its congenial function, a *felicity* untroubled by struggles or outward infirmities. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Blessing; source of happiness: in a concrete sense. 'The *felicities* of her wonderful reign.' *Atterbury.*—3. A skilful or happy faculty; skilfulness; a skilful or happy turn; appropriateness; as, he has a rare *felicity* in applying principles to facts. '*Felicity* in taking a likeness.' *H. Walpole.*

Many *felicities* of expression will be casually overlooked. *Johnson.*

—*Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness.* See under HAPPINESS.—SYN. Bliss, beatitude, blessedness, blissfulness, ecstasy, rapture.

Felidæ (fē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *felis*, a cat, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] Animals of the cat kind, a family of carnivora in which the predaceous instincts reach their highest development. They are among the quadrupeds what the Falconidæ are among the birds. The teeth and claws are the principal instruments of the destructive energy in these animals. The incisor teeth are equal; the third tooth behind the large canine in either jaw is narrow and sharp, and these, the carnassial or sectorial teeth, work against each other like scissors in cutting flesh; the claws are sheathed and retractile. They



Felidæ.

Skull and Teeth of the Tiger. *a*, Canines or tearing teeth. *b*, Incisors or cutting teeth. *c*, True molars or grinding teeth. *d*, Carnassial or sectorial teeth.

all approach their prey stealthily, seize it with a spring, and devour it fresh. The species are numerous, and distributed over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, but none are found in Australia. No species is common to the Old and New Worlds. They are all so closely allied in structure that they are still comprehended within the Linnæan genus Felis. This family comprehends the domestic cat, the wild cat, the lion, tiger, leopard, lynx, jaguar, panther, chetah, ounce, caracal, serval, ocelot, &c.

Felinæ (fē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* The cat family; a sub-family of the Felidæ, comprising the cats, lions, tigers, and lynxes. See FELIDÆ.

Feline (fē'līn), *a.* [L. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat.] Pertaining to cats or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis; as, the *feline* race; *feline* rapacity.

Felis (fē'lis), *n.* [L., a cat.] The Linnæan genus of the cat tribe, equal to the family Felidæ.

Felixian (fē-lik'si-an), *n.* [From *Felix*, bishop of Urgel.] One of a Spanish religious sect of the latter part of the eighth century, who sided with the Archbishop of Toledo in the Adoptian controversy. See under ADOPTIAN.

Fell (fel), pret. of *fall.*

Fell (fel), *a.* [A. Sax. *fell*, D. *fel*, It. *fello*, O. Fr. *fel*, *felle*, sharp, fierce, cruel. The word is probably of Celtic origin. Comp. Armor.

fall, bad, wicked.] 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*. *Fairfax.*

The very worst and *fellest* of the crew. *J. Baillie.*

2. [Scotch.] Strong and fiery; keen; biting; sharp; clever; active; as, a *fell* chield; a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. 'Biting Boreas *fell* and doure.' *Burns.*

Fell (fel), *n.* [A. Sax. *fell*, G. *fell*, D. *vel*, skin. Cog. L. *pellis*, skin.] 1. A skin or hide of an animal or a man; a hide or skin with the hair or wool on it.

The good-years shall devour them flesh and *fell*. *Shak.*

2. A seam or hem sewed down level with the cloth.—3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

Fell (fel), *v.t.* [From *fell*, the skin.] *Lit.* to level with the skin; in *sewing*, to lay a seam or hem and sew it down level with the cloth.

Fell (fel), *v.t.* [Transitive or causative form of *fall*. Comp. *sit, set; lie, lay; rise, raise;* &c. A. Sax. *fellan*, from *feallan*, to fall.] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to *fell* trees, or by striking, as to *fell* an ox.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felled* him dead. *Kingsley.*

Fell (fel), *n.* [Icel. *fell*, a hill, *fjall*, a mountain; Dan. *fjäld*, *fjeld*, a mountain, a rock; G. *fels*, a rock, a cliff.] A barren or stony hill; a precipitous rock; high land not fit for pasture.

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant anew,
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo—from wood and *fell*. *Coleridge.*

Fell † (fel), *n.* [L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall.] Anger; gall; melancholy. *Spenser.*

Fellable (fel'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being or fit to be felled.

Fellah (fel'lä), *n.* [Ar., a peasant; pl. *fellahin*.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant or agricultural labourer. The word is chiefly applied to this class by the Turks in a contemptuous sense, as 'clown' or 'boor' is with us.

Feller (fel'ėr), *n.* One who fells; one who hews or knocks down.

Fellic, Fellinic (fel'lik, fel-lin'ik), *a.* [L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall.] Epithet of an acid obtained from bile; as, *fellic* or *fellinic* acid.

Fellifluous (fel-i'flü-us), *a.* [L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with gall.

Fell-lurking (fel'lėrk-ing), *a.* Lurking with a fell purpose. '*Fell-lurking* curs.' *Shak.*

Fellmonger (fel'mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer in fells or hides.

Fellness (fel'nes), *n.* [See FELL, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage; unflinchingness; ruthlessness.

For *fellness* of purpose commend me to an old man. Perhaps the causes of this *fellness* are that he has outlived sentiment; has acquired a great distrust of the world. *Sir Arthur Helps.*

Felloe (fel'lō). See FELLY.

Fellon (fel'on), *n.* A whitlow.

Fellon † (fel'on), *a.* [See FELON.] Sharp; keen; fierce; cruel; fell.

Whylome, as antique stories tellen us,
Those two were foes the *fellonest* on ground. *Spenser.*

Fellonous † (fel'on-us), *a.* Wicked; felonious. 'With *fellonous* despight and fell intent.' *Spenser.*

Fellow (fel'lō), *n.* [O.E. *felaghe*, *felawe*, from Icel. *félagi*, a partner, a sharer in goods, from *félag*, a community of goods, from *fé*, money, *fee*, and *lag*, partnership, compact.] 1. A companion; an associate.

In youth I had twelve *fellows*, like myself. *Ascham.*

2. One of the same kind.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. An equal in rank; a peer; a compeer. 'His *fellows* late shall be his subjects now.' *Fairfax.*

If he be not *fellow* with the best king, thou shalt find the best king of good *fellows*. *Shak.*

4. One of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other; thus, of a pair of gloves we call one the *fellow* of the other. 5. One equal or like another in endowments, qualifications, or character.

With a courage undaunted may I face my last day,
And when I am dead, may the better sort say,
In the morning when sober, in the evening when mellow;
'He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*.'
Dr. W. Pope.

6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as, a mean *fellow*.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*. *Pope.*

A parcel of *fellows* not worth a groat. *Murphy.*

7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society. See FELLOWSHIP.—8. One of the trustees of a college. [United States.]—9. A person; an individual. 'A *fellow* of infinite jest.' *Shak.* 'She seemed to be a good sort of *fellow*.' *Dickens.*—10. Used in composition to denote community in nature, station, or employment; mutual association on equal or friendly terms; as, *fellow*-citizen, *fellow*-countryman, *fellow*-labourer.

Fellow (fel'lō), *v.t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match.

Affection, . . .
With what's unreal thou coactive art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shak.*

Fellow-commoner (fel'lō-kom-mon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who has the same right of common. 2. In some colleges, one of those undergraduates who dine with the fellows.

Fellow-craft (fel'lō-kraft), *n.* A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice. *Simmonds.*

Fellow-creature (fel'lō-krē-tūr), *n.* One of the same race or kind, or made by the same Creator.

Fellow-feel † (fel'lō-fēl), *v.t.* To have a like feeling with; to feel sympathy with.

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and *fellow-feel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child. *Rogers.*

Fellow-feeling (fel'lō-fēl-ing), *n.* 1. Sympathy; a like feeling.

A *fellow-feeling* makes one wondrous kind. *Garrick.*

2. † Joint interest.

Fellowless (fel'lō-les), *a.* Without a fellow or equal; peerless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*. *Chapman.*

Fellowlike (fel'lō-līk), *a.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms. 'A good, *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage.' *Carew.*

Fellowly (fel'lō-li), *a.* Fellowlike. [Rare.]

Mine eyes, even sociable to the show of thine,
Fall *fellowly* drops. *Shak.*

Fellowship (fel'lō-ship), *n.* 1. The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; close intercourse; communion.

Men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy.*

2. Partnership; joint interest; the state or condition of having a common share; as, *fellowship* in pain.—3. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments: with *good* prefixed.

He had by his *good fellowship* . . . made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

4. A body of companions or fellows; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. *Shak.*

What had become of that fair *fellowship*, so closely bound together by public and private ties, so resplendent with every talent and accomplishment? It had been scattered by calamities more bitter than the bitterness of death. *Macaulay.*

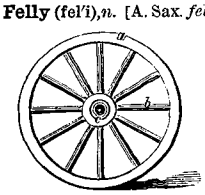
5. In *arith.* the rule of proportions, by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents, as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.—6. A position in some colleges (as those in Cambridge and Oxford) which entitles the holder (called a fellow) to a share in their revenues; the position of a fellow in any incorporated society. Fellowships in the English colleges usually vary in value from about £150 to £250 a year, and they confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Formerly they used to be tenable for life, or had only to be given up on the holder's attaining a certain position, or upon marriage; but six years is now a common period for which a fellowship is held. Some fellowships entail a certain course of study or certain duties upon the holder, as that of giving lectures. Most fellowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong.

Fellowship (fel'lō-ship), *v.t.* To associate with as a fellow or member of the same church; to admit to fellowship, specifically to Christian fellowship; to unite with in doctrine and discipline. 'Whom he had openly *fellowshipped*.' *Eclec. Rev.*

Felly (fel'li), *adv.* [See FELL, cruel.] In a fell manner; cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser.*

Felly (fel'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *felg*, *felgu*, Dan. *fælge*, D. *velg*, G. *felge*. 'So named from the pieces of the rim being put together, from A. Sax. *feolan*, *fiolan*, to stick; cog. with O. H. G. *felahan*, to put together.' *Skeat.*] One of the curved pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart or carriage wheel; the circular rim of a wheel. Written also *Felloe*.



Wheel.
a, Felly. *b*, Spokes. *c*, Nave.

Felly (fel'i), *a.* [See FELL, *a.*] Fell; cruel. 'Fortune's *felly* spite.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Felmonger (fel'mung-gėr), *n.* Same as *Fellmonger*.

Felnesse † (fel'nes), *n.* Same as *Fellness*.

Felo de se (fē'lō dē sē). [L.L., lit. a felon upon himself.] In *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.

Felon (fel'on), *n.* [Fr. *félon*, a traitor; It. *fellone*, felonious. The real origin is not known. See FELL, *a.*] 1. In *law*, a person who has committed felony.—2. A person guilty of heinous crimes.—3. A whitlow; a sort of inflammation in animals similar to that of whitlow in the human subject.—SYN. Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit.

Felon (fel'on), *a.* 1. Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Traitorous; disloyal.

Felonious (fe-lō'ni-us), *a.* 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villanous; traitorous; perfidious; as, a *felonious* deed. 2. In *law*, done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.

Feloniously (fe-lō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offences must state the fact to be done *feloniously*.

Feloniousness (fe-lō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being felonious.

Felonous † (fel'on-us), *a.* See FELLONOUS.

Felonry (fel'on-ri), *n.* A body of felons; specifically, the convict population of Australia, more particularly those who remained after the expiry of their term of conviction. 'The *felonry* of New South Wales.' *James Mudie.*

Felonwort (fel'on-wėrt), *n.* A common name of *Solanum Dulcamara*, or bittersweet, given to it because it was employed for curing whitlows, called in Latin *furunculi* or little felons.

Felony (fel'on-i), *n.* [See FELON.] 1. In *law*, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, and for which a capital or other punishment may be inflicted, in accordance with the degree of guilt.—2. A body of felons.

Felsite (fel'sīt), *n.* A species of felstone, of a blue or green colour, found amorphous, associated with quartz and mica; in fact several felsites of German writers are more correctly gneissose rocks.

Felspar, Feldspar (fel'spär, feld'spär), *n.* [G. *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.] A mineral widely distributed, and usually of a foliated structure, consisting of silica and alumina, with potash, soda, or lime. It is a principal constituent in all *igneous and metamorphic* rocks, as granite, gneiss, porphyry, greenstone, trachyte, felstone, &c. When in crystals or crystalline masses it is very susceptible of mechanical division at natural joints. Its hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz. There are several varieties, as common feldspar or orthoclase, the type of an acid group containing from 7 to 16 per cent. of potash; albite and oligoclase, soda felspars, the quantity of soda exceeding that of lime; labradorite and anorthite, lime felspars, the quantity of lime in the

latter amounting to 20 per cent. *Compact felspar* is the old term for what is now known as *felstone* (which see). Called also *Feldspath, Felspath.*

Felspath (fel'spath), *n.* See FELSPAR.

Felspathic, Felspathose (fel-spath'ik, fel-spath'ōs), *a.* Pertaining to felspar or containing it: a term applied to any mineral in which felspar predominates. Written also *Feldspathic, Feldspathose.*

Felstone (fel'stōn), *n.* [*Fel* in *felspar*, and *stone.*] A name introduced by Professor Sedgwick to designate those rocks composed of felspar and quartz. It may be compact and amorphous or vitreous, as pitchstone. It is, among the older strata, what trachyte is in the later tertiary or recent deposits.

Felt (felt), pret. & pp. of *feel.*

Felt (felt), *n.* [A. Sax. *felt*, G. *filz*, D. *vilt*, felt; allied to Gr. *pilos*, wool wrought into felt, and to L. *pileus*, a felt hat or cap. From the Teut. was derived the L.L. *filtrum*, whence Fr. *feutre*, felt, and E. *filter.*] 1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair or fur, matted or wrought into a compact substance by rolling, beating, and pressure, generally with lees or size.—2. A hat made of wool felted.

> The youth with joy unfeigned
> Regained the *felt*, and felt what he regained,
> While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
> Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.
> *James Smith.*

3. Skin; fell.

> To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer.*

Felt (felt), *v.t.* 1. To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair or fur, by matting the fibres together.—2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Felt-cloth (felt'kloth), *n.* Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

Felter (felt'ėr), *v.t.* or *i.* To clot or mat together like felt.

> His *felt'red* locks, that on his bosom fell. *Fairfax.*

Felt-grain (felt'grān), *n.* In *carp.* the grain of cut timber that runs transversely to the annular rings or plates. It is opposed to the grain that follows as near as may be the course of the annular rings, and which is called *quarter-grain.*

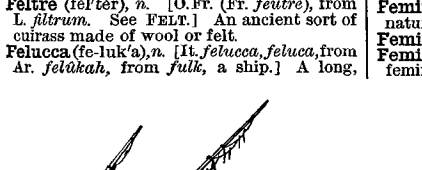
Felt-hat (felt'hat), *n.* A hat made of wool or felt.

Felting (felt'ing), *n.* 1. The process by which felt is made.—2. The materials of which felt is made or the felt itself; felt-cloth.—3. In *carp.* the splitting or sawing of timber by the *felt-grain.*

Feltmaker (felt'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.

Feltre (fel'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. (Fr. *feutre*), from L. *filtrum.* See FELT.] An ancient sort of cuirass made of wool or felt.

Felucca (fe-luk'a), *n.* [It. *felucca, feluca*, from Ar. *fulūkah*, from *fulk*, a ship.] A long, narrow vessel, rigged with two lateen sails borne on masts which have an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it carries from eight to twelve on each side. Feluccas are seldom decked; but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. Feluccas are used where great speed is required, as for carrying despatches. They were once very common in the Mediterranean, but are rapidly disappearing.



Felucca.

Felwort (fel'wėrt), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *fieldwort.*] A common name for the species of gentian (which see).

Female (fē'māl), *n.* [Fr. *femelle*, L. *femella*, a young girl, from *femina*, a woman, one who brings forth; from the root *fe*, whence *fetus, fecundus.*] 1. Among animals, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.

> A child of our grandmother Eve, a *female;* or for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*

2. Among plants, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

Female (fē'māl), *a.* 1. Belonging to the sex which produces young; not male; as, a *female* bee.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of females; as, a *female* hand or heart; *female* tenderness.

> The loved perfections of a *female* mind. *Collins.*
> If to her share some *female* errors fall,
> Look in her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.—4. In *bot.* pistil-bearing; pistillate; producing pistillate flowers.—*Female joint*, the socket or facet-piece of a spigot-and-facet joint.—*Female rhymes*, double rhymes, such as *motion, notion*, the second syllable being short; so called from the French, in which language they end in *e* feminine.—*Female screw*, a screw with grooves or channels; a concave screw having a helical groove in it, corresponding to the thread of the convex or male screw, which works in it; the nut of a screw.

Femalist (fē'māl-ist), *n.* One devoted to the female sex; a courter of women; a gallant.

> Courting her smoothly like a *femalist. Marston.*

Femalize (fē'māl-īz), *v.t.* To make female or feminine. '*Femalized* virtues' (virtues expressed by nouns of the feminine gender). *Shaftesbury.*

Feme-covert, Femme-covert (fem-ku'vėrt,) *n.* [Norm. Fr.] A married woman who is under covert of her husband.

Femerell, Fomerell (fem'ė-rel, fom'ė-rel), *n.* [Fr. *fumerelle*, from *fumer*, to smoke, from L. *fumus*, smoke.] In *arch.* a lantern, dome, or louvre, placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, &c., for the purpose of ventilation, or the escape of smoke.

Feme-sole, Femme-sole (fem-sōl'), *n.* An unmarried woman.—*Femme-sole merchant*, a woman who, by the custom of London, carries on a trade on her own account.

Femgerichte, *n.* See VEHMGERICHTE.

Femicide (fem'i-sīd), *n.* The killing of a woman.

Feminacy (fem'in-a-si), *n.* Female nature; feminality. *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

Feminal (fem'in-al), *a.* Female; belonging to a woman.

> For worth or fame, or honour *feminal. West.*

Feminality (fem-in-al'i-ti), *n.* The female nature. *Coleridge.*

Feminate† (fem'in-āt), *a.* Feminine. *Ford.*

Femineity (fem-in-ē'i-ti), *n.* Female nature: feminality. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Feminescence (fem-in-es'sens), *n.* [From L. *femina*, a female.] The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.

Feminie,† *n.* The country of the Amazons.

> He conquered all the regne of *Feminie*,
> That whilom was ycleped Scythia.
> *Chaucer.*

Feminine (fem'in-in), *a.* [L. *femininus*, feminine, from *femina*, a woman. See FEMALE.] 1. Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the female sex; having the qualities belonging to a woman; as, *feminine* grace; the *feminine* sex.

> Her letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace. *Macaulay.*
> Her heavenly form
> Angelic, but more soft and *feminine.*
> *Milton.*

2. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

> Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine. Raleigh.*

3. In *gram.* denoting the gender of words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. Words are said to be of the *feminine* gender when they denote females, or have the terminations used to denote females in any given language. Thus in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine.—*Feminine, Effeminate.* The former is usually applied to females only, in whom the qualities expressed by it are natural and commendable; while the latter is applied to the male sex only, as a term of censure, implying qualities which, though they may be proper and becoming in a woman, are to some extent disgraceful in a man.

Feminine† (fem'in-in), *n.* A female; a woman; female sex.

> And not fill the world at once
> With men, as angels, without *feminine. Milton.*

Femininely (fem'in-in-li), *adv.* In a feminine manner.

Femininess (fem'in-in-nes), *n.* The quality of being feminine. *Coleridge.*

Femininism (fem'in-in-izm), *n.* State of being feminine. *Phrenolog. Jour.*

Femininity (fem-in-in'i-ti), *n.* Femininess. [Rare.]

Feminism† (fem'in-izm), *n.* The qualities of females.

Feminitee† (fem-in'i-ti), *n.* The quality of the female sex. 'Trained up in trew *feminitee.*' *Spenser.*

Feminize† (fem'in-īz), *v.t.* To make womanish. *Sir T. More.*

Femme-de-chambre (fam-de-shäñ-br), *n.* [Fr.] A chambermaid.

Femoral (fem'o-ral), *a.* [L. *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh.] Belonging to the thigh; as, the *femoral* artery; *femoral* bone.

Femur (fē'mėr), *n.* [L., the thigh.] 1. In *vertebrate animals*, the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity.—2. In *entom.* the third joint of the leg, which is long, and usually compressed.—3. In *arch.* the interstitial space between the channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

Fen (fen), *n.* [A. Sax. *fen* or *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt. Comp. D. *veen*, G. *fenne*, Icel. *fen*, fen, peat-bog, Goth. *fani*, mud, clay.] 1. Low land overflowed or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh, as the bogs in Ireland, the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire.

> A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

2. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mould.

Fenberry (fen'be-ri), *n.* A kind of blackberry.

Fen-boat (fen'bōt), *n.* A species of boat used on fens or marshes.

Fence (fens), *n.* [Abbrev. from *defence.* See FEND.] 1. That which fends off; a wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachments.—2. Anything to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach, or injury; security; defence; guard.

> Let us be back'd with God and with the seas,
> Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable. *Shak.*
> A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

3. The art of self-defence, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or swordplay; hence, *fig.* skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in exonerating one's self and baffling an opponent's attacks.

> I bruised my shin th'other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence. Shak.*
> Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
> That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence.*
> *Milton.*

4. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods.

5. In *tools, mach. &c.*, a guard, guide, or gauge, to regulate or restrict movement.—*Ring fence*, a fence which encircles a large area, as that of a whole estate.

Fence (fens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fenced;* ppr. *fencing.* 1. To inclose with a hedge, wall, or anything that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure.

> He hath *fenced* my way that I cannot pass.
> Job xix. 8.

2. To guard; to fortify.

> During the whole course of James' reign, all the venerable associations by which the throne had long been *fenced* were gradually losing their strength.
> *Macaulay.*

3. To ward off or parry by argument or reasoning.

> Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing* off disagreeable conclusions. *J. S. Mill.*

—*To fence a court*, in the phraseology of the ancient law of Scotland, is to open the parliament or a court of law. This was done in his majesty's name by the use of a particular form of words.—*To fence the tables*, a phrase used in the Church of Scotland to signify the delivery of a solemn address to intending communicants at the Lord's table immediately before dispensing the communion, admonishing them of the feelings

appropriate to the occasion, and of the danger they incur by partaking of the elements unworthily.

Fence (fens), *v.i.* 1. To practise the art of fencing; to use a sword or foil for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence.—2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar.
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.
Dryden.

3. To raise a fence; to guard.—4. *Fig.* to parry arguments; to strive by equivocation to baffle an examiner and conceal the truth: said of a dishonest witness.

Fenced (fenst), *p.* and *a.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

And our little ones shall dwell in the *fenced* cities because of the inhabitants of the land. Num. xxxii. 17.

Fenceful (fens'ful), *a.* Affording defence.

Fenceless (fens'les), *a.* Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded; open; as, the *fenceless* ocean.

This now *fenceless* world
Forfeit to Death. *Milton.*

Fence-month (fens'munth), *n.* A month in which hunting in a forest is prohibited.

Fencer (fens'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.—2. A horse good at leaping fences: said generally of a hunter.

Fence-roof (fens'rōf), *n.* A roof or covering intended as a defence. *Holland.*

Fencible (fens'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being defended or of making defence. 'No fort so *fencible*, nor walls so strong.' *Spenser.*

Let *fencible* men, each party in its own range of streets, keep watch and ward all night. *Carlyle.*

Fencible (fens'i-bl), *n.* A soldier for defence of the country against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad; as, a regiment of *fencibles.*

Fencing (fens'ing), *n.* 1. The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defence. 2. Material used in making fences.—3. That which fences; especially, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.

Fen-cress (fen'kres), *n.* Cress growing in fens.

Fen-cricket (fen'krik-et), *n. Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, an insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground; the mole-cricket.

Fend (fend), *v.t.* [Contr. from *defend*, from *de*, and obs. L. *fendo*, to thrust, to strike; seen also in *offendo*, *infensus*. The root *fen* is the same with Skr. root *han* for *dhan*, to strike.] To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out: usually followed by *off*; as, to *fend off* blows.

With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Fend (fend), *v.i.* 1. To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off. *Locke.*—2. To provide or shift for one's self. [Scotch.]

But gie them guid cow-milk their fill,
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel'. *Burns.*

Fend (fend), *n.* The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect. [Scotch.]

I'm thinking wi' sic a braw fallow,
In poortith I might mak' a *fen'*. *Burns.*

Fend† (fend), *n.* A fiend; an enemy; the devil. *Chaucer.*

Fendace† (fend'ās), *n.* A protection for the throat, afterwards replaced by the gorget.

Fender (fend'ėr), *n.* He who or that which fends or wards off; especially, (*a*) a utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor. (*b*) *Naut.* a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or something else, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against any body.

Fender-bolt (fend'ėr-bōlt), *n. Naut.* a pin or bolt with a long and thick head, stuck into the outermost bends or wales of a ship to protect her from injury.

Fender-pile (fend'ėr-pīl), *n.* One of a series of piles driven to protect works either on land or water from the concussion of moving bodies.

Fendliche,† *a.* Fiend-like; devilish. *Chaucer.*

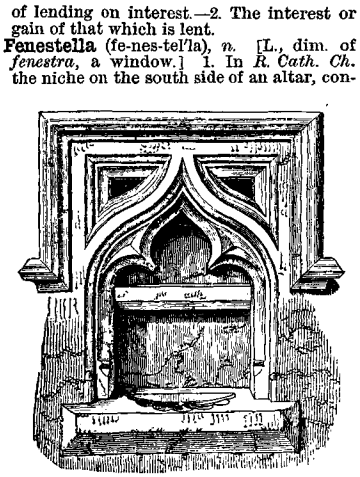
Fen-duck (fen'duk), *n.* A species of wild duck inhabiting marshy ground; the shoveller.

Fendy (fend'i), *a.* Clever in providing. [Scotch.]

Fenerate† (fen'ėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *fenero*, *fenerātum*, to lend on interest, from *fenus*, what is produced or gained from anything, from *fe*, root of *fetus*, *fecundus*, &c. See FECUND.] To put to use; to lend on interest.

Feneration (fen-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of lending on interest.—2. The interest or gain of that which is lent.

Fenestella (fe-nes-tel'la), *n.* [L., dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] 1. In *R. Cath. Ch.* the niche on the south side of an altar, con-



Fenestella with Piscina.

taining the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—2. In *zool.* an extinct genus of fan-like polyzoa, very abundant in palæozoic rocks.

Fenestra (fē-nes'tra), *n.* [L.] 1. A window; an aperture; an entry into any place.—2. In *anat.* the same as *Foramen.*

Fenestral (fē-nes'tral), *n.* [From It. *fenestrella*, dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] A small window; also, the framed blinds of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

Fenestral, Fenestrate (fē-nes'tral, fē-nes'trāt), *a.* [L. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*, a window.] 1. Pertaining to a window.—2. In *entom.* a term applied to the naked hyaline transparent spots on the wings of butterflies. 3. In *bot.* applied to leaves in which the cellular tissue does not completely fill up the interstices between the veins, thus leaving openings.

Fenestrated (fē-nes'trāt-ed), *a.* In *arch.* having windows; windowed; characterized by windows.—*Fenestrated membrane*, in *anat.* a term applied to that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

Fenestration (fe-nes-trā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making windows.—2. In *arch.* a design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal feature; the series or arrangement of windows in a building.

Fenestrule (fē-nes'trōl), *n.* [L. *fenestrula*, dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] In *zool.* one of the spaces inclosed by the intersecting branches of polyzoa.

Fen-fowl (fen'foul), *n.* Any fowl that frequents fens.

Fengeld† (fen'geld), *n.* [E. *fend*, to ward off, and O.E. *geld*, money.] In *old law*, an impost or tax for the repelling of enemies.

Fengite (fen'jīt), *n.* A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for windows.

Fen-goose (fen'gös), *n.* A species of wild goose that frequents fens, the *Anser ferus*, or gray-lag goose.

Fenian (fē'ni-an), *n.* [A name assumed from Ir. *Fionna*, a race of superhuman heroes in Irish legendary history. See FION.] A person belonging to an association, which had its origin in America among the refugees from Ireland after the outbreak of 1848, and the object of which was the erection of Ireland into an independent republic. Fenianism rapidly spread itself over the United States, the Irish disaffected to Britain forming themselves into district clubs, called 'circles,' each presided over by a 'centre,' the whole organization being directed by a 'senate,' whose president was the 'head centre.' This association propagated itself rapidly over Ireland also, as well as in the large towns of Britain having a considerable Irish element. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 the Fenians made several abortive attempts at risings, chiefly under the leadership of Irish Americans. From America two or three raids were attempted upon Canada with equally little success. The last was made in 1871, since which date Fenianism has quietly collapsed.

Fenian (fē'ni-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Fenianism or the Fenians; as, a *Fenian* outrage; a *Fenian* invasion.

Fenianism (fē'ni-an-izm), *n.* The principles or politics of the Fenians.

Fenks (fengks), *n.* The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

Fen-land (fen'land), *n.* Marshy land.

Fenman (fen'man), *n.* One who lives in fens or marshes.

Fennec (fen'nek), *n.* [Moorish name.] A digitigrade carnivore (Megalotis), forming a subgenus of the genus Canis in the section with round pupils. It is found in North Africa. Called also *Zerda* (which see).

Fennel (fen'nel), *n.* [A. Sax. *finol*, *finugl*, like G. *fenchel*, borrowed from the L. *fœniculum*, fennel, dim. from *fœnum*, hay.] A fragrant plant, *Fœniculum vulgare*, cultivated in gardens, belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. It bears umbels of small yellow flowers, and has finely-divided leaves. The fruit, or, in common language, the seeds, are carminative, and frequently employed in medicine, and the leaves when boiled are in some parts of England served with mackerel.—*Giant fennel*, a popular name for *Ferula communis*, which attains sometimes a height of 15 feet.

Fennel-flower (fen'nel-flou-ėr), *n.* The English name of plants of the genus Nigella, given on account of their finely-cut leaves, resembling those of fennel.

Fennel-giant (fen'nel-ji-ant), *n.* Giant fennel. See FENNEL.

Fennel-water (fen'nel-wa-tėr), *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.

Fennish (fen'ish), *a.* Full of fens; fenny; marshy.

Fenny (fen'i), *a.* 1. Having the character of a fen; boggy; marshy; moorish.

But a hov'ring vapour
That covers for a while the *fenny* pool. *Y. Baillie.*

2. Inhabiting fens or growing in fens; abounding in fens; as, *fenny* brake. 'Balmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.' *Keats.* 'A *fenny* snake.' *Shak.*

Fennystones (fen'i-stōnz), *n.* A plant.

Fenowed† (fen'ōd), *a.* [A. Sax. *finie*, *gefinegod*, decayed; D. *vinnig*, rancid, mouldy. Wedgwood suggests a connection with Gael. *fineag*, *fionag*, a cheese-mite.] Corrupted; decayed; mouldy: another form of *Vinnewed.* *Dr. Favour*, 1619.

Fensible† (fens'i-bl), *a.* Fencible. *Spenser.*

Fent (fent), *n.* [Fr. *fente*, a slit.] The opening left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of a shirt, at the top of the skirt in a gown, &c., for the convenience of putting it on; a placket.

Fenugreek (fē'nū-grēk), *n.* [L. *fœnum græcum*, Greek hay.] A plant, *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, whose bitter and mucilaginous seeds are used in veterinary practice.

Feod (fūd), *n.* A feud (which see).

Feodal (fūd'al), *a.* Feudal (which see).

Feodality (fūd-al'i-ti), *n.* Feudal tenure; the feudal system. See FEUDALITY.

Feodary (fūd'a-ri), *n.* 1. One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [Rare.] See FEUDATORY.—2.† A confederate. *Shak.*—3.† An ancient officer of the court of wards, who was present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices of lands, and who gave evidence for the king both as to the value and tenure of the land.

Feodatory (fūd'a-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Feudatory.*

Feoff (fef), *v.t.* [L.L. *feoffare*; Fr. *fieffer*. See FEE.] To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament; to enfeoff.

Feoff (fef), *n.* A fief. See FIEF.

Feoffee (fef'fē), *n.* A person who is infeoffed, that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

Feoffer, Feoffor (fef'ėr), *n.* One who enfeoffs or grants a fee.

Feoffment (fef'ment), *n.* [L.L. *feoffamentum*, from *feoffare*. See FEE.] In *law*, (*a*) the grant of a feud or an estate in trust. See FEUD. (*b*) That mode of conveying the property in lands, or corporeal hereditaments in possession, where the land passes by livery in deed, that is, actual delivery of a portion of the land, as a twig or a turf; or

when the parties, being on the land, the feoffer expressly gives it to the feoffee. As the statute of uses has introduced a more convenient mode of conveyance, feoffments are now rarely used except by corporations. See LIVERY, SEIZIN, SASINE.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against his posterity, heirs like himself under the great *feoffment* of creation? *Hallam.*

(c) The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

Fer,† *adv.* Far. *Chaucer.*

Feracious (fē-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *ferax*, from *fero*, to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak
Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum. *Thomson.*

Feracity (fē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [L. *feracitas*, from *ferax*, fruitful.] Fruitfulness. *Beattie.* [Rare.]

Feræ (fē'rē), *n. pl.* [L.] The third order of Mammalia according to Linnæus, placed between the orders Bruta and Glires. The order is distinguished as follows: upper incisor teeth, six, rather acute; canine teeth, solitary. It contains ten genera, and corresponds to the Insectivora, Carnivora, Marsupialia, and Lemures.

Feræ naturæ (fē'rē na-tū'rē). [L.] Of a wild nature: applied in law to animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasants, as distinguished from domesticated animals, as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry, &c.

Feral (fē'ral), *a.* [L. *feralis*, pertaining to the dead, deadly.] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal. 'Plagues and many *feral* diseases.' *Burton.*

Feral (fē'ral), *a.* [L. *fera*, a wild beast.] A term applied to wild animals descended from tame stocks, or to animals having become wild from a state of domestication, or plants from a state of cultivation; as, *feral* pigs. 'Darwin's *feral* rabbits.' *Edin. Rev.*

Ferd,† Fered,† pp. of *fere*. Terrified. *Chaucer.*

Ferde,† pret. of *fare*. Fared. *Chaucer.*

Fer-de-lance (fer-de-lāns), *n.* [Fr., iron of a lance, lance-head.] The lance-headed viper or *Craspedocephalus* (*Bothrops*) *lanceolatus*, a serpent common in Brazil and some of the West Indian Islands, and one of the most terrible members of the rattlesnake family (Crotalidæ). It is 5 to 7 feet in length, and is capable of executing considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is almost certainly fatal, the only antidote of any avail being said to be ardent spirits. When a person is bit he is kept in a continual state of semi-intoxication, with the view of counteracting the paralysing effect of the poison upon the nerves. It infests sugar plantations, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle.

Ferden,† pret. pl. of *fare*. Fared. *Chaucer.*

Ferdigew† (fēr'di-gū), *n.* [See FARTHINGALE.] A farthingale. *Udall.*

Ferdness,† *n.* The state of being afraid; fearfulness. *Chaucer.*

Ferdwit† (fērd'wit), *n.* [A. Sax. *ferd*, an army, an expedition, and *wite*, punishment.] 1. A quitment for manslaughter in the army. 2. A fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

Fere† (fēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fera* or *gefera*, a companion.] A fellow; a mate; a peer; a husband; a wife. *Chaucer.*

Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dere. *Spenser.*

Fere,† *n.* Fear. *Chaucer.*

Fere,† *v.t.* To fear; to terrify. *Chaucer.*

Fere,† *n.* Fire. *Chaucer.*

Feretory (fe'rē-to-ri), *n.* [L. *feretrum*, a bier or litter, from *fero*, to bear, formed on the model of Gr. *pheretron*, from *pherō*, to bear, to carry.] A shrine made of gold or other metal, or of wood, variously adorned, and usually in the shape of a ridged chest, with a roof-like top, for containing the relics of saints. It is borne in processions.

Feretory.

Ferforth,† Ferforthly,† *adv.* Far forth. *Chaucer.*

Fergusonite (fėr'gus-on-īt), *n.* [After Mr. *Ferguson* of Raith.] A brownish black ore consisting mainly of columbic acid and yttria. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland.

Feriæ (fē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* holidays, during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation from labour. The feriæ were thus *dies nefasti*. They were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ* and *privatæ*. The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriæ publicæ* included all days consecrated to any deity, and consequently all days on which public festivals were held. The manner in which the public feriæ were kept bears great analogy to our observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

Ferial (fē'ri-al), *a.* [L. *ferialis*, from *feriæ*, holidays.] Pertaining to holidays or to common days; specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days in which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

Feriation† (fē-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *ferior*, *feriatus*, to keep holiday, from *feriæ*, holidays. See FAIR, a market.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work. 'As though there were any *feriation* in nature.' *Dugdale.*

Ferie,† *n.* [O.Fr. *ferie*, from L. *feria*, a holiday.] 1. A holiday. *Bullokar.*—2. A week-day. *Wycliffe.*

Ferier† (fē'ri-ėr), *a.* Fierier; fiercer. 'Rhenus *ferier* than the cataract.' *Marston.*

Ferine (fē'rīn), *a.* [L. *ferinus*, from *fera*, a wild beast.] Wild; untamed; savage. 'Lions, tigers, wolves, and bears are *ferine* beasts.' *Hale.*

Ferine (fē'rīn), *n.* A wild beast; a beast of prey.

Ferinely (fē'rīn-li), *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts.

Ferineness (fē'rīn-nes), *n.* Wildness; savageness.

Feringee, Feringhee (fe-ring'gē), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *Frank*.] A name given to Europeans in India by the natives.

The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Feringhees* as well as to the Faithful. *Capt. Mowbray Thomson.*

Ferio (fē'ri-ō), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] In *logic*, a mode in the first figure of syllogisms consisting of a universal negative, a particular affirmative, and a particular negative.

Feriso, Ferison (fē-ris'o, fē-ris'on), *n.* [Mnemonic word.] In *logic*, a mode in the third figure of syllogism, closely allied to *ferio* (which see).

Ferity† (fėr'i-ti), *n.* [L. *feritas*, from *ferus*, wild.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

Ferlie, Ferely (fėr'li), *n.* [A. Sax. *fœrlic*, sudden, unexpected—*fœr*, sudden, fearful, and *lic*, like.] A wonder; a strange event or object. [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

Whare ye gaun, ye crawlin' *ferlie?* *Burns.*

Ferlie,† Ferly† (fėr'li), *a.* Wonderful; strange.

Ferlie, Ferly (fėr'li), *v.i.* To wonder. [Scotch.]

Tell what new taxation's comin',
An' *ferlie* at the folk in Lon'on. *Burns.*

Ferling† (fėr'ling), *n.* [A. Sax. *feorthling*, the fourth part of anything.] In *old law*, a fourth; a fourth part; a farthing.

Ferling-noble (fėr'ling-nō'bl), *n.* [See FERLING and NOBLE.] The quarter-noble, an English gold coin of the reign of Edward III. of the value of 20*d*. It bore on the obverse an escutcheon with the arms of France and England, quarterly, within a rose, and on the reverse the cross and lions, without the crowns, and a fleur-de-lis within the lesser rose in the centre.

Ferly,† *n.* and *a.* See FERLIE.

Ferm,† Ferme† (fėrm), *n.* 1. A farm or rent. 2. A lodging; a place of abode. See FARM.

His sinfull sowle with desperate disdaine
Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of pain. *Spenser.*

Fermacie,† *n.* [See PHARMACY.] A medicine. *Chaucer.*

Fermata (fer-mä'tä), *n.* In *music*, a pause at the close of an air, usually accompanied by an extempore embellishment.

Ferment (fėr'ment), *n.* [L. *fermentum*, for *fervimentum*, from *fervo* or *ferveo*, to boil, to boil up, to foam. See FERVENT.] 1. Any substance, as a fungus, whose presence in another body produces the phenomena of fermentation. See FERMENTATION.—2. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [Rare.]—3. Commotion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a *ferment*; the state or people are in a *ferment*. 'The nation is in too high a *ferment*.' *Dryden.*

Ferment (fėr-ment'), *v.t.* [L. *fermento*, from *fermentum*. See the noun.] To cause fermentation or agitation in; to set in motion; to warm; to excite. 'While youth *ferments* the blood.' *Pope.*

Ferment (fėr-ment'), *v.i.* 1. To effervesce; to undergo fermentation; to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid; to work.—2. *Fig.* to be in agitation; to be excited, as by violent emotions or passions or great problems. 'But finding no redress, *ferment* and rage.' *Milton.*

The intellect of the age was a *fermenting* intellect. *De Quincey.*

Fermentability (fėr-ment'a-bil"li-ti), *n.* Capability of being fermented.

Fermentable (fėr-ment'a-bl), *a.* Capable of fermentation; thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are *fermentable*.

Fermental† (fėr-ment'al), *a.* Having power to cause fermentation. 'The vital acidity and *fermental* activity of the stomach.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Fermentation (fėr-ment-ā'shon), *n.* [L. L. *fermentatio*, from L. *fermento*, *fermentatum*.] 1. The conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment. Fermentation differs in kind according to the nature of the substance which promotes it. Sugar in solution is liable to two principal kinds of fermentation (*vinous* and *lactic*), both of which are probably due to the growth in the liquid of a mould or fungus. Fermentation may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the fungus, as by keeping away from the liquid the spores or germs from which the fungus springs, by the liquid being either too hot or too cold for its development, by its containing too much sugar, or by the presence of a substance (called an *antiseptic*) which acts as a poison on the fungus. *Vinous fermentation* is produced by the growth of the yeast-plant (see YEAST); *lactic fermentation* is due to the presence in the liquid of *Penicillium glaucum* (common blue mould). In vinous fermentation the sugar is converted into carbonic acid and alcohol, the nitrogenous element being assimilated by the rapidly developing ova of the ferment. Lactic fermentation takes place in milk in the process of becoming sour, when the sugar of the milk is converted into lactic acid. (See under LACTIC.) *Acetous fermentation* occurs in liquids which have already undergone vinous fermentation. When exposed to the atmosphere such liquids become sour, and vinegar is produced. This change is probably due to the growth of a fungus, *Mycoderma aceti* (the vinegar-plant). Other kinds of fermentation are *benzoic fermentation*, in which, amongst other matters, the essential oil of bitter almonds is formed; and *sinapic fermentation*, occurring in mustard moistened with water, during which oil of mustard is produced. For an explanation of fermentation, in relation to the origin and spread of contagious diseases, see GERM THEORY.—2. *Fig.* the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, &c.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual *fermentation* and of constant action and reaction. *Macaulay.*

Fermentative (fėr-ment'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Causing or having power to cause fermentation; as, *fermentative* heat.—2. Consisting in or produced by fermentation; as, *fermentative* process. 'The liquor experiences no *fermentative* change.' *Ure.*

Fermentativeness (fėr-ment'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being fermentative.

Fermentescible (fėr-ment-es'si-bl), *a.* Capable of fermenting or being fermented.

Fermerere,† *n.* [See INFIRMARY.] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary. *Chaucer.*

Fermillet (fėr'mil-let), *n.* [O.Fr. dim. of *fermeil*, a clasp, from *fermer*, to make fast,

to fasten, from *ferme*, fast; L. *firmus*, firm, stable.] A buckle or clasp.

Fern (fêrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *fearn*, O.H.G. *faram, farm, faren, farn*, G. *farn, farren*, D. *varen*—fern; perhaps allied to Gr. *pteris*, a' kind of fern, *pteron*, a feather, wing.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the nat. order Filices. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arborescent plants, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. The leaves, called fronds, are simple or more or less divided, and bear on their under surface or edge the capsules containing the minute spores. Sometimes the spores are borne on separate fronds or parts of the frond. The number of species is variously estimated at from 2500 to more than twice as many. They are found all over the world, but abound in humid temperate and tropical regions. About fifty species are natives of Britain. Ferns are very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks, and their remains contribute largely to the formation of the beds of coal. Male fern is *Lastrea filix-mas;* lady-fern, *Athyrium filix-femina;* flowering-fern, *Osmunda regalis;* stone or parsley-fern, *Allosorus crispus;* bladder-fern, *Cystopteris fragilis;* bristle-fern, *Trichomanes radicans;* filmy-fern, the species of Hymenophyllum; hard-fern, *Blechnum boreale;* holly-fern, *Polystichum Lonchitis;* maiden-hair fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris;* oak-fern, *Polypodium Dryopteris;* beech-fern, *Polypodium Phegopteris.*

Lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*).

Fernandina (fêr-nan-dē'na), *n.* Ferrandine (which see).

Ferne † (fêrn), *adv.* Before. *Chaucer.*

Fernery (fêrn'ē-ri), *n.* A place where ferns are artificially grown.

Fern-owl (fêrn'oul), *n.* The common goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*); the night-jar.

Fern-seed (fêrn'sēd), *n.* The seed or spores of fern, formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as rendering a person invisible.

Fernticle (fêrn'tik-l), *n.* A freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Ferny (fêrn'i), *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern.

Ferocify (fē-ros'i-fī), *v.t.* [L. *ferox, ferocis*, fierce, and *facio*, to make.] To make ferocious. [Rare.]

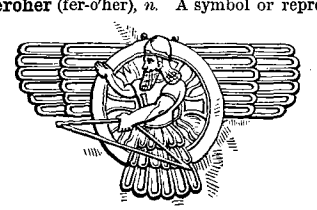
Ferocious (fē-rō'shus), *a.* [Fr. *féroce;* L. *ferox*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild.] 1. Fierce; savage; wild; barbarous; ravenous; rapacious; as, *ferocious* savages; a *ferocious* lion. 2. Indicating, or expressive of, ferocity; as, a *ferocious* look.

Ferociously (fē-rō'shus-li), *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

Ferociousness (fē-rō'shus-nes), *n.* State of being ferocious; savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

Ferocity (fē-ros'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *férocité;* L. *ferocitas*, ferocity, from *ferox*, fierce, cruel.] State of being ferocious; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, the *ferocity* of barbarians. 'The pride and *ferocity* of a Highland chief.' *Macaulay.* 'An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance.' *Addison.*

Feroher (fer-o'her), *n.* A symbol or representation of the solar deity, seen on many of the monuments exhumed from the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, at Persepolis, &c. Sometimes it simply appears as a winged circle; at others it consists of the demi-figure of the god, with expanded wings, and in the act of discharging an arrow from his bow; and this is the highest or most æsthetical of its various developments. A similar figure or symbol has also been found on monuments in Mexico and Central America.



Feroher, from Bonomi's Nineveh and its Palaces.

Fer Oligiste (fer ol-ē-zhēst), *n.* [Fr.] (Fe_2O_2.) The mineralogical name of that variety of anhydrous red oxide of iron, otherwise called *Specular Iron Ore*, from which the well-known Swedish, Russian, and Elba irons are prepared. It occurs in primary rocks.

Feronia (fē-rō'ni-a), *n.* [The name of an ancient Italian goddess.] 1. In *zool.* according to Latreille, an extensive genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Pentamera and family Carabidæ, mostly of obscure colour.—2. In *bot.* a genus of plants, nat. order Aurantiaceæ, containing a single species, *F. elephantum*, the elephant or wood apple of India and Java, where the fruit is very generally eaten. It is a spinous tree, with imparipinnate leaves, white flowers in loose racemes, with a fleshy fruit, having a hard, rough, woody rind. A transparent oily fluid exudes from the trunk of the tree when an incision is made into it, and is used by painters for mixing their colours. The tree also yields a clear white gum, and the wood is valuable for its durability, whiteness, and hardness.

Ferosh (fe'rosh), *n.* An Indian servant who has the care of tents, furniture, &c. *Simmonds.*

Ferous (fē'rus), *a.* [L. *ferus*, wild.] Wild; savage. [Rare.]

Ferrandine (fer'ran-dīn), *n.* [Fr. *ferrandine*, possibly from an O. Fr. word, *ferrand*, an iron-gray horse, and transferred to the cloth from its colour.] A stuff made of wool and silk.

Ferrara (fêr-rä'rä), *n.* A claymore or broadsword of peculiarly excellent quality, named after a famous swordsmith of the name of Andrea *Ferrara*, but whether he was a Spaniard or Italian is not determined. Genuine Andrea Ferraras have a crown mark on the blade.

> We'll put in bail, boy; old Andrew *Ferrara* shall lodge his security. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ferraria (fe-rā'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of J. B. *Ferrari*, an Italian botanist.] A genus of bulbous plants, nat. order Iridaceæ. They have been introduced into Europe from the Cape of Good Hope.

Ferrary † (fe'ra-ri), *n.* The art of working in iron.

> So took she chamber, which her son, the god of *ferrary*,
> With firm doors made. *Chapman.*

Ferrate (fe'rāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

Ferre, † *adv. compar.* Further. *Chaucer.*

Ferrean, Ferreous (fe'rē-an, fe'rē-us), *a.* [L. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron.] Partaking of, pertaining to, or made of iron; like iron.

Ferrest, † *adv. superl.* Furthest. *Chaucer.*

Ferret (fe'ret), *n.* [Probably, like the G. *frett, frettchen*, O.G. *frette, furette*, ferret, borrowed from a Romance word such as Fr. *furet*, It. *furetto*, L.L. *furectus, furetus, furo*, the origin of which seems to be the L. *fur*, a thief. We find, however, also Armor. *fured*, Gael. and Ir. *féred*, ferret; W. *fured*, that which is subtle, crafty, or cunning, a ferret, from *fur*, Armor. *fûr*, cunning, wily, crafty; so that the real origin of our word as well as the relationship of all these words is somewhat dark.] 1. A variety of the genus Mustela, most closely allied to the polecat, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow colour, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been introduced into Europe. It cannot, however, bear cold, and cannot subsist even in France except in a domestic state. Ferrets are used in catching rabbits, to drive them out of their holes.—2. In *glass manuf.* the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

Ferret (*Mustela furo*).

Ferret (fe'ret), *v.t.* 1. To drive out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the rabbit. Hence—2. *Fig.* to search out by perseverance and cunning: followed by *out;* as, to *ferret out* a secret.

> The Inquisition *ferreted out* and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race. *H. Swinburne.*

Ferret (fe'ret) *n.* [By loss of *l* from Fr. *fleuret*, coarse ferret-silk.] A kind of narrow tape, made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk.

Ferreter (fe'ret-êr), *n.* One who ferrets or hunts another in his private retreat.

Ferretto (fe-ret'tō), *n.* [It. *ferretto* (di Spagna), dim. of *ferro* = L. *ferrum*, iron.] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in colouring glass.

Ferriage (fe'ri-āj), *n.* [See FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.

Ferric (fe'rik), *a.* [Fr. *ferrique*, from L. *ferrum*, iron.] Pertaining to or extracted from iron.—*Ferric acid*, an acid of iron (H_2FeO_4), never obtained in the free states. A few salts of this acid are known and are called ferrates.—*Ferric oxide* (Fe_2O_3), sesquioxide of iron: this substance occurs as hæmatite, specular iron ore, &c.

Ferricalcite (fe-ri-kal'sīt), *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *calx*, lime.] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron, from 7 to 14 per cent.

Ferricyanic (fe'ri-sī-an''ik), *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and E. *cyanogen.*] Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen.—*Ferricyanic acid* ($H_3FeC_6N_6$), an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanide of lead with sulphuric acid.

Ferricyanide (fe-ri-sī'an-īd), *n.* A salt of ferricyanic acid. Potassium ferricyanide or red prussiate of potash is the most important of the series.

Ferrier † (fe'ri-êr), *n.* A ferryman. 'If any boteman or *ferrier* be dwelling in the ward.' *Calthrop.*

Ferriery (fe'ri-er-i), *n.* Farriery. *Bp. Lowth.*

Ferriferous (fe-rif'êr-us), *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or yielding iron.—*Ferriferous rocks*, rocks containing abundance of iron ore, comprising clay iron ore and iron pyrites.

Ferril (fe'ril), *n.* Same as *Ferrule* (which see).

Ferrilite (fe'ril-īt), *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Rowley ragg, a variety of trap, containing iron in the state of oxide.

Ferrocyanic (fe'rō-sī-an''ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen—*Ferrocyanic acid* ($H_4FeC_6N_6$), an acid obtained by decomposed ferrocyanide of barium with sulphuric acid.

Ferrocyanide (fe-rō-sī'an-īd), *n.* A salt of ferrocyanic acid. Potassium ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of potash is well known.

Ferroprussiate (fe-rō-pru'shi-āt), *n.* A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.

Ferroprussic (fe-rō-pru'sik), *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and E. *prussic.*] Same as *Ferrocyanic.*

Ferrosoferric (fe-rō'sō-fe''rik), *a.* [As if from L. adjective *ferrosus*, from *ferrum*, iron, and E. *ferric.*] In *chem.* a term applied to black or magnetic oxide (Fe_3O_4). It occurs in the mineral kingdom under the name of magnetic iron ore or native loadstone.

Ferrotype (fe'rō-tīp), *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. *typos*, type.] In *photog.* (*a*) a term applied by Mr. Robert Hunt, the discoverer, to some photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents. (*b*) A photograph taken on japanned sheet-iron by a collodion process.

Ferruginated (fe-rụ'jin-āt-ed), *a.* [See FERRUGINOUS.] Having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.

Ferrugineous (fe-rụ-jin'ē-us), *a.* Ferruginous. [Rare.]

Ferruginous (fe-rụ'jin-us), *a.* [L. *ferrugineus, ferruginus*, of the colour of iron rust, rusty, from *ferrugo, ferruginis*, iron rust, from *ferrum*, iron.] 1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.—2. Of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron.

Ferrugo (fe-rō'gō), *n.* [See FERRUGINOUS.] In *bot.* a disease of plants, commonly called *Rust.* It is caused by the presence of myriads of minute fungi, chiefly of the genera Uredo and Puccinia.

Ferrule (fe'rụl), *n.* [From L. *ferrum*, iron; or from Fr. *virole*, a ring put about the end of a staff, from *virer*, to veer or turn round, the form having been modified by the influence of L. *ferrum*, or that of Fr. *férule*, L. *ferula*, a rod.] 1. A ring of metal put round a column, cane, or other thing to strengthen it or prevent its splitting.—2. In *steam-boilers*, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.

Ferruminate (fe-rụ'min-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ferrumino, ferruminatum*, to cement, to solder, from *ferrumen*, cement, from *ferrum*, iron.] To unite or solder, as metals.

Ferrumination (fe-rụ'min-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *ferruminatio.*] The soldering or uniting of metals.

Ferry (fe'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ferried;* ppr. *ferrying.* [A. Sax. *ferian, farian*, to carry, to convey, to cause to go, causative of *faran*, to go. Similarly the G. *führen*, to carry, is the causative of *fahren*, to go. See FARE.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat or other floating conveyance.

Ferry (fe'ri), *v.i.* To pass over water in a boat. 'They *ferry* over this Lethean sound.' *Milton.*

Ferry (fe'ri), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A boat or vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; wherry.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry.* *Addison.*

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.

I'll give ye a silver pound
To row me o'er the *ferry.* *Campbell.*

3. A right, acquired either by royal grant, act of parliament, or by prescription, of conveying, for a reasonable consideration, men, horses, carriages, &c., across a river, firth, &c. The possessor of a ferry need not be proprietor either of the water over which the right is exercised or of the soil on either side, but he must possess such rights over the latter as will enable him to embark and disembark his passengers.

Ferryboat (fe'ri-bōt), *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

Ferryman (fe'ri-man), *n.* One who keeps, looks after, or has connection with a ferry. 'That grim *ferryman* whom poets write of.' *Shak.*

Fers,† *a.* Fierce. *Chaucer.*

Fers,† *n.* [Per. *pherz*, a general.] The queen at chess. *Chaucer.*

Fertile (fėr'til or fėr'til), *a.* [Fr. *fertile;* L. *fertilis*, from *fero*, to bear, to produce, which is the same word as E. *bear*, Goth. *baira*, Gr. *pherō*, Skr. *bhri*, to bear.] 1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fertile* land, ground, soil, fields, or meadows.

The earth is *fertile* of all kinds of grain. *Camden.*

2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius, mind, or imagination.—3. In *bot.* capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing; as, *fertile* flowers or anthers.

Fertilely (fėr'til-li), *adv.* Fruitfully.

Fertileness (fėr'til-nes), *n.* Fertility.

Fertilitate† (fėr-til'i-tāt), *v.t.* To make fertile; to fertilize; to impregnate.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fertility (fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [L. *fertilitas*, from *fertilis.* See FERTILE.] 1. The state of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; fecundity; productiveness; as, the *fertility* of land, ground, soil, fields, and meadows.—2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as, the *fertility* of genius, of fancy or imagination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

Fertilization (fėr'til-iz-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of rendering fertile, fruitful, or productive; as, the *fertilization* of the soil.—2. The act of fecundating or impregnating; specifically, in *bot.* the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced; fecundation.

Fertilize (fėr'til-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fertilized;* ppr. *fertilizing.* To make fertile; to supply with the nutriment of plants; to make fruitful or productive; to enrich; to fecundate; as, to *fertilize* land, soil, ground, meadows, plants, &c. 'A *fertilized* germ.' *H. Spencer.*

Fertilizer (fėr'til-iz-ėr), *n.* He who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic; as, guano is a powerful *fertilizer.*

Ferula (fe'rū-la), *n.* [L., giant-fennel, from *ferio*, to strike, because its stalks were used to punish schoolboys.] 1.† A rod; a ferule. 2. The sceptre of the emperor of the eastern empire.—3. In *bot.* a genus of umbelliferous plants, whose species often yield a powerful stimulating gum resin, employed in medicine. The species are natives of the shores of the Mediterranean and Persia, and are characterized by tall-growing pithy stems, and deeply divided leaves, the segments of which are frequently linear. *F. communis* of our English gardens is called giant fennel. *F. persica*, a dwarf species, was formerly supposed to be the source of asafetida, but the greater portion of the asafetida of commerce is the produce of *Narthex asafetida. F. orientalis* and *F. tingitana* are said to yield African ammoniacum, a gum resin like asafetida, but less powerful. Sagapenum, a similar drug, is supposed likewise to be the produce of a species of this genus.

Ferulaceous (fe-rū-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *ferula.* See FERULA and FERULE.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; resembling Ferula; as, *ferulaceous* plants.

Ferular† (fe'rū-lėr), *n.* A ferule.

Fists and *ferulars*, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools. *Hartlib.*

Ferule (fe'rūl), *n.* [L. *ferula*, a twig, a cane, a switch, from L. *ferio*, to strike.] A flat piece of wood, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand; also, a cane used for the same purpose.

Ferule (fe'rūl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *feruled;* ppr. *feruling.* To punish with a ferule.

Ferule (fe'rūl), *n.* A ferrule.

'Will you have some of this?' said the fat boy, plunging into the pie up to the *ferules* of the knife and fork. *Dickens.*

Fervence† (fėr'vens), *n.* Heat; fervency. *Chapman.*

Fervency (fėr'ven-si), *n.* [See FERVENT.] The state of being fervent or warm; heat of mind; ardour; eagerness; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

Fervent (fėr'vent), *a.* [L. *fervens, ferventis*, ppr. of *ferveo*, to boil, to ferment (comp. *fervid, ferment*); cog. Gr. *therō*, to make hot, *thermos*, warm, boiling; Skr. *gharma*, heat. Akin E. and G. *warm;* Ir. *garaim*, to warm.] 1. Hot; boiling; glowing; as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* blood.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 Pet. iii. 10.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They are *fervent* to dispute. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing with religious feeling; zealous; eagerly active; vigorous; as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety; *fervent* toil.

The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

Fervently (fėr'vent-li), *adv.* 1. In such a degree of heat as to burn.

It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand. *Hakewill.*

2. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth; with devotional ardour; with earnest zeal; ardently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. Col. iv. 12.

Ferventness (fėr'vent-nes), *n.* Fervency; ardour; zeal.

Fervescent (fėr-ves'sent), *a.* [L. *fervescens, fervescentis*, ppr. of *fervesco*, to become boiling hot, incept. from *ferveo*, to boil.] Growing hot.

Fervid (fėr'vid), *a.* [L. *fervidus*, from *ferveo*, to be boiling hot.] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling; as, *fervid* heat.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays. *Milton.*

2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest; as, *fervid* zeal. 'The *fervid* wishes, holy fires.' *Parnell.*

Fervidity (fėr-vid'i-ti), *n.* Heat; fervency. *Johnson.*

Fervidly (fėr'vid-li), *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.

Fervidness (fėr'vid-nes), *n.* Glowing heat; ardour of mind; warm zeal.

Fervor (fėr'vėr). American mode of spelling *Fervour.*

Fervour (fėr'vėr), *n.* [L. *fervor*, heat.] 1. Heat or warmth 'The *fervour* of ensuing day.' *Waller.*—2. Intensity of feeling; ardour; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in prayer.

The point at which the mind has awakened indeed to a sense of inward freedom, and feels fermenting in it a thousand thoughts—desires—ambitions such as lend its joyous *fervour* and hopefulness to the heart of youth. *Dr. Caird.*

Fesapo (fē-sā'po), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] In *logic*, the fourth form of the fourth figure of the syllogism, the terms of which stand as follow:—No P. is M.; All M. are S.; Some S. are not P.

Fescennine (fes'sen-nīn), *a.* Pertaining to *Fescennium* in Italy; licentious.—*Fescennine verses*, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to amuse the audience, originating at Fescennium.

Fescennine (fes'sen-nīn), *n.* A song of a rude or licentious character prevalent in ancient Italy.

Fescue (fes'kū), *n.* [O.E. *festue*, from O.Fr. *festu* (Fr. *fétu*), a straw; L. *festuca*, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.] 1. A straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to children when learning to read.—2. Fescue-grass. See FESTUCA.—3.† The plectrum with which the strings of the harp or lyre were struck and the instrument was played.

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon
Thy hollow harp. *Chapman.*

4.† The gnomon or style of a dial.

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon. *Old play (quoted by Nares).*

Fescue† (fes'kū), *v.t.* To direct or teach with a fescue; to assist in reading by a fescue.

Fescue-grass (fes'kū-gras), *n.* The species of Festuca, a genus of grasses. See FESTUCA.

Fesels (fes'elz), *n.* [O.E. *fasels*, Fr. *faséoles*, L. *phaselus*, Gr. *phasēlos*, a sort of kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May, Virgil.*

Fesse (fes), *n.* [O.Fr. *fesse*, Fr. *fasce*, L. *fascia*, a band.] In *her.* a band or girdle comprising the centre third part of the escutcheon, and formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the field; it is one of the nine honourable ordinaries.

Fesse.

Fesse-point (fes'point), *n.* The exact centre of the escutcheon.

Fessitude† (fes'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *fessus*, weary, fatigued.] Weariness.

Fest,† *n.* The fist. *Chaucer.*

Festal (fest'al), *a.* [L. *festus*, festive. See FEAST.] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

You bless with choicer wine the *festal* day. *Francis.*

Festally (fest'al-li), *adv.* Joyfully; mirthfully.

Feste,† *n.* A feast. *Chaucer.*

Festennine (fes'ten-nīn), *n.* A fescennine; a marriage song. *Cartwright.*

Fester (fes'tėr), *v.i.* [Etymology unknown.] 1. To suppurate; to corrupt; to grow virulent; to discharge purulent matter.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene. *Milton.*

2. To become more and more virulent and fixed; to rankle: said of passions and sense of wrong.

Deep in our hidden heart
Festers the dull remembrance of a change,
But no emotion—none. *Matt. Arnold.*

Fester (fes'tėr), *v.t.* To cause to fester; to cherish, as any feeling that rankles or festers.

And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston.*

Fester (fes'tėr), *n.* 1. A small inflammatory tumour.—2. Act of festering or rankling. 'The *fester* of the chain upon their necks.' *Is. Taylor.*

Festerment (fes'tėr-ment), *n.* The act of festering.

Festeying,† *ppr.* Feasting. *Chaucer.*

Festinate† (fes'tin-āt), *a.* [L. *festino, festinatum*, to hasten.] Hasty; hurried.

Advise the duke where you are going to a most *festinate* preparation. *Shak.*

Festinately † (fes'tin-āt-li), *adv.* Hastily. *Shak.*

Festination† (fes-tin-ā'shon), *n.* Haste.

Festination may prove precipitation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Festing-penny (fest'ing-pen-ni), *n.* [*Festing* for *fasting*, fastening, binding, and *penny*.] Earnest given to servants when hired or retained in service.

Festino (fes-tī'nō), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] In *logic*, the third term of the second figure of that form of the syllogism, the first of which is a universal negative proposition, the second a particular affirmative, and the third a particular negative; thus—No bad men can be happy; Some rich men are bad men; Therefore, Some rich men are not happy.

Festival (fes'tiv-al), *a.* [L. *festivus*, from *festum*, a feast. See FEAST.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast; joyous; mirthful; as, a *festival* entertainment.

Festival (fes'tiv-al), *n.* A time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a festive celebration.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*

Festive (fes'tiv), *a.* [L. *festivus*, from *festum*. See FEAST.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall.
Thomson.

Festively (fes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a festive manner.

Festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *festivitas*, from *festivus*. See FEAST.] 1. The condition of being festive; joyfulness; gaiety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment.—2.† A festival. 'A great and solemn *festivity*.' *South.*

Festivous (fes-tiv-us), *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.

Festlich,† *a.* Used to feasts. *Chaucer.*

Festoon (fes-tön'), *n.* [Fr. *feston*, It. *festone*, from L. *festum*, a feast. Primarily, a festal garland.] 1. A string or chain of any kind of materials suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, foliage, drapery, &c., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

The wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild *festoon*
Ran riot. *Tennyson.*

2. In *arch.* a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus (which see).

Festoon (fes-tön'), *v.t.* To form in festoons or to adorn with festoons; to connect by festoons.

Growths of jasmine twined
Their humid arms *festooning* tree to tree.
Tennyson.

Festoony (fes-tön'i), *a.* Of or belonging to festoons; consisting of festoons. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Festuca (fes-tū'ka), *n.* Fescue-grass, a genus of grasses containing a great number of species, found in the temperate and colder regions of the world. Nine species are natives of Britain, and among them are found some of our best meadow and pasture grasses, as *F. pratensis* (the meadow fescue) and *F. ovina* (the sheep's fescue).

Festucine † (fes'tū-sin), *a.* [L. *festuca*, a stalk, straw.] Being of a straw colour. 'A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Festucine (fes'tū-sīn), *n.* In *mineral.* a splintery fracture. *Crabb, Worchester.*

Festucous† (fes'tū-kus), *a.* Formed of straw.

Festue† (fes'tū), *n.* A straw; a fescue. *Holland.*

Fet† (fet), *n.* [Probably connected with G. *fetzen*, a shred, Icel. *fat*, a garment.] A piece.

Fet† (fet), *v.t.* To fetch.

And from the other fifty soon the prisoner *fet*. *Spenser.*

Fet (fet), *pp.* Fetched.

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof. *Shak.*

Fetal, Fœtal (fē'tal), *a.* [From *fetus* (which see).] Pertaining to a fetus.

Fetation, Fœtation (fē-tā'shon), *n.* The formation of a fetus.

Fetch (fech), *v.t.* [O.E. *fetchyn, fetchen*, A. Sax. *feccan, gefeccan*, to fetch, to draw, to take, to seek; akin to O.Fris. *faka*, to prepare.] 1. To go and bring; to bring; to bear toward the person speaking.

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kids of the goats. Gen. xxvii. 9.

2. To derive; to draw, as from a source.

And *fetch* their precepts from the Cynic tub. *Milton.*

3. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any position or state.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again when they swoon. *Bacon.*

4. To bring to accomplishment; to make; to perform, with certain objects; as, to *fetch* a turn; to *fetch* a leap or bound; to *fetch* a blow or stroke; to *fetch* a sigh or groan.

Fetch a compass behind them. 2 Sam. v. 23.

5. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at. 'We *fetcht* the Syren's isle.' *Chapman.* 6. To bring; to obtain as its price; as, wheat *fetches* only fifty shillings the quarter: a commodity is worth what it will *fetch*.—*To fetch away* (*naut.*), to get loose from its lashings.—*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.—*To fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.—*To fetch up*, (*a*) to bring up; to cause to come up or forth. (*b*) To stop suddenly in any course. (*c*) To come up with; to overtake.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To fetch a pump*, to pour water into it to make it draw water.—*To fetch headway* or *sternway* (*naut.*), to move ahead or astern: said of a ship.

Fetch (fech), *v.i.* 1. To move or turn; as, to *fetch* about.—2. *Naut.* to reach or attain.

We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack. *Falconer.*

—*To fetch and carry*, to perform menial services; to become a servile drudge.

Fetch (fech), *n.* [Probably from the verb. In the second sense, however, it may be identical with *Vaett*, a Scandinavian goblin, especially as the *fetch-candle* of England is paralleled by the *Vaette-lys* or will-o'-the-wisp of Norway.] 1. A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as, a *fetch* of wit.

Straight cast about to overreach
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras.*

2. The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothing shops. *Dickens.*

Fetch,† *n.* A vetch. *Chaucer.*

Fetch-candle (fech'kan-dl), *n.* A light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

Fetcher (fech'ėr), *n.* One who fetches or brings.

Fete,† *n.* A feat; an exploit; a work. *Chaucer.*

Fête (fāt), *n.* [Fr.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—*Fête de Dieu*, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the real presence in the Eucharist, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

Fête (fāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fêted;* ppr. *fêting.* [See the noun.] To entertain with a feast; to honour with a festive entertainment; as, he was *fêted* everywhere.

Fête-champêtre (fāt-shāñ-pātr), *n.* [Fr.] A festival or entertainment in the open air; a rural entertainment.

Fetich (fē'tish), *n.* [Fr. *fétiche*, Pg. *feitiço*, sorcery, witchcraft, from L. *factitius*, artificial, from *facio*, to make; or *fatidicus*, prophetic—*fatum*, fate, and *dico*, to tell.] 1. Any object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded with a feeling of awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity. The fetich may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a panther; or if inanimate, it may perhaps be a river, a tooth, or a shell; or it may be the representation of an animate or inanimate object. Fetichism prevails in Guinea and other parts of the west coast of Africa. It is usual for each tribe to have a fetich in common; but in addition every individual may have one of his own, to which he offers up prayers, and which, if these are not heard, he punishes, throws away, or breaks.—2. Any object of exclusive devotion; as, gold has become his *fetich*.

Fetiches of Dahomey.

Fetichism, Feticism (fē'tish-izm, fē'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The practice of worshipping any material object, living or dead, which the fancy may happen to select, as a tree, a stone, a post, an animal, &c., practised by some African tribes. See FETICH. Hence—2. Excessive devotion to one object or idea; abject superstition.

Fetichistic (fē-tish-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by fetichism; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the 15th century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread. *George Eliot.*

Feticide, Fœticide (fē'ti-sīd), *n.* [L. *fetus, fœtus*, a fetus, and *cædo*, to kill.] In *medical jurisprudence*, the destruction of the fetus in the womb, or the act by which criminal abortion is produced.

Feticism, *n.* See FETICHISM.

Fetid (fē'tid), *a.* [L. *fœtidus*, from *fœteo*, to have an ill smell, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.

Most putrefactions smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon.*

Fetidness (fē'tid-nes), *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.

Fetiferous (fē-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fetifer—fetus*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing young, as animals.

Fetise,† *a.* [See FEAT.] Well made; neat. *Chaucer.*

Fetisely,† *adv.* Featly; neatly; properly. *Chaucer.*

Fetish (fē'tish), *n.* Same as *Fetich*.

Fetlock (fet'lok), *n.* [Commonly believed to be compounded of *foot* or *feet* and *lock;* but Wedgwood refers, as pointing in another direction, to D. *vitlok, vitslok*, the pastern of a horse; L.G. *fiss*, fine thread, fibres; Swiss *fisel, gefisel*, unravelled threads hanging from a garment, also the fetlock, or long hair growing on the pastern.] 1. A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses.

And smoothed his *fetlocks* and his mane,
And slacked his girth and stripped his rein. *Byron.*

Falcon and Fetlock (Badge of Edward IV.)

2. The joint on which the hair grows.—3. An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture for the purpose of preventing him from running off. The fetlock is made considerable use of in heraldry; thus, some branches of the Scotch family of Lockhart have for arms a man's heart within a fetlock, in allusion to the circumstance that one of the heads of it accompanied Sir James Douglas when he set out with Bruce's heart for Jerusalem; and a falcon within a fetlock was a badge of Edward IV., for the duchy of York.

Fetlocked (fet'lokt), *a.* 1. Having a fetlock. 2. Tied by the fetlock.

Fetlock-joint (fet'lok-joint), *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Fetlow (fet'lō), *n.* A whitlow or felon in cattle.

Fetor (fē'tėr), *n.* [L. *fœtor*, a bad smell, stench.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Fette,† *pp.* Fetched; brought. *Chaucer.*

Fetter (fet'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *feter, fetor*, a fetter, O.G. *fezzera*, G. *fessel*, Icel. *fiötur*, pl. Probably connected with E. *foot.*] 1. A chain for the feet; a chain by which a person or animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made entirely fast to an object, or prevented from free motion as by having one foot attached to the other.

The Philistines . . . bound him (Samson) with *fetters* of brass. Judg. xvi. 21.

2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint.

Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound. *Dryden.*

Fetter (fet'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To put fetters on; to shackle or confine with a chain.

My heels are *fetter'd*, but my fist is free. *Milton.*

2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain. 'To *fetter* them in verse.' *Dryden.*

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread. *Shak.*

Fettered (fet'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* In *zool.* a term applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backwards and appear unfit for the purpose of walking (as in the seals), or when they are concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

Fetterless (fet'ėr-les), *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.

Fetterlock (fet'ėr-lok), *n.* Same as *Fetlock*, 3.

Fettle (fet'l), *v.t.* [Wedgwood compares Icel. *fitla*, to touch lightly with the fingers, L. G. *fiseln*, to pass the fingers gently over, *fisseln*, to be occupied in cleaning.] To repair; to put in right order; to put the finishing touches to. [Provincial.]

(The world) needs *fettling*, and who's to *fettle* it? *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Fettle (fet'l), *v.i.* To make preparations; to put things to rights; to do trifling business.

Fettle (fet'l), *n.* The state of being prepared, or in high condition or order; as, he is in splendid *fettle* to-day. [Provincial.]

Fettstein (fet'stīn), *n.* [G., fat-stone.] A name sometimes given to elæolite (which see).

Fetuous † (fet'ū-us), *a.* Neat; feat. *Herrick.*

Fetus, Fœtus (fē'tus), *n.* [L., from the root *fe*, implying fruitfulness, productiveness, increase. See FECUND.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *Embryo*.

Fetwa, Fetwah (fet'wä), *n.* [Ar.] In *Turk. law*, the written decision of a Turkish mufti on some legal point.

There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different muftis. *Brougham.*

Feu (fū), *n.* [L.L. *feudum*. Same origin as *fee* (which see).] In *law*, (*a*) a free and gratuitous right to lands made to one for service to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, in *Scots law*, a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects in perpetuity in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from *ward-holding*, where the service rendered was purely military, and to *blench*, where it was merely nominal. (*b*) The land or piece of ground so held; a fief.

Feu (fū), *v.t.* In *Scots law*, to give or take in feu.

Feuar (fū'ėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who holds a feu.

Feu-contract (fū'kon-trakt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and vassal or feuar.

Feud (fūd), *n.* [In sense this word corresponds to A. Sax. *fæhth*, *fægth*, from *fāh*, *fāg*, hostile (whence *foe*); comp. D. *veede*, G. *fehde*, Dan. *fejde*, Icel. *fœd*, Sw. *fejd*, feud; but its form seems to have been modified through confusion with L.L. *feudum*. See FEE.] 1. A contention or quarrel; enmity; inveterate hatred; hostility; often, hostility between families or parties in a state; the discord and animosities which prevail among the citizens of a state or city. 'Wherein my sword had not impressure made of our rank *feud*.' *Shak.*

Yet ofttimes in his maddest mirthful mood
Strange pangs would flash along Childe Harold's brow,
As if the memory of some deadly *feud*
Or disappointed passion lurk'd below. *Byron.*

Ring out the *feud* of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind. *Tennyson.*

2. In a narrower sense, a war waged by one family or small tribe on another to avenge the death of or injury done to one of its members; a combination of the kindred of a murdered or injured person to avenge his death or injuries upon the offender and all his race.

Feud (fūd), *n.* [See FEU, FEE.] In *law*, same as *Fee* (which see).

Feudal (fūd'al), *a.* [L.L. *feudalis*, from *feudum*. See FEU, FEE.] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, *feudal* rights or services; *feudal* tenures.—2. Consisting of or founded upon feuds, fiefs, or fees; embracing tenures by military services; as, *the feudal system.*—*Feudal system*, a form of government anciently subsisting in Europe, and which forms the basis of many of our modern forms and customs. According to this system, persons holding in feud or fee were bound by an oath of fealty to serve the owner of the fee-simple at home or abroad in all wars and military expeditions when required.

Feudal (fūd'al), *n.* A fief.

Feudalism (fūd'al-izm), *n.* The feudal system and its belongings; the system of holding lands by military services.

Shakespeare's noble *feudalism*, as beautiful as it once looked and was, has to end in a French Revolution. *Carlyle.*

Feudalist (fūd'al-ist), *n.* 1. A supporter of the feudal system.—2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

Feudality (fūd-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of *feudality* and clanship. *Hallam.*

Feudalization (fūd'al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure, or conforming to feudalism.

Feudalize (fūd'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *feudalized*; ppr. *feudalizing*. To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to feudalism.

Feudally (fūd'al-li), *adv.* In a feudal manner. *Hallam.*

Feudary (fūd'a-ri), *a.* Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure.

Feudary (fūd'a-ri), *n.* 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.—2. An ancient officer of the court of wards. Written also *Feodary* (which see).

Feudatary (fūd'a-ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Feudatory* (which see).

Feudatory (fūd'a-to-ri), *a.* Holding from another on some conditional tenure.

Feudatory (fūd'a-to-ri), *n.* A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

Feudbote † (fūd'bōt), *n.* [*Feud* and obs. *bote*.] A recompense for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

Feu de joie (fėd-zhwą). [Fr., fire of joy.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

Feudist (fūd'ist), *n.* A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

Feu-duty (fū'dū-ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillage (fė-yäzh), *n.* [Fr., foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Feuillans, Feuillants (fė-yaṅz), *n. pl.* A religious order, an offshoot of the Bernardines, founded by Jean de la Barriere in 1577: so called from the convent of *Feuillant* in Languedoc, where they were first established. Written also *Feuillians*.

Feuillea (fū-il'ė-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The species are natives of the tropical regions of America, and are frutescent, climbing herbs. The seeds are oily and of a bitter taste; they are anthelmintic and cathartic. *F. trilobata* and *F. cordifolia* are said to be poweful antidotes against vegetable poisons, and the former is also used in South America to prevent the fatal effects of serpent bites. The seeds of one Peruvian species contain so much oil that they are used for making candles.

Feuillemort (fwēl'mor), *n.* [Fr., dead leaf.] A colour like that of a faded leaf.

Feuilleton (fwėl-toṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *feuille*, a leaf; lit. a small leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a line. The feuilleton very commonly contains a tale.

Feuillians, *n. pl.* See FEUILLANS.

Feuter † (fū'tėr), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *feutrer*, to stuff with felt or cow's hair, to pad, to equip, from *feutre*, felt, something stuffed, as a pad or cushion, support for the lance. See FELT.] To make ready by placing in the rest, as a spear.

His spear he *feutred*, and at him it bore. *Spenser.*

Feuterer † (fū'tėr-ėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *vautrier*, *vaultrier*, from *vautre*, *viaultre*, a kind of hound; It. *veltro*, L.L. *veltrus*, L. *vertragus*, a greyhound.] A dog-keeper.

Fever (fē'vėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fefer*, from L. *febris*, a fever; or from O. Fr. *fevre*, Mod. Fr. *fièvre*; same origin.] 1. A diseased state of the system, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, deranged functions, diminished strength, and often with excessive thirst. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigours, called the cold stage of the disease. They are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into (*a*) *continued fever*, which includes simple fever or febricula, typhus fever, typhoid, enteric or gastric fever, relapsing or famine fever; (*b*) *intermittent fever* or ague; (*c*) *remittent fever*, comprising simple remittent fever and yellow fever; (*d*) *eruptive fever*, including smallpox, cow-pox, chicken-pox, measles, scarlet fever, erysipelas, plague, and dengue fever. 2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions; as, this news has given me a *fever*; this quarrel has set my blood in a *fever*.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shak.*

Fever (fē'vėr), *v.t.* To put in a fever. 'Henceforth the white hand of a lady *fever* thee.' *Shak.*

Fever (fē'vėr), *v.i.* To be seized with fever.

Fever-bush (fē'vėr-bųsh), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of the *Laurus Benzoin*, an aromatic shrub with a flavour resembling benzoin.

Feveret † (fē'vėr-et), *n.* A slight fever.

Feverfew (fē'vėr-fū), *n.* [A. Sax. *feferfuge*, from L. *febrifugia*, from *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.] The common name of *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, a European plant which is common in gardens, and which has escaped into hedge-banks and waste places. It has tonic and bitter qualities, and was supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name.

Feverish (fē'vėr-ish), *a.* 1. Having fever; affected with fever, especially with a slight degree of fever; as, the patient is *feverish*. 2. Indicating or pertaining to fever; as, *feverish* symptoms.—3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; sultry; burning. 'The *feverish* north.' *Dryden.*

Feverishly (fē'vėr-ish-li), *adv.* In a feverish manner.

Feverishness (fē'vėr-ish-nes), *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection; hence, anxious, heated excitement. 'The *feverishness* of his apprehensions.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Feverly (fē'vėr-li), *a.* Like a fever. [Rare.]

Feverous (fē'vėr-us), *a.* 1. Affected with fever or ague.—2. Having the nature of fever. 'All *feverous* kinds.' *Milton.*—3. Having a tendency to produce fever. 'A *feverous* disposition of the year.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Feverously (fē'vėr-us-li), *adv.* In a feverous manner; feverishly. [Rare.]

Fever-root (fē'vėr-rōt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus Triosteum (*T. perfoliatum*); feverwort: used as a cathartic and sometimes as an emetic.—2. A name given to *Pterospora Andromedea*, a simple, purplish-brown North American herb of the heath tribe, with scattered lanceolate scales in place of leaves and a long-bracted raceme of nodding white flowers.

Fever-sore (fē'vėr-sōr), *n.* The popular name of a carious ulcer or necrosis.

Fever-weed (fē'vėr-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium.

Feverwort (fē'vėr-wėrt), *n.* See FEVER-ROOT.

Fevery † (fē'vėr-i), *a.* Affected with fever; feverish. 'All thy body *fevery*.' *B. Jonson.*

Few (fū), *a.* [O. E. *fewe*, Sc. *feow*, A. Sax. *feáwa*, *feáwe*, also *feá*, Dan. *faa*, Goth. *favs*, pl. *favai*, little, few; of cognate origin with L. *paucus*, few, *paulus*, little, Gr. *pauros*.] Not many; small in number: used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things. *A few* is common, and generally means more than *few* alone; *a few* being equivalent to some, *few* to next to none.

There's *few* or none do know me. *Shak.*

What though my winged hours of bliss have been,
Like angels' visits, *few* and far between. *Campbell.*

—*In few*, † in a few words; shortly; briefly.

Thus Jupiter *in few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden.*

Fewel † (fū'el), *n.* and *v.t.* See FUEL.

Fewmet (fū'met). See FUMET.

Fewness (fū'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being few; smallness; paucity. 'The *fewness* of good grammarians.' *Sir T. Elyot.*—2. † Brevity; conciseness. '*Fewness* and truth 'tis thus.' *Shak.*

Fewterer (fū'tėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *Feuterer*.

Fey † (fā), *v.t.* [Comp. D. *veegen*, G. *fegen*, to sweep.] To cleanse a ditch from mud.

Fey (fy), *a.* [A. Sax. *fæge*, Icel. *feigr*, near to death.] 1. † Dying; dead.—2. On the verge

of a sudden or violent death; acting unaccountably, as persons in health and soon to die are supposed to do in some last and extraordinary effort. Written also *Fie, 'Fye.* [Scotch.]

'I think,' said the old gardener . . . 'the gauger's *fie*,' by which word the common people express those violent spirits which they think a presage of death. *Sir W. Scott.*

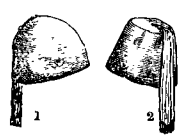
Fey,† *n.* Faith. *Chaucer.*

Feydom (fā'dom), *n.* The state of being fey. [Scotch.]

Conscious, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen, . . . he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was 'under a *feydom*.' . . . At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending. *W. Chambers.*

Feyre,† *n.* A fair or market. *Chaucer.*

Fez (fez), *n.* [From *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A red cap or headdress of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally. The core or central part of a turban consists of a fez.



1, Egyptian Fez. 2, Turkish Fez.

Fiacre (fē-ä-kr), *n.* [Fr., from the Hotel St. *Fiacre*, where Sauvage, the inventor of these carriages, established in 1640 an office for the hire of them.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach.

Fiance† (fī'ans), *v.t.* To betroth. See AFFIANCE.

Fiancé, Fiancée (fē-äṅ-sā), *n. masc.* and *fem.* [Fr. See AFFIANCE.] An affianced or betrothed person.

Fiants (fī'ants), *n. pl.* The dung of the fox or badger.

Fiar (fē'är), *n.* [See FEE.] In *Scots law*, one to whom any property belongs in fee, that is, who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent.—*Fiars' prices* or *fiars*, the prices of grain for the current year in the different counties, fixed by the sheriffs respectively in the month of February or March with the assistance of juries. In fixing these prices, a jury must be called and evidence laid before them of the prices of the different grains raised in the county, and the prices fixed by the opinion of the jury and sanctioned by the judge, are termed the *fiars* of that year in which they are struck, and regulate the prices of all grain stipulated to be sold at the fiars' prices. Parish ministers' stipends, in so far as they consist of grain and crown dues, are also paid by the fiars' prices of the county for each year.

Fiasco (fē-as'kō), *n.* [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle. In Italy when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'Olà, olà, *fiasco*,' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle.] A failure in a musical performance; an ignominious and notorious failure generally.

Fiat (fī'at), *n.* [L., let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *fio*, to be done.] 1. A command to do something; a decisive or effective command.—2. In *law*, a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his writing and subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, let it be done as is asked.

Fiaunce,† *n.* Affiance; trust. *Chaucer.*

Fiaunt,† *n.* A flat; a commission or warrant.

Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt,
But through his hand must passe the *fiaunt*.
Spenser.

Fib (fib), *n.* [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from *fable*, L. *fabula*. See FABLE.] A lie or falsehood: a word used as a softer expression than lie.

Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fibs*.
Goldsmith.

Fib (fib), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fibbed;* ppr. *fibbing.* To lie; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me. *Arbuthnot.*

Fib (fib), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fibbed;* ppr. *fibbing.* To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

Fib (fib), *v.i.* To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. This, in *pugilism*, is generally effected by seizing a man by the head and pommelling him in the ribs. [Slang.]

Fibber (fib'ėr), *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

Fiber (fī'bėr), *n.* [L., a beaver.] A genus of rodent mammals belonging to the family of the beavers (Castorina or Castoridæ), popularly known as musk-rat or musquash, the only known species of which is the North American musk-rat, or *Fiber zibethicus.*

Fiber (fī'bėr), *n.* American spelling of *Fibre.*

Fibre (fī'bėr), *n.* [Fr. *fibre*, L. *fibra*, allied to *filum*, a thread.] 1. A thread or filament; one of the fine slender threadlike or hairlike bodies of which the tissues of animals and plants are partly constituted; the small slender root of a plant.

Old yew which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy *fibres* net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones. *Tennyson.*

2. *pl.*† Sinew; strength. 'Yet had no *fibres* in him, nor no force.' *Chapman.* — The ultimate components of *animal fibres*, the fibrillæ, are elongated cells. The combination of these gives rise to muscle, nerve, &c. In some tissues, as cartilage, the substance between the cells becomes broken up into fibres parallel to each other, this structure being independent of the cells.—*Vegetable fibre*, one of the most elementary forms of vegetable tissue, consists of excessively delicate threads twisted spirally in the interior of a cell or tube. In its naked state, uncombined with membrane, it is supposed to be very rare. See LIGNINE.—*Woody fibre*, a tissue consisting of tubes, or according to some authorities elongated cells, of a spindle-like shape, having their walls thickened so as to give great firmness. This form of tissue does not exist in cellular plants. The woody fibre may be separated from the cellular parts of plants by maceration. In this way flax and hemp are procured, as well as the bast used for mats.

Fibred (fī'bėrd), *a.* Having fibres.

Fibreless (fī'bėr-les), *a.* Having no fibres.

Fibril (fī'bril), *n.* [Fr. *fibrille*, a small fibre.] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

Fibrilla (fī-bril'la), *n.* pl. **Fibrillæ** (fī-bril'lē). [L. L., dim. of L. *fibra*, a fibre.] One of the elements or components of fibre; specifically, in *bot.* one of the hairs produced from the epidermis which covers the young roots of plants. They are an increased development of the absorbing surface of the roots.

Fibrillated (fī-bril'āt-ed), *a.* Furnished with fibrils or fibrillæ; fringed.

Fibrillation (fī-bril-ā'shon), *n.* The state of being reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ.

Fibrillose (fī-bril'ōs), *a.* In *bot.* covered with or composed of little strings or fibres, as the head of a mushroom.

Fibrillous (fī-bril'us), *a.* Pertaining to fibres. 'Uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrillous* spasms.' *Kinneir.*

Fibrin, Fibrine (fī'brin), *n.* [See FIBRE.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is a soft solid, of a greasy appearance, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It also exists in chyle, and forms the chief part of muscular flesh, and it may be regarded as the most abundant constituent of the soft solids of animals. Fibrin is composed of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is closely allied to albumen and caseine. Its exact composition is unknown; it very readily undergoes decomposition: it is a most important element of nutrition.

Fibrination (fī-brin-ā'shon), *n.* In *med.* the acquisition of an excess of fibrine, as in inflammatory diseases; as, the *fibrination* of the blood.

Fibrine (fī'brin), *a.* Belonging to the fibres of plants.

Fibrinous (fī'brin-us), *a.* Having or partaking of the nature of fibrin.

Fibrocartilage (fī'brō-kär"ti-lāj), *n.* Membraniform cartilage; the substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament which constitutes the base of the ear, the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c.

Fibrocartilaginous (fī'brō-kar-til-aj"in-us), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of fibrocartilage.

Fibrocellular (fī'brō-sel"lū-lėr), *a.* A term applied to tissue partaking of the characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.

Fibroin, Fibroine (fī'brō-in), *n.* [L. *fibra*, a thread.] The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, insoluble in water, ether, acetic acid, &c., but dissolves in an ammoniacal copper solution.

Fibrolite (fī'brol-īt), *n.* [From L. *fibra*, a thread, a fibre, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a white or gray colour, composed of silica and alumina.

Fibromucous (fī'brō-mū-kus), *a.* Possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes: applied to fibrous membranes, which are intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the pituitary membrane, the membrane of the urethra, &c. *Dunglison.*

Fibroplastic (fī-brō-plast'ik), *a.* [Fr. *fibroplastique*, from L. *fibra*, fibre, and Gr. *plassō*, to form.] A term applied to a morbid formation, constituted of the elements of cellular tissue transformed, in part, into fibre. *Dunglison.*

Fibroserous (fī'brō-sē-rus), *a.* Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes; specifically applied to membranes composed of a fibrous and a serous sheet intimately united.

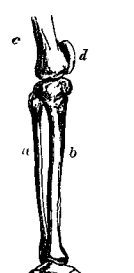
Fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* Containing or consisting of fibres; as, the *fibrous* coat of the cocoa-nut; the *fibrous* root of the onion.—*Fibrous fracture*, in *mineral.* a fracture which presents fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated, like the rays of a star.—*Fibrous tissue*, in *anat.* the membrane that covers the bones and cartilages; the membrane that is spread over or that forms a part of certain muscles, constituting the muscular aponeuroses or fasciæ; the membrane that forms the sheaths in which tendons are included; the outer membrane that envelops the brain and spinal cord; the firm membrane in which the more delicate muscles and the humours of the eye are contained; the outer membrane forming the bag that contains the heart (the pericardium); the membranes by which the bones in general are tied together, and the joints in particular are secured, called ligaments; and the firm cords in which many muscles terminate, and which form their movable extremities, termed tendons. The same term is also applicable to other parts of the body which present a manifest fibrous structure, such as membranes in general, muscles, nerves, and bones.—*Fibrous cellular tissue*, in *bot.* a kind of cellular tissue, composed either of membrane and fibre combined, or of fibre alone.—*Fibrous root*, a root composed of fibres or filaments, branched or simple.—*Fibrous coal*, or *Mother-of-coal*, a variety of coal which occurs in the coal-fields of Great Britain. It is distinguished by its fibrous structure and silky lustre. It is in fact a less completely mineralized portion of the original vegetable matter.

Fibrous Root.

Fibrousness (fī'brus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fibrous.

Fibrovascular (fī'brō-vas'kū-lėr), *a.* In *bot.* consisting of woody tissue and spiral or other vessels.

Fibster (fib'stėr), *n.* One who tells fibs; a fibber. 'You silly little *fibster*.' *Thackeray.* [Rare.]



Fibula.

Fibula (fi'bū-la), *n.* pl. **Fibulæ** (fi'bū-lē). [L., a clasp, a buckle.] 1. In *anat.* the outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia, so named on account of its connecting and giving firmness to the other parts. The figure shows the skeleton of knee and lower part of leg: — *a*, fibula; *b*, tibia; *c*, part of femur or thigh-bone; *d*, patella or knee-cap.—2. A clasp or buckle. 'Mere *fibulæ* without robe to clasp.' *Wordsworth.* — 3. In *surgery*, a needle for sewing up wounds.

Fibular (fi'bū-lėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula; as, *fibular* artery; *fibular* nerve, &c.

Ficaria (fi-kā'ri-a), *n.* Pilewort, a genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. It includes *Ficaria ranunculoides*, a yellow-flowered plant, which grows plentifully in woods in Britain in early spring. It is the little celandine of the poets.

Ficellier (fi-sāl-yā), *n.* [Fr., from *ficelle*, pack-thread.] A reel on which pack-thread is wound.

Fiched (ficht), *a.* In *her.* sharpened to a point; fitched. See FITCHÉ.

Fichtelite (fish'tel-īt), *n.* A mineral resin, white and crystallizable, found in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

Fichu (fi-shö'), *n.* [Fr.] A light piece of dress worn by ladies covering the neck, throat, and shoulders.

Passed in review all her gowns, *fichus*, tags, bobbins, laces, silk stockings, and fal-lals. *Thackeray.*

Fickle (fik'l), *a.* [A. Sax. *ficol*, inconstant; akin to *wicelian*, to wag, to vacillate; to Dan. *vakle*, to shake, to totter; and to G. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro. See FIDGE.] 1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious.

They know how *fickle* common lovers are. *Dryden.*

2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude.

Lest the adversary
Triumph and say, 'Fickle their state, whom God
Most favours. *Milton.*

SYN. Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, inconstant, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious.

Fickle (fik'l), *v.t.* [Probably dim. freq. of or connected with *fike* or *fyke*.] To puzzle; to perplex; to reduce to a nonplus. [Scotch.]

Howsomever, she's a weel-educate woman, and an she win to her English, . . . she may come to *fickle* us a'. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fickleness (fik'l-nes), *n.* A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness; as, the *fickleness* of lovers. 'To exclaim at fortune's *fickleness.*' *Shak.*

Fickly (fik'li), *adv.* In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness.

Away goes Alce . . . after having given her mistress warning *fickly*. *Pepys.*

Fico (fē'kō), *n.* [It., a fig, also symbolic of worthlessness.] A fig, as expressive of worthlessness or contempt. See FIG, *n.* 5.

Steal! foh, a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*

Ficoideæ (fī-koid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of calycifloral exogens, nearly related to the Cactaceæ. They are annual or perennial and often prostrate herbs, or shrubs with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. There are about 500 species, natives of the warmer regions of the world and especially of the Cape of Good Hope. The succulent leaves of some are eaten, while others yield soda. Many are in cultivation on account of the beauty of their flowers. Sometimes called *Mesembryaceæ*.

Fict† (fikt), *a.* Fictitious. *Harvey.*

Ficta musica (fik'ta mū'zik-a), *n.* [L. *fictus*, fashioned, and *musica*, music.] Music in which notes were altered by the use of accidentals.

Fictile (fik'tīl), *a.* [L. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, pp. of *fingo*, *fictum*, to form, shape, fashion.] Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter; suitable for the potter.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon.*

Fictileness, Fictility (fik'tīl-nes, fik-til'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being fictile.

Fiction (fik'shon), *n.* [L. *fictio*, a shaping, a fashioning, from *fingo*, *fictum*, to fashion.] 1. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining. 'By a mere *fiction* of the mind.' *Stillingfleet.*—2. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; an invention; as, the story is a *fiction*. 'A mere *fiction* of the brain.' *Dr. Caird.*

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve. *Raleigh.*

3. Fictitious literature. In its widest sense the word comprehends every literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form; but as used commonly it designates especially prose narrative in the form of romances, novels, tales, and the like.

No kind of literature is so attractive as *fiction*. *Quart. Rev.*

4. In *law*, an assumption of a thing, made for the purposes of justice, though the same thing could not be proved and may be literally untrue. Thus an heir is held to be the same person with the ancestor, to the effect of making the heir liable for the debts of the ancestor.—5. Any like assumption made for convenience, as for passing more rapidly over what is not disputed, and arriving at points really at issue.—SYN. Fabrication, invention, fable, novel, romance, falsehood, untruth.

Fictional (fik'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by fiction; fictitious.

Elements which are *fictional* rather than historical. *Latham.*

Fictionist (fik'shon-ist), *n.* A writer of fiction.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*. *Lamb.*

Fictious (fik'shus), *a.* Fictitious.

And studied lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

Fictitious (fik-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *fictitius*, from *fingo*, to feign.] Feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Has life so little store of real woes
That here ye wend to taste *fictitious* grief?
H. Smith.

Fictitiously (fik-ti'shus-li), *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

Fictitiousness (fik-ti'shus-nes), *n.* Feigned representation.

Fictive (fik'tiv), *a.* 1. Feigned; imaginary; hypothetical.—2. Of or pertaining to fiction; not springing from a real cause. 'Dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears.' *Tennyson.*

Fictor (fik'tėr), *n.* [L., an image-maker, a statuary, from *fingo*, *fictum*, to fashion, feign.] Any artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as contradistinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

Ficus (fī'kus), *n.* [L., a fig.] 1. A genus of tropical or subtropical trees or shrubs, nat. order Moraceæ. The flowers are incomplete and unisexual, with a four- to six-leaved perigonium. The staminate flowers have one to six stamens, and the pistillate a one-celled ovary. The flowers are crowded on a fleshy receptacle, which in many species, as in the common fig, is edible. There are nearly 200 species, of which the best known are *F. Carica* (the common fig), *F. indica* (the banyan), and *F. religiosa* (the sacred fig, peepul or pippul tree).—2. In *surg.* a fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs.

Fid, Fidd (fid), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (*a*) a square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the topmast when erected at the head of the lower mast. (*b*) A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.—2. A bar of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.

Fiddle (fid'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *fithele*; L.G. *fidel*; Dan. *fiddel*; Icel. *fithla*; D. *vedel*; L.L. *vidula*; It. *viola*; Pr. *viula*; L.L. *fidicula*, dim. of L. *fides*, *fidis* = Gr. *sphidē*, gut, catgut, string of a musical instrument. See VIOLIN.] 1. A stringed instrument of music, the finest of solo instruments, and the leading instrument in the orchestra. See VIOLIN.—2. *Naut.* a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather: so called from its resemblance to a fiddle, being made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut.—*To play first*, or *second fiddle*, to take a leading, or a subordinate part in any project or undertaking: a colloquial expression borrowed from the orchestra.—*Scotch fiddle*, the itch: so called from the action of the arm in scratching.

Fiddle (fid'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fiddled*; ppr. *fiddling*. 1. To play on a fiddle or violin.

Themistocles said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing; to tweedle.

The ladies walked, talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys.*

Fiddle (fid'l), *v.t.* To play on a fiddle; as, he *fiddled* the tune beautifully.

Fiddle-block (fid'l-blok), *n. Naut.* a block having two sheaves of different sizes, one above the other. Also called *a Long-tackle Block*.

Fiddle-bow (fid'l-bō), *n.* The bow strung with horse-hair with which the player draws sounds from the violin.

Fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-de-dē), *interj.* An exclamation nearly equivalent to Nonsense! and implying that the object of the exclamation is silly or trumpery.

Fiddle-dock (fid'l-dok), *n.* A perennial plant, the *Rumex pulcher*. See RUMEX.

Fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad-l), *n.* Trifling talk; trifles. [Colloq.]

Th' alarms of soft vows, and sighs, and *fiddle faddle*
Spoils all our trade. *Beau. & Fl.*

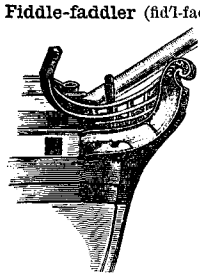
Fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad-l), *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Colloq.]

She was a troublesome *fiddle-faddle* old woman. *Arbuthnot.*

Fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad-l), *v.i.* To trifle; to busy one's self with nothing; to talk trifling nonsense.

Ye may as easily
Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
As *fiddle-faddle* so. *Ford.*

Fiddle-faddler (fid'l-fad-lėr), *n.* One who busies himself with fiddle-faddles.


Fiddle-head.

Fiddle-fish (fid'l-fish), *n.* A local name of the angel-fish or monk-fish, from its resemblance to a fiddle. See ANGEL-FISH.

Fiddle-head (fid'l-hed), *n. Naut.* the name given to an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cut-water, when it consists of carved work in the form of a volute or scroll, such as that at the head of a violin.

Fiddler (fid'lėr), *n.* 1. One who plays on a fiddle or violin.—2. A sixpence. [Slang.]—3. In the United States, the popular name of a small crab (*Gelasimus vocans*) with one large claw and a very small one. It lives on the salt-meadows, where it makes its burrows.—*Fiddler's fare*, meat, drink, and money.—*Fiddler's money*, a lot of small silver coins, such small coin being the remuneration paid to fiddlers in old times from each of the company.

Fiddle-shaped (fid'l-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf having a resemblance to a fiddle, from its deep indentations in either side.

Fiddle-shaped Leaf.

Fiddle-stick (fid'l-stik), *n.* Same as *Fiddle-bow*.

Fiddle-string (fid'l-string), *n.* The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

Fiddle-wood (fid'l-wud), *n.* [From its durable qualities the term *bois fidèle*, stanch or faithful wood, was applied by the French to one of the species, which the English mistook to mean *fiddle-wood*.] The common name of Citharoxylon, a genus of trees or shrubs with some twenty species, natives of tropical America, nat. order Verbenaceæ. Some of the species are ornamental timber trees; several yield a hard wood valuable for carpenter work.

Fiddling (fid'ling), *a.* Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Good cooks cannot abide what they call *fiddling* work. *Swift.*

Fidejussion (fī-dē-ju'shon), *n.* [L. *fidejussio*, from *fidejubeo*, to be surety for a person—*fides*, faith, and *jubeo*, to order.] Suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

Fidejussor (fī-dē-jus'ėr), *n.* [L. See FIDEJUSSION.] A surety; one bound for another.

God might . . . have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be *fidejussors* for them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Fidel,† *n.* A fiddle. *Chaucer.*

Fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [L. *fidelitas*, from *fides*, trust, faith, from *fido*, to trust. See FAITH.] 1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations; as, we expect *fidelity* in a public minister, in an agent or trustee, in a domestic servant, in a friend.—2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united or to which one is bound; loyalty; as, the *fidelity* of subjects to their king or government; the *fidelity* of a tenant or liege to his lord.

The *fidelity* of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannæ. The Apulians joined the conqueror immediately, and Arpe and Salapia opened their gates to him. *Arnold.*

3. Observance of the marriage contract; as, the *fidelity* of a husband or wife.—4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth; as, the *fidelity* of a witness.—SYN. Faithfulness, honesty, trustiness, trustworthiness, integrity, faith, loyalty, constancy, conscientiousness.

Fides (fī'dēz), *n.* 1. In *class. myth.* the goddess of faith, commonly represented with

her hands closely joined.—2. An asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Luther, October 5, 1855.

Fid-fad (fid'fad), *n.* A contraction for *Fiddle-faddle.*

Fidge (fij), *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *Fidget.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout. *Swift.*

Fidge (fij), *v.t.* To move up and down or from side to side rapidly: applied to the movements of the body. 'Ne'er claw your lug, and *fidge* your back.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Fidget (fij'et), *v.i.* [Dim. of *fidge*, a softened form of North. E. or Sc. *fike, fyke*, to be restless, to annoy; Icel. *fika*, to hasten; G. *ficken*, O.Sw. *fika*, to move quickly to and fro; Swiss *fitschen*, to flutter, *figgen*, to fidget.] To move uneasily one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts.

Our lively hostess . . . *fidgeted* at this. *Boswell.*

Fidget (fij'et), *n.* [See above.] Irregular motion; restlessness.—*To be in a fidget, to be in the fidgets, to have the fidgets*, to be in a condition of nervous restlessness, with constant desire to change the position.

Fidgetiness (fij'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fidgety.

His manner was a strange mixture of *fidgetiness*, imperiousness, and tenderness. *G. H. Lewes.*

Fidgety (fij'et-i), *a.* Restless; impatient; uneasy.

There she sat, frightened and *fidgety*. *T. Hook.*

Fidgin'-fain (fij'in-fān), *a.* So fond or so overjoyed about a matter as to be unable to keep the body at rest. [Scotch.]

It pat me *fidgin'-fain* to hear't. *Burns.*

Fid-hammer (fid'ham-mėr), *n.* A tool consisting of a fid at one end and a hammer at the other.

Fidicinal (fid-is'in-al), *a.* [L. *fidicen*, a performer on a stringed instrument—*fides, fidis*, a string, and *cano*, to sing or play.] Pertaining to a stringed instrument of the fiddle kind.

Fidicula (fi-dik'ū-la), *n.* [L.] A small musical instrument in the shape of a lyre.

Fidonia (fi-dō'ni-a), *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects of the family Geometridæ, formerly called *Bupalus*. *F. piniaria* (the bordered white moth) is a beautiful insect, having its wings on the upper side of a dusky-brown colour, and adorned with numerous pale-yellow spots. The caterpillar feeds on Scotch fir.

Fiducial (fi-dū'shal), *a.* [L.L. *fiducialis*, from L. *fiducia*, trust, trustiness, from *fido*, to trust.] 1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as, a *fiducial* reliance on the promises of the gospel.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary; as, *fiducial* power.

Fiducially (fi-dū'shal-li), *adv.* With confidence.

Fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-a-ri), *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, relating to a thing held in trust, from *fiducia*, trustiness, from *fido*, to trust.] 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm. 'A *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed.' *Abp. Wake.*—2. Not to be doubted. '*Fiduciary* obedience.' *Howell.*—3. Having the nature of a trust; fiducial; as, a *fiduciary* power.

Fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-a-ri), *n.* 1. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.—2. One who depends on faith for salvation without works; an antinomian.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works *from* contributing anything towards it. *Hammond.*

Fie (fī), *interj.* [Interjectional expression corresponding to Sc. *feigh*, Fr. *fi*, G. *pfui*, *fi*, Dan. *fy*, &c.] An exclamation denoting contempt, dislike, or impatience.

Fief (fēf), *n.* [Fr. *fief*. See FEE.] A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service. See FEE.

Fiel (fēl), *a.* Comfortable; cosy. *Burns.*

Field (fēld), *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *feld*, a field; D. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, a field, a camp. Allied probably to *fold*, an inclosure, *fell*, a hill or elevated moor; Prov. Dan. *falle*, Sw. *vall*, greensward; Sc. *fale, feal*, a grassy turf.] 1. A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture; any part of a farm except the garden and appurtenances of the mansion; cleared land; cultivated ground.

The *field* give I thee and the cave that is therein. Gen. xxiii. 11.

2. The ground where a battle is fought; as, the *field* of battle; these veterans are excellent soldiers in the *field*.

With his back to the *field*, and his feet to the foe. *Campbell.*

3. A battle; action in the field.

What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost. *Milton.*

4. A wide expanse.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above. *Pope.*

5. Open space, or unrestricted opportunity, for action or operation; compass; extent; as, this subject opens a wide *field* for contemplation.

In the vast *field* of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable reapers have already put their sickles. *Macaulay.*

6. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as, the *field* or ground of a picture.—7. In *cricket*, the fielders collectively; as, the Surrey club had a strong *field*.

The ball . . . sticks in the fingers of his left hand, to the utter astonishment of himself and the whole *field*. *T. Hughes.*

8. In *sporting*, (*a*) those taking part in a hunt. (*b*) All the horses, dogs, or the like, taking part in a race.—9. In *her.* the whole surface of the shield on which the charges or bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements.—10. Any district or locality considered as being in the open air or out of doors, as where the out-door operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, and the like, are performed; as, the true geologist must study his science in the *field*.—*Magnetic field*, in *elect.* any space possessing magnetic properties, either on account of magnets in its vicinity, or on account of currents of electricity passing through or round it.—*Field of ice*, a large body of floating ice.—*Field of vision* or *view*, in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—*To keep the field*, (*a*) to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations; as, at the approach of cold weather, the troops were unable to *keep the field*. (*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

There all day long Sir Pelleas *kept the field*
With honour. *Tennyson.*

—*To bet, back*, or *lay against the field*, in *sporting*, to back one horse, dog, &c., against all competitors.

I am open *to back* my (hot-) houses *against the field* for 20 miles round. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Field (fēld), *v.i.* 1. To take to the field. *Darwin.*—2. In *cricket*, to be one of the field whose duty is to watch the ball as it is driven by the batsman, and endeavour to put him out either by catching it before it reach the ground, or by recovering it rapidly and striking the bail from the stumps with it when he is out of bounds.

Field (fēld), *v.t.* In *cricket*, to catch or stop and return to the wicket; as, to *field* a ball.

Field-ale† (fēld'āl), *n.* An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests, and of bailiffs of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supplying of them with drink.

Field-ale . . . (was) a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged. *Rees.*

Field-allowance (fēld'al-lou-ans), *n. Milit.* a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessaries.

Field-artillery (fēld'ar-til-ė-ri), *n. Milit.* light ordnance fitted for travel, and such as to be applicable to the active operations of the field. The term generally includes the officers, men, and horses.

Field-basil (fēld'ba-zil), *n.* A name sometimes given to basil-thyme (*Calamintha Acinos*).

Field-bed (fēld'bed), *n.* A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable or camp bed.

Field-book (fēld'bụk), *n.* A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, &c., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, &c.

Field-colours (fēld'kul-ėrz), *n. pl. Milit.* small flags of about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quartermaster-general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions.

Field-cornet (fēld'kor-net), *n.* The magistrate of a township in the Cape Colony.

Field-cricket (fēld'krik-et), *n. Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *campestris*, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger, but rarer than the house-cricket. It frequents hot, sandy districts, in which it burrows to the depth of 6 to 12 inches, and sits at the mouth of the hole watching for prey, which consists of insects.

Field-day (fēld'dā), *n.* 1. A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—2. Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by . . . the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand *field-days*. *Thackeray.*

Field-duck (fēld'duk), *n.* The little bustard (*Otis tetrax*), nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France.

Fielded (fēld'ed), *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped.

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shak.*

Fielden† (fēld'en), *a.* Consisting of fields. 'The *fielden* country also and plains.' *Holland.*

Field-equipage (fēld'e-kwi-pāj), *n.* Military apparatus for service in the field.

Fielder (fēld'ėr), *n.* A cricket-player who fields, or who stands out in the field to catch and stop balls.

Fieldfare (fēld'fār), *n.* [*Field*, and *fare*, from A.Sax. *faran*, to go, to wander.] A bird of the genus Turdus (*T. pilaris*), about 10 inches in length, the head ash-coloured, the back and greater coverts of the wings of a fine

Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

deep chestnut, and the tail black. The fieldfares pass the summer in the northern parts of Europe, but visit Great Britain in the winter.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters. *Bacon.*

Field-flower (fēld'flou-ėr), *n.* A wild or uncultivated flower; a flower growing in the fields: as opposed to *garden-flower*.

Yet will we say for children, would thy grew
Like *field-flowers* everywhere! *Tennyson.*

Field-fortification (fēld'for-ti-fi-kā"shon), *n. Milit.* the constructing of works intended to strengthen the position of forces operating in the field; works of that temporary and limited character which may be easily formed with the means at hand.

Field-geologist (fēld'jė-ol-o-jist), *n.* A geologist who makes out-door observations, in contradistinction to one who studies geology from books, museums, &c.

Field-glass (fēld-glas), *n.* 1. A kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator.—2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from three to six joints.—3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is the nearer to the object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*.

Field-gun (fēld'gun), *n.* A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field.

Field-house (fēld'hous), *n.* A tent.

Field-madder (fēld'mad-ėr), *n.* The popular name of *Sherardia arvensis*, a British plant, common in fields and waste places, nat. order Rubiaceæ. It is a hispid herb, with a prostrate stem spreading from the root, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

Field-marshal (fēld-mär'shal), *n.* The highest rank conferred on general officers in the British and some foreign armies. In Britain it is conferred only on such commanders of armies as are distinguished by their high personal rank or superior talents.

Field-marshalship (fēld-mär'shal-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a field-marshal.

Field-mouse (fēld'mous), *n.* One of several species of rodent animals that live in the

field, burrowing in banks, &c., as the long-tailed field-mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*), the short-tailed field-mouse or field-vole (*Arvicola agrestis*), &c.

Field-naturalist (fēld'na-tūr-al-ist), *n.* A person who studies animals or plants in their natural habitats; a person who collects wild animals or plants.

Field-notes (fēld'nōts), *n. pl.* Notes of bearings, distances, &c., made by a surveyor in the field. *Goodrich.*

Field-officer (fēld'of-fis-ėr), *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a major or colonel.

Field-piece (fēld'pēs), *n.* Same as *Field-gun.*

Field-practice (fēld'prak-tis), *n.* Military practice in the open field.

Field-preacher (fēld'prēch-ėr), *n.* One who preaches in the open air.

Field-room (fēld'röm), *n.* Open space; hence, unrestricted or sufficient opportunity.

They . . . had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. *Clarendon.*

Field-sketching (fēld'skech-ing), *n.* *Milit.* the act of depicting in plan, quickly and faithfully, the natural features of a country, so as to give to an experienced observer the best possible idea of its character.

Fieldsman (fēldz'man), *n.* In *cricket,* a fielder.

Field-spider (fēld'spī-dėr), *n.* One of the various species of spiders found in fields.

Field-staff (fēld'staf), *n.* A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and holding lighted matches for discharging cannon.

Field-train (fēld'trān), *n.* That department of the Royal Artillery, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty it is to form depôts of it at some convenient spot between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

Field-vole (fēld'vōl), *n.* *Arvicola agrestis,* a rodent animal, called also the *Short-tailed Field-mouse* or *Meadow-mouse.*

Field-work (fēld'wėrk), *n.* 1. All the out of doors operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, &c., as surveying, levelling, making geological observations, collecting specimens, &c. — 2. *Milit.* a temporary work thrown up either by besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position.

Fieldy† (fēld'i), *a.* Open like a field. 'In *fieldy* clouds he vanisheth away.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Fiend (fēnd), *n.* [A. Sax. *feond, fȳnd,* a fiend, an enemy, from *feon, fian,* to hate; comp. Goth. *fijands,* Fris. *fiand,* G. *feind,* with other Teut. forms, all evidently of participial origin. See FOE. The reader may also compare the somewhat improbable theory of the origin of the word given in following extract:—

When the Asi approached Scandinavia they found the shore peopled by wandering Finns, whom tradition represents as malignant imps and deformed demons lurking among rocks and in the forest gloom. Hence, it has been thought, have arisen the words *fiend* and *fiendish,* and the German *feind,* an enemy. *Isaac Taylor.*]

An infernal being; a demon; the devil; a person with devilish qualities; an excessively wicked, cruel, or malicious person.

Fiendful (fēnd'fụl), *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.

Fiendfully (fēnd'fụl-li), *adv.* In a fiend-like manner.

Fiendish (fēnd'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend; pertaining to or resembling a fiend; infernal; extremely wicked; excessively cruel; malicious; diabolic; devilish.

His look, as he said this, was perfectly *fiendish.* *Masterton.*

Fiendishly (fēnd'ish-li), *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

Fiendishness (fēnd'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being fiendish; maliciousness.

Fiendlike (fēnd'lik), *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

Fient (fēnt). [From *fiend.*] The fiend; the deuce; the devil.

But tho' he was o' high degree
The *fient* a pride, nae pride had he. *Burns.*

—*Fient a haet,* deuce a thing; devil a bit. [Scotch.]

Fier (fēr), *a.* Sound; healthy. Written also *Feer, Fere.* [Scotch.]

Fieramente (fē-ėr'a-ment"ā), *adv.* [It.] In *music,* with boldness, vigour, or fierceness.

Fieroe (fērs), *a.* [O.E. *fers, fiers,* from O.Fr. *fers, fiers,* L. *ferus,* wild, rude, cruel, whence *fera,* a wild beast. See DEER.] 1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous. 'Ships . . . driven of *fierce* winds.' Jam. iii. 2. 2. Savage; ferocious; easily enraged; as, a *fierce* lion.—3. Indicating ferocity or a ferocious disposition; as, a *fierce* countenance.—4. Very eager; ardent; vehement in anger or cruelty; as, a man *fierce* for his party.

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

Fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* 1. Violently; furiously; with rage. 'Both sides *fiercely* fought.' *Shak.*—2. With a fierce expression or aspect; as, to look *fiercely.*

Fierceness (fērs'nes), *n.* The quality of being fierce, furious, or angry; vehemence; violence; impetuosity; fury; ferocity; savageness; excessive ardour or eagerness.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,
Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shak.*

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor. *Dryden.*

Fierding-court† (fērd'ing-kōrt), *n.* [A. Sax. *feorthung,* a fourth part.] An ancient court, so called because four were established within every superior district or hundred.

Fieri facias (fī'e-rī fā'shi-as), *n.* [L., lit. cause it to be done.] In *law,* a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had. Contracted *Fi. fa.*

Fierily (fī'ė-ri-li), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner.

Fieriness (fī'ė-ri-nes), *n.* [See FIERY, FIRE.] The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; irritability; as, a *fieriness* of temper.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate. *Addison.*

Fiery (fī'ė-ri), *a.* [From *fire.*] 1. Consisting of fire; wrapped in fire; burning or flaming; as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna.

And *fiery* billows roll below. *Watts.*

2. Easily inflammable; liable to be readily set on fire; as, a *fiery* mine.—3. Hot like fire; vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; as, a *fiery* spirit.

A *fiery* soul, which, working out its way,
Fretted the pigmy body to decay. *Dryden.*

4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce; as, a *fiery* steed.—6. Heated by or as by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery.* *Hooker.*

7. Like fire; bright; glaring; as, a *fiery* appearance.

Fierycross, Firecross (fī'ė-ri-kros, fīr'kros), *n.* In Scotland, a signal sent in ancient times from place to place, expressive of a summons to repair to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in the blood of a recently slain goat.

Fiery-footed (fī'ė-ri-fụt-ed), *a.* Eager or swift in motion. '*Fiery-footed* steeds.' *Shak.*

Fiery-hot (fī'ė-ri-hot), *a.* Hot as a fire; hence, *fig.* impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

Fiery-hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power. *Tennyson.*

Fiery-new (fī'ė-ri-nū), *a.* Hot or fiery from newness.

The vintage, yet unkept,
Had relish, *fiery-new.* *Tennyson.*

Fiery-short (fī'ė-ri-short), *a.* Hot or fiery and short; brief and passionate.

Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff. *Tennyson.*

Fi. fa. (fī' fā). In *law,* the usual abbreviation of *Fieri facias.*

Fife (fīf), *n.* [Fr. *fifre,* a fife=E. *pipe,* G. *pfeife,* from L. *pipare, pipire,* a word of onomatopoetic origin; whence also It. *piffero,* a fife. Comp. Gr. *pippizein;* E. *peep,* imitative of a shrill sound.] A small musical instrument of the flute kind, having but one key, and a compass of two octaves ranging upwards from D on the fourth line of the treble clef.

The shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife.* *Shak.*

Fife (fīf), *v.i.* To play on a fife.

Fife-major (fīf'mā-jėr), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion.

Fifer (fīf'ėr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

Fife-rail (fīf'rāl), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the rail forming the upper fence of the bulwarks on each side of the quarter-deck and poop in men-of-war. (*b*) The rail round the mainmast, and encircling both it and the pumps.

Fifish (fīf'ish), *a.* [This term originated from the belief that a considerable number of the people of the county of *Fife* were somewhat deranged.] Half-crazy; excessively whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition. [Scotch.]

He will be as wouf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars —very, very *fifish,* as the east-country fisher-folks say. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fifteen (fif'tēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftyn—fif,* five, and *tyn,* ten.] Five and ten.

Fifteen (fif'tēn), *n.* 1. The number which consists of five and ten.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 15 or XV.

Fifteenth (fif'tēnth), *a.* [A. Sax. *fifteotha—fif,* five, *teotha,* tenth.] 1. The fifth in order after the tenth.—2. Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifteenth (fif'tēnth), *n.* 1. A fifteenth part. 2. In *music,* (*a*) the interval of the double octave. (*b*) A stop in an organ tuned two octaves higher than the diapasons.—3. An ancient tax laid on towns, boroughs, &c., in England, being one-fifteenth part of what each town, &c., had been valued at; or a fifteenth part of each man's personal estate.

Fifth (fifth), *a.* [A. Sax. *fifta.* See FIVE.] 1. The ordinal of five; next after the fourth. 2. Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifth (fifth), *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *music,* an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone. It is the most perfect of concords, the octave excepted. Its ratio is 3 : 2. There is a flat or *imperfect fifth,* and an extreme sharp or *superfluous fifth.*

Fifthly (fifth'li), *adv.* In the fifth place.

Fifth-monarchy Man, *n.* One of a sect of English fanatics who assumed to be 'subjects only of King Jesus.' It sprung up in the time of Cromwell, and considered him as commencing the *fifth* great monarchy of the world (Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome being the first, second, third, and fourth), during which Christ should reign on earth 1000 years.

Fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftigotha—fif,* five, and *tig,* ten.] 1. Next in order after the forty-ninth.—2. Being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *n.* One of fifty equal parts into which a unit or whole is divided.

Fifty (fif'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *fiftig—fif,* five, and *tig,* ten.] Five times ten.

Fifty (fif'ti), *n.* 1. The number which consists of five times ten.

And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by *fifties.* Mark vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 50 or *l.*

Fig (fig), *n.* [A. Sax. *fic,* like Fr. *figue* (which no doubt has influenced the modern form of the word), D. *vijg,* G. *feige,* from L. *ficus,* fig.] 1. The fruit of the fig-tree (*Ficus Carica*), which is a receptacle of the flowers, turbinated and hollow, produced in the axils of the leaves on small round peduncles. This fruit is not of the same nature as the apple, the orange, and other fleshy seed-vessels; but it is a hollow receptacle, containing a great multitude of minute flowers, the ripe carpels of which, erroneously called the seed, are embedded in the pulp. Figs are produced in Turkey, Greece, France, Spain, Italy, and Northern Africa. The best come from Turkey. Fourteen or more varieties of figs are cultivated in hot-houses or in warm open exposures in this country. — 2. The fig-tree (which see).—3. In *farriery,* an excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following on a bruise. — 4. In the United States, a small piece of tobacco. *Goodrich.* 5. [Comp. *fico;* also O. Sp. *figa,* a motion of the fingers denoting contempt.] Used in scorn or contempt; as, I do not care a *fig* for him.

1, Section of Fruit of *Ficus Carica.* 2, Female flowers. 3, Male flower.

I'll pledge you all and a *fig* for Peter. *Shak.*

Fig† (fig), *v.t.* 1. To insult with contemptuous motions of the fingers. See FIG, *n.* 5.—2. To put into the head of, as something worthless or useless.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fig (fig), *n.* [A contr. for *figure*, probably from this contracted form being used in reference to plates in books of fashions.] Dress: employed chiefly in the phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress; in full equipment. [Slang.]

Lo! is not one of the queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster. *Thackeray.*

—*To be in good fig*, to be in good form or condition; as, the horse *was in good fig* for the race. [Sporting slang.]

Fig (fig), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *figged;* ppr. *figging.* 1. To dress; as, to *fig* one out.—2. To treat a horse in such a way as to make the animal appear lively, as by putting a piece of ginger into the anus.

Fig † (fig), *v.i.* [Akin to *fidget.*] To move suddenly or quickly; to fidget.

The hound
Leaves whom he loves, upon the scent doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Fig-apple (fig'ap-l), *n.* A species of apple without a core or kernel.

Figaro (fē'ga-rō), *n.* A witty, shrewd, and intriguing person, so called from the hero of two plays by Beaumarchais.

Figary † (fi-gā'ri), *n.* [Corrupted from *vagary.*] A frolic; a vagary. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fig-cake (fig'kāk), *n.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses. *Simmonds.*

Fig-eater (fig'ēt-ėr), *n.* A bird; the greater pettychaps. See BECAFICO.

Figent † (fij'ent), *a.* Fidgety.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,
A little *figent* thing. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fig-gnat (fig'nat), *n.* An insect of the gnat family (Culicidæ) injurious to the fig, entering into the interior of the fruit.

Figgum (fig'um), *n.* Jugglers' tricks generally; the trick of spitting fire.

See, he spits fire.—Oh no, he plays at *figgum;*
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum.*
B. Jonson.

Fight (fit), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fought;* ppr. *fighting.* [A. Sax. *feohtan*, G. *fechten*, D. *vechten*, Dan. *fegte*, Icel. *fikta*, to fight. Probably connected with E. *fist*, G. *faust*, L. *pugnus*, fist, *pugna*, battle, G. *pygmē*, fist.] 1. To strive or contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms: followed by *with* or *against*, in reference to the enemy encountered.

Come, and be our captain, that we may *fight with* the children of Ammon. Judg. xi. 6.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought against* all his enemies on every side. 1 Sam. xiv. 47.

2. To act in opposition to anything; to strive; to struggle to resist or check.—*To fight shy of persons or things*, to avoid them from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, or similar reasons.

Fight (fit), *v.t.* 1. To carry on or wage, as a contest or battle.

Soothed with the sound, the king grew vain;
Fought all his battles o'er again. *Dryden.*

2. To win or gain by struggle; to sustain by fighting.

Effeminate as I am,
I will not *fight* my way with gilded arms. *Tennyson.*

3. To contend with in battle; to war against; as, they *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles.—4. To cause to fight; to manage or manœuvre in a fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.—*To fight it out*, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.

Fight (fit), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships, or navies; hostile collision of parties of men, or of animals. 'Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight.*' *Milton.*—2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Up with your *fights*, and your nettings prepare.
Dryden.

3. Power or inclination for fighting.

P. was not, however, yet utterly overcome, and had some *fight* left in him. *Thackeray.*

—*Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict.* See under BATTLE.—SYN. Combat, contest, struggle, encounter, fray, affray, duel, battle, action, engagement, conflict.

Fighter (fīt'ėr), *n.* One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.

Fighting (fīt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Qualified or trained for war; fit for battle; also, having skill or science in boxing.

A host of *fighting* men that went out to war by bands. 2 Chron. xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as, a *fighting* field.

Fighting-fish (fīt'ing-fish), *n.* *Macropodus* or *Ctenops pugnax*, a small fish of the family Anabasidæ, a native of the southeast of Asia, remarkable for its pugnacious propensities. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes, as we keep gold-fish, for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place about the result of the fights, not only money, but children and liberty being staked. When the fish is quiet its colours are dull, but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendour, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

Fighting-gear (fīt'ing-gēr), *n.* Warlike or military accoutrements.

Everywhere the Constitutional Patriot must clutch his *fighting-gear*, and take the road for Nancy.
Carlyle.

Fightwite † (fīt'wīt), *n.* [*Fight*, and A. Sax. and O.E. *wite*, blame, punishment.] The fine imposed on a person for making a quarrel to the disturbance of the peace.

Fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also a thin covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these. *South.*

Fig-marigold (fig'ma-ri-gōld), *n.* The popular name for plants of the genus Mesembryanthemum.

Figment (fig'ment), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *fingo*, to feign.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. 'Social *figments*, feints, and formalisms.' *E. B. Browning.*

Fig-pecker (fig'pek-ėr), *n.* Same as *Fig-eater* (which see).

Fig-shell (fig'shel), *n.* The name given to the various species of Pyrula, univalve shells having the shape of a fig or pear, and belonging to the family Muricidæ.

Fig-tree (fig'trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Ficus, the *F. Carica.* (See FICUS.) It is a native of the Mediterranean region. It even sometimes ripens its fruits in the open air in this country. It is a low tree even in genial climates, with rough, lobed, deciduous leaves. The receptacle is common, turbinated, or hollow, fleshy, and connivent, inclosing the florets. The apetalous flowers are concealed in the fig, and cover the internal surface of the receptacle, the staminate flowers being nearest the opening, and the pistillate flowers below them. The fig-tree in its native countries yields two crops of ripe fruit in the course of twelve months. It is said to have been first brought into England in 1525 by Cardinal Pole.—*To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree*, to live in peace and safety. 1 Ki. iv. 25.

Fig (*Ficus Carica*).

Figulate, Figulated (fig'ū-lāt, fig'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *figulo, figulatum*, to fashion, from *fig*, root of *fingo*, to fashion, to feign.] Made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped.

Figuline (fig'ū-lin), *n.* [L. *figulus*, a potter, from *fingo*, to fashion.] A name given by mineralogists to potters' clay.

Figurability (fig'ūr-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being figurable.

Figurable (fig'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [From *figure.*] Capable of being brought to or of retaining a certain fixed form or shape.

Lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Johnson.*

Figural (fig'ūr-al), *a.* 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions.
Sir T. Browne.

2. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—*Figural numbers.* Same as *Figurate Numbers.* See under FIGURATE.

Figurant (fig'ūr-ant), *n. masc.*; **Figurante** (fig'ūr-ant), *n. fem.* [Fr.] 1. One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.—2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say. Hence—3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

Figurate (fig'ūr-āt), *a.* [L. *figuro, figuratum*, to form, to fashion, from *figura*, a shape. See FIGURE.] 1. Of a certain determinate form or shape; resembling anything of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones, stones or fossils resembling shells.—2. † Figurative. 'Under the shadow of *figurate* elocution.' *Bale.*—3. In *music*, pertaining to or characterized by passing discords, or a mixture of concords and discords; florid.—*Figurate counterpoint*, in *music*, see COUNTERPOINT.—*Figurate descant*, in *music*, see DESCANT.—*Figurate numbers*, in *math.* such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, as triangular, pyramidal, pentagonal, &c., numbers. They are formed from any arithmetical series in which the first term is unity and the difference a whole number by taking the first term and the sum of the first two, first three, first four, &c., as the successive terms of new series, from which another may be formed in like manner, the numbers in the resulting series being such that points representing them are capable of arrangement in different geometrical figures. In the following examples the two lower lines consist of figurate numbers, those in the second line being triangular, and those in the third line square:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	&c.
1	3	6	10	15	21	&c.
1	4	9	16	25	36	&c.

Figurated (fig'ūr-āt-ed), *a.* Having a determinate form.

Figurately (fig'ūr-āt-li), *adv.* In a figurate manner.

Figuration (fig-ūr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of giving figure or determinate form; determination to a certain form.—2. In *music*, mixture of concords and discords.—3. In *philol.* change in the form of words without change in the meaning.

Figurative (fig'ūr-āt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*, from *figure.*] 1. Representing by means of a figure; representing by resemblance; typical.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity. *Hooker.*

2. Used in a metaphorical sense; not literal; as, a *figurative* expression; the word is used in a *figurative* sense.—3. Abounding with figures of speech; ornate; flowery; florid; as, a description highly *figurative.*—4. In *music*, same as *Figurate*, 3.

Figuratively (fig'ūr-āt-iv-li), *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; in a metaphorical sense.

The words are different but the sense is still; for therein are *figuratively* Uziah and Ezekias.
Sir T. Browne.

Figurativeness (fig'ūr-āt-iv-nes), *n.* State of being figurative.

Figure (fig'ūr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *figura*, from *fig*, root of *fingo*, to fashion, to shape.] 1. The form of anything, as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities; shape; fashion; form; as, flowers have exquisite *figures;* a triangle is a *figure* of three sides; a square is a *figure* of four equal sides and equal angles.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.
Richardson.

2. The representation of any form by drawing, painting, modelling, carving, embroidering, weaving, or other process; especially the human body so represented. 'A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel.' *Shak.*

His bonnet sedge
Inwrought with *figures* dim. *Milton.*

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character; magnificence; splendour. 'He may live in *figure* and indulgence.' *Law.*—4. Appearance or impression made by the conduct of a person; as, an ill *figure;* a mean *figure;* he cut a sorry *figure.*—5. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term.—6. In *arith.* a character denoting or standing for a number, as 2, 7, 9.—7. In *astrol.* the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

8. Value, as expressed in numbers; price; as, the goods were sold at a high *figure.* 'Accommodating a youngster, who had just

entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff *figure.' Thackeray.*—9. In *theol.* type; representative.

Who is the *figure* of him that was to come. Rom. v. 14.

10. In *rhet.* a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode more beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; pictorial language; a trope; any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.—11. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor. — *Apparent figure*, in *optics*, see under APPARENT.—*To cut a figure*, to make one's self celebrated or notorious; to attract attention either in admiration or contempt; to appear to advantage or disadvantage.

Figure (fig'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *figured;* ppr. *figuring.* 1. To make an image, likeness, or picture of; to represent by drawing, sculpture, modelling, carving, embroidery, &c.; as, to *figure* a plant, shell, &c.—2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; to diversify; to variegate; as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

Accept this goblet rough with *figured* gold. *Dryden.*

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shak.*

3. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to symbolize.

The matter of the sacraments *figureth* their end. *Hooker.*

4. To imagine; to image in the mind.

We *figure* to ourselves
The thing we like, and then we build it up,
As chance will have it on the rock or sand.
H. Taylor.

5. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shak.*

6. To note by characters; to indicate by numerals; also, to calculate.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

7. In *music*, to indicate the desired accompaniment by writing figures over or under the bass; to embellish.

Figure (fig'ūr), *v.i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished; as, the envoy *figured* at the court of St. Cloud. 'Who *figured* in the rebellion.' *Bolingbroke.*

Figure-caster,† **Figure-flinger**† (fig'ūr-kast-ėr, fig'ūr-fling-ėr), *n.* A pretender to astrology.

I, by this *figure-caster*, must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla. *Milton.*

Figured (fig'ūrd), *a.* 1. Adorned with figures.—2. Used in a metaphorical sense; containing a figure or figures; tropical; metaphorical. '*Figured* and metaphorical expressions.' *Locke.*—3. In *music*, same as *Figurate.*—*Figured bass* or *base*, in *music*, see BASS.—*Figured muslin*, muslin in which a pattern or design is wrought.

Figure-head (fig'ūr-hed), *n.* The ornamental figure, statue, or bust on the projecting

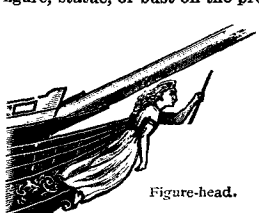


Figure-head.

part of the head of a ship over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of an object which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel; thus, the *Nelson* would have a bust or statue of Lord Nelson for a figure-head, the *Lion* would have the figure of a lion, the *Britannia* a figure or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no bust or figure is used the head is often finished off as a *scroll-head* or a *fiddle-head* (see these terms), which are not strictly figure-heads.

Her full-busted *figure-head*
Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bow.
Tennyson.

Figure-maker (fig'ūr-māk-ėr), *n.* A modeller; one who practises the most refined part of the art of moulding, and casts busts, animals, and other ornaments, as branches, foliage, &c.; a maker of wooden anatomical models for artists.

Figure-stone (fig'ūr-stōn), *n.* Agalmatolite or bildstein; a variety of talc-mica, of a grey, green, white, red, or brown colour, and so soft as to be easily cut into figures. See AGALMATOLITE.

Figurial (fi-gū'ri-al), *a.* Represented by figure or delineation. *Craig.*

Figurist (fig'ūr-ist), *n.* One who uses or interprets figures.

Fig-wort (fig'wėrt), *n.* [From its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures (see SIGNATURE, 2), in the disease called *ficus.*] The common name of Scrophularia, a genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, containing about 100 species, of which four are natives of Britain.

Fike, Fyke (fīk), *v.i.* [Older and Northern form corresponding to the softened *fidge.* Comp. *birk, birch; rig, ridge; brig, bridge.* See FIDGE.] To fidget; to be restless; to be constantly in a state of trivial motion; to be at trouble about anything. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth, that 'she wad rather lock up a hail ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Fike, Fyke (fīk), *v.t.* To give trouble to; to vex; to perplex. [Scotch.]

Fike, Fyke (fīk), *n.* 1. Restlessness or agitation caused by trifling annoyance. [Scotch.]

O sic a *fike* and sic a fistle
I had about it. *Ramsay.*

2. Any trifling peculiarity in regard to work which causes unnecessary trouble; teasing exactness of operation. [Scotch.]

And, indeed, to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have ower mony *fykes.* There, did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner? *Mrs. Hamilton.*

Fikery, Fykerie (fīk'e-ri), *n.* The act of giving trouble about trifles; vexatious trouble. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Fiky, Fyky (fīk'i), *a.* Causing or giving trouble, especially about trifles; finical; unduly particular; troublesome in regard to matters of no consequence; as, *fiky* work; a *fiky* body. [Scotch.]

Filaceous (fil-ā'shus), *a.* [From L. *filum*, a thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

Filacer (fil'as-ėr), *n.* [O.E. and Norm. *filace*, a file or thread on which the records of courts of justice were strung; Fr. *filasse*, flax ready to be spun, from L. *filum*, a thread.] A former officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who made out all original processes, real, personal, and mixed: so called from filing the writs on which he made process.

Filago (fil-ā'gō), *n.* [L. *filum*, a thread, from the cottony hairs.] Cudweed, a genus of slender annual cottony herbs, nat. order Compositæ. Twelve species are known in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Three are found in Britain in dry pastures and banks.

Filament (fil'a-ment), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *filamentum*, a slender thread, from L. *filum*, a thread.] A thread; a fibre; a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed; as, the *filaments* of a spider's web; the thread-like part of the stamens of plants is called the *filament.* The filament of a plant serves to support the anther.

Filamentary (fil-a-ment'a-ri), *a.* Having the character of or formed by a filament.

In the blennies, the forked hake, the forked beard, and some other fishes, the ventral fins are reduced to *filamentary* feelers. *Owen.*

Filamentoid (fil-a-ment'oid), *a.* [From E. *filament*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Like a filament.

Filamentose, Filamentous (fil-a-ment'ōs, fil-a-ment'us), *a.* 1. Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.—2. In *bot.* bearing filaments.

Filander (fil-an'dėr), *n.* The name given by Le Brun to a kangaroo found in some of the islands of the East Indian Archipelago (*Halmaturus asiaticus*).

Filanders (fil'an-dėrz), *n.* [Fr. *filandres*, from L. *filum*, a thread.] A disease in hawks, characterized by their being infested by small intestinal worms.

Filar (fī'lėr), *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread.] Pertaining to a thread; specifically, applied to a microscope, or other optical instrument, into whose construction one or more threads or wires are introduced; as, a *filar* microscope; a *filar* micrometer.

Filaria (fil-ā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of nematoid worms, belonging to the class Scolecida, including the guinea-worm. See GUINEA-WORM.

Filariadæ, Filariidæ (fi-la-rī'a-dē, fi-la-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* Thread-worms. A family of parasitic thread-like worms, inhabiting different animals and different parts of their bodies. Some live in the subcutaneous tissues of man, as the guinea-worm of Africa, Arabia, and India. See GUINEA-WORM.

Filatory (fil'a-to-ri), *n.* [From L. *filum*, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

Filature (fil'a-tūr), *n.* 1. A forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.—2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—3. An establishment for reeling silk.

Filazer (fil'az-ėr), *n.* Same as *Filacer.*

Filberd (fil'bėrd), *n.* Same as *Filbert.*

Filbert (fil'bėrt), *n.* [For *fill-beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx. In an ordinary hazel the nut projects to a considerable distance beyond the beard. *Wedgwood.*] The fruit of a cultivated variety of *Corylus Avellana*, or hazel; an egg-shaped hazel-nut, containing a kernel that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds.

Filch (filch), *v.t.* [For *filk*, from O.E. *fele*, Icel. *fela*, to steal, like *talk* and *tell*, *stalk* (verb) and *steal*, where *k* is a formative element. *Skeat.*] To steal, especially something of little value; to pilfer; to take in a thievish manner from another.

But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden.*

Filcher (filch'ėr), *n.* One who filches; a thief; one who is guilty of petty theft. 'This *filcher* of affections.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Filchingly (filch'ing-li), *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

Fild-ale† (fild'āl). Same as *Field-ale.*

File (fil), *n.* [Fr. *file*, from L. *filum*, a thread.] 1. A thread, string, or line; particularly a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and that they may be conveniently found when wanted.—2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for the sake of ready reference; also, a bundle of papers tied together with the title of each indorsed; as, a *file* of writs; a *file* of newspapers.—3. A roll, list, or catalogue.

Our present musters grows upon the *file*
To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shak.*

4. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron. Where a battalion is formed in two ranks, a *file* of soldiers means two men.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton.*
Soon after three *files* of soldiers entered.
Sir W. Scott.

5.† Regular succession of thought or narration; uniform tenor; thread of discourse.

Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Wotton.*

—*On file*, in orderly preservation.—*Rank and file* (*milit.*), the lines of soldiers from side to side, and from front to back; common soldiers all under the rank of sergeant; hence, the general body of any party or society as distinguished from the leaders.

Philip dismissed all those of the common *file*, on the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

File (fil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filed;* ppr. *filing.* 1. To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation; to arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper.—2. To present or exhibit officially or for trial; to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers in a regular way; as, to *file* a bill in chancery.—3. In *law*, to place among the records of a court; to note on a paper the date of its reception in court.

File (fīl), *v.i.* 1. To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one by one.

All ran down without order or ceremony till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

2. To go with an equal pace; to keep pace; to be co-extensive.

My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed* with my abilities. *Shak.*

File† (fil), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fýlan*, from *fûl*, foul.] To dirty; to defile; to pollute; to contaminate; to disgrace or degrade.

For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind. *Shak.*

File (fil), *n.* [A. Sax. *feol*, G. *feile*, O.H.G. *vihila*, *figila*, a file, from *figen*, to rub.] 1. A well-known steel instrument, having teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c.—2. *Fig.* any means used to refine or polish, as style.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*.
Akenside.

3.† Smooth polished style.

And were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hills and woods 'mong wars and knights,
I would abate the sternenesse of my stile. *Spenser.*

4. A hard cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man; as, a sly old *file*. 'The names of them two old *files* as was on the bench.' *Dickens.* [Slang.]

File (fil), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filed*; ppr. *filing*. [See the noun.] 1. To rub smooth, or cut with a file, or as with a file; to polish; as, to *file* a saw; to *file* off a tooth.

The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly *filing* him down. *Dickens.*

2. *Fig.* to smooth; to polish; to correct; to improve.

File your tongue with a little more courtesy.
Sir W. Scott.

File-cutter (fil'kut-ėr), *n.* A maker of files.

File-fish (fil'fish), *n.* A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file; they constitute the genus Balistes. *B. capriscus* is the European file-fish, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on our southern coasts. It has the power of inflating the sides of the abdomen at pleasure, and grows to the size of 2 feet. *B. aculeatus* is 12 or 14 inches long, and is a native of the Indian and American seas, as well as of the Red Sea. See BALISTES and BALISTIDÆ.

File-leader (fil'lēd-ėr), *n.* *Milit.* the soldier placed in the front of a file.

File-marching (fil'märch-ing), *n.* *Milit.* the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear rank march side by side. *Brande.*

Filemot (fil'e-mot), *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte*, a dead leaf.] A yellowish brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf.

Filer (fil'ėr), *n.* One who uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.

File-shell (fil'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusc of the genus Pholas.

Filial (fil'i-al), *a.* [Fr. *filial*, from L.L. *filialis*, from L. *filius*, a son, or *filia*, a daughter.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; as, *filial* duty or obedience is such duty or obedience as the child owes to his parents.

With *filial* confidence inspired
Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say, 'My Father made them all.'
Cowper.

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

Filially (fil'i-al-li), *adv.* In a filial manner.

Filiate (fil'i-āt), *v.t.* [See AFFILIATE.] To adopt as a son or daughter; to establish a filiation.

Filiation (fil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *filius*, a son.] 1. The relation of a son or child to a father: the correlative to paternity.

Among all the sons of God, there is none like to that One Son of God. And if there be so great a disparity in the *filiation*, we must make as great a difference in the correspondent relation. *Pearson.*

2. Adoption.—3. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

Filibeg (fil'i-beg), *n.* Same as *Fillibeg*.

Filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *flibustier*, formerly *fribustier*, a form of D. *vrijbuiter*, G. *freibeuter*, E. *freebooter*. See BOOTY. By others referred to Sp. *filibote*, *flibote*, from E. *fly-boat*, or D. *vlieboot*, a fly-boat.] Originally, a buccaneer in the West Indian Islands who preyed on the Spanish commerce to South America; now applied to certain lawless adventurers belonging to the United States, who, without authority, invade, with the view of occupying, a foreign country; or to similar adventurers of other nationalities. The adventurers who followed Lopez to Cuba in 1851, and those who with Walker occupied Nicaragua from 1855 to 1857, are the most notorious examples of filibusters in modern times.

Filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *v.i.* To act as a freebooter or buccaneer.

Filibusterism (fil'i-bus-tėr-izm), *n.* The act or practice of filibustering; buccaneering; freebooting.

Filical (fil'i-kal), *a.* Belonging to the Filices or ferns.

Filices (fil'is-ēz), *n. pl.* [Nom. pl. of L. *filix*, the male fern.] The scientific name of the large group of cryptogamic plants popularly known as *ferns*. See FERN.

Filiciform (fil-is'i-form), *a.* Fern-shaped.

Filicite (fil'i-sīt), *n.* [L. *filix*, a fern.] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

Filicoid (fil'i-koid), *a.* [L. *filix*, a fern, and G. *eidos*, likeness.] In *bot.* fern-like; having the form of ferns.

Filicoid (fil'i-koid), *n.* A plant resembling a fern.

Filicology (fil-i-kol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *filix*, a fern, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] The study of ferns.

Filiety (fi-lī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *filius*, a son.] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship.

The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact.
J. S. Mill.

Filiferous (fil-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing threads. *Carpenter.*

Filiform (fil'i-form), *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a thread or filament; long, slender, round, and of equal thickness throughout; as, a *filiform* style or peduncle.

Filiformia (fil'i-form-i-a), *n. pl.* One of the two sections into which crustaceans of the order Læmodipoda are divided, the other section being the Ovalia. The Filiformia are characterized by a long and thread-like body with long and slender legs, while the Ovalia have a shorter and broader body, and shorter and stouter legs. See OVALIA.

Filigrane† (fil'i-grān), *n.* The original form of the word *Filigree* (which see). *Tatler.*

Filigraned† (fil'i-grānd), *a.* Same as *Filigreed*.

Filigree (fil'i-grē), *n.* [Formerly *filigrane*, from Fr. *filigrane*, It. *filigrana*—L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain: originally, granular net-work, the Italians who introduced it placing beads upon it.] Ornamental open-work formed of fine gold or silver wire, which is worked into arabesques, &c.; sculptured work resembling this.

Filigree (fil'i-grē), *a.* Relating to, or composed of, work in filigree.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree* work. *H. Swinburne.*

Filigreed (fil'i-grēd), *a.* Ornamented with filigree.

Filing (fil'ing), *n.* A fragment or particle rubbed off by the act of filing; as, *filings* of iron.

Filipendulous (fil-i-pend'ūl-us), *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and E. *pendulous* (which see).] 1. Suspended by a thread.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to tuberous swellings developed in the middle of slender thread-like rootlets.

Filitelæ (fil-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *tela*, a web.] A tribe of spiders who spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is the Clotho of Egypt and Southern Europe, a limpet-shaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

Fill (fil), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fyllan*, to fill, from the adjective *ful*, full—common in kindred forms to all the Teut. tongues—comp. Goth. *fulljan*, G. *füllen*, D. *vullen*, to fill—allied to L. *pleo*, to fill, Gr. *plērēs*, full, and Skr. *pûr*, to fill, *r* being changed into *l*.] 1. To put or pour in till no more can be contained; to make full; to cause to be occupied so that no space is left vacant; as, to *fill* a basket, a bottle, a vessel; the clergyman *filled* his church.

Fill the water-pots with water. And they *filled* them to the brim. Jn. ii. 7.

2. To occupy the whole space or capacity of; to occupy so as to leave no space vacant; to occupy to a great extent; to pervade; to cause to abound; as, the people *filled* the church.

I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. *Milton.*
Be fruitful and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the seas. Gen. i. 22.
The earth was *filled* with violence. Gen. vi. 11.

3. To satisfy: to content; to glut.

Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to *fill* so great a multitude? Mat. xv. 33.

4. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities.

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails *fill'd* and streamers waving. *Milton.*

5. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office or vacancy.—6. To possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; to hold or occupy; as, a king *fills* a throne; the speaker of the house *fills* the chair.—7. *Naut.* to brace the sails so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them.—*To fill in*, to insert; as, he *filled in* the omitted items.—*To fill out*, (*a*) to pour out into a vessel, as liquor. (*b*) To extend or enlarge to the desired limit, or simply to extend or enlarge.—*To fill up*, (*a*) to make full.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

(*b*) To occupy; to fill; as, seek to *fill up* life with useful employments. (*c*) To fill; to occupy the whole extent; as, to *fill up* a given space. (*d*) To engage or employ; as, to *fill up* time. (*e*) To complete; to accomplish.

And *fill up* what is behind of the afflictions of Christ. Col. i. 24.

Fill (fil), *v.i.* 1. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double. Rev. xviii. 6.

2. To grow or become full; as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; a mill-pond *fills* during the night.—*To fill out*, to become enlarged or distended.—*To fill up*, to grow or become full; as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

Fill (fil), *n.* A full supply; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. 'Where I may weep my *fill*.' *Shak.*

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill* and dwell therein in safety. Lev. xxv. 19.

Fill, pret. of *fall*. *Chaucer.*

Fill† (fil), *n.* [A form of *thill*.] Shaft; thill. 'We'll put you i' the *fills*.' *Shak.*

Fillagree (fil'a-grē), *n.* Same as *Filigree*.

Filler (fil'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, &c.; a funnel.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer.*
Brave soldier, yield thou, stock of arms and honour;
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
Beau. & Fl.

Filler, Fill-horse (fil'ėr, fil'hors), *n.* [See FILL, a shaft.] The horse which goes in the shafts; a thill-horse.

Fillet (fil'let), *n.* [Fr. *filet*, a thread, a band, a net, the chine of an animal, &c., dim. of *fil*, thread, from L. *filum*, a thread.] 1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscles; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh: applied chiefly to veal; as, a *fillet* of veal.—3. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shak.*

4. In *arch.* (*a*) a small moulding generally rectangular in section, and having the appearance of a narrow band, generally used to separate ornaments and mouldings; an annulet; a list; a listel. See ANNULET. (*b*) The ridge between the flutes of a column: called also a *Facet* or *Facette*.—5. In *her.* a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as a lace over a cloak.—6. In the *manége*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—7. In *technology*, in general, this word has a great many applications, such as in *carp.* a strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, a strip for a door to close against; in *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere; in *coining*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size; also the thread of a screw; a ring on the muzzle of a gun; &c.

Fillet (fil'let), *v.t.* To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them. Ex. xxxvii. 28.

Filleting (fil'let-ing), *n.* 1. The material of which fillets are made.—2. Fillets, collectively.

Fillibeg (fil'li-bēg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadh-beag*, lit. little-kilt—*feileadh*, a kilt, and *beag*, little. The *feileadh-mor*, 'great-kilt,' covered the upper part of the body as well.]

The Gaelic name for the kilt. Written also *Filibeg, Phillibeg.*

Fillibuster (fil'i-bus-tẽr), *n.* Same as *Filibuster.*

Filling (fil'*ing*), *a.* Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate; as, a *filling* diet.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling.* *Bacon.*

Filling (fil'ing), *n.* Materials used for occupying some vacant space, for completing some structure, stopping up a hole, or the like.

Fillip (fil'lip), *v.t.* [Formed from the sound, or the same as *flip.*] To strike with the nail of the fore or middle finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with some violence; hence, to strike in any way or with any instrument.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak.*

Fillip (fil'lip), *v.i.* To strike with the nail of the finger. See *v.t.*

He laughed, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then *fillip'd* at the diamond in her ear. *Tennyson.*

Fillip (fil'lip), *n.* 1. A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; hence, a smart blow or stroke.—2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive; as, that acted as a *fillip* to my spirits.

Fillipeen (fil-li-pẽn'), *n.* [G. *vielliebchen,* much-loved.] In some of the Northern states of America, a small present given in accordance with a custom borrowed from Germany. When a person eating almonds or nuts finds one with two kernels he or she gives it to a person of the opposite sex, and whoever at the next meeting shall utter the word *fillipeen* first is entitled to a present from the other. The term is applied also to the kernel thus given. Written also *Phillipena, Philopena.*

Fillister (fil'lis-tẽr), *n.* A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates.

Filly (fil'li), *n.* [Apparently a dim. form of *foal,* A. Sax. *fola.* See FOAL.] 1. A female or mare foal; a young mare.—2. A wanton girl.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet. *Addison.*

Filly-foal (fil'li-fōl), *n.* A female foal.

Film (film), *n.* [A. Sax. *fylmen, felma,* a thin skin; Fris. *filmenæ,* the human skin; akin to *fell,* skin.] 1. A thin membrane or lamina; a pellicle; a delicate coating or outer layer. 'From Adam's eyes the *film* removed.' *Milton.*—2. In *photog.* a thin pellicle or coating sensitive to light.—3. A fine thread, as of a cobweb. 'Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of *film.*' *Shak.*

At the tip-top
There hangs by unseen *films* an orbed drop. *Keats.*

Film (film), *v.t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak.*

Filminess (film'i-nes), *n.* State of being filmy.

Filmy (film'i), *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads.

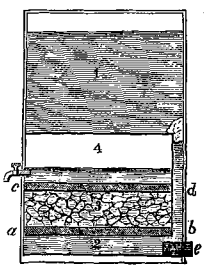
Celestial coursers paw the unyielding air;
Their *filmy* pennons at her word they furl,
And stop obedient to the reins of light. *Shelley.*

—*Filmy fern,* the common name for the two British species of the genus Hymenophyllum. They have a creeping thread-like rhizome, and small delicate pellucid fronds. The sori are seated on a column protected by a two-valved involucre. Both species are found on moist rocks and copses.

Filose (fī'lōs), *a.* [From L. *filum,* a thread.] In *zool.* and *bot.* a term applied to a part when it ends in a thread-like process.

Filoselle (fē-lō-zäl'), *n.* [Fr.] Ferret or floss silk; grogram yarn or thread.

Filter (fil'tẽr), *n.* [Fr. *filtre,* It. *feltrare,* to filter, from *feltro,* L.L. *filtrum, feltrum,* felt or fulled wool, used originally as a strainer. See FELT.] A strainer; a piece of woollen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. Filters are now largely employed for the purpose of filtering water, either for drinking or culinary purposes. One of the most successful apparatus for the purification of water for domestic purposes is the ascending filter of Leloge, shown in cut. It is divided into four compartments, one above the other. The upper part, containing the water to be filtered, communicates with the lowest by a tube having a loose sponge at its mouth to stop some of the impurities. The top of the lowest compartment is composed of a porous slab, through which the water passes into the third part, which is filled with charcoal. The water is forced through the charcoal and another porous slab into the fourth compartment, which is furnished with a tap to draw off the filtered water. To enable the filter to be cleaned there is a movable plug in the lowest part.



Leloge's Water Filter.

1 2 3 4, The compartments: *a b,* porous top of 2d compartment; *c d,* filtering top of 3d compartment; *e,* movable plug.

Filter (fil'tẽr), *v.t.* To purify or defecate liquor by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

Filter (fil'tẽr), *v.i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

Filter, *n.* Same as *Philter.*

Filtering (fil'ter-ing), *p.* and *a.* Straining; defecating.—*Filtering bag,* a conical-shaped bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop, to which it is attached. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, &c.—*Filtering cup,* a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface, the pressure on the surface above has the effect of forcing a fluid through the pores of such substances as it could not otherwise penetrate.—*Filtering funnel,* a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.—*Filtering paper,* any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it.—*Filtering stone,* any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered.

Filth (filth), *n.* [A. Sax. *fylth,* from *fûl,* foul, corrupt, rotten. See FOUL.] 1. Anything that soils or defiles; dirt; any foul matter; waste matter; nastiness.—2. Anything that sullies or defiles the moral character; corruption; pollution.

To purify the soul from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

Filthily (filth'i-li), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

Filthiness (filth'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being filthy.—2. That which is filthy; filth; foul matter; corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place. 2 Chr. xxix. 5.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. 2 Cor. vii. 1.

Filthy (filth'i), *a.* 1. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty; impure. 'Filthy air.' *Shak.*—2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure; licentious.

He which is *filthy,* let him be *filthy* still. Rev. xxii. 11.

Filtrate (fil'trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *filtrated;* ppr. *filtrating.* [L.L. *filtro, filtratum;* Sp. *filtrar.* See FILTER.] To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

Filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

Filtration (fil-trā'shon), *n.* The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it, as by passing the liquid through filtering paper, through charcoal, sand, and the like. See FILTER.

Fimashing (fim'ash-*ing*), *n.* [L. *fimus,* dung.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets.

Fimble, Fimble-hemp (fim'bl, fim'bl-hemp), *n.* [G. *fimmel, fimmel-hanf.*] The male plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe, are picked out by hand from among the female, which are left to ripen their seed.

Fimbria (fim'bri-a), *n.* [L., a thread, in the pl. a fringe.] A fringe: specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* applied to any fringe-like body, and especially to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube. (*b*) In *bot.* applied to the dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced.

Fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *a.* [L. *fimbria,* a thread, in the pl. a fringe.] In *bot.* fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bristles.

Fimbriate Petals (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

Fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *v.t.* To hem; to fringe.

Fimbriated (fim'bri-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. In *bot.* same as *Fimbriate* (which see).—2. In *zool.* a term applied to many of the Murices or whelks having thin, elevated, fin-like processes on their shells, and to some cyclostomous land-shells which have like processes round the aperture.—3. In *her.* ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

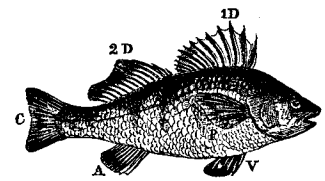
Fimbricate (fim'bri-kāt), *a.* Fringed; jagged.

Fimbrilliferous (fim-bril-if''ér-us), *a.* [As if from a L. *fimbrilla,* a little fringe, and *fero,* to bear.] In *bot.* bearing many little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites.

Fimetarious (fi-mē-tā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *fimetum,* a dunghill.] In *bot.* growing on or amidst dung.

Fin (fin), *n.* A native of Finland; a Finn.

Fin (fin), *n.* [A. Sax. *fin, finn;* L.G. and Dan. *finne;* D. *vin;* Sw. *fena;* allied to L. *pinna,* another form of *penna,* a feather. See FEATHER.] 1. One of the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their movements in the water. The fin consists of a thin elastic membrane



Fins — Common Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*).

1 D, First Dorsal. 2 D, Second Dorsal. P, Pectoral. V, Ventral. A, Anal. C, Caudal.

supported by rays or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The pectoral and ventral are known as *paired* fins, and represent the fore and hind limbs of other vertebrates; the dorsal, anal, and caudal are *median, vertical,* or *impar* fins, and are peculiar to fishes.

The principal organ of motion (in fishes) is the tail; the dorsal and ventral *fins* apparently serve to balance the fish, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required. *Eng. Cyclopædia.*

2. Anything resembling a fin; as, (*a*) a fin-like organ or attachment. 'The *fins* of her eyelids.' *J. Webster.* (*b*) The sharp plate in the coulter of a plough. (*c*) In *moulding,* a thin excrescence on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two moulding-boxes, containing each a portion of the mould. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces. (*d*) In *com.* a blade of whalebone. (*e*) A hand. [Slang.]

Fin (fin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *finned;* ppr. *finning.* To carve or cut up, as a chub.

Fin,† *n.* [Fr.] End; conclusion. *Chaucer.*

Finable (fīn'a-bl), *a.* [See FINE.] That admits a fine; subject to a fine or penalty; as, a *finable* person or offence.

If jurymen, after sworn, eat and drink, . . . they are *finable.* *Tomlins.*

Finable (fin'a-bl), *a.* [See FINE, *v.t.,* to clarify.] That may be clarified, refined, or purified.

Final (fin'al), *a.* [L. *finalis,* from *finis,* end.] 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; as, the *final* issue or event of things; *final* hope; *final* salvation.

Oh yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the *final* goal of ill. *Tennyson.*

2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a *final* judgment; the battle of Waterloo brought the struggle to a *final* issue.—3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view; as, the *final* cause is that for which anything is done; the *efficient* cause is that which produces the event or effect.

Thus we necessarily include, in our idea of organization, the notion of an end, a purpose, a design; or to use another phrase, a *final* cause. *Whewell.*

—*Final decree*, in *law*, a conclusive sentence of a court, as distinguished from *interlocutory*.—*Final, Conclusive, Ultimate. Final*, bringing an end or to an end, coming at the end or at last, marks mainly the circumstance of something being the last or at the last; *conclusive* means shutting up or settling; putting a stop to any further question or procedure, as a *conclusive* argument, a *conclusive* step; *ultimate* recalls the fact that something has gone before, and is applied to what is last in a sequence; an *ultimate* object is that to which all one's actions tend as the crowning point.

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon. *Milton.*

This objection . . . will not be found by any means so *conclusive* as at first sight it seems. *Hobbes.*

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

Finale (fē-nä'lā), *n.* [It.] 1. In *music*, (*a*) the last part of a concerted piece, sonata, or symphony; the last piece in the act of an opera. (*b*) The final piece in a concert programme. Finales are generally characterized by their grand effects, all the power of the instrument, the orchestra, or the chorus being called into play.—2. The last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition.

It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena, . . . that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle; and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand *finale*. *Lord Lytton.*

Finality (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completeness.—2. In *philos.* the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

Finally (fī'nal-li), *adv.* 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; as, the cause is expensive, but we shall *finally* recover.—2. Completely; beyond recovery.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Sir J. Davies.*

Finance (fi-nans'), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *financia*, a money payment, from *finare*, to pay a fine or subsidy, from L. *finis*, an end, in late sense of a sum paid by a subject to a sovereign for the enjoyment of a privilege; the final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement.] 1. The system or science of public revenue and expenditure.

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*. *Junius' Letters.*

2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; as, the *finances* of the king or government were in a low condition.—3. *pl.* The income or resources of individuals; as, my *finances* are in a very unhealthy state. [Colloq.]

Finance (fi-nans'), *v.i.* To conduct financial operations; especially, in a commercial sense, to meet obligations by continual borrowing.

Financeer, *v.i.* See FINANCIER.

Financial (fi-nan'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance or public revenue; having to do with money matters; as, *financial* concerns or operations.

Godolphin, . . whose *financial* skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury. *Macaulay.*

Financialist (fi-nan'shal-ist), *n.* One skilled in financial matters; a financier.

Financially (fi-nan'shal-li), *adv.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, *financially*, commercially, . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered. *Burke.*

Financian (fi-nan'shan), *n.* A financier. [Rare.]

Financier (fi-nan'sēr), *n.* 1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.—2. One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands money matters; one who is acquainted with the mode of raising money by imposts, excise, or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.—3. In France, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

Financier, Financeer (fi-nan'sēr), *v.i.* To borrow one day to meet an obligation, and on a subsequent day to again borrow to meet the borrowed money, and so on till one's affairs get into confusion. *Lever.*

Finary (fin'ē-ri), *n.* [From *fine*, *refine*.] In ironworks, the second forge at the iron mill. See FINERY, 3.

Finative (fin'a-tiv), *a.* Decisive; definitive; final.

Finback. See FINNER.

Finch (finsh), *n.* [A. Sax. *finc*; L.G. G. Dan. and Sw. *fink*, *finke*; D. *vink*. Comp. Fr. *pinson*, Sp. *pinzon*, It. *pincione*, W. *pinc*, a finch, Armor. *pint* and *tint*, Prov. E. and Sc. *pink*, *spink*. How many of these names are to be connected together, and what degree of relationship may be between them is doubtful. Probably onomatopœia is partly the cause of their resemblance. Grimm points out the resemblance of the Teutonic forms to words meaning 'spark' or 'sparkling,' as G. *funke*, &c.] The popular name of the small singing birds forming the genus Fringilla. In its widest sense the term is applied to the numerous group constituting the family Fringillidæ (which see).

Finch-backed, Finched (finsh'bakt, finsht), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle. [Provincial.]

Find (find), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *found*; ppr. *finding*. [A. Sax. O. Sax. and O. G. *findan*, G. *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel. *finna* (for *finda*), to find; Goth. *finthan*, to find. From root (nasalized) cognate with L. *pet*, in *peto*, to aim at, to seek; and Gr. *pynth*, in *pynthanomai*, to learn by asking.] 1. To discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for or by accident; to fall in with (a person or thing unknown or unexpected).

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she *find* it? Luke xv. 8.

In the Proverbs of Solomon you will *find* the following words: 'May we ne'er want a friend nor a bottle to give him!' When *found*, make a note of. *Dickens.*

2. To come upon or discover by seeking or sounding; as, to *find* bottom; to discover or know by experience; to learn by study, experiment, or trial; as, air and water are *found* to be compound substances; alchemists long attempted to *find* the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet *found*.

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

3. To gain; to acquire; to enjoy; as, to *find* leisure for a visit.

In ills their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

4. To catch; to detect.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous thing. *Locke.*

5. In *law*, to determine and declare, or award, by verdict; as, the jury *find* the accused to be guilty; they *find* a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant; the grand-jury *find* a true bill; the jury have *found* a large sum in damages for the plaintiff.—6. To supply; to provide; to furnish; as, who will *find* the money or provisions for this expedition.

Listen to me,
If I must *find* you wit. *Tennyson.*

—*To find one's self*, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; as, how do you *find yourself* this morning?—*To find one in*, to supply, furnish, or provide one with; as, he *finds* his nephew *in* money, victuals, and clothes. In this sense, *to find one's self* is sometimes used without any supplementary phrase, the meaning being to furnish all one's requirements for one's self.

He that shall marry thee, had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for twopence a week, and *find himself*. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*To find out*, to detect, as a thief or the like; to find out or discover, as something before unknown, a mystery, secret, trick, and the like; to solve, as an enigma; to understand; to comprehend.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold . . . and to *find out* every device. 2 Chr. ii. 14.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Job xi. 7.

—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.

Find (find), *v.i.* In *law*, to determine and declare an issue of fact; to give judgment on the merits or facts of a case; as, the jury *finds* for the plaintiff.

Find (find), *n.* A discovery of anything valuable; the thing found; as, a *find* in the gold-fields.

Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827. *Evans.*

Finder (find'ėr), *n.* One who or that which finds or discovers by accident, by searching, or the like; especially, (*a*) in the *customs*, a searcher employed to discover goods imported or exported without paying custom. (*b*) In *astron.* a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

Findfault (find'fąlt), *n.* A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the mouth of all *findfaults*. *Shak.*

Findfaulting† (find'fąlt-ing), *a.* Apt to censure; captious. 'Unquiet branglings and *findfaulting* quarrels.' *Whitlock.*

Finding (find'ing), *n.* 1. Discovery; the act of discovering.—2. That which is found; especially, in *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.—3. *pl.* The tools and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment.

Finding-store (find'ing-stōr), *n.* In the United States, a shop where shoemakers' tools, &c., are sold. Called in England *Grindery Warehouse*.

Findon Haddock, Finnan Haddock (fin'-in-had-dok), *n.* A species of smoke-cured haddock largely used at table: so named from *Findon*, a fishing-village on the coast of Kincardineshire, where this mode of curing haddocks appears to have originated.

Findy (fin'di), *a.* [A. Sax. *findig*, heavy; *gefindig*, capacious; Dan. *fyndig*, strong, emphatical, nervous, weighty, from *fynd*, force, energy, emphasis, strength.] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old prov.*

Fine (fin), *a.* [This word appears with little variation of form or meaning both in the Teutonic and Romance languages. Comp. G. *fein*, D. *fijn*, Dan. *fin*, Sw. *fin*, Icel. *finn*, Fr. *fin*, It. *fino*. It is generally derived with Diez from L. *finitus*, finished, perfect, complete; pp. of *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, an end (whence *final*, &c.).] 1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; as, a *fine* thread; *fine* silk; a *fine* hair.—2. Not coarse; comminuted; in small grains or particles; as, *fine* sand or flour.—3. Subtile; thin; tenuous; rare; as, *fine* spirits evaporate; a *fine*, as opposed to a dense medium.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater. *Bacon.*

4. Thin; keen; sharp; as, the *fine* edge of a razor.

What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath? *Shak.*

5. Made of fine threads or material; light; delicate; as, *fine linen* or cambric.—6. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; as, *fine* gold or silver. 'A cup of wine that's brisk and *fine*.' *Shak.*—7. Refined; elegant; cultivated.

Then turned to Lady Geraldine,
His eyes made up of wonder and love.
And said in courtly accents *fine*. *Coleridge.*

8. Nice; delicate; susceptible; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; as, a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!*
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

9. Subtle; artful; dexterous. See FINESSE. 'The *finest* mad devil of jealousy.' *Shak.*—10. Handsome; beautiful; accomplished.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the *finest* gentleman of the age, . . the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. *Macaulay.*

11. Free from clouds or rain; sunshiny; as, *fine* weather.—12. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute; as, a man of *fine* genius. 'The *finest* critical spirit of our time.' *Matt. Arnold.*—13. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; as, a man of a *fine* mind.

Spirits are not *finely* touched
But to *fine* issues. *Shak.*

14. Showy; splendid; elegant; handsome; as, a range of *fine* buildings; a *fine* house or garden; a *fine* view.

Fine feathers, they say, make *fine* birds. *Bickerstaff.*

15. Ironically, finically or affectedly elegant; aiming too much at show or effect; stilted; ridiculously ornate.

I cannot talk with civet in the room,
A *fine* puss gentleman that's all perfume. *Cowper.*

He gratified them with occasional . . . *fine* writing. *Matt. Arnold.*

16. Eminent even for bad qualities. 'O, for a *fine* thief.' *Shak.*—*Fine arts*, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, and whose object is the production of pleasure by their immediate impression on the mind, as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture. In modern usage the term is restricted to the imitative arts which appeal to us through the eye, namely, painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and is sometimes even restricted to the two first as more essentially imitative and imaginative.

Then *Fine Art* is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together. *Ruskin.*

Fine (fīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fined;* ppr. *fining.* [See FINE, *a.*] 1. To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to *fine* wine; to *fine* gold or silver. Job xxviii. 1; Prov. xvii. 3.—2.† To make less coarse; as, to *fine* grass.—3.† To decorate; to adorn.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with some show of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to the Lady Lingare.
Shak.

4. To change gradually or by imperceptible degrees; to cause to pass by fine gradations from one condition to another. *Browning.*

Fine (fīn), *n.* [From L. *finis,* an end, and in later times and in a feudal sense, a final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement.] 1.† The end; the conclusion; as, 'the *fine's* the crown.' *Shak.*

To see their fatal *fine.* *Spenser.*

2. A payment of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for an offence.—3. In *law,* (*a*) in feudal law, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. (*b*) A sum of money formerly paid by a tenant at the entrance into his land; a sum paid for the renewal of a lease.—*In fine,* in conclusion; to conclude; to sum all up.

Fine (fīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fined;* ppr. *fining.* [See FINE, *n.*] 1.† To bring to an end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes. *Shak.*

2. To subject to a pecuniary penalty; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine; as, the trespassers were *fined* ten pounds and imprisoned a month.

Fine (fīn), *v.i.* 1.† To cease.

Then wold they never *fine*
To don of gentillesse the faire office. *Chaucer.*

2. To pay a fine.

Men *fined* to have right done them; to sue in a certain court. *Hallam.*

Finedraw (fīn'drą), *v.t.* [*Fine* and *draw.*] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived; to renter.

Finedrawer (fīn'drą-ėr), *n.* One who finedraws.

Finedrawn (fīn'drąn), *a.* Drawn out to too great a degree of fineness or tenuity, as thread; drawn out with too much subtlety; as, *fine-drawn* conclusions.

Fineer (fi-nēr'), *v.i.* To get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on credit. *Goldsmith.*

Fineer (fi-nēr'), *v.t.* See VENEER.

Finefingered (fīn'fing-gėrd), *a.* Nice in workmanship; dexterous at fine work.

Fineless† (fīn'les), *a.* Endless; boundless.

Riches *fineless* is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor. *Shak.*

Finely (fīn'li), *adv.* In a fine or finished manner; admirably; beautifully; delicately; subtlely; to a fine state; minutely; thinly; as, *finely* attired; a stuff *finely* wrought; flour *finely* ground; a *finely* sharpened edge.

Plutarch says very *finely,* that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; for if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.*

Fineness (fīn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fine in all its senses; thinness; slenderness; tenuity; minuteness; purity; sharpness; elegance; beauty; refinement; splendour; subtlety. '*Fineness* of the gold.' *Shak.*

It (the Directory) should have been composed with so much artifice and *fineness,* that it might have been to all the world an argument of their learning and excellency of spirit. *Jer. Taylor.*

Finer (fīn'ėr), *n.* One who refines or purifies. Prov. xxv. 4.

Finery (fīn'é-ri), *n.* 1. Fineness; splendour; beauty. 'Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects.' *Watts.*—2. Ornament; decoration; especially, showy or excessive decoration, as gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but she turned with disgust from the *finery* of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay.*

3. In *iron-works,* the second forge at the iron-mills at which the iron is hammered and fashioned into what is called a bloom or square bar. Written also *Finary.*

Finespoken (fīn'spōk-n), *a.* Using fine phrases.

Fine dressed and *finespoken* 'chevaliers d'industrie.' *Chesterfield.*

Finespun (fīn'spun), *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtile; as, *finespun* theories. *Lowth.*

Men have no faith in *finespun* sentiment
Who put their faith in bullocks and in beeves.
Longfellow.

Finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* [Fr.; It. *finezza,* Sp. *fineza,* properly fineness.] 1. Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.—2. In *whist-playing,* the act of playing with the view of taking the trick with a lower card than may be in the hand of your adversary on the left, while a higher card is in your own hand.—3.† Fineness.—SYN. Artifice, trick, stratagem, deceit, guile, craft, cunning.

Finesse (fi-nes'), *v.i.* 1. To use artifice or stratagem.—2. In *whist-playing,* to attempt to take a trick with a card lower than one which may be held by one's opponent on his left hand, while one has a card capable of taking it with more certainty in his hand.

Finesse (fi-nes'), *v.t.* In *whist-playing,* to finesse with; to practise or perform a finesse with; as, to *finesse* a king, a knave, &c. *Eng. Ency.*

Finestill (fīn'stil), *v.t.* To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

Finestiller (fīn'stil-ėr), *n.* One who distils spirit from treacle or molasses.

Finestuff (fīn'stuf), *n.* The second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, made of finely sifted lime with sand and hair.

Finew (fin'ū), *n.* [See FENOWED.] Mouldiness. *Scott.*

Fin-fish (fin'fish), *n.* A sailor's name for some of the fin-backed whales.

Fin-foot (fin'fụt), *n.* Heliornis, a genus of tropical South American birds, allied to our grebes, so called from their feet being lobed.

Fin-footed (fin'fụt-ed), *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.

Finger (fing'gėr), *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *finger,* D. *vinger,* Fris. Sw. and Dan. *finger,* Goth. *figgrs.* The root is found in A. Sax. *fōn,* G. *fangen,* to catch. See FANG.] 1. One of the five extreme members of the hand; a digit; also, one of the extremities of the hand, exclusive of the thumb. [The word is applied to some other animals as well as to man.]

With forced *fingers* rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton.

2. Something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

Fancy, like the *finger* of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.
Cowper.

Spires whose solemn *finger* points to heaven.
Wordsworth.

3. The breadth of a finger, sometimes used as a measure.—4. In *music,* ability in execution, especially on a keyed instrument; as, she has a good *finger.*

Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody. . . 'What a *finger!*' cried Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano. *Thackeray.*

—*Finger of God,* power, strength, or work of God.

The magicians said to Pharaoh, This is the *finger of God.* Ex. viii. 19.

—*To have a finger in,* to be concerned in.—*To have at one's finger ends,* to be quite familiar with; to be able to make available readily.

Finger (fing'gėr), *v.t.* 1. To touch with the fingers; to handle; as, the covetous man delights to *finger* money.—2. To toy or meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shak.*

3. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer; to filch.

The king was slyly *fingered* from the deck (=pack of cards). *Shak.*

4. In *music,* (*a*) to apply the fingers to in order to produce musical effects, as to an instrument of music, or the keys or strings of an instrument; to play on an instrument. (*b*) To indicate by means of figures written over or under the notes which finger is to strike the key or stop the string; as, to *finger* a piece of music.—5. To perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, &c.

Finger (fing'gėr), *v.i.* To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.

Finger-alphabet (fing'gėr-al-fa-bet), *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers answering to the common written alphabet. See DEAFNESS.

Finger-and-toe (fing'gėr-and-tō), *n.* The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See DACTYLORHIZA.

Finger-board (fing'gėr-bōrd), *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; also the whole range of keys of a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium; a keyboard.

Finger-bowl (fing'gėr-bōl), *n.* A finger-glass.

Fingered (fing'gėrd), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Having fingers.—2. In *bot.* digitate; having leaflets like fingers, proceeding from the top of the petiole; as in Trifolium, where there are three such leaflets; *Marsilea quadrifolia,* where there are four; *Potentilla reptans,* where there are five; and *Æsculus hippocastanum,* where there are seven.—3. In *music,* (*a*) touched or played on, as a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument. (*b*) Marked with figures showing what finger is to be used for producing each note. (*c*) Produced by pressing the finger on a particular key, string, or hole, as a note.

Fingerer (fing'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who fingers; one who handles that with which he has nothing to do; a pilferer.

Finger-fern (fing'gėr-fėrn), *n.* A genus of ferns, Asplenium.

Finger-glass (fing'gėr-glas), *n.* A glass or bowl introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

Finger-grass (fing'gėr-gras), *n.* Digitaria, a genus of grasses. Two species, cock's-foot finger-grass and smooth finger-grass, are found in England.

Fingering (fing'gėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of touching lightly or handling.—2. In *music,* (*a*) the management of the fingers in playing on an instrument of music; the art of dexterously applying the fingers to a musical instrument in playing. (*b*) The marking of the notes of a piece of music, as for the piano, organ, harmonium, concertina, &c., so as to guide the fingers in playing.—3.† Delicate work done with the fingers. *Spenser.* 4. A thick loose woollen yarn used for knitting stockings and the like.

Fingerling (fing'gėr-ling), *n.* A creature like a finger, often a young salmon or trout.

Finger-organ (fing'gėr-or-gan), *n.* An organ played with the fingers.

Finger-parted (fing'gėr-pärt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* divided into lobes having a fanciful resemblance to fingers.

Finger-plate (fing'gėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain on the edge of a door near the handle, to protect the surface from the fingers.

Finger-post (fing'gėr-pōst), *n.* A post set up for the direction of travellers, often with the figure of a hand and a finger pointing on a projecting arm.

He threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post,* magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence. *Hook.*

Finger-print (fing'gėr-print), *n.* The print or mark of a finger; the print made by a finger or fingers so as to show the natural lines and markings. The finger-prints of every person are said to be unique, and hence are now used for identification.

Finger-shell (fing'gėr-shel), *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

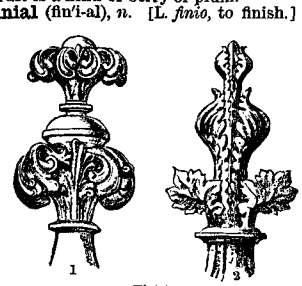
Finger-stall (fing'gėr-stąl), *n.* A cover of leather, &c., worn for protection of the fingers, as when wounded.

Finger-stone (fing'gėr-stōn), *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

Fingle-fangle (fing'gl-fang-gl), *n.* A trifle. [Vulgar.]

Fingrigo (fing'gri-gō), *n.* [The Jamaica name.] A plant of the genus Pisonia. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum.

Finial (fin'i-al), *n.* [L. *finio,* to finish.] In



Finials.
1, Early English Period. 2, Perpendicular Period.

Gothic arch. the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, consisting usually of a knot or assem-

blage of foliage. By older writers finial is used to denote not only the leafy termination but the whole pyramidal mass.

Finic (fin'ik), *a.* Finical. [Rare.]

Does he think to be courted for acting the *finick* and conceited? *Collier.*

Finical (fin'ik-al), *a.* [From *fine.*] Affecting great nicety or superfluous elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious; as, a *finical* fellow; a *finical* style. 'A *finical* taste.' *Wordsworth.*

The gross style consists in giving no detail, the *finical* in giving nothing else. *Hazlitt.*

Finicality (fin-ik-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being finical.—2. Something finical; finicalness. [Rare.]

Finically (fin'ik-al-li), *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

Finicalness (fin'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness; finicality; fastidiousness.

Finicking (fin'ik-ing), *a.* Finikin, *a.*

Many a young partridge strutted complacently among the stubble, with all the *finicking* coxcombry of youth. *Dickens.*

Finific (fi-nif'ik), *n.* [L. *finis*, end, and *facio*, to make.] A limiting element or quality. [Rare.]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

Finify † (fin'i-fī), *v.t.* [E. *fine*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make fine; to adorn. 'Hath so pared and *finified* them (his feet).' *B. Jonson.*

Finikin (fin'i-kin), *a.* [Equivalent to *finical.*] Precise in trifles; idly busy.

The bearded creatures are quite as *finikin* over their toilets, as any coquette in the world. *Thackeray.*

Finikin (fin'i-kin), *n.* Same as *Finnikin.*

Fining (fin'ing), *n.* 1. The process of refining or purifying: applied specifically to the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.—2. The preparation, generally a solution of isinglass or gelatine, used to fine or clarify.

Fining-pot (fin'ing-pot), *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

Finis (fin'is), *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion: a word sometimes placed at the end of a book.

Finish (fin'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *finir*, ppr. *finissant*; L. *finio, finitum*, to finish, to complete, from *finis*, limit, end.] 1. To bring to an end; to make an end of; to arrive at the end of; as, to *finish* a journey; to *finish* a house.

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins. Dan. ix. 24.

2. To bestow the last required labour upon; to perfect; to accomplish; to polish to a high degree; to elaborate carefully; as, some poets spend far more time and labour in *finishing* their poems than others. [Compare with reference to this meaning FINISH, *n.* and FINISHED.]—SYN. To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, accomplish, perfect.

Finish (fin'ish), *v.i.* To come to an end; to terminate; to expire. 'His days may *finish* ere that.' *Shak.*

Finish (fin'ish), *n.* 1. The last touch to a work; the last working up of any object of art whereby its completion is effected or whereby it is perfected; polish; careful elaboration.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, *finish* would be loss of time. *Dr. Caird.*

2. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.—3. A name for methylated spirit.

Finished (fin'isht), *p.* and *a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect; as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

The keen observation and ironical pleasantry of a *finished* man of the world. *Macaulay.*

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished*. . . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well-*finished* if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality. *Ruskin.*

Finisher (fin'ish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. Heb. xii. 2.

2. Something that gives the finishing touch to or settles anything. [Colloq.]

'You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both.'—'This was a *finisher*,' said Lackington. *T. Hook.*

Finishing-coat (fin'ish-ing-kōt), *n.* The coat which finishes, as the last coat of stucco, the last coat of paint.

Finishing-school (fin'ish-ing-skōl), *n.* A school in which young people complete their education: generally applied to ladies' schools.

Finite (fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus*, from *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, limit.] 1. Having a limit; limited; bounded: opposed to *infinite;* as, *finite* number, *finite* existence; a *finite* being; *finite* duration.—2. In *gram.* a term applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, potential, subjunctive, and imperative.

Finiteless † (fī'nīt-les), *a.* Infinite. *Sir T. Browne.*

Finitely (fī'nīt-li), *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

Finiteness (fī'nīt-nes), *n.* State of being finite; confinement within certain boundaries; as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers.

Finitude (fī'nit-ūd), *n.* State of being finite; limitation. 'The fulness of the creation, and the *finitude* of the creature.' *Chalmers.*

Finlander (fin'land-ėr), *n.* A native of Finland.

Finless (fin'les), *a.* Destitute of fins; as, *finless* fish.

Finlike (fin'līk), *a.* Resembling a fin; as, a *finlike* oar.

Finn (fin), *n.* A native of Finland; a Finlander.

Finned (find), *a.* Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad edges on either side, as a plough.

Finner, Finback (fin'ėr, fin'bak), *n.* A name given to the species of a genus of whales (Physalus), so called from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin. The name is also sometimes given to the members of the genus Balænoptera.

Finnikin (fin'i-kin), *n.* A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

Finnish (fin'ish), *a.* Relating to the Finns or Finland.

Finnish (fin'ish), *n.* A language spoken by the Finns in North-western Russia and related tribes in Esthonia and Livonia. It is allied to the Turkish and Hungarian languages.

Finny (fin'i), *a.* Furnished with fins; relating to, or abounding with, fins or fish; as, *finny* fish; *finny* tribes; *finny* prey. 'With patient angle trolls the *finny* deep.' *Goldsmith.*

Finochio (fi-nō'kē-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio*, fennel.] *Fœniculum dulce*, a variety of fennel; sweet fennel. *Loudon.*

Finos (fēn'ōz), *n.* [Sp.] The second-best wool from merino sheep.

Fin-pike (fin'pīk), *n.* The name given to the individuals of a family (Polypteridæ) of ganoid fishes, remarkable for the structure of the dorsal fin, which, instead of being continuous, is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines, distributed at short intervals along nearly the whole of the back, and each bordered behind by a small soft fin. Two species of this curious group are living, one of which inhabits the Nile and the other the Senegal; but the family attained its maximum in palæozoic times, most of the old red and carboniferous fishes belonging to it.

Fin-scale (fin'skāl), *n.* A name of the freshwater fish otherwise called the *Rudd* or *Redeye.*

Fint, † For *Findeth. Chaucer.*

Fin-toed (fin'tōd), *a.* Having toes lobed or connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls; web-footed.

Fion, Fein, *n.* [Gael. *fein*, pl. *feinne;* Ir. *fion, fian*, pl. *fiona, fionna.*] A name given in the Ossianic poetry to a semi-mythical class of warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Generally they are supposed to have been a sort of Irish militia, and to have had their name from *Fion* Mac Cumhal (the Finn Mac Coul of Dunbar, and Fingal of Macpherson), their most distinguished leader; but Mr. Skene believes them to have been of the race that inhabited Germany before the Germans, and Scotland and Ireland before the Scots.

Fiord (fyord), *n.* [Dan. and N. *fiord;* Icel. *fiörđr.*] An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow, and very irregularly shaped, such as are common on the coast of Norway; a frith.

Fiorin (fī'o-rin), *n.* [It. *fiore*, flower, blossom, from L. *flos, floris*, a flower.] *Agrostis alba*, a common British grass, found in pastures and waste places. It is not of much agricultural value. A stoloniferous variety, sometimes called *A. stolonifera*, is often a troublesome weed.

Fiorite (fī'o-rīt), *n.* A variety of siliceous sinter found incrusting volcanic tufa at Santa *Fiore* in Tuscany, whence the name. It is found in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes, and consists of silex, with a little alumina, iron-peroxide, and water.

Fipple † (fip'l), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *fibula*, a clasp, a pin.] A stopper, as at the mouth of a musical wind-instrument.

Fir (fėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *furh;* G. *föhre;* Icel. Sw. *fura*, Dan. *fyr, fyrre.* The close resemblance of these words to the words meaning fire in the different languages is remarkable. Comp. E. *fire*, A. Sax. *fyr*, G. *feuer*, Dan. *fyr;* also Gr. *pyr. Fir*, A. Sax. *furh*, represents an ancient word, which appears in L. as *quercus*, an oak, and probably meant originally tree in general. It seems to be also connected with *forest.* From the needle-shaped leaves, common to all the varieties of fir, the term *furze*, anciently *firres, firs*, may have come to be applied to gorse, which is also characterized by sharp needle-like spines.] A name sometimes used as co-extensive with the term *pine*, and including the whole genus Pinus; as, the Scotch *fir*, the silver *fir*, spruce *fir*, and oriental *fir.* Sometimes the term is restricted to trees of the section Abies, which differ from the true pines (Pinus) in their leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin. (See ABIES.) The firs, even in the widest sense of the term, are almost all remarkable for the regularity of their growth, their tapering form, and the great altitude of their stems. Their timber is valuable, being almost solely used in the construction of houses, and for the spars and masts of vessels of all kinds.

Scotch Fir (*Pinus sylvestris*).

Fire (fīr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fȳr*, G. *feuer*, Icel. *fyri*, fire. Comp. etym. of *fir.* Cog. Gr. *pyr*, fire; allied to Skr. *pu*, to purify, as fire is the great purifying element.] 1. The simultaneous and vividly perceptible evolution of heat and light during the process of combustion; combustion. Anciently, *fire*, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed. 2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, in a furnace, and the like.

Fire answers *fire*, and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shak.*

The broken soldier, kindly bid to stay,
Sat by his *fire*, and talked the night away.
Goldsmith.

3. The burning of a house or town; a conflagration; as, the great *fire* in London in 1666 consumed a great part of the city.—4. The discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like; as, to be under *fire;* to silence the enemy's *fire;* enfilade and ricochet *fire*, &c. 5. A spark, as from hot iron accidentally lodged in the eye.—6. Light; lustre; splendour; hence, a star. 'The heavenly *fires.*' *Milton.*

Stars, hide your *fires!* *Shak.*

7. That which inflames or irritates the passions.

What *fire* is in my ears? *Shak.*

8. Ardour of passion, whether of love, hate, anger, &c.; violence of passions; consuming violence of temper; as, the *fire* of love.

He had *fire* in his temper. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy;

animation; vivacity; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardour and zeal.

And warm the critic with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

10. Torture by burning; hence, trouble; affliction; suffering; severe trial.—*To set on fire*, to kindle; to inflame; to excite to violent action.—*On fire*, ignited; inflamed; burning; hence, *fig.* eager; ardent; zealous.

All frets
But chafing me *on fire* to find my bride. *Tennyson.*

—*To take fire*, to become ignited; to begin to burn; hence, *fig.* to take violent offence; to become enraged; to fly into a passion.—*St. Anthony's fire*, see ANTHONY'S FIRE and ERYSIPELAS.—*Running fire* (*milit.*), the rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.—*Greek fire*, an artificial fire, which the Greeks of the Byzantine Empire used in their struggles against the Saracens, and which is said to have burned even in water. It is supposed to have been a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.—*Letters of fire and sword*, in the ancient law of Scotland, letters of ejectment issued from the Scots Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the law.

Fire (fīr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fired*; ppr. *firing*. 1. To set on fire; to kindle; as, to *fire* a house or chimney; to *fire* a pile.—2. To inflame; to irritate, as the passions of; as, to *fire* one with anger or revenge. 'Then soonest *fired* with zeal.' *Milton.*—3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as, to *fire* the genius.—4. To drive by fire. [Rare.]

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence. *Shak.*

5. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to *fire* a musket or cannon.—6. In *farriery*, to cauterize.—7. To illuminate strongly; to make to shine as if on fire.

When, from under this terrestrial ball,
He (the sun) *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines.
Shak.

—*To fire up*, to kindle the fires of, as an engine.

Fire (fīr), *v.i.* 1. To take fire; to be kindled. 2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion. 3. To discharge artillery or firearms; as, they *fired* on the town.—*To fire away*, to begin; to go on: a slang expression borrowed from the language of soldiers and sailors.—*To fire up*, to become irritated or angry; to fly into a passion.

He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defence. *Macaulay.*

Fire-alarm (fīr'a-lärm), *n.* An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal.

Fire-annihilator (fīr'an-nī-hil-āt-ėr), *n.* An apparatus for extinguishing fire; an extincteur (which see).

Firearm (fīr'ärm), *n.* A weapon whose charge is expelled by the combustion of powder, as cannon, pistols, muskets, &c.

Fire-arrow (fīr'a-rō), *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, formerly used to fire the sails of ships.

Fireball (fīr'bal), *n.* 1. A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion, or to set fire to their works in order that by the light movements may be seen.—2. A popular name applied to a certain class of meteors which exhibit themselves as globular masses of light, moving with great velocity, and not unfrequently passing unbroken across the sky until lost in the horizon. They differ from ordinary meteors, probably, more in volume and brilliancy than in any other distinctive characteristic. They are not to be confounded with another class of meteors that explode in their passage, and appear to let fall a dull red body (meteorolite) to the earth.

Fire-balloon (fīr'bal-lön), *n.* 1. A balloon sent up through the superior buoyancy of air rarefied by means of the heat of a fire kindled in connection with it.—2. A balloon sent up at night with fire-works, which ignite at a regulated height.

Firebar, Furnace-bar (fīr'bär, fėr'nās-bär), *n.* One of the series of bars which form the grated bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests.

Firebare † (fīr'bār), *n.* [*Fire*, and *bear*, to carry.] A beacon.

Fire-barrel (fīr'ba-rel), *n.* A hollow cylinder, filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds.

Fire-basket (fīr'bas-ket), *n.* A portable grate or cresset for a bed-room.

Firebavin (fīr'ba-vin), *n.* A bundle of brushwood for lighting a fire.

Firebill (fīr'bil), *n.* *Naut.* the distribution of the officers and crew on board a man-of-war in the case of alarm of fire.

Fireblast (fīr'blast), *n.* A disease in hops, chiefly toward the later periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire, due to the delicate parts of the plants being too suddenly exposed to a brilliant sun, the rapid transpiration which takes place drying up and shrivelling the leaves.

Fireboard (fīr'börd), *n.* A chimney-board used to close a fireplace in summer.

Fireboom (fīr'böm), *n.* *Naut.* a long boom, having a goose-neck to slip on to a bolt in a ship's wales; the ends of firebooms are formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved, and carried round the vessel, to prevent an enemy's boats from getting alongside during the night, or to keep off fire-ships, fire-stages, or vessels accidentally on fire.

Firebote (fīr'bōt), *n.* [*Fire* and *bote*.] In *law*, an allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled.

Firebox (fīr'boks), *n.* The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed, surrounded on the outside by an iron casing which is separated from the copper firebox by a space of about 3 inches all round for water to prevent the radiation of heat.

Firebrand (fīr'brand), *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire.—2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shak.*

Firebrick (fīr'brik), *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion, made of fireclay.

Firebridge (fīr'brij), *n.* The partition at the inner end of the furnace of a steam-boiler, over which the products of combustion pass to the flues, and so cause the flame to impinge on the bottom of the boiler.

Fire-brief (fīr'brēf), *n.* A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire.

We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
Commended to us by his Majesty. *Cartwright.*

Fire-brigade (fīr'bri-gād), *n.* A body of firemen organized in large towns to work the fire-engine in extinguishing fires.

Firebrush (fīr'brush), *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth.

Fire-bucket (fīr'buk-et), *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

Fireclay (fīr'klā), *n.* A kind of clay, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making firebricks, gas-retorts, crucibles, &c. It exists chiefly in the coal measures, the finest being the Stourbridge, which is found in a bed 4 ft. thick.

Firecock (fīr'kok), *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

Fire-company (fīr'kum-pa-nī), *n.* 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—2. A fire-insurance company.

Fire-cracker (fīr'krak-ėr), *n.* A species of firework discharged for amusement. It consists of a small paper cylinder filled with gunpowder, &c., and furnished with a fusee.

Firedamp (fīr'damp), *n.* Light carburetted hydrogen gas or marsh-gas (CH_4). It is sometimes very abundantly evolved in coal-mines, and is productive of the most dreadful results, occasioning the death of nearly all employed in the mines, from its explosion. It appears to be generated by the decomposition of partially carbonized coal, and when it constitutes more than $\frac{1}{15}$th of the volume of the atmosphere of mines, the whole becomes highly explosive when fire is brought in contact with it. The safety-lamp affords the chief protection against the fatal effects of this gas.

Fire-dog (fīr'dog). See ANDIRON.

Firedrake (fīr'drāk), *n.* 1. A fiery dragon or serpent. *Beau & Fl.*—2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.—3.† A worker at a furnace or fire. *B. Jonson.*

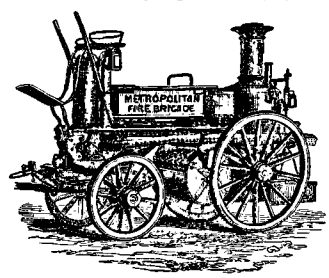
Fire-dress (fīr'dres), *n.* An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach, and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armour of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, &c., immersed in certain saline solutions.

Fire-eater (fīr'ēt-ėr), *n.* 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous *fire-eater*. He devoured brimstone, on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them; he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, &c. *Evelyn.*

2. A cant term for a fighting character or duellist.

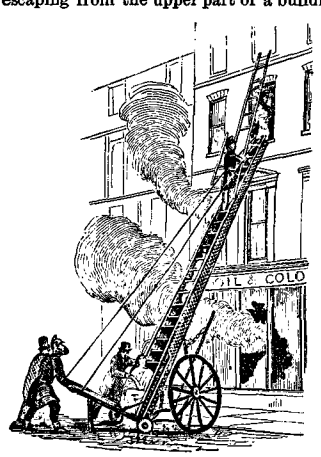
Fire-engine (fīr'en-jin), *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings. Fire-engines are a species of force-pumps, in which the water is subjected to pressure sufficient to raise it to the required height. Those commonly used consist of two force-pumps, which play into a



Steam Fire-engine.

common reservoir containing in its upper portion (the air-chamber) air compressed by the working of the engine. A tube dips into the water in the reservoir, and to the upper end of this tube is screwed the leather hose through which the water is discharged. The piston-rods are jointed to a double lever, the ends of which are connected with two long handles running parallel to the engine on each side, so that the lever may be worked by several men at once. The ends of the lever are thus raised and depressed alternately, and one piston ascends while the other descends, water being thus continually forced into the reservoir, except at the instant of the reversing stroke; and as the compressed air in the air-chamber performs the part of a reservoir of work the discharge of water from the hose is very steady. The engine is sometimes supplied with water by means of an attached cistern into which water is poured, but it is more usually furnished with a suction-pipe which renders it self-feeding. Fire-engines are now often worked by steam.

Fire-escape (fīr'es-kāp), *n.* A machine for escaping from the upper part of a building


Fire-escape.

when on fire. It is composed of an arrangement of long ladders, capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope,

and mounted on wheels, for easier transport from place to place. Under the first or main ladder is a recess, down which the inmates of the house on fire are lowered to the ground.

Fire-fanged (fīr'fangd), *a.* Dried up as by fire; specifically, applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved during decomposition.

Fire-flaire (fīr'flār), *n.* A fish; a name of the only British species of sting-ray (*Trygon pastinaca*).

Fire-flaught (fīr'flaçht), *n.* A flash of lightning; more specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder. [Scotch.]

Firefly (fīr'flī), *n.* A name indefinitely given to any winged insect which possesses much luminosity. Except the lantern-fly, the fire-flies are all coleopterous, and are members of two nearly allied families, the Elateridæ or skipjacks, and Lampyridæ, to which the glow-worm belongs. Our British glow-worm has too little luminosity to entitle it to the name of firefly, but the *Lampyris italica*, and *L. corusca* of Canada are allied to it. True fireflies are found only in the warmer regions of the earth. The *Elater* or *Pyrophorus noctilucus* of South America and the West Indies is one of the most brilliant, giving out its light from two eye-like tubercles on the thorax. Their light is so powerful that small print may be read by it, and in St. Domingo they are used to give light for domestic purposes, eight or ten confined in a phial emitting sufficient light to enable a person to write.

Fireguard (fīr'gärd), *n.* A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fireplace to protect against fire.

Firehook (fīr'hŏk), *n.* A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.

Fire-insurance (fīr'in-shŏr-ans), *n.* Insurance against loss by fire. See INSURANCE.

Fire-irons (fīr'ī-ėrnz), *n. pl.* Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, tongs, and shovel.

Fire-kiln (fīr'kil), *n.* An oven or place for heating anything. *Simmonds.*

Fire-ladder (fīr'lad-dėr), *n.* A fire-escape.

Fireless (fīr'les), *a.* Destitute of fire.

Firelight, Firelighter (fīr'lit, fīr'lit-ėr), *n.* A composition of very inflammable material, as pitch and sawdust, for lighting fires.

Firelock (fīr'lok), *n.* A musket or other gun, with a lock furnished with a flint and steel, by means of which fire is produced in order to discharge it; distinguished from the old matchlock, which was fired with a match.

Fire-main (fīr'mān), *n.* A pipe for water, to be employed in case of conflagration.

Fireman (fīr'man), *n.* 1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; a member of a fire-brigade.—2. A man employed in tending the fires, as of a steam-engine; a stoker.—3. In *coal-mining*, one whose special duty it is to examine every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if firedamp is present.

Firemaster (fīr'mas-tėr), *n.* 1. An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks.—2. The chief of a fire-brigade.

Firenew (fīr'nū), *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright; bran-new.

> You should have accosted her; and with some excellent jests, *fire-new* from the mint. *Shak.*

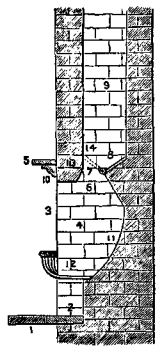
Fire-office (fīr'of-fis), *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.

Fire-opal (fīr'ō-pal), *n.* A variety of opal. See GIRASOLE, 2.

Fire-ordeal (fīr'or-dē-al), *n.* An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See ORDEAL.

Firepan (fīr'pan), *n.* 1. A pan for holding or conveying fire. Ex. xxvii. 3.—2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

Fireplace (fīr'plās), *n.* The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; a hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hearth;* the broad flat stone in front of the hearth is called the *slab* or *outer hearth*. The vertical sides of the fireplace opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantle*. The part of the wall immediately above the mantle is called the *breast*, and the wall behind the fireplace the *back*. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fireplace to the top of the chimney is called the *flue*. The fireplace cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering portion, at the narrowest part of which there is often a *damper* for regulating the draught. The fuel is usually burned in an iron receptacle or grate. For the various terms connected with a fireplace see the cut.



Section of Fireplace.

1, Slab. 2, Hearth. 3, Jamb 4, Fireplace. 5, Mantlepiece. 6, Throat. 7, Gathering. 8, Funnel. 9, Flue. 10, Mantle. 11, Back. 12, Grate. 13, Breast. 14, Damper.

Fireplug (fīr'plug), *n.* A plug for drawing water from the main pipes in a street to extinguish fire.

Fire-policy (fīr'po-li-si), *n.* A deed or instrument whereby, in consideration of a single or periodical payment of premium, an insurance company engages to make good to the assured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, to an amount not exceeding a particular sum, which is fixed by such policy.

Firepot (fīr'pot), *n.* 1. A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.—2. That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.

Fireproof (fīr'prōf), *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible. Various plans have been adopted for rendering houses, or an apartment in a house, fireproof, as by constructing them entirely of brick or stone, and employing iron doors, ties, and lintels, stone staircases, and landings. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton, linen, &c., saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabrics, is the means adopted for rendering them incombustible. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which, on the application of strong heat, fuses into a glass, which enveloping not only the outside but also the internal fibres of the wood shield it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no mode yet known can prevent smouldering.

Firer (fīr'ėr), *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

Fireraft (fīr'raft), *n.* A timber construction bearing combustible matters, used by the Chinese to destroy an enemy's vessel.

Fire-raising (fīr'räz-ing), *n.* The act of setting on fire. In *Scots law*, fire-raising is the technical equivalent of *arson* in English law. In Scotland it is a capital crime, where the property is houses, ships, corn, coal heughs, or woods, but capital punishment is not now inflicted. See ARSON.

Fireroll (fīr'rōl), *n.* *Naut.* a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire; a summons to quarters.

Firescreen (fīr'skrēn), *n.* 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat.—2. A woollen screen placed in the passage way from a powder-magazine, whenever this is opened.

Fireset (fīr'set), *n.* A set of fire-irons, commonly shovel, poker, and tongs.

Fireship (fīr'ship), *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles to be set on fire for the purpose of carrying fire to and burning an enemy's ships.

Fireshovel (fīr'shu-vel), *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.

Fireside (fīr'sīd), *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; home.

> How often shall her old *fireside*
> Be cheered with tidings of the bride. *Tennyson.*

Firesteel (fīr'stēl), *n.* A steel used with a flint for striking fire.

Firestick (fīr'stik), *n.* A lighted stick or brand.

Firestone (fīr'stōn), *n.* 1. A name formerly given to iron pyrites because it strikes fire with steel. See PYRITES.—2. A kind of sandstone which bears a high degree of heat; a stone which resists the action of the fire.

Firestop (fīr'stop), *n.* A name given to the fire-bridge, on the erroneous supposition that its only office is to prevent the stoker pushing the coals too far.

Fire-surface (fīr'sėr-fās), *n.* In *steam-boilers*, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Called also *Heating-surface*.

Fireswab (fīr'swob), *n.* *Naut.* a bunch of rope-yarn, secured to the tompion, and immersed in water to wet the gun and clear away any particles of powder, &c.

Fire-telegraph (fīr'te-lē-graf), *n.* A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city.

Fire-tower (fīr'tou-ėr), *n.* A sort of lighthouse.

Firetube (fīr'tūb), *n.* A pipe or flue for conveying heat, as, in a locomotive, a tube through which fire passes for obtaining a large heating surface. It is fixed longitudinally in the middle compartment between the firebox and smokebox.

Fireward, Firewarden (fīr'ward, fīr'-ward-n), *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

Fireweed (fīr'wēd), *n.* *Erechthites hieraciifolia*, a North American plant, nat. order Compositæ. It is an erect coarse annual with many-flowered heads of whitish flowers. Its popular name is given to it from its appearing abundantly wherever lands have been burnt over. It possesses a strong and disagreeable odour.

Firewood (fīr'wụd), *n.* Wood for fuel.

Firework (fīr'wėrk), *n.* 1. A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials used for making explosions in the air on occasions of public rejoicing, &c.; also, the name given to various combustible preparations used in war.

> The light of his fine mind is not sunshine, but the glitter of an artificial *firework*. *Carlyle.*

2. *pl.* An exhibition or exhibitions of fireworks; pyrotechnics.

Fireworker (fīr'wėrk-ėr), *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster, now called the second lieutenant.

Fire-worship (fīr'wėr-ship), *n.* The worship of fire, the highest type of which worship is seen in the adoration of the sun, not only as the most glorious visible object in the universe, but also as the source of light and heat. In the early religion of India the sun appears in the form of the god Agni (*L. ignis*, fire), what was first regarded as a mere abstract influence or a phenomenon in time being regarded as a sentient individual. Thus in the Vedic hymns Agni is the god of fire, corresponding to the Greek Hephæstos. In the East the worship of the element of fire was practised by the ancient Persians or Magians, and is continued by the modern Parsees. The establishment of this species of idolatry among the Persians is ascribed to Zoroaster, who taught his disciples that in the sun and in the sacred fires of their temples God more especially dwelt, and that therefore divine homage was to be paid to these.

Fire-worshipper (fīr'wėr-ship-pėr), *n.* A worshipper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster, who inculcated the worship of fire as the symbol of the sun-deity. See GUEBRE, PARSEE.

Fir-in-bond (fėr-in-bond'), *n.* In *carp.* a name given to lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. See BOND.

Firing (fīr'ing), *n.* 1. The act of discharging firearms.—2. Fuel; firewood or coal.—3. The application of fire or of a cautery.

Firing-iron (fīr'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a cautery.

Firing-machine (fīr'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* In *mech.* an apparatus for feeding an engine-furnace with coal.

Firk† (fėrk), *v.t.* [Perhaps onomatopoetic in origin. Comp. *flick*, *jerk*.] To beat; to whip; to chastise.

> I'll *firk* him and ferret him. *Shak.*

Firk† (fėrk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *frician*, to dance.] To spring; to go off or fly out suddenly.

> A wench is a rare bait, with which a man
> No sooner's taken but he *firks* mad. *B. Jonson.*

Firk† (fėrk), *n.* A stroke; a lash.

Firkin (fėr'kin), *n.* [A contr. form of *four*, with dim. suffix *kin*. See KIN, suffix.] 1. A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel, or equal to 7½ imperial gallons, or 2538 cubic inches. It is now legally abolished.—2. A small wooden vessel or cask

of no determinate capacity: used chiefly for butter, tallow, &c.

Firlot (fėr'lot), *n.* [A contr. form of *four*, and *lot*, part.] A dry measure used in Scotland, but now legally abolished; the fourth part of a boll.

Firm (fėrm), *a.* [L. *firmus*, firm.] 1. Fixed; hence, closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; as, *firm* flesh; *firm* muscles; some species of wood are more *firm* than others; a cloth of *firm* texture.—2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as, a *firm* believer; a *firm* friend; a *firm* adherent or supporter; a *firm* man, or a man of *firm* resolution.

Oh! shame to men! devil with devil damn'd
Firm concord holds, men only disagree
Of creatures rational. *Milton.*

3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to fluid; as, *firm* land.—4. Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* countenance.—SYN. Compact, dense, hard, solid, stable, stanch, robust, strong, sturdy, unshaken, fixed, steady, resolute, constant.

Firm (fėrm), *n.* [Originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid.] A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co.—*Long Firm*, a term given to that class of swindlers who obtain goods by pretending to be in business in a certain place, and ordering goods to be sent to them, generally from persons at a distance, without any intention of payment. When they have obtained all they can in this way, they decamp to reappear elsewhere under a different name. A person practising this system is said to be a member of the *Long Firm*. [The term *Long Firm* is probably employed because the number of such swindlers is so great that, if they are regarded as the members of one firm, the name of the firm is a very long one.]

Firm (fėrm), *v.t.* [L. *firmo*, to make firm; to strengthen; to establish.] 1. To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish. [Rare.]

And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod.
Dryden.

2. To fix or direct with firmness.

Upon his card and compass *firms* his eye.
Spenser.

3. In *agri.* to render firm or solid; to solidify.

Firm (fėrm), *v.i.* To become firm or solid.

Firmament (fėrm'a-ment), *n.* L. *firmamentum*, from *firmo*, *firmatum*, to make firm, to support, from *firmus*, steadfast, stable, strong.] 1.† Basis; foundation; support.

Custom is the . . . *firmament* of the law.
Jer. Taylor.

2. The region of the air; the sky or heavens. [The Hebrew word *rakia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is that which is expanded by beating out. The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek *stereōma* (*stereos*, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *rakia*.]

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. Gen. i. 6.

'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of heaven, to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue *firmament*. *Keats.*

3. In *old astron.* the orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of all the celestial spheres.

Firmamental (fėrm-a-ment'al), *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden.*

Firman (fėr-man' or fėr'man), *n.* [Per. *fermân*, Skr. *pramâna*, measure, judgment, authority, mandate—Skr. *pra* (=L. *pro*, Per. *fer*), *ma*, measure, and suffix *ana*.] A decree, order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, &c., issued for various special purposes, as to insure a traveller protection and assistance; passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges. Written also *Firmaun*.

The difference between a *Firman* and a Hatti Sherif is, that though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sultan himself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be irrevocable. The distinction is as real as between a love-letter and a marriage settlement.
Blackwood's Mag.

Firmary† (fėrm'a-ri), *n.* The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

Firmation (fėr-mā'shon), *n.* A fixing; steadying. 'If we define sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Firm-footed (fėrm'fụt-ed), *a.* Having firm feet; standing firmly; not easily made to stumble or fall.

Firmitude† (fėrm'i-tūd), *n.* Strength; solidity.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity. *Bp. Hall.*

Firmity† (fėrm'i-ti), *n.* Strength; firmness. 'The strength and *firmity* of my assent.' *Chillingworth.*

Firmless (fėrm'les), *a.* Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control. *Pope.*

Firmlier (fėrm'li-ėr), *adv.* More firmly.

Thou shalt come of force
Though thou wert *firmlier* fasten'd than a rock.
Milton.

Firmly (fėrm'li), *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; closely; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly; as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering; he *firmly* believes in the divine origin of the Scriptures; his resolution is *firmly* fixed.

Firmness (fėrm'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; constancy; fixedness; certainty; as, *firmness* of wood; *firmness* of union; the *firmness* of a purpose or resolution; the *firmness* of a man, or of his courage.

In persons already passed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South.*

2. In *phren.* an organ situated towards the back part of the head, between Self-esteem and Veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance.

Firolidæ (fi-rol'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs, belonging to the order Nucleobranchiata or Heteropoda. The members of the typical genus, Firola, are very common in tropical seas and in the Mediterranean, but are so transparent that sometimes they can scarcely be seen. They swim with their foot upwards. They have no shell. The individuals of Carinaria, another genus, have a small delicate shell inclosing the gills.

Firrings (fėr'ingz), *n. pl.* See FURRINGS.

Firry (fėr'ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to firs; formed of fir; abounding in firs.

And oft I heard the tender dove
In *firry* woodlands making moan. *Tennyson.*

First (fėrst), *a.* [A. Sax. *fyrst*, first, most to the fore; a superl. form for E. *fore*, which is of cognate origin with L. *præ*, *pro*, Gr. *pro*, Skr. *pra*, before. Comp. L. *primus*, first, from *præ*, Gr. *prōtos*, first, from *pro*, Skr. *prathama*, first, from *pra*.] 1. Preceding all others in a series; advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; the ordinal of one; as, the *first* man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest. Hence—2. Preceding all others in the order of time; as, Adam was the *first* man; Cain was the *first* murderer.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last. Rev. xxii. 13.

3. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence: as, Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece; Burke was one of the *first* geniuses of his age.

Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, and *first* gem of the sea.
Moore.

SYN. Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, highest, chief, principal.

First (fėrst), *n.* In *music*, the upper part of a duet, trio, &c.

First (fėrst), *adv.* Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, and the like; as, let the officers enter the gate *first*; *first* let us attend to the examination of witnesses.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii. 13.

—*At first, at the first*, at the beginning or origin.—*First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

First-begot† (fėrst'bē-got), *a.* Same as *First-begotten*.

First-begotten (fėrst'bē-got-n), *a.* First produced; eldest among children.

First-born (fėrst'born), *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; as, the *first-born* son; hence, most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

The image of the invisible God, the *first-born* of every creature. Col. i. 15.

First-class (fėrst'klas), *a.* First-rate; of the highest excellence or quality. [Colloq.]

First-day (fėrst'dā), *n.* The name given to the Lord's-day by the Quakers and some other Christian bodies, from its being the first day of the week.

First-floor (fėrst'flōr), *n.* The floor or story of a building next above the ground-floor; in the United States, the ground-floor.

First-foot (fėrst'fụt), *n.* In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year; also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking.

Great attention is paid to the *first-foot*, that is, the person who happens to meet them (the marriage company); and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, they are generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. *Edin. Mag.*

First-fruit, First-fruits (fėrst'fröt, fėrst'fröts), *n.* 1. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion. 2. The first profits of anything; as, (*a*) in *old feudal tenures*, one year's profit of the land after the death of a tenant, which was paid to the king. (*b*) In the *Church of England*, the income of every spiritual benefice for the first year, paid originally to the crown, but now to a board, which applies the money so obtained to the supplementing of the incomes of small benefices.—3. The first or earliest effect of anything, in a good or bad sense; as, the *first-fruits* of grace in the heart, or the *first-fruits* of vice.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

First-fruit (fėrst'fröt), *a.* Original; earliest. *Congreve.*

First-hand (fėrst'hand), *a.* Obtained direct from the first source; obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c., and without the intervention of agents.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of Him is *first-hand* and direct; and that is the sphere of our own mind. *J. Martineau.*

First-hand (fėrst'hand), *adv.* Directly from the first or highest source; without the intervention of agents; as, I have my goods *first-hand* from the manufacturer; I have my information *first-hand* from the person interested.

First-hand (fėrst'hand), *n.* Direct transfer from the producer without the intervention of an agent: used only in the phrase *at first-hand*.—*At first-hand*, directly; without the intervention of an agent.

I am empowered to mention, that it is the intention of the person to reveal it *at first-hand*, by way of mouth, to yourself. *Dickens.*

Firsthood† (fėrst'hụd), *n.* State or condition of priority.

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the *firsthood*. *Goodwin.*

Firstling (fėrst'ling), *n.* 1. The first produce or offspring: applied to beasts; as, the *firstlings* of his flock.—2.† The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*

Firstling (fėrst'ling), *a.* First produced. '*Firstling* males.' Deut. xv. 19.

Firstly (fėrst'li), *adv.* First; in the first place; before anything else: improperly used for *first*.

First-mate (fėrst'māt), *n.* The chief officer of a merchant-vessel; the person next in rank to the captain.

First-mover (fėrst'möv-ėr), *n.* In *mech.* the prime-mover; the original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.

First-rate (fėrst'rāt), *a.* Of the first class or rate; of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation; as, a *first-rate* scholar or painter; a *first-rate* ship.

At billiards he is said to be *first-rate*. *Thackeray.*

First-rate (fėrst'rāt), *n.* A war-ship of the first or most powerful rate or class.

First-water (fėrst'wą-tėr), *n.* The first or highest quality; purest lustre: applied to gems and principally to diamonds and pearls; as, a diamond of the *first-water*.

Firth (fėrth), *n.* A frith (which see).

Fir-tree (fėr'trē). See FIR.

Fir-wood (fėr'wụd), *n.* The wood of the fir-tree.

Fisc (fisk), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fiscus*, a basket of wicker-work, a money-basket, the state treasury.] A treasury, chiefly of a prince or state.

The streams were perennial which fed his *fisc*. *Lamb.*

Fiscal (fisk'al), *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. 'The *fiscal* arrangements of government.' *Hamilton.*—*Fiscal lands*, among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valour. These, under the name of benefices, were granted to favoured subjects, upon the condition of the grantees rendering to the king personal service in the field.

Fiscal (fisk'al), *n.* 1.† Revenue; the income of a prince or state.

War cannot be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. A treasurer.—3. A colloquial abbreviation of *Procurator-fiscal* (which see).—4. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor: answering to an attorney-general.

Fish (fish), *n.* pl. **Fishes** (fish'ez), instead of which the sing. is often used collectively. [A. Sax. *fisc*, G. *fisch*, Goth. *fisks*. Cog. with L. *piscis* (whence Fr. *poisson*, It. *pesce*), W. *pysg*, Gael. and Ir. *iasg*, and perhaps Gr. *ichthys*.] 1. A general name for a class of animals subsisting in water. Fishes proper constitute the first division of vertebrate animals. They breathe by means of gills, swim generally by aid of fins symmetrically arranged, which represent the limbs of other vertebrates; have a heart with two cavities—an auricle and a ventricle—cold blood, a naked skin covered only by scales, and an osseous or cartilaginous skeleton, the vertebræ of which are not grouped into regions as in other vertebrates. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are in popular language called fishes, but they breathe by lungs, and are viviparous, and suckle their young like mammalia. The term *fish* has been also extended in popular language to other aquatic animals, such as mollusca, crustacea, &c. See PISCES.—2. The flesh of fish used as food. 3. *Naut.* (*a*) a purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale: called also a *Fish-block*. (*b*) A long piece of timber used to strengthen a mast or a yard when sprung: the term is used also by joiners in a similar sense.—*To be neither flesh nor fish*, to be neither one thing nor another; to be a nondescript; sometimes contemptuously said of a waverer or trimmer who belongs to no party or sect.

Damned neuters in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring,
Dryden.

—*To have other fish to fry*, a colloquial expression denoting that a person has other occupations or other objects which require his attention.—*A strange* or *queer fish*, a whimsical, odd, or eccentric person.—*A loose fish*, a person of irregular habits.

Fish (fish), *v.i.* 1. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

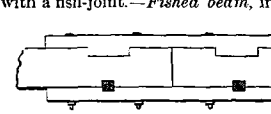
A man may *fish* with a worm that hath eat of a king. *Shak.*

2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to *fish* for compliments.

Fish (fish), *v.t.* 1. To attempt to catch fish in; to try with any apparatus for catching fish, as a rod; as, to *fish* a stream.—2. To catch or lay hold of, especially in water; to draw out or up; as, to *fish* up a human body when sunk; to *fish* an anchor.—3. To search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

4. (*a*) *Naut.* to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. (*b*) In *joinery*, to strengthen, as a piece of wood by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—5. In *rail.* to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.—*Fished beam*, in *joinery*,



Fished-beam.

a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished, that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams.—*To fish out*, to get out by cunning or artifice; to elicit by stratagem.

Fish (fish), *n.* [Fr. *fiche*, a gardener's dibble, a peg used to mark distances, from *ficher*, to fix; hence, a peg used in marking at cribbage, &c.] A counter used in various games.

Fish-backed (fish'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upwards; as, a *fish-backed* rail.

Fishbasket (fish'bas-ket), *n.* A basket for carrying fish.

Fishbeam (fish'bēm), *n.* In *mech.* a beam which bellies out usually on the under side.

Fish-bellied (fish'bel-lid), *a.* Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downwards; as, a *fish-bellied* rail.

Fishblock (fish'blok), *n.* See FISH, 3. *Naut.* (*a*).

Fish-carver (fish'kärv-ėr), *n.* A broad knife, generally of silver, for carving fish at table; a fish-slice; a fish-knife.

Fish-davit (fish'dā-vit), *n.* *Naut.* a spar, with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

Fish-day (fish'dā), *n.* A day on which fish is eaten.

Fisher (fish'ėr), *n.* 1. One who is employed in catching fish.—2. A species of marten, the pekan (which see).

Fisherboat (fish'ėr-bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat.

Fisherman (fish'ėr-man), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to catch fish.—2. A vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod fishery.

Fisher-town, Fishing-town (fish'ėr-toun, fish'ing-toun), *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen; a town the inhabitants of which are chiefly occupied in fishing.

Fishery (fish'ė-ri), *n.* 1. The business of catching fish.—2. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water.

Fishfag (fish'fag), *n.* [E. *fish*, and *fag*, a drudge.] A woman who sells fish; a fishwife.

Fishflake (fish'flāk), *n.* A flake or frame covered with faggots for the purpose of drying fish. [United States.]

Fish-flour (fish'flour), *n.* A kind of flour made by grinding down dried fish, as is done in Norway.

Fishful (fish'fụl), *a.* Abounding with fish. *Drayton; Camden.*

Fish-garth (fish'gärth), *n.* A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish; a fish preserve.

Fishgig, Fizgig (fish'gig, fiz'gig), *n.* [E. *fish*, and *gig*, a dart.] An instrument used for striking fish at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

Fishglue (fish'glū), *n.* Isinglass (which see).

Fish-guano (fish'gwä-nō), *n.* Fish or fish-offal, used as manure.

Fish-hawk (fish'hạk), *n.* The American name of the *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey, bald buzzard, or fishing-eagle. See OSPREY.

Fishhook (fish'hȯk), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.—2. See FISH-TACKLE.

Fishify (fish'i-fī), *v.t.* [E. *fishy*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To change to fish. 'O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*.' *Shak.* [Low.]

Fishiness (fish'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fishy, both in the proper and the slang sense of this word.

Fishing (fish'ing), *n.* 1. The art or practice of catching fish.—2. A fishery.

A good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*. *Spenser.*

Fishing (fish'ing), *a.* Used or employed in fishery or by fishermen; as, *fishing*-boat, *fishing*-tackle, *fishing*-village, &c.

Fishing-boat (fish'ing-bōt), *n.* A boat employed in fishing.

Fishing-cruive (fish'ing-krōv), *n.* A cruive or inclosure for fish in a river. [Scotch.]

Fishing-fly (fish'ing-flī), *n.* An artificial fly used as a bait for catching fish.

Fishing-frog (fish'ing-frog), *n.* *Lophius piscatorius*, the angler. See ANGLER and LOPHIUS.

Fishing-line (fish'ing-līn), *n.* A line with hooks and bait used in catching fish.

Fishing-net (fish'ing-net), *n.* A net for catching fish. Fishing-nets are of various kinds, as the landing-net for the salmon-angler, the bag-net, the shrimping-net, the drag-net, the trawl and the seine for sea-fishing, the casting-net, &c.

Fishing-place (fish'ing-plās), *n.* A place where fishes are caught; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

Fishing-rod (fish'ing-rod), *n.* A long slender rod or wand to which the line is fastened for angling.

Fishing-tackle (fish'ing-tak-l), *n.* All the apparatus, as rod, lines, hooks, artificial flies, &c., used by an angler for catching fish.

Fishing-wand (fish'ing-wond), *n.* A fishing-rod. [Scotch.]

Unless trimming the laird's *fishing-wand* or busking his flies, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fishjoint (fish'joint), *n.* In *rail.* a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates, pieces of iron or wood, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end.

Fishkettle (fish'ket-l), *n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.

Fishknife (fish'nīf), *n.* A fish-carver or fish-slice.

Fishlike (fish'līk), *a.* Resembling fish; pertaining to or suggestive of fish.

A very ancient and *fishlike* smell. *Shak.*

Fish-louse (fish'lous), *n.* A name for several crustaceans of the order Siphonostoma or Ichthyophthira, as the genera Argulus, Caligus, &c., parasitic on fishes. Some of the Caligidæ are common on many of the British sea-fishes. *Argulus foliaceus* is found on fresh-water fishes, and even on tadpoles. Sickly fishes often become the victims of multitudes of these creatures, or the sickness is induced by the numbers which attack them.

Fishmarket (fish'mär-ket), *n.* A market where fish are exposed for sale.

Fishmaw (fish'mą), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

Fishmeal (fish'mēl), *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth so overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male green-sickness. *Shak.*

Fishmonger (fish'mung-gėr), *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

Fish-oil (fish'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, &c.

Fishplate (fish'plāt), *n.* In *rail.* one of the plates composing a fish-joint.

Fishpond (fish'pond), *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

Fishpool (fish'pōl), *n.* A pond or pool for fish.

Fishpot (fish'pot), *n.* A wicker basket or inclosure sunk with a cork-float attached, for catching crabs, lobsters, &c. *Simmonds.*

Fishroom (fish'röm), *n.* An apartment in a ship between the afterhold and the spirit-room.

Fish-salesman (fish'sālz-man), *n.* One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers. *Simmonds.*

Fish-sauce (fish'sąs), *n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, soy, &c.

Fish-skin (fish'skin), *n.* The skin of fish, from which a sort of shagreen is made.—*Fish-skin disease*, in *med.* ichthyosis; a horny condition of the skin.

Fish-slice (fish'slīs), *n.* Same as *Fish-carver* (which see).

Fish-sound (fish'sound), *n.* The swimming bladder or air-sac of a fish. Isinglass is prepared from the sounds of some fishes, others are sold to China to be converted into glue, and some, as in the case of the cod, are eaten.

Fishspear (fish'spēr), *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.

Fish-strainer (fish'strān-ėr), *n.* A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler; an earthenware slab with holes placed at the bottom of a dish, to drain the water from cooked fish.

Fish-tackle (fish'tak-l), *n.* *Naut.* a tackle used for fishing or raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the *fish-hook*, fastened to its end.

Fishtail (fish'tāl), *a.* Shaped like a fish's tail; resembling a fish's tail in any way.—*Fishtail burner*, a gas-burner whose jet takes the form of a fish's tail.—*Fishtail propeller* (*naut.*), a propeller consisting of a single wing or blade attached to the stern-post of a ship, and oscillating like a fish's tail.

Fish-tongue (fish'tung), *n.* An instrument used by some dentists for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape.

Fish-trowel (fish'trou-el), *n.* A fish-carver, fish-slice, or fish-knife. See FISH-CARVER.

Fish-way (fish'wā), *n.* A contrivance to enable a fish to ascend a fall.

Fish-weir, Fish-wear (fish'wēr), *n.* The same as *Fish-garth*.

Fishwife, Fishwoman (fish'wīf, fish'wu̇-man), *n.* A woman who sells fish.

Fishy (fish'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; as, the *fishy* flood.—2. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as, a *fishy* form; a *fishy* taste or smell.—3. [Slang.] (*a*) Applied to persons, worn out, as if by dissipation; effete; seedy: probably from the watery or dull appearance of the eyes. (*b*) Applied to speculations, equivocal; unsafe; unsound.

'I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sidney?' 'The most *fishy* thing I ever saw,' said Henry Sidney. *Disraeli.*

Fisk (fisk), *v.i.* [A form of *whisk.* Comp. Sw. *fjeska*, to bustle or whisk about.] To whisk about; to run or bustle about; to frisk or jump about. 'A *fisking* housewife.' *Cotgrave.*

Then in a cave, then in a field of corn,
Creeps to and fro, and *fisketh* in and out.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Fissel, Fissil, *v.i.* and *n.* See FISSLE.

Fissenless, Fizzenless (fiz'zen-les), *a.* [For *foisonless—foison* and *less.* See FOISON.] Pithless; weak. [Scotch.]

Fissicostate (fis-si-kos'tāt), *a.* [L. *findo, fissum*, to cleave, and *costatus*, having ribs, from *costa*, a rib.] Having the ribs divided.

Fissidenteæ (fis-si-den'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *fissus*, cleft, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] A nat. order of mosses, remarkable for their peristome being almost rudimentary, and having broad-keeled sheathing leaves. The species grow in running water, and only one has been found in Europe.

Fissile (fis'sīl), *a.* [L. *fissilis*, from *findo, fissum*, to split or cleave.] That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain like wood, or in the planes of stratification like shales, or along natural cleavage planes like crystals, or along superinduced cleavage planes like slates.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton.*

Fissilinguia (fis-si-ling'gwi-a), *n. pl.* [L. *fissus*, cleft, and *lingua*, a tongue.] One of two divisions of the Lacertilia or lizards, into which it has been proposed to divide them, according as the tongue is bifid and protrusible when the mouth is open. The family Lacertidæ, lizards commonly so called, the monitors, the genus Ameiva, and some fossil genera, belong to this section.

Fissility (fis-sil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being fissile.

Fission (fi'shon), *n.* [L. *fissio*, from *findo, fissum*, to split or cleave.] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts. 2. In *physiol.* multiplication by means of a process of self-division, consisting of gradual division or cleavage of the body into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent individual, as when a vegetable or animal cell undergoes spontaneous division, the divided parts again subdividing, or an animalcule or polyp divides into two parts.

Fissipara (fis-sip'ăr-a), *n. pl.* [See FISSIPAROUS.] In *zool.* a term applied to animals which propagate by spontaneous fission, as in the Polypi, Infusoria, and certain worms.

Fissiparism, Fissiparity (fis-sip'ăr-izm, fis-si-pa'ri-ti), *n.* In *physiol.* reproduction by fission. See FISSION, 2.

Fissiparous (fis-sip'ăr-us), *a.* [L. *fissus*, from *findo*, to cut, and *pario*, to produce.] In *physiol.* reproducing by spontaneous division: an epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables of the lower orders, in which the body of the parent spontaneously divides into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the monad, vorticella, &c.

Fissiparously (fis-sip'ăr-us-li), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

Fissipation (fis-si-pā'shon), *n.* In *physiol.* reproduction by fission. *Mayne.*

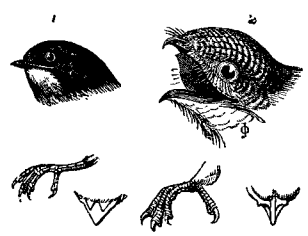
Fissiped (fis'si-ped), *a.* [L. *fissus*, divided, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having separate toes.

Fissiped (fis'si-ped), *n.* An animal whose toes are separate or not connected by a membrane.

Fissipennæ (fis-si-pen'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *findo, fissum*, to cleave, and *penna*, a wing.] The plumed moths, a small group of lepidopterous insects, including the Pterophorida and Tineina, to which latter group the clothes-moth belongs. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plumed moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal, and brightly coloured; others are twilight-fliers, and of a duller aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that, when closed, they present the appearance of a single broad ray.

Fissirostral (fis-si-ros'tral), *a.* Belonging to the Fissirostres; characterized by a deeply-cleft bill, as swallows, goatsuckers, &c.

Fissirostres (fis-si-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [L. *findo, fissum*, to divide, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A tribe of the Insessores or perching birds,



Fissirostres.

1, Diurna. Head, foot, and bill of *Hirundo rustica.* 2, Nocturna. Head, foot, and bill of *Nyctibius grandis.*

distinguished by having the bill very wide—the gape extended beneath the eyes—culmen short and curved to the top, and feet weak. It is divided into two sections: (1) The Nocturna, Caprimulgidæ, or goatsuckers, distinguished by having the eyes very large, and the plumage soft, enabling them to fly without noise. This division comprehends the night-jars or goatsuckers, whip-poor-will, &c. (2) The Diurna, Hirundinidæ, or swallows, which fly by day, and have the eyes moderate, and the plumage close. This section includes the whole of the swallows, swifts, martins, &c. The group is rather artificial, since the fly-catchers should be included under it, and are only separated from it by the notch on the upper mandible.

Fissle, Fissil (fis'l), *v.i.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps onomatopoetic.] 1. To make a slight continued rustling noise. [Scotch.]

He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fissil.* *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To move about from side to side; to fidge. [Scotch.]

Twa lines frae you wad gar me *fissle.* *Burns.*

Fissle, Fissel (fis'l), *n.* Bustle. [Scotch.]

Fissura (fis-sū'ra), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a fissure; a groove; a fine crack in a bone.

Fissuration (fi-shūr-ā'shon), *n.* In *physiol.* same as *Fission*, 2.

Fissure (fi'shūr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fissura*, from *findo*, to split.] 1. A cleft; a crack; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening; as, the *fissure* of a rock.—2. In *her.* a fourth part of the bend sinister.—3. In *bot.* the opening of seed-vessels, anthers, &c.—*Fissure of Sylvius*, in *anat.* a deep narrow sulcus or depression dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.—*Great fissure of Bichat*, a depression running across the brain in a curve backwards, and connecting the two fissures of Sylvius.

Fissure (fi'shūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fissured*; ppr. *fissuring.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.—*Fissured leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf divided into segments.

Fissurellidæ (fis-sūr-el'li-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Fissurella*, the typical genus, dim. of L. *fissura*, a fissure, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] The keyhole limpets, a family of gasteropodous molluscs of the order Scutibranchiata, resembling the limpets in appearance and habits, but differing considerably in structure. The animal is generally too large for the shell, so that, in the genus Fissurella, the shell appears as if it were rudimentary. The species are widely distributed; many are British, and many fossil.

Fissure-needle (fi'shūr-nē'dl), *n.* A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to be able to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in the place when the needle is withdrawn.

Fist (fist), *n.* [A. Sax. *fyst.* Comp. the cog. G. *faust*, D. *vuist*, fist; Swiss *fausten*, to beat with fist or stick. It is represented in Slav. by Rus. *pjast* and other words. For other probable connections see FIGHT.] 1. The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

Logic differeth from rhetoric as the *fist* from the palm; the one close, the other at large. *Bacon.*

2. The talons of a bird of prey.

Had he so done, he had him snatched away
More light than culver in the falcon's *fist.* *Spenser.*

Fist (fist), *v.t.* 1. To strike with the fist.—2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throats. *Shak.*

Fistiana (fis-ti-ā'na), *n. pl.* [E. *fist*, and affix *ana* (which see).] A collection of anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxiana.

Fistic (fist'ik), *a.* Relating to or done with the fist; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic; as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. [Colloq.]

Fisticuffs (fist'i-kufs), *n. pl.* [*Fist* and *cuff.*] Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

Fistinut (fis'ti-nut), *n.* [Corrupted for *pistachio-nut.*] A pistachio-nut.

Fist-mate (fist'māt), *n.* An antagonist in a pugilistic encounter.

One fights because he fights an Englishman . . . a third because the next parish is an eyesore to him and his *fist-mate* is from it. *Landor.*

Fistock† (fist'ok), *n.* [*Fist*, and dim. term. *ock.*] Fist. 'Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face.' *Golding, Ovid's Metamorph.*

Fistuca (fis-tū'ka), *n.* [L., a rammer.] An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

Fistula (fis'tū-la), *n.* [L., a pipe. Comp. E. *whistle.*] 1. A reed; a pipe; a wind instrument of music.—2. In *surg.* a channel excavated between an internal part and the skin-surface, showing no tendency to heal, and generally arising from abscesses. It differs from a sinus in being callous.—*Fistula lachrymalis*, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with the flowing of tears.—*Fistula in ano*, fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself.—*Fistula in perinæo*, fistula in the course of the perinæum.

Fistular (fis'tū-lėr), *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed; as, a *fistular* leaf or stem.

Fistularia (fis'tū-lā"ri-a), *n.* Tobacco-pipe fish, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Aulostomidæ or Fistularidæ,

Tobacco-pipe Fish (*Fistularia tabacaria*).

characterized by the elongation of the facial bones into a long fistula or tube, at the extremity of which the mouth opens.

Fistularidæ (fis-tū-lār'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of malacopterygious fishes, synonymous with Aulostomidæ.

Fistulary (fis'tū-la-ri), *a.* Same as *Fistular.*

Fistulate (fis'tū-lāt), *v.i.* To become a pipe or fistula.

Fistulate (fis'tū-lāt), *v.t.* To make hollow like a pipe. 'A *fistulated* ulcer.' *Fuller.*

Fistule (fis'tūl), *n.* A fistula. *Holland.*

Fistulidæ (fis-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* The former name of the family of echinodermatous animals now known as Holothuridæ.

Fistuliform (fis'tū-li-form), *a.* Having a fistular form; being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform.* *Phillips.*

Fistulina (fis-tū-lī'na), *n.* A genus of Fungi, allied to Boletus, found on old oak, walnut, and chestnut trees, as also on ash and beech; it is much esteemed in some parts of Europe as an article of food. It has been known to grow to the weight of 30 lbs. When grilled it is scarcely to be distinguished from broiled meat. It furnishes itself with abundance of sauce.

Fistulose (fis'tūl-ōs), *a.* Formed like a fistula; fistular.

Fistulous (fis'tūl-us), *a.* 1. Hollow, like a pipe or reed.—2. Having the form or nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer.

Fisty (fist'i), *a.* Pertaining to the fists or pugilism; fistic.

In twice five years the 'greatest living poet,'
Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring
Is call'd on to support his claim. *Byron.*

Fit (fit), *n.* [Of doubtful etymology. Skeat takes it from A. Sax. *fit*, a song, also a struggle; Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, verse, connecting it with *fetch* and *foot*, and with Skr. *pada*, a footstep, a verse. Step, part of poem, struggle, attack of pain, are the gradations of meaning according to him.] 1. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of a disease. We apply the word to the return of an ague after intermission; as, a cold *fit*. We apply it to the first attack, or to the return of other diseases; as, a *fit* of the gout or stone; and, in general, to a disease, however continued; as, a *fit* of sickness. — 2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; as, a *fit* of apoplexy or epilepsy; hysteric *fits*.

Such is that ancient burgess, whom in vain
Would gout and fever on his couch detain;
And that large lady, who resolves to come,
Though a first *fit* has warn'd her of her doom. *Crabbe.*

3. A sudden effort, activity, or motion followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and irregular action; as, he moves by *fits* and starts.

By *fits* my swelling grief appears. *Addison.*

4. A temporary but violent mental affection or attack; a paroxysm; as, a *fit* of passion, of melancholy, or of grief. 'A *fit* of madness.' *Shak.* 'Thy jealous *fits*.' *Shak.* 'These sullen *fits*.' *Shak.* — 5.† Disorder; irregularity; caprice. 'And best knows the *fits* o' the season.' *Shak.* — 6. A sudden emission.

A tongue of light, a *fit* of flame. *Coleridge.*

7.† A stroke.

Curse on that cross, quoth then the Sarazin,
That keeps thy body from the bitter *fit*. *Spenser.*

Fit (fit), *a.* [Can hardly be from Fr. *fait*, from *faire*, L. *facere*, *factum*, to do, to make; rather allied to Goth. *fetjan*, to arrange, to adorn, and E. *fettle*. See FETTLE.] 1. Conformable to a standard of right, duty, taste, or propriety; meet; becoming; appropriate.

Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as it is *fit* in the Lord. Col. iii. 18.

And *fitter* is my study and my books
Than wanton dalliance with a paramour. *Shak.*

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; qualified; competent.

No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is *fit* for the kingdom of God. Luke ix. 62.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and *fit* audience find, though few. *Milton.*

3. In a state of preparedness; ready; as, *fit* to die.

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel. *Fairfax.*

SYN. Suitable, proper, appropriate, meet, becoming, expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, apposite, apt, adapted, prepared, qualified, competent, adequate.

Fit (fit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fitted*; ppr. *fitting*. 1. To adapt; to suit; to make suitable; to bring into some required form.

The carpenter . . . marketh it out with a line, he *fitteth* it with planes. Is. xliv. 13.

2. To accommodate a person with anything; as, the tailor *fits* his customer with a coat. The original phrase is, he *fits* a coat *to* his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another, or that is shaped and adapted for another's use.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves. *Shak.*

3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to *fit* a ship for a long voyage; *fit* yourself for action or defence. — 4. To qualify; to prepare; as, to *fit* a student for college. 5. To be properly fitted for or adjusted to; to be suitable for; to suit; to become; as, if the cap *fits* you, put it on. 'That time best *fits* the work.' *Shak.*

So clothe yourself in this; that better *fits*
Our mended fortunes and a prince's bride. *Tennyson.*

—*To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means; as, to *fit out* a ship, that is, to furnish her with men, masts, sails, stores, and the like.—*To fit up*, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

Fit (fit), *v.i.* 1. To be proper or becoming.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope.*

2. To be adjusted to the shape intended; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted; as, his coat *fits* very well.

Fit (fit), *n.* Nice adjustment; adaptation, as of the dress to the body, or parts of machinery to each other.

Fit (fit), *n.* A foot; a step. [Scotch.]

Fit† (fit), *n.* A musical strain; a song, or part of a song; a canto; a fitt. See FITT.

Fit (fit), *pret.* and *pp.* from *fight*; as, he won every fight he *fit*. [Low.]

Fitch (fich), *n.* [See FITCHET.] In *furriery*, the skin of the polecat. It is soft and warm, but its offensive odour depresses its value.

Fitch (fich), *n.* [See VETCH.] A chick-pea; a vetch.

Fitch-brush (fich'brush), *n.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitch or polecat. Such brushes are much esteemed, are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely.

Fitchée, Fitched (fich'ē, ficht), *pp.* [Fr. *fiche*, pp. of *ficher*, to drive or thrust in.] In *heraldry*, pointed or sharpened, generally at the lower part. It is usually applied to crosses, which are said to be *fitchée* when they diminish from the centre downward, or *fitchée at the foot*, when the diminution commences only at the bottom of the cross.

Cross fitchée at the foot.

Fitchet, Fitchew (fich'et, fich'ū), *n.* [Variously written *Fitch*, *Fitchee*, *Fitchele*, *Fitchuk*. Cog. O.D. *visse*, *fisse*, *vitsche*, O. Fr. *fissau*, polecat.] A polecat; a foumart.

Fitchy (fich'i), *a.* Vetchy. *Fuller.*

Fitful (fit'fụl), *a.* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits; spasmodic; eventful; chequered.

There are, therefore, two strange and solemn lights in which we have to regard almost every scene in the *fitful* history of the Rivo Alto. *Ruskin.*

Fitfully (fit'ful-li), *adv.* By fits; at intervals.

Fitfulness (fit'fụl-nes), *n.* State of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness; instability.

Fitly (fit'li), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety; conveniently; as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

Fitment (fit'ment), *n.* 1. The act of fitting or preparing; a making fit.

'Twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then followed. *Shak.*

2. What serves to fit up or furnish.

Fitness (fit'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fit; suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; propriety; meetness; justness; convenience; preparation; qualification; as, the *fitness* of things to their use, of measures or laws, of a student for college, &c.

According to Dr. Samuel Clarke, virtue consists in acting in conformity to the nature and *fitness* of things. In this theory the term *fitness* does not mean the adaptation of an action, as a means towards some end designed by the agent; but a congruity, proportion, or suitableness between an action and the relations, in which, as a moral being, the agent stands. *Fleming.*

Fit-rod (fit'rod), *n.* In *ship-building*, a small iron rod with a hook on the end, used for being inserted into the holes made in a vessel's sides, in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.

Fitt (fit), *n.* [A. Sax. *fitt*, a song; *fittan*, to sing, to dispute.] A musical strain or air; a canto.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant *fitt*;
And when he heard the musicke which I made,
He found himself full greatly pleased at it. *Spenser.*

Fittable (fit'a-bl), *a.* Suitable. *Sherwood.*

Fittedness (fit'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation. [Rare.]

Fitter (fit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares; specifically, a workman who puts the parts of machinery together, in contradistinction to pattern-maker, founder, turner, &c. — 2. A coal-broker who sells the coal produced by a particular mine or by particular mines. [Local.]

Fitter (fit'ėr), *n.* [A form of *fritter*.] A broil; a quarrel; a division.—*In fitters*, in angry recrimination.

They were *in fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city. *Fuller.*

Fitter† (fit'ėr), *n.* [A form of *flitter*, *flinder*.] A fragment; a flinder; a rag; a flitter.

Where's the Frenchman?
Alas! he's all to *fitters*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fittie-lan (fit'i-lan), *n.* [From *fit* for *foot*, and *land*.] The near horse or ox of the hindmost pair in the plough. [Scotch.]

Thou was a noble *fittie-lan*,
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn. *Burns.*

Fitting (fit'ing), *a.* Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.

Fitting (fit'ing), *n.* Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment; as, shop *fittings*, gas *fittings*.

Fittingly (fit'ing-li), *adv.* Suitably.

Fittingness† (fit'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness.

Fitting-out (fit'ing-out), *n.* 1. The furnishing of things necessary for the proper accomplishment of any object or undertaking. 2. The supply of things necessary for the accomplishment of any undertaking or object; equipments; a fit-out.

Fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), *n.* A house or shop in which machinery is fitted up, in contradistinction to turning-shop, foundry, smithy, &c.; the shop in which the fitters work.

Fitting-up (fit'ing-up), *n.* An equipment; preparation; the act of furnishing with things suitable.

Fitton† (fit'on), *n.* Fiction.

He doth feed you with *fittons*. *B. Jonson.*

Fit-weed (fit'wēd), *n.* The West Indian name of a plant of the genus Eryngium (*E. fœtidum*), so called because considered as a powerful remedy for hysteria.

Fitz (fits). [Norm. *fites*, *fiuz*, or *fiz*, a son; Fr. *fils*; L. *filius*.] A son: used as a prefix in certain surnames, as *Fitz*gerald, *Fitz*herbert, *Fitz*maurice, *Fitz*william, especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of kings or princes of the blood, &c.; as, *Fitz*roy, *Fitz*clarence.

Five (fiv), *n.* 1. The number which consists of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand. — 2. A symbol representing this number; as, 5 or V.

Five (fiv), *a.* [A. Sax. *fif*; comp. the cog. forms O. Sax. *fif*, Goth. *fimf*, Icel. *fimm*, Sw. and Dan. *fem*, D. *vijf*, G. *fünf*, Lith. *penki*, W. *pump*, Gael. *coig*, L. *quinque*, Gr. *pempe*, *pente*, Skr. *panchan*—five. All these words are traced from a hypothetical Indo-European word *kankan*, but what the ultimate elements of this word were is doubtful.] Four and one added; the half of ten; as, *five* men; *five* loaves.

Five of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. Mat. xxv. 2.

—*The Five Points*, the principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians, relating to predestination, satisfaction, regeneration, grace, and final perseverance. See under QUINQUE-ARTICULAR.

Five-bar, Five-barred (fīv'bär, fīv'bärd), *a.* Having five bars; as, a *five-barred* gate.

Five-cleft (fīv'kleft), *a.* Quinquefid; divided into five segments.

Five-finger (fīv'fing-gėr), *n.* *Potentilla reptans*, a perennial plant; cinquefoil.

Five-fingered (fīv'fing-gėrd), *a.* Having five fingers.

Five-fingers (fīv'fing-gėrs), *n.* 1. The name given by oyster-fishers to two species of star-fish, the *Uraster rubens* and *Solaster papposus*. — 2. A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.]

Five-finger-tied (fīv'fing-gėr-tid), *a.* Tied by all the fingers of the hand, that is, eagerly or securely tied.

And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques,
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed. *Shak.*

Fivefold (fīv'fōld), *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated.

Five-leaf (fīv'lēf), *n.* Cinquefoil.

Five-parted (fīv'pärt-ed), *a.* Divided into five parts.

Fiver (fīv'ėr), *n.* Anything that counts as five, as a five-pound note, a stroke at cricket by which five runs are made, &c. [Colloq.]

Fives (fīvz), *n.* A kind of play with a ball, originally called hand-tennis: so named probably from its being usually played with five on each side, although others give different explanations, as that it is so called because the ball is struck with the hand or *five* fingers.

Fives (fīvz), *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the strangles. Written also *Vives*.

Fives-court (fīvz'kōrt), *n.* A place where the game of fives is played.

Fix (fiks), *v.t.* [Fr. *fixer*; L. *figo*, *fixum*, to fasten.] 1. To make stable, firm, or fast; to set or place permanently; to establish firmly or immovably; to establish; as, the universe is governed by *fixed* laws; the prince *fixed*

his residence at York; some men have no *fixed* opinions.—2. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to *fix* a cord or line to a hook.

Whose faith has centre everywhere,
Nor cares to *fix* itself to form. *Tennyson.*

3. To direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, &c., without allowing it to wander; to fasten; as, the gentleman *fixed* his eyes on the speaker.—4. To make solid; to congeal; to deprive of volatility.—5. To transfix; to pierce. [Rare.]

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To stop or keep from moving.—7. In popular use, in America, to put in order; to prepare; to arrange or manage; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to *fix* clothes or dress; to *fix* the furniture of a room. Thus, to *fix* the hair, the table, the fire, &c., is to dress the hair, lay the table, make up the fire, and so on.

Dampier has *fix* apparently in the New England sense. 'We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and *fixt* ourselves against our enemies if we should be attacked.' *G. P. Marsh.*

—*To fix a picture*, in *photog.* to give permanence to the image on a negative or positive, by removal of the superfluous salts of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda.

Fix (fiks), *v.i.* 1. To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.—3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance. 'The quicksilver will *fix* and run no more.' *Bacon.*—*To fix on*, to settle the opinion or resolution on anything; to determine on; as, the contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points.

Fix (fiks), *n.* A condition; predicament; difficulty; dilemma.—*To be in a fix*, to be in a difficulty or dilemma.

Fixable (fiks'a-bl), *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

Fixation (fiks'ā-shon), *n.* 1. The act of fixing.

If the fewness of the requisite data is a beauty in the first *fixation* of a theory, the multitude of observations to which it applies is its excellence when it is established. *Whewell.*

2. State of being firm or stable; stability; firmness; steadiness. 'An unalterable *fixation of* resolution.' *Killingbeck.*—3. Residence in a certain place, or a place of residence. [Rare.]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh.*

4. That firm state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals.—5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed; specifically, in *chem.* that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid on uniting with a solid body.

Fixative (fiks'a-tiv), *n.* Anything which serves to render fixed or stable, as a mordant with reference to colours.

Fixature (fiks'a-tūr), *n.* A gummy composition for the hair. See BANDOLINE.

Fixe. For *Fixed*. *Chaucer.*

Fixed (fikst), *pp.* or *a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something *fixed* in the midst of things that are changing. *Herbert Spencer.*

—*Fixed air*, the old name of carbonic acid. See under CARBONIC.—*Fixed alkalies*, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to ammonia, which is termed volatile alkali.—*Fixed ammunition*, ammunition consisting of the powder and ball inclosed together in a wrapper or case, ready for insertion in the bore of the firearm.—*Fixed bodies* are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—*Fixed oils*, oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily, nor without decomposition, volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerin and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, not having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid or melted, make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—*Fixed stars*, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

Fixedly (fiks'ed-li), *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

Fixedness (fiks'ed-nes), *n.* 1. A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject.—2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; firm coherence of parts; as, the *fixedness* of gold.

Fixidity† (fiks-id'i-ti), *n.* Fixedness.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility. *Boyle.*

Fixing (fiks'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who fixes; consolidation; establishment; the process by which anything is fixed.—2. In *mach.* a piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall it is called a *wall-fixing* or *wall-box;* when attached to a wall by bolts it is a *plate-fixing*. There are also *beam-fixings*, as when wheels are intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wheel-fixing*.—3.† Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a house.

If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her *fixing*, let the cost be what it would. *The Maid of the Mill.*

4. *pl.* [United States.] Arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind.

Fixity (fiks'i-ti), *n.* State of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability; as, *fixity* of tenure.

Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, . . . whose parts are kept from fuming away not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density, of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Sir I. Newton.*

Fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* 1. Fixedness; firmness; stable state. 'The firm fixture of thy foot.' *Shak.*—2. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and immovable; specifically, (*a*) that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c. In *law*, things of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands, which, immediately on annexation, become part of the realty. Thus, as between landlord and tenant, things to be fixtures must be let into the soil; a barn, built on a frame not let into the earth, is not a fixture. Erections for the purposes of trade, as furnaces, coppers, brewing vessels, machinery in breweries, collieries, and the like, are not fixtures, if they can be removed without material injury to the property. The claims of a trading tenant are more favourably regarded than those of ordinary tenants. (*b*) A person who has been so long in the same place, as a resident or occupant of a situation, that it is difficult to remove him; as, in former days servants frequently became *fixtures* in families.

Fixure (fiks'ūr), *n.* Position; stable condition; firmness. [Rare.]

Rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shak.*

Fiz, Fizz (fiz), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A hissing sound; as, the *fizz* of a fly.—2. Anything light and frothy; specifically, champagne, from the sound it makes when uncorked. [Slang.]

Fizgig (fiz'gig), *n.* See FISHGIG.

Fizgig (fiz'gig), *n.* [*Fiz*, anything light, and *gig*, a top.] 1. A gadding, flirting girl.—2. A firework, made of damp powder, which gives a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited.

Fizzle (fiz'l), *n.* [Onomatopoetic; in the first signification probably from the fizzing sound made by a combustible which does not explode instantaneously like gunpowder, but hangs fire.] 1. A failure or abortive effort. 2. Champagne. [Colloq.]

Fizz, Fizzle (fiz, fiz'l), *v.i.* 1. To make a hissing sound.

O rare! to see thee *fizz* and freath
I' th' lugget caup. *Burns.*

2. To fail of success in an undertaking.

Fl. Abbreviation for *Florin*.

Flabbergast, Flabergast (flab'ėr-gast), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *flabber*, connected with *flap*, meaning to strike, and root of *aghast*. Or *flabagast*, which is also found, may have been the original form = strike aghast.] To astonish; to strike with wonder; to confound; as, he was quite *flabbergasted*. *Sir F. Head.* [Colloq.]

Flabbergastation (flab'ėr-gast-ā"shon), *n.* The act of flabbergasting or striking with wonder; the state of being flabbergasted or confounded. [Colloq. and humorous.]

We scarcely remember to have ever seen any respectable party in a greater state of *flabbergastation*. *Punch.*

Flabbily (flab'bi-li), *adv.* In a flabby manner.

Flabbiness (flab'bi-nes), *n.* [See FLABBY.] State of being flabby; a soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

Flabby (flab'bi), *a.* [Comp. G. *flabbe*, Sw. *flabb*, Dan. *flab*, hanging lips; but also W. *llib*, a soft, lank, limber state; *llipa*, flapping, flaccid, lank. *Flabby* and *flap* appear to be from the same root.] Soft; yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; flaccid; as, *flabby* flesh.

Flabel (flā'bel), *n.* [L. *flabellum*, a fan.] A fan. See FLABELLUM.

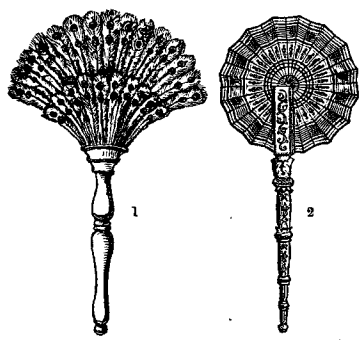
Flabellaria (fla-bel-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *flabellum*, a fan.] 1. A genus of fossil palms with flabelliform leaves, but otherwise of uncertain affinities. They occur in secondary and tertiary rocks.—2. The fan-coral, a genus of Actinozoa belonging to the order Alcyonaria, the coralline structures of which occur in large foliaceous expansions, formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous crust.

Flabellate (fla-bel'lāt), *a.* In *bot.* fan-shaped.

Flabellation (fla-bel-lā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *flabellum*, a fan.] In *surg.* the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan or similar means.

Flabelliform (fla-bel'li-form), *a.* [L. *flabellum*, a fan, and *forma*, form.] In *bot.* fan-shaped.

Flabellum (fla-bel'lum), *n.* [L.] A fan; specifically, an ecclesiastical fan formed of feathers, ivory, metal, or other material, anciently used to drive away flies from the chalice during the eucharist. Such fans are a mark of distinction in the Church of Rome, and are carried before the pope and certain other dignitaries on state occasions. Fig. 1 represents the head of one of the two fans composed of ostrich and peacocks' feathers,



1 2

1, Papal Flabellum.—Rock's Church of our Fathers. 2, Flabellum.—Sommerard's Arts du Moyen Age.

which are carried upon long staves on each side of the pope whenever he is borne throned in state to and from the altar on high festivals. Fig. 2 represents the liturgical flabellum of the abbey of Tournus, described by Du Sommerard. It is circular in form when expanded, and is ornamented with the figures of saints. Latin verses are inscribed on three concentric bands on the fan, describing its use.

Flabergast, *v.t.* See FLABBERGAST.

Flabile (flab'il), *a.* [From L. *flo*, to blow.] Subject to be blown about.

Flaccid (flak'sid), *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby. Comp. W. *llac*, slack, loose, sickly; Ir. *fluich*, flabby.] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; flabby; as, a *flaccid* muscle: *flaccid* flesh.

Religious profession . . . has become *flaccid*. *Is. Taylor.*

Flaccidity. See FLACCIDNESS.

Flaccidly (flak'sid-li), *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

Flaccidness, Flaccidity (flak'sid-nes, flak-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or stiffness.

Flacker (flak'ér), *v.i.* [Akin to *flicker, flutter,* G. *flackeren,* to flutter.] To flutter, as a bird. [Local.]

Flacket (flak'et), *n.* [From O.Fr. *flasquet,* a little flask, dim. of *flasque,* a flask.] A bottle in the form of a barrel.

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and a *flacket* of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule. *Breeches Bible,* 1 Sam. xvi. 20.

Flacourtiaceæ (fla-kōrt'i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After the French botanist Étienne *Flacourt.*] A small nat. order of equatorial shrubs or small trees. One species, *Flacourtia Ramontchi,* is the Madagascar plum.

Flaff (flaf), *v.i.* [Comp. *fluff,* and also *flap.*] To flutter. 'A thousand *flaffing* flags.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.* [Obsolete and Scotch.]

An' if the wives an' dirty brats
E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffin' wi' duds. *Burns.*

Flag (flag), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flagged;* ppr. *flagging.* [Connected with Icel. *flaka,* to droop, to hang loosely, G. *flacken,* to become slow or languid, O.D. *flaggeren,* to be loose. The original form in English was *flack,* and there are other connected E. forms such as *flacker, flicker.*] 1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding. 'With their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings.' *Shak.*

The slack sail
As loose it *flagged* around the mast. *Moore.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits *flag.*

The voice, fainting, *flagged* upon its passage. *Longfellow.*

3. To grow stale or vapid; to lose interest or relish.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag.* *Swift.*

SYN. To droop, decline, fail, languish, pine, sink, succumb.

Flag (flag), *v.t.* 1. To let fall so as to hang loose; to suffer to droop; as, to *flag* the wings.—2. To make feeble; to enervate; to exhaust.

Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . . as intense studies. *Echard.*

Flag (flag), *n.* [Connected with Sw. *flaga,* a crack or flaw, *flaga sig,* to scale off, Icel. *flaga,* to cut turfs, probably allied to G. *flach,* flat, L.G. *flage,* a flat marshy place, and Gr. *plax,* a tablet.] A flat stone used for paving.

Flag (flag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flagged;* ppr. *flagging.* To lay with flags or flat stones.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

Flag (flag), *n.* [Connected with *flag, n.* above, from the large blades or leaves. In most European languages the name of this plant is taken from a sword.] A popular name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist situations; but sometimes particularly appropriated to *Iris pseud-acorus,* nat. order Iridaceæ; also termed *Flower de lis* or *Flower de luce.* (See IRIS.) It has sword-shaped leaves and yellow flowers, grows in marshy places, and by the sides of streams and lakes. The stout creeping rootstock has been recommended for alleviating the toothache, and is used for dyeing black in the Hebrides. The leaves make excellent thatch, and are also employed for making bottoms to chairs.

Flag (flag), *n.* [Not found in A. Sax. Comp. G. *flagge,* a naval banner; D. *vlag,* Icel. *flagg,* Sw. *flagg, flagga,* Dan. *flag,* banner. It is no doubt connected with such words as G. *fliegen,* A. Sax. *flēogan,* to fly, to float in the air; also *flag,* to hang loose.] An ensign or colours; a cloth on which certain figures are usually painted or wrought, borne on a staff, and usually employed to distinguish one company, party, or nationality from another; a standard on which are certain emblems expressive of nationality, party, or opinion. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In the navy, flags borne on the masts of vessels not only designate the country to which they belong, but they are made to denote the quality of the officer by whom a ship is commanded. Thus in the British navy, an admiral's flag is displayed at the maintop-gallant-mast-head; a vice-admiral's at the foretop-gallant-mast-head, and a rear-admiral's at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast-head. In the navy the supreme flag of Great Britain is the royal standard, which is only to be hoisted when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board the vessel; the second flag is that of the anchor on a red ground, which characterizes the lord high-admiral, or lords-commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. (See ADMIRAL.) There are also small flags used in the navy for signals or telegraphs.—*Black flag,* a flag of a black colour displayed on a piratical vessel as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished.—*Red flag,* a flag of a red colour displayed as a token of defiance to battle.—*White flag,* a flag of truce.—*Flag of truce,* a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that the fighting shall cease.—*To strike* or *lower the flag,* to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender.—*To hang out the white flag,* to ask quarter, or in some cases to manifest a friendly design.—*To hang the flag half mast high,* to raise a flag half way to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or signal of mourning.

Flag-bearer (flag'bār-ér), *n.* One who bears a flag; a standard-bearer.

Flagelet (fla'jel-et), *n.* Same as *Flageolet.*

Flagella, *n. pl.* See FLAGELLUM.

Flagellant (fla'jel-lant), *n.* [L. *flagellans,* ppr. of *flagello,* to flog. See FLAGELLATE.]

Flagellant, from Amman's Habitus Rom. Ecclesiæ.

One who whips himself in religious discipline; specifically, one of a fanatical sect founded in Italy A.D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God and appease his wrath against the vices of the age.

Flagellate (fla'jel-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *flagello, flagellatum,* to beat or whip, from *flagellum,* a whip, scourge, dim. of *flagrum,* a whip, a scourge.] To whip; to scourge.

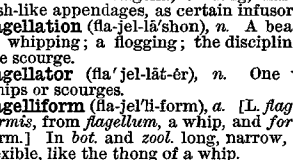
Flagellate (fla'jel-lāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.* furnished with flagella, or long, narrow, lash-like appendages, as certain infusoria.

Flagellation (fla-jel-lā'shon), *n.* A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

Flagellator (fla'jel-lāt-ér), *n.* One who whips or scourges.

Flagelliform (fla-jel'li-form), *a.* [L. *flagelliformis,* from *flagellum,* a whip, and *forma,* form.] In *bot.* and *zool.* long, narrow, and flexible, like the thong of a whip.

Flagellum (fla-jel'lum), *n.* pl. **Flagella** (fla-jel'la). [L., a whip.] 1. In *bot.* a runner;



Strawberry Plant (*Fragaria vesca*). *a,* Flagellum.

a weak, creeping branch sent out from the bottom of the stem, and giving off at its extremity leaves and roots—2. In *zool.* the lash-like appendage exhibited by many infusoria, which are therefore said to be *flagellate;* an appendage to the legs of some crustacea, having some resemblance to a whip.

Flageolet (fla'jel-et), *n.* [Fr. *flageolet,* dim. of O.Fr. *flajol,* Pr. *flaujol, flautol,* which are dims. of L.L. *flauta, flautus,* flute. See FLUTE.] A small wind instrument of music, played on by means of a mouth-piece inserted in a bulb. The tone produced is similar to that of the piccolo, but is softer in quality, and the range is two octaves. The double flageolet consists of two instruments united by one mouth-piece, and producing double notes.—*Flageolet tones,* in *music,* the name given to those harmonic tones on the violin, violoncello, and other stringed instruments, produced by the finger lightly touching the string on the exact part which generates the harmony, and not by pressing the string down to the finger-board.

Flag-feather (flag'feTH-ér), *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

Flagginess (flag'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being flaggy; laxity; limberness; want of tension.

Flagging (flag'ing), *n.* 1. The act of laying with flagstones.—2. Flagstones, collectively; a pavement or side walk of flagstones.

Flaggingly (flag'ing-li), *adv.* In a flagging manner; wearily.

Flaggy (flag'i), *a.* [Akin to *flag,* to hang loose.] 1. Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff.

His *flaggy* winges, when forth he did display,
Were like two sayles. *Spenser.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple.

Flaggy (flag'i), *a.* Abounding in or resembling the plants called flags.

Flagitious (fla-ji'shus), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus,* from *flagitium,* a shameful act, shame, disgrace, from *flagito,* to demand hotly, fiercely, or violently, from the root *flag,* whence *flagro,* to burn.] 1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villanous; atrocious; scandalous; heinous; flagrant; as, a *flagitious* action or crime.—2. Guilty of enormous crimes; profligate; corrupt; abandoned; wicked; as, a *flagitious* person. *Pope.*—3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices; as, *flagitious* times.

Flagitiously (fla-ji'shus-li), *adv.* With extreme wickedness; atrociously; grossly. 'A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust.' *Macaulay.*

Flagitiousness (fla-ji'shus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness; villany.

Flag-lieutenant (flag'lef-ten-ant), *n. Naut.* the immediate attendant on an admiral, who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either personally or by signal.

Flagman (flag'man), *n.* One who makes signals with flags.

Flag-officer (flag'of-fis-ér), *n.* A general distinguishing title for an admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral; the commander of a squadron.

Flagon (flag'on), *n.* [Fr. *flacon, flascon,* from O.Fr. *flasche,* a great leathern bottle. See FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors. 'A trencher of mutton chops and a *flagon* of ale.' *Macaulay.*

Flagrance† (flā'grans), *n.* Flagrancy.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall.*

Flagrancy (flā'gran-si), *n.* [See FLAGRANT.] 1. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; enormity.—2.† A burning; great heat; inflammation.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

Flagrant (flā'grant), *a.* [L. *flagrans, flagrantis,* ppr. of *flagro,* to burn.] 1. Burning; blazing; hence, ardent; eager. '*Flagrant* desires.' *Hooker.*

Entering an inn, he took his humble seat
With other travellers round the crackling hearth,
Where heath and cistus gave their *flagrant* flame.
Southey.

2. Glowing; red; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask. *Pope.*

3. Raging; actually in execution or performance.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant.* *Palfrey.*

4. Flaming into notice; glaring; notorious; enormous; as, a *flagrant* crime.

Flagrantly (flā'grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner; ardently; notoriously.

Flagrate† (flā'grāt), *v.t.* [L. *flagro, flagratum.* See FLAGRANT.] To burn.

Flagration† (fla-grā'shon), *n.* A conflagration.

Flag-share (flag'shār), *n. Naut.* the admiral's share (one-eighth) in all captures made by any vessels within the limits of his command, even if under the orders of another admiral.

Flagship (flag'ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer and on which his flag is displayed.

Flagside (flag'sīd), *n.* That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.]

Flagstaff (flag'staf), *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

Flagstone (flag'stōn), *n.* 1. Any fissile sandstone which splits up into flags.—2. A flat stone used in paving.

Flagworm (flag'wėrm), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

Flaie,† pret. of *fly.* Flew. *Chaucer.*

Flail (flāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *flael, flaiel, flaial,* from L. *flagellum,* a whip or scourge, whence also D. *vlegel,* G. *flegel.*] 1. An instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand; the swiple, which strikes the corn, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swiple, and which may be a thong of leather, a hempen rope, or a rope of straw. 2. An ancient military weapon resembling the common flail, but having the striking part strengthened with a coating of iron and armed with rows of spikes.

Flailly† (flāl'i), *a.* Acting like flails. *Vicars.*

Flaine,† pp. of *flay.* Flayed. *Chaucer.*

Flair (flār), *v.i.* Same as *Flare.*

Flaire (flār), *n.* See FIRE-FLAIRE.

Flake (flāk), *n.* [Allied to Icel. *flakna,* to flake off, *flyka,* a flake, a rag; E. *flag,* a stone for paving, and *flaw;* Sw. *flaga,* a flake, a crack or flaw.] 1. A loose filmy or scale-like mass of anything; a small flat particle of any matter loosely held together; a flock; a layer; a scale; as, a *flake* of flesh or tallow; a *flake* of snow. 'Little *flakes* of scurf.' *Addison.* 'Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat.' *Evelyn.* '*Flakes* of foam.' *Tennyson.*—2. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.

> And from this wide devouring oven sent
> A *flake* of fire. *Spenser.*

3. A sort of carnations of two colours only, having large stripes going through the leaves.

Flake (flāk), *n.* [Icel. *fleki,* a flake or hurdle, *flækja,* to twist or entangle, G. *flechten,* to twist or plait.] 1. In Scotland, a hurdle or portable framework of boards or bars for fencing.—2. *Naut.* a small stage hung over a ship's side, to calk or repair any breach.—3. In Massachusetts, a platform or stage of hurdles or small sticks interwoven together, and supported by stanchions for drying cod-fish, &c.

Flake (flāk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flaked;* ppr. *flaking.* To form into flakes.

Flake (flāk), *v.i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

Flake-white (flāk'whīt), *n.* In *painting,* (*a*) the purest white-lead, in the form of scales or plates, sometimes gray on the surface. When levigated, it is called 'body-white.' (*b*) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

Flakiness (flāk'i-nes), *n.* The state of being flaky.

Flaky (flāk'i), *a.* Consisting of flakes or scales; consisting of small loose masses; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers; lying in flakes or layers; flake-like.

> Diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture. *Boyle.*

Flam (flam), *n.* [Probably connected with G. *flimmen,* to gleam, *flammern, flämmern,* to glitter. See FLIM-FLAM.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

> Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

Flam (flam), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flammed;* ppr. *flamming.* To deceive with falsehood; to impose upon; to delude. 'God is not to be *flammed* off with lies.' *South.*

Flamant (flām'ant), *a.* [Fr. *flambant,* flaming, blazing.] In *her.* flaming; burning, as a firebrand, flambeau, &c.

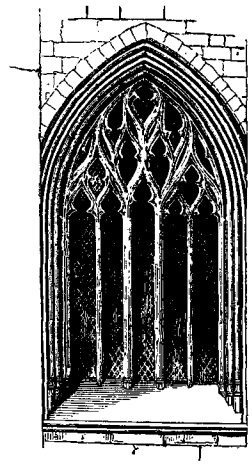
Flamb, Flame (flam, flām), *v.t.* To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

> Undauntedly brandishing the iron ladle, with which she had just been *flamb*ing (Anglicé *basting*) the roast of mutton. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flambe,† *n.* [O.Fr.] A flame; a flambeau.

Flambeau (flam'bō), *n.* pl. **Flambeaux** (flam'bōz). [Fr., from *flambe,* a blaze, for *flamble,* from L. *flammula,* dim. of *flamma,* a flame.] A torch; a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material, and used at night in illuminations and processions.

Flamboyant (flam-boi'ant), *a.* [Fr., flaming.] A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture in France which was contemporary with the Perpendicular style in Britain. Its



Flamboyant Window, Church of St. Ouen, Rouen.

chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows; whence the name.

Flame (flām), *n.* [Fr. *flamme,* L. *flamma, flagma,* from the root *flag,* whence *flagro,* to burn, to blaze; the root is seen also in Gr. *phlegō,* to burn.] 1. A blaze; burning vapour; vapour in combustion; or according to modern chemistry, hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Flame is attended with great heat, and sometimes with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a candle may be divided into three zones: an inner zone containing chiefly unburned gas, another zone containing partially burned gas, and an outer zone where the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion. 2. Fire in general.

> *Jove* Prometheus' theft allow:
> The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention; passionate excitement or strife; as, one jealous tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a *flame;* the *flames* of war.

> While the West was thus rising to confront the king, the North was all in a *flame* behind him. *Macaulay.*

4. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

> Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame.* *Waller.*

5. Ardour of inclination; warmth of affection; the passion of love; ardent love.

> Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
> And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame.* *Pope.*
>
> Drink ye to her that each loves best,
> And if you nurse a *flame*
> That's told but to her mutual breast,
> We will not ask her name. *Campbell.*

6. One beloved; as, she was my first *flame.* [Colloq.]

Flame (flām), *v.t.* To inflame; to excite. '*Flam'd* with zeal of vengeance.' *Spenser.*

Flame (flām), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flamed;* ppr. *flaming.* 1. To blaze; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion.—2. To shine like burning gas or any other luminous body. 'In *flaming* yellow bright.' *Prior.*

> The crown
> And both the wings are made of gold, and *flame*
> At sunrise, till the people in far fields
> Behold it. *Tennyson.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

> Lascivious fires, should such *flame* in you
> As I must ne'er believe. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flame-bearer (flām'bār-ėr), *n.* 1. One who bears flame or light.—2. The name given to the members of a genus of humming-birds, from their being furnished with a tuft of fiery crimson-coloured feathers round the neck like a gorget. The little flame-bearer (*Selasphorus scintilla*) inhabits the inner side of the extinct volcano Chiriqui, in Veragua, about 9000 feet above the level of the sea. It measures only 2¼ inches in length. There are various other species, all tropical American.

Flame-colour (flām'kul-ėr), *n.* Bright colour, as that of flame.

Flame-coloured (flām'kul-ėrd), *a.* Of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour. '*Flame-coloured* stockings.' *Shak.*

Flame-eyed (flām'īd), *a.* Having eyes like a flame; having bright-shining eyes.

Flameless (flām'les), *a.* Destitute of flame.

Flamelet (flām'let), *n.* A little flame. 'The *flamelets* flapped and flickered.' *Longfellow.*

Flamen (flā'men), *n.* [L., said to have been so called from the fillet, *filum,* which was worn around the head, though Pott is inclined to connect the name with *flamma,* flame.] In *Rom. antiq.* the name given to any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were three priests so called: the *Flamen Dialis,* consecrated to Jupiter; *Flamen Martialis,* sacred to Mars; and *Flamen Quirinalis,* who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus; but the number was ultimately increased to fifteen, the original three, however, retaining priority in point of rank, being styled *Majores,* and elected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called *Minores,* were elected from the plebeians.

Flamineous (fla-min'ē-us), *a.* Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

Flaming (flām'ing), *a.* 1. Of a bright, gaudy colour, as bright red or bright yellow.—2. Tending to excite; violent; vehement; as, a *flaming* harangue.

Flamingly (flām'ing-li), *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

Flamingo (fla-ming'gō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *flamenco,* from L. *flamma,* flame, from its red colour.] A bird of the genus Phœnicopterus, formerly placed in the order Grallatores, but now generally ranked among the Natatores or Palmipedes, and constituting a family Phœnicopteridæ, allied to the Anaticdæ. Its body is smaller than that of the stork, but owing to the great length of the neck and legs it stands from 5 to 6 feet high. The beak is naked, lamellate at the edges, and bent as if broken; the feet are palmated: and four-toed. The common flamingo (*P. ruber*) occurs abundantly in various parts of Southern Europe. This bird resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely scarlet, except the quill-feathers, which are jet black. The tongue is fleshy, and one of the extravagances of the Romans during the later period of the empire was to have dishes composed solely of flamingoes' tongues.

Flaminical (fla-min'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen. 'Superstitious copes and *flaminical* vestures.' *Milton.*

Flammability (flam'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being flammable; inflammability.

Flammable (flam'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being kindled into flame.

Flammation (flam-ā'shon), *n.* The act of setting on flame.

Flammeous† (flam'ē-us), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of flame; like flame.

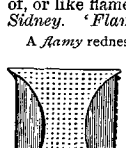
> This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Sir T. Browne.*

Flammiferous (flam-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *flamma,* flame, and *fero,* to bring.] Producing flame.

Flammivomous (flam-iv'om-us), *a.* [L. *flamma,* flame, and *vomo,* to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

Flamy (flām'i), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame. '*Flamy* breaths.' *Sir P. Sidney.* '*Flamy* matter.' *Bacon.*

> A *flamy* redness will overspread the heavens. *Sir T. Herbert.*



Flanches.

Flan (flan), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.—2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.

Flan (flan), *v.t.* In *arch.* to splay or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

Flanch (flanch), *n.* [Prov. E. *flanch,* a projection. See FLANK.] 1. A flange (which see).—2. In *her.* an ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of

a circular superficies, drawn from the corner of the chief to the base point. In this sense written also *Flanque.*

Flanch (flanch), *v.i.* To flange (which see).

Flanconade, Flanconnade (flang-kon-ād'), *n.* [Fr.] In *fencing*, a thrust in the flank or side.

Flanders-brick (flan'dėrz-brik), *n.* A soft brick used for cleaning knives.

Flaneur (flä-nėr), *n.* [Fr., from *flâner*, to saunter about.] A lounger; a gossiper.

Flang (flang). Old English and Scotch pret. of the verb *fling.*

Flang (flang), *n.* In *mining*, a two-pointed pick.

Flange (flanj), *n.* [A form of *flank* (which see).] A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the projecting pieces on the tires of the wheels of railway-carriages to keep them on the rails.—*Port-flange*, in *ship-building*, a piece of timber fastened over a port to prevent water or dirt from entering the port when it is open.

Flange (flanj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flanged;* ppr. *flanging.* To furnish with a flange; to make a flange on.

Flange (flanj), *v.i.* To be bent into a flange; to take the form of a flange.

Flange-joint (flanj'joint), *n.* A joint in pipes, &c., made by two flanges bolted together.

Flange-rail (flanj'rāl), *n.* A rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of the locomotives running off the line.

Flank (flangk), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *flanc*, It. *fianco*, the flank, derived by some from L. *flaccus*, flabby, with *n* inserted, being so named from the absence of bone. Comp. G. *die Weiche*, the flank, from *weich*, soft. The Teut. forms, G. *flanke*, Sw. and Dan. *flank*, are from the Romance, but in Grimm's dictionary it is maintained that the word was originally German (O.H.G. *lancha*, M.H.G. *lanke*), and that it passed into the Romance tongues and thence back again to the Teutonic.] 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip.—2. *Milit.* the side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battalion; as, to attack an enemy in *flank* is to attack them on the side.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retired. *Milton.*

3. In *fort.* that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under BASTION.—4. In *arch.* the side of any building.—5. The straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse. 6. *pl.* In *farriery*, a wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse.

Flank (flangk), *v.t.* [Fr. *flanquer*, Sp. *flanquear*, to flank, to attack or defend the flank.] 1. To border; to stand or be at the flank or side of; as, *flanked* with rocks.

Stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees. *Pitt.*

2. *Milit.* to attack the side or flank of; to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of; to post so as to overlook or command the flank of; to pass round or turn the flank of; to secure or guard the flank of.

We cannot talk in rank and file, and *flank* and rear our discourses with military allusions.
Dr. John Scott.

Flank (flangk), *v.i.* 1. To border; to touch.

That side, which *flanks* on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it. *Butler.*

2. To be posted on the side.

Flankard (flangk'ärd), *n.* Among *sportsmen*, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

Flank-company (flangk'kum-pa-ni), *n.* The extreme right or left company of a battalion.

Flank-defence (flangk'dē-fens), *n.* *Milit.* a line of fire parallel, or nearly so, to the front of another work or position.

Flanker (flangk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoitre or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

They threw out *flankers*, and endeavoured to dislodge their assailants. *W. Irving.*

Flanker (flangk'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall *flankered*, and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. To attack sideways.

Flanker† (flangk'ėr), *v.i.* To come on sideways.

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
Evelyn.

Flank-file (flangk'fīl), *n.* *Milit.* one of the first file on the right and the last on the left of a battalion, division, &c.

Flannel (flan'nel), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *flannen;* W. *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*, wool. Flannel was originally a Welsh manufacture.] 1. A soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture.—2. Old cant term for hot gin and beer seasoned with nutmeg, sugar, &c.

Flannelette (flan-nel-et'), *n.* A kind of soft cotton cloth made in imitation of flannel.

Flannelled (flan'neld), *a.* Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

Flannen (flan'nen), *n.* and *a.* Flannel. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

In *flannen* robes the coughing ghost does walk.
Dryden.

Flanning (flan'ing), *n.* In *arch.* the internal splay or bevel of a window-jamb.

Flanque (flank), *n.* In *her.* see FLANCH, 2.

Flant (flant), *v.i.* Same as *Flaunt.*

Flap (flap), *n.* [Probably onomatopoetic, being imitative of a blow with a pliant flat surface. Comp. *flabby.*] 1. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved; as, the *flap* of a garment; the *flap* of the ear; the *flap* of a hat. 'Embroidered waistcoats with large *flaps.*' *Dickens.*

A cartilaginous *flap* on the opening of the larynx.
Sir T. Browne.

2. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it.—3. *pl.* A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—*Flap of a window-shutter*, a leaf attached to a shutter to increase its size when it is not sufficiently broad to exclude the light.

Flap (flap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flapped;* ppr. *flapping.* 1. To beat with or as with a flap.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To move, as something broad or flap-like. 'The raven *flapped* his wing.' *Tickell.*—3. To let fall the flap of, as a hat.

Flap (flap), *v.i.* 1. To move as wings, or as something broad or loose. 'The slackened sail *flaps.*' *Tennyson.*—2. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing; to have the flap fall.

He had an old black hat on that *flapped.*
State Trials.

Flapdragon (flap'dra-gon), *n.* 1. A play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.—2. The thing eaten in playing flapdragon.

He . . . drinks candles' ends for *flapdragons.*
Shak.

Flapdragon (flap'dra-gon), *v.t.* To swallow at one gulp; to devour.

To make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shak.*

Flap-eared (flap'ėrd), *a.* Having broad loose ears. 'A . . . beetle-headed, *flap-eared* knave.' *Shak.*

Flapjack (flap'jak), *n.* A sort of broad flat pancake; a fried cake; an apple-puff.

Flap-mouthed (flap'mouŦHd), *a.* Having loose hanging lips.

Flapper (flap'ėr), *n.* One who or that which flaps; in the following extract, one who endeavours to make another remember—in allusion to the flappers mentioned in Gulliver's visit to Laputa, who were employed by the dreamy philosophers of that island to flap them on the mouth and ears with an inflated bladder when their thoughts were to be diverted from their speculations to worldly affairs.

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Lord Chesterfield.*

Flapper-skate (flap'ėr-skāt), *n.* A name given to the *Raia intermedia*, a species of skate which is common in the Frith of Forth.

Flare (flār), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flared;* ppr. *flaring.* [Comp. Dan. *flagre*, G. *flackern* (freq. of *flacken*), to flicker, to flare. The root meaning seems to be that of a wavering, fluttering movement.] 1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light, as flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter as such flame does; to flutter with gaudy show.

With ribbons pendent *flaring* 'bout her head.
Shak.

2. To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, lustre, or splendour; to give out a dazzling light.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton.*

3. To be exposed to too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

4. To open or spread outward.—5. *Naut.* to incline or hang over from a perpendicular line, as the sides of a ship.—*To flare up*, to become suddenly angry or excited; to fly into a passion.

Flare (flār), *v.t.* To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glaringly; to exhibit in an ostentatious manner. [Rare.]

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may *flare* a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Flare (flār), *n.* An unsteady broad offensive light.

Flare (flār), *n.* A flake or leaf of lard. [Provincial.]

Flare-up (flār'up), *n.* A sudden quarrel or angry argument; as, we had a regular *flare-up.* [Vulgar and colloq.]

Flaringly (flār'ing-li), *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

Flash (flash), *n.* [Origin and connections doubtful. May be an onomatopoetic word, and expressive of a sudden outburst of anything, especially of flame. See also, as regards derivation in sense 8, extract under FLASH, *a.*] 1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam; as, a *flash* of sunlight. 'Lightning *flash.*' *Shak.*

What strikes the crown of tyrants down,
And answers with its *flash* their frown?
The sword. *M. J. Barry.*

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as wit, merriment, energy, passion, and the like; a short vivid vision or description; a short and brilliant burst; a momentary brightness or show; as, a *flash* of wit; a *flash* of joy or mirth.

The *flash* and outbreak of a fiery mind,
A savageness in unreclaimed blood. *Shak.*

Where be . . . your *flashes* of merriment that were wont to set the table on a roar? *Shak.*

His companions recollect no instance of premature wit, no striking sentiment, no *flash* of fancy. *Wirt.*

3. The time occupied by the passing of a flash of light; a short transient state; a very brief period; an instant.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash.*
Bacon.

4. A body of water driven by violence. [Local.]—5. A little pool.—6. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, &c., used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength.—7. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing. Written also *Flashe.*—8. Cant language, such as is used by thieves, gipsies, &c.—*All flash in the pan*, all sound and fury, signifying nothing, like the explosion of a gun which ends with a flash in the lock-pan, the gun itself hanging fire.

Flash (flash), *v.i.* 1. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendour.—2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light; as, the powder *flashed* in the pan.—3. To burst suddenly forth like a flame; to break forth into some new and dazzling condition or aspect; to burst out violently. '*Flashed* forth and into war.' *Tennyson.*

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton.*

Ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other
That sets us all at odds. *Shak.*

4. To come, appear, or pass suddenly, as lightning; to penetrate, as lightning.

A thought *flashed* through me, which I clothed in act. *Tennyson.*

5. To throw off water in glittering spray or sheets. 'The waves *flash.*' *Thomson.*

Flash (flash), *v.t.* 1. To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; to cause to appear with sudden flame or light; as, his eyes *flashed* fire.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames. *Milton.*

2. To convey by instantaneous communication, as by a flame or spark; to cause to illuminate suddenly and startlingly, as if by a burst of light; as, to *flash* a message along the wires; to *flash* conviction on the mind. 3. To strike up, as large bodies of water from the surface in gleaming sheets or spray; to splash.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser.

4. To paint with showy colours; to trick up in a showy manner.

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes. *Brewer.*

Flash (flash), *a.* 1. Vulgarly showy or gaudy; as, a *flash* dress; a *flash* style.—2. Forged; counterfeit; as, *flash* notes.—*Flash language*, language spoken by felons, thieves, knaves, and vagabonds; cant; slang.

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called *Flash*, surrounded by uninclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsey habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own. They were called the *Flash* men, and their dialect *Flash* talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word *Flash* has reached its present signification. *Isaac Taylor.*

Flasher (flash'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flashes; specifically, a man of more appearance of wit than reality.—2. † A rower.—3. A name of the lesser butcher-bird. See FLUSHER.

Flash-house (flash'hous), *n.* A house frequented by thieves, robbers, and knaves, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a *flash-house*. *Macaulay.*

Flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

Flashiness (flash'i-nes), *n.* The state of being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness; tastelessness; vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashiness* or bitterness. *Bacon.*

Flashing (flash'ing), *n.* 1. The act of creating an artificial flood at shallows in a river, by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs.—2. In *arch.* pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney shaft or other object comes through a roof and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, &c., and folded down so as to lap over and protect the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter it is, in Scotland, called an *apron*.

Flashy (flash'i), *a.* 1. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Showy, but generally cheap; gay; gaudy; tawdry; as, a *flashy* dress.—3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink. 'Lean and *flashy* songs.' *Milton.*—4. Quick; impulsive; fiery. 'A temper always *flashy*.' *Burke.*

Flask (flask), *n.* [A. Sax. *flasc, flasca, flaxa;* the ultimate origin of the word is doubtful. Comp. O.Fr. *flasche, flascon;* Sp. *flasco;* It. *fiasco;* L.L. *flasco, flasca*, which Diez refers to L. *vasculum*, a dim. of *vas*, a vessel. The Dan. *flaske*, Sw. *flaska*, O.H.G. *flasca*, are probably from the same source. The O.Fr. *flasche*, L.L. *flasco*, appear originally to have been coverings to protect glass bottles; and this being the case the W. *flasg*, a vessel of wicker-work, a basket, may be the ultimate origin of all the forms.] 1. A kind of bottle; as, a *flask* of wine or oil.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

Specifically, (*a*) a narrow-necked globular glass bottle; as, a Florence *flask*. (*b*) A metal or other pocket dram-bottle; as, a pocket *flask*. (*c*) A vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top. (*d*) A vessel for containing mercury. A flask of mercury from California is about 75 lbs.—2. A shallow frame of wood or iron, used in foundries to contain the sand employed in moulding. 3. † A bed in a gun-carriage.

Flasket (flask'et), *n.* 1. A vessel in which viands are served up.—2. A long shallow basket.

Flat (flat), *a.* [Icel. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, G. *flach* and *platt*, flat. Akin Lith. *platus*, Gr. *platys*, Skr. *prithus*, wide, broad.] 1. Having an even and horizontal, or nearly horizontal surface, without elevations or depressions, hills or valleys; level without inclination; as, *flat* land; a *flat* roof.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton.*

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; fallen; laid low; ruined.

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milton.*

3. In the *fine arts*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures.—4. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as, fruit *flat* to the taste.—5. Dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; that can give no relish or interest.

A great part of the work is to me very *flat*.
Coleridge.

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak.*

6. Brought to an end; brought to nought; caused to collapse; ruined.

I feel . . . my hopes all *flat*. *Milton.*

7. Not relieved, broken, or softened; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright; as, he gave the petitioner a *flat* denial.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton.*

I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*. *Shak.*

8. In *music*, below the natural or the true pitch; hence, as applied to intervals, indicating a note half a tone below its natural; minor. A *flat* fifth is an interval of a fifth diminished by a flat.—9. Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as, a *flat* sound.—10. In *gram.* applied to one of that division of consonants, in the enunciation of which voice (in contradistinction to breath) is heard: opposed to *sharp;* as, *b, d, g, z, v.*—11. Lacking briskness of commercial exchange or dealings; depressed; dull; as, the market was very *flat*.—*Flat candlestick*, a bedroom candlestick with a broad flat foot or dish.—*Flat candle*, the candle burned in such a candlestick.

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking-glass. *Dickens.*

Flat (flat), *n.* 1. A surface without relief or prominences; a level or extended plain; a low tract of land.

Envy is as the sunbeams, that beat hotter upon a bank, or steep rising ground, than upon a *flat*. *Bacon.*

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sandbank under water.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shak.*

3. Something broad and flat in form; as, (*a*) a broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation. (*b*) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat. [United States.] (*c*) A railway car without a roof. [United States.]—4. The flat part or side of anything; as, the upper extended surface of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, and the like.—5. In *music*, a mark of depression in sound. It is marked thus ♭, and is used to lower or depress, by the degree of a semitone, any note in the natural scale. An *accidental flat* is one which does not occur in the signature, and which affects only the bar in which it is placed. A *double flat* depresses a note *two* semitones below its natural pitch.—6. In *arch.* that part of the covering of a house laid horizontal, and covered with lead or other material.—7. A story or floor of a building, especially when fitted up for a single family.—8. A foolish fellow; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull.

Oh! Messrs. Tyler, Donelson, and the rest, what *flats* you are. *Times newspaper.*

9. In *ship-building*, one of the timbers in midships.—10. In *theatres*, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the centre.

Flat (flat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flatted;* ppr. *flatting*. 1. To level; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten.—2. To make vapid or tasteless. *Bacon.*—3. To make dull or unanimated; to depress.

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses. *Glanville.*

4. In *music*, to reduce below the true pitch, as a note, by depressing it half a tone.—*To flat in the sail* (*naut.*), to draw in the aftmost clew of a sail towards the middle of the ship.

Flat (flat), *v.i.* 1. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface.—2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—3. In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp; to fall below the true pitch.

Flat† (flat), *adv.* Directly; plainly.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *G. Herbert.*

Flat-aft (flat'aft), *a. Naut.* noting the position of sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.

Flat-bill (flat'bil), *n.* The name of a genus of fly-catching birds (Platyrhynchus), so called from the breadth and flatness of the bill.

Flat-cap† (flat'kap), *n.* A cap with a low flat crown, at one time worn, with modifications, by the men of England of all classes. The flat-caps of the wealthier classes were made of costly material and profusely decorated with jewels, gold and silver bands, feathers, &c., and were often placed jauntily on the side of the head. From the fact that the citizens of London continued to wear them long after they had fallen into desuetude among other classes, the term *flat-cap* was applied to them in ridicule.

Flat-caps of the Sixteenth Century.

Flat-caps as proper are to city gowns
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.
Dekker.

Wealthy *flat-caps*, that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe. *Marston.*

Flat-fish (flat'fish), *n.* A fish which has its body of a flattened form, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, halibut, and sole. The sense is sometimes extended to other fishes which have the body much compressed, as the skate and other members of the ray family.

Flat-footed (flat'fụt-ed), *a.* 1. Having flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low arch in the instep.—2. Firm-footed; resolute. [American slang term.]

Flat-head, Flat-headed (flat'hed, flat'hed-ed), *a.* Having a flat head: applied as an epithet to a certain tribe of American Indians who produce this flatness by artificial means.

Flatidæ (flat'i-dē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of hemipterous insects, belonging to the Fulgoridæ. These insects yield Chinese wax as a thread-like secretion, which is renewed when removed.

Flat-iron (flat'ī-ėrn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth. It is applied directly to the fire and then passed firmly over the surface of the fabric to be smoothed.

Flative† (flāt'iv), *a.* [L. *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent.

Flatling† (flat'ling), *adv.* [Comp. in respect of the adverbial term. *-ling*, the word *darkling*.] With the flat side; flatwise.

With her sword she *flatling* strooke,
In signe of true subjection to her powre. *Spenser.*

Flatlings (flat'lingz), *adv.* With the flat side; not edgewise; flatlong. 'The blade struck me *flatlings*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]

Flatlong (flat'long), *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given!—An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shak.*

Flatly (flat'li), *adv.* In a flat manner; horizontally; evenly; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

He *flatly* refused his aid. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Flatness (flat'nes), *n.* State or quality of being flat (in all its senses); levelness; equality of surface; want of relief or prominence; deadness; vapidness; insipidity; low state; abjectness; depression of spirits; want of life; dulness; insipidity; frigidity; gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness. 'The *flatness* of my misery.' *Shak.*

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope.*

Flatness of sound—joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

Flat-orchil (flat'or-kil), *n.* A lichen, *Rocella fuciformis*, used as a dye.

Flatour,† *n.* A flatterer. *Chaucer.*

Flat-race (flat'rās), *n.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a *hurdle-race* or *steeplechase.*

Flat-rod (flat'rod), *n.* In *mining*, a rod for communicating motion from the engine horizontally.

Flatten (flat'n), *v.t.* [*Flat*, and *en*, verb-forming suffix.] 1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.—2. To lay flat; to bring to the ground; to prostrate.—3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale.—4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.—5. In *music*, to lower in pitch; to render less acute or sharp. —*To flatten a sail*, to extend it fore and aft, whereby its effect is lateral only.

Flatten (flat'n), *v.i.* 1. To grow or become even on the surface.—2. To become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless. 'Satisfactions . . . that *flatten* in the very tasting.' *L'Estrange.*—3. To become dull or spiritless.—4. In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp; to drop below the true pitch.

Flatter (flat'tėr), *n.* 1. The person or thing by which anything is flattened.—2. In *blacksmith's work*, a flat swage.

Flatter (flat'tėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *flatter*, O. Fr. *flater*, Pr. *flatar*, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter; derived by Diez from Icel. *flatr*, flat, so that the primitive sense of the verb would appear to be to render smooth by patting or stroking with the hand. See FLAT. Comp. also Icel. *flathra*, to fawn or flatter, *flathr*, flattery.] 1. To soothe by praise; to gratify the self-love of by praise or obsequiousness; to please, as by applause or favourable notice, by respectful attention, or by anything that exalts one in one's own estimation, or confirms one's good opinion of one's self; to coax; to wheedle.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. Prov. xxix. 5.

2. To praise falsely; to encourage by favourable notice; as, to *flatter* vices or crimes.—3. To encourage by favourable representations or indications; as, to *flatter* hopes.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice,
And *flatters* her it is Adonis' voice. *Shak.*

4. To inspire with false hopes; to encourage by deceitful or unfounded expectation; as, to *flatter* one with a prospect of success; to *flatter* a patient with the expectation of recovery when his case is desperate.—5. To win the favourable attention of; to please; to soothe; to gratify.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden.*

[*To flatter with* = to flatter, is occasionally found in old authors.]

Flatter-blind (flat'tėr-blīnd), *v.t.* To blind with flattery. [Rare.]

If I do not grossly *flatter-blind* myself. *Coleridge.*

Flatterer (flat'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak.*

Flatteress† (flat'tėr-es), *n.* A female who flatters. 'Those women that in times past were called Cypres, Colacides, *i.e. flatteresses.*' *Holland.*

Flatteringly (flat'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter; in a manner to favour; with partiality.

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits. *Sir T. Browne.*

His pictures of women are *flatteringly* drawn. *Cumberland.*

Flattery (flat'tė-ri), *n.* [Fr. *flatterie*. See FLATTER.] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

Flattery is so nauseous to a liberal spirit that, even when praise is merited, it is disagreeable, at least to unconcerned spectators, if it appear in a garb which adulation commonly assumes. *Dr. Campbell.*

—*Adulation, Flattery, Compliment.* See ADULATION.

Flatting (flat'ing), *n.* 1. A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size.—2. A mode of house-painting, in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—3. The rolling out of metal *into sheets* by cylindrical pressure.

Flatting-mill (flat'ing-mil), *n.* A mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

Flattish (flat'ish), *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flattish* shape. *Woodward.*

Flatulence, Flatulency (flat'ū-lens, flat'ū-len-si), *n.* [L.L. *flatulentia*, from *flatulentus*, flatulent. See FLATULENT.] 1. The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal. 2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity.

The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions. *Glanville.*

Flatulent (flat'ū-lent), *a.* [L.L. *flatulentus*, from L. *flatus*, a blowing, from *flo*, *flatum*, to blow.] 1. Windy; affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal.—2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a *flatulent* tumour. 3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more *flatulent.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Empty; vain; pretentious without substance or reality; puffy; as, *flatulent* vanity.

How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*

Flatulently (flat'ū-lent-li), *adv.* Windily; emptily.

Flatuosity† (flat-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* Windiness; fulness of air; flatulence.

Flatuous† (flat'ū-us), *a.* [See FLATULENT.] Windy; generating wind; flatulent.

Flatus (flā'tus), *n.* [L., from *flo*, to blow.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind.—2. Wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body; flatulence.

Flatwise (flat'wiz), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise. 'Its posture was *flatwise.*' *Woodward.*

Flat-worm (flat'wėrm), *n.* An individual of the section of Entozoa, known as Platyelmia (which see).

Flaucht, Flaught (flächt), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A flight; a flock. 'A *flaucht* o' dows.' *Edin. Mag.*—2. A flutter, as that of a bird; wave; waft.

He . . . was every noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaught* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair. *Galt.*

3. A flash. 'A *flaught* o' fire.' *Blackwood's Mag.*

Flauchter, Flaughter (flächt'ėr), *v.i.* To flutter; to shine fitfully; to flicker. [Scotch.]

Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other bank. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flauchter, Flaughter (flächt'ėr), *v.t.* [See FLAY.] To pare or cut from the ground, as turf. [Scotch.]

Flauchter-spade, Flaughter-spade (flächt'ėr-spād), *n.* A long two-handed spade for cutting turf.

Flaunt (flant), *v.i.* [Probably connected with such words as prov. G. *flander*, a rag or tatter, *flandern*, to flutter—nasalized forms corresponding to G. *flattern*, to flirt, to rove about, to flutter.] To make a show in apparel or equipment of any kind; to make an ostentatious display; to move or act ostentatiously; to be glaring or gaudy; as, a *flaunting* show.

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot.*

Flaunt (flant), *v.t.* To display ostentatiously; to display impudently or offensively; as, he *flaunted* the handkerchief in his face.—*To flaunt it* = *to flaunt, v.i.*

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to *flaunt it* out, being frequently vain enough to immolate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Flaunt (flant), *n.* Anything displayed for show; impudent parade; a boast; a vaunt; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts* and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Beau & Fl.

Flaunt-a-flaunt (flant'a-flant), *adv.* Flauntingly displayed. 'With high-copt hats and feathers *flaunt-a-flaunt.*' *Gascoigne.*

Flaunter (flant'ėr), *n.* One who flaunts.

Flauntingly (flant'ing-li), *adv.* In a flaunting way.

Flaunty, Flaunting (flant'i, flant'ing), *a.* Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy.

Your common men
Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, dine,
And dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
For kings to walk on, or our senators.
E. B. Browning.

Flautist (flat'ist), *n.* [It. *flauto*, a flute.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

Flavedo (fla-vē'dō), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow.] In *bot.* yellowness; a disease in plants in which the green parts assume that colour.

Flaveria (fla-vē'ri-a), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow —the plants being used in Chili to dye yellow.] A genus of herbaceous biennial plants, nat. order Compositæ, containing several American and Australian species. *F. Contrayerba* is a native of Peru, and grows to the height of 18 inches, with lanceolate serrated leaves, and terminal heads of yellow flowers.

Flavescent (fla-ves'ent), *a.* In *bot.* yellowish or turning yellow.

Flavicomous (fla-vik'om-us), *a.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, and *coma*, hair.] Having yellow hair.

Flavin, Flavine (fla'vin), *n.* A yellow dyestuff, by some said to be identical with quercitrin, imported from America in the form of a dark brown powder, and used as a substitute for quercitron bark. It gives a fine olive-yellow colour to cloth.

Flavindin (fla-vin'din), *n.* A substance obtained by the action of potash on indin.

Flavorous (flā'vėr-us), *a.* Having flavour; having a rich flavour. *Dryden.*

Flavour (flā'vėr), *n.* [Apparently first used by Milton, who speaks of the flavour of wine as distinct from its smell and taste, the origin being L.L. *flavor*, yellow gold, lit. yellowness, from L. *flavus*, yellow, golden or reddish yellow.] 1. The quality of any substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; as, the *flavour* of the peach, of wine, &c.—2. The quality of a substance which affects the smell; odour; fragrance; as, the *flavour* of the rose.—3. *Fig.* the quality which affects the literary or artistic taste.

As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the *flavour* and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times. *Dr. Caird.*

Flavour (flā'vėr), *v.t.* To communicate flavour or some quality of taste or smell to.

Flavoured (flā'vėrd), *a.* Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell; as, high-*flavoured* wine.

Flavourless (flā'vėr-les), *a.* Without flavour; tasteless.

Flavourous† (flā'vėr-us), *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell; flavorous.

Flavous† (flā'vus), *a.* [L. *flavus*.] Yellow.

Flaw (flą), *n.* [A. Sax. *flōh*, that which has flown off, a fragment, a flaw; Goth. *flaga*, a fragment; Sw. *flaga*, a flaw, *flaga sig*, to scale off—all probably from the same root as A. Sax. *flēogan*, *flēohan*, to fly, to flee, and akin to *flake* and *flag*. Comp. W. *fflaw*, a splinter; *ffla*, a parting from, *flyçiaw*, to break out abruptly. Some connect it with *flay;* probably in all its senses it does not come from the same root.] 1. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a gap or fissure; as, a *flaw* in a scythe, knife, or razor; a *flaw* in a china dish or in a glass; a *flaw* in a wall. 2. Any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect; a defect; a fault; as, a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, or in a deed, or in a statute.

Their judgment has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison.*

3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration.

And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow
The smoke now west, now south. *Longfellow.*

4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw.*
Dryden.

5.† A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a winter's fire. *Shak.*

6.† A shiver; a fragment.

But this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*,
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*

SYN. Crack, chink, fissure, blemish, fault, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.

Flaw (flą), *v.t.* 1. To break; to crack.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flawed.*
Dryden.

2. To violate; to invalidate. [Rare.]

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shak.*

Flawe,† *a.* [L. *flavus*.] Yellow. 'Browes, *flawe* of colour pure.' *Chaucer.*

Flawless (flą'les), *a.* Without cracks; without defect.

Flawn† (flạn), *n.* [O. Fr. *flaon*, Fr. *flan*, a custard.] A sort of flat custard or pie.

Flawter† (flạ'tẽr), *v.t.* [Connected with *flay*, O.E. *flawe.*] To scrape or pare, as a skin.

Flawy (flạ'i), *a.* 1. Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.—2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

Flax (flaks), *n.* [A. Sax. *fleax*. Cog. D. *vlas*, Fris. *flax*, G. *flachs*, flax. Wedgwood remarks, 'As parallel forms in *f* and *fl* are very common, it is probable that the A. Sax. *feax*, the hair, is radically identical with *fleax*, flax.' We do find *flax* for hair in old English; as, 'I will take thy fingars and thy *flax:*' *The Squier, Percy MS.* Comp. Bohem. *vlas*, Rus. *volos*, Lith. *plaukas*, which mean hair, while from their form they are apparently cognate with *flax;* and on the other hand Dan. *hör*, prov. G. *har*, flax, with E. *hair*. Probably from a root meaning to comb or weave or twist, the meanings of the G. *flechten.*] 1. The common name of the plants of the genus Linum, nat. order Linaceæ. The species, of which there are nearly a hundred, are herbs or small shrubs, with narrow leaves, and yellow, blue, or even white flowers arranged in variously formed cymes. They occur in warm and temperate regions over the world. The cultivated species is *L. usitatissimum.* The fibre which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c., consists of the woody bundles of the slender stalks. The fine fibres may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk. A most useful oil is expressed from the seeds, and the residue, called linseed-cake, is one of the most fattening kinds of food for cattle. The best seed comes from Riga and Holland. Three species are indigenous to Britain, the smallest of which, *L. catharticum*, or purging flax, is found in heaths and pastures everywhere. In New Zealand flax is obtained from a plant called *Phormium tenax.* See PHORMIUM.—2. The fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by scutching and hackling.

Flax (*L. usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel.

Flax-bush (flaks'bụsh), *n.* The New Zealand flax-plant (*Phormium tenax*). See PHORMIUM.

Flax-comb (flaks'kōm), *n.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating it from the tow or coarser part and the shives. Called also *Hackle*, *Heckle*, and *Hatchel.*

Flax-dresser (flaks'dres-ẽr), *n.* One who breaks and scutches flax, and so prepares it for the spinner.

Flax-dressing (flaks'dres-ing), *n.* The process or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

Flaxed† (flaks'ed), *a.* Soft and compressible like prepared flax; resembling flax; silky.

She as the learnedst maid was chose by them
(Her *flaxed* hair crown'd with an anadem).
Browne.

Flaxen (flaks'n), *a.* 1. Made of flax; as, *flaxen* thread.—2. Resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair
In easy ringlets flowed her *flaxen* hair. *Fawkes.*

Flax-mill (flaks'mil), *n.* A mill or factory where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

Flax-plant, Flax-lily (flaks'plant, flaks'lili), *n.* See PHORMIUM.

Flaxseed (flaks'sēd), *n.* The seed of flax; linseed.

Flax-star (flaks'stär), *n.* The *Lysimachia linum stellatum*, an herbaceous annual indigenous to Italy.

Flax-weed (flaks'wēd), *n.* A plant resembling flax, *Linaria vulgaris.* Called also *Toad-flax.*

Flax-wench (flaks'wensh), *n.* A woman who spins flax. *Shak.*

Flaxy (flaks'i), *a.* Like flax; being of a light colour; fair.

Flay (flā), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *flean*, O.D. *vlaegen*, *vlaen*, to flay; Icel. *flaga*, to cut thin turfs. Akin *flake*, *flaw*, Sc. *flauchter*, to pare or cut turf.] 1. To skin; to strip off the skin of; as, to *flay* an ox.

He has a son who shall be *flayed* alive; then 'nointed o'er with honey, set on the head of a wasp's nest. *Shak.*

2.† To take off the surface of; to pare.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins. *Swift.*

Flayer (flā'ẽr), *n.* One who flays.

Flea (flē), *n.* [A. Sax. *flea*, from *fleón*, *fléohan*, *fléogan*, to fly, to escape. Comp. Sc. *flech*, and G. *floh*, O.H.G. *floch*, a flea.] An insect of the genus Pulex, and regarded by entomologists as constituting a distinct order Aphaniptera, because the wings are inconspicuous scales. All the species of the genus are very similar to the common flea (*P. irritans*). It has two eyes and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the oral appendages are modified into piercing stilets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remarkable for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.—*A flea in the ear*, an annoying, unexpected hint or reply.

My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts *fleas in their ears.* *Swift.*

Flea (flē), *v.t.* To clean from fleas. *Johnson.*

Flea† (flē), *v.t.* To flay.

He will be *fleaed* first
And horse-collars made of 's skin. *Fletcher.*

Fleabane (flē'bān), *n.* A name popularly given to several composite plants from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas, as the species of the genus Conyza, which were believed to have this power, when suspended in a room. The common fleabane is *Pulicaria dysenterica*, found in moist sandy places in the south of England, whose smoke was supposed to expel fleas. The blue fleabane is *Erigeron acre*, common on dry banks.

Flea-beetle (flē'bē-tl), *n.* The name given to different species of beetles of the family Halticidæ, which are destructive to plants. They are so called from their leaping powers, being provided, like fleas, with thickened hind-legs.

Fleabite, Fleabiting (flē'bīt, flē'bīt-ing), *n.* 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.—2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience; a thing of no moment.

A gout, a cholick . . . are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

Fleabitten (flē'bit-n), *a.* 1. Bitten by a flea. 2. Mean; worthless; of low birth or station. *Cleaveland.*—3. Applied to a horse whose colour consists of small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground.

Fleak (flēk), *n.* A small lock, thread, or twist. '*Fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.' *More.* See FLAKE.

Fleaking (flēk'ing), *n.* A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local.]

Fleam (flēm), *n.* [D. *vlijm*, O.H.G. *fliedimâ*, M.H.G. *vliedeme*, *fliedm*, *flietemen*, L.L. *flevotomum*, *flebotomum*, from Gr. *phlebs*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tomos*, a cutting. The W. *flaim*, a lancet or fleam, is probably from this word.] In *surg.* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

Fleamy† (flēm'i), *a.* Bloody; clotted. '*Fleamy* clod of an antagonist.' *Milton.*

Flear (flēr), *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *Fleer.*

Fleat, *n.* See FLET.

Fleate (flēt), *v.t.* See FLEET, *v.t.* 2.

Fleawort (flē'wẽrt), *n.* Fleabane (which see); also, the herb *Plantago psyllium*, from the shape of its medicinal, mucilaginous seeds.

Fleche (flāsh), *n.* [Fr., an arrow.] In *fort.* the most simple species of field work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken.

Fleck (flek), *v.t.* [From the noun *fleck.*] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple. 'Both *flecked* with white, the true Arcadian stain.' *Dryden.*

And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars,
(Heaven's mother send us grace!)
As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
With broad and burning face. *Coleridge.*

Fleck (flek), *n.* [Icel. *flekkr*, D. *vlek*, G. *fleck;* allied to *flick.*] A spot; a streak; a dapple; a stain.

Life is dashed with *flecks* of sin. *Tennyson.*

Fleck (flek), *n.* A flake; a lock.

And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theodore Martin.

Flecker (flek'ẽr), *v.t.* Same as *Fleck.*

Fleckless (flek'les), *a.* Spotless; blameless. [Rare.]

My conscience will not count me *fleckless.*
Tennyson.

Flected (flekt'ed), *p.* and *a.* [L. *flecto*, to bend.] In *her.* same as *Embowed.*—*Flected and reflected*, bowed or bent in a serpentine form like the letter S.

Flection (flek'shon), *n.* [L. *flectio*, from *flecto*, to bend.] The act of bending or state of being bent; inflection.

Flector (flekt'ẽr), *n.* A flexor (which see).

Fled (fled), pret. & pp. of *flee.*

Fledge† (flej), *a.* [Icel. *fleygr*, able to fly, from *fljúga*, to fly. Comp. G. *flück*, *flügge*, feathered, ready to fly, from *fliegen*, to fly.] Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton.*

Fledge (flej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fledged;* ppr. *fledging.* 1. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

The birds were not yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To cover with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers. 'Branches *fledged* with clearest green.' *Tennyson.*

Fledge† (flej), *v.i.* To become fledged.

Fledgeling (flej'ling), *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Fledwite,† Flightwite† (fled'wīt, flīt'wit), *n.* [A. Sax. *flyth*, flight, and *wite*, punishment.] In *old law*, a discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license.

Flee (flē), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fled;* ppr. *fleeing.* [A. Sax. *fleón*, to flee (contr. from *fléohan*, to flee), *ic fleó*, I flee; a strong verb (with pret. *fleáh*, pp. *flogen*) which afterwards became weak; recognized as distinct from *fléogan*, to fly, though their inflectional forms were similar. Comp. Icel. *flýja*, Dan. *flye*, Sw. *fly*, G. *fliehen*, to flee. See FLY.] To hasten or run away, as from danger or evil; to resort to shelter: usually with *from.* This is sometimes omitted, making the verb transitive. '*Flee* fornication.' 1 Cor. vi. 18.

In haste he *fled* and so did they,
Each and his fear a several way. *Hudibras.*
Resist the devil, and he will *flee from* you.
Jam. iv. 7.

—*To flee the question* or *from the question*, in *legislative assemblies*, to avoid voting in a question.

Flee (flē), *n.* A fly. [Scotch.]

Fleece (flēs), *n.* [A. Sax. *fleós*, *flis*, *flýs;* D. *vlies;* L.G. *flüs*, fleece, tuft of wool; G. *fliess*, *flauss*, a tuft of wool or hair. *Fleece* is perhaps related to L. *pluma*, a feather.] 1. The coat of wool that covers a sheep or that is shorn from a sheep at one time.—2. Any covering resembling wool in quality or appearance.—3. The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

Fleece (flēs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fleeced;* ppr. *fleecing.* 1. To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.—2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions, under colour of law or justice, or pretext of necessity, or by virtue of authority; to rob heartlessly; to take from without mercy. 'Foul felonious thief that *fleeced* poor passengers.' *Shak.*

He was improvident, and every one *fleeced* him.
Ouida.

3. To furnish with a fleece; as, the sheep is well *fleeced.*—4. To spread over as with a fleece or wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson.*

Fleecer (flēs'ẽr), *n.* One who fleeces, strips, or takes by severe or heartless exactions.

Fleece-wool (flēs'wụl), *n.* Wool that is shorn from the living sheep: as opposed to *skin-wool*, that from the skins of dead animals.

Fleech (flētch), *v.t.* [Connected with D. *vleijen*, to flatter, G. *flehen*, to supplicate; or from Fr. *fléchir*, to bend, to submit, to move to pity, to prevail on, from L. *flectere*, to bend.] To flatter; to wheedle. [Scotch.]

Duncan *fleech'd*, and Duncan pray'd,
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. *Burns.*

Fleecings (flēs'ingz), *n. pl.* Curds separated from the whey. *W. H. Ainsworth.* [Provincial.]

Fleecy (flēs'i), *a.* 1. Covered with wool; woolly; as, *a fleecy* flock. '*Fleecy* sheep.' *Beattie.*—2. Resembling wool or a fleece; as, *fleecy* snow; *fleecy* locks. 'The chambers of the *fleecy* east.' *Thomson.*

Fleen,† *n. pl.* Fleas. *Chaucer.*

Fleep (flēp), *n.* [Icel. *fleipr*, babble, tattle.] An awkward, stupid fellow; a lout. [Scotch.]

Let gowkit *fleeps* pretend to skunner
And tak' offence. *Skinner.*

Fleer (flēr), *v.i.* [Comp. Sc. *fleyr*, to make wry faces; Dan. dial. *flire*, to laugh, to sneer; N. *flira*, to titter.] 1. To make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; to deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; as, to *fleer* and flout. 'Never *fleer* and jest at me.' *Shak.*

Covered with an antic face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity. *Shak.*

2. To grin with an air of civility; to leer.

Grinning and *fleering* as though they went to a bear-baiting. *Latimer.*

Fleer (flēr), *v.t.* To mock; to flout at.

I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fleer (flēr), *n.* 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

2. A grin of civility; a leer.

A sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers. *South.*

Fleer (flē'ėr), *n.* One who flees. *Lord Berners.*

Fleerer (flēr'ėr), *n.* One who fleers; a mocker; a leerer.

Fleeringly (flēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a fleering manner.

Fleet (flēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *fleôt*, G. *fleth*, *flethe* D. *vliet*, a channel; allied to *float*.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or creek: used as an element in place-names; as, North-*fleet*, South-*fleet*, *Fleet*-ditch.—*The Fleet* or *Fleet Prison*, a metropolitan prison, now abolished; so called from its being situated *by* the side of the river *Fleet*, now covered over. To this prison persons were committed by the ecclesiastical courts, courts of equity, exchequer, and common pleas. See FLEET BOOKS, FLEET MARRIAGES.

Fleet (flēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *fleôt*, *fliet*, a floater, a ship, from *fleôtan*, to float, inteus. of *flôwan*, to flow. Akin D. *vloot*, G. *flotte*, fleet. See FLOAT.] A body or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether ships of war or of commerce, more especially ships of war.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll!
Ten thousand *fleets* sweep over thee in vain. *Byron.*

Fleet† (flēt), *v.i.* To float.

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sealike. *Shak.*

Fleet (flēt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *flête*, *flŷte*, cream, from *fleôtan*, to float.] 1. To skim the cream off; to take the cream from. [Provincial.]—2. *Naut.* to skim fresh water off the sea, as practised at the mouths of the Rhone, the Nile, &c.

Fleet (flēt), *a.* Light; superficially fruitful or thin; not penetrating deep, as soil. *Mortimer.*

Fleet (flēt), *adv.* In a manner so as to affect only the surface; superficially.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer.*

Fleet (flēt), *a.* [Icel. *fljótr*, quick; allied rather to *flit* than to *fleet* above. See FLIT.] Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; as, a *fleet* horse or dog. '*Fleeter* than *the* wind.' *Hudibras.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon.*

Fleet (flēt), *v.i.* [Closely allied to *flit*. See FLEET, *a.*] 1. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air. *Shak.*

2. *Naut.* to *slip*, as a rope or chain, down the barrel of a capstan or windlass.

Fleet (flēt), *v.t.* 1. To skim over the surface; to pass over rapidly; as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf.—2.† To hasten over; to cause to pass *lightly*, or *in* mirth and joy.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden age. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* (*a*) to slack off a tackle and draw the blocks apart for another pull, after they have been hauled close together. (*b*) To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass, as a rope or chain.

Fleet Books (flēt' bŭks), *n. pl.* The books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison between 1686 and 1754. They are not admissible as evidence to prove a marriage, as not having been compiled under public authority. See FLEET MARRIAGES.

Fleet-dike, Fleet-dyke (flēt'dīk), *n.* A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, &c.

Fleeten† (flēt'en), old pp. of *fleet*, to skim the cream off.—*Fleeten-face*, a person who has a face of the colour of whey or skimmed milk; a whey-face.

You know where you are, you *fleeten face*.
Beau. & Fl.

Fleet-foot, Fleet-footed (flēt'fŭt, flēt'fŭted), *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity. 'The *fleet-foot* roe.' *Shak.*

Fleeting (flēt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable; as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

Some *fleeting* good that mocks me with the view.
Goldsmith.

—*Transient*, *Transitory*, *Fleeting*. See under TRANSIENT.

Fleetingly (flēt'ing-li), *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

Fleetly (flēt'li), *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.

Fleet Marriages (flēt' ma-rij-ez), *n. pl.* Clandestine marriages at one time performed without banns or license by needy chaplains in the Fleet Prison, London, suppressed by the marriage act in 1754. See FLEET BOOKS.

Fleetness (flēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as, the *fleetness* of a horse or deer.

Fleg (fleg), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fligan*, to put to flight, caus. of *fleôhan*, to flee, or *fleógan*, to fly.] To affright; to terrify. [Scotch.]

Fleg (fleg), *v.i.* To be afraid; to take fright. [Scotch.]

Fleg (fleg), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A fright.—2. A random stroke; a blow; a kick.

She's gien me mony a jirt an' *fleg*,
Sin' I could striddle o'er a rig. *Burns.*

Flegm (flem), *n.* Same as *Phlegm.*

Flegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *Phlegmatic.*

Fleich (flēch), *v.t.* Same as *Fleech.*

Fleme,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *flyman*, to banish.] To banish. *Chaucer.*

Flemens-firth, Flymans-fyrmth (flē'menz-fėrth, flī'mans-fėrmth), *n.* [A. Sax. *flyman feormth*, *flyman fyrmth*, the harbouring and giving food to a fugitive—*flyma*, a fugitive, genit. *flyman*, and *fyrmth feormth*, hospitable reception.] 1. The offence of harbouring a fugitive, the penalty attached to which was one of the rights of the crown.—2. An asylum for outlaws.

And ill beseems your rank and birth,
To make your towers a *flemens-firth*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flemer,† *n.* A banisher. *Chaucer.*

Fleming (flem'ing), *n.* A native of Flanders.

Flemish (flem'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.—*Flemish bond*, a mode of laying bricks, being that species of bond which exhibits a header and stretcher alternately. See BOND.—*Flemish brick*, a species of hard yellow brick used for paving.—*Flemish eye*. See under EYE.—*Flemish horse* (*naut.*), the outer short foot-rope for the man at the earing, the outer end of which is spliced round a thimble on the goose-neck of the studding-sail boom-iron, while the inner end is seized by its eye within the brace-block-strop and head-earing-cleat. *Smyth.*—*Flemish school*, the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck, at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mabus, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers, take the highest place.

Flemish (flem'ish), *n.* 1. The language of the Flemings.—2. The people of Flanders.

Flemit (flem'it), *p.* and *a.* Frightened. [Scotch.]

Flench (flensh), *v.t.* Same as *Flense.*

Flense (flens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flensed*; ppr. *flensing*. [Dan. *flense*; D. *vlensen*.] To cut up and obtain the blubber of; as, to *flense* a whale.

Flénu Coal (fle-nö kōl), *n.* [From the name of the locality.] A peculiar variety of bituminous coal, occurring abundantly in the Belgian coal-fields near Mons. It resembles some of the seams at Swansea.

Flese,† *n.* A fleece. *Chaucer.*

Flesh (flesh), *n.* [A. Sax. *flæsc*, *flæc*, D. *vleesch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh. In the Scandinavian languages the corresponding word (Icel. and Dan. *flesk*) is applied specifically to bacon, and this may have been the original meaning of the term, which is probably akin to *flitch*, A. Sax. *flicce*.] 1. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal; consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, and the fluids. It consists chiefly of fibrin, with albumen, gelatin, hæmatosin, fat, phosphate of sodium, phosphate of potassium, phosphate and carbonate of calcium, sulphate of potassium, and chloride of sodium. The solid part is, besides, permeated by an acid fluid, called flesh-juice. It has a red colour, and contains dissolved a number of both organic and inorganic substances. The organic matter consists of albumen, casein, creatine, and creatinine, inosic and several other acids; the inorganic, of alkaline sulphates, chlorides, and phosphates, with lime, iron, and magnesia.—2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; especially, the body of beasts and fowls used as food, distinct from fish.

Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*

4. The human race; mankind; humanity.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth.
Gen. vi. 12.

And she was fairest of all *flesh* on earth. *Tennyson.*

5. Human nature: (*a*) in a good sense, tenderness; human feeling; gentleness.

There is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart. *Cowper.*

(*b*) Desire for sensual gratification; carnality; corporeal appetites; as, to mortify the *flesh*.

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit. Gal. v. 17.

(*c*) In *theol.* the character as influenced by animal propensities or selfish passions; the soul apart from spiritual influences.—6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or relatives.

He is our brother and our *flesh*. Gen. xxxvii. 27.

7. In *bot.* the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*To be in the flesh*, (*a*) to be alive. (*b*) In *Scrip.* to be under the carnal ordinances of the law. Rom. vii. 5.—*To be one flesh*, to be closely united, as in marriage. Gen. ii 24.—*After the flesh*, after the manner of man; in a gross or earthly manner; according to the tendencies or appetites of the human heart.—*An arm of flesh*, human strength or aid.—*Flesh and blood*, the entire body; man in his physical personality.

Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God.
1 Cor. xv. 50.

Flesh (flesh), *v.t.* 1. To encourage by *giving* flesh to; to initiate to the taste of flesh: a sportsman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh; hence, to use, as a lethal weapon, upon or as upon flesh, especially for the first time.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*

2. To glut or satiate with, or as with, flesh.

The kindred of him hath been *fleshed* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain
That haunted us in our familiar paths. *Shak.*

3. To harden or make cruel, as by feeding on flesh; to accustom; to inure; to establish in any practice.

Old soldiers
Fleshed in the spoils of Germany and France.
Beau. & Fl.

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales.*

4. In *leather manufacture*, to remove flesh, fat, and loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins and hides.

Flesh-broth (flesh'broth), *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

Flesh-brush (flesh'brush), *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

Flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), *a.* Encumbered with flesh.

Flesh-colour (flesh'kul-ėr), *n.* The colour of flesh; carnation.

Flesh-coloured (flesh'kul-ėrd), *a.* Being of the colour of flesh.

Fleshed (flesht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Initiated; accustomed; glutted.—2. Fat; fleshy.

Flesher (flesh'ėr), *n.* A butcher. [Properly a Scotch word.]

Hard by a *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down. *Macaulay.*

Flesh-fly (flesh'flī), *n.* Same as *Blow-fly* (which see).

Flesh-fork (flesh'fork), *n.* A cook's fork for trying meat and taking it from the boiler.

Fleshful (flesh'fụl), *a.* Fat; plump; abounding in flesh.

Fleshhood (flesh'hụd), *n.* State of being in the flesh; state of having assumed a fleshly form; state of being subject to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood*. *E. B. Browning.*

Flesh-hook (flesh'hŏk), *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 Sam. ii. 13.

Fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), *n.* State of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

Fleshing (flesh'ing), *n.* [Generally in the plural.] A covering, as drawers, worn by actors, dancers, &c., resembling the natural skin.

'Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the *fleshings*.' And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh-coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology.
Jerrold.

Flesh-juice (flesh'jūs), *n.* An acid liquid which may be separated by pressing the flesh of animals of the higher orders. See under FLESH.

Fleshless (flesh'les), *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

Fleshliness (flesh'li-nes), *n.* State of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Sin and *fleshliness* bring forth sects and heresies.
Ascham.

Fleshling (flesh'ling), *n.* A person devoted to carnal things.

Fleshly (flesh'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.

When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free.
Denham.

2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

3. Animal; not vegetable. '*Fleshly* mortals.' *Dryden.*—4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine. 'Vain of *fleshly* arm.' *Milton.* '*Fleshly* wisdom.' 2 Cor. i. 12.

Fleshly-minded (flesh'li-mīnd-ed), *a.* Addicted to sensual pleasures.

Flesh-meat (flesh'mēt), *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.

Fleshment (flesh'ment), *n.* The act of fleshing; eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

In the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here. *Shak.*

Fleshmonger (flesh'mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals in flesh; hence, a dealer in human flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [Rare.]

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shak.*

Fleshpot (flesh'pot), *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. Ex. xvi. 3.

Fleshquake † (flesh'kwāk), *n.* [Formed in imitation of *earthquake*.] A trembling of the flesh. *B. Jonson.*

Flesh-tint (flesh'tint), *n.* In *painting*, a colour which best serves to represent that of the human body.

Flesh-worm (flesh'wėrm), *n.* A worm that feeds on flesh; the maggot of the blow-fly and other dipterous insects.

Flesh-wound (flesh'wönd), *n.* A wound which does not reach beyond the flesh; a slight wound.

Fleshy (flesh'i), *a.* 1. Full of flesh; plump; fat; gross; corpulent; as, a *fleshy* man.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray.*

2. Consisting of flesh; corporeal; human.

He, sovran priest, stooping his regal head, . . .
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered. *Milton.*

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. Ecclus. xvii. 16.

3. Full of pulp; pulpous; plump, as fruit.—*A fleshy leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf which is thick and juicy, with considerable firmness, as in the houseleek, cacti, &c.

Flet † (flet), pp. of *fleet*. Skimmed; as, *flet* milk.

Flet, Fleat (flet, flēt), *n.* [Connected with G. *flechten*, to plait.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by the load; a flackie. *Simmonds.*

Fletch (flech), *v.t.* [Fr. *flèche*, an arrow, from O.G. *flitsch*, or D. *flits*, an arrow.] To feather, as an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and, that they may strike the deeper, *fletches* them with a profane classical parody. *Warburton.*

Fletcher (flech'ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *flechier*, L.L. *flecherius*. See FLETCH.] An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows; hence the family name *Fletcher*.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer.*

Flete † (flēt), *v.i.* To float; to swim. *Chaucer.*

Flether (fleᵀᴴ'ėr), *v.i.* [Icel. *flathra*.] To flatter. 'A fleechin', *fletherin'* dedication.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Fletiferous (flē-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fletus*, weeping, tears, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing tears.

Fletz (flets), *a.* [G. *flötz*.] In *geol.* a term, now obsolete, applied to a system of rocks corresponding to the whole series of sedimentary formations. These formations were so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class.

Fleur-de-lis (flėr-de-lē'), *n.* [Fr., flower of the lily: corrupted in English to *flower-de-luce*.] 1. In *her.* a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintaining that it represents the lily, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinctive bearing of the kingdom of France. It is borne on some coats one, in others three, in others five, and in some *semée*, or spread all over the escutcheon in great numbers.—2. In *bot.* the iris.

Fleur-de-lis.

Fleury (flö'ri), *a.* In *her.* applied to an object, as a cross, adorned with *fleur-de-lis*.

Flew (flū), pret. of *fly*.

Flew, Flough (flū, fluff), *n.* Waste downy matter, abounding in spinneries, lint manufactories, &c. See FLUE, FLUFF.

Flew (flū), *n.* [Comp. L.G. *flabbe*, the chops.] The large chops of a deep-mouthed hound.

Flewed (flūd), *a.* Having large chops; deep-mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shak.*

Flewit (flū'it), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *fouet*, a lash or whip, *fouetter*, to lash, with *l* inserted.] A smart blow, especially on the ear. [Scotch.]

I'd rather suffer for my faut
A hearty *flewit*. *Burns.*

Flex (fleks), *v.t.* [From L. *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] To bend; as, a muscle *flexes* the arm.

Flexanimous † (fleks-an'i-mus), *a.* [L. *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend, and *animus*, the mind.] Having power to bend or change the mind. 'That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.' *Howell.*

Flexed (flekst), *a.* Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position.

Flexibility (fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See FLEXIBLE.] The quality of being flexible; pliancy; flexibleness; easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility; as, the *flexibility* of a language; *flexibility* of temper. 'The *flexibility* of rays of light.' *Newton.*

Flexible (fleks'i-bl), *a.* [L. *flexibilis*, capable of being bent, from *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] 1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.—2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; ductile; manageable; tractable; easy and compliant; as, the *flexible* minds of youth.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible*. *Shak.*

3. Capable of being moulded into different forms or styles; plastic; as, Greek was a *flexible* language.—4. That may be adapted or accommodated.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.
Rogers.

SYN. Pliant, pliable, supple, tractable, manageable, ductile, yielding, facile, compliant, plastic, adaptable.

Flexibleness (fleks'i-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

Flexibly (fleks'i-bli), *adv.* In a flexible manner.

Flexicostate (fleks-i-kos'tāt), *a.* [L. *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend, and *costa*, a rib.] Having the ribs bent or curved. *Smart.*

Flexile (fleks'il), *a.* [L. *flexilis*, from *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force. 'So youthful and so *flexile* then.' *Tennyson.*

Flexiloquent † (fleks-il'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *flexiloquus*—*flexus*, a bending, and *loquor*, to speak.] Ambiguous; equivocal.

Flexion (flek'shon), *n.* [L. *flexio*, from *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] 1. The act of bending.—2. A bending; a part bent; a fold.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon.*

3. A turn; an inclination; a cast.

Pity causeth some tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon.*

4. In *gram.* the variation of the form of words, as by declension, comparison, or conjugation. See INFLECTION.—5. In *anat.* that motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part.

Flexor (fleks'ėr), *n.* In *anat.* a muscle whose office is to produce flexion: in opposition to the *extensor*. See FLEXION, 5.

Flexuose (fleks'ū-ōs), *a.* Same as *Flexuous*, 3.

Flexuous (fleks'ū-us), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, a bending, winding, from *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] 1. Winding; having turns or windings.

The restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things are all contemptible. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Variable; wavering; not steady. 'The *flexuous* burning of flames.' *Bacon.*—3. In *bot.* changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower.

Flexura (fleks-ū'ra), *n.* [L., a bending.] In *anat.* the joint between the forearm and carpus in quadrupeds, usually called the fore-knee in the horse: analogous to the wrist-joint in man.

Flexure (fleks'ūr), *n.* [L. *flexura*, from *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] 1. The act of bending; a bending. 'His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*.' *Shak.*—2. The form in which a thing is bent. 'The *flexure* of the joints.' *Ray.*—3. Part bent; a bend; a fold. 'Varying with the *flexures* of the valley through which it meandered.' *Brit. Quar. Rev.*—4. † Obsequious or servile, bowing or cringing. *Shak.*—*Flexure of a curve*, in *math.* its bending towards or from a straight line.

Fley (flȳ), *v.t.* [Softened from *fleg*.] To terrify; to put to flight. [Scotch.]

It spak right howe—'My name is Death,
But be na *fley'd*.' *Burns.*

Fley (flȳ), *v.i.* To take fright. [Scotch.]

Fley (flȳ), *n.* A fright. [Scotch.]

Flibbergib, Flibbergibber (flib'bėr-jib, flib'-bėr-jib-ėr), *n.* A glib or oily talker; a lying knave; a sycophant. 'These flatterers and *flibbergibs*.' *Latimer.* [Old and provincial.]

Flibbergibbet, Flibbertigibbet (flib'bėr-jib-bet, flib''bėr-ti-jib'bet), *n.* The name given to a fiend by Shakspere, after Bishop Harsenet, who cites it as one whom the Jesuits affected to have cast out when pretending to work miracles, with the view of making converts.

This is the foul fiend, *Flibbertigibbet;* he begins at curfew and walks till the first cock. *Shak.*

Flibusterism (fli-bus'tėr-izm), *n.* Same as *Filibusterism*.

Flibustier (fli-bus'tėr), *n.* [Fr. See FILIBUSTER.] A pirate; a buccaneer.

The pirates, whom we call buccaneers improperly, the French denominated *flibustiers*, from the Dutch flyboats in which they made their first expeditions. *Burke.*

Flic-flac (flik'flak), *n.* [Fr.] A repeated noise made by blows. *Thackeray.*

Flichter (flich'tėr), *v.i.* [Akin to *flicker*.] To flutter; to flicker. [Scotch.]

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin', stacher through,
To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise and glee.
Burns.

Flick (flik), *n.* [Onomatopoetic.] A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip; a flip.

He jumped upon the box, seized the whip, gave one *flick* to the off leader, and away went the four horses. *Dickens.*

Flick (flik), *v.t.* To strike with a quick jerk, as with a whip; to flip.

Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, *flicking*, with a worn-out hunting-whip, the top-boot that adorned his right foot. *Dickens.*

Flick (flik), *n.* [See FLITCH.] A flitch; a flake. [Provincial.]

Flicker (flik'ėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *flíccerian*, to move the wings; G. *flackern*, to flare, to blaze, to flutter; D. *flikkeren*, to twinkle—all probably affected by onomatopoetic in-

fluence, and representing rapid, vibratory, or twinkling motion, as of wings, flame, &c.] 1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings; to keep in motion without removing.

And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

2. To fluctuate or waver, as a flame in a current of air or about to expire.

It was the sight of that Lord Arundel
Who struck, in heat, the child he loved so well;
And the child's reason *flickered* and did die.
Matt. Arnold.

Flicker (flik'ér), *n.* The act of flickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

Flickeringly (flik'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a flickering manner.

Flickermouse (flik'ér-mous), *n.* [E. *flicker*, to flutter, and *mouse*.] The bat; the flittermouse or flindermouse. 'Giddy *flickermice*, with leather wings.' *B. Jonson.*

Fledge† (flij), *a.* Fledged. 'Drive their young ones out of the nest when they be once *fledge*.' *Holland.*

Fledge† (flij), *v.i.* To get feathers; to become fledged.

They every day build their nests, every hour *fledge*. *Greene.*

Flier (flī'ér), *n.* [See FLY.] 1. One that flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive.

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shak.*

2. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; a fly; as, the *flier* of a jack.—3. One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin: so called from its rapid revolution.—4. A straight flight of steps or stairs; *pl.* stairs composed of straight flights: opposed to *winding stairs*. 5. The fan-wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers.—6. In *printing*, a contrivance for taking off or delivering the sheets from a printing machine. Written also *Flyer* in all senses.

Flight (flīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *fliht*, from *fleógan*, to fly as a bird, or *fleóhan*, to flee. See FLY.] 1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter.
Mat. xxiv. 20.

By a prudent *flight* and cunning save
A life, which valour could not, from the grave.
Trans. of Archilochus.

2. The act or power of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation; the manner or mode of flying. 'The night-owl's lazy *flight*.' *Shak.*—3. A number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds, as pigeons, flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in the same season. 'The harvest *flight* of birds.' *Johnson.*

At the first *flight* of arrows sent
Full threescore Scots they slew. *Chevy Chase.*
Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest. *Shak.*

4. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; an extravagant excursion or sally; as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition.

Trust me, dear, good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*

5.† A long, light, feathered arrow.

Not a *flight* drawn home
E'er made that haste that they have. *Beau. & Fl.*

6.† Sport of shooting with a particular kind of arrows.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*

7. The glume or husk of oats.—*Flight of stairs*, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform or landing to another.

Flighted (flīt'ed), *a.* Taking flight; flying.

Flighter (flīt'ér), *n.* In *brewing* and *distilling*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

Flightily (flīt'i-li), *adv.* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

Flightiness (flīt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being flighty; slight delirium; extreme volatility.

Her innate *flightiness* made her dangerous.
Theo. Hook.

SYN. Levity, giddiness, volatility, lightness, caprice, frivolity.

Flight-shot (flīt'shot), *n.* The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.

There stands the May-pole, half a *flight-shot* from the king's oak. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flighty (flīt'i), *a.* 1. Fleeting; swift; transient.

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook. *Shak.*

2. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious. 'Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind.' *Coleridge.*

Flim-flam (flim'flam), *n.* [This is a kind of reduplicated word, formed from *flam;* comp. as to form *flip-flap, shilly-shally, whim-wham*, &c.] A freak; a trick.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

Flimsiness (flim'zi-nes), *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

Flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* [Perhaps from the root of *film* (which see), or for *flamsy*, from *flam*, with term. *sy*, as in tricksy, whimsey.] Without strength or solid substance; without reason or plausibility; of loose and unsubstantial structure; as, *flimsy* cloth; a *flimsy* pretext; a *flimsy* excuse; *flimsy* objections.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*
In reply came a number of *flimsy* and unmeaning excuses. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Weak, feeble, slight, superficial, shallow, vain.

Flimsy (flim'zi), *n.* 1. A thin sort of paper, by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper.—2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper.

When a man sends you the *flimsy*, he spares you the flourish. *Dickens.*

Flinch (flinsh), *v.i.* [Probably a form of *blench* corrupted through influence of *flee* or *fly;* or, as Skeat thinks, nasalized from O.E. *flecche*, Fr. *fléchir*, L. *flectere*, to bend.] To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail in doing or persevering; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince; as, one of the parties *flinched* from the contest.

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

Flinch (flinsh), *v.t.* Same as *Flense*.

Flincher (flinsh'ér), *n.* One who flinches or fails.

Flinchingly (flinsh'ing-li), *adv.* In a flinching manner.

Flinder (flin'dér), *n.* [Akin D. *flenter*, a broken piece; G. *flinter, flinder*, a small plate of shining metal, a spangle, a nasal form of *flitter*, a spangle, from root of *flit*.] A small piece or splinter; a fragment: used chiefly in the plural. [Scotch.]

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flindermouse (flin'dèr-mous), *n.* A bat; a flittermouse.

Flindersia (flin-dèr'si-a), *n.* [After Captain M. *Flinders*, R.N., who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the present century.] A genus of Australian lofty timber trees, nat. order Cedrelaceæ, one species of which, *F. australis*, yields timber scarcely inferior to mahogany, and employed by the inhabitants for many useful purposes. The woody capsule, covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, of a species found in the Moluccas, is used by the natives as a rasp for preparing roots for food.

Fling (fling), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flung;* ppr. *flinging*. [Perhaps a nasalized form of A. Sax. *flígan*, to make to fly, cans. of *fleógan*, to fly.] 1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to *fling* a stone at a bird. 2. To send forth or emit with violence, as though thrown from the hand.

He . . . like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Dryden.*

3. To shed forth; to emit; to scatter.

Every beam new transient colours *flings*. *Pope.*

4. To throw to the ground; to prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat; as, the wrestler *flung* his antagonist; to *fling* a party in litigation.—*To fling about*, to throw in all directions; to distribute on all sides.

We are stating a plain matter of fact, and not merely giving vent to invective or *flinging about* sarcasms. *Brougham.*

—*To fling away*, to reject; to discard.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition. *Shak.*

—*To fling down*, (*a*) to demolish; to ruin. (*b*) To throw to the ground; to overturn; as, he *flung down* his opponent with great force. (*c*) To cast on the ground, as a knight throws his glove, in token of a general challenge; hence, to propose for settlement or decision.

This question, so *flung down* before the guests,
And balanced either way by each, at length
Was handed over by consent of all
To one who had not spoken. *Tennyson.*

—*To fling in*, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account; as, in settling accounts one party *flings in* a small sum or a few days' work.—*To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; also, to get rid of.—*To fling open*, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to *fling open* a door.—*To fling out*, to utter; to speak; as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—*To fling up*, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to *fling up* a design.—*To fling the head*, to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

Fling (fling), *v.i.* 1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions; to throw out the legs violently; as, the horse began to kick and *fling*.—2. To utter harsh or abusive language; to sneer; to upbraid; as, the scold began to flout and *fling*.—3. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; to rush away angrily; as, he got into a rage and *flung* out of the house.

Seek me if your mind change before he comes back. . . . I will no more seek you.—And away she *flung*. *Richardson.*

Fling (fling), *n.* 1. A throw; a cast from the hand.—2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*

3. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities.

When I was as young as you, I had my *fling;* I led a life of pleasure. *Jerrold.*

4. A kind of dance: usually applied to a Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*, in which there is much exertion of the limbs.

Fling-dust† (fling'dust), *n.* One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker; a woman of low character; a prostitute. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flinger (fling'ér), *n.* 1. One who flings; one who jeers.—2. A dancer. [Scotch.]

That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yourself. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flingin'-tree (fling'in-trē), *n.* The lower part of a flail which strikes the grain; a flail. [Scotch.]

The thresher's weary *flingin'-tree*,
The lee-lang day had tired me. *Burns.*

Flinking-comb (flingk'ing-kōm), *n.* A dressing-table comb for the hair. *Simmonds.*

Flint (flint), *n.* [A. Sax. and Dan. *flint*, Sw. *flinta;* akin to E. *flinder*, a broken piece; G. *flinter* (see FLINDER), and Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.] 1. In *mineral.* a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray or grayish black colour. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, either calcareous or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass and in all fine pottery ware. The fracture of flint is perfectly conchoidal; though very hard it breaks easily in every direction, and affords very sharp-edged splintery fragments. Its true native place is the upper bed of the chalk formation, in which it is formed as a series of concretions, the silica in the shells of marine animals being attracted into nodules.

So stubborn *flints* their inward heat conceal,
Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.
Congreve.

—*Liquor of flints* is a solution of flint or silica in potash.—2. A piece of flinty stone used in a flint-lock. See FLINT-LOCK.—*To skin a flint*, to be excessively avaricious; to descend to any shift to gain money.

Flint (flint), *a.* Made or composed of flint.—*Flint implements*, the name given by archæologists to the implements used by man before the use of metals, so called because, although occasionally found of granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other hard stones, those first studied were mostly formed of flint. They consist of arrow-heads, axe-heads or celts, lance-heads, knives, wedges, &c. Flint implements have been found, in the valley of the Somme and elsewhere, in apparently up-

heaved beds of 'drift,' and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals; and therefrom man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some savage tribes.

Flinters (flin'tėrz), *n. pl.* Flinders. [Vulgar.]

Flint-glass (flint'glas), *n.* A species of glass, so called because pulverized flints were originally employed in its manufacture. It is extensively used for domestic purposes. Its dispersive power in regard to light renders it invaluable in the manufacture of the object-glasses of telescopes and microscopes, as by combining a concave lens of flint-glass with one or two convex lenses of crown-glass, which possesses a much less dispersive power, a compound lens is formed in which the prismatic colours arising from a simple refraction are destroyed, and the lens rendered achromatic. Quartz and fine sand are now substituted for flint in the manufacture of this glass.

Flint-heart, Flint-hearted (flint'härt, flint'härt-ed), *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling heart; hard-hearted; cruel. 'Put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.' *Old play.*

'Oh, pity,' gan she cry, '*flint-hearted* boy.' *Shak.*

Flintiness (flint'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

Flint-lock (flint'lok), *n.* A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan: now superseded by locks on the percussion principle.

Flint-stone (flint'stōn), *n.* A hard siliceous stone; flint.

Flinty (flint'i), *a.* 1. Consisting or composed of flint; as, a *flinty* rock.—2. Like flint; very hard; not impressible; cruel; unmerciful; inexorable; as, a *flinty* heart.

The tyrant custom, most grave senators,
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shak.*

Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shak.*

3. Full of or abounding in flint-stones; as, *flinty* ground.

Flinty-rock, Flinty-slate (flint'i-rok, flint'-i-slāt), *n.* A siliceous schist of a somewhat slaty structure, occurring in beds in metamorphic strata, containing about 75 per cent. of silica, the rest being lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. Basanite or Lydian stone, used under the name of *touch-stone* for testing gold by its colour, is a variety without the slaty structure. Horn-stone belongs to the same group.

Flip (flip), *n.* [Perhaps so called because it is supposed to give one as it were a *fillip* or *flip*, to make one brisk.] A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron.

Flip (flip), *n.* [A form of *flap*.] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick. [Colloq.]

Flip (flip), *v.t.* To flick. *Latham.*

Flip-dog (flip'dog), *n.* An iron used when heated to warm flip.

Flipe (flīp), *v.t.* [Icel. *flipa*, the pendulous lip of a wound. Akin E. *flap*.] [Scotch.] 1. To pull off, as a stocking, by turning it inside out.—2. To ruffle back, as the skin.

Flip-flap (flip'flap), *n.* [A reduplication of *flap*.] The repeated noise or stroke of something broad, flat, and pliant.

Flip-flap (flip'flap), *adv.* With a flapping noise.

Flippancy (flip'an-si), *n.* [See FLIPPANT.] The state or quality of being flippant; smoothness and rapidity of speech; pertness; inconsiderate volubility; fluency of speech.

Flippant (flip'ant), *a.* [Formed from *flip*, *flap*; akin to Icel. *fleipr*, tattle, *fleipinn*, pert, petulant, *fleppin*, thoughtless.] 1. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be *flippant* and free in their speech. *Barrow.*

2. Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; voluble and thoughtless; heedlessly pert; petulant.

It ill becomes one, while he bends under the weight of insuperable objections, to grow so exceedingly *flippant*. *Waterland.*

Flippant (flip'ant), *n.* A flippant person. [Rare.]

Flippantly (flip'ant-li), *adv.* In a flippant manner; fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

Flippantness (flip'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flippant; fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

Flipper (flip'ėr), *n.* 1. The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal.

Petersen and Christian practise an Esquimaux mode of attracting the seals; they scrape the ice, thus making a noise like that produced by making a hole with its *flippers*. *M'Clintock.*

2. The hand. [Slang.]

Flirt (flėrt), *v.t.* [Possibly influenced by imitative tendency, and perhaps expressive of the noise made by a jerk with a light implement, as with a fan. It is from the use of the fan that the word has the sense, now generally attached to it, of coquetting, as applied to ladies. Comp. A. Sax. *fleard*, trifle, folly; *fleardian*, to trifle; G. *flirren*, trifles, *flirren*, to make a confused noise.] 1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion; to fling suddenly.

Not one to *flirt* a venom at her eyes,
Or pinch a murderous dust into her drink? *Tennyson.*

2. To move backwards and forwards or otherwise with short, quick movements; to make coquettish motions with.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan. *Lord Dorset.*

3. To jibe at; to jeer at; to scoff at.

I'm ashamed, I'm scorned, I'm *flirted*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flirt (flėrt), *v.i.* 1. To jeer or gibe; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or fluttering; to act with levity or giddiness.

The trembling family they daunt,
They *flirt*, they sing, they laugh, they tattle. *Gray.*

3. To play the coquette; to coquet; as, to *flirt* with gentlemen.

Flirt (flėrt), *n.* 1. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addison.*

2. A contemptuous remark; a jibe; a jeer.

One *flirt* at him, and then I am for the voyage. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. One who flirts; especially, a woman who acts with giddiness or plays at courtship; a pert girl; a coquette. [The term is occasionally applied to a male.]

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*

General Tufto is a great *flirt* of mine. *Thackeray.*

4.† A vile woman; a drab.

For why may not the mother be naught, a peevish drunken *flirt*, a waspish coleric slut, a crazed piece, a fool, as soon as the nurse? *Burton.*

Flirtation (flėrt-ā'shon), *n.* 1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion.—2. Desire of attracting notice; act of playing at courtship; coquetry.

I assisted at the birth of that most significant word '*flirtation*,' which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world. . . . *flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation. *Chesterfield.*

Flirtatious (flėrt-ā'shus), *a.* Given to flirtation; coquettish.

Flirt-gill,† Flirt-gillian† (flėrt'jil, flėrt-jil'-i-an), *n.* A light, wanton woman; a harlot.

You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt-gillian*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Flirtigig† (flėrt'i-gig), *n.* A wanton or wild flirting girl.

Flirtingly (flėrt'ing-li), *adv.* In a flirting manner.

Flisk (flisk), *v.i.* [Perhaps another form of *frisk*.] To skip restlessly about; to bounce or caper, as a horse. [Scotch.]

Flisk (flisk), *v.t.* To render restless; to fret. [Scotch.]

Fashious fools are easiest *flisket*. *Scotch proverb.*

Flisk (flisk), *n.* A sudden spring or evolution; a caper; a whim. [Scotch.]

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; but there is something in Miss Ashton's change,—too sudden and too serious for a mere *flisk* of her own. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fliskmahoy (flisk'ma-hoi), *n.* A giddy, gawky girl; a flirt-gill. [Scotch.]

That silly *fliskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flisky (flisk'i), *a.* Fidgetty; unsettled; light-headed; whimsical. [Scotch.]

Flit (flit), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flitted;* ppr. *flitting.* [Comp. Dan. *flytte*, Sw. *flytta*, to remove. Probably akin to *flee*, *fleet*, *fly*, *flutter*, &c., but the inter-relationship of all these words is by no means clear.] 1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air; as, a bird *flits* away, or *flits* in air; a cloud *flits* along.

Like the borealis race
That *flit* ere you can point their place. *Burns.*

2. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the *flitting* bird. *Dryden.*

3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.

It became a received opinion that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

4. To remove from one habitation to another. [Old English and Scotch.]—5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryden.*

Flit (flit), *v.t.* To cause to flit or remove; to remove; to dispossess. [Old English and Scotch.]

Flit† (flit), *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. 'Two darts exceeding *flit*.' *Spenser.* See FLEET.

Flitch (flich), *n.* [Softened form of Prov. E. *flick*, bacon; A. Sax. *flicce*, a flitch of bacon. Comp. *flesh*.] 1. The side of a hog salted and cured.—2. In *carp.* one of several associated planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Flite, Flyte (flīt), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *flitan*, to strive, contend, quarrel.] To scold; to quarrel; to brawl. [Old English and Scotch.]

Flite, Flyte (flīt), *n.* The act of scolding; a scolding; a quarrel, with angry words; an angry dispute; a brawl. [Scotch.]

I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizzel, wad do me some gude. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flitter (flit'ėr), *v.i.* To flutter. [Old English and Scotch.]

Flitter (flit'ėr), *n.* [See FLUTTER.] A rag; a tatter.

Flittermouse (flit'ėr-mous), *n.* [*Flitter*, to flutter, and *mouse;* G. *fledermaus.*] A bat; a flickermouse; a flindermouse.

Flittern (flit'ėrn), *a.* In *tanning*, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called timber-bark, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

Flittiness (flit'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being flitty; unsteadiness; levity; lightness. 'That volatileness and *flittiness* of our memories.' *Bp. Hopkins.*

Flitting (flit'ing), *n.* 1. A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.—2. A removal from one habitation to another. [Scotch.]

A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away. *Jeffrey.*

3. Furniture which is being removed from one house to another. [Scotch.]

Flittingly (flit'ing-li), *adv.* In a flitting manner.

Flitty (flit'i), *a.* Unstable; fluttering. 'Busying their brains in the mysterious toys of *flitty* motion.' *Dr. H. More.*

Flix† (fliks), *n.* [Allied to *flax* (which see).] Down; fur.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she flies. *Dryden.*

Flix† (fliks), *n.* [Corrupted from *flux*.] The flux; dysentery.

And loo! a womman that suffride the *flix* or rennyge of blood twelve yeer, cam to behynde. *Wiclif's Bible.* Mat. ix. 20.

Flixweed (fliks'wēd), *n.* [From its supposed power of curing *flix* or *flux*.] The *Sisymbrium Sophia*, a species of water-cresses, a warm, aromatic plant, sometimes used as a pot-herb, found growing on walls and waste grounds. It is also called *Fine-leaved Hedge-mustard.*

Flo† (flō), *n.* [A. Sax. *flā*, *flān*, an arrow.] An arrow.

Float (flōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *flota*, that which floats, a fleet. See the verb. In some of its meanings, however, the word has probably a different origin.] 1. That which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid; as, (*a*) a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft; a buoy. (*b*) The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and indicate the bite of a fish. (*c*) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (*d*) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine, or in a cistern.—2.† The act of flowing; flux; flood.—3. A quantity of earth, 18 feet square and 1 deep.—4.† A wave. 'The Mediterranean *float*.' *Shak.*—5. In *plastering*, a long rule with a straight edge, by which the work is reduced to a plane surface. An *angle float* is one made to fit an internal

angle; a *two-handed float* is termed a darby. 6. The float-board of a water-wheel.—7. A single-cut file for smoothing.

Float (flōt), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fleótan*, *flotian*, to float, apparently a kind of causal of *flówan*, to flow. Comp. the etymologies under FLEET, FLOOD, FLOW, which are all closely allied words.] 1. To rest on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up. *Shak.*

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground. *Milton.*

2. To glide without effort or impulse on the surface of a fluid; to move as if supported by a fluid; to move gently and easily through the air.

They stretch their plumes and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

Float (flōt), *v.t.* 1. To cause to float; to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid; as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbour; the men are employed in *floating* timber down the river.—2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*

3. In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a *float*, frequently dipped in water.—4. To bring prominently before public notice; to raise funds, as by the sale of shares, for carrying on an undertaking; to set agoing; as, to *float* a scheme, a mining or railway company, &c.

Floatage (flōt'āj), *n.* Anything that floats on the water.

Floatant (flōt'ant), *a.* See FLOTANT.

Floatation, *n.* Same as *Flotation.*

Float-board (flōt'bōrd), *n.* A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills, which receives the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is driven.

Float-case (flōt'kās), *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

Floater (flōt'ėr), *n.* 1. One that floats or swims. 2. A registering float on a graduated stick, to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.

Floating (flōt'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Lying flat on the surface of the water; as, a *floating* leaf.—2. Circulating; not fixed, or invested, or determined; of uncertain amount or employment; free to be used as occasion requires: opposed to *sunk;* as, *floating* capital; *floating* debt.—3. Free; disconnected; unattached; as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes. 4. In *plastering*, employed in floating; as, *floating* screeds.

Floating (flōt'ing), *n.* 1. The act or condition of one who or that which floats; as, (*a*) in *arch.* the spreading of stucco or plastering on the surface of walls; the second coat of three-coat work. (*b*) In *agri.* the watering or overflowing of meadow-lands.—2. In *weaving*, a thread of weft which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See FLUSHING, 2.

Floating-anchor (flōt'ing-angk-ėr), *n.* See ANCHOR.

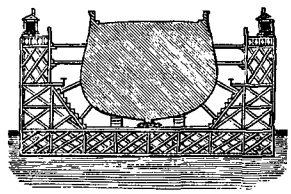
Floating-battery (flōt'ing-bat-tė-ri), *n.* See under BATTERY.

Floating-breakwater (flōt'ing-brāk-wą-tėr), *n.* A contrivance, consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring-chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of marble, in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves.

Floating-bridge (flōt'ing-brij), *n.* 1. A bridge, consisting of rafts or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.—2. *Milit.* a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.—3. A large flat-bottomed steam ferry-boat, in harbours or rivers, generally running on chains laid across the bottom, for the conveyance of passengers, goods, vehicles, railway trains, &c.

Floating-clough (flōt'ing-kluf), *n.* A barge with scrapers attached, which is driven by the tide or current to rake up the silt and sand over which it passes, so that the sediment may be removed by the current.

Floating-dock (flōt'ing-dok), *n.* A capacious wooden or iron structure, generally of a rectangular shape, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating-docks are built in water-tight compartments, and ships to be repaired are easily floated into them, as they can be sunk to the required depth by the admission of water into the compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating-dock is raised by having the water pumped out till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Props are then supplied to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised still higher by the compartments being further emptied. Instead of compartments water-tight tanks may be used, and the dock raised and lowered on the same principle. Or again, floating-docks may be made so heavy as to sink by their own weight deep enough to allow the largest vessel to pass over their bottom. They are then raised by forcing down empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy. The cut represents the



Transverse Section of Floating-dock, Port of Ferrol.

section of a dock of the first kind, showing the interior stays of the water-tight compartments.

Floating-harbour (flōt'ing-här-bėr), *n.* A harbour formed by floating-breakwaters.

Floating-island (flōt'ing-ī-land), *n.* 1. An island formed in a lake or other inland water, consisting generally of a mass of earth held together by interlacing roots. Sometimes such islands are large enough to serve as pasture grounds. Artificial floating-islands have been formed by placing lake mud on rafts of wicker-work covered with reeds.—2. In *cookery*, a dish made of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.

Floating-light (flōt'ing-līt), *n.* 1. A life-buoy, carried at a ship's stern, with a reflector or lantern containing a lamp, for use in case any one should fall overboard at night. 2. A lightship moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c., to warn mariners of danger. See LIGHTSHIP.

Floatingly (flōt'ing-li), *adv.* By floating.

Floating-meadow (flōt'ing-me-dō), *n.* Meadow land, the surface of which is flat, adjoining a river or other source of water, with which it can be flooded at pleasure.

Floating-pier (flōt'ing-pēr), *n.* A pier which rises and falls with the tide.

Floating-screed (flōt'ing-skrēd), *n.* In *plastering*, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See FLOAT, *n.* 5.

Floating-warehouse (flōt'ing-wār-hous), *n.* A device for diminishing the risk of warehousing explosive or inflammable substances, as petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, &c., formed of a number of upright hollow iron cylinders, bound together and defended from fluctuations of temperature by an outer casing of wood, the whole forming a kind of raft capable of floating in water. Each cylinder has a manhole at the top for the reception of the substance to be stored in its interior. The warehouse is generally moored in a dock or basin at a distance from houses or shipping, so that there is less chance of fire being communicated to it, and in case of an explosion the damage done to other property would be considerably decreased.

Floatstone (flōt'stōn), *n.* A spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray colour, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.

Floaty (flōt'i), *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.

Floccillation (flok-sil-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes, denoting great irritability and debility of the brain. It is an unfavourable symptom in many acute diseases, as fevers, &c.

Floccose (flok-ōs'), *a.* [L. *floccosus*, full of locks of wool.] In *bot.* composed of or bearing tufts of woolly, or long and soft, hairs; woolly.

Floccosely (flok-ōs'li), *adv.* In a floccose or tufted manner.

Floeculence (flok'ū-lens), *n.* [From L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] The state of being flocculent; adhesion in small flakes.

Flocculent (flok'ū-lent), *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

Floccus (flok'kus), *n.* pl. **Flocci** (flok'sī). [L.] 1. In *zool.* the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of the mammalia.—2. In *bot.* a woolly filament sometimes occurring with the sporules of certain fungi.

Flock (flok), *n.* [A. Sax. *floc*, *flocc*, a flock, a company, a band of men. Cog. Dan. *flok*, Sw. *flock*, Icel. *flokkr*, flock; E. *folk;* Pol. *pulk*, Rus. *polk*, a regiment of soldiers; Lith. *pulkas*, a flock, crowd, herd.] 1. A company or collection of living creatures: especially applied to birds and sheep, seldom (except in plural) to cattle and other large animals; thus we speak distinctively of *flocks* and *herds*. 'Like a *flock* of wild geese.' *Shak.* 'This *flock* of drunkards.' *Shak.* 'A *flock* of ravenous fowl.' *Milton.*

The heathen that had fled out of Judæa came to Nicanor by *flocks*. 2 Maccab. xiv. 14.

2. A Christian congregation in relation to the pastor, who is appointed to take charge of them in spiritual things.

Flock (flok), *v.i.* To gather in companies or crowds; as, people *flock* together.

Thither *flock'd* at noon
His tenants, wife and child, and thither half
The neighbouring borough. *Tennyson.*

Flock† (flok), *v.t.* To crowd.

Good fellows, trooping, *flocked* me so. *Taylor.*

Flock (flok), *n.* [The origin may be L. *floccus*, a lock of wool, or the word may be originally Teutonic, as it is common to the Teutonic languages; comp. G. *flocke*, O.G. *floccho*, D. *vlok*, Sw. *flocka*, Dan. *flokke*.] 1. A lock of wool or hair.—2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used when coloured for making flock-paper.—3. The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woollen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, furniture, &c.

Flock-bed (flok'bed), *n.* A bed filled with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock.

A house well-furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And for a *flock-bed* I can shear my sheep. *Dryden.*

Flockling (flok'ling), *n.* A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep. *Brome.*

Flockly (flok'li), *adv.* In a body or in flocks.

Flock-master (flok'mas-tėr), *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

Flockmel,† *adv.* In a flock; in flocks or herds. *Chaucer.*

Flock-paper (flok'pā-pėr), *n.* A kind of wall-paper, having raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or of cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper by size or varnish.

Flocky (flok'i), *a.* Abounding with flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.

Floe (flō), *n.* [Dan. *iis-flage*, Sw. *flaga*, *is-flaga*, floe.] *Naut.* a large mass of ice floating in the ocean.

Floetz (flets), *n.* Same as *Fletz.*

Flog (flog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *flogged;* ppr. *flogging.* [Allied to Prov. E. *flack*, to beat; *flacket*, to flap about; perhaps also to *flap* or *flag*. Comp. L. *flagrum*, *flagellum*, a scourge (whence E. *flagellate*).] 1. To beat or whip; to chastise with repeated blows.

What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,
How he was *flogg'd* or had the luck t'escape.
Cowper.

2. To beat, in sense of surpass; to excel. 'If I don't think good cherry-bounce *flogs* all the foreign trash in the world.' *T. Hook.* [Colloq.]—*To flog a dead horse*, to try to revive interest in a stale subject.

Flogger (flog'ėr), *n.* One who flogs.

Flone, *n.* pl. of *flo.* [A. Sax. *flán*, an arrow.] Arrows. *Chaucer.*

Flong (flong). Old pp. from *fling.*

Flood (flud), *n.* [A. Sax. Fris. Dan. Sw. and Icel. *flod*, flood, from the root of *flow* (which see).] 1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water, particularly a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; a freshet.—2. A river: a sense chiefly poetical.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*. *Dryden.*

3. The flowing in of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean: opposed to *ebb;* as, the ship entered the harbour on the *flood*.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

4. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as, a *flood* of bank-notes; a *flood* of paper currency.

'A *flood* of visitors.' *Shak.*—5. A great body or stream of any fluid substance or of anything resembling a fluid; as, a *flood* of lava; a *flood* of light; hence, *fig.* a *flood* of vice.—6. Menstrual discharge.—*The Flood,* the deluge in the days of Noah.

Flood (flud), *v.t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; to irrigate; as, to *flood* a meadow.

Flood-anchor (flud'angk-ėr), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

Flooder (flud'ėr), *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

Floodgate (flud'gāt), *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it; hence, any opening or passage; a vent; also, an obstruction or restraint.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Flooding (flud'ing), *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or inundating; inundation.—2. A morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.

Flood-mark (flud'märk), *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

Flood-tide (flud'tīd), *n.* The rising tide. See FLOOD, 4.

Flook (flök), *n.* Same as *Fluke.*

Flookan, Flooking (flök'an, flök'ing), *n.* Same as *Flucan* (which see).

Flooky (flök'i), *a.* Same as *Fluky.*

Floor (flōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *flōr, flōre,* a floor. Cog. D. *vloer,* a floor; G. *flur,* a field, a floor; W. *llawr,* the ground, the floor of a house; Gael. *lar,* the ground, earth-floor.] 1. That part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalte, &c.—2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.—3. A story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level; as, the first or second *floor.*—4. *Naut.* that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal.—5. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members. [United States.]—*To have* or *get the floor,* in the *United States Congress,* to have or obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate: equivalent to the English phrase, *to be in possession of the house.*

Mr. T. claimed that he *had the floor.* *New York Herald.*

Floor (flōr), *v.t.* 1. To cover with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.—2. To strike down or lay level with the floor; to beat; to conquer; as, to *floor* an antagonist.—3. *Fig.* to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, &c.; to overcome; to overthrow. [Colloq.]

One question . . . *floored* successively almost every witness in favour of abolition to whom it was addressed. *Sat. Rev.*

The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and *floor* the Established Church. *Dickens.*

4. To go through; to make an end of; to finish. 'I've *floored* my little-go work.' *Hughes.* [Colloq.]

I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well *floor* them. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Floor-cloth (flōr'kloth), *n.* A useful substitute for a carpet, frequently made partly of hemp and partly of flax, and saturated with a wash of melted size, and various coats of oil-paint, and ornamented with a great variety of patterns; oil-cloth for covering floors.

Floorer (flōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which floors, as a blow which floors a person; hence, *fig.* anything which leads to a person's defeat or which overmasters him, as, in the universities, an examination paper which a student cannot answer. [Slang.]

Floor-guide (flōr'gīd), *n.* In *ship-building,* a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel.

Floor-head (flōr'hed), *n.* In *ship-building,* one of the upper extremities of the floor-timbers of a vessel.

Floor-hollow (flōr'hol-lō), *n.* *Naut.* an elliptical mould for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks of a vessel.

Flooring (flōr'ing), *n.* 1. A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement.—2. Materials for floors.

Floorless (flōr'les), *a.* Having no floor.

Floor-timber (flōr'tim-bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifically, in *ship-building,* one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

Flop (flop), *v.t.* [Another form of *flap.*] 1. To clap or strike the wings; to flap; as, the bird *flopped* its wings.—2. To let down suddenly; to let down the brim of, as a hat.

Fanny, during the examination, had *flopped* her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears. *Fielding.*

Flop (flop), *v.i.* 1. To strike about with something broad and flat, as a bird with its wings or a fish with its tail; to flap; as, the brim of a hat *flops.*—2. To plump down suddenly; as, she *flopped* on her knees.

If you must go *flopping* yourself down, *flop* in favour of your husband and child. *Dickens.*

Flop (flop), *n.* The sound made by a soft outspread body falling suddenly to the ground; as, she fell with a *flop.*

And with a desperate ponderous *flop,* full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. *W. H. Russell.*

Floppy (flop'i), *a.* Having a tendency to flop; as, a *floppy* hat.

Flora (flō'ra), *n.* [L., from *flos, floris,* a flower.] 1. In *class. myth.* the goddess of flowers.—2. In *bot.* (*a*) a work systematically describing the species of plants of a country or geological period. (*b*) The botany or the complete series of plants indigenous to any district, country, region, or period; as, the British *flora;* the *flora* of the carboniferous period. See FAUNA.—3. One of the small planets or asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 18th October, 1847.

Floral (flō'ral), *a.* [In sense 1 from L. *Floralis,* from *Flora;* sense 2 from L. *flos, floris,* a flower.] 1. Pertaining to Flora or to flowers; as, *Floral* games.—2. Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers; as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* ornaments.—*Floral envelope,* in *bot.* the calyx and corolla, or calyx alone if there is no corolla.

Florally (flō'ral-li), *adv.* In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers are concerned; as, *florally* ornamented.

Floramour † (flō-ra-mör'), *n.* [Fr.—L. *flos, floris,* a flower, and *amor,* love.] A flower begetting love. *Ash.*

Floran (flor'an), *n.* 1. Tin ore stamped very small.—2. An exceedingly small-grained tin ore, scarcely perceptible in the stone, though perhaps very rich.

Florascope (flō'ra-skōp), *n.* [E. *Flora,* and Gr. *skopeō,* to behold.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

Flore † (flōr), *n.* Floor; an area or ground-plot.—*On the flore,* on the spot. *Spenser.*

Floréal (flō-rā-al), *n.* [Fr., from L. *flos, floris,* a flower.] In the French republican calendar, the eighth month of the year, dating from September 22, 1792. It commenced April 20 and ended May 19.

Floreated, Floriated (flō'rē-āt-ed, flō'ri-āt-ed), *a.* Decorated with floral ornament; having florid ornaments; as, the *floreated* capitals of early Gothic pillars; a *floreated* cross.

Floree, † *n.* The blue scum of dye-wood, used in painting. *Chaucer.*

Floren, Florein, *n.* [See FLORIN.] A species of gold coin. *Chaucer.*

Florence (flo'rens), *n.* 1. A kind of cloth.—2. A kind of wine from Florence in Italy.—3. A gold coin of the reign of Edward III. of the value of 6*s.* sterling.—*Florence flask,* a globular bottle of thin transparent glass, with a long neck, in which Florence oil comes to England.—*Florence oil,* a superior kind of olive-oil prepared at Florence, and imported in Florence flasks.

Florentine (flo'ren-tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence.—*Florentine work,* a kind of mosaic work, consisting of precious stones and pieces of marble, so named because the Florentines were distinguished for this kind of work.—*Florentine fresco,* a kind of painting, first practised at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls.—*Florentine lake,* a pigment, formerly used, prepared from cochineal.

Florentine (flo'ren-tīn), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Florence.—2. A kind of silk cloth.—3. † A kind of pastry. 'Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., are baken in a dish, it is called a *florentine,* and when in a raised crust, a pie. *Receipts in Cookery.*

Florescence (flō-res'sens), *n.* [From L. *florescens,* pp. of *floresco,* to begin to blossom, incept. from *floreo,* to blossom, from *flos, floris,* a flower.] In *bot.* a bursting into flower; the season when plants expand their flowers; inflorescence.

Floret (flō'ret), *n.* [Fr. *fleurette,* It. *fioretto,* a little flower.] A single small flower in a compact inflorescence, as in the so-called compound flower of the Compositæ, or in the spikelet of grasses.

Flower of Common Arnica (*Arnica montana*).—1, Ray floret. 2, Disc floret.

Floret (flōr'et), *n.* [Fr. *fleuret.*] A fencing sword; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords. *Dr. H. More.*

Floretty (flōr'et-ti), *a.* In *her.* same as *Fleury.*

Floriage (flō'ri-āj), *n.* [From L. *flos, floris,* a flower.] Bloom; blossom.

Floriated, *a.* See FLOREATED.

Florican (flō'ri-kan), *n.* See FLORIKAN.

Floricomous (flō-rik'o-mus), *a.* [L. *floricomus—flos, floris,* a flower, and *coma,* hair.] Having the top or head adorned with flowers.

Floricultural (flō-ri-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Relating to floriculture.

Floriculture (flō'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *flos, floris,* a flower, and *cultura,* cultivation.] The culture or cultivation of flowers or flowering plants, whether in open beds in gardens, in conservatories or greenhouses, or in rooms in dwelling-houses.

Floriculturist (flō-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One interested in the cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.

Florid (flo'rid), *a.* [L. *floridus,* from *floreo,* to flower, to bloom, from *flos, floris,* a flower.] 1. Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery. 'Your *florid* orchard blows.' *Pope.* 2. Bright in colour; flushed with red; of a lively red colour; as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.—3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant; as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

The first letter which William unrolled seemed to contain only *florid* compliments. *Macaulay.*

—*Florid style of Gothic architecture,* that highly enriched and decorated species of architecture which prevailed in the fifteenth and at the beginning of the sixteenth century: often called the *Tudor Style,* as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era.

Florideæ (flō-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A name given to the rose-spored algæ, in consequence of many of them exhibiting the rosy tints of flowers. They are now more generally known as rhodosperms.

Floridity (flo-rid'i-ti), *n.* Freshness or brightness of colour; floridness.

Floridly (flo'rid-li), *adv.* In a showy imposing way.

Floridness (flo'rid-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being florid; brightness or freshness of colour or complexion; embellishment; brilliant elegance, as of style; vigour; spirit. 'The nature and *floridness* of the plants.' *Evelyn.* 'The amenity and *floridness* of the warm-spirited blood.' *Feltham.*

Floriferous (flō-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *florifer—flos, floris,* a flower, and *fero,* to bear.] Producing flowers.

Florification (flō'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *flos, floris,* a flower, and *facio,* to make.] The act, process, or time of flowering; expansion of flowers.

Floriform (flō'ri-form), *a.* [L. *flos, floris,* a flower, and *forma,* shape.] In the form of a flower.

Florikan, Floriken (flō'ri-kan, flō'ri-ken), *n.* The native name of a fine species of bustard (*Otis aurita*) much prized by Indian sportsmen. Called also *Florican, Florikin.*

Florilege (flō'ri-lēj), *n.* [L. *florilegus,* flower-culling—*flos, floris,* a flower, and *lego,* to cull.] 1. The culling of flowers.—2. A treatise on flowers.

Florin (flo'rin), *n.* [Fr., It. *fiorino,* a name first applied to a Florentine coin, because it was stamped with a lily, in It. *fiore,* from L. *flos, floris,* a flower.] A name given to different coins of gold or silver, of different values, and to moneys of account, in different countries. The English florin is 2*s.* or one-tenth of a pound sterling; the Austrian *gulden* or florin of the present day about the same; the *gulden* or florin of Holland, also about 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

Florinean (flō-rin'ē-an), *n.* One of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, so called from *Florinus,* a Roman priest, who was

excommunicated by Pope Eleutherius in 176.

Floriparous (flō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *flos, floris,* a flower, and *pario,* to produce.] 1. Producing flowers.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to plants in which other flowers are produced instead of fruit.

Floripondio (flo-ri-pon'di-ō), *n.* [Spanish name.] A plant, the *Datura sanguinea,* an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and if used largely, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

Florist (flor'ist), *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste,* a florist.] 1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers; one who deals in flowers.—2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

Floroon (flo'rön), *n.* [Fr. *fleuron.* See FLOWER.] A border worked with flowers.

Florulent† (flor'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *florulentus,* from *flos, floris,* a flower.] Flowery; blossoming.

Flory (flō'ri), *a.* [Fr. *fleuré,* flowery.] Vain. [Scotch.]

Flory-boat (flo'ri-bōt), *n.* A local name for a boat employed in carrying passengers to and from steamers which cannot get alongside of a quay at low water.

Floscular (flos'kūl-ėr), *a.* In *bot.* applied to the flowers of Compositæ, which consist of many florets.

Flosculariæa (flos-kū-lā'ri-ē"a), *n. pl.* A family of Rotifera furnished with a carapace or sheath, with bundles of long cilia which mostly remain rigidly extended, vibrating only occasionally. The eyes, in some of the genera, disappear on their reaching the adult state, but they may often be distinctly seen in the young or partly hatched ova.

Floscule (flos'kūl), *n.* [L. *flosculus,* dim. of *flos,* a flower.] In *bot.* a small flower in a compact inflorescence: the same as *Floret.*

Flosculous, Flosculose (flos'kūl-us, flos'kūl-ōs), *a.* Same as *Floscular.*

Flos-ferri (flos-fer'ri), *n.* [L., flower of iron.] A coralloidal carbonate of lime, often found in cavities of spathic iron ore.

Flosh (flosh), *n.* [Probably connected with G. *flösse,* a trough in which ore is washed.] In *metal.* a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has acquired the desired fineness.

Flosh-silk (flosh'silk), *n.* Same as *Floss-silk.* [Rare.]

> The truckle-bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with *flosh-silk.* *Landor.*

Floss (flos), *n.* [Akin to G. *fluss, floss,* a stream, *fliessen,* to flow.] A small stream of water. [Local.]

Floss (flos), *n.* [It. *floscio,* faint, flaccid, or *flusso* (L. *fluxus,* flowing), fragile; in third meaning perhaps connected with G. *fliessen,* to flow.] 1. A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants.—2. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidering on satin, &c.—3. A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths.

Flossification (flos'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Same as *Florification.*

Floss-silk (flos'silk), *n.* The portion of ravelled silk broken off in the filature of the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics; floss.

Flossy (flos'i), *a.* Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.

Floss-yarn(flos'yärn), *n.* Yarn from floss-silk.

Flota (flō'ta), *n.* [Sp. See FLEET.] A fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

A banner flotant.

Flotage (flōt'āj), *n.* [Fr. *flottage,* a floating; or from E. *float.*] 1. The act of floating. — 2. That which floats on the sea or on rivers. [Rare.]

Flotant, Floatant (flōt'-ant), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water: as applied to a bird, it is synonymous with *Disclosed* (which see).

Flotation, Floatation (flōt-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or state of floating.

> We were held in suspense till 8 p.m., when the bearings of the icebergs being altered, and the extra pressure easing off, the ship became almost upright, and began to settle down to the proper level of *flotation.* *Capt. Allen Young.*

2. The science of floating bodies.—*Plane* or *line of flotation,* the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it.—*Stable flotation,* a term applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position. When the metacentre is directly above the centre of gravity of a floating body, the flotation is stable; when the metacentre is below the centre of gravity, the flotation is unstable; and when the metacentre and centre of gravity coincide, the flotation or equilibrium is indifferent.

Flote (flōt), *v.t.* To skim. *Tusser.* [Local.]

Flote† (flōt), *n.* A float; a wave.

> They all have met again,
> And are upon the Mediterranean *flote,*
> Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shak.*

Flotery,† *a.* Floating. *Chaucer.*

Flotilla (flō-til'la), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *flota* (which see).] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

Flotsam, Flotson (flōt'sam, flōt'son), *n.* [From *float.*] Such a portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating on the surface of the water. (See JETSAM.) Flotsam belongs to the sovereign or the grantee of the sovereign, if no owner appears to claim within a year after it is taken possession of by the parties otherwise entitled.

Flotte,† *v.i.* To flow; to float. *Chaucer.*

Flotten† (flot'en), *pp.* Skimmed.

Flough, *n.* See FLEW.

Flounce (flouns), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *flounced;* ppr. *flouncing.* [Akin N. *flunsa,* to plunge about in water; O.D. *plonssen,* to plunge; E. *plunge.*] To make violent or rapid movements with the limbs and body; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle; to flounder; to throw one's self about with jerks, as if in displeasure or agitation.

> They *flounce* and tumble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*
> You neither fret, nor fume, nor *flounce.* *Swift*

Flounce (flouns), *n.* A sudden jerking motion of the body.

Flounce (flouns), *n.* [Originally written *frounce,* from Fr. *froncis,* a plait, from *froncer, fronser,* to plait, to wrinkle. See FROUNCE.] A strip of cloth sewed horizontally round a frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

> Peeps into every chest and box,
> Turns all her furbeloes and *flounces.* *Prior.*

Flounce (flouns), *v.t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces; as, to *flounce* a petticoat or frock.

Flounder (floun'dėr), *n.* [G. *flunder,* Sw. *flundra,* Icel. *flythra,* flounder.] 1. A small, flat, malacopterygious fish of the family Pleuronectidæ, and genus Pleuronectes or Platessa, the common flounder being the *Pleuronectes* or *Platessa flesus.* It is one of the most common of the flat-fishes, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers all round our coast; but abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders live and thrive whether in the sea, in brackish, or in fresh water; indeed they have been successfully transferred to fresh-water ponds. They feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes; and sometimes, though not usually, acquire the weight of 4 lbs. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean Seas. The Argus-flounder is the *P. argus,* a native of the American seas.—2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot front in a blocking-board.

Flounder (floun'dėr), *v.i.* [Regarded by Wedgwood as a nasalized form of D. *flodderen,* to flap like a loose garment, and hence, from similarity of sound, applied to the splashing motion of a body in water.] To make violent motions with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll or tumble about.

> They have *floundered* on from blunder to blunder. *W. Hamilton.*

Flour (flour), *n.* [Fr. *fleur,* from L. *flos, floris,* a flower—contr. for *fleur de farine,* the finest part of the meal. Comp. *flowers of sulphur.* See FLOWER, which is merely another form of the same word.] The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, the fine and soft powder of any substance; as, *flour* of emery.

Flour (flour), *v.t.* 1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour; as, to *flour* wheat.—2. To sprinkle with flour.

Flour-box (flour'boks), *n.* A tin box for scattering flour; a dredging or dredge box.

Flour-dredge, Flour-dredger (flour'drej, flour'drej-ėr), *n.* Same as *Flour-box.*

Flour-dresser (flour'dres-ėr), *n.* A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.

Floure,† *v.i.* To flourish. *Chaucer.*

Flourette,† *n.* A floweret or small flower. *Chaucer.*

Flourish (flu'rish), *v.i.* [Fr. *fleurir, fleurissant,* L. *floreo,* to flower, to bloom, from *flos, floris,* a flower.] 1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant; as, the beech and the maple *flourish* best in a deep, rich, and moist loam.

> By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness, as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well-watered soil. *Bp. Horne.*

2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth, comfort, happiness, or honour; to have abundance of good things or qualities; to prosper; to augment; to thrive.

> Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish,* and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*
> But thou shalt *flourish* in immortal youth
> Unhurt amid the war of elements. *Addison.*
> In Athens, or free Rome, where eloquence
> *Flourish'd,* since mute. *Milton.*

3. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.

> They dilate and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts.*

4. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large, irregular, and fanciful lines; to make ornamental strokes; as, to *flourish* with the pen.—5. To move or be moved in fantastic irregular figures; to play with fantastic and irregular motion.

> Impetuous spread
> The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

6. In *music,* (*a*) to play in a bold dashing style, introducing profusely ornamental but unmeaning notes; as, to *flourish* on an organ or violin. (*b*) To play a bold prelude or fanfare, as on the trumpet.

> Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus? *Shak.*

7. To boast; to vaunt; to brag. *Pope.*

Flourish (flu'rish), *v.t.* 1. To cause to thrive; to develop; to expand. *Bacon.*—2. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with anything showy.

> The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.* *French Com. Code.*

3. To make into flourishes; to make embellishments or ornamental work out of.

> All that I shall say *will* be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon.*

4. To make bold or irregular movements with; to hold in the hand and swing about; to brandish; as, to *flourish* a sword.—5. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words.—6. To varnish over; to gloss over; to give a fair appearance to.

> To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin
> Sith that the justice of your title to him
> Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*

Flourish (flu'rish), *n.* 1. A flourishing condition.

> Rome . . . was in that *flourish* that Saint Austin desired to see her in. *Howell.*

2. Showy splendour; decoration; ornament; beauty. 'The *flourish* of his sober youth.' *Crashaw.*—3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric; a *flourish* of wit.

> He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

4. A figure formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as, the *flourishes* about a great letter.—5. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or something else held in the hand; as, the *flourish* of a sword.

> The next day Miss Ritter saw the deacon drive past with a waggon-load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed, and whipped up the old horse with a *flourish.* *Harper's Monthly Mag.*

6. In *music,* the decorative notes which a singer or instrumental performer adds to a passage, with the double view of heightening the effect of the composition and of display-

ing his own flexibility of voice or finger.—*Flourish of trumpets*, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude for one or more instruments performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings.

Flourished (flu'risht), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* flowered or adorned with trefoils, fleur-de-lis, &c. Called also *Flory, Florette, Flurt*, &c.

Flourisher (flu'rish-ėr), *n.* One who flourishes.

Flourishingly (flu'rish-ing-li), *adv.* In a flourishing manner; with flourishes; ostentatiously.

Flour-mill (flour'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour.

Flour-packer (flour'pak-ėr), *n.* A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

Floury (flour'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour; as, your coat is *floury*.

Flout (flout), *v.t.* [Akin Goth. *flautan*, to vaunt; A. Sax. *flitan*, O.E. and Sc. *flyte, flite*, to scold.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt; to produce the feeling of disrespect or degradation toward.

He *flouted* us downright. *Shak.*

The gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to *flout* the ruins gray. *Sir W. Scott.*

Flout (flout), *v.i.* To practise mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt: often with *at*. 'Never *flout at* me.' *Shak.* 'Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*.' *Swift.*

Flout (flout), *n.* A mock; an insult.

Wherefore wail for one,
Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn?
Tennyson.

Flouter (flout'ėr), *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

Floutingly (flout'ing-li), *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.

Flouting-stock (flout'ing-stok), *n.* An object of flouting or ridicule; a laughing-stock. *Shak.*

Flow (flō), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *flōwan*, to flow. Cog. D. *vloeijen*, to flow; O.H.G. *flawan*, to wash; Skr. *plu*, to flow; to swim.] 1. To move along an inclined plane or on descending ground by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; as, rivers *flow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes. 2. To melt; to become liquid.

That the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. Is. lxiv. 1.

3. To proceed; to issue; as, evils *flow* from different sources; wealth *flows* from industry and economy.—4. To abound; to have or be in abundance; to be full; to be copious; to be crowded; as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall *flow* with milk. Joel iii. 18.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

5. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.—6. To be smooth or pleasant to the ear; to be easily or smoothly uttered by the tongue.

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

7. To hang loose and waving; as, a *flowing* mantle; *flowing* locks.

The imperial purple *flowing* in his train. *A. Hamilton.*

8. To rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb;* as, the tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.—9. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood.—10. To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

Flow (flō), *v.t.* 1. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate; as, the low grounds along the river are annually *flowed*.—2. To cover with varnish.

Flow (flō), *n.* 1. A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as, a *flow* of water; a *flow* of blood.—2. The rise of the tide.—3. Abundance; copiousness; as, a *flow* of spirits.—4. Any gentle procedure or movement, as of thought, language, and the like, resembling in undisturbed and even movement the flow of a river, and denoting a copious supply; outpouring; stream.

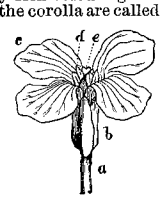
The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul. *Pope.*

5. A watery moss; a flow-bog. [Scotch.]

Flowage (flō'āj), *n.* Act of flowing; state of being flowed.

Flow-bog, Flow-moss (flō'bog, flō'mos), *n.* A peat-bog the surface of which is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, from rains or springs.

Flower (flou'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *flour, floure*, from O.Fr. *flour, flur*, Mod. Fr. *fleur*, from L. *flos, floris*, a flower. E. *flour* is really the same word though it has taken a different signification with a somewhat different form. The word is found in all the Romance languages, and has also passed into Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish. The W. *flur*, bloom, *fluraw*, to blow, to bloom, are probably borrowed from the English.] 1. In *bot.* the organs of reproduction in a phenogamous plant. A complete flower consists of stamens and pistils together with two sets of leaves which surround and protect them, the calyx and corolla. The stamens and pistils are the essential organs of the flower. They occupy two circles or rows, the one within the other, the stamens being in the outer row. The stamens consist of a stalk or *filament* supporting a roundish body, the *anther*, which is filled with a powdery substance called the *pollen*. The pistil consists of a closed cell or *ovary* at the base, containing *ovules*, and covered by a *style* which terminates in the *stigma*. These organs are surrounded by the corolla and calyx, which together are called the *floral envelope*, or when they both display rich colouring the *perianth*. The leaves of the corolla are called *petals*, and those of the calyx *sepals*. Some flowers want the floral envelope, and are called *achlamydeous;* others have the calyx but are without the corolla, and are called *monochlamydeous*. Flowers are generally *bisexual*, but some plants have *unisexual* flowers; that is, the pistils are in one flower and the stamens in another. The figure shows the flower of *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (wallflower): *a*, peduncle; *b*, calyx; *c*, corolla; *d*, stamens; *e*, pistil.—*Pedunculate flower*, one supported on a flower-stalk or peduncle. See PEDUNCULATE.—*Sessile flower*, one without a peduncle. See SESSILE.—*Fertile* or *female flower*, one having pistils.—*Male* or *sterile flower*, one having stamens only.—*Hermaphrodite* or *perfect flower*, one having both stamens and pistils. See INFLORESCENCE.—*Artificial flowers*, imitations of natural flowers, worn as ornaments in the hair, in bonnets, &c.—2. In popular language, the delicate and gaily-coloured leaves or petals on a plant; a circle of leaves or leaflets of some other colour than green; a blossom.—3. The early part of life or of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; as, the *flower* of age or of life.—4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part; as, young, vigorous, and brave men are the *flower* of a nation.



Complete Flower.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain. *Hooker.*

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style. 6. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense it is now always written *Flour* (which see).—7. *pl.* (*a*) In *chem.* fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; as, the *flowers* of sulphur. (*b*) The menstrual discharge. (*c*) In *printing*, ornamental types for borders of pages, cards, and the like.

Flower (flou'ėr), *v.i.* [From the noun.] 1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant; to produce flowers.—2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous; to come into the finest or fairest condition. 'When *flowered* my youthful spring.' *Spenser.*—3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.

The beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton.*

Flower (flou'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.—2. To cause to blossom. *Quart. Rev.*

Flowerage (flou'ėr-āj), *n.* State of flowers; flowers in general.

Flower-bearing (flou'ėr-bār-ing), *a.* Producing flowers.

Flower-bud (flou'ėr-bud), *n.* The bud which produces a flower.

Flower-clock (flou'ėr-klok), *n.* A contrivance for measuring time by means of flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day.

Flower-crowned (flou'ėr-kround), *a.* Crowned with flowers.

Flower-de-lis, Flower-de-luce (flou'ėr-de-lē, flou'ėr-de-lūs), *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily.] 1. In *her.* same as *Fleur-de-lis*. 2. In *bot.* the iris, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the family Iridaceæ. See IRIS.

Flowered (flou'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* Embellished with figures of flowers.

Floweret (flou'ėr-et), *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur*, a flower.] A small flower; a floret.

Flower-fence (flou'ėr-fens), *n.* A name first given to the plant *Poinciana pulcherrima*, from its having been used in the West Indies in hedges, but afterwards extended to all the species of the genus Poinciana. The name *bastard flower-fence* is given to the species of the genus Adenanthera.

Flowerful (flou'ėr-fụl), *a.* Abounding with flowers.

Flower-garden (flou'ėr-gär-dn), *n.* A garden in which flowers chiefly are cultivated.

Flower-gentle (flou'ėr-jen-tl), *n.* A popular name for all the species of plants of the genus Amaranthus, but more particularly for *A. tricolor*, a Chinese species found in our gardens, and remarkable for the vivid colours of its foliage.

Flower-head (flou'ėr-hed), *n.* In *bot.* the capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile upon a receptacle, as in the daisy. See first cut under DISC, 3. (*c*).

Floweriness (flou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

Flowering (flou'ėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Having or producing flowers.—*Flowering plants*, (*a*) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to *cryptogamous* or *flowerless plants*. (*b*) Plants cultivated for their flowers rather than for their fruit, as garden border-plants, as opposed to *vegetables*.

Flowering-ash (flou'ėr-ing-ash), *n.* The common name of *Ornus europœa*, nat. order Oleaceæ, a deciduous tree, a native of Southern Europe, common in our arboretums. It yields the saccharine substance called manna.

Flowering-fern (flou'ėr-ing-fėrn), *n.* The popular name of *Osmunda regalis*, nat. order Osmundaceæ. It is the noblest and most striking of our ferns, and grows in boggy places and wet margins of woods. It derives its name from the upper pinnæ

Flowering-fern (*Osmunda regalis*).

of the fronds being transformed into a handsome panicle covered with sporangia.

Flowering-rush (flou'ėr-ing-rush), *n.* The common name of *Butomus umbellatus*, nat. order Butomaceæ, a beautiful plant found in pools and wet ditches of England and Ireland, but rare in Scotland. It is considered the handsomest herbaceous plant of the British flora. The leaves are 2 to 3 feet long, linear, triangular, their sharp edges sometimes cutting the mouths of cattle, whence their generic name Butomus (ox-cutting). The scape or flowering stem is longer than the leaves, terminating in a large umbel of rose-coloured flowers, readily distinguished from those of all other British plants by having nine stamens, six in an outer, and three in an inner row.

Flower-inwoven (flou'ėr-in-wōv-n), *a.* Adorned with flowers; interwoven with that which is adorned. '*Flower-inwoven* tresses.' *Milton.*

Flower-leaf (flou'ér-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal.

Flowerless (flou'ér-les), *a.* Having no flowers; specifically, in *bot.* applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to *phenogamous* or *flowering plants.*

Flowerlessness (flou'ér-les-nes), *n.* State or quality of being without flowers.

Flower-maker (flou'ér-mäk-ér), *n.* A maker of artificial flowers.

Flower-piece (flou'ér-pēs), *n.* A painting or picture of flowers.

Flower-pot (flou'ér-pot), *n.* A pot in which flowering-plants or shrubs are grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, tapering a little towards the bottom, which is perforated with one or more holes.

Flower-show (flou'ér-shō), *n.* An exhibition of flowers, generally competitive.

Flower-stalk (flou'ér-stȧk), *n.* In *bot.* the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification.

Flower-work (flou'ér-wėrk), *n.* Imitation of flowers; natural or artificial flowers arranged for ornament.

Flowery (flou'ér-i), *a.* 1. Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; as, a *flowery* field. 2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.—3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a *flowery* style.

Flowery-kirtled (flou'ė-ri-kėr-tld), *a.* Adorned with garlands of flowers. '*Flowery-kirtled* Naiades.' *Milton.*

Flowing (flō'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding.—2. Abounding; inundating.—3. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line.—*Flowing sheets* (*naut.*), the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular than when they are close-hauled, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the wind.

Flowingly (flō'ing-li), *adv.* In a flowing manner; smoothly; with volubility; with abundance.

Flowingness (flō'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being flowing or fluent; fluency; smoothness of diction; stream of diction.

Flowk (flouk), *n.* A local name of the flounder. See FLUKE.

Flow-moss (flō'mos). See FLOW-BOG.

Flown (flōn), *pp.* of verb to *fly:* often with verb *to be* as auxiliary. Gone away; departed. 'Was reason *flown.*' *Prior.*

Flown (flōn), *pp.* of verb to *flow.* Filled quite full; flushed.

> When night
> Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
> Of Belial *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

Some critics have supposed that *flown* in this passage is a corruption for *blown.* Warton reads *swoln.*

Flowretry (flou'ret-ri), *n.* [From *flowret,* on type of *musketry* from *musket.*] Carved work representing flowers.

Floxed-silk† (floxt'silk), *n.* The same as *Floss-silk.*

Floyt,† *n.* A flute.

Fluate (flū'āt), *n.* [From *fluor* (which see).] In *chem.* a salt once supposed to be formed by the combination of fluoric acid with a metallic oxide, an earth, or alkali; as, *fluate* of alumina or soda. They are properly fluorides.

Flucan, Flukan (flū'kan), *n.* 1. In *mineral.* an earth or clay of a slimy glutinous consistence, in colour for the most part blue or white, or a mixture of both.—2. A provincial, especially Cornish, name for an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore caused by a cross vein or fissure; a cross-course or transverse vein composed of clay.

Fluctiferous (fluk-tif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *fluctus,* a wave, and *fero,* to produce.] Producing or tending to produce waves. *Blount.*

Fluctisonous (fluk-ti'son-us), *a.* [L. *fluctus,* a wave, and *sono,* to sound.] Sounding as waves. *Bailey.*

Fluctuability (fluk'tū-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being fluctuable. [Rare.]

Fluctuable (fluk'tū-a-bl), *a.* Capable of fluctuating; liable to fluctuation.

Fluctuant (fluk'tū-ant), *a.* [L. *fluctuans, fluctuantis,* ppr. of *fluctuo.* See FLUCTUATE.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

Fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fluctuated;* ppr. *fluctuating.* [L. *fluctuo, fluctuatum,* from *fluctus,* a wave, from *fluo,* to flow.] 1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave; as, a *fluctuating* field of air.—2. To float backward and forward, as on waves; to move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute; to rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; as, public opinion often *fluctuates;* men often *fluctuate* between different parties and opinions; the funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate* with the events of the day.

> The tempter, . . . as to passion mov'd
> *Fluctuates* disturbed. *Milton.*
>
> They (maidens) to and fro
> *Fluctuated,* as flowers in storm. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To wave, oscillate, undulate, waver, vacillate, hesitate, scruple.

Fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.t.* To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion.

> A breeze began to tremble o'er
> The large leaves of the sycamore
> And *fluctuate* all the still perfume. *Tennyson.*

Fluctuating (fluk'tū-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling; unsteady; changeable; as, we have little confidence in *fluctuating* opinions.

Fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *fluctuatio,* from *fluctuo.* See FLUCTUATE.] 1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.—2. A rising and falling suddenly; a wavering; unsteadiness; as, the *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds; *fluctuations* of opinion.—3. In *med.* the perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion.

Flue (flū), *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *flue,* a flowing, from L. *fluo,* to flow. Skeat takes it from O.Fr. *fleute,* a flute, the beak of a retort.] 1. A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, or into another passage.—2. A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers.—3. A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heat from one part of a building to another.

Flue (flū), *v.i.* To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

Flue (flū), *n.* [Probably connected with *fluff,* G. *flau,* soft.] Soft down or fur; very fine hair; flew.

Flue (flū), *n.* A money of account of Morocco of the value of $\frac{1}{17}$th part of a penny sterling.

Flue-boiler (flū'boil-ér), *n.* A steam-boiler with flues running through the part that contains the water.

Fluellen, Fluellin (flū-el'len, flū-el'lin), *n.* [Comp. D. *fluweel,* velvet, *fluweelbloem,* amaranth.] The popular name of two British plants, the one *Linaria spuria,* or male fluellen, and the other *Veronica Chamædrys,* or female fluellin. Both plants have soft velvety leaves.

Fluellite (flū'el-līt), *n.* [E. *fluor,* and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] A compound of fluoric acid and alumina which occurs at Stenna-gwyn in Cornwall in octahedral crystals. It is a fluoride of aluminium.

Fluence† (flū'ens), *n.* Fluency. *Milton.*

Fluency (flū'en-si), *n.* [L. *fluentia,* a flowing, fluency, from *fluens, fluentis,* ppr. of *fluo,* to flow.] The quality of being fluent; smoothness; readiness of utterance; volubility; affluence; abundance.

Fluent (flū'ent), *a.* [L. *fluens, fluentis.* See FLUENCY.] 1. Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; gliding; passing; current. 'Motion being a *fluent* thing.' *Ray.*—2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a *fluent* speaker. 3. Voluble; smooth; as, *fluent* speech.

> Mr. Swinburne's words are in themselves more horrible than Shelley's; but the expression of the passage is too *fluent* for strong feeling. *Quart. Rev.*

Fluent (flū'ent), *n.* 1.† A stream; a current of water. *Philips.*—2. In *math.* the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing, whether it be line, surface, solid, &c.; an integral.

Fluently (flū'ent-li), *adv.* In a fluent manner; with ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak *fluently.*

Fluentness (flū'ent-nes), *n.* State of being fluent; fluency. [Rare.]

Flue-plate (flū'plāt), *n.* In *steam-boilers,* a plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are set. Called also *Tube-plate* and *Tube-sheet.*

Flue-surface (flū'sėr-fās), *n.* The portion of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by flues, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

Fluey (flū'i), *a.* Resembling or containing flue or loose fur or soft down; downy; fluffy.

Fluff (fluf), *n.* [Onomatopoetic.] A puff. [Scotch.]—*Fluff in the pan,* explosion of priming in the lock-pan of a gun, while the gun itself does not go off; *fig.* any ineffectual, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan. [Scotch.]

Fluff (fluf), *n.* Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c., when agitated; flue. See FLEW, FLUE.

Fluff-gib (fluf'jib), *n.* A squib. [Scotch.]

Fluffy (fluf'i), *a.* Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey. 'The carpets were *fluffy.*' *Thackeray.*

> It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the *fluffy* bulk of feathers.
> *Cornhill Mag.*

Flugelman. See FUGLEMAN.

Flught (fluċht), *v.i.* To flutter; to flaunt. [Scotch.]

Fluid (flū'id), *a.* [L. *fluidus,* from *fluo,* to flow.] Consisting of particles which move and change their relative position without separation on the slightest pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; as, water and air are *fluid* substances.—*Fluid lens,* a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.

Fluid (flū'id), *n.* A body whose particles on the slightest pressure move and change their relative position without separation; a body which yields to the slightest pressure; a liquid or gas: opposed to a *solid;* as, air, water, blood, chyle, are *fluids.* Fluids are divided into *liquids,* such as water and bodies in the form of water; and *gaseous bodies,* or aeriform fluids. Liquids have been also termed *non-elastic fluids,* for although they are not altogether void of elasticity, they possess it only in a small degree. Air and aeriform bodies have been called *elastic fluids* on account of their great elasticity. —*Fluid of Cotunnius,* a thin gelatinous fluid found in the bony cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, so called from the anatomist who first distinctly described it.—*Fluid compass,* a compass, the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats.

Fluidity (flū-id'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; that quality of a body which renders it impressible to the slightest force, and by which the particles easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state: opposed to *solidity.*

Fluidize (flū'id-īz), *v.t.* To convert into a fluid.

Fluidness (flū'id-nes), *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity (which see).

Flukan. See FLUCAN.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* [A non-nasalized form corresponding to G. *flunk,* a wing, the fluke of an anchor; comp. also Sw. *flik,* Dan. *flig,* a flap or lappet; Dan. *anker-flig,* anchor-fluke.] 1. The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. See ANCHOR.—2. In *mining,* an instrument used in cleaning a hole previous to its being charged with powder for blasting.—3. One of the two triangular divisions constituting the tail of a whale: so named from their resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.—4. In *billiards,* an accidental successful stroke; the advantage gained when, playing for one thing, one gets another; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage.

> We seem to have discovered, as it were by a *fluke,* a most excellent rule for all future cabinet arrangements. *Times newspaper.*

Fluke, Flowk (flōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *flōc, flooc,* a flat-fish.] A flounder. [Scotch and Provincial English.]

Fluke, Fluke-worm (flūk, flūk'wėrm), *n.* *Distoma hepaticum,* a species of entozoa which infests the ducts of the liver of various animals, especially those of the sheep. See DISTOMA.

Fluky (flūk'i), *a.* Formed like or having a fluke.

Flume (flūm), *n.* [A. Sax. *flum,* a stream, from L. *flumen,* from *fluo,* to flow; or it may be from A. Sax. *flōwan,* to flow, and connected with N. *flauma,* to flow.] *Lit.* a flowing; the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; an artificial channel for gold-washing.

Flume-bridge, Flume-stop (flūm'brij, flūm'stop), *n.* Same as FIRE-BRIDGE.

Fluminous (flū'min-us), *a.* Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. *Goodrich.*

Flummery (flum'mė-ri), *n.* [W. *llymry* (from *llymyr,* harsh, raw, crude, from *llym,* sharp, severe), a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned

sour.] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

2. Anything insipid or not to the purpose; mere flattery; empty compliment; nonsense.

Flummox, Flummux (flum'moks, flum'muks), *v.t.* [Used in various English dialects.] To perplex; to embarrass; to hinder; to bewilder; to defeat. [Slang.]

Flung (flung), pret. & pp. of *fling*.

Flunk (flungk), *v.i.* [Probably a form of *funk*. Comp. Sc. *flunk*, a lazy lounging person, *to flunk*, to squat down.] To fail, as in a lesson; to retire through fear; to back out. [United States.]

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk* out before we begin. *F. C. Neal.*

Flunk (flungk), *n.* A failure or backing out. [United States.]

Flunkey, Flunky (flung'ki), *n.* [L.G. *flunkern*, to flaunt; D. *flonkeren, flinkeren*, to glitter; comp. A. Sax. *wlæncg*, proud.] 1. A male servant in livery.—2. A term of contempt for one who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy; a male toady; a snob.

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy. *Thackeray.*

3. In the United States, a term among stockbrokers for a person who, unacquainted with the manner in which stocks are bought and sold, and deceived by appearances, makes bad investments or loses his money.

Flunkeydom, Flunkydom (flungk'i-dum), *n.* 1. Flunkeys collectively.—2. The grade or condition of flunkeys.

Flunkeyism, Flunkyism (flung'ki-izm), *n.* The character or quality of a flunkey; servility; toadyism.

Fluoborate (flū-o-bōr'āt), *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

Fluoboric (flū-o-bōr'ik), *a.* Derived from, or consisting of fluorin and boron.—*Fluoboric acid* ($HBO_2.3HF$), an oily liquid, like oil of vitriol, which fumes in the air, boils at a temperature of 100° C., and distils without alteration. As a gas it is colourless, has a penetrating pungent odour, and extinguishes flame on the instant. It forms salts with alkalies, which are termed fluoborates. It has a singularly great affinity for water. It may be obtained in a gaseous form by heating to redness boracic acid and powdered fluor-spar.

Fluophosphate (flū-o-fos'fāt), *n.* A compound formed by the union of fluoric and phosphoric acids with a base.

Fluor (flū'or), *n.* [L., a flowing, from *fluo*, to flow.] 1.† A fluid state.—2.† Menstrual flux.—3. In *mineral.* fluor-spar.—*Fluor albus* (*lit.* white discharge), in *med.* whites or leucorrhœa: a disease of women.

Fluorated (flū'or-āt-ed), *a.* In *chem.* combined with hydrofluoric acid. See HYDROFLUORIC.

Fluorescence (flū-or-es'sens), *n.* A name given to the phenomena presented by the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum when they become luminous by being sent through uranium glass, or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or *Datura Stramonium*. In this way green crystals, as of fluor-spar, may give out blue rays, due not to the colour of the surface of the body, but to its power of modifying the rays incident on it.

Fluorescent (flū-or-es'sent), *a.* Possessing the quality of fluorescence; pertaining to fluorescence.

Fluorhydric (flū-or-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *Hydrofluoric* (which see).

Fluoric (flū-or'ik), *a.* Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor.

Fluoride (flū'or-īd), *n.* In *chem.* a compound obtained by heating hydrofluoric acid with certain metals, by the action of that acid on metallic oxides or carbonates, by heating electro-negative metals, as antimony, with fluoride of lead or fluoride of mercury, and in other ways.

Fluorin, Fluorine (flū'or-in), *n.* At. wt. 19; sym. F. An element existing in fluor-spar, of which in a free state we know but little, as its isolation is a matter of great difficulty. Combined with calcium it forms fluoride of calcium; with hydrogen it forms hydrofluoric acid.

Fluoroid (flū'or-oid), *n.* [*Fluor*, and Gr. *eidos*, appearance.] In *crystal.* a crystal contained under twenty-four triangles: so called because a frequent form in fluor-spar.

Fluorotype (flū'or-ō-tīp), *n.* In *photog.* a process in which the salts of fluoric acid are employed for the purpose of producing pictures by the agency of light.

Fluorous (flū'or-us), *a.* Obtained from or containing fluor.

Fluor-spar (flū'or-spär), *n.* (CaF.) A common mineral found in great beauty in Derbyshire; hence it is known in this country under the name of *Derbyshire Spar*. It generally occurs massive, but crystallizes in simple forms of the monometric system—viz. the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, &c., and in combinations of the cube and octahedron. Pure fluor-spar contains 48·7 per cent. fluorine, 51·3 calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with metalliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores, but is found in distinct veins in the neighbourhood of Freiberg and in the Harz. It is sometimes colourless and transparent, but more frequently it exhibits tints of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens it is there known as *Blue-john*. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes. The term *fluor* is derived from the fusibility of this substance, on which account it is sometimes used as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. It is manufactured at Matlock and Derby into a great variety of articles, chiefly ornamental, and was held in high esteem by the ancients for the same purpose, being the material of the original myrrhine vessels. Its specific gravity is 3·14, but it is of very inferior hardness, being scratchable by quartz.

Fluosilicate (flū-o-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [*Fluor* and *silex* or *silica*.] In *chem.* a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.

Fluosilicic (flū'o-sil-is''ik), *a.* Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorine.—*Fluosilicic acid*, an acid composed of silicon and fluorine. It is a gas, and may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is colourless, pungent, fumes when it escapes into a humid air, and is rapidly absorbed by water.

Fluo-tantalic (flū'o-tan-tal''ik), *n.* An acid obtained by treating tantalum with fluoric acid.

Fluo-titanic (flū'o-tī-tan''ik), *a.* In *chem.* obtained from tantalum and fluorine.

Flur-bird (flėr'bėrd), *n.* A decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

Flurried (flu'rid), *p.* and *a.* Put in agitation; agitated; discomposed; excited; as, a *flurried* manner.

Flurry (flu'ri), *n.* [Of doubtful origin and connections, probably onomatopoetic. Comp. *hurry, hurry-skurry*.] 1. A sudden blast or gust, or a light temporary breeze; as, a *flurry* of wind.—2. A sudden shower of short duration.

And, like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December,
Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows. *Longfellow.*

3. Agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

Flurry (flu'ri), *v.t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.

Flurry (flur'ri), *a.* In *her.* the same as *Fleury*.

Flurt (flėrt), *n.* A flirt. *Quarles.*

Flush (flush), *v.i.* [Comp. D. *fluysen;* Prov. Dan. *fluse*, to flow with violence; O.H.G. *fluizan*, to flow. The word *blush* may have had some influence on the word.] 1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood *flushes* into the face.—2. To come in haste; to start; to fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed. '*Flushing* from one spray unto another.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. To become suffused; to become suddenly red; to glow.

Then *flushed* her cheek with rosy light. *Tennyson.*

4. To be gay, splendid, or beautiful.

At once, arrayed
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson.*

Flush (flush), *v.t.* 1. To cause to blush; to redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face; to colour.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*

How faintly *flushed*, how phantom fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there. *Tennyson.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits of; to animate with joy. 'The Whigs . . . *flushed* with victory and prosperity.' *Macaulay.*—3. To wash out or cleanse by drenching with copious supplies of water; as, to *flush* a sewer, a lane, &c.—4. In *sporting*, to cause to start up or fly off; to spring; as, to *flush* a woodcock.—*To flush up*, in *bricklaying*, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar. See FLUSH, *a.* 4.

Flush (flush), *a.* [The origin of this word or its connection with the verb is not very clear.] 1. Fresh; full of vigour; glowing; bright. '*Flush* as May.' *Shak.*—2. Rich in blossom; exuberant. 'On this *flush* pomegranate bough.' *Keats.*—3. Well-supplied with money; having full pockets; as, to be quite *flush*. [Slang.]

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface: in this sense much used by builders, carpenters, &c., and applied to surfaces which are so placed; for example, the panel of a door is said to be *flush*, when fixed level with the margin, and not sunk below it.—5. In the game of cribbage, consisting of cards of the same suit; as, a *flush* hand.—*Bead and flush work*, and *bead, flush*, and *square work*. See under BEAD.—A *flush deck* (*naut.*) is a deck without a half-deck or forecastle.

Flush (flush), *n.* 1. A sudden flow of blood to the face; or more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood; as, her face was suffused with a crimson *flush*.—2. Hence, any warm colouring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak.

See how calm he looks and stately,
Like a warrior on his shield,
Waiting till the *flush* of morning
Breaks along the battle-field. *Aytoun.*

3. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling; as, a *flush* of joy.—4. Bloom; growth; abundance.

But all the blooming *flush* of life is fled. *Goldsmith.*

5. A rush or flow, as of a jet or stream of water. 'In manner of a wave or *flush*.' *Ray.* 6. In the game of cribbage, a run of cards of the same suit.—7. A flock of birds suddenly started or flushed.

Flush (flush), *adv.* In a manner so as to be even or level with.

Flusher (flush'ėr), *n.* [From the reddish-brown colour of the head and upper parts of the body.] The red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird (*Lanius collurio*); also called *Flasher*.

Flushing (flush'ing), *n.* 1. A glow of red, as in the face; as, the disease is characterized by frequent *flushings* of the face.—2. In *weaving*, a thread which, in the process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.

Flushingly (flush'ing-li), *adv.* In a flushing manner.

Flushness (flush'nes), *n.* State of being flush; freshness; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Bp. Gauden.*

Fluster (flus'tėr), *v.t.* [Icel. *flaustr*, fluster, *flaustra*, to be flustered; akin to *bluster*.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse. 'But once in life was *flustered* with new wine.' *Tennyson.*

Fluster (flus'tėr), *v.i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

Fluster (flus'tėr), *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

Flusteration (flus-tėr-ā'shon), *n.* The act of flustering or the state of being flustered; heat; hurry; confusion. [Vulgar.]

Flustra (flus'tra), *n.* [A. Sax. *flustrian*, to weave.] The sea-mat, a genus of Bryozoa. It is common on almost every coast, and is found thrown up among sea-weeds. It is flat and variously divided, of a pale brown colour, and, when examined, the surface is found to be covered with a kind of net-work of quadrangular cells, having minute teeth at the angles. When living these cells are fitted with polypi, each having a mouth fringed with tentacles.

Flustradæ (flus'tra-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Bryozoa, having the polyzoary flat, flexible, leafy, erect, and covered with many minute cells. Popularly they are known as seamats. On account of their peculiar scent they are sometimes called lemon-weeds.

Flute (flūt), *n.* [Fr. *flûte*, O.Fr. *flaüte*, a verbal substantive from an ancient verb *flaüter*, from a L.L. verb *flatuare* (giving *flautare* by metathesis), from L. *flatus*, a blowing, from L. *flo, flatum*, to blow.] 1. A portable musical wind-instrument consisting of a taper-

ing tube with six holes for the fingers, and from one to fourteen keys which open other holes. The sound, which is soft and clear in quality, is produced by blowing with the mouth into an oval aperture at the side of the thick end of the instrument. Its useful compass is about two and a half octaves, including the chromatic tones. It is usually made in four pieces, and of box or ebony, sometimes, however, of ivory, silver, or even of glass.—2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster: so called from its resemblance to a flute. When the flutes are partially filled up by a smaller round moulding they are said to be cabled. It is used in the Ionic, Composite, Corinthian, and Doric orders; but never in the Tuscan. 3. Any similar groove or channel in any material, as the channel in the muslin of a lady's mantle.—4. A long, thin French roll eaten at breakfast.—*Armed in flute*, having the guns of the lower tier and part of those of the upper tier removed, as when used as a transport: said of a war-vessel.

Flute (flūt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fluted;* ppr. *fluting.* To play on a flute; to whistle with a soft, clear note like that of a flute.

The mellow ouzel *fluted* in the elm. *Tennyson.*

Flute (flūt), *v.t.* 1. To play or sing softly and clearly, in notes resembling those of a flute.

Knaves are men
That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness. *Tennyson.*

2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column or ruffle.

Flute (flūt), *n.* [A different orthography of *float.*] A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind, and swelled in the middle.

Flute-bit (flūt'bit), *n.* A bit used for piercing holes in hard woods, such as those of which flutes are made. See BIT, 7.

Fluted (flūt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Channelled; furrowed; as, a *fluted* column.—2. In *music*, fine: clear and mellow; flute-like; as, *fluted* notes.

Flute-like (flūt'līk), *a.* Resembling the notes of a flute; clear and mellow; as, her *flute-like* voice.

Flutenist (flūt'n-ist), *n.* A flute-player; a flutist. [Rare.]

Flute-player (flūt'plā-ėr), *n.* A flutist.

Fluter (flūt'ėr), *n.* 1. A flutist.—2. One who makes grooves or flutes.

Flute-stop (flūt'stop), *n.* In *organs*, a range of wooden and metal pipes tuned in unison with the diapason, designed to imitate the flute.

Flute-work (flūt'wėrk), *n.* The name given to a particular class of stops in organ-building, in contradistinction to reed-work.

Fluther (flu'ᴛʜėr), *n.* [A form of *flutter.*] 1. Hurry; bustle.—2. Confusing abundance. [Scotch.]

Fluting (flūt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of forming a groove, channel, or furrow.—2. A groove, channel, or furrow; fluted work; a flute; as, the *flutings* of a column; the *flutings* of a lady's ruffle.

Fluting-plane (flūt'ing-plān), *n.* In *carp.* a plane used in grooving flutes.

Flutist (flūt'ist), *n.* A performer on the flute.

Flutter (flut'tėr), *v.i.* [A form of *flitter*, from *flit;* allied to *float.* Cog. L.G. *fluttern*, G. *flattern*, to flutter; D. *fladderen*, to hover.] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. Deut. xxxii. 11.

2. To move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ.
Pope.

3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a *fluttering* fan; a *fluttering* sail.

Flags, *flutter* out upon turrets and towers.
Tennyson.

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty; to hang on the balance.

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success. *Howell.*

Flutter (flut'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To agitate; to vibrate; as, the bird *flutters* his pennons or pinions. 2. To disorder; to throw into confusion; to agitate.

Like an eagle in a dove cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*

Flutter (flut'tėr), *n.* 1. Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation; as, the *flutter* of a fan.—2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind; confusion; disorder.

Flutterer (flut'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who flutters.

Flutteringly (flut'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

Flutter-wheel (flut'tėr-whēl), *n.* A water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute: so called from its rapid motion. [United States.]

Fluty (flūt'i), *a.* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

Fluvial (flū'vi-al), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius*, a river, from *fluo*, to flow.] Relating to rivers; fluviatic; fluviatile.

Fluviales (flū-vi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* An order of aquatic monocotyledonous plants, otherwise called *Naiadaceæ.* The most useful plant of this order is the *Zostera marina* or grass-wrack, which forms an excellent packing for brittle ware; it is also platted into coverings for bottles and oil-flasks, and sometimes used for filling mattresses and the like.

Fluvialist (flū'vi-al-ist), *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

Fluviatic, Fluviatile (flū-vi-at'ik, flū'vi-a-tīl), *a.* [L. *fluviaticus, fluviatilis*, from *fluvius*, a river, from *fluo*, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; produced by river action; growing or living in fresh-water rivers; fluvial; as, *fluviatile* deposit; *fluviatile* plants.

Fluvicolinæ (flū'vi-ko-lī''nē), *n. pl.* [L., lit. river-frequenters—*fluvius*, a river, and *colo*, to inhabit.] The water-caps, a sub-family of birds of the family Tyrannidæ: a synonym of *Alectrurinæ.*

Fluviomarine (flū'vi-ō-ma-rēn''), *a.* [L. *fluvius*, a river, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.] In *geol.* a term applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

Flux (fluks), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fluxus*, from *fluo*, to flow.] 1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.—2. The moving or passing of anything in continued succession; as, things, in this life, are in a continual *flux.*—3. Any flow or issue of matter; as, in *med.* (*a*) an extraordinary issue or evacuation from the bowels or other part; as, the bloody *flux* or dysentery; hepatic *flux*, &c. (*b*) That which flows or is discharged. 4. In *hydrography*, the flow of the tide, in opposition to the ebb, which is called *reflux.* 5. In *metal.* any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, tartar, and other saline matter; or in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline fluxes are either the *crude*, the *white*, or the *black flux.* When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of nitre, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux;* when an equal weight of nitre is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassa remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux.*—6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat.—7. Concourse; confluence. 'The *flux* of company.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Flux† (fluks), *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. 'The *flux* nature of all things here.' *Barrow.*

Flux (fluks), *v.t.* 1. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan.*

2. In *med.* to cause a flux or evacuation from; to salivate; to purge.

He might so fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

3. To clear or clean out.

'Twas he that gave our nation purges,
And *fluxed* the house of many a burgess.
Hudibras.

Fluxation (fluks-ā'shon), *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

Fluxibility (fluks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being fluxible or admitting fusion.

Fluxible (fluks'i-bl), *a.* [L.L. *fluxibilis*, from L. *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

Fluxibleness (fluks'i-bl-nes), *n.* Fluxibility. [Rare.]

Fluxile† (fluks'īl), *a.* Fluxible.

Fluxility (fluks-il'i-ti), *n.* [L.L. *fluxilis*, from L. *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied.

Fluxion (fluk'shon), *n.* [L. *fluxio*, from *fluo*, to flow.] 1. The act of flowing.—2. The matter that flows.—3. In *med.* a flow or determination of blood, or other humour, towards any organ with greater force than natural; a catarrh.—4. The running of metals into a fluid state; fusion. *Craig.*—5. An indication constantly varying.

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun-dials.
De Quincey.

6. In *math.* (*a*) the infinitely small increase of a variable or flowing quantity in a certain infinitely small and constant period of time; a differential. (*b*) *pl.* The analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, or a method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times becomes equal to a quantity given. In fluxions, magnitudes are supposed to be generated by motion; a line by the motion of a point, a surface by the motion of a line, and a solid by the motion of a surface. The method of fluxions, first invented by Newton, does not essentially differ from that employed in the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz, except in the notation. Newton's notation was adhered to by English writers up to the early part of the present century, but the differential calculus is now universally employed. See DIFFERENTIAL.

Fluxional, Fluxionary (fluk'shon-al, fluk'-shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or solved by fluxions; variable; inconstant.

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional.*
Coleridge.

— *Fluxionary calculus*, the method of fluxions.—*Fluxional* or *fluxionary analysis*, the analysis of fluxions and flowing quantities, distinguishable from the differential calculus by its notation, though in all other respects the two methods are identical.

Fluxionist (fluk'shon-ist), *n.* One skilled in fluxions.

Fluxive† (fluks'iv), *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *B. Jonson.*

Fluxure† (fluks'ūr), *n.* 1. Quality of being fluid. *Fielding.*—2. A flowing or fluid matter.

Fly (flī), *v.i.* pret. *flew;* pp. *flown;* ppr. *flying.* [A. Sax. *fleógan*, G. *fliegen*, Icel. *fljúga*, to fly. See FLEE.] 1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as birds.—2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or other impulse; as, clouds and vapours *fly* before the wind; a ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow.—3. To rise in air, as light substances, by means of a current of air, or by having less specific gravity than air, as smoke.

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward.
Job v. 7.

4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water; as, he *flew* to the relief of his distressed friend; the ship *flies* upon the main.—5. To pass away; to depart: with the idea of haste, swiftness, or escape; to run away; to flee; to escape; as, the bird has *flown;* swift *fly* the fleeting hours.

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flowery plains.
Pope.

6. To become diffused or spread rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth.

When did not rumours *fly*? *Tennyson.*

7. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst in pieces, as a bottle.—8. To flutter; to vibrate or play, as a flag in the wind.

White sails *flying* on the yellow sea. *Tennyson.*

—*To fly about* (*naut.*), to change frequently during a short space of time: said of the wind.—*To fly at*, to spring toward; to rush on; to fall on suddenly; as, a hen *flies at* a dog or cat; a dog *flies at* a man.—*To fly at the brook*, to hawk at water-fowl.

Believe me, lords, for *flying at the brook*,
I saw not better sport these seven years' day. *Shak.*

—*To fly in the face of*, (*a*) to insult. (*b*) To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition to.

Fly in nature's *face.*
But how if nature *fly in* my *face* first?
Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden.*

—*To fly off*, (*a*) to separate; to depart suddenly; to disappear. (*b*) To revolt.—*To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence; as, the doors *flew open.*—*To fly out*, (*a*) to rush or dart out. (*b*) To burst into a passion. (*c*) To break out into license. (*d*) To start or issue with violence from any direction.—*To fly round* or *around*, to be active, to show activity. [United States.]—*To let fly*, (*a*) to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; as, to *let fly* a shower of darts.

(*b*) *Naut.* to let go suddenly; as, *let fly* the sheets.

Fly (flī), *v.t.* 1. To flee from; to shun; to avoid; to decline; as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate.

Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.*

2. To attack by a bird of prey, as by falcon or hawk.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*

3. To cause to fly or float in the air.—*To fly the kite*, to obtain money on accommodation bills: in allusion to tossing paper about as children do a kite. [Commercial slang.]

Fly (flī), *n.* [A. Sax. *flēoge*, from *flēogan*, to fly; like G. *fliege*, from *fliegen*.] 1. In *zool.* a winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristics are that the wings are transparent and have no cases or covers. By these marks flies are distinguished from beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, &c. The true flies or Diptera have only two wings, viz. the anterior pair. In common language, *fly* is the house-fly, of the genus Musca.

Being a 'popular name' the people have a right to mean what they choose by it, and they avail themselves of the right. Thus the *fly* of the farmer is usually the little hopping turnip-beetle; the *fly* of the hop-grower is an aphis; the *fly* of the herdsman a gad; while to the citizen almost anything to be seen with wings is a *fly*. There are some, again, to whom flies are *flies*, one fly *the* fly, the common well-known little black house-fly. Here at least is something definite. No, not even now; for these will, at least, claim their young house-fly, and their full-grown house-fly, and expect you to believe that late in the year their house-fly takes to biting you, little dreaming that the little *fly*, and the big *fly*, and the *fly* which bites you, not only are different species but even belong to different genera; that the little *fly* never grows big, that the big *fly* never was little, and that their house-*fly* could not bite you if he would. *E. F. Stavely.*

2. In *mach.* an arrangement of vanes upon a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clock-work by the impact of the vanes against the air; a fanner: now chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock machinery. The same name is also applied to other contrivances for regulating the motion of machinery, as to cross-arms, loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like; and to a fly-wheel. See FLY-WHEEL.—3. In *printing*, same as *Flier*, 6.—4. In *weaving*, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.—5. In *knitting machines*, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop: also called a *Latch*.—6. In *spinning*, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin in a spinning-frame, and twist the yarn as it is wound on the bobbin. See FLIER, 3.—7. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. 8. The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind.—9. A light carriage formed for rapid motion; a hackney coach; a cab.—10. A hook dressed so as to resemble a fly or other insect used by anglers to catch fish. 11. In a *theatre*, a gallery running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.—12.† A familiar spirit; a parasite. 'A trifling *fly*, none of your great familiars.' *B. Jonson.*

Courtiers have *flies*
That buzz all news into them. *Massinger.*

—*Fly of the mariner's compass*, the compass-card.

Fly (flī), *a.* Knowing; wide-awake; fully conscious of another's intentions or meaning; as, I'm *fly*. [Slang.]

Fly-agaric (flī'a-ga-rik), *n.* A species of mushroom (*Agaricus muscarius*), found in woods of fir and beech, the juice of which is a strong narcotic, and, if taken to excess, poisonous. It is employed in some countries, mixed with the juice of cranberries, to produce intoxication, and an infusion of the plant is largely employed as a poison for flies: hence the name.

Flybane (flī'bān), *n.* The common name of fly-agaric.

Flybitten (flī'bit-n), *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.

Fly-block (flī'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a block that shifts its position when the tackle with which it is connected is worked.

Flyblow (flī'blō), *n.* The egg of a fly.

Flyblow (flī'blō), *v.t.* 1. To deposit an egg in, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.—2. *Fig.* to render distasteful; to taint.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them. *Stilling'fleet.*

Flyblow (flī'blō), *v.i.* To deposit eggs on meat, as a fly.

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope.*

Flyblown (flī'blōn), *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with maggots; hence, spoiled; impure.

Fly-board (flī'bōrd), *n.* In *printing*, the board on which the printed sheets are laid by the flier.

Fly-boat (flī'bōt), *n.* 1. A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem; such boats are chiefly employed in the coasting trade, and have a burden of from 400 to 600 tons.

Captain George Weymouth made a voyage of discovery to the north-west with two *flie-boats*, set forth by the Muscovie company. *Purchas, Pilgrimage.*

2. A long narrow passage-boat, formerly much used on canals, but now almost entirely superseded by railways and light steamers. Called also a *Swift-boat*.

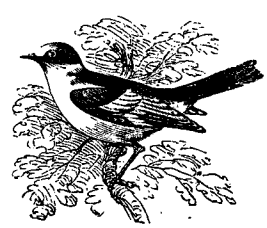
Fly-book (flī'bụk), *n.* A case in the form of a book for keeping fishing flies in.

Fly-boy (flī'boi), *n.* The boy in a printing-office who lifts the printed sheets off the press: so named because he catches the sheets as they fly from the tympan.

Fly-cap (flī'kap), *n.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly ladies, formed like two crescents conjoined, and, by means of wire, made to stand quite out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed. Its name seems to have been formed from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

Fly-case (flī'kās), *n.* A case or covering of an insect; specifically, the anterior wings of beetles, so hardened as to cover the whole upper part of the body concealing the second pair of wings; elytra.

Flycatcher (flī'kach-ėr), *n.* 1. One that hunts flies.—2. In *zool.* the English name of the birds of the genus Muscicapa, of the



White-collared Flycatcher (*Muscicapa albicollis*).

order of Insessores, tribe Dentirostres, and family Muscicapidæ, with a bill flattened at the base, almost triangular, notched at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. The birds which constitute this genus are exceedingly numerous, and widely distributed over the globe. They are in many places of great use in destroying noxious insects. In habits they are solitary and untamable. They perch on the highest branches of trees, where they remain immovable watching for insects, only leaving to make a sudden dart at a passing fly, which they seize with a snap of the bill, and then return. Only two species are British—the spotted flycatcher (*M. grisola*) and the pied flycatcher (*M. atricapilla*), both about the size of a sparrow. *M. albicollis* is a native of the south of Europe, though sometimes seen as far north as Holland.

Fly-drill (flī'dril), *n.* A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel with a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch.

Flyer, *n.* See FLIER.

Flyfish (flī'fish), *v.i.* To angle, using natural or more commonly artificial flies for bait.

Flyfishing (flī'fish-ing), *n.* Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, as bait.

Fly-flap (flī'flap), *n.* Something to drive away flies.

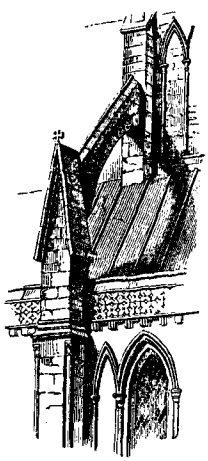
Fly-flapper (flī'flap-ėr), *n.* 1. One who drives away flies by a fly-flap.—2. A fly-flap.

Fly-governor (flī'guv-ėr-nėr), *n.* Same as *Fly*, 2.

Fly-honeysuckle (flī'hun-ni-suk-l), *n.* In *bot.* (*a*) a plant, *Lonicera Xylosteum*. (*b*) A name given to the species of the Cape Halleria.

Flying-army, Flying-camp (flī'ing-är-mi, flī'ing-kamp), *n.* *Milit.* a camp or strong body of men, consisting of infantry and cavalry, constantly in motion, with the object of covering their own garrisons, or of keeping the enemy in constant alarm of a surprise; a flying-camp.

Flying-artillery (flī'ing-är-til-lė-ri), *n.* Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions, the men being either all mounted or accustomed to spring on the ammunition chests when the pieces are to be dragged from one part of the field to another.



Flying-buttress, Beverley Minster.

Flying-bridge (flī'ing-brij), *n.* See BRIDGE.

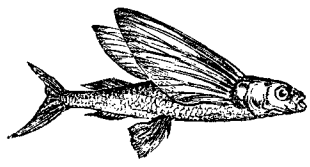
Flying-buttress (flī'ing-but-tres), *n.* In *Gothic arch.* a buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, as the top of a side-aisle buttress, and abutting against and serving to support another part of the structure, as the wall of a clerestory, in which case it acts as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the central pile: so named from its passing through the air.

Flying-camp, *n.* See FLYING-ARMY.

Flying-dragon (flī'ing-dra-gon), *n.* 1. See DRAGON.—2. [Scotch.] A paper kite.

Flying Dutchman (flī'ing duch'man), *n.* 1. A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offence was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head winds, till the day of judgment. One form of the legend has it that a horrible murder had been committed on board his ship; another, that he swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though he should beat there till the last day. He sometimes hails vessels through his trumpet and requests them to take letters home from him. The legend is supposed to have originated in the sight of some ship reflected from the clouds.—2. The vessel commanded by this captain.

Flying-fish (flī'ing-fish), *n.* A name common to all those fishes of the families Scomberesocidæ and Sclerogenidæ, which have the power of sustaining themselves for a time in the air by means of their large pectoral fins. Generally, however, the name is limited



Common Flying-fish (*Exocetus volitans*).

to the species of the genus Exocetus. See EXOCETUS.

Flying-fox (flī'ing-foks), *n.* *Pteropus rubricollis*, a bat found in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, so named from a fancied resemblance of its head to that of a fox. It is the largest of the bat tribe, and, living on vegetables, commits great ravages in gardens and plantations.

Flying-gurnard (flī'ing-gėr-närd), *n.* A genus of fishes (Dactylopterus), of the family Sclerogenidæ or Cataphracta, or mailed-cheeks, closely allied to the gurnards, but distinguished by large pectoral fins, which support them for a time out of the water.

Flying-jib (flī'ing-jib), *n.* *Naut.* a sail extended outside of the standing-jib, upon a boom called the flying jib-boom. See JIB.

Flying-lemur (flī'ing-lē-mėr), *n.* The name given to those insectivorous mammals belonging to the genus Galeopithecus. They possess a flying membrane, which extends as a broad expansion from the nape of the neck to the tail. By means of this mem-

brane they can take extended leaps from tree to tree. See GALEOPITHECUS.

Flying-level (flī'ing-le-vel), *n.* In *engin.* a trial level over the track of a projected road, railway, or canal, to ascertain the fitness of the ground.

Flying-party (flī'ing-pär-ti), *n.* *Milit.* a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

Flying-phalanger (flī'ing-fa-lan-jėr), *n.* A popular name of the members of a genus of nocturnal marsupials (Petaurus), family Phalangistidæ, nearly allied to the true phalangers. A fold of the skin extends along the flanks, and this acting as a parachute enables the animal to leap great distances, its heavy tail serving as a rudder to guide its course in the air. These animals inhabit New Guinea and Australia, where they are known as 'flying squirrels.' The species vary in size from that of the flying-lemur to that of the mouse. They feed on fruit, leaves, insects, &c.

Flying-pinion (flī'ing-pin-yon), *n.* The fly of a clock. See FLY, 2.

Flying-sap (flī'ing-sap), *n.* *Milit.* the rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

Flying-shot (flī'ing-shot), *n.* A shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; one who fires such a shot.

Flying-squid (flī'ing-skwid), *n.* The popular name of a genus of cephalopodous molluscs (Ommastrephes), allied to the calamaries or squids, having two large lateral fins, which enable them to leap so high out of the water that they sometimes fall on ships' decks.

Flying-squirrel (flī'ing-skwi-rel), *n.* 1. See PTEROMYS.—2. The name given in Australia to the flying-phalanger (which see).

Flying-stationer (flī''ing-stā'shon-ėr), *n.* A hawker of ballads, pamphlets, tracts, &c. [Slang or colloq.]

Fly-leaf (flī'lēf), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a circular, programme, or the like.

Fly-maggot (flī'ma-got), *n.* A maggot bred from the eggs of a fly. *Ray.*

Fly-man (flī'man), *n.* One who drives a fly.

Fly-net (flī'net), *n.* A net to protect against flies, as a net in an open window to prevent their entrance; in the *manège*, a net or a fringe of leather straps to protect a horse from flies.

Fly-orchis (flī'or-kis), *n.* The common name of *Ophrys muscifera*, from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

Fly-penning (flī'pen-ing), *n.* A mode of manuring land by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.

Fly-powder (flī'pou-dėr), *n.* An imperfect oxide of arsenic formed by the exposure of native arsenic to the air: used when mixed with sugar and water to kill flies.

Fly-press (flī'pres), *n.* A press for embossing, die-stamping, punching, and the like, furnished with a fly. See FLY, 3.

Fly-rail (flī'rāl), *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

Flysch (flish), *n.* In *geol.* a Swiss provincial name for a part of the great nummulitic formation of the Alps, consisting of marls and fucoidal sandstones. The flysch occupies a middle place in the eocene or older tertiaries.

Fly-shuttle (flī'shut-tl), *n.* A shuttle with wheels propelled by a cord and driver.

Fly-slow (flī'slō), *a.* Moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions and some modern ones; the others have *sly slow.*]

> The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
> The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shak.*

Fly-speck (flī'spek), *n.* The excrementitious stain of an insect, chiefly of the common fly.

Flyte, *v.i.* and *n.* See FLITE.

Flytrap (flī'trap), *n.* 1. A trap to catch or kill flies.—2. A sensitive plant (*Dionæa muscipula*), also called *Venus's Flytrap.* See DIONÆA.

Fly-water (flī'wą-tėr), *n.* A solution of arsenic, decoction of quassia-bark, or the like, for killing flies.

Fly-wheel (flī'whēl), *n.* In *mach.* a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum. This effect results from a law of nature that all bodies have a tendency to continue in their state either of motion or of rest until acted upon by some extraneous force. Thus the rim of a fly-wheel, after a few revolutions, acquires a momentum sufficient to cause it to revolve with a velocity depending upon the resistance of the machinery and the augmentations and diminutions of the impelling power succeeding each other rapidly, while neither cause acts sufficiently long to either augment or diminish the velocity acquired in any considerable degree; and hence it remains equable, or nearly so. A fly-wheel is often used as an accumulator of force; thus, when a small steam-engine sets in motion a very large fly-wheel, the wheel acts as a reservoir of all the small pressures which have been communicated to it, and having thus concentrated them can apply them all together and at once when some great effect is to be produced.

Flywort (flī'wėrt), *n.* In *bot.* the name given to the species of a genus of orchids, Catasetum, from their supposed resemblance to flies.

Fo (fō), *n.* The name under which Buddha is worshipped in China. This name (written also *Foe* and *Fohi*) seems to be the nearest approach that the Chinese, owing to the meagreness of their articulations, can make to the real sound, Buddha.

Foal (fōl), *n.* [A.Sax. *fola, fole*, a foal, colt; D. *veulen;* G. *fohlen, füllen.* Cog. Gr. *pōlos*, a foal; L. *pullus*, a young animal; comp. also Skr. *putra*, a son; the root meaning may probably be seen in Skr. *push*, to nourish. The Fr. *poule, poulain*, It. *pollo*, are from the Latin. *Filly* is a dim. from *foal.*] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.

Foal (fōl), *v.t.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or a she-ass.

Foal (fōl), *v.i.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Foalfoot (fōl'fut), *n.* The colt's-foot, a plant of the genus Tussilago (*T. Farfara*). See COLT'S-FOOT.

Foal-teeth (fōl'tēth), *n. pl.* The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age.

Foam (fōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *fæm, fâm.* Cog. G. *feim*, and dial. *faum*, foam; L. *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, to spit; Skr. *phēna*, froth.] Froth; spume; the aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation.

Foam (fōm), *v.i.* 1. To froth; to gather foam; as, the billows *foam.*—2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

> He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth.
> Mark ix. 18.

3. To become filled with foam, as a steam-boiler when the water is unduly agitated or frothy.

Foam (fōm), *v.t.* 1. To throw out with rage or violence: with *out.*

> *Foaming out* their own shame. Jude 13.

2. To make frothy; to cause to foam; to fill with something that foams. 'To *foam* the goblet.' *Pope.*

Foam-cock (fōm'kok), *n.* In *steam-boilers*, a cock at the level of the water, by which impurities are drawn off.

Foam-crested (fōm'krest-ed), *a.* Crested with foam; as, the *foam-crested* billows.

Foamingly (fōm'ing-li), *adv.* Frothily.

Foamless (fōm'les), *a.* Having no foam.

Foamy (fōm'i), *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

> Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride. *Dryden.*

Fob (fob), *n.* [Allied to Prov. G. *fuppe*, a pocket.] A little pocket made in men's breeches, as a receptacle for a watch.

Fob (fob), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fobbed;* ppr. *fobbing.* [Comp. G. *foppen*, to mock, to banter; and *fop;* some connect it with *fib*, an untruth; if regarded as onomatopoetic it may be compared with *bob, pop.*] 1.† To beat; to maltreat. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To cheat; to trick; to impose on.—*To fob off*, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. *Shak.*

> A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and *fob off* the right of the people. *Milton.*

Fob (fob), *n.* A tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

> The man, sir, that when gentlemen are tired, gives them a *fob*, and 'rests them. *Shak.*

Fob (fob), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To breathe hard; to gasp from violent running; to have the sides heaving. [Scotch.]

Focage† (fō'kāj), *n.* [L. *focus*, a fire or fire-hearth.] Housebote or firebote.

Focal (fō'kal), *a.* [From L. *focus.*] Of or pertaining to a focus; as, a *focal* point.—*Focal distance*, (*a*) in *conic sections*, the distance of the focus from some fixed point, viz. from the vertex of the parabola, and from the centre in the ellipse and hyperbola. (*b*) In *optics*, the distance between the centre of a lens or mirror and the point into which the rays are collected. See FOCUS.

Focalize (fō'kal-īz), *v.t.* To bring to a focus; to focus. *De Quincey.*

Focile (fō'sīl), *n.* [Fr.] In *anat.* a bone of the fore-arm and the leg, the greater focile being the ulna or tibia; the lesser, the radius or fibula.

Focillate† (fō'sil-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *focillo, focillatum*, from *focus*, a hearth.] To cherish; to warm. *Blount.*

Focillation† (fō-sil-lā'shon), *n.* A cherishing, as at a hearth; comfort; support.

Focimeter (fō-sim'et-ėr), *n.* [*Focus*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] In *photog.* an instrument for finding the focus of a lens which has not been properly achromatized.

Focus (fō'kus), *n.* pl. **Focuses** (fō'kus-ez) or **Foci** (fō'sī). [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth.] 1. In *optics*, a point in which any number of rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted; as, the *focus* of a lens.—2. In *geom.* a point on the principal axis of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, so placed that a double ordinate to the axis passing through the point is equal to the parameter. The ellipse and hyperbola have each two foci, the parabola one, though in the latter case we may suppose a second focus at an infinite distance. The foci were so called from the fact that rays of light proceeding from one focus and reflected from the curve pass through the other focus. See ELLIPSE, HYPERBOLA, PARABOLA.—3. A central point; point of concentration.

Focus (fō'kus), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *focused* or *focussed;* ppr. *focusing, focussing.* To bring to a focus; to adjust to a focus; to focalize.

Fodder (fod'dėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fódder, fódor*, from *fóda*, food; Icel. *fóthr*, L.G. *foder*, D. *voeder*, G. *futter.* See FOOD.] Food that is given to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture.

Fodder (fod'dėr), *v.t.* To furnish with fodder; to feed with hay, straw, oats, &c.; as, farmers *fodder* their cattle.

Fodder (fod'dėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *fother*, a load, a mass; L.G. *foder, foor;* D. *voeder;* G. *fuder, fuhr*, a cart-load.] A weight by which lead and some other metals were formerly sold in England, varying from 19½ to 24 cwts.

Fodderer (fod'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who fodders cattle.

Fodder-passage, Foddering-passage (fod'dėr-pas-āj, fod'dėr-ing-pas-āj), *n.* The passage in a cattle-shed or feeding-house by which the food is conveyed to the animals.

Fodgel (fo'jel), *a.* Fat; square; plump. [Scotch.]

> If in your bounds ye chance to light
> Upon a fine, fat, *fodgel* wight. *Burns.*

Fodient† (fō'di-ent), *a.* [L. *fodiens, fodientis*, ppr. of *fodio*, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. *Blount.*

Foe (fō), *n.* [A. Sax. *fâ, fâh, fâg*, an enemy, hostile; O.E. *fa, faa, foo*, pl. *fon;* Sc. *fae*, from same stem as *fiend.* See FIEND.] 1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

> A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household.
> Mat. x. 36.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary.

> Either three years' famine; or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes.* 1 Chr. xxi. 12.

3. An opponent; one who opposes anything in principle; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion; a *foe* to virtue; a *foe* to the measures of the administration. 'Flatterers, *foes* to nobleness.' *Shak.*

Foe† (fō), *v.t.* To treat as an enemy.

Foe (fō'ē), *n.* See FO.

Foehood† (fō'hụd), *n.* Enmity.

Foelike (fō'līk), *a.* Like an enemy.

Foeman (fō'man), *n.* pl. **Foemen** (fō'men). An enemy in war.

> The stern joy which warriors feel
> In *foemen* worthy of their steel. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fœnerate (fē'ne-rāt), *v.t.* Same as *Fenerate.*

Fœneration (fē-ne-rā'shon), *n.* Same as *Feneration.*

Fœniculum (fē-nik'ū-lum), *n.* In *bot.* fennel, a genus of umbelliferous herbs containing four species, natives of the countries around the Mediterranean. The leaves are pinnately decompound, with slender segments, and the small yellow flowers are

borne in large umbels. One species, *F. vulgare*, extends to the south of England. See FENNEL.

Fœnus (fē'nus), *n.* A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Ichneumonidæ. The species have a long abdomen, and are parasitic, feeding in the larva state upon other insects, in which the eggs are deposited by a long ovipositor. In the perfect state they feed upon the nectar of flowers.

Fœtal, *a.* Same as *Fetal.*

Fœticide, *n.* See FETICIDE.

Fœtid, Fœtor. See FETID, FETOR.

Fœtus, *n.* See FETUS.

Fog (fog), *n.* [Wedgwood compares Dan. *smee-fog*, a snow-storm, *fyge*, to drive with the wind, Dan. dial. *fuge*, to rain fine and blow, Icel. *fok*, snow-storm.] 1. A dense watery vapour exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. There is a constant ascent of watery particles from the surface of the earth occasioned by the evaporation from masses of water and moist bodies; and when the air is saturated with vapour the watery particles which continue to rise are no longer dissolved, but remain suspended in vesicular vapours, which form clouds when they rise to a great height and fogs when they hover near the surface of the earth. Fogs are more frequent at those seasons of the year when there is a considerable difference of temperature in the different parts of the day. 'Have sucked up from the sea contagious *fogs*.' *Shak.* 'Hover through the *fog* and filthy air.' *Shak.*—2. State of mental confusion or uncertainty; as, to be in a *fog* regarding a subject.

Fog (fog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fogged*; ppr. *fogging*. To envelop with or as with fog; to overcast; to darken; to befog. [Rare.]

Fog (fog), *n.* [Probably from a Celtic word; comp. W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] 1. After-grass; a second growth of grass; also, long grass that remains on land through the winter; foggage.—2. Moss. [Scotch.]

Fog (fog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fogged*; ppr. *fogging*. To feed off the fog or pasture in winter; as, to *fog* cattle; to eat off the fog from.

Fog † (fog), *v.i.* [Connections doubtful.] To hunt in a servile manner; to seek gain by mean practices (whence *pettifogger*).

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he),
Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden.*

Fogbank (fog'bangk), *n.* At sea an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

Fog-bell (fog'bel), *n.* *Naut.* a bell placed on some rock, shoal, &c., whose ringing is a warning to sailors in foggy weather.

Fogey, Fogy (fō'gi), *n.* [Lit. one who is in a *fog*; or from *fog*, after-grass, moss.] A stupid fellow; an old-fashioned or singular person; as, an old *fogy*. [Slang.]

Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of old *fogies* in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs. *Thackeray.*

Fogeyism, Fogyism (fō'gi-izm), *n.* The habits or practices of a fogey.

Foggage (fog'āj), *n.* [From *fog*, grass.] Rank grass which has not been eaten in summer; grass which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses and cattle after the crop is removed; aftermath; after-grass.

Fogger † (fog'ėr), *n.* One who fogs or hunts in a servile manner; one who cheats; one who seeks gain by mean practices; a pettifogger.

I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage.
Terence in English, 1614.

Foggily (fog'i-li), *adv.* With fog; darkly.

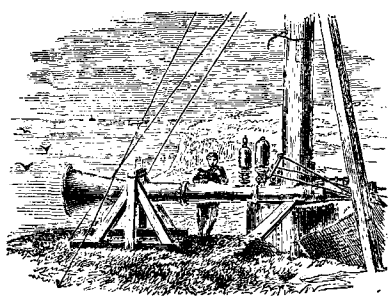
Fogginess (fog'i-nes), *n.* The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

Foggy (fog'i), *a.* [From *fog*, mist or vapour.] 1. Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; damp with humid vapours; cloudy; misty; as, a *foggy* atmosphere; a *foggy* morning.

Is not their climate *foggy*, raw, and dull? *Shak.*

2. Dull; stupid; beclouded; obscure. 'Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit.' *Hayward.*

Fog-horn (fog'horn), *n.* 1. A kind of horn kept on board of a vessel to sound as a warning signal in foggy weather.—2. A sounding instrument for warning vessels of their proximity to the coast during a fog. The most powerful of these horns is an instrument called the *siren*, or *siren fog-horn*, after the acoustic instrument of that name; the sound being produced on the same principle as in the older instrument, by means of a disk with twelve



Siren Fog-horn, Southern Coast.

radial slits made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus. The moving disk revolves 2800 times a minute and in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are actually 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air every minute. This causes a sound of very great power, which the trumpet collects and compresses, and the blast goes out as a sort of sound beam in the direction required. This fog-horn can be heard in all sorts of weather at from 2½ to 3 miles, and in an experiment made at Trinity House under favourable circumstances was heard 16¾ miles out at sea.

Fogie (fō'gi), *n.* Same as *Fogey.*

Fogram, *n.* See FOGRUM.

Fog-ring (fog'ring), *n.* In *meteor.* a bank of fog arranged in a circular or ring form—a phenomenon not unusual on the coast of Newfoundland. *Brande & Cox.*

Fogrum, Fogram (fog'rum, fog'ram), *n.* A fogey.

Never mind, old *fogrum*; run away with me.
O'Keefe.

Fog-signal (fog'sig-nal), *n.* Generally, any signal made during fog to prevent danger to or from bodies in motion by collisions or otherwise. Specifically—1. In *rail.* (*a*) a signal made by placing detonating powder or torpedoes on the rails, which explode with a loud report on the engine passing over them, and give warning to the driver and guard of danger ahead, &c. (*b*) A peculiarly shrill whistle produced by letting off the steam, to give warning that a train is approaching.—2. A signal made on board ship during a fog to prevent collisions, as by the ringing of a bell, the sound of a gong, the discharge of musketry or cannon, the fog-whistle, &c.—3. A signal made on shore, as by a powerful fog-horn, to warn ships off a coast. See FOG-HORN.

Fog-smoke (fog'smōk), *n.* Fog; mist.

All the night through *fog-smoke* white
Glimmer'd the white moonshine. *Coleridge.*

Fog-whistle (fog'whis-l), *n.* A peculiarly shrill whistle or screech produced by a steam-engine to indicate the position of the ship, train, &c., and so prevent collision.

Fogy. See FOGEY.

Fogyism, *n.* See FOGEYISM.

Foh (fo), *interj.* An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as *poh* and *fy.*

Fohi (fō'hē), *n.* See FO.

Foible † (foi'bl), *a.* [O.Fr. *foible*, weak. See FEEBLE.] Feeble; weak.

Foible (foi'bl), *n.* 1. The weak part of a sword: opposed to *forte.*—2. A particular moral weakness: a failing; a weak point; a fault of not a very serious character. 'A disposition radically noble and generous clouded and overshadowed by superficial *foibles*.' *De Quincey.*—SYN. Weakness, failing, imperfection, infirmity, frailty, defect, fault.

Foil (foil), *v.t.* [Fr. *affoler*, from *fol*, a fool.] To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to baffle; to balk; to puzzle; as, the enemy attempted to pass the river but was *foiled.*

And by a mortal man at length am *foiled*. *Dryden.*
Her long locks that *foil* the painter's power. *Byron.*

Foil (foil), *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

Foil (foil), *n.* [Fr. *feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf (whence *foliage*); allied to Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal; as, tin *foil.*—2. Among *jewellers*, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular colour; as, the stone appears to be of the colour of the *foil.*

So diamonds owe a lustre to their *foil*. *Pope.*

Hence—3. Anything of a different colour or of different qualities, which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

The bird, thus getting that for which she strove,
Brought it to her, to whom the Queen of Love
Served as a *foil*; and Cupid could no other
But fly to her, mistaken for his mother. *W. Browne.*

4. A thin coat of tin with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection.—5. In *arch.* a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, panel, &c., which is said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled,

1, 2, Trefoil and Quatrefoil Openings. 3, Cinquefoil Arch.

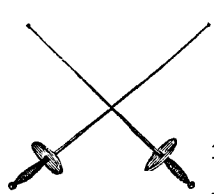
cinquefoiled, multifoiled, &c., according to the number of arcs which it contains.

Foil (foil), *v.t.* [Fr. *fouler*, to tread on, to trample, from L.L. *fullo*, *fullare*, to full cloth. See FULL, *v.t.*] 1. To trample on; to insult.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pul'd down, and *foiled* under foot. *Knolles.*

2. To blunt; to dull; as, to *foil* the scent in a chase.

Foil (foil), *n.* 1. A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end often covered with leather, used in fencing.



Fencing Foils.

Isocrates contended with a *foil*, against Demosthenes with a sword. *Mitford.*

2. The track or trail of game when pursued.

Foilable (foil'a-bl), *a.* That may be foiled.

Foiled (foild), *a.* In *architecture*, having foils; as, a *foiled* arch.

Foiler (foil'ėr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates; one who balks.

Foiling (foil'ing), *n.* [Fr. *fouler*, to trample. See FOIL, *v.t.*] In *hunting*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

Foiling (foil'ing), *n.* In *arch.* a foil.

Foil-stone (foil'stōn), *n.* A fictitious jewel.

Foin (foin), *v.i.* [Prov. Fr. *fouiner*, to catch fish with a spear, from *fouine*, a fish-spear.] To push in fencing.

Foin (foin), *v.t.* To prick; to sting.

Foin (foin), *n.* A push; a thrust.

Foin (foin), *n.* [Fr. *fouine*, a beech-marten.] 1. A small ferret or weasel.—2. A kind of fur, black at the top on a whitish ground, taken from the ferret or weasel of the same name.

Foinery † (foin'ė-ri), *n.* In *fencing*, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play.

Foiningly (foin'ing-li), *adv.* In a pushing manner.

Foison † (foi'zn), *n.* [Fr.; Pr. *fusion*; from L. *fusio*, *fusionis*, an outpouring, from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.] 1. Plenty; abundance.

As blossoming time,
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*. *Shak.*

2. Strength. *Abp. Trench.*

Foist (foist), *v.t.* [Originally, to break wind noiselessly, and thus to produce a disagreeable effect secretly. Cog. G. *fist*, a foist; D. *veest*, Dan. *fiis*, a breaking of wind; Icel. *fisa*, Dan. *fise*, to break wind.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant: to thrust in fraudulently or impertinently; to pass off as genuine, true, or worthy; as, do not attempt to *foist* your opinions upon me.

Lest neligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption. *Carew.*

Foist† (foist), *n.* 1. A cheat; a sharper.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson *foist*, you. You'll control the point, you. *B. Jonson.*

2. A trick; an imposition. 'Put not your *foists* upon me, I shall scent them.' *B. Jonson.*

Foist† (foist), *n.* A light and fast-sailing ship.

Foister (foist'ėr), *n.* One who foists or inserts without authority.

Foistied (foist'id), *a.* Fusty (which see).

Foistiness (foist'i-nes), *n.* Fustiness (which see).

Foisty (foist'i), *a.* [See FOIST.] Fusty (which see).

Folc-land (fōk'land), *n.* Same as *Folkland.*

Fold (fōld), *n.* [A. Sax. *falud, falod, faled, fald.* Cog. Dan. *fold*, Sw. *falla*, a fold, a pen for sheep.] 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep or like animals; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.—2. A flock of sheep; hence, in *Scrip.* the church, the flock of Christ.

Other sheep I have, which are not of this *fold.* Jn. x. 16.

3.† A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *foid.* *Creech.*

Fold (fōld), *v.t.* To confine, as sheep, in a fold.

Fold (fōld), *v.i.* To confine sheep in a fold. 'The star that bids the shepherd *fold.*' *Milton.*

Fold (fōld), *n.* [A. Sax. *fald, feald*, a plait, a fold, *fealden*, to lay together, to fold. Cog. Fris. *fald*, G. *falte*, Goth. *falths*, a doubling, a plait; Icel. *falda*, Dan. *folde*, Goth. *falthan*, to fold; same root as L. *plecto*, to weave.] 1. The doubling or double of any flexible substance, as cloth; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as, a *fold* of linen.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body and let the *folds* be large. *Dryden.*

2. A clasp; an embrace. 'Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold.*' *Shak.*—It is often used following a numeral as the second part of a compound, signifying times or repetitions, as two*fold*, four*fold*, ten*fold*, that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as much.

Fold (fōld), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fealden*, G. *falten*, to lay together, to fold. See the noun.] 1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; to lay one part over another part of; as, to *fold* a piece of cloth; to *fold* a letter. 'As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up.' Heb. i. 12.—2. To double or lay together, as the arms; to lay one over the other, as the hands.

Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair. *Collier.*

3. To inclose as in folds; to enfold; to embrace.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak.*

4. To wrap in obscurity; to make intricate or perplexed, as words.

Lay open to my earthly gross conceit, . . .
The *folded* meaning of your words' deceit. *Shak.*

Fold (fōld), *v.i.* To become folded, plaited, or doubled; to close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door *fold.*

Foldage (fōld'āj), *n.* Faldage (which see).

Foldage (fōld'āj), *n.* In *her.* a term applied to leaves having several foldings and turnings, one from the other.

Folder (fōld'ėr), *n.* One who or that which folds; especially, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paper.

Folding (fōld'ing), *n.* A fold; a double. 'The lower *foldings* of the vest.' *Addison.*

Folding-doors (fōld'ing-dōrz), *n. pl.* Two doors which meet in the middle, and either slide back or turn back on hinges, leaving a wide communication between two apartments.

Folding-machine (fōld'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded. *Simmonds.*

Folding-screen (fōld'ing-skrēn), *n.* An upright portable screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up and can be put away when not in use.

Folding-stool (fōld'ing-stōl), *n.* A camp-stool; a kneeling-stool. See FALDSTOOL.

Foldless (fōld'les), *a.* Having no fold.

Foldnet (fōld'net), *n.* Among *sportsmen*, a sort of net, with which small birds are taken in the night.

Foldy (fōld'i), *a.* Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.]

Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving. *F. Baillie.*

Fold-yard (fōld'yärd), *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

Folehardiness,† *n.* Foolhardiness; rashness. *Chaucer.*

Fole-large,† *a.* Foolishly liberal. *Chaucer.*

Foliaceous (fō-li-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, a leaf. See FOIL.] 1. In *bot.* belonging to or having the texture or nature of a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as, a *foliaceous* spike.—2. In *mineral.* consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spar.

Foliage (fō'li-āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *foillage*, Fr. *feuillage*, from *foille, feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf. See FOIL, a leaf or plate.] 1. Leaves in general; a collection of leaves as produced or arranged by nature; as, a tree of beautiful *foliage.*—2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in *arch.* the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

Foliage (fō'li-āj), *v.t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves; to furnish with foliage, or work in imitation of foliage.

Foliar (fō'li-ėr), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in or proceeding from a leaf; as, *foliar* appendages.

Foliate (fō'li-āt), *v.t.* [From L. *folium*, a leaf.] 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate, or lamina.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.; as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

Foliate (fō'li-āt), *a.* In *bot.* leafy; furnished with leaves; as, a *foliate* stalk.—*Foliate curve*, in *geom.* a curve of the third order. It is one of the species of defective hyperbolas, having one asymptote and two infinite branches, and a figure bearing some resemblance to a leaf, whence the name.

Foliated (fō'li-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.—2. In *mineral.* consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as, a *foliated* fracture.

Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time *foliated*, are called granularly *foliated.* *Kirwan.*

3. Containing foils; as, a *foliated* arch.—*Foliated coal*, a sub-species of black coal occurring in the coal formations, and distinguished by its lamellar concretions, splendid lustre, and easy frangibility.

Foliation (fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *foliatio*, from *foliatus*, leaved, from *folium*, a leaf.] 1. In *bot.* the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.—2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.—3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back surface of a mirror or looking-glass.—4. In *geol.* the property or quality in certain rocks, as gneiss, mica-schist, and other metamorphic rocks, of dividing into laminæ or plates which consist each of a distinct material, and which are generally parallel to the primitive planes of stratification.

Cleavage may be applied to those divisional planes which render a rock fissile, although it may appear to the eye quite or nearly homogeneous; *foliation* may be used for those alternating layers or plates of different mineralogical nature, of which gneiss and other metamorphic schists are composed. *Darwin.*

5. In *arch.* the act of enriching with ornamental cusps, as in the tracery of Gothic windows; the ornaments themselves; feathering. This style of ornamentation is based on the form of natural foliage, but it generally exhibits conventional rather than real leaves and flowers.

Foliature (fō'li-a-tūr), *n.* 1. The state of being beaten into foil.—2. Leafage. 'They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.' *Shuckford.*

Folier (fō'li-ėr), *n.* Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.]

Foliferous (fō-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing leaves.

Foliiparous (fō-li-ip'a-rus), *a.* In *bot.* producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. *Maunders.*

Folily,† *adv.* Foolishly. *Chaucer.*

Folio (fō'li-ō), *n.* [L., ablative case of *folium*, a leaf (*in folio*).] 1. A sheet of paper once folded.—2. A book of the largest size, formed of sheets of paper once doubled.—3. In *book-keeping*, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages, of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.—4. In *printing*, the number appended to each page. 5. In *law*, a certain number of words, in conveyances, &c., amounting to seventy-two, and in parliamentary proceedings to ninety.

Folio (fō'li-ō), *a.* Denoting the size of a book, &c., having the sheet doubled into two leaves; as, a *folio* volume.

Folio (fō'li-ō), *v.t.* In *printing*, to number the pages of, as a book, periodical, &c.; to page; to paginate.

Foliolate (fō'li-o-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to, or consisting of leaflets: used in composition; as, bi*foliolate*, having two leaflets; tri*foliolate*, having three leaflets.

Foliole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* [Fr., dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a leaflet; a separate piece or partial blade of a compound leaf.

Foliomort (fō'li-ō-mort), *a.* Same as *Feuille-mot* or *Filemot.*

Foliose (fō'li-ōs), *a.* In *bot.* covered closely with leaves; having leaves intermixed with the flowers: leafy; folious.

Foliosity (fō-li-os'i-ti), *n.* The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness; copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schlosser finds him 'intolerable.' *De Quincey.*

Foliot (fō'li-ot), *n.* [Fr. *follet*, a goblin, from O.Fr. *fol*, Fr. *fou*, foolish.] The generic name for a comparatively harmless devil or goblin, allied to Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

Terrestrial devils are wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. *Burton.*

Folious (fō'li-us), *a.* 1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—2. In *bot.* foliose (which see).

Folk (fōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *folc*; cog. L.G. Fris. Dan. Sw. and Icel. *folk*; O.G. *folc, folk, folch*; D. and G. *volk.* Probably connected with E. *flock, full*, L. *pleo*, to fill, *plebs*, the common people, &c.] People in general, or a separate class of people: though plural in signification, it often takes the plural form; as, old *folks*, young *folks*, poor *folks.*

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously. Ps. lvii. 4.

Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because other *folks* have what some *folks* would be glad of. *Fielding.*

Folkland (fōk'land), *n.* [A. Sax. *folcland—folc*, people, and *land.*] Land of the folk or people, as distinguished from *bookland*, or land held by charter or deed. Folkland was the property of the people, and while it continued to be folkland it could not be alienated. It was sometimes, however, parcelled out for a term to individuals, on the expiration of which it reverted to the community. Folkland might be held by freemen of any rank, but could not be devised by will. It seems to have been assigned as a reward for military services.

Folklore (fōk'lōr), *n.* [*Folk* and *lore:* a word of recent formation.] Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Some of the most remarkable incidents of Greek mythology are to be found in the *folklore* of English counties. *Cox.*

Folkmote, Folkmoot (fōk'mōt, fōk'mōt), *n.* [*Folk*, and old *mote*, also *moot*, a meeting; A. Sax. *folc-gemōt.*] An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs; an annual convention of the people, answering in some measure to a modern parliament; also, a local court.

To which *folkmote* they all with one consent
Agreed to travel. *Spenser.*

Folkmoter,† **Folkmooter**† (fōk'mōt-ėr, fōk'mōt-ėr), *n.* A frequenter of folkmotes or popular meetings; a democrat.

These matters are not for pragmaticks and *folkmooters* to babble in. *Milton.*

Folkright† (fōk'rīt), *n.* A word used in the laws of Edward the Elder, declaring the same equal *right*, law, or justice to be due to persons of all degrees; the right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

Folkstone-marl (fōk'stōn-märl), *n.* See GAULT.

Follet (fol-lā), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Foliot.*

Follicle (fol'li-kl), *n.* [L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, a bag or bellows.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) a dry seed-vessel or pod opening on one side only; a carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture, and having no dorsal suture; a univalvular pericarp formed of a simple pistil. (*b*) A vessel distended with air, as on the roots, stems, and leaves of Utricularia and on the leaves of Aldrovanda.—2. In *anat.* a little bag in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a minute secreting cavity; as, the sebaceous *follicles;* the mucous *follicles.*

Follicle of Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

Follicular (fol-lik'ū-lėr), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of follicles.

Folliculares (fol-lik'ū-lā''rēz), *n. pl.* A section of Proteaceæ, characterized by their woody follicles containing one or several seeds, and including Grevillea, Hakea, Lambertia, Rhopala, Knightia, Telopia, Lomatia, Banksia, &c.

Folliculated (fol-lik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Having follicles; follicular.

Folliculous (fol-lik'ū-lus), *a.* Having or producing follicles.

Folliful† (fol'li-fųl), *a.* Full of folly.

Follily† (fol'li-li), *adv.* Foolishly. *Wycliffe.*

Follow (fol'lō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *folgian, fyligean,* G. *folgen,* Icel. *fylgja,* to follow. By some regarded as connected with *folk, full,* &c.] 1. To go or come after or behind; to move behind, in the same direction. 'We'll *follow* him that's fled.' *Shak.*—2. To pursue; to chase, as an enemy, or as game; to pursue as an object of desire; to endeavour to obtain. '*Follow* peace with all men.' Heb. xii. 14.

This gray spirit yearning in desire
To *follow* knowledge like a sinking fire. *Tennyson.*

3. To go with, as a leader; to be led or guided by; to accompany; to attend in a journey; to accept as authority; to adopt the opinions, cause, or side of; to adhere to; to side with.

And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode upon the camels, and *followed* the man.
Gen. xxiv. 61.

The house of Judah *followed* David. 2 Sam. ii. 10.

4. To imitate, as a forerunner or example; to take as an example; to copy; as, to *follow* a pattern or model; to *follow* fashion.—5. To come after in order of time, rank, or office.

Signs *following* signs lead on the mighty year.
Pope.

6. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; as, intemperance is often *followed* by disease or poverty, or by both.—7. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on while in motion.

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade.
Dryden.

8. To keep the attention fixed upon while in progress, as a speech, piece of music, and the like; also, to keep up with; to understand the meaning, connection, or force of, as a course of thought or an argument.—9. To walk in, as a road or course; to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling. 'O, had he but *followed* the arts!' *Shak.*—10.† To come after, as one pursuing and driving forward; to drive; to impel.

O Antony!
I have *followed* thee to this. *Shak.*

—*To follow suit,* in *card-playing,* to play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, to follow the line of speech, argument, conduct, adopted by a predecessor.

Follow (fol'lō), *v.i.* 1. To go or come after another; to attend or accompany another.

The famine . . . shall *follow* close after you.
Jer. xlii. 16.

2. To be posterior in time; as, *following* ages. 3. To be consequential, as effect to cause; to result, as an inference; as, from such measures great mischiefs must *follow;* the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow.*—*To follow on,* to continue pursuit or endeavour; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we *follow on* to know the Lord. Hos. vi. 3.

—*Follow, Succeed, Ensue. Follow* and *succeed* are applied to persons or things; *ensue,* in modern literature, to things only. *Follow* denotes the mere going in order in a track or line, but tells nothing of the relative positions, in respect of either place or time, of the individuals; *succeed,* implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; as, a crowd may *follow,* but only one person or event can *succeed* to another. *Ensue* is to follow close upon, to follow as the effect of, or on some settled principle of order; as, nothing but suffering can *ensue* from such a course.

Follow-board (fol'lō-bōrd), *n.* In *founding,* the board on which the pattern for a mould is laid; a moulding-board.

Follower (fol'lō-ėr), *n.* 1. One who comes, goes, or moves after another in the same course; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; one who receives the opinions and imitates the example of another; an attendant; an adherent; a disciple; an imitator; an associate or dependant; one of the same faction or party; as, the *followers* of Plato; the warrior distributed the plunder among his *followers.*

That ye be not slothful, but *followers* of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.
Heb. vi. 12.

2. A male sweetheart. [Colloq.]—3. Among *law-stationers,* the name given to a sheet of parchment added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.—4. In *mach.* the part of a machine that receives motion from another part.—5. In the *steam-engine,* the cover of a piston; the cover of a stuffing-box.

Following (fol'lō-ing), *n.* 1. Body of followers or retainers; a sect or party following the lead of their chief; body of adherents or disciples; body of attendants.

While burghers with important face
Described each new-come lord,
Discussed his lineage, told his name,
His *following* and his feudal fame. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Vocation; calling; occupation.

In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions.
Sharon Turner.

Following (fol'lō-ing), *a.* Being next after; succeeding; related, described, or explained next after; as, the *following* story; in the *following* manner.

Folly (fol'li), *n.* [Fr. *folie,* folly. See FOOL.] 1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding.

Here (in newspaper) Fraud and Falsehood labour to deceive,
And *Folly* aids them both, impatient to believe.
Crabbe.

2. A weak or absurd act; an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure; weak or light-minded conduct.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill. *Shak.*

3. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind or actions.

She turn'd to *folly,* and she was a whore. *Shak.*

Folwe,† *v.t.* To follow. *Chaucer.*

Foly,† *a.* Foolish. *Chaucer.*

Fomalhaut (fō'mal-hąt), *n.* [Ar. *fom-al-hût,* mouth of the large fish—*fom, fum,* mouth, and *hut,* a large fish.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Piscis Australis or Southern Fish. It is much used in astronomical measurements.

Foment (fō-ment'), *v.t.* [Fr. *fomenter;* L. *fomento,* from *fomentum,* for *fovimentum,* a warm application, from *foveo,* to warm, to cherish.] 1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water.—2. To cherish with heat; to encourage or promote the growth of. [Rare.]

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.
Milton.

3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements: used often in a bad sense; as, to *foment* ill humours.

Quench the choler you *foment* in vain. *Dryden.*

Fomentation (fō-ment-ā'shon), *n.* 1. In *med.* (*a*) the act of applying warm liquids to a part of the body, by means of flannels or other cloths dipped in hot water or medicated decoctions, for the purpose of easing pain by relaxing the skin or of discussing tumours. (*b*) The lotion applied or to be applied to a diseased part.—2. Excitation; instigation; encouragement. 'Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride.' *Young.*

Fomenter (fō-ment'ėr), *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as, a *fomenter* of sedition. 'A perpetual *fomenter* of sin.' *Hale.*

Fomes (fō'mez), *n.* pl. **Fomites** (fō'mi-tēz). [L., touchwood, tinder.] In *med.* any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

Fon† (fon), *n.* [O.E. *fonne,* a fool. See FOND.] A fool; an idiot.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to bost,
All that is lent to love will be lost. *Spenser.*

Fond (fond), *a.* [O.E. *fonne,* to be foolish, fond, stupid; *fon,* a fool; Sc. *fon,* to play the fool, *fone,* to fondle; Icel. *fâna,* to play the fool; Sw. *fåne,* fatuous. Wedgwood cites as cognate Gael. *faoin,* vain, foolish, idle, empty. The final *d* does not properly belong to the word; compare in this respect *sound.*] 1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent.

Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain.
Davies.

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as, a *fond* mother or wife.—3. Relishing highly; appreciating or enjoying much; much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with: followed by *of;* as, he is *fond of* highly seasoned food; a child is *fond of* play; a gentleman is *fond of* his sports or of his country-seat.

Fame is, in itself, a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond of* it. *Dryden.*

4. Valued by folly; foolishly or extravagantly prized; trifling; trivial. 'Trivial *fond* records.' *Shak.*

Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shak.*

Fond† (fond), *v.t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to fondle.

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast.
Dryden.

Fond† (fond), *v.i.* To be fond; to be in love; to dote.

My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him. *Shak.*

Fond† (fond), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *fundian, fandian,* to endeavour to find, to strive.] To study; to endeavour; to attempt; to try.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond,*
Rather than of the tyrant to be caught. *Spenser.*

Fond,† **Fonde,**† *v.t.* To endeavour to find; to seek; to try; to engage.

And everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shall all his frendes *fonde.*
Chaucer.

Fond,† pret. of *find.* Found. *Chaucer.*

Fonding,† *n.* A joke. *Chaucer.*

Fondle (fon'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fondled;* ppr. *fondling.* [From *fond, a.*] To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.

The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face.
Tennyson.

Fondling (fond'ling), *n.* 1.† A person who is fond or foolish; a silly person; a fool; an idiot.

And mock the *fondling* for his mad aspire.
Chapman.

2. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling.*
Fuller.

Fondly (fond'li), *adv.* In a fond manner; with indiscreet or excessive affection; affectionately; tenderly.

Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

Fondness (fond'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fond; foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment; foolish tenderness; tender passion; strong inclination or propensity; strong appetite or relish.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, tho' they golden be. *Spenser.*
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

SYN. Attachment, affection, love, tenderness, inclination, propensity, appetite, relish.

Fondu (fon-dü'), *a.* [Fr. *fondu,* pp. of *fondre,* to melt, to soften, to blend, from L. *fundo,* to pour out, to cast, to found.] A term applied to that kind of printing of calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are blended into each other.

Fone† (fōn), *n. pl.* Foes.

He fought great batteils with his salvage *fone.*
Spenser.

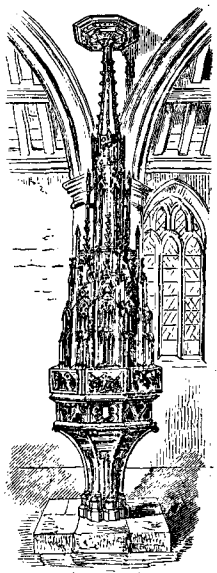
Fong,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fangan,* to take. See FANG.] To take. *Chaucer.*

Fonne,† *n.* [See FON.] A fool. *Chaucer.*

Fonne,† *v.i.* To be foolish. *Chaucer.*

Font (font), *n.* [From L. *fons, fontis,* a fountain. The word *font* was introduced in A. Sax. direct from the L., among other L. ecclesiastical terms. See FOUNT.] 1. The vessel used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water. When baptism by immersion was practised the baptistery was furnished with a basin sufficiently capacious to admit of the administration of the rite according to the then prevailing form. When affusion took the place of immersion the size of the basin was diminished, and assumed the dimensions familiar to us in most of the mediæval churches in Great Britain and upon the Continent. The baptismal font consists of a basin or cup hollowed out of a solid block and supported upon a stem. It is usually of stone, sometimes of lead, and sometimes of copper or bronze. In general, the font, in external form and character, followed the prevailing style of architecture and ornamentation. When not in use the font was covered. Originally, the covers were flat movable lids, but were afterwards often very highly ornamented, and sometimes carried up to a very considerable height in the form of spires, and enriched with a variety of little buttresses, pinnacles, and other decorations.

The baptismal font must not be confounded with the *holy-water fount*, which usually stands near the entrance of Roman Catholic churches, and from which persons entering



Font with Cover, St. Gregory's, Sudbury.

sprinkle their forehead.—2. A spring or fountain of water; a source. *Drayton.*

Font (font), *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or cast; L. *fundo*, to pour out.] A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that size or variety of type.

Fontal (font'al), *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source, or origin.

From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

Fontanel (font'a-nel), *n.* [Fr. *fontanelle.*] 1. In *med.* an issue for the discharge of humours from the body.—2. In *anat.* a vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

Fontange (fon-tänzh), *n.* [Fr., after Mlle. (afterwards Duchesse) de *Fontange*, a mistress of Louis XIV., who, when her hat had been accidentally blown off, caused her head-dress to be fastened up with a ribbon, the bows of which fell so gracefully over her brow that the king ordered her to retain the arrangement all the evening. Next day many of the ladies of the court appeared with a similar head-dress, and from the court of France the fashion spread to all the courts of Europe.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.

Fontinalis (fon-tin-ā'lis), *n.* [From L. *fons, fontis*, a fo ntain—in allusion to the place of growth.] Water-moss, a genus of cryptogamic plants, nat. order Musci. They are long branched plants, with many lateral fruits furnished with a mitriform calyptra. Two species are found in the streams and rivulets of Britain.

Food (föd), *n.* [A. Sax. *fôda*, food, whence *fêdan*, to feed, to nourish; Dan. *föde*, Sw. *föda*, See FEED.] 1. Whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; especially, what is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals; provisions; as, the *food* of plants; the *food* of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of *food*.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8.

2. Something that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

This may prove *food* to my displeasure. *Shak.*

The *food* of hope
Is meditated action. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Aliment, sustenance, nutriment, feed, fare, victuals, provisions, provender, meat.

Food † (föd), *v.t.* To feed.

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk. *Barret.*

Food † (föd), *n.* A feud.

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly *food.* *Spenser.*

Foodful (föd'fụl), *a.* Supplying food; full of food. 'The *foodful* earth.' *Dryden.*

Foodless (föd'les), *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren. 'The *foodless* wilds.' *Thomson.*

Foody † (föd'i), *a.* Eatable; fit for food; fertile; fruitful.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* leas. *Chapman.*

Foo-foo (fö'fö), *n.* A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.

Fool (föl), *n.* [Fr. *fol, fou*, foolish, a fool, from *follus*, which occurs in the L.L. of the ninth century, and is derived from L. *follis*, bellows, a ball inflated with wind, cheeks puffed out with air; the *follus* or fool being originally no doubt one who made facial grimaces.] 1. One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a natural.—2. A person who is somewhat deficient in intellect; a person who acts absurdly, irrationally, or unwisely; one who does not exercise his reason; one who acts or thinks in a manner not in accordance with the dictates of wisdom.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God. Ps. xiv. 1.

3. One who counterfeits folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport, dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on the head, and a mock sceptre or bauble in the hand. See BAUBLE.

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*

—*To play the fool*, (*a*) to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.

Let me *play the fool:*
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come. *Shak.*

(*b*) To act like one void of understanding.

I have *played the fool* and erred exceedingly. 1 Sam. xxvi. 21.

—*To put the fool on* or *upon*, to charge with folly; to account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind. *Dryden.*

—*To make a fool of*, to cause to appear ridiculous; to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

Fool (föl), *v.i.* To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth.

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal and spare not. *Denham.*

Fool (föl), *v.t.* 1. To make a fool of; to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fooled* with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryden.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Shak.*—3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one out of his money.—*To fool away*, (*a*) to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value; as, to *fool away* time; to *fool away* money. (*b*) To cause or induce to act foolishly; to lead astray or into folly.

My Tuscan mother, who had *fooled away*
A wise man from wise courses. *E. B. Browning.*

Fool (föl), *n.* [From Fr. *fouler*, to press, to tread, to crush.] A mixture of gooseberries scalded and pounded with cream.

Fool-begged † (föl'begd), *a.* Foolishly begged; idiotical; absurd.

If thou live to see like right bereft;
This *fool-begged* patience in thee will be left. *Shak.*

Fool-bold † (föl'bōld), *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy.

Some in corners have been *fool-bold.* *Leland.*

Fool-born, Fool-borne (föl'born, föl'bōrn), *a.* Produced by a fool or tolerated by fools.

Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest. *Shak.* 2 Hen. IV. v. 5.

[The old editions read *fool-borne.*]

Foolery (föl'ẽ-ri), *n.* 1. The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.—2. An act of folly or weakness. 'These your pretty tricks and *fooleries.*' *Tennyson.*—3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh.*

Fool-fish (föl'fish), *n.* A name applied to the long-finned file-fish, of the genus Monocanthus, from its ridiculous manner of swimming with a wriggling motion, its body being sunk and its mouth just on a level with the water. [United States.]

Foolhappy † (föl'hap-pi), *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

And yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappie* oversight. *Spenser*

Foolhardihood (föl'här-di-hụd), *n.* Foolhardiness.

Foolhardily (föl'här-di-li), *adv.* With foolhardiness.

Foolhardiness (föl'här-di-nes), *n.* Quality of being foolhardy; courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was venturesome almost to *foolhardiness*, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage moods. *Edin. Rev.*

Foolhardise † (föl'här-dis), *n.* Foolhardiness.

With vaine *foolhardise*,
Daring the foe that cannot him defend. *Spenser.*

Foolhardy (föl'här-di), *a.* [O.Fr. *fol-hardi.*] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.—*Foolhardy, Rash.* See RASH.—SYN. Venturesome, venturous, precipitate, headlong, incautious.

Fool-hasty † (föl'hāst-i), *a.* Foolishly hasty. *Holland.*

Foolify † (föl'i-fi), *v.t.* [E. *fool*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make a fool of; to fool. *Holland.*

Foolish (föl'ish), *a.* 1. Marked with or exhibiting folly; void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.—2. Proceeding from folly; exhibiting a want of judgment, wisdom, or prudence; silly; vain; trifling.

But *foolish* and unlearned questions avoid. 2 Tim. ii. 23.

3. Ridiculous; despicable.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior.*

—*Absurd, Foolish, Irrational, Infatuated.* See under ABSURD.—SYN. Absurd, shallow, shallow-brained, brainless, simple, irrational, unwise, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, silly, ridiculous, preposterous, vain, trifling, contemptible.

Foolishly (föl'ish-li), *adv.* 1. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.—2. Wickedly; sinfully.

I have done very *foolishly.* 2 Sam. xxiv. 10.

Foolishness (föl'ish-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understanding; folly.—2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness.* 1 Cor. i. 18.

Foolscap (fölz'kap), *n.* Paper of the smallest regular size but one: so called from its water-mark in early times being the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which British paper-makers now substitute the figure of Britannia.

Fool's-errand (fölz'er-rand), *n.* The pursuit of what cannot be found; an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise.

Fool's Paradise, *n.* Deceptive happiness; vain hopes; unlawful pleasure.

If ye should lead her into a *fool's paradise*, it were a gross . . . behaviour. *Shak.*

Fool's Parsley, *n.* The popular name of *Æthusa Cynapium*, nat. order Umbelliferæ. It is a common British weed, growing in cultivated grounds. It is commonly believed to be poisonous, and serious accidents are said to have occurred from its being mistaken for parsley; but if poisonous it is so only in certain localities. Its unilateral reflexed floral leaves distinguish it from most plants to which it is allied.

Foolstones (föl'stōnz), *n.* A plant, a species of Orchis.

Fooltrap (föl'trap), *n.* A trap or snare to catch fools in.

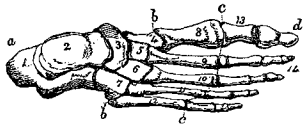
Bets, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

Foor (fōr), past tense of *fare.* Fared; journeyed. [Scotch.]

Foorsday (fōrz'dā), *n.* Thursday. [Scotch.]

Foot (fụt), *n.* pl. **Feet** (fēt). [A. Sax. *fôt*, pl. *fêt.* Cog. L.G. *foot*, Icel. *fótr*, Sw. *fot*, Goth. *fotus*, G. *fuss*, Lith. *padas*, L. *pes, pedis*; Gr. *pous, podos*; Zend. *pádhu*; Skr. *pâda*, from *pad*, to go. This word, with modifications of form, appears to pervade every branch of the great Indo-European or Aryan family of tongues.] 1. In animal bodies, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step, or that surface of the body by which progression is effected among the mollusca; as, the

creeping disc or *foot* of snails, &c.; the *foot* of the cockle, &c. The human foot is composed of twenty-six bones, seven of which constitute the tarsus, which articulates with the leg, and corresponds to the carpus (wrist). Five bones form the metatarsus, which articulates with the tarsus behind and with the toes in front. The



Skeleton of Human Foot.

a to *b b*. Tarsus. *b b* to *c c*, Metatarsus. *c c* to *d*, Phalanges. 1, Os calcis, calcaneum, or heel-bone. 2, Astragalus. 3, Scaphoid bone. 4, Inner cuneid bone. 5, Middle cuneid bone. 6, Outer cuneid bone. 7, Cuboid bone. 8 to 12, Metatarsal bones. 13, First row of phalanges. 14, Last row of phalanges.

middle portion of the foot is in the form of an arch, and in consequence resists shocks and supports pressure much better than it could if it were flat. The elasticity is also further increased by the toes.—2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office, as the part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot; the lower end of anything that supports a body; as, the *foot* of a chair.—3. The lowest part or foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series; as, the *foot* of a mountain, of a column, of a class.—4. Recognized condition; rank; state; footing: used only in the singular. 'As to his being on the *foot* of a servant.' *Walpole.*—5. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles; basis: used only in the singular.

Answer directly upon the *foot* of dry reason and argument. *Berkeley.*

6. *Milit.* soldiers who march and fight on *foot;* infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. 'Both horse and *foot.*' *Milton.*—7. A measure consisting of 12 inches, supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. Geometricians divide the foot into 10 digits, and the digit into 10 lines.—8. In *pros.* a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse, as the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.—9. Step; tread; footfall. 10.† Level; par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot.* *Bacon.*

—*Square foot,* a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.—*Cubic foot,* a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1728 cubic inches.—*By foot, on foot,* by walking; as, to go or pass *on foot;* to pass a stream *on foot.* See the next definition.—*To set on foot,* to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to *set on foot* a subscription.—*To cover the feet,* in *Scrip.* (*a*) to ease nature. 1 Sam. xxiv. 3. (*b*) To compose one's self to sleep. Judg. iii. 24.—*To keep the foot,* in *Scrip.* to maintain a proper conduct and decorum. Eccl. v. 1.—*To put one's foot in,* to spoil completely; to ruin; to make a mess; to get one's self into a scrape.—*To put one's best foot foremost,* to use all possible despatch; to adopt all the means at one's command.

Foot (fụt), *v.i.* 1. To tread to measure or music; to dance; to skip.

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.

2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly:* commonly followed by *it.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot it* farthest. *Dryden.*

Foot (fụt), *v.t.* 1. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn. *Shak.*—2. To organize; to set on foot; to originate. [Rare.]

What confederacy have you with the traitors,
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*

3. To cause to have the feet fixed; to settle; to establish.

Our king is *footed* in this land already. *Shak.*

4.† To place the foot upon, as in walking; to tread; as, to *foot* the green. *Tickell.*—5. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to *foot* an account.—6.† To seize with the foot or feet.

The holy eagle
Stooped, as to *foot* us. *Shak.*

7. To add or make a foot to; as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

Foot-and-mouth Disease, *n.* Eczema epizootica, a highly contagious eczematous affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with ultimately eruptions of small vesicles on the parts affected, and general indisposition of the animal. The disease occasionally spreads to the udder of milch-cattle, and it is believed that it may be communicated to persons who drink the milk of cows so affected.

Football (fụt'bal), *n.* 1. A ball consisting of an inflated ox-bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; hence, *fig.* any object subjected to many vicissitudes or changes of condition; as, he was the *football* of fortune.—2. A game played with a football by two parties of players, on a large level piece of ground, generally oblong in shape, and having in the middle of either of the ends a goal formed by two upright posts, 6 to 8 yards apart, with a bar or tape extended between them at the height of 8 or 10 feet from the ground. There are various styles of playing the game, but the two recognized in all important matches are the Rugby game and the Football Association game. In both games the main object is for either party to drive the ball (which is *kicked off* in the centre of the field) through the goal that their opponents are guarding, and thus count a goal against them. In the Rugby game the goal-posts are 18½ feet apart, and joined by a cross-bar at a height of 10 feet from the ground; and to score a goal the ball must be kicked over this bar by one of the opposite side. In the Association game the upright poles are 8 yards apart, and joined at 8 feet from the ground by a tape, under which the ball must pass to secure a goal. The Rugby game is much rougher and less scientific than the Association game, which discourages rough play and relies mainly on the skilful manœuvring of the ball with the feet, it being forbidden to touch the ball with the hands, while by the Rugby rules the player may catch the ball in his hands, run with it, and kick it dropping. When a goal is made, or at some other arranged interval, the parties change ground for the next struggle, so that any inequalities of situation may be balanced.

Football (fụt'band), *n.* 1. A band of infantry.—2. A band having some connection with the foot or feet.

Footbank (fụt'bangk), *n.* In *fort.* a little raised way along the inside of a parapet. See BANQUETTE.

Foot-barracks (fụt'ba-raks), *n. pl.* Barracks for infantry.

Footbase (fụt'bās), *n.* In *arch.* the moulding above the plinth of an apartment.

Foot-bath (fụt'bath), *n.* 1. A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.—2. Act of bathing of the feet; as, take a *foot-bath.*

Foot-board (fụt'bōrd), *n.* A support for the foot, as in a boat, gig, or at a workman's bench; a board at the foot of a bed; the platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate.

Footboy (fụt'boi), *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery.

Footbreadth (fụt'bredth), *n.* The breadth of the foot.

Footbridge (fụt'brij), *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

Footcloth (fụt'kloth), *n.* A sumpter cloth, or housings of a horse, which covered his body and reached down to his heels.

Beware of supposing the beast itself to be called *footcloth,* as some would have it. Sir Bounteous is said to 'alight from his *footcloth,*' as one might say 'alighted from his saddle.' *Nares.*

Foot-company (fụt'kum-pa-ni), *n.* A company of foot soldiers. *Milton.*

Foot-cushion (fụt'kụsh-on), *n.* A cushion for the feet.

Footed (fụt'ed), *a.* Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition; as, *four-footed.*

Footfall (fụt'fal), *n.* A footstep; tread of the foot. 'Ghostly *footfall* echoing on the stair.' *Tennyson.*

Like hedgehogs, which . . . . mount
Their pricks at my *footfall.* *Shak.*

Footfast† (fụt'fast), *a.* Captive.

Footfight (fụt' fīt), *n.* A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback.

Footgear (fụt'gēr), *n.* The covering of the feet; shoes or boots.

Four gentlemanlike, handsome, well-dressed French soldiers waded for a time beside our carriage, . . . and had such art of picking their steps, that their *footgear* testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in. *Carlyle.*

Footgeld (fụt'geld), *n.* [*Foot,* and A. Sax. *geld,* a fine.] In *old law,* a fine for not expeditating dogs, or cutting out the balls of their feet in a royal forest.

Foot-glove† (fụt'gluv), *n.* A kind of stocking.

The buskins and *foot-gloves* we wore. *Defoe.*

Foot-guards (fụt'gärdz), *n. pl.* Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army form the garrison of the metropolis and the guard of the sovereign at Windsor. They consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.

Foothalt (fụt'hạlt), *n.* A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the hoofs.

Foot-hill (fụt'hil), *n.* A hill lying at the base of a range of mountains. *Goodrich.*

Foothold (fụt'hōld), *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping or moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely; firm standing; hold; footing; stable position; settlement.

He determined to march at once against the enemy, and prevent his gaining a permanent *foothold* in the kingdom. *Prescott.*

Foot-hook (fụt'hụk), *n.* Same as *Futtock.*

Foothot (fụt'hot), *adv.* In hot haste; with all speed; immediately.

Footing (fụt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot.—2. The act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column. 3. Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on; established place; permanent settlement; foothold. 'As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court.' *Macaulay.*

In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*

4. Basis; foundation. 'Taking things on the *footing* of this life only.' *Blair.*—5. Tread; step; walk. 'Hark! I hear the *footing* of a man.' *Shak.*—6. Dance; rhythmical tread.

Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing.* *Shak.*

7. Road; track. [Rare.]

Like *footings* up and down impossible to be traced. *Bacon.*

8. Relative condition; state. 'Lived on a *footing* of equality with nobles.' *Macaulay.* 9. A plain cotton lace without figures.—10. The finer detached fragments of whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—11. In *arch.* a spreading course at the base or foundation of a wall.—*To pay one's footing,* to pay money, usually to be spent on drink, on first doing anything, as on entering on a trade or on entering a new place to prosecute one's trade.

Footing-beam (fụt'ing-bēm), *n.* In *arch.* the tie-beam of a roof.

Foot-iron (fụt'ī-ėrn), *n.* 1. A carriage-step. 2. A fetter for the feet.

Foot-jaw (fụt'ja), *n.* A name commonly given to those limbs of crustacea which are so modified as to act as instruments of mastication, but are not so specially modified as the mandibles and maxillæ.

Footless (fụt'les), *a.* Having no feet.

Footlicker (fụt'lik-ėr), *n.* One who licks the feet; a mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner.

Foot-lights (fụt'līts), *n. pl.* In *theatres,* a row of lights placed on the front of the stage and on a level with it to light it up. —*To appear before the footlights,* to appear on the stage.

Footman (fụt'man), *n.* 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

The other princes put on harnesse light,
As *footmen* use. *Fairfax.*

2. (*a*) Originally, a servant who ran in front of his master's carriage for the purpose of assisting in lifting it out of ruts, or helping it through rivers, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveller: usually called a *running footman.* He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey-coat, white linen trousers, and carried a pole 6 or 7 feet long. (*b*) A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.; a man in waiting.

Footmanship (fụt'man-ship), *n.* The art or faculty of a footman.

Footmantle (fụt'man-tl), *n.* A long garment to keep the gown clean in riding.

Footmark (fụt'märk), *n.* A track; mark of a foot.

Foot-muff (fụt'muf), *n.* A covering for the feet, lined with fur, &c., for keeping them warm in winter.

Foot-note (fụt'nōt), *n.* In *printing*, a note of reference at the bottom of a page.

Footpace (fụt'pās), *n.* 1. A slow step, as in walking.—2. A landing or resting place at the end of a short flight of steps. If it occurs at the angle where the stair turns, it is called a quarter-pace.—3. The dais or raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall.—4. A hearth-stone. [Rare.]

Footpad (fụt'pad), *n.* A highwayman that robs on foot.

Foot-page (fụt'pāj), *n.* An attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

Foot-passenger (fụt'pas-sen-jėr), *n.* One who passes on foot, as along a bridge, &c.; one who travels on foot.

Footpath (fụt'path), *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Foot-pavement (fụt'pāv-ment), *n.* A paved way for passengers on foot; a foot-way.

Foot-plate (fụt'plāt), *n.* The platform on which the engine-man and fireman of a locomotive engine attend to their duties; a carriage-step. *Weale.*

Footplough, Footplow (fụt'plou), *n.* A kind of swing-plough.

Foot-poet (fụt'pō-et), *n.* A servile or inferior poet. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Footpost (fụt'pōst), *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

> Why so fast, sir? I took you for a *footpost*. *Brome.*

Foot-pound (fụt'pound), *n.* The term expressing the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force. A foot-pound represents 1 lb. weight raised through a height of 1 foot; and a force equal to a certain number of foot-pounds, fifty for example, is a force capable of raising 50 lbs. through a height of 1 foot. *Rodwell.*

Footprint (fụt'print), *n.* The mark of a foot; in *geol.* an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of rocks, such impression having been made at the time the stone was in a state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.

> And, departing, leave behind us
> *Footprints* on the sands of time. *Longfellow.*

Foot-race (fụt'rās), *n.* A race performed by men on foot.

Footrope (fụt'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the lower bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (*b*) A rope to support men when reefing, &c.

Footrot (fụt'rot), *n.* A disease in the feet of sheep, the more common form of which is an inordinate growth of hoof, which at the toe, or round the margin, becomes turned down, cracked, or torn, thus affording lodgment for sand and dirt. In the second form of the disease the foot becomes hot, tender, and swollen; there are ulcerations between the toes, followed by the sprouting of proud flesh.

Foot-rule (fụt'röl), *n.* A rule or measure of 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

Foots (fụts), *n. pl.* Sediment from the bottom of an oil-cask, scrapings of sugar hogsheads, or the like.

Foot-shackles (fụt'shak-lz), *n. pl.* Shackles for the feet.

Foot-soldier (fụt'sōl-jėr), *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

Foot-sore (fụt'sōr), *a.* Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking.

> The heat of the ground made me *foot-sore*. *Defoe.*

Footspace-rail (fụt'spās-rāl), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

Footstalk (fụt'stạk), *n.* [*Foot* and *stalk*.] 1. In *bot.* a petiole; the stalk supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera. This is due to the adhesion of the flower-stalk to the leaf-stalk.—2. In *zool.* a process resembling the footstalk in botany, as the muscular process by which certain of the Brachiopoda are attached, the stem which bears the body in barnacles, the stalk which supports the eyes in certain crustaceans.—3. In *mach.* the lower portion of a mill-spindle.

Footstall (fụt'stạl), *n.* 1. A woman's stirrup.—2. In *arch.* the plinth or base of a pillar.

Footstep (fụt'step), *n.* 1. A track; the mark or impression of the foot; footprint. 2. Tread; footfall; sound of the step or setting down the foot; as, I hear his *footstep* on the stair.—3. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued. 'Thy *footsteps* are unknown.' Ps. lxxvii. 19.—4. In *mech.* the pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works.—5. An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

Footstick (fụt'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a wedge-shaped piece placed against the foot of the page in making up a forme in a chase. The quoins are driven in between it and the chase.

Footstool (fụt'stöl), *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

Foot-stove (fụt'stōv), *n.* A contrivance for warming the feet; a foot-warmer.

Foot-tubercle (fụt'tū-bėr-kl), *n.* In *zool.* one of the unarticulated appendages of the Annelida: often called *Parapodia.*

Footvalve (fụt'valv), *n.* The valve between the condenser and air-pump in a steam-engine.

Footwaling (fụt'wāl-ing), *n.* The whole inside planks or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

Foot-wall (fụt'wạl), *n.* In *mining*, the wall or side of the rock under the mineral vein: commonly called the *Underlaying Wall.*

Foot-warmer (fụt'wạrm-ėr), *n.* A foot-stove or other contrivance for warming or keeping warm the feet.

Footway (fụt'wā), *n.* 1. A path for passengers on foot.—2. In *mining*, the ladders by which the miners descend into and ascend from the mine.

Foot-worn (fụt'wōrn), *p.* and *a.* 1. Worn by the feet; as, a *foot-worn* track.—2. Worn or wearied in the feet; foot-sore; as, a *foot-worn* traveller.

Footy (fụt'i), *a.* Having foots or settlings; as, *footy* oil, molasses, &c. *Goodrich.*

Fop (fop), *n.* [Akin to G. *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Fopdoodle (fop'dö-dl), *n.* An insignificant fellow. *Hudibras.*

Fopling (fop'ling), *n.* A petty fop.

Foppery (fop'pė-ri), *n.* 1. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.—2. Folly; impertinence; foolery; idle affectation.

> Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
> My sober house. *Shak.*

3. A gew-gaw; a vain ornament. *Swift.*

Foppish (fop'ish), *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners.

Foppishly (fop'ish-li), *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

Foppishness (fop'ish-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

Foppity,† Foppitie † (fop'i-ti), *n.* A trifler; a simpleton.

> Why does this little *foppitie* laugh always. *Cowley.*

For (for), *prep.* [A. Sax. *for*. Cog. D. *voor*, G. *für*. Goth. *faur*, for—allied to E. *fore*, *far*, *fare*, and *from*; L. *præ*, *pro*, Gr. *pro*, Lith. and Bohem. *pro*, Lett. *par*; Skr. *pra*, before. The radical idea is that of going before, as of one event going before another—the cause or reason preceding the effect.] 1. In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent; as, to exchange one thing *for* another; to quit the profession of law *for* that of medicine. 'And Joseph gave them bread in exchange *for* horses, and *for* flocks, and *for* the cattle of the herds.' Gen. xlvii. 17.

> Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye *for* an eye, and a tooth *for* a tooth. Mat. v. 38.

[To this head is referable the use of *for* in such asseverations as, *for* my life, *for* my head, *for* my hand, *for* my heart, &c.; as, 'I dare not *for* my head.' *Shak.*; also in the expressions 'once *for* all,' 'now *for* all.' *Shak.*]—2. In the place of; instead of; on behalf of; indicating substitution of persons or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority; as, an attorney is empowered to act *for* his principal; will you take a letter and deliver it *for* me at the post-office—that is, in my place, or for my benefit.—3. Corresponding to; accompanying; as, pace *for* pace; line *for* line; groan *for* groan.

> Weep, wretched man, I'll aid thee tear *for* tear. *Shak.*

4. In the character of; as being: a sense derived from substitution or standing in the place of.

> If a man can be fully assured of anything *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*
>
> But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Philips.*
>
> I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth. *Shak.*
>
> He quivered with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

[Under this head fall such expressions as, I *for* one, *for* the most part, *for* the twentieth time, *for* the nonce.]—5. Toward; with the intention of going to.

> We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*

6. Toward; with a tendency to; as, an inclination *for* drink.—7. For the advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; for the use of; to be used as or in.

> An ant is a wise creature *for* itself. *Bacon.*
>
> Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
> And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
> Not *for* protection, but to be devoured. *Dryden.*
>
> The oak *for* nothing ill,
> The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill.
> *Spenser.*

8. For the share of; for the lot of; as the duty of.

> *For* himself Julian reserved a more difficult part. *Gibbon.*
>
> There's fennel *for* you. *Shak.*

9. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favour of.

> It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

10. Leading or inducing to.

> There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

11. In expectation of; with a view to obtain; in order to arrive at; to come to; as, to wait *for* the morning; we depend on divine aid *for* success; he writes *for* money or *for* fame; to search *for* arguments.

> And now, my Lord Savelli, *for* my question.
> *Lord Lytton.*

12. Suitable for; adapted for; proper to.

> Both law and physic are *for* petty wits. *Marlow.*
>
> Since first this subject *for* heroic song
> Pleased me long choosing. *Milton.*

13. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; in order to ward off the evil or unpleasant effects of; as, a remedy *for* the headache or toothache; alkalies are good *for* the heartburn; to provide clothes or stores *for* winter or against winter.—14. Against; with a view to the prevention of.

> She wrapped him close *for* catching cold. *Richardson.*

[This use is nearly obsolete.]—15. Because; on account of; by reason of; as, he cried out *for* anguish; I cannot go *for* want of time; *for* this cause I cannot believe the report.

> That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is that God *for* the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*
>
> Edward and Richard,
> With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
> Are at our backs. *Shak.*
>
> If it were not *for* us, . . . Drury Lane would be uninhabited. *Gay.*

In this usage *but* comes very often before the *for*.

> He would have put me into the hands of the Prince of Orange *but for* God's special providence. *Macaulay.*

16. Except; on account of or for the reason of: instead of *but for*.

> *For* one restraint, lords of the world besides. *Milton.*

17. With respect or regard to; on the part of; in relation to.

> It was young counsel *for* the persons and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon.*
>
> Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*
>
> These suns, then, are eclipsed *for* us. *Coleridge.*

So we say, *for* me; *for* myself; or, as *for* me I have no anxiety, but *for* you I have apprehensions. In the general sense of in relation to *for* is used with a considerable number of adjectives to indicate the object with reference to which the person or thing qualified by the adjective is so qualified. Such adjectives are: heavy, easy, difficult, possible, impossible, lawful, ready, fit, ripe, sufficient, necessary, requisite, and the like; as, 'A heavy reckoning *for* you, sir.' *Shak.*; 'His habit fit *for* speed succinct.' *Milton;* 'An income sufficient *for* a gentleman's wants.' *Trollope.*

> *For* man to tell how human life began
> Is hard. *Milton.*
>
> Seeing that it was too late *for* there to be any hope. *T. A. Trollope.*

18. In consideration of; in proportion to; as, he is tall *for* his age.—19. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel *for* three days; to sail *for* seven weeks; he holds his office *for* life; he travelled on sand *for* ten miles together; *for* ever.—20. According to; as far as.

Chemists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone, to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

21. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to; as, the fact may be so *for* anything that has yet appeared; the task is great, but *for* all that I shall not be deterred from undertaking it.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness. *South.*

22. In favour of; on the part or side of; as, to vote *for* a person; one is *for* a free government, another is *for* a limited monarchy.

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*

'Hurrah *for* the knights of St. John,' cried the mercenaries. *Lord Lytton.*

23. Desirous to have; willing to receive.

If you are *for* pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. *Jer. Taylor.*

[In this sense *for* is often used with an interjection before it to express an ardent wish; as, 'O *for* a muse of fire!' *Shak.*; 'Alack *for* mercy!' *Shak.*—24. In recompense of.

Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health. *Dryden.*

25. By the want of.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

26. To be; as, nature intended him *for* a usurer.—27. Having so much laid to one's account; having added so much to a total; liable for or having at one's credit a certain sum; to the amount of; as, he is down in the subscription list *for* five pounds; (in the game of cricket) he is out *for* twenty runs; he failed *for* ten thousand.

The Lords' men were out by half-past twelve o'clock *for* ninety-eight runs. *Hughes.*

28. *For* was at one time placed before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose; and the use is correct, but now obsolete except in vulgar language; as, I came *for* to see you =Fr. *pour vous voir.*—*For all the world*, of everything else in the world; wholly; exactly.

A paltry ring
That she did give, whose poesy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife. *Shak.*

—*For ever.* See EVER.

For (for), *conj.* 1. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. 'That ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven; *for* he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.' In such sentences *for* has the sense of because, by reason that, as in No. 15 in preceding entry; with this difference, that in No. 15 the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause. In modern English this word is seldom used to introduce a reason for something still to be stated, or for anything stated in a subordinate clause, but formerly it was not uncommonly used in both these cases.

And, *for* the morning now is something worn,
Our purposed hunting shall be set aside. *Shak.*

And, *for* they were so lonely, Clare
Would to these battlements repair,
And muse upon her sorrows there. *Sir W. Scott.*

And Heaven defend your good souls that you think
I will your serious and great business scout
For she is with me. *Shak.*

2.† In order that.

And *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me. *Shak.*

—*For as much as*, or *forasmuch as*, in consideration that; seeing that; since; as, *forasmuch* as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.—*For because*,† equivalent to because. 'Not *for because* your brows are blacker.' *Shak.*—*For that*,† with the same sense.

I hate him for he is a Christian,
But more *for that* in low simplicity
He lends out money gratis. *Shak.*

—*For why*,† because; for.

For-. A prefix having generally the intensive force of the G. *ver*, signifying greatly, completely, utterly, as in *for*wearied, wearied out; *for*wounded, severely wounded; *for*lorn, utterly lorn or lonely; sometimes it has the force of a negative or privative; as in *for*bid, which means to bid a thing not to be done; *for*swear, to swear not to do or have nothing to do with (though in these examples also it might be explained as an intensive); sometimes it means amiss or badly, as in *fore*deem for *for*deem, to judge badly of; O.E. *for*shapen, misshaped. In most E. words it is cognate with G. *ver-*, O.H.G. *far-*, Goth. *fra-*, L. *per-*, Gr. *para, par-*; but in some cases, when it comes from the Fr., as in *forfeit*, it is from the L. *foris*, abroad, away. As *fore-* is sometimes used for *for-*, so *for-* is sometimes used for *fore-*, in the sense of precedence; as, *for*ward.

Forage (fo'rāj), *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*; L.L. *foragium*, forage, from O.Fr. *forre*, from O.H.G. *fuotar, fotar*; G. *futter*, fodder. See FODDER.] 1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, &c.—2. The act of providing forage; the act of searching for provisions.

Colonel Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested. *Marshall.*

Forage (fo'rāj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *foraged*; ppr. *foraging*. 1. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country.—2. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

Stood smiling to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shak.*

3.† To wander far; to rove.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors;
And grapple with him ere he comes so nigh. *Shak.*

—*Foraging party, milit.* a party of soldiers sent out in search of provisions from the surrounding district for the troops or horses.

Forage (fo'rāj), *v.t.* 1. To strip of provisions for horses, &c. *Spenser.*—2. To supply with forage or fodder; as, to *forage* steeds. *Pope.*

Forage-cap, Foraging-cap (fo'rāj-kap, fo'rāj-ing-kap), *n. Milit.* a loose, rough-made, military cap, worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in fatigue-dress.

Forager (fo'rāj-ėr), *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

Foralite (fo'ral-īt), *n.* [L. *foro*, to bore, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] In *geol.* a name applied to a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which appears like the burrow of a worm-like animal.

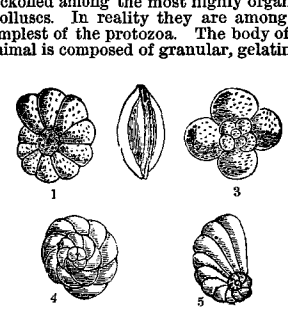
Foramen (fō-rā'men), *n.* pl. **Foramina** (fō-ram'i-na). [L., from *foro*, to bore.] 1. A hole or opening by which nerves or blood-vessels obtain a passage through bones.—2. In *bot.* the orifice left at the apex of the nucleus through the coat or coats of the ovule so as to allow the passage of the pollen tubes to the nucleus.

Foramen.

Foraminated (fō-ram'in-āt-ed), *a.* Having foramina or little holes.

Foraminifer (fō-ra-min'i-fėr), *n.* An individual of the Foraminifera (which see).

Foraminifera (fō-ram'in-if"ė-ra), *n. pl.* [L. *foramen, foraminis*, a hole, and *fero*, to bear.] An order of Rhizopoda, belonging to the subkingdom Protozoa, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime, secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together extraneous matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resemblance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized molluscs. In reality they are among the simplest of the protozoa. The body of the animal is composed of granular, gelatinous,



Foraminifera (recent).

1, Planorbulina Ugeriana. 2, Triloculina tricarinata. 3, Globigerina bulloides. 4, Rotalia Beccarii. 5, Nonionina turgida.

highly elastic sarcode, which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perforations to the exterior, there giving off long thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing each other so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcode-body exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has, however, been discovered in these organisms. So far as yet known the foraminifera were the earliest of created beings, the oldest known fossil (*Eozoon canadense*, of the Laurentian rocks of Canada) belonging to this order. The great geological formation known as white chalk is largely composed of foraminiferous shells, while another remarkable formation known as Nummulitic Limestone receives its name from the presence of large coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as a shilling.

Foraminiferal, Foraminiferous (fō-ram'-in-if"ėr-al, fō-ram'in-if"ėr-us), *a.* Having foramina or pores; belonging to the order Foraminifera.

Foraminous (fō-ram'in-us), *a.* [See FORAMEN.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Foraminule (fō-ra'min-ūl), *n.* The ostiolum of certain fungals, or orifice through which their spores are discharged.

Forasmuch (for-az-much'), *conj.* See under FOR, *conj.*

Foray (fo'rā), *v.t.* [A form of *forage*.] To ravage; to pillage.

Foray (fo'rā), *n.* The act of foraging; a predatory excursion; booty.

Earl Doorm,
Bound on a *foray*, rolling eyes of prey. *Tennyson.*

Forayer (fo'rā-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a foray; a marauder.

They might not choose the lowland road,
For the Merse *forayers* were abroad. *Sir W. Scott.*

Forbade (for-bad'), pret. of *forbid*. Occasionally written *Forbad*.

Forbathe† (for-bāTH'), *v.t.* To bathe.

Forbear (for-bār'), *v.i.* pret. *forbore*; pp. *forborne*; ppr. *forbearing*. [Prefix *for*, and *bear*; A. Sax. *forberan, forbæran*.] 1. To stop; to cease; to refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay; as, *forbear* a while. Sometimes it takes the reflexive pronoun with the same sense.

Forbear, forbear, I say! it is my lord the duke. *Shak.*

Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Ki. xxii. 6.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. 2 Chron. xxxv. 21.

2. To refuse; to decline.

Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear*. Ezek. ii. 5.

3. To be patient; to restrain one's self from action or violence. Prov. xxv. 15.

The kindest and the happiest pair,
Will find occasion to *forbear*. *Cowper.*

Forbear (for-bār'), *v.t.* 1. To avoid voluntarily; to decline.

Forbear his presence. *Shak.*

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing; as, learn from the Scriptures what you ought to do and what to *forbear*.

To hear meekly, sir, and to laugh moderately; or to *forbear* both. *Shak.*

3. To spare; to excuse; to treat with indulgence and patience. '*Forbear* me till anon.' *Shak.*

Forbearing one another in love. Eph. iv. 2.

Amazed am I,
Beholding how you butt against my wish,
That I *forbear* you thus. *Tennyson.*

Forbear (for'bėr), *n.* A forefather; an ancestor. [Scotch.]

So may they, like their great *forbears*,
For many a year come through the shears. *Burns.*

Forbearance (for-bār'ans), *n.* 1. The act of avoiding, shunning, or omitting; the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a withholding from beginning an act.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity.

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and *forbearance*, and long-suffering? Rom. ii. 4.

SYN. Abstinence, refraining, long-suffering, lenity, mildness.

Forbearant (for-bār'ant), *a.* Forbearing; indulgent; long-suffering. [Rare.]

Forbearantly (for-bār'ant-li), *adv.* In a forbearing manner. [Rare.]

Forbearer (for-bār'ėr), *n.* One that intermits or intercepts.

Forbearing (for-bār'ing), *ppr.* and *a.* Exercising patience and indulgence; long-suffering.

Forbearingly (for-bār'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

Forbid (for-bid'), *v.t.* pret. *forbade;* pp. *forbid, forbidden;* ppr. *forbidding.* [*For*, implying negation, and *bid.*] *Lit.* to bid or command against. Hence—1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do.

I expressly am *forbid* to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger. *Shak.*

2. To refuse access to; to command not to enter or approach; as, I have *forbid* him my house or presence.—3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct; as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

4.† To accurse; to blast.

He shall live a man *forbid.* *Shak.*

Forbid (for-bid'), *v.i.* To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form there is always an ellipsis; as, *I would go, but my state of health forbids,* that is, forbids me to go, or my going.

Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold
Longer thy offer'd good. *Milton.*

Forbiddance (for-bid'ans), *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [Rare.]

Forbidden (for-bid'n), *p.* and *a.* Prohibited; interdicted; as, the *forbidden* fruit. 'The fruit of that *forbidden* tree.'

Forbidden-fruit (for-bid'n-frōt), *n.* 1. The fruit of the tree of knowledge, prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise.—2. In *bot.* the fruit of the *Citrus decumana,* or shaddock, when of small size.

Forbiddenly (for-bid'n-li), *adv.* In an unlawful manner.

Forbiddenness† (for-bid'n-nes), *n.* A state of being prohibited.

Forbidder (for-bid'ėr), *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

Forbidding (for-bid'ing), *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; as, a *forbidding* aspect; a *forbidding* formality; a *forbidding* air. — SYN. Disagreeable, unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent.

Forbiddingly (for-bid'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repulsively.

Forboden,† pp. of *forbid.* Forbidden. *Chaucer.*

Forbore (for-bōr'), pret. of *forbear.*

Forbreak,† *v.t.* [Prefix *for,* intens., and *break.*] To break off. *Chaucer.*

Forbrused,† *pp.* [*For*, intens., and *brused,* bruised.] Sorely bruised. *Chaucer.*

Forbye, Forby (for-bī'), *prep.* or *adv.* 1.† Hard by; near by; beside.

As when a falcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a flush of ducks, *forebye* the brooke.
Spenser.

2. Past; beyond; besides; over and above. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

Forçat (for-sä), *n.* [Fr., from *forcer,* to force.] A French convict condemned to forced labour for life or a term of years; a galley-slave.

Force (fōrs), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *forcia, fortia,* from L. *fortis,* strong.] 1. In *physics,* that which is the source of all the active phenomena occurring in the material world, and of which motion, gravitation, heat, light, electricity and magnetism, cohesion, chemical affinity, are believed to be exhibitions; that which produces or tends to produce change; energy; as, the conservation of *force.*—2. Any one of the various modes or conditions under which force exhibits itself, as motion, heat, light, &c.; as, the correlation of *forces.*

The transformation and equivalence of *forces* is seen by men of science to hold not only throughout all inorganic actions but throughout all organic actions; even mental changes are recognized as the correlatives of cerebral changes which also conform to this principle; and there must be admitted the corollary, that all actions going on in a society are measured by certain antecedent energies which disappear in effecting them, while they themselves become actual or potential energies through which subsequent actions arise. *Herbert Spencer.*

3. Strength; active power; vigour; might; energy that may be exerted; as, by the *force* of the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an assault; the *force* of the mind, will, or understanding.—4. Momentum; the quantity of energy or power exerted by a moving body; as, the *force* of a cannon-ball; the *force* of the wind or waves.—5. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion.

Who overcomes
By *force* hath overcome but half his foe. *Milton.*

6. Moral power to convince the mind; influence; moral compulsion; as, there is great *force* in an argument.

The government and the priests could at any time affirm to the people that certain things must be done or submitted to by *force* of the denunciations or counsels which those secret volumes contained. *Hallam.*

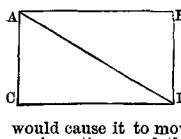
7. Validity; power to bind or hold; as, if the conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled, the contract is of no *force;* a testament is of *force* after the testator is dead.—8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; as, a military or naval *force:* sometimes in the plural; as, military *forces.* Hence—9. A body of men prepared for action in other ways; as, a police *force.*—10. In *law,* any unlawful violence to person or property. This is *simple,* when no other crime attends it, as the entering into another's possession without committing any other unlawful act. It is *compound* when some other violence or unlawful act is committed. Force is implied in every case of trespass, disseisin, or rescue.—*Of force,* of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably. [Rare.]

Good reasons must, *of force,* give place to better. *Shak.*

—*No force,*† no matter.—*I do no force,* I care not. *Chaucer.*—*Kinetic force* or *energy,* the force which a body actually moving can exert, at any instant of its motion, on another body resisting it, as the force with which an arm actually in motion would strike any opposing object.—*Potential force* or *energy,* the energy stored up, as it were, in a body, and which it is capable of exerting, as distinguished from *kinetic energy,* or that which it exerts at any moment. Hence, the *potential energy* of an arm is the energy residing in it when at rest, or the residue between the force actually being exerted by the arm when moving and the highest degree of force it is capable of exerting. It is thus obvious that, the higher the *kinetic force,* the less is the *potential,* and *vice versâ*—the one force being the complement of the other.—*Correlation of forces,* the doctrine that force or energy can exhibit itself in various definite modes or conditions, each of which is called 'a force,' these 'forces' being mutually convertible into each other under certain conditions or circumstances. Thus motion, on being suddenly retarded or strongly resisted, becomes sensible heat, or, in certain circumstances, heat and light. This is observed when a bullet strikes against a target, when a piece of iron is hammered till it is red hot, or when heat and flame are generated by rubbing two pieces of wood together. Heat, in like manner, becomes motion or motive power when it expands water into steam which lifts the piston of a steam-engine.—*Conservation of force* or *energy,* the doctrine that the total amount of force or energy in the universe is always the same, though it may change its condition or mode of exhibition. See extract.

The 'great philosophical doctrine of the present era of science,' as the subject about to engage our attention has been justly termed, bears the title of the '*Conservation of Force*,' or, as some ambiguity is likely to attend the definition of the term 'Force,' the 'Conservation of Energy.' The basis of the doctrine is the broad and comprehensive natural law which teaches us that the quantity of force comprised by the universe, like the quantity of matter contained in it, is a fixed and invariable amount, which can be neither added to nor taken from, but which is for ever undergoing change and transformation from one form to another. That we cannot create force ought to be as obvious a fact as that we cannot create matter; and what we cannot create we cannot destroy. . . . And force we are taught is indestructible; therefore motion must be indestructible also. But when a falling body strikes the earth, or a gunshot strikes its target, or a hammer delivers a blow upon an anvil, or a brake is pressed against a rotating wheel, motion is arrested, and it would seem natural to infer that it is destroyed. But if we say it is indestructible, what becomes of it? The philosophical answer to the question is this, that the motion of the mass becomes transferred to the particles or molecules composing it, and transformed to molecular motion, and this molecular motion manifests itself to us as heat. The particles or atoms of matter are held together by cohesion, or, in other words, by the action of molecular attraction. When heat is applied to these particles, motion is set up among them, they are set in vibration, and thus requiring and making wider room, they urge each other apart, and the well-known *expansion by heat* is the result. If the heat be further continued a more violent molecular motion ensues, every increase of heat tending to urge the atoms further apart, till at length they overcome their cohesive attraction and move about each other, and *a liquid or molten condition* results. If the heat be still further increased, the atoms break away from their cohesive fetters altogether, and leap off the mass in the form of vapour, and the matter thus assumes the *gaseous or vaporous form.* Thus we see that the phenomena of heat are phenomena of motion, and of motion only. *Nasmyth and Carpenter.*

—*Moral force,* the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.—*Physical force,* material influence; coercion, as by mere bodily strength.—*Mechanical force,* the power which produces or tends to produce motion, or an alteration in the direction of motion. Mechanical forces are of two sorts; one of a body at rest, being the same as pressure or tension; the other of a body in motion, being the same as impetus or momentum. The degree of resistance to any motion may be measured by the active force required to overcome that resistance, and hence writers on mechanics make use of the terms *resisting forces* and *retarding forces.* When two forces act on a body in the same *line of direction,* the resulting force, or *resultant* as it is called, will be the sum of both forces. If they act in opposite directions, the body will remain at rest if the forces be equal; or, if the forces be unequal, it will move with a force equivalent to their difference in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction.—*Composition of forces,* the combining of two or more forces into one which shall have the same effect when acting in some given direction; *resolution of forces,* the decomposing of a single force into two or more forces, which, acting in different directions, shall be equivalent to the single force. The fundamental proposition of the composition of forces is as follows:—Any two forces acting at the same point, and represented in magnitude and direction by two straight lines, are equivalent to a third force which is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram constructed with the two lines as its sides. Thus, let a body at A be acted upon by two forces at the same instant, one of which would cause it to move over the line AB in a given time, and the other acting alone would cause it to move over the line AC in the same time; then the direction of the motion resulting from the action of both forces will be that of the diagonal AD of the parallelogram AB DC, and at the end of the given time the body will be found at D. The diagonal AD represents the resultant of the forces in the directions AB and AC, and is equivalent to them both. By means of this proposition the resultant of any number of forces whatever may be found, and also, any given force may be resolved into two others, such that the straight lines by which they are represented form the two sides of a parallelogram, of which the line representing the given force is the diagonal. The proposition is frequently termed the *parallelogram of forces,* and is of great importance in mechanical science. Forces have different denominations according to their nature and the manner in which they act; thus, we have *accelerating forces, central forces, constant forces, parallel forces, uniform and variable forces,* &c. See these terms in their proper places.—*Moving force* or *motive force,* the same as *Momentum.*—*Permanent force,* that which acts constantly; thus, the action of a weight suspended from a cord, or resting on a surface, is a permanent force.—*Impulsive force,* that which is applied suddenly to a body and immediately ceases to act upon it, as the blow of a hammer or percussion.—*Animal force,* that which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals.—*Line of direction of a force,* the straight line in which any force tends to make a body move. Similar forces acting on a body cause it to move in a straight line, but if the forces be dissimilar, the body will move in a curve line depending on the nature of the forces. Thus, a cannon-ball is acted on by the impulse of the charge, and by the force of gravity, and in consequence of these two dissimilar forces describes the curve of a parabola.—*Polygon of forces.* See POLYGON.—*Unit of force,* the single force in terms of which the amount of any other force is ascertained, and which is generally some known weight, as a pound.—*Equilibrium of forces,* the condition produced when any number of forces, which being applied to



a body, destroy one another's tendency to communicate motion to it, and thus hold it at rest.—*Forces, impressed and effective.* See under VIRTUAL.—*External forces*, those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation.—*Internal forces*, those forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion.—*Polar forces*, those forces which are conceived to act with equal intensity, in opposite directions, at the extremities of the axes of molecules, or of masses of matter, as magnetism.

Force (fōrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forced;* ppr. *forcing.* 1. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; as, men are *forced* to submit to conquerors; masters *force* their slaves to labour.—2. To overpower by strength.

I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength: a sense of very extensive use; as, to *force* along a waggon or a ship; to *force* away a man's arms; water *forces* its way through a narrow channel; a man may be *forced* out of his possessions.—4. To exert to the utmost. '*Forcing* my strength.' *Dryden.* — 5. To compel by strength of evidence; as, to *force* conviction on the mind; to *force* one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.—6. To storm; to assault and take by violence; as, to *force* a town or fort.—7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.—8. To produce or excogitate by straining ideas, meanings, or the like; to twist, wrest, or overstrain; as, a *forced* conceit; to *force* an analogy.—9. To assume, or compel one's self to give utterance or expression to; as, to *force* a smile or a laugh; a *forced* show of interest.—10. To bring to maturity or to a certain stage of advancement before the natural period; to cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; to cause to grow or ripen by artificial heat, as fruits, flowers, or vegetables; hence, *fig.* to attempt to produce intellectual results at a premature age; as, we should not *force* the mental faculties of a child.—11.† To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. 12.† To have regard to; to care for.

For me I *force* not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law. *Shak.*

13.† To put in force; to make binding; to enforce. 'What can the Church *force* more.' *J. Webster.*—*To force from*, to wrest from; to extort.—*To force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.—*To force wine*, to fine wine by a short process, or in a short time.—*To force one's inclination*, (*a*) to overcome one's (own) disinclination or dislike. (*b*) To disregard one's inclination, or make one act contrary to his inclination.—SYN. To compel, constrain, oblige, necessitate, coerce, drive, press, impel, ravish, violate, overstrain, overtax.

Force† (fōrs), *v.i.* 1. To lay stress on; to make a difficulty about; to hesitate; to scruple.

Your oath once broke you *force* not to forswear. *Shak.*

2. To use violence; to make violent effort; to strive; to endeavour.

Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart. *Spenser.*

3. To be of force or consequence; to matter.

It is not sufficient to have attained the name and dignity of a shepherd, not *forcing* how. *Udall.*

Force (fōrs), *n.* [Icel. *fors*, Dan. *fos*, a waterfall.] A waterfall. [Northern English.]

After dinner I went along the Milthorpe turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent. *Gray.*

Force (fōrs), *v.t.* [See FARCE.] To stuff; to farce.

Wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit. *Shak.*

Forced (fōrst), *p.* and *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as, a *forced* style.

Forcedly (fōrs'ed-li), *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [Rare.]

Forcedness (fōrs'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being forced.

Forceful (fōrs'fụl), *a.* 1. Possessing force; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Ruysdael's in the Louvre, which though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least *forceful*, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural. *Ruskin.*

2. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden.*

3. Violent; impetuous. 'Our *forceful* instigation.' *Shak.*

Forcefully (fōrs'fụl-li), *adv.* Violently; impetuously.

Forceless (fōrs'les), *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

Forcelet† (fōrs'let), *n.* A small fort; a blockhouse.

Forcemeat (fōrs'mēt), *n.* [See FORCE, to stuff.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone, or used as stuffing.

Forcement (fōrs'ment), *n.* The act of forcing; violence. *J. Webster.*

Force-piece (fōrs'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

Forceps (for'seps), *n.* [L. Probably from *formus*, warm, and *cep*, root of *capio*, to seize, take, or, as Pott conjectures, *furca*, a fork, and the same root.] A general name for a two-bladed instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs, used for seizing and holding, and for extracting objects which it would be impracticable thus to treat with the fingers; such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewellers in delicate operations; by dentists in forcibly extracting teeth; by accoucheurs, for seizing and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or extracting the fetus; for grasping and holding parts in dissection, for extracting anything from a wound, taking up an artery, &c.

Force-pump, Forcing-pump (fōrs'pump, fōrs'ing-pump), *n.* A pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or to a great elevation, in contradistinction to a lift-pump in which the water is lifted and simply runs out of the spout. See PUMP.

Forcer (fōrs'ėr), *n.* One who or that which forces, drives, or constrains; as, (*a*) in *mech.* a solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See PUMP. (*b*) In *Cornish mining*, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small simples or pits.

Forcible (fōrs'i-bl), *a.* 1. Having force; exercising force; powerful; strong; mighty; efficacious; as, a punishment *forcible* to bridle sin.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances when broken. *Bacon.*

How *forcible* are right words! Job vi. 25.

2. Characterized by the use of force; marked by violence; violent; impetuous; as, *forcible* means; *forcible* measures. — 3. Done or effected by force; brought about by compulsion; as, a *forcible* abduction. 'The abdication of King James . . . *forcible* and unjust.' *Swift.* — 4.† Valid; binding; obligatory.—*Forcible entry*, in *law*, an actual violent entry into houses or lands.—*Forcible detainer*, in *law*, a violent withholding of the lands, &c., of another from his possession. — SYN. Violent, powerful, strong, mighty, potent, weighty, impressive, cogent.

Forcible-feeble (fōrs'i-bl-fē-bl), *a.* [From one of Shakspere's characters named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as 'most *forcible Feeble* . . . Valiant as a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse.'] Striving to be or appear vigorous, or aiming at vigour, but in reality feeble; as, a *forcible-feeble* style. 'Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school.' *North Brit. Rev.*

Forcible-feeble (fōrs'i-bl-fē-bl), *n.* A feeble person, usually a writer, who wants to appear vigorous.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles.* *Disraeli.*

Forcibleness (fōrs'i-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

Forcibly (fōrs'i-bli), *adv.* In a forcible manner; strongly; powerfully; impressively; impetuously; violently; as, a stream rushing *forcibly* down a precipice.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* on our hopes and fears. *Tillotson.*

Forcing (fōrs'ing), *n.* In *hort.* the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits at an earlier season than the natural one by artificial heat.

Forcing-engine (fōrs'ing-en-jin), *n.* A fire-engine (which see).

Forcing-house (fōrs'ing-hous), *n.* In *hort.* a hothouse for forcing plants.

Forcing-pit (fōrs'ing-pit), *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.

Forcing-pump. See FORCE-PUMP.

Forcipal (for'si-pal), *a.* Of the nature of forceps. *Sir T. Browne.*

Forcipate, Forcipated (for'sip-āt, for'sip-āt-ed), *a.* [From *forceps.*] Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose; as, a *forcipated* mouth: applied also to the claws of a lobster, crab, &c.

Forcipation (for-sip-ā'shon), *n.* Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

Lord Bacon makes a sort of apology for it, as 'less cruel than the wheel or *forcipation*, or even simple burning.' *Hallam.*

Forclose (for-klōz'), *v.t.* Same as *Foreclose.*

Forclosure (for-klōz'ūr or for-klō'zhūr), *n.* Same as *Foreclosure.*

Forcutte,† *v.t.* [Prefix *for*, thoroughly, and *cut.*] To cut through. *Chaucer.*

Ford (fōrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *ford*, a ford; connected with *faran*, to go, to fare. Comp. G. *furt*, a ford, and *fahren*, to go. Akin to Slav. *brod*, Gr. *poros*, a passage; E. *ferry.*] 1. A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A stream; a current.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford.* *Dryden.*

Ford (fōrd), *v.t.* To pass or cross, as a river or other water, by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through by wading; to wade through.

Fordable (fōrd'a-bl), *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

Fordableness (fōrd'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being fordable.

Fordo, Foredo (for-dö', fōr-dö'), *v.t.* pret. *fordid, foredid;* pp. *fordone, foredone;* ppr. *fordoing, foredoing.* [*For*, intens., and *do.*] 1. To destroy; to undo; to ruin.

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To hang Cordelia in the prison, and
To lay the blame upon her own despair,
That she *fordid* herself. *Shak.*

2. To exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by toil.

For there, with bodily anguish keen,
With Indian heats at last *fordone*,
With public toil and private teen,
Thou sank'st alone. *Matt. Arnold.*

Fordon,† *pp.* Undone. *Chaucer.*

Fordrive,† *pp.* Fordriven; driven away. *Chaucer.*

Fordronken,† *pp.* [*For*, intens., and *dronken*, drunken.] Very drunken. *Chaucer.*

Fordry,† *a.* [Prefix *for*, intens., and *dry.*] Very dry. *Chaucer.*

Fordwined,† *pp.* [A. Sax. *fordwinan.*] Wasted away. *Chaucer.*

Fore (fōr), *a.* [A. Sax. *fore.* Cog. G. *vor*, before; O. H. G. *fura*, Goth. *faura*, L. *pro, por* (as in *porrigere*, to extend), Gr. *paros*, Skr. *puras* —before. See FOR.] 1. Advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; as, the *fore* end of a chain carried in measuring land; the *fore* oxen or horses in a team.—2. Advanced in time; coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; as, the *fore* part of the last century; the *fore* part of the day, week, or year.—3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as, the *fore* part of a writing or bill.—4. Being in front or toward the face: opposed to *back* or *behind;* as, the *fore* part of a garment.—5. *Naut.* a term applied to the parts of a ship at or near the stem.—*Fore-and-aft sail*, a sail whose middle position is in a line with the length of the ship, so that it points in this position to stem and stern.

Fore (fōr), *adv.* [A. Sax. *fora, fore, foran*, before. See FORE, *a.*, and FOR.] 1. Previously.

The eyes, *fore* duteous, now converted are. *Shak.*

2. In the part that precedes or goes first.—3. *Naut.* toward or in the parts of a ship that lie near the stem. — *Fore and aft* (*naut.*), noting the whole length of the ship, or from end to end, from stem to stern.—*Fore*, as a prefix, signifies priority in time, place, order, or importance, and is equivalent to *ante-, pre-*, or *pro-* in words of Latin origin. In some words, however, *fore-* is used where the original prefix was *for-.*

Fore (fōr), *conj.* [Contracted from *before.*] Before.

Not a month
Fore your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shak.*

Fore (fōr), *n.* A word used only in the phrase *to the fore*, alive; remaining still in

existence; not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c. 'While I am *to the fore.*' *W. Collins.*

How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore.* *Thackeray.*

Fore† (fōr), pp. of *fare.* Gone. *Chaucer.*

Foreadmonish (fōr-ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

Foreadvise (fōr'ad-vīz), *v.t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish.

Foreallege (fōr-al-lej'), *v.t.* To allege or cite before.

Foreappoint (fōr-ap-point'), *v.t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand.

Foreappointment (fōr-ap-point'ment), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

Forearm (fōr-ärm'), *v.t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Forearm (fōr'ärm), *n.* In *anat.* that part of the arm which is between the bend of the arm and the wrist.

Forebay (fōr'bā), *n.* That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

Forebear (fōr'bēr), *n.* Same as *Forbear* (which see).

Forebelief (fōr-bē-lēf'), *n.* Previous belief.

Forebemoaned (fōr'bē-mōnd), *a.* Bemoaned in former times. *Shak.*

Forebode (fōr-bōd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foreboded;* ppr. *foreboding.* 1. To bode beforehand; to foretell; to prognosticate.—2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of, as of a calamity about to happen; as, my heart *forebodes* a sad reverse. SYN. To *foretell*, predict, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, betoken.

Forebode† (fōr'bōd), *n.* Presage; prognostication.

Forebodement (fōr-bōd'ment), *n.* The act of foreboding.

Foreboder (fōr-bōd'ėr), *n.* One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Forebodingly (fōr-bōd'ing-li), *adv.* In a prognosticating manner.

Forebody (fōr'bo-di), *n. Naut.* the fore part of a ship, from the mainmast to the head: distinguished from *after-body.*

Foreboot (fōr'bōt), *n.* A box in the forepart of a carriage. See BOOT, 3.

Forebow (fōr'bō), *n.* The forepart of a saddle.

Forebowline (fōr'bō-līn), *n. Naut.* the bowline of the foresail.

Forebrace (fōr'brās), *n. Naut.* a rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the foresail.

Foreby† (fōr-bī'), *prep.* Same as *Forby* (which see).

Fore-cabin (fōr'ka-bin), *n.* The cabin in the forepart of a vessel, with accommodation inferior to that of the aft-cabin or saloon.

Forecast (fōr-kast'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forecast*; ppr. *forecasting.* 1. To cast or scheme beforehand; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. Dan. xi. 24.

2. To foresee; to calculate beforehand; to estimate the future.

It is wisdom to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

But who shall so *forecast* the years
And find in loss a gain to match? *Tennyson.*

Forecast (fōr-kast'), *v.i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand. 'If it happen as I did *forecast.*' *Milton.*

Forecast (fōr'kast), *n.* 1. Previous contrivance or determination; pre-ordination.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves *Addison.*

2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; premeditation; as, a man of little *forecast.*

His calm deliberate *forecast* better fitted him for the council than the camp. *Prescott.*

Forecaster (fōr-kast'ėr), *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

Forecasting (fōr'kast-ing), *n.* Act of one who forecasts; the act of one who considers and provides beforehand; anticipatory planning. *Coleridge.*

Forecastle (fōr'kas-l; sailors' pronunciation, fōk'sl), *n. Naut.* (*a*) a short deck in the forepart of a ship of war, or forward of the foremast, above the upper deck. (*b*) In merchant ships the forepart of the vessel under the deck, where the sailors live.—*Top-gallant forecastle*, a covered recess formed by a short deck erected over part of the forecastle.

Forechosen (fōr-chōz'n), *a.* Chosen or elected beforehand.

Forecited (fōr-sīt'ed), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

Foreclose (fōr-klōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foreclosed;* ppr. *foreclosing.* [*Fore* for *for*, intens., and *close.*] To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

—*To foreclose a mortgager*, in *law*, to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court. [*To foreclose a mortgage*, is not technically correct, but is often used.]

Foreclosure (fōr-klōz'ūr or fōr-klō'zhūr), *n.* The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Foreconceive (fōr-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* To conceive beforehand; to preconceive.

Fore-covert† (fōr'kuv-ėrt), *n.* Same as *Fore-fence. Holland.*

Foredate (fōr-dāt'), *v.t.* To date before the true time; to antedate.

Foredeck (fōr'dek), *n.* The forepart of a deck or of a ship.

Foredeem † (fōr-dēm'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fordēman*, to judge or deem unfavourably of.] To form a bad or low opinion of.

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you
An idle meteor. *Webster.*

Foredeem† (fōr-dēm'), *v.i.* To deem or know beforehand; to foretell.

Which (maid) could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Testament.*

Foredesign (fōr-dē-sīn' or fōr-dē-zīn'), *v.t.* To design or plan beforehand; to intend previously.

Foredetermine (fōr-dē-tėr'min), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foredetermined;* ppr. *foredetermining.* To determine beforehand.

Foredispose (fōr-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand.

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller.*

Foredo (fōr-dö'), *v.t.* pret. *foredid;* ppr. *foredoing;* pp. *foredone.* To do beforehand.

Foredo (fōr-dö'), *v.t.* Same as *Fordo.*

Foredoom (fōr-döm'), *v.t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Foredoom (fōr'döm), *n.* Previous doom or sentence.

Foredoor (fōr'dōr), *n.* The door in the front of a house: in contradistinction to *backdoor.*

Fore-elder (fōr'el-dėr), *n.* [Dan. *forældre.*] An ancestor. [Northern English.]

Fore-end (fōr'end), *n.* The end which precedes; the anterior part.

Paid
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shak.*

Forefairn (fōr-fārn'), *pp.* Same as *Forfairn.*

Forefather (fōr'fä-ŦHėr), *n.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree, usually in a remote degree.

Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep. *Gray.*

Forefeel (fōr-fēl'), *v.t.* To feel beforehand; to feel as if by presentiment.

And as when, with unwieldy waves, the great sea *forefeels* winds. *Chapman.*

His spirit on the past
Brooding, beheld with no *forefeeling* joy
The rising sons of song, who there essay'd
Their eaglet flight. *Southey.*

Fore-fence † (fōr'fens), *n.* Defence in front.

Whiles part of the soldiers make the *fore-fences* abroad in the fields. *Holland.*

Forefend (fōr-fend'), *v.t.* [*Fore* for *for* (which here may be the Fr. prefix *for*, from L. *foris*, out of doors, abroad, as in E. *forfeit*, and Fr. *forbannir*, to banish away), and *fend*, L. *fendo*, to ward.] To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit. 'Which peril, Heaven *forefend.*' *Shak.*

Forefinger (fōr'fing-gėr), *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index: called by our Saxon ancestors the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.

Foreflow (fōr-flō'), *v.t.* To flow before.

Forefoot (fōr'fụt), *n.* 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.—2. A hand: in contempt. *Shak.*—3. *Naut.* a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.

Forefront (fōr'frunt), *n.* The foremost part or place; as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

Foregame (fōr'gām), *n.* A first game; first plan.

Foreganger (fōr'gang-ėr), *n. Naut.* a short piece of rope grafted to the shank of a harpoon, to which the line is attached when the harpoon is used.

Foregather (fōr-gaŦH'ėr), *v.i.* Same as *Forgather.* 'Dickens, Carlyle, and myself *foregathered* with Emerson.' *John Forster.*

Foregift (fōr'gift), *n.* In *law*, a premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease.

Foregirth (fōr'gėrth), *n.* A girth or strap for the forepart, as of a horse; a martingale.

Forego (fōr-gō'), *v.t.* pret. *forewent;* ppr. *foregoing;* pp. *foregone.* [*Fore* for *for*, and *go.*] 1. To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of; to give up; to renounce; to resign.

(She) *forewent* the consideration of pleasing her eyes in order to procure herself much more solid satisfaction. *Fielding.*

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
Or all but hold, and then—cast her aside,
Foregoing all her sweetness, like a weed. *Tennyson.*

2. To quit; to leave.

Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *G. Herbert.*

Forego (fōr-gō'), *v.t.* To go before; to precede.

For which the very mother's face *forewent*
The mother's special patience. *E. B. Browning.*

Foregoer (fōr-gō'ėr), *n.* One who goes before another; hence, an ancestor; a progenitor.

Foregoer (fōr-gō'ėr), *n.* One who foregoes or forbears to enjoy.

Foregoing (fōr-gō'ing), *p.* and *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as, a *foregoing* period of time; a *foregoing* clause in a writing.—SYN. Antecedent, preceding, previous, former, prior, anterior.

Foregone (fōr-gon'), *p.* and *a.* 1. That has gone before; past; preceding.

To keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin *foregone.*
E. B. Browning.

2. Predetermined; made up beforehand; as, a *foregone* conclusion.

Foreground (fōr'ground), *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which is nearest the eye of the observer, or before the figures.

Foreguess (fōr-ges'), *v.t.* To guess beforehand; to conjecture.

Forehammer (fōr'ham-mėr), *n.* [Supposed to have been so called on account of the manner in which it is used, the hands being generally before or in front, and not lifted above the head.] The sledge or sledge-hammer. [Scotch.]

Forehand (fōr'hand), *n.* 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.—2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host. *Shak.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil, and nights with sleep,
Hath the *forehand* and vantage of a king. *Shak.*

Forehand (fōr'hand), *a.* 1. Done sooner than is regular; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

If I have known her,
You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*

2. Forward; as, a *forehand* stag. *Hudibras.*

Forehanded (fōr'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable; as, a *forehanded* care.—2. Formed in the forehand or foreparts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded.* *Dryden.*

3. [United States.] In good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as, a *forehanded* farmer.

The Rambos were *forehanded* and probably as well satisfied as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be. *Bayard Taylor.*

Forehead (fōr'hed or for'ed), *n.* 1. The part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.—2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audacity.

Here, see the *forehead* of a Jesuit. *Bp. Hall.*

Forehead-cloth (fōr'hed-kloth or for'ed-kloth), *n.* A band formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

Forehear (fōr-hēr'), *v.t.* To hear or be informed before.

Forehend† (fōr-hend'), *v.t.* [*Fore*, and *hend*, A. Sax. *hendan, gehendan*, to seize.] To overtake.

Doubleth her haste for feare to be *forehent.* *Spenser.*

Forehew (fōr-hū'), *v.t.* To hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*

Fore-hold (fōr'hōld), *n.* The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

Foreholding† (fōr-hōld'ing), *n.* [*Fore* and *holding*, from *hold.*] Prediction; ominous

foreboding; superstitious prognostication. *L'Estrange.*

Forehood (fōr'hụd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

Forehook (fōr'hŏk), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship; a breasthook.

Forehorse (fōr'hors), *n.* The foremost horse in a team.

Foreign (fo'rin), *a.* [Fr. *forain;* L.L. *foraneus*, from *L. foras*, out of doors—a word of same root as E. *door*. As in *sovereign* the *g* has been improperly inserted in this word.] 1. Belonging or relating to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous; not our own; as, every country is *foreign* which is not within the jurisdiction of our own government.

The view which has been taken of the Russian government and policy would be very imperfect, were we not to consider also the conduct of Russia towards *foreign* nations, what is called its *foreign* policy. *Brougham.*

2. Remote; not belonging; not connected; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to* or *from;* as, the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart; this design is *foreign from* my thoughts. — 3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him,
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still. *Shak.*

—*Foreign attachment*, in *law*, see under ATTACHMENT. —*Foreign bill of exchange.* See under BILL. — SYN. Outlandish, alien, exotic, remote, extraneous, irrelevant, extrinsic, unconnected, disconnected.

Foreign-built (fo'rin-bilt), *a.* Built in a foreign country.

Foreigner (fo'rin-ėr), *n.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts. *Denham.*

Foreignism (fo'rin-izm), *n.* 1. Foreignness. 2. A foreign idiom or custom.

Foreignness (fo'rin-nes), *n.* The quality of being foreign; remoteness; want of relativeness; as, the *foreignness* of a subject from the main business.

Fore-imagine (fōr-im-aj'in), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fore-imagined;* ppr. *fore-imagining.* To imagine or conceive before proof, or beforehand.

Forein,† *n.* A jakes; a cesspool. *Chaucer.*

Forein,† *n.* A stranger. *Chaucer.*

Forejudge (fōr-juj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forejudged;* ppr. *forejudging.* 1. To judge beforehand or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.—2. In *law*, to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance. When an attorney is sued and called to appear in court, if he declines he is forejudged, and his name is struck from the rolls.

Forejudger (fōr-juj'ėr), *n.* In *law*, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

Forejudgment (fōr-juj'ment), *n.* Judgment previously formed. *Spenser.*

Foreknow (fōr-nō'), *v.t.* pret. *foreknew;* ppr. *foreknowing;* pp. *foreknown.* To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand; to think of or contemplate beforehand.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

Foreknowable (fōr-nō'a-bl), *a.* That may be foreknown.

Foreknower (fōr-nō'ėr), *n.* One that foreknows.

Fore-knowingly (fōr-nō'ing-li), *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.

He does very imprudently serve his ends who seemingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life in the prosecution of them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Foreknowledge (fōr-nol'ej), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*

Forel (fo'rel), *n.* [O.Fr. *forel, fourel*, from *forre, foure*, a sheath, a case; Goth. *fodr*, G. *futter*, a sheath.] A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

Foreland (fōr'land), *n.* [*Fore* and *land.*] 1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a headland; as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, in England.—2. In *fort.* a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

Forelay (fōr-lā'), *v.t.* Same as *Forlay.*

Forelay (fōr-lā'), *v.t.* To contrive antecedently.

Foreleader (fōr-lēd'ėr), *n.* One who leads others by his example.

Foreleg (fōr'leg), *n.* One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair, &c.

Forelend (fōr-lend'), *v.t.* To lend or give beforehand.

Forelift (fōr-lift'), *v.t.* To lift up in front. *Spenser.*

Forelock (fōr'lok), *n.* 1. The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock;* for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

2. *Naut.* a little flat pointed wedge of iron used at the end of a bolt to retain it firmly in its place.—*To take time by the forelock*, to make prompt use of anything; to let no opportunity escape.

Forelock (fōr'lok), *v.t.* To secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

Forelook (fōr-lụk'), *v.i.* To look beforehand or forward.

Foreman (fōr'man), *n.* pl. **Foremen** (fōr'men). The first or chief man; particularly, (*a*) the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker. (*b*) The chief of a set of hands employed in a shop or on works of any kind, who superintends the rest; an overseer; a superintendent.

Foremast (fōr'mast), *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle and carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards.

Foremast-man (fōr'mast-man), *n.* A common sailor; a man before the mast.

The *Adventure* galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremast-men* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. *Macaulay.*

Foremeant (fōr-ment'), *a.* Meant or intended beforehand.

Forementioned (fōr'men-shond), *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

Foremost (fōr'mōst), *a.* [See second extract below.] First in place, station, honour, or dignity; most advanced; first in time; as, the *foremost* troops of an army; Jason manned the *foremost* ship that sailed the sea.

That struck the *foremost* man of all the world. *Shak.*

The usual suffix of the superlative is *-est.* In A. S. there were two—(1) *-est* or *-ost;* (2) *-ema* . . . A few words retain traces of both suffixes: *fore-m-ost* (A. S. and O.E. for-m-est), in-m-ost, out-m-ost. *E. Adams.*

Foremostly (fōr'mōst-li), *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most *foremostly*,
He wrung his hands, and tore his hair,
And cried out most piteously. *Percy's Reliques.*

Foremother (fōr'mụ*th*-ėr), *n.* A female ancestor. *Prideaux.*

Forename (fōr'nām), *n.* A name that precedes the family name or surname. *Selden.*

Forenamed (fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

Forenenst (fōr-nenst'), *prep.* Over against; opposite to. 'The lands *forenenst* the Greekish shore.' *Fairfax.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Forenoon (fōr'nön), *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to midday or noon; the first part of the day.

Forenotice (fōr'nōt-is), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

Forensal (fō-ren'sal), *a.* Forensic.

Forensic, Forensical (fō-ren'sik, fō-ren'sik-al), *a.* [From L. *forensis*, from *forum*, a court.] Belonging to courts of judicature, or to public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to an argument; as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes. —*Forensic medicine*, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice; medical jurisprudence.

Forensic (fō-ren'sik), *n.* In some American colleges, a written argument by a student maintaining either the affirmative or negative of a given question. *Worcester.*

Foreordain (fōr-or-dān'), *v.t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine.

Foreordinate (fōr-or'din-āt), *v.t.* To foreordain. [Rare.]

Foreordination (fōr-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Forepart (fōr'pärt), *n.* The most advanced part, or the first in time or place; the anterior part; the beginning; as, the *forepart* of the day, of a series, or the like.

Fore-passage (fōr'pas-āj), *n.* *Naut.* a passage made in the fore-cabin or inferior part of a vessel: generally equivalent to a *steerage passage.*

Forepast, Forepassed (fōr-past'), *a.* Past before a certain time; former; as, *forepast* sins. [Rare.]

Forepeak (fōr'pēk), *n.* *Naut.* the part of a vessel in the angle of the bow

Fore-plan (fōr-plan'), *v.t.* To devise beforehand. *Southey.*

Fore-plane (fōr'plān), *n.* In *carp.* and *joinery*, the first plane used after the saw and axe. See PLANE.

Forepossessed (fōr-poz-zest'), *a.* 1. Holding, or held, formerly in possession.—2. Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged. 'Any rational man not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice.' *Sanderson.*

Foreprize (fōr-prīz'), *v.t.* To prize or rate beforehand.

Forepromised (fōr-pro'mist), *a.* Promised beforehand; pre-engaged.

Forequoted (fōr-kwōt'ed), *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

Foreran (fōr-ran'), pret. of *forerun.*

Forerank (fōr'rangk), *n.* The first rank; the front.

Forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.i.* *Naut.* to shoot ahead, especially when going in stays. *Smyth.*

Forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.t.* *Naut.* to sail faster than; to reach beyond; to gain upon; as, we *forereached* her.

Foreread† (fōr-rēd'), *v.t.* To signify by tokens; to tell beforehand.

Forereading (fōr-rēd'ing), *n.* Previous perusal.

Forerecited (fōr-rē-sīt'ed), *a.* Named or recited before.

Foreremembered (fōr-rē-mem'bėrd), *a.* Called to mind previously.

Fore-rent (fōr'rent), *n.* In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See BACK-RENT.

Foreright† (fōr'rīt), *a.* Straight forward; favourable.

Phœbus with a *foreright* wind their swelling bark inspired. *Chapman.*

Foreright† (fōr'rīt), *adv.* Right forward; onward.

Though he *foreright*
Both by their houses and their persons pass'd. *Chapman.*

Forerun (fōr-run'), *v.t.* pret. *foreran;* ppr. *forerunning;* pp. *forerun.* 1. To run before; to precede; to have the start of.—2. To advance before; to come before, as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.

Heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shak.*

Forerunner (fōr-run'ėr), *n.* 1. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came. *Dryden.*

2.† An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur the great *forerunner* of thy blood. *Shak.*

3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow; as, certain pains serve as the *forerunners* of a fever.—4. *Naut.* a piece of rag terminating the stray line of the log-line.

Foresaid (fōr'sed), *a.* Spoken or mentioned before. See AFORESAID.

Foresail (fōr'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* the principal sail set on the foremast.

Foresay (fōr-sā'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foresaid;* ppr. *foresaying.* To predict; to decree.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shak.*

Forescent (fōr'sent), *n.* A scent beforehand; an anticipation; foretaste.

Foresee (fōr-sē'), *v.t.* pret. *foresaw;* ppr. *foreseeing;* pp. *foreseen.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil and hideth himself. Prov. xxii. 3.

Foresee (fōr-sē'), *v.i.* To exercise foresight.

Foreseeing (fōr-sē'ing), *p.* and *a.* Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresight; prescient; foresighted.

Foreseen (fōr'sēn), *pp.* Seen beforehand.—*Foreseen that*, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion, *foreseen that* it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Foreseer (fōr-sē'ėr), *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

Foreseize (fōr-sēz'), *v.t.* To seize beforehand.

Foresettle (fōr-set'l), *v.t.* To settle, arrange, or determine beforehand.

The doctrines of this religion inculcate the most absolute *fatalism*, that is to say predestination or practical necessity—the *fore-settling* or preordaining by the Deity of every event that can happen. *Brougham.*

Foreshadow (fōr-sha'dō), *v.t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

Foreshadow (fōr'sha-dō), *n.* An antetype; a prefiguration of something to come. *Carlyle.*

Foreshame (fōr-shām'), *v.t.* [*Fore*, *for*, intens., and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach on.

Foreshew (fōr-shō'), *v.t.* Same as *Foreshow*.

Foreship (fōr'ship), *n.* The forepart of a ship. Acts xxvii. 30.

Foreshore (fōr'shōr), *n.* The part immediately before the shore; the sloping part of a shore comprehended between the high and low water-marks.

Foreshorten (fōr-short'n), *v.t.* In *persp.* to represent figures in such a manner as to convey to the *mind* the impression of the

Foreshortened (after figure by Raphaël).

entire length of the object when represented as viewed in an oblique direction; to represent any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree, &c., as pointing more or less directly towards the spectator standing in front of the picture. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture, and in consequence appears of a just length.

Foreshot (fōr'shot), *n.* The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of ardent spirits (as whisky); low wines. It is a harsh *milky* liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

Foreshow (fōr-shō'), *v.t.* pret. *foreshowed;* ppr. *foreshowing;* pp. *foreshown* and *foreshowed.* To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows.* *Denham.*
What else *is* the law but the gospel *foreshowed?* *Hooker.*

Foreshow† (fōr'shō), *n.* Sign given beforehand; prognostication.

Foreshower (fōr-shō'ėr), *n.* One who predicts.

Foreside (fōr'sīd), *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie. *Spenser.*

Foresight (fōr'sīt), *n.* 1. The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication.—2. Provident care of futurity; prudence in guarding against evil; wise forethought.

But Mousie, thou art no' thy lane,
In proving *foresight* may be vain.
The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley. *Burns.*

3. In *surv.* any sight or reading of a leveling-staff, except the back-sight; any bearing taken by a compass forward.—4. The sight on the muzzle of a gun.

Foresighted (fōr'sīt-ed), *a.* Looking carefully forward; foreseeing; prescient; provident.

Foresightful (fōr-sīt'fụl), *a.* Prescient; provident: 'The *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor.' *Sidney.* [Rare.]

Foresignify (fōr-sig'ni-fī), *v.t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.

They oft *foresignify* and threaten ill. *Milton.*

Foreskin (fōr'skin), *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.

Foreskirt (fōr'skėrt), *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before.

Foreslack† (fōr-slak'), *v.t.* [*Fore* for *for*, intens., and *slack.*] To neglect by idleness; to relax; to render slack; to delay.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted and so happy an occasion *foreslacked.* *Spenser.*
Through other great adventures hithertoo
Had it *foreslackt.* *Spenser.*

Foresleeve (fōr'slēv), *n.* That part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

Foreslow† (fōr-slō'), *v.t.* [*Fore* for *for*, intens., and *slow.*] 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

2. To be dilatory about; to put off; to neglect; to omit.

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our deathbed. *Bp. Hall.*

Foreslow† (fōr-slō'), *v.i.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

Yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain. *Shak.*

Forespeak (fōr-spēk'), *v.t.* pret. *forespoke* or *forespake;* ppr. *forespeaking;* pp. *forespoken.* 1. To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict.

My mother was half a witch; never anything that she *forespake* but came to pass. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To engage beforehand; to buy a thing before it is fit for or in the market; to bespeak; as, that calf is *forespoken.* [Scotch.]

Forespeak (fōr-spēk'), *v.t.* Same as *Forspeak.*

Forespeaking (fōr'spēk-ing), *n.* A prediction; also, a preface.

Forespeech† (fōr'spēch), *n.* A preface.

Forespeed (fōr-spēd'), *v.t.* To outrun; to outspeed.

Eager at the sound, Columba
In the way *forespèd* the rest. *Prof. Blackie.*

Forespend (fōr-spend'), *v.t.* [*Fore* for *for*, utterly, and *spend.*] To weary out; to exhaust, as by over-exertion.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forespent the British troops. *Southey.*

Forespent (fōr-spent'), *p.* and *a.* [*Fore* for *for*, utterly, and *spent.*] 1. Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted.

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shak.*

2. Past; spent; as, life *forespent.*

Forespoken (fōr-spōk'n), *a.* Previously spoken.

Forespurrer† (fōr-spėr'ėr), *n.* One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shak.*

Forest (fo'rest), *n.* [O.Fr.; Fr. *forêt*, Pr. and It. *foresta*, a forest, from L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad. From L. *foris* we get the L.L. verb *forestare*, to banish, to put under ban, to proscribe, and from this a noun *foresta*, *forestis*, signifying a place put under ban or proscription, as regards cultivation, for the sake of the chase; a forest. This is the common derivation, but Grimm prefers to derive the G. *forst*, a forest, from a root meaning fir or pine, O.H.G. *foraha*, G. *föhre*, a fir. See FIR.] 1. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of mingled woodland and open and uncultivated ground; a tract of land that has once been covered with trees; a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase.

We have many *forests* in England without a stick of timber upon them. *Wedgwood.*

2. In *English law*, (*a*) a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign and set apart for his recreation, under special laws and having officers of its own to look after it. There are still several royal forests not disafforested, as Windsor Forest and the New Forest. (*b*) The right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and hunting, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.

Forest (fo'rest), *a.* Sylvan; rustic; of or pertaining to a forest; as, *forest* law.

Forest (fo'rest), *v.t.* To cover with trees or wood; to convert into a forest.

Forestaff (fōr'staf), *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of the heavenly bodies, and now superseded by the sextant.

Forestage (fo'rest-āj), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) a duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (*b*) An ancient service paid by foresters to the king.

Forestal (fo'rest-al), *a.* Pertaining to a forest; as, *forestal* rights.

Forestall (fōr-stạl'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *forestallen.* See STALL.] 1. To take too early action regarding something; to anticipate.

Spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech: do not *forestall*
By lavishness thine own and others' wit. *Herbert.*
What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

2. To take possession of in advance of something or somebody else; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to influence before the means or the opportunity for a right opinion or judgment.

An ugly serpent which *forestalled* their way. *Fairfax.*
I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*
Habit is a *forestalled* and obstinate judge. *Rush.*

3. In *law*, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; to intercept on the road.—4. † To deprive by something prior.

May
This night *forestall* him of the coming day. *Shak.*

—*To forestall the market*, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price, or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods there, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there. This was an offence at law up till 1844.—SYN. To anticipate, preoccupy, monopolize, engross.

Fore-stall (fōr'stạl), *n.* The look-out man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote robbery is to be committed. See GARROTE.

Forestaller (fōr-stạl'ėr), *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases merchandise before they come to the market with a view to raise the price.

Forestay (fōr'stā), *n.* *Naut.* a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

Forester (fo'rest-ėr), *n.* 1. An officer appointed to watch or attend to a forest; one who has the charge of a forest or forests; one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate.—2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.

Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. *Evelyn.*

3. A forest-tree. [Rare.]

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters.* *Evelyn.*

Forest-fly (fo'rest-flī), *n.* The popular name of insects of the family Hippoboscidæ (which see).

Forest-glade (fo'rest-glād), *n.* A sylvan lawn. *Thomson.*

Forestick (fōr'stik), *n.* The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

Forest-marble (fo'rest-mär-bl), *n.* In *geol.* an argillaceous laminated shelly limestone, alternating with clays and calcareous sandstones, and forming one of the upper portions of the lower oolite: so called from Whichwood *Forest*, in Oxfordshire, where the finer bands are quarried as marble.

Forest-oak (fo'rest-ōk), *n.* The commercial term for the timber of trees of the genus Casuarina, belonging to Australia.

Forestry (fo'rest-ri), *n.* 1. In *Scots law*, forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.—2. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.

Forest-tree (fo'rest-trē), *n.* A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree.

Foreswat† (fōr'swot), *a.* Same as *Forswat.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Foret (fō-rā'), *n.* [Fr.] In *gun.* a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

Foretackle (fōr'tak-l), *n.* *Naut.* the tackle on the foremast of a ship.

Foretaste (fōr'tāst), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance. 'The *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity.' *South.*

Foretaste (fōr-tāst'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foretasted;* ppr. *foretasting.* 1. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or

experience of; to anticipate.—2. To taste before another.

Foretasted fruit
Profaned first by the serpent. *Milton.*

Foretaster (fōr-tāst'ėr), *n.* One that tastes beforehand or before another.

Foreteach (fōr-tēch'), *v.t.* To teach or instruct beforehand. *Spenser.*

Foretell (fōr-tel'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *foretold;* ppr. *foretelling.* [*Fore* and *tell.*] 1. To tell before an event happens; to predict; to prophesy.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold.* *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow; prognosticate.

Who art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue? *Shak.*

Foretell (fōr-tel'), *v.i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise *foretold* of these days. Acts iii. 24.

SYN. To predict, prophesy, prognosticate, vaticinate, soothsay.

Foreteller (fōr-tel'ėr), *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies; a foreshower.

Forethink (fōr-thingk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forethought;* ppr. *forethinking.* 1. To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind.

The soul of every man
Perpetually does *forethink* thy fall. *Shak.*

2. To contrive beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*

Forethink (fōr-thingk'), *v.i.* To think or contrive beforehand. 'Thou wise, *forethinking,* weighing politician.' *Smith.*

Forethought (fōr'thạt), *p.* and *a.* Thought or contrived beforehand; prepense. '*Forethought* malice.' *Bacon.*

Forethought (fōr'thạt), *n.* 1. A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.

He that is undone is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought,* or by the folly of oversight or evil counsel. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

A sphere that will demand from him *forethought,* courage, and wisdom. *Is. Taylor.*

SYN. Premeditation, prescience, foresight, anticipation, prudence.

Forethoughtful (fōr-thạt'fụl), *a.* Having forethought.

Foretoken (fōr-tō'kn), *v.t.* To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

Foretoken (fōr'tō-kn), *n.* Prognostic; previous sign. 'Some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Foretooth (fōr'tōth), *n.* pl. **Foreteeth** (fōr'tēth). One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Foretop (fōr'top), *n.* 1. The hair on the forepart of the head; a tuft of hair turned up from the forehead.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat, that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant or *foretop.* *B. Jonson.*

2. That part of a head-dress that is forward; the top of a periwig.—3. *Naut.* the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

Foretop-man (fōr'top-man), *n.* *Naut.* a man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails, and to keep the upper rigging in order.

Foretop-mast (fōr'top-mast), *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant mast.

Forevouch (fōr-vouch'), *v.t.* To avow, affirm, or tell formerly or beforehand. *Shak.*

Foreward (fōr'wėrd), *n.* The guard in front; the van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 Maccab. ix. 11.

Forewarn (fōr-wạrn'), *v.t.* To warn or admonish beforehand; to caution beforehand; to inform previously; to give previous notice to. '*Forewarned* in vain by the prophetic maid.' *Dryden.*

We were *forewarned* of your coming. *Shak.*

Forewaste† (fōr-wāst'), *v.t.* Same as *Forwaste.*

Foreweary† (fōr-wē'ri), *v.t.* Same as *Forweary. Spenser.*

Forewend† (fōr-wend'), *v.t.* To go before.

Foreweting,† *n.* [See FOREWOTE.] Foreknowledge. *Chaucer.*

Forewind (fōr'wind), *n.* 1. A wind that blows a vessel forward in her course; a favourable wind.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne. *Sandys.*

2. In *agri.* the leaders of a band of reapers.

Forewish (fōr-wish'), *v.t.* To wish beforehand. *Knolles.*

Fore-wit† (fōr'wit), *n.* 1. One putting himself forward as a leader in matters of taste or literature.

Nor that the *fore-wits,* that would draw the rest
Unto their liking, always like the best. *B. Jonson.*

2. Knowledge in time; precaution; foresight.

After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy *fore-wit* guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

Forewoman (fōr'wụ-man), *n.* A woman who is chief; the head woman in a workshop or in a department of an establishment.

Foreworn (fōr-wōrn'), *pp.* [*Fore* for *for,* utterly, and *worn.*] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use. 'Old *foreworn* stories almost forgotten.' *Brydges.*

Forewote, Forewete,† *v.t.* [From *fore,* and A. Sax. *witan,* to know.] To foreknow. *Chaucer.*

Foreyard (fōr'yärd), *n.* The yard or court in front of a house.

Foreyard (fōr'yärd), *n.* *Naut.* the yard on the foremast of a vessel.

Forfairn (for-fārn'), *p.* and *a.* [A. Sax. *forfaren,* pp. of *forfaran.* See FORFARE.] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded. [Scotch.]

And tho' wi crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn,*
I'll be a brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn. *Burns.*

Forfaite,† *v.t.* [See FORFEIT.] To misdo. *Chaucer.*

Forfalt, Forfault† (for'fạlt), *v.t.* To subject to forfeiture; to attaint.

In the same Parliament Sir William Crichton was also *forfaulted* for diverse causes. *Holinshed.*

Forfalture, Forfaulture† (for'fạlt-ūr), *n.* Forfeiture; attainder. *Holinshed.*

Forfang,† **Forfeng**† (for-fang', for-feng'), *n.* [A. Sax.; from *fore,* before, and *fang,* seizure.] In *law,* (*a*) the taking of provisions from any person in fairs or markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign. (*b*) The seizing and rescuing of stolen or strayed cattle from the hands of a thief, or from those having illegal possession of them; also, the reward fixed for such rescue. *Wharton.*

Forfare,† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *forfaran,* to go away, to perish—*for,* intens., and *faran,* to go.] To fare ill; to depart. *Chaucer.*

Forfear † (for-fēr'), *v.t.* [*For,* intens., or utterly, and *fear.*] To frighten utterly.

Forfeit (for'fit), *v.t.* [Fr. *forfait,* a crime, misdeed, from *forfaire,* to misdo, transgress, L.L. *forisfacere,* to act beyond reason, to act unreasonably, to offend, to injure—L. *foris,* out of doors, beyond, and *facere,* to do.] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect; to alienate the right to possess by some misdeed; to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of; as, to *forfeit* an estate by treason; to *forfeit* honour or reputation by a breach of promise. 'Persons who had *forfeited* their property by their crimes.' *Burke.*

Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited* all right to happiness. *Boyle.*

Forfeit,† *v.i.* To do a misdeed or criminal act; to be guilty of a fault or crime.

And all this suffered our Lord
Jesu Christ that never *forfeited.* *Chaucer.*

Forfeit (for'fit), *n.* [See the verb.] 1.† A misdeed; a transgression; a crime; a malicious injury.

To seek arms upon people and country that never did us any *forfeit.* *Berners.*

2. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offence, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty; as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits.* *Shak.*

3.† One whose life is forfeited.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words. *Shak.*

4. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine: whence the game of *forfeits.*

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day. *Goldsmith.*

Forfeit (for'fit), *p.* and *a.* Lost or alienated for an offence or crime; liable to penal seizure. 'Their lives were *forfeit.*' *Macaulay.*

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost. *E. B. Browning.*

Forfeitable (for'fit-a-bl), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves. *Blackstone.*

Forfeiter (for'fit-ėr), *n.* One who forfeits something.

Forfeiture (for'fit-ūr), *n.* 1. The act of forfeiting: the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, office, or effects by an offence, crime, breach of condition, or other act. 'Under pain of *forfeiture* of the said goods.' *Hackluyt.* 'With the *forfeiture* of his own fame.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Jer Taylor.*

SYN. Fine, mulct, amercement, penalty, sequestration, confiscation.

Forfend† (for-fend'), *v.t.* Same as *Forefend.*

Fordered,† *pp.* Much afraid. *Chaucer.*

Forfex (for'feks), *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors. *Pope.*

Forficula (for-fik'ū-la), *n.* [L., from *forfex,* pincers.] A Linnæan genus of orthopterous insects, now forming a distinct family, Forficulidæ. *F. auricularia* is the well-known earwig.

Forficulidæ (for-fik-ū'li-dē), *n. pl.* A family of insects belonging to the order Orthoptera. To this family belong the different species of earwigs, which constitute the genus Forficula, and are distinguished by having two corneous, forceps-like appendages at the hinder extremity of the body. Westwood places the Forficulidæ in an order by itself, to which he gives the name of Euplexoptera.

Forfoughten (for-fo'ht'n), *p.* and *a.* [*For,* intens., and *fought.*] Exhausted with fighting or labour; fatigued and breathless. [Old English and Scotch.]

Tho' *forfoughten* sair enough,
Yet unco proud to learn. *Burns.*

Forgat (for-gat'). The old form of the pret. of *forget.*

Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgat* him. Gen. xl. 23.

Forgather (for-gaTH'ėr), *v.i.* [*For,* intens., and *gather;* comp. O.Fris. *forgathera,* to assemble.] [Scotch or provincial English. See FOREGATHER.] 1. To meet; to convene.

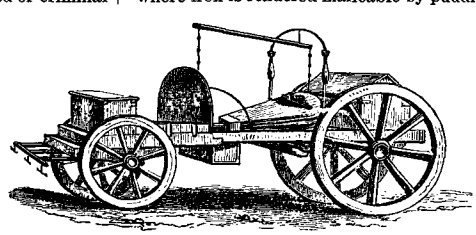
The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd for their siller gun
To shoot ance mair. *Mayne.*

2. To become intimately acquainted with; to take up with.

O, may thou ne'er *forgather* up
Wi' ony blastit, muirland tup. *Burns.*

Forgave (for-gāv'), pret. of *forgive.*

Forge (fōrj), *n.* [Fr. *forge,* Pr. *faurga,* It. *forgia,* L. *fabrica,* a workshop, from *faber,* a forger, a smith. So that *forge = fabric.*] 1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated to be hammered into form; a workshop or other establishment in which iron or other metal is hammered and shaped by the aid of heat; a smithy; also, the works where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a shingling mill. For military purposes a travelling forge is used. It usually consists of an iron frame mounted on wheels, and to which a bellows, furnace, tool-box, &c., are attached; the anvil may be either supported on this frame or have a separate stand.—2. Any place where anything is made, shaped, or devised; a workshop. 'In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought.' *Shak.*



Artillery Travelling Forge.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*

3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon.*

Forge (fōrj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *forged;* ppr. *forging.* 1. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the plough-maker for *forging* a hundred ploughs, which serve during the twelve years of their existence to prepare the soil of so many different farms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; to make by any means; to invent.

Names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars. *Locke.*

He *forged* . . . boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck. *Tennyson.*

3. To make falsely; to produce, as that which is counterfeit or not genuine; to counterfeit, as a signature or signed document; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a bill of exchange or a receipt.

That paltry story is untrue,
And *forged* to cheat such gulls as you. *Hudibras.*

SYN. To fabricate, frame, manufacture, invent, counterfeit, feign, falsify.

Forge (fōrj), *v.i.* To commit forgery.

Forge (fōrj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *forged;* ppr. *forging.* [Possibly a corruption for *force.* Comp. vulgar E. *dispoje* for *dispose; carcaje* for *carcass,* &c.] *Naut.* to move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way: usually with *ahead, off, on, past, over,* &c.

And *off* she (the ship) *forged* without a shock. *De Quincey*

—*To forge ahead,* (*a*) to move slowly and, as it were, laboriously past another object; to draw ahead, as in one ship outsailing another.

No man would say at what time of the night the ship (in case she was steering our course) might *forge ahead* of us, or how near she might be when she passed. *Dickens.*

(*b*) To shoot ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.

Forge (fōrj), *v.t.* *Naut.* to force or impel forward: usually with *off, on, over,* &c.; as, to *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

Forge-man (fōrj'man), *n.* A skilled coachsmith who has a hammerman under him.

Forger (fōrj'ėr), *n.* One who forges, makes, or forms; a fabricator; a falsifier; especially, a person guilty of forgery; one who makes or issues a counterfeit document.

Forgery (fōrj'ė-ri), *n.* 1. † The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton.*

2. The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; especially, the crime of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, and the like, to the prejudice of the right of another; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a literary production, work of art, natural object, and the like, with a view to deceive, mislead, or defraud; as, the *forgery* of a bond or of coin.—3. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited.

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century. *Waterland.*

Forget (for-get'), *v.t.* pret. *forgot* [*forgat* †]; pp. *forgot, forgotten;* ppr. *forgetting.* [A.Sax. *forgitan*—*for,* priv. or neg., and *gitan* to get. See GET.] 1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to cease to have in mind; not to remember or think of.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. Ps. ciii. 2.

Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention; or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be *forgot.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. To slight; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget,* yet will I not *forget* thee. Is. xlix. 15.

—*To forget one's self,* to be guilty of something unbecoming in, or unworthy of one; to commit an oversight; to lose one's dignity or self-control.

Urge me no more; I shall *forget myself.* *Shak.*

Forgetable, Forgettable (for-get'a-bl), *a.* That may be forgotten; liable to escape the memory.

Forgetful (for-get'fụl), *a.* 1. Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; as, a *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory.—2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as, *forgetful* draughts. 'The *forgetful* wine.' *J. Webster.*

Forgetfully (for-get'fụl-li), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

Forgetfulness (for-get'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being forgetful, or of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; proneness to let slip from the mind.—2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion. 'A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care.' *Pope.*—3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

The Church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

Forgetive† (fōrj'et-iv), *a.* That may forge or produce; inventive.

Makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive,* full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*

Forget-me-not (for-get'mē-not), *n.* The common name of *Myosotis palustris* or scorpion-grass, nat. order Boraginaceæ. It generally grows in damp or wet places. It is a very beautiful plant, and considered to be the emblem of friendship in almost every part of Europe. Its flowers are bright blue with a yellow eye. The earlier herbalists applied the name forget-me-not to the ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*). The dark blue forget-me-not of the Azores (*M. azorica*) is now cultivated in greenhouses, and is much esteemed for the brilliancy of its flowers.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*).

Forgettable, *a.* See FORGETABLE.

Forgette (for'jet), *n.* [Fr. *fourchette.*] In *glove-making,* same as *Fourchette.* See FOURCHETTE, 3.

Forgetter (for-get'ėr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

Forgettingly (for-get'ing-li), *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

Forge-water (fōrj'wą-tėr), *n.* In *med.* water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons—a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, &c., and also drunk as a chalybeate. It contains sulphate of iron.

Forgie (for-gē'), *v.t.* To forgive. [Scotch.]

He saved me frae being ta'en to Perth as a witch. —*Forgie* them that wad touch sic a puir silly auld body. *Sir W. Scott.*

Forgifte,† *n.* Forgiveness. *Chaucer.*

Forging (fōrj'ing), *n.* 1. The process of hammering red-hot iron into any required shape.—2. The act of counterfeiting.—3. The thing forged; a piece of forged work in metal: a general name for a piece of hammered iron or steel.

There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out. *Times newspaper.*

Forgivable (for-giv'a-bl), *a.* [See FORGIVE.] That may be forgiven; pardonable.

Forgive (for-giv'), *v.t.* pret. *forgave;* pp. *forgiven;* ppr. *forgiving.* [A. Sax. *forgifan*—*for,* intens., and *gifan,* to give.] 1. † To give up or over; to resign.

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
And to great ones such folly do *forgive.* *Spenser.*

2. To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of; to remit, as an offence, debt, fine, or penalty; to pardon: said of the act or claim forgiven; as, to *forgive* an injury.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. Mat. xviii. 27.

3. To pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to absolve; to free from a claim, or the consequences of an injurious act or crime: said of the person.

Now *forgive* me frankly.—
Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven,* I *forgive* all. *Shak.*

—*Pardon, Forgive.* See under PARDON.

Forgiven (for-giv'n), *pp.* of *forgive.*

Forgiveness (for-giv'nes), *n.* 1. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty; the pardon or remission of an offence, crime, debt, fine, or penalty; as, the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries.

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shak.*

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or pardon.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

Forgiver (for-giv'ėr), *n.* One who pardons or remits.

Forgiving (for-giv'ing), *p.* and *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offences; mild; merciful; compassionate; as, a *forgiving* temper.

Placable and *forgiving,* he was nevertheless cold and unsympathizing. *Macaulay.*

Forgivingness (for-giv'ing-nes), *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.

Forgo (for-gō'), *v.t.* Same as *Forego.*

Forgon,† *v.t.* inf. of *forgo.* To omit; to lose; to relinquish. *Chaucer.*

Forgot, Forgotten (for-got', for-got'n), pp. of *forget.*

Forgrowen,† *pp.* [*For,* intens., and *grow.*] Overgrown. *Chaucer.*

Forgyft,† *n.* Forgiveness. *Chaucer.*

Forhaile† (for-hāl'), *v.t.* To overhaul; to overtake.

All this long tale
Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhaile.* *Spenser.*

Forhend† (for'hend), *v.t.* Same as *Forehend.*

Forhow, Forhooy (for-hou', for-hō'i), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *forhogian,* to neglect—*for,* neg., and *hogian,* to be anxious.] To forsake; to abandon; as, a bird is said to *forhow* her nest when she deserts it. [Old English and Scotch.]

The hawk and the hern attour them hung,
And the merl and the mavis *forhooyed* their young. *Hogg.*

Forinsecal (fō-rin'sē-kal), *a.* [L. *forinsecus,* from without—*foris,* without, *inde,* thence, and affix *secus,* signifying side.] Foreign; alien. [Rare.]

Forisfamiliate (fō'ris-fa-mil''i-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *forisfamiliated;* ppr. *forisfamiliating.* [L. *foris,* out of doors, and *familia,* family.] In *law,* to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

Forisfamiliate (fō'ris-fa-mil''i-āt), *v.t.* To put out of family; in *law,* to emancipate or free from parental authority; to put a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharge him from the family.

Forisfamiliation (fō'ris-fa-mil-i-ā''shon), *n.* The act of forisfamiliating, or state of being forisfamiliated.

Forjeskit (for-jes'kit), *p.* and *a.* Wearied out; jaded with fatigue. [Scotch.]

Forjeskit sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn oot owre the rigs. *Burns.*

Forjudge,† *v.t.* [*For* in the sense of the prefix *mis,* and E. *judge.*] To judge wrongously. *Chaucer.*

Fork (fork), *n.* [A. Sax. *forc, furc, furca,* from L. *furca,* a fork, which is also the parent of G. *furke,* L.G. *forke,* D. *vork,* Fr. *fourche,* W. *fforch, ffwrch,* a fork.] 1. An instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more parallel prongs or tines, used for piercing and holding or lifting something: as, a table-*fork;* a pitch-*fork;* a dung-*fork.* 2. Anything resembling a fork in shape, or employed for a purpose similar to that for which a fork is employed; as, (*a*) one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated or divided. (*b*) A prong; a point; a barb.

The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*

(*c*) An instrument of steel with two prongs, which when set in vibration produces a musical sound, varying in pitch according to the thickness of the metal, the length of the prongs, or their width apart; a tuning-fork. (*d*) A piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck of a lathe, used for carrying round the piece to be turned. See FORK-CHUCK.—3. A gibbet (*furca* being in Latin the name of a kind of gibbet).

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork.* *Butler.*

—*Forks of a road* or *river,* the point where a road parts into two; the point where two rivers meet and unite in one stream.—*In fork,* in *mining,* applied to a mine when it is free from water and in working order. The engine is said to have the water *in fork* when the mine is in such a condition.

Fork (fork), *v.i.* 1. To shoot into blades, as corn.—2. To divide into two; as, a road *forks.* 3. To draw out water.

Fork (fork), *v.t.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.—2. To dig and break with a fork, as ground.—3. To make sharp; to point. —*To fork out* or *over,* to hand or pay over; to pay down. [Slang.]

Fork-beam (fork'bēm), *n.* *Naut.* a short

beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

Fork-chuck (fork'chuk), *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from that part which screws on the mandril having on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

Forked (forkt), *a.* 1. Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; darting forth in sharp points; jagged; furcated; as, a *forked* tongue; the *forked* lightning.

This right hand shall hale him
By his *forked* chin. *Longfellow.*

2. Having two or more meanings; pointing more than one way; ambiguous; equivocal.

Men of your large profession, . . .
That with most quick agility, could turn,
And re-turn; make knots and undo them;
Give *forked* counsel. *B. Jonson.*

Forked-beard (forkt'bērd), *n.* The common name given to several British fishes, of the genus Raniceps, belonging to the cod family.

Forkedly (fork'ed-li), *adv.* In a forked form.

Forkedness (fork'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being forked or opening into two or more parts.

Forkerve,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *forceorfan*, to cut or carve through.] To carve or cut through. *Chaucer.*

Forkhead (fork'hed), *n.* The barbed head of an arrow.

Forkiness (fork'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forky, or of opening into two or more parts like a fork.

Forkless (fork'les), *a.* Having no forks.

Forktail (fork'tāl), *n.* A salmon in his fourth year's growth. [Provincial.]

Forky (fork'i), *a.* Opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; forked; furcated. 'Forky tongues.' *Pope.*

Forlaft,† *pp.* [*For*, utterly, and *laft* for *left*.] Left off entirely. *Chaucer.*

Forlay (for-lā'), *v.t.* To lie in wait for; to ambush; as, a thief *forlays* a traveller.

Forlese,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *forleōsan*, to lose.] To lose entirely. *Chaucer.*

Forlete,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *forlætan*, to let go.] To give over; to quit; to omit; to neglect. *Chaucer.*

Forleygne,† *n.* See FORLOYNE. *Chaucer.*

Forlie† (for-lī'), *v.i.* [*For* for *fore*, and *lie*.] To lie before or in front of.

A golden baldrick which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast. *Spenser.*

Forlore† (for-lōr'), *v.t.* [See FORLORN.] 1. To forsake; to desert.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore.*
Fairfax.

2. To deprive. 'When as night hath us of light *forlorn.*' *Spenser.*

Forlore† (for-lōr'), *a.* Forlorn.

Forlorn (for-lorn'), *a.* [A. Sax. *forloren*, pp. of *forleōsan*, to lose —*for*, utterly, and *leōsan*, to go forth, to lose. Comp. G. *verloren*, forlorn, lost. See LOSE.] 1. Deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children. *Shak.*

2. Lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith.*

The condition of the besieged in the meantime was *forlorn* in the extreme. *Prescott.*

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible. *Shak.*

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense *forlorn.* *Coleridge.*

—*Forlorn hope.* [D. *verlooren hoop*—*hoop*, a troop.] *Milit.* (*a*) an advanced body of troops; a body of skirmishers; a vanguard. *Holland.* (*b*) A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.—SYN. Destitute, lost, abandoned, forsaken, solitary, helpless, friendless, hopeless, abject, wretched, miserable, pitiable.

Forlorn (for-lorn'), *n.* 1. A lost, forsaken, solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forced to live in Scotland a *forlorn.* *Shak.*

2. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up. *Cromwell.*

Forlornly (for-lorn'li), *adv.* In a forlorn, forsaken, or solitary manner; as, to lament *forlornly.*

And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave,
And salt as life; *forlornly* brave,
And quiv'ring with the dart he drave.
E. B. Browning.

Forlornness (for-lorn'nes), *n.* The state of being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

Forloyne† (for-loin'), *n.* [*For*, away, and Fr. *loin*, far, distant.] A term of the chase which signifies that the game is far off.

Forlye† (for-lī'), *v.i.* Same as *Forlie.*

Form (form), *n.* [L. *forma*, form, whence *formal*, *reform*, &c.] 1. The shape or external appearance of a body, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; that shape or configuration peculiar to each body through which the eye recognizes it as distinct from every other body; thus, we speak of the *form* of a circle, the *form* of a square or triangle, a circular *form*, the *form* of the head or of the human body, a handsome *form*, an ugly *form*, a frightful *form;* matter is the basis or substratum of bodies, *form* is the particular disposition of matter in each body which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

After that he appeared in another *form* to two of them, as they walked. Mark xvi. 12.

2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as, a *form* of words or expressions.

More lasting and permanent impressions . . . than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

3. A mould; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned; a model; draught; pattern; hence, a formula.

Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. 2 Tim. i. 13.

4. Beauty; elegance; splendour; dignity.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Is. liii. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order; as, this is a rough draught to be reduced to *form.*—6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*

7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; ceremony; as, the *forms* of public worship; the *forms* of judicial proceeding; *forms* of civility; it is a mere matter of *form.*

For who would keep an ancient *form*
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more? *Tennyson.*

8. That which has form; a shape; a phantom.—9. Likeness; image.

Who, being in the *form* of God . . . took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men. Phil. ii. 6, 7.

10. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; system; as, the interior *form* or structure of the flesh or bones, or of other bodies; a monarchical or republican *form* of government.—11. A long seat; a bench.—12. A class or rank of students in a school; also, a class or rank in society. 'Ladies of a high *form.*' *Burnet.*—13. The seat or bed of a hare.—14. In *printing*, the pages of type or stereotype plates arranged for printing a sheet, and fastened in an iron frame or chase. [In this use spelled also *Forme.*]—15. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of running.

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense, for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of the one is equal to that of the other. *J. H. Walsh.*

16. State or condition; manifestation to the senses or the intellect; as, water assumes the *form* of ice or snow.—17. In *bot.* and *zool.* an individual having a distinctive form or characteristics.—*Essential* or *substantial form*, that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist. Thus water and light have each their particular *form* of existence, and the parts of water being decomposed, it ceases to be water.

Form (form), *v.t.* [L. *formo*, from *forma*, form.] 1. To make or cause to exist in a particular manner; to give form or shape to; to shape; to mould.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. Gen. ii. 7.

2. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner; as, he *formed* his troops into a hollow square.—3. To model by instruction and discipline; to mould; to train.

'Tis education *forms* the common mind. *Pope.*

4. To devise; to contrive; to frame; to invent; to create.—5. To go to make up; to be an element or constituent of; to answer as; to take the shape of; as, duplicity *forms* no part of his character; these facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The diplomatic politicians . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke.*

6. In *gram.* to make by derivation or by affixes or prefixes.—7. To provide with a form, as a hare.

The melancholy hare is *formed* in brakes and briers. *Drayton.*

Form (form), *v.i.* 1. To take a form.—2. To run for a form, as a hare. *B. Jonson.*

-Form. [L. *forma*, form, shape.] A Latin termination denoting like, in the form of; as, vermi*form*, worm-like, falci*form*, scythe-like, ensi*form*, sword-like, ovi*form*, in the form of an egg, &c.

Formable† (for'ma-bl), *a.* Formal. *Dekker.*

Formal (form'al), *a.* 1. According to form; agreeable to established mode.

A cold-looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids. *Irving.*

2. Given to outward forms, observances, or ceremonies; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; as, a man *formal* in his dress, his gait, or deportment.—3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden, or irregular; as, he gave his *formal* consent to the treaty.—4. Acting according to rule or established mode; regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know. *Waller.*

5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; as, *formal* duty; *formal* worship.—6. Depending on customary forms; conventional.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

7. Giving a special form to and thereby making a thing what it is; formative.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. *Holder.*

8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper; reasonable.

To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shak.*

Why, she may command me; I serve her, she is my lady.
Why, this is evident to any *formal* capacity. *Shak.*

9. Connected with conditions rather than causes.

Space, time, and number may be conceived as forms by which the knowledge derived from our sensations is moulded, and which are independent of the differences in the matter of our knowledge, arising from the sensations themselves. Hence the sciences which have these ideas for their subject may be termed *formal* sciences. *Whewell.*

SYN. Precise, punctilious, stiff, starched, affected, ceremonious, regular, methodical, external, outward, conventional.

Formalism (form'al-izm), *n.* The quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion; outside and ceremonial religion.

Formalist (form'al-ist), *n.* One who observes forms, or practises external ceremonies; especially, one who rests in external religious forms, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion.

It may be objected by certain *formalists* that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form. *Shaftesbury.*

Formality (form-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being formal.—2. Form without substance.

Such (books) as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them you look through them. *Fuller.*

3. Mere conformity to customary modes; ceremony; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

4. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.—5. Customary mode of behaviour or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

6. External appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville.*

7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

8. In *scholastic philos.* the manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thought; the result of such an act of thought; thus, animality and rationality are *formalities.*

Formalize (form'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *formalized;* ppr. *formalizing.* 1. To reduce to a form; to give a certain form to; to model; to modify.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize,* unite, and actuate the whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To render formal.

Formalize (form'al-īz), *v.i.* To affect formality. [Rare.]

Formalizer (form'al-īz-ėr), *n.* A formalist. *North.*

Formally (form'al-li), *adv.* 1. In respect of or as regards form; in form; in virtue of some distinctive form.

That which *formally* makes this (charity) a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

2. In accordance with regular forms or formalities; in due or set form. 'Formally, according to our law.' *Shak.*—3. In express terms; expressly; definitely; explicitly.—4. With formality or ceremony; ceremoniously; stiffly. 'To be stiff and *formally* reserved.' *Jeremy Collier.*

Format (for-mä), *n.* [Fr. *format,* from L. *formatus,* formed.] The size and shape of a book with regard to height and breadth; as, a volume of somewhat square *format.*

Formate (form'āt), *n.* [See FORMIC.] A salt of formic acid.

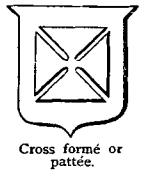
Formation (form-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *formatio.*] 1. The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; the operation of composing, by bringing materials together, or of shaping and giving form; generation; production; as, the *formation* of the earth; the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas.—2. The manner in which a thing is formed; as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart.—3. In *geol.* any series of rocks referred to a common origin or period, whether they consist of the same or different materials. Geological strata are divided into certain groups of one era of deposition, sometimes of very dissimilar mineralogical character, but inclosing the same fossil species; as, the Carboniferous, Oolitic, Cretaceous, Silurian, Laurentian, &c., *formations.*—4. *Milit.* an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

Formative (form'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic.

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*

2. In *gram.* serving to form; derivative; inflexional; as, a termination merely *formative.*

Formative (form'a-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* (*a*) a word formed according to some practice or analogy, as *brighten, frighten, lighten.* (*b*) That which serves to give form to a word and is no part of the root, as *en* in the examples under (*a*).



Cross formé or pattée.

Forme, † *a.* [A. Sax. *forma,* first, superl. of *for,* fore.] Former; first. *Chaucer.*

Formé (for-mā), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a term applied to a cross having the arms expanding towards the ends and flat at the outer edges. Called also *Patée, Pattée.*

Forme (form), *n.* See FORM, 14.

Formed (formd), *a.* Arranged, as stars into a constellation.

Formedon (for'mē-don), *n.* [L. *forma doni.*] In *English law,* a writ of right, which lay for him who had right to lands or tenements by virtue of an entail: abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV. xxvii.

Formell, † *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of Fr. *femelle,* female, a Walloon form of which, according to Littré, is *frumèle;* or can it be from *fore* and *male,* the females of birds of prey being uniformly before or superior to the males in size and sporting qualities? The form *formaylle* is also found.] The female of any bird of prey. *Chaucer.*

Former (form'ėr), *n.* One who or that which forms; a maker; an author; especially, a pattern in or upon which anything is shaped, as a piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and wads.

Former (form'ėr), *a. compar.* [A compar. from A. Sax. *form, forma,* early, first.] 1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time. 'The latter and the *former* rain.' Hos. vi. 3.

Her *former* husband, who sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled. Deut. xxiv. 4.

2. Ancient; long past.

For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. Job viii. 8.

3. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the *former* part of a discourse or argument.—4. Earlier, as between two things mentioned together; first mentioned.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

SYN. Prior, previous, anterior, antecedent, preceding, foregoing.

Formeret (form-ėr-et'), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* the arch rib, which, in Gothic groining, lies next the wall, and is consequently less than the other ribs which divide the vaulting.

Formerly (form'ėr-li), *adv.* 1. In time past, either in time immediately preceding or at an indefinite distance; of old; heretofore; as, nations *formerly* made slaves of prisoners taken in war.—2. † First; first of all; beforehand.

But Calidore, that was more quicke of sight,
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie. Spenser.*

—*Formerly, Previously. Formerly* means before the present time; *previously,* before some particular event.

Formest, † *a. superl.* Foremost; first. *Chaucer.*

Formful (form'fụl), *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative. 'The *formful* brain.' *Thomson.*

Formic (for'mik), *a.* [L. *formica,* an ant.] Pertaining to or produced by ants; as, *formic* acid. When ants are irritated they emit a fluid, which contains both formic and malic acids; and when repeated quantities of ants have been infused in boiling water, an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, and which has been used for the same purpose. All vegetable substances produce formic acid, carbonic acid, and sometimes acetic acid, when distilled with nitric acid, periodic acid, iodic acid, a mixture of chromic and sulphuric acids, or of sulphuric acid with peroxide of manganese. Formic acid may also be produced by the action of carbonic oxide at a high temperature upon moist caustic potash. Formula of formic acid, CH_2O_2.—*Formic ethers,* ethers obtained by the substitution of alcoholic radicles for the replaceable hydrogen of formic acid: thus, *ethyl formic ether* $(C_2H_5)CHO_2$.

Formica (for-mī'ka), *n.* [L.] 1. The ant, a Linnæan genus of hymenopterous insects, now divided into several genera which constitute the extensive family Formicidæ, to the typical genus of which the name Formica is also given. See ANT.—2. In *falconry,* a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

Formicant (for'mik-ant), *a.* [L. *formica,* an ant.] In *med.* a term applied to the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant perceived through a thin texture.

Formicariidæ (for'mi-ka-rī"i-dē), *n. pl.* [From the genus *Formicarius;* L. *formica,* an ant.] The ant-birds, a family of birds including the bush-shrikes, formerly classed among the Laniidæ or butcher-birds, but, from their possessing characteristics quite distinct from those of that family, now separated from them. They live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, and feed upon insects, particularly ants (for which some of the species search below the surface of the ground), eggs, and young and sickly birds. Unlike the Laniidæ they do not dart at their prey on the wing nor seize it with their claws, which are thick and rather blunt, while the wings are short and capable only of feeble flight. The bill, being their most important instrument, is always stout, more lengthened than in the Laniidæ, hooked at the point, and armed with strong teeth.

Formicate (for'mik-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling an ant.

Formication (for-mik-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *formicatio,* from *formica,* an ant.] In *med.* a sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

Formicic (for-mis'ik), *a.* Same as *Formic.*

Formicidæ (for-mi'si-dē), *n. pl.* An extensive family of hymenopterous insects belonging to the section Aculeata of Latreille, co-extensive with the Linnæan genus Formica or the numerous tribe of ants. See ANT.

Formidability (for'mid-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being formidable; formidableness.

Formidable (for'mid-a-bl), *a.* [L. *formidabilis,* from *formido,* fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.

They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight. *Dryden.*

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable,* when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden.*

SYN. Dreadful, fearful, terrible, tremendous, awe-inspiring, fear-inspiring, deterrent.

Formidableness (for'mid-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

Formidably (for'mid-a-bli), *adv.* In a formidable manner.

Formidolose† (for-mid'ol-ōs), *a.* Dreading greatly; very much afraid. *Bailey.*

Formless (form'les), *a.* Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless. 'The conception of a *formless* infinite, whether in time or space.' *Carlyle.*

Formlessness (form'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without form.

Formo-methylal (for"mō-meth'il-al), *n.* A very inflammable liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of pyroxylic spirit, sulphuric acid, water, and binoxide of manganese, and saturating the distilled liquid with potash. It is a mixture of methylic formate and methylal.

Formosity† (form-os'i-ti), *n.* Beauty; gracefulness. *Cockeram.*

Formous† (form'us), *a.* Beautiful. *Chaucer.*

Formula (for'mū-la), *n.* pl. **Formulæ** (for'mū-lē) or **Formulas** (for'mū-laz). [L. *formula,* dim. of *forma,* a form.] 1. A prescribed form; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, said, or the like; particularly, a prescribed form of words in which something is to be stated.—2. In *med.* a prescription.—3. In *eccles.* a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines.—4. In *math.* any general theorem or literal expression; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; thus $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ is the *formula* for the area of a triangle whose sides are *a, b, c,* and semi-perimeter *s.*—5. In *chem.* an expression by means of symbols and letters of the constituents of a compound: thus, O represents oxygen; H, hydrogen; and water, which is a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of oxygen, is represented by H_2O.

Formular (for'mū-lėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary. *Quart. Rev.*

Formularistic (for'mū-lėr-ist"ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson.*

Formularization (for'mū-lėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of formularizing; a formularized or formulated statement or exhibition. *C. Kingsley.*

Formularize (for'mū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *formularized;* ppr. *formularizing.* To reduce to a formula; to formulate; to express tersely and clearly in systematic form.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care. *Satur. Rev.*

Formulary (for'mū-la-ri), *n.* [Fr. *formulaire,* from L. *formula.*] 1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like; a book of precedents.—2. Prescribed form or model; formula.

Formulary (for'mū-la-ri), *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

Formulate (for'mū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *formulated;* ppr. *formulating.* To reduce to or express in a formula; to put into a precise and comprehensive systematic form, as a statement.

Formule, Formyl (for'mūl, for'mil), *n.* (CHO.) A hypothetical radical, analogous to acetyle, of which formic acid is supposed to be an oxide. It is composed of 1 atom of carbon, 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen. It forms compounds with chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

Formule (for'mūl), *n.* [Fr.] A set or prescribed model; a formula.

Formulization (for'mū-liz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of formulizing, or reducing to a formula.

The reader is probably well aware of the curious tendency to *formulization* and system which under the name of philosophy encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. *Ruskin.*

Formulize (for'mū-līz), *v.t.* To reduce to a formula or formulas; to formulate. *R. W. Emerson.*

Formyl, Formyle (for'mil), *n.* In *chem.* see FORMULE.

Fornent, Foreanent (for-nent', fōr-a-nent'), *prep.* [*For, fore*, before, in front of, and *anent* (which see).] Concerning; opposite to. [Scotch.]

Fornicate, Fornicated (for'ni-kāt, for'ni-kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, an arch.] 1. Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace, concave within and convex without. 2. In *bot.* arching over; as, a *fornicate* leaf.

Fornicate (for'ni-kāt), *v.i.* [L. *fornicor, fornicatus*, from *fornix*, an arch, a vault, a brothel, brothels in Rome being generally in vaults or cellars.] To commit lewdness; to have unlawful sexual intercourse.

If a Brahmin *fornicate* with a Nayr woman he shall not thereby lose his caste. *Asiatic Researches.*

Fornication (for-ni-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *fornicatio*, from *fornicor*. See FORNICATE.] 1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female.

Fornication (is) the act of incontinency in single persons; if either party be married, it is adultery. *Wharton.*

2. In *Scrip.* it may mean (*a*) adultery. (*b*) Incest. (*c*) Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols.—3. In *arch.* an arching; the forming of a vault.

Fornicator (for'ni-kāt-ėr), *n.* 1. An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; one guilty of fornication.—2. In *Scrip.* an idolater.

Fornicatress (for'ni-kāt-res), *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness.

Forniciform (for-nis'i-form), *a.* [L. *fornix, fornicis*, an arch, a vault, and *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* vaulted or arched: a term applied to the nectary of some plants.

Fornix (for'niks), *n.* [L.] 1. In *conch.* the excavated part under the umbo; also, the upper or convex shell in the oyster.—2. In *bot.* a small elongation on the tube or throat of the corolla, as in Anchusa.—3. In *anat.* a triangular lamina of white substance extending into each lateral ventricle of the brain, and terminating in two processes which arch downwards to the base of the brain.

Forpass† (for-pas'), *v.i.* [*For*, away, and *pass.*] To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Spenser.*

Forpet (for'pet), *n.* [Corrupted for *fourth-peck.*] The fourth part of a peck. [Scotch.]

Forpine† (for-pīn'), *v.i.* [*For*, intens., and *pine.*] To pine or waste away. *Spenser.*

Forray† (for-rā'), *n.* The act of ravaging; a foray.

A band of Britons riding on *forray*,
Few days before, had gotten a great pray
Of Saxon goods. *Spenser.*

Forray† (for-rā'), *v.t.* To ravage; to make a foray upon.

For they that morn had *forrayed* all the land. *Fairfax.*

Forrayer† (for-rā'ėr), *n.* One who makes a foray or invasion. 'A company of Persian *forrayers*, that were abroad to waste a country.' *Holland.*

Forril (for'ril), *n.* Same as *Forel.*

Forrit, Forret (for'rit, for'ret), *adv.* Forward. [Scotch.]

Fors (fors), *n.* Rough hair on sheep. [Local.]

Forsake (for-sāk'), *v.t.* pret. *forsook*; pp. *forsaken*; ppr. *forsaking.* [A. Sax. *forsacan*, to oppose, to renounce, from *for*, intens., and *sacan*, to strive, to contend. Comp. Dan. *forsage*, D. *versaken*, to deny.] 1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to withdraw from; as, friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity.

Forsake the foolish, and live. Prov. ix. 6.

2. To cease to have anything to do with; to renounce; to reject.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. Ps. lxxxix. 30.

Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. Ps. xxxvii. 8.

3.† To deny. *Chaucer.*—*Forsake, Desert, Abandon. Forsake* is applied to leaving that which natural affection or a sense of duty should have led us to remain by; as, to *forsake* our home, friends, or country; a bird *forsakes* its nest. 'When my father and my mother *forsake* me, then the Lord will take me up.' Ps. xxvii. 10. [In the *passive it often means left* desolate, forlorn:—

'When he is *forsaken*,
Withered and shaken,
What can an old man do but die.' *Hood.*]

Desert may sometimes be synonymous with *forsake*, but it usually implies a greater degree of culpability and the infringement of some legal obligation; as, to *desert* one's wife and children; to *desert* one's regiment. *Abandon* is to leave and give up finally and completely; as, to *abandon* evil courses; but generally it implies the laying aside of all care and concern for an object, especially when danger threatens it, or when longer connection might prove dangerous to ourselves; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise or a sinking ship.—SYN. To quit, desert, abandon, relinquish, give up, renounce, reject.

Forsaken (for-sāk'n), *p.* and *a.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

Forsaker (for-sāk'ėr), *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

Forsay† (for-sā'), *v.t.* [*For*, priv., and *say.*] To forbid; to renounce. *Spenser.*

Forshape,† *v.t.* [*For*, priv., and *shape.*] To put out of shape; to render mis-shapen.

Forshape,† *pp.* and *a.* Out of shape; transformed. *Chaucer.*

Forshapen,† *pp.* Transformed. *Chaucer.*

Forshronke,† **Forshronken,**† *pp.* [*For*, intens., and *shronke, shronken*, for *shrunk, shrunken.*] Shrunk up. *Chaucer.*

Forslack† (for-slak'), *v.t.* Same as *Foreslack.*

Forsleuthe,† **Forslouthe,**† **Forslugge,**† *v.t.* To lose through sloth. *Chaucer.*

Forslow† (for-slō') *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Foreslow.*

Forsongen,† *pp.* Tired with singing. *Chaucer.*

Forsooth (for-söth'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *forsōth*—*for* and *sooth*, that is, for or in truth.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well: often used ironically. It was once a word of honour or highly polite address to a woman.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm. *Hayward.*

Carry not too much underthought betwixt yourself and them, nor your city mannerly word (*forsooth*), use it not too often in any case; but plain, ay, madam, and no, madam. *B. Jonson.*

Forsooth (for-söth'), *v.t.* To use the word *forsooth* to; hence, to address in a highly polite and ceremonious manner.

The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him. *Pepys.*

Forsooth (for-söth'), *n.* A man given to using the word *forsooth* to a lady; hence, a man very polite and ceremonious to ladies.

You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city. *B. Jonson.*

Forspeak (for-spēk'), *v.t.* [*For*, neg. or intens., and *speak.*] 1.† To forbid; to prohibit; to speak against.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars;
And say'st it is not fit. *Shak.*

2. To injure by immoderate praise; to affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill-luck upon what or whomsoever it praises; to bewitch. [Now only provincial.]

Urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forspeaks their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.
Witch of Edmonton (1623).

I tak' ye a' to witness, gude people, that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forspeaks* me. *Sir W. Scott.*

Forspend (for-spend'), *v.t.* Same as *Forespend.*

Forstall (for-stal'), *v.t.* Same as *Forestall.*

Forster† (forst'ėr), *n.* A forester.

Forsterite (fors'tėr-īt), *n.* A crystallized mineral, which occurs at Vesuvius, accompanied by pleonaste and pyroxene. It contains silica and magnesia.

Forstraught,† *pp.* Distracted. *Chaucer.*

Forswat,† **Forswatt**† (for-swot'), *pp.* [*For*, intens., and *swat*, old pp. of *sweat.*] Overheated; sunburnt.

Shee is my goddesse plaine,
And I her shepherds swayne,
Albee forswonck and *forswatt* I am. *Spenser.*

Forswear (for-swār'), *v.t.* pret. *forswore*; pp. *forsworn*; ppr. *forswearing.* [*For*, neg., and *swear.*] 1. To reject or renounce upon oath; to renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations. 'I . . . do *forswear* her.' *Shak.*—2. To deny upon oath.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold. *Dryden.*

—*To forswear one's self*, to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself.* Mat. v. 33.

Forswear (for-swār'), *v.i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Forswearer (for-swār'ėr), *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.

Forswonck† (for-swongk'), *a.* [Prefix *for*, and A. Sax. *swincan*, to labour.] Overlaboured. *Spenser.*

Forswore (for-swōr'), pret. of *forswear.*

Forsworn (for-swōrn'), pp. of *forswear.*

Forsworness (for-swōrn'nes), *n.* The state of being forsworn.

Fort (fōrt), *n.* [Fr.; from L. *fortis*, strong.] 1. A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place, occupied only by troops, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defence; also, any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle.—2. A person's strong point; a forte. [Rare.]

Fort-adjutant (fōrt'ad-jū-tant), *n.* An officer in a garrison doing duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment. He is responsible for the internal discipline of the men and the appropriation of them to the various corps.

Fortalice (fōrt'al-is), *n.* [O. Fr. *fortelesse*, L.L. *fortalitium*, from *fortis*, strong.] A small outwork of a fortification; a fortilage. Written also *Fortelace.*

Forte (fōr'tā), *adv.* [It., with strength, loudly; L. *fortis*, strong.] In *music*, a direction to sing or play with force of tone.

Forte (fōrt), *n.* [Fr. *fort*, strong part, also a person's forte, from L. *fortis*, strong (whence *force, fortify*, &c.).] 1. The strong portion of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible* or *faible*.—2. That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong point or side; chief excellence.

It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. 'Description,' as he said in Don Juan, 'was his *forte*.' *Macaulay.*

Forted (fōrt'ed), *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts; fortified. 'A *forted* residence 'gainst the tooth of time.' *Shak.*

Fortelace (fōrt'el-ās), *n.* See FORTALICE.

Forth (fōrth), *adv.* [A. Sax. *forth*, from *for, fore*, before; G. *fort*, on, further; D. *voord*, forward.] 1. Forward; onward in time, place, or order; in advance from a given point; as, from that day *forth*; from that time *forth*; one, two, three, and so *forth*.—2. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement or concealment; out into public view or character; as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves; your country calls you *forth* into her service.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden.*

3. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place; as, send him *forth* of France. [Rare.]

I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth* of Milan. *Shak.*

4.† Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, my noble and well-warranted cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shak.*

—*From forth*, forth from. '*From forth* the streets of Pomfret.' *Shak.*

Forth (fōrth), *prep.* Out of; forth from.

Some *forth* their cabins peep. *Donne.*

Forthcoming (fōrth'kum-ing), *a.* 1. Coming forth; ready to appear; making appearance; ready to hand if wanted; as, the prisoner is *forthcoming*.—2. About to take place soon; approaching in time; soon to be accomplished; as, his *forthcoming* marriage. *M. A. Dickens.*

Forthcoming (fōrth'kum-ing), *n.* In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given, ordering the debt to be paid, or effects delivered up to the arresting creditor, or otherwise disposing of the matter.

Forther,† *v.t.* To farther or further. *Chaucer.*

Forthgoing (fōrth'gō-ing), *a.* Going forth.

Forthgoing (fōrth'gō-ing), *n.* A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from.

Forthink† (for-thingk'), *v.t.* [*For*, away, and *think.*] 1. To repent of; to regret; to grieve or be sorry for.

That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to repent, regret, or grieve.

So now the Scripture saith, Repent, or let it *forthink* you. *Tyndale.*

Forth-issuing (fōrth-ish'ū-ing), *a.* Issuing or coming forth; coming out; coming forward, as from a covert.

Forthought,† pp. of *forthink*. *Chaucer.*

Forthren,† *v.t.* inf. of *forther*. To further. *Chaucer.*

Forthright (fôrth'rīt), *adv.* Straight or directly forward; in a straight direction; straightway.

Impatient in embarrassment
He *forthright* passed, and lightly treading went
To that same feathered lyrist. *Keats.*

Forthright (fôrth'rīt), *a.* Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate; as, a *forthright* man; a *forthright* speech. 'A *forthright* inspiration.' *A. C. Swinburne.*

Forthright† (fôrth'rīt), *n.* A straight path.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shak.*

Forthward† (fôrth'wẽrd), *adv.* Forward.

Forthwith (fôrth'with), *adv.* [*Forth* and *with*—lit. with what is forth or immediately before.] 1. Immediately; without delay; directly.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight *forthwith*.
Acts ix. 18.

2. In *law*, as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object.

Forthy† (for-THĪ'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *forthȳ—for*, and *thȳ*, instrumental case of the demonstrative pronoun. See THAT.] Therefore.

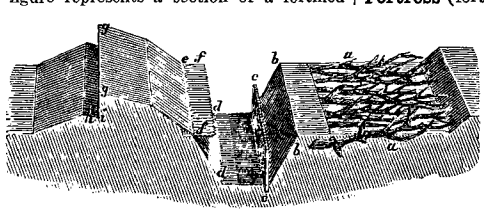
Thomalin have no care *forthy;*
Myself will have a double eye. *Spenser.*

Fortieth (for'ti-eth), *a.* [See FORTY.] 1. Following the thirty-ninth, or preceded by thirty-nine.—2. Being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.

Fortieth (for'ti-eth), *n.* One of forty equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by forty.

Fortifiable (for'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* That may be fortified.

Fortification (for'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See FORTIFY.] 1. The act of fortifying or strengthening; the art or science of strengthening positions in such a way that they may be defended by a body of men much inferior in number to those by whom they are attacked.—2. That which fortifies or strengthens; especially, the works, as a wall, ditch, palisades, and the like, constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position. Fortifications are divided into *permanent* and *temporary* or *field fortifications*. *Permanent fortifications* are works required to remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose of defending important positions, as cities, dockyards, arsenals, &c. *Temporary* or *field fortifications* are designed to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a limited period. The figure represents a section of a fortified



Section of Fortified Work (interior on the left; exterior on the right).

wall. *a a* is the abattis; *b b*, the counterscarp; *c c*, the palisade; *d d*, scarp; *f f*, fraise; *f e g g*, the parapet; *h*, banquette; and *i g*, the breast-height. For definitions of each of these see the words.—3. A fortified place and all that belongs to it; a fort, fortress, castle, or other structure built to resist enemies.

Fortification-agate (for'ti-fi-kā"shon-ag-āt), *n.* A variety of agate which when polished exhibits lines suggestive of the form of a fortified place.

Fortifier (for'ti-fī-ẽr), *n.* One who fortifies, strengthens, supports, or upholds.

Fortify (for'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fortified;* ppr. *fortifying*. [Fr. *fortifier;* L. L. *fortifico*—L. *fortis*, strong, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To add strength to; to strengthen; to confirm; to furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault. 'He's *fortified* against any denial.' *Shak.*

When interest *fortifies* an argument,
Weak reason serves to gain the will's assent,
For souls already warped receive an easy bent.
Dryden.

Pride came to the aid of fancy, and both combined to *fortify* his resolution. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To surround with a wall, ditch, palisades, or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; to render defensible against an attack by a hostile force; as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbour.

Fortify (for'ti-fī), *v.i.* To raise strong places.

Fortilage† (fôrt'il-āj), *n.* A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.

Fortility† (for-til'i-ti), *n.* A fortified place; a castle; a bulwark.

Fortin (fôrt'in), *n.* [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce.

Fortissimo (for-tis'sē-mō), *adv.* In *music*, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

Fortition (for-ti'shon), *n.* [From L. *fors, fortis*, chance. See FORTUNE.] The principle of trusting to chance; casual choice; fortuitous selection.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good. *Burke.*

Fortitude (for'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.] 1.† Strength; force; power to resist attack.

Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*. *Shak.*

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you. *Shak.*

2. That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency; passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting danger.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*

Who fights
With passions, and o'ercomes them, is endued
With the best virtue, passive *fortitude*. *Massinger.*

SYN. Resolution, resoluteness, endurance, firmness, hardihood, nerve, bravery.

Fortitudinous (for-ti-tūd'in-us), *a.* Having fortitude; courageous.

Fortlet (fôrt'let), *n.* A little fort.

Fort-major (fôrt'mā-jẽr), *n.* In a fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant.

Fortnight (fort'nīt), *n.* [Contr. from *fourteen nights*, time being formerly often reckoned by nights; comp. *sevennights, sennight*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fortnightly (fort'nīt-li), *adv.* Once a fortnight; every fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight; as, the paper is published *fortnightly*.

Fortnightly (fort'nīt-li), *a.* Occurring or appearing once a fortnight; as, a *fortnightly* mail.

Fortress (fort'res), *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*, Pr. *fortaressa, fortalessa*, from L. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; a place of defence or security; usually, a city or town well fortified.

God is our *fortress*, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shak.*

Fortress (fort'res), *v.t.* To furnish with a fortress or fortresses; to defend by a fortress; to guard; to fortify

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms. *Shak.*

Fortret (fôrt'ret), *n.* A little fort; a sconce; a fortlet.

Fortrodden,† **Fortroden,**† *p.* and *a.* Utterly down-trodden. *Chaucer.*

Fortuit,† *a.* Fortuitous; accidental. *Chaucer.*

Fortuitous (for-tū'it-us), *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from *fors, fortis*, chance. See FORTUNE.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly or without any known cause.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the universe was formed by a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms? *Swift.*

—*Accidental, Casual, Fortuitous, Contingent, Incidental.* See under ACCIDENTAL.

Fortuitously (for-tū'it-us-li), *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

Fortuitousness (for-tū'it-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

Fortuity (for-tū'i-ti), *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

Fortuna (for-tū'na), *n.* 1. In *Rom. myth.* the goddess of fortune.—2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered August 22, 1852, by Professor Hind.

Fortunate (for'tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortuno*, to make fortunate or prosperous. See FORTUNE.] 1. Coming by good luck or favourable chance; bringing some unexpected good; presaging happiness; auspicious; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* ticket in a lottery.—2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as, a *fortunate* adventurer in a lottery; I was most *fortunate* thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.—*Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous. Fortunate* applies to that which is deemed beyond human control; *successful* denotes that effective human effort has been made to gain the object; *prosperous* has very much the meaning of *successful*, but is applied rather to a series of things than a single event; we say, a *successful* enterprise, a *prosperous* line of business, a *fortunate* circumstance.—SYN. Auspicious, lucky, prosperous, successful, favoured, happy.

Fortunately (for'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily.

Fortunateness (for'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* Good luck; success; happiness.

Fortune (for'tūn), *n.* [L. *fortuna*, a lengthened form of *fors, fortis*, chance, hap, luck, from *fero*, to bring.] 1. Chance; accident; luck; fate; also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining human success, meting out happiness and unhappiness, and distributing arbitrarily or fortuitously the lots of life.

'Tis more by *fortune* than by merit. *Shak.*
O *Fortune, Fortune*, all men call thee fickle. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befalls or may befall man; success, good or bad; what the future may bring; lot: often in the plural; as, to share one's *fortunes*.

In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies. *Dryden.*
His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

3. What a person has experienced in life; circumstances or events in life.

While he whose lowly *fortune* I retrace,
The youngest of three sons, was yet a babe.
Wordsworth.

4. Good success; prosperity; good luck.

It rained down *fortune*, showering on thy head. *Shak.*

5. Estate; possessions; especially, large estate; great wealth; as, a gentlemen of small *fortune;* he married a lady of *fortune*.—SYN. Chance, accident, luck, fate, lot, destiny, wealth, possessions.

Fortune† (for'tūn), *v.t.* 1. To make fortunate. *Chaucer.*—2. To dispose of, fortunately or not. *Shak.*—3. To foretell the fortune or lot of; to presage. *Dryden; Shak.*

Fortune (for'tūn), *v.i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

They attempted to remonstrate, but were warned to beware, lest 'it might *fortune* to cost some their heads.' *Hallam.*

Fortune-book (for'tūn-bụk), *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events.

Fortuned (for'tūnd), *a.* Supplied by fortune: used in composition. 'The full-*fortuned* Cæsar.' *Shak.*

Fortune-hunter (for'tūn-hunt-ẽr), *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune, with a view to enrich himself.

Fortune-hunting (for'tūn-hunt-ing), *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

Fortuneless (for'tūn-les), *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

Fortune-stealer (for'tūn-stēl-ẽr), *n.* One who steals an heiress.

Fortune-tell (for'tūn-tel), *v.i.* To tell, or pretend to tell, the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. *Shak.*

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortune-telling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

Fortune-teller (for'tūn-tel-ẽr), *n.* One who tells or reveals the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

Fortune-telling (for'tūn-tel-ing), *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life.

Fortunize† (for'tūn-īz), *v.t.* To regulate the fortune of; to render fortunate or happy.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes devise,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*.
Spenser.

Fortunous,† *a.* Proceeding from fortune. *Chaucer.*

Forty (for'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *feówertig—feówer*, four, and *tig*, ten. See FOUR.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one added.

Forty (for'ti), *n.* 1. The number which consists of four times ten; the sum of forty units.—2. A symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.

Forum (fō'rum), *n.* [L. Akin to *foris*, *foras*, out of doors.] 1. A market-place or public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people. 2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

He (Lord Camden) was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the *forum*. *Brougham.*

Forwaked,† *p.* and *a.* Having waked long. *Chaucer.*

Forwander† (for-won'dėr), *v.i.* [*For*, intens., and *wander*.] To wander away; to rove wildly; to wander till wearied. *Spenser; Chaucer.*

Forward (for'wėrd), *adv.* [A. Sax. *forweard, foreweard—for, fore*, before, and *weard, weardes*, G. *wärts*, used in composition to signify situation, direction. Comp. G. *vorwärts*.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively: opposed to *backward*.

Forward (for'wėrd), *a.* 1. Near or at the forepart; being at the front; in advance of something else; anterior; fore; as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or the *forward* ship in a fleet; the *forward* horse in a team.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His *forward* voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak.*

2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined; in a bad sense, over hasty; over ready.

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do. Gal. ii. 10.

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent; in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; confident; as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

4. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season; as, the grass or the grain is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring.—5. Not behindhand; not inferior; advanced in position or rank; prominent.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shak.*

The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hippias, had a *forward* appointment. *Brougham.*

Forward (for'wėrd), *v.t.* 1. To advance; to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *forward* a good design; to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter or despatches.—3. In *bookbinding*, to prepare for the finisher, as a sewed book, by putting a plain cover on.

Forwarder (for'wėrd-ėr), *n.* 1. One who promotes or advances in progress.—2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; one whose business is to forward goods.—3. In *bookbinding*, one who does the plain covering of a sewed book, and prepares it for the finisher.

Forwarding (for'wėrd-ing), *p.* and *a.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onward; transmitting.—*Forwarding merchant*, a merchant whose business it is to receive and forward goods for others.—*Forwarding note*, a note in which a description of goods or a parcel is entered with the name of consignee and his place of residence and name of consignor to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier.

Forwarding (for'wėrd-ing), *n.* 1. The act or business of sending forward merchandise, &c. [United States.]—2. In *bookbinding*, the operation of plain covering a sewed book, and preparing it for the finisher.

Forwardly (for'wėrd-li), *adv.* In a forward manner; eagerly; hastily; quickly.

Forwardness (for'wėrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being forward; cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; ardour; boldness; confidence; assurance; a state of advance beyond the usual degree; as, the *forwardness* of spring or of corn.

Pillars of our commonwealth, whose worth, bountie, learning, *forwardnesse*, true zeale in religion, and good esteeme in all schollers, ought to be consecrated to all posterity. *Burton.*

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them from their infancy a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*

—*Forwardness, Willingness. Forwardness* expresses more than *willingness*, in that it implies promptitude as well as readiness to make sacrifices for the cause.—SYN. Promptness, promptitude, eagerness, ardour, zeal, assurance, confidence, boldness, impudence, presumption.

Forwards (for'wėrdz), *adv.* Forward (which see).

In opposition to this a new doctrine was put *forwards* in 1809. *Whewell.*

Forwaste† (for-wāst'), *v.t.* [*For*, intens., and *waste*.] To waste; to desolate.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forwasted all. *Spenser.*

Forweary† (for-wē'ri), *v.t.* [*For*, intens., and *weary*.] To dispirit; to weary excessively; to exhaust with fatigue.

Whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shak.*

Forweep (for-wēp'), *v.i.* [*For*, intens., and *weep*.] To weep much. *Chaucer.*

Forwelked,† *pp.* [See WELK, *v.i.*] Much wrinkled. *Chaucer.*

Forwered,† *pp.* Forwearied; worn out. *Chaucer.*

Forword† (for'wėrd), *n.* [*For* for *fore*, and *word*.] A promise. *Spenser.*

Forworn† (for-wōrn'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *for*, intens., and *worn*.] Much worn.

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworn*. *Spenser.*

Forwounded,† *pp.* [*For*, intens., and *wounded*.] Much wounded. *Chaucer.*

Forwrapped,† *pp.* [Prefix *for*, intens., and *wrapped*.] Wrapped up. *Chaucer.*

Foryelde,† *v.t.* [*For*, intens., and *yield*.] To yield up; to pay; to repay. *Chaucer.*

Foryete,† *v.t.* To forget. *Chaucer.*

Foryetten,† *pp.* Forgotten. *Chaucer.*

Forzando, Sforzando (for-tsan'dō, sfortsan'dō), *adv.* [It., properly ppr. of *forzare* or *sforzure*, to force.] In *music*, sudden and forcible; explosive; used to designate a tone which is produced suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished: usually indicated by the mark > over each note of the passage, or by the letters *sf, sfz*, or *fz* placed at the beginning of the passage.

Foss, *n.* See FOSSE.

Fossa (fos'sa), *n.* [L., a ditch or trench, from *fodio, fossum*, to dig.] In *anat.* same as *Fosse*, 2.

Fossage† (fos'sāj), *n.* In *anc. law*, a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the fosse or ditch surrounding a town.

Fossane (fos'ān), *n.* A species of carnivorous quadruped, of the weasel kind (*Viverra fossa*), allied to the genet, which it greatly resembles, found in Madagascar, Guinea, Cochin China, &c.

Fosse, Foss (fos), *n.* [Fr. *fosse*, L. *fossa*, a ditch, a trench, from *fodio, fossum*, to dig.] 1. In *fort.* a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and counterscarp below the rampart, and turning round a fortified place or a post that is to be defended.—2. In *anat.* (*a*) a kind of cavity in a bone with a large aperture. (*b*) An oval depression in a soft part, as that presented by the septum of the right auricle of the heart.

Fosset (fos'set), *n.* Same as *Faucet*.

Fossette (fos-set'), *n.* [Fr., dim. from *fosse*, a ditch.] 1. A little hollow; a dimple.—2. In *med.* a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep.

Fossick (fos'sik), *v.i.* [Probably from *fussy*.] 1. To be troublesome.—2. In *gold-digging*, to undermine another's digging; to search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing places, &c.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain; as, to *fossick* for clients.

The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb 'to *fossick*.' *Daily Telegraph.*

I discoursed with the eldest boy Alick . . . who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother in liquor, by what is called '*fossicking*' in the creek for wasted gold. *Henry Kingsley.*

Fossicker (fos'sik-ėr), *n.* One who fossicks.

Fossil (fos'sil), *a.* [Fr. *fossile*, L. *fossilis*, from *fodio, fossum*, to dig.] 1. Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt.—2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; changed into stone; petrified; as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood.—*Fossil copal*, Highgate resin; a resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It is a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth.—*Fossil farina*, a soft carbonate of lime.

Fossil (fos'sil), *n.* A word which in its widest and literal sense means whatever is dug out of the earth, so that it includes all minerals and rocks, as well as the organic remains embedded in rocks, the former being the *native fossils*, the latter the *extraneous fossils* of older writers. It is now, however, restricted to designate the petrified forms of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe. Most of these fossil species, many of the genera, and some of the families, are extinct. When these remains are only partially fossilized, and occur in superficial or recent deposits, the term *sub-fossil* is employed. See under ORGANIC.

Fossil-cork (fos'sil-kork), *n.* A popular name for asbestos when it assumes a felted cork-like texture. Fossil-cork is so light as to swim in water.

Fossil-flax (fos'sil-flaks), *n.* A popular name for asbestos when it appears in loose flax-like fibres.

Fossiliferous (fos-sil-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fossil, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing fossils; as, *fossiliferous rocks*.

Fossilification (fos-sil'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Act of fossilizing, or of becoming fossil.

Fossilify (fos-sil'i-fī), *v.t.* [E. *fossil*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To convert into a fossil; to fossilize.

Fossilify (fos-sil'i-fī), *v.i.* To become a fossil.

Fossilism (fos'sil-izm), *n.* The nature or science of fossils.

Fossilist (fos'sil-ist), *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one who is versed in the science of fossils; a palæontologist.

Fossility (fos-sil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of a fossil.

Fossilization (fos'sil-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of fossilizing or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions; the state of being fossilized.

Fossilize (fos'sil-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fossilized;* ppr. *fossilizing*. 1. To convert into a fossil; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.—2. To render permanently antiquated; to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances; to check the natural development of by rendering fixed and unchangeable; to render insensible to new influences; as, age has a tendency to *fossilize* men's minds and ideas.

There, indeed, you are among the French, the *fossilized* remains of the old régime. *Lord Lytton.*

Fossilize (fos'sil-īz), *v.i.* 1. To become or be changed into a fossil.—2. To become antiquated, rigid, and fixed; to become incapable of being affected by the influence of the present time and circumstances.

Fossilogist (fos-sil'o-jist), *n.* A fossilist. *Jodrell.*

Fossilogy (fos-sil'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Fossilology*.

Fossilology (fos-sil-ol'o-ji), *n.* [E. *fossil*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] The science of fossils.

Fossil-wood (fos'sil-wụd), *n.* A popular name for the mineral asbestus when it appears in a form resembling fossilized wood.

Fossores (fos-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *fossor*, a digger, from *fodio, fossum*, to dig.] 1. An extensive sub-section of hymenopterous insects belonging to the division Aculeata, or those furnished with a sting in the females. The legs are formed only for walking, or for burrowing. To this sub-section belong the garden-wasps, the smooth wasps, the sand-wasps, &c.—2. That group of quadrupeds which contains the burrowing-moles.

Fossorial (fos-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to animals which dig their retreats and seek their food in the earth, as the mole; adapted for digging; as, a *fossorial* animal; a *fossorial* limb.

Fossorial (fos-sō'ri-al), *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

Fossulate (fos'sū-lāt), *a.* [L. *fossula*, dim. of *fossa*, a ditch. See FOSSA.] In *nat. hist.* a term applied to a surface which presents one or more somewhat long and narrow depressions.

Foster (fos'tėr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fóstrian*, to nourish, from *fóster*, food, nourishment, from

fôda, food. See FEED, FOOD, FODDER.] 1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*

The deliverer of his country appeared in the person of Hakon, a son born in Harold Fairhair's old age, whom he had sent to be *fostered* by Athelstane, the great English king. *Edin. Rev.*

2. To cherish; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, the genial warmth of spring *fosters* the plants; to *foster* passion or genius.

He never *fostered* commerce by the only means by which we can really promote its growth. *Brougham.*

—*Foster, Cherish, Harbour, Indulge.* See under CHERISH.

Foster† (fos'tėr), *v.i.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser.*

Foster† (fos'tėr), *n.* A forester. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Fosterage (fos'tėr-āj), *n.* The charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*

Foster-babe (fos'tėr-bāb), *n.* An infant foster-child. *Byron.*

Foster-brother (fos'tėr-bruᵀᴴėr), *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Foster-child (fos'tėr-child), *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Addison.*

Foster-dam (fos'tėr-dam), *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child. *Dryden.*

Foster-daughter (fos'tėr-dą-tėr), *n.* A female fed and educated like a daughter, though not one by birth.

Foster-earth (fos'tėr-ėrth), *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.

Fosterer (fos'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who fosters; one that nourishes in the place of parents.

Foster-father (fos'tėr-fä'ᵀᴴėr), *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.

Foster-land (fos'tėr-land), *n.* Land allotted for the maintenance of a person.

Fosterlean† (fos'tėr-lēn), *n.* [*Foster*, and A. Sax. *læn*, a loan, reward.] The remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster-child; also, the jointure of a wife. *Wharton.*

Fosterling (fos'tėr-ling), *n.* A foster-child.

I'll none o' your light-heart *fosterlings*, no inmates. *B. Jonson.*

Fosterment† (fos'tėr-ment), *n.* Food; nourishment.

Foster-mother (fos'tėr-muᵀᴴ-ėr), *n.* A woman who takes the place of a mother in bringing up a child; a nurse.

Foster-nurse (fos'tėr-nėrs), *n.* A nurse.

Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shak.*

Foster-parent (fos'tėr-pār-ent), *n.* A foster father or mother.

Fostership† (fos'tėr-ship), *n.* Forestership.

Foster-sister (fos'tėr-sis-tėr), *n.* A female, not a sister, nursed by the same person.

Foster-son (fos'tėr-sun), *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth. *Dryden.*

Fostress† (fos'tres), *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. *B. Jonson.*

Fote-hot,† *adv.* Foot-hot; straightway; immediately. *Chaucer.*

Fote-mantel,† *n.* Foot-mantle; a riding-petticoat. *Chaucer.*

Fother (foᵀᴴėr), *n.* A species of weight. See FODDER.

Fother (foᵀᴴėr), *v.t.* [Icel. *fóthra*, to line or trim with fur, *fothr*, lining; comp. G. *füttern*, to line, to case, from *futter*, lining; akin *fur*.] To endeavour to stop, as a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c., between it and the ship's sides.

Fotive† (fōt'iv), *a.* [From L. *foveo, fotum*, to warm.] Nourishing. *Carew.*

Fotmal (fot'mal), *n.* A commercial term for 70 lbs. of lead.

Fou (fō), *a.* Full; drunk. [Scotch.]

Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither—
They had been *fou* for weeks thegither. *Burns.*

Fouat (fō'at), *n.* The house-leek. [Scotch.]

Foudre,† **Foulder,**† *n.* [Fr.] Lightning. *Chaucer.*

Fougade, Fougasse (fö-gäd', fö-gäs'), *n.* [Fr., from *fougue*, impetuosity; It. *fogo*—probably from L. *focus*, a hearth or fire-place, a fire.] *Milit.* a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, dug under some work, fortification, or post, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth, for destroying the works by explosion. Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works to defend them, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

Fought (fạt), pret. & pp. of *fight*.

Foughten, pp. of *fight*. Fought; overworked; outwearied; troubled. [Old English and Scotch.]

Are we sae *foughten* an' harass'd
For fear to gang that gate at last? *Burns.*

Foul (foul), *a.* [A. Sax. *fûl*, foul. Cog. Fris. *ful*, G. *faul*, Dan. *fuul*, putrid, corrupt, rotten, fetid; L. *puteo*, Lith. *puti*, Skr. *pûy*, to be putrid.] 1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; as, a *foul* cloth; *foul* hands; a *foul* chimney; the ship has a *foul* bottom.

My face is *foul* with weeping. Job xvi. 16.

2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as, *foul* water; a *foul* stream.—3. Scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; as, *foul* words; *foul* language.

Is't not enough, thou hast suborn'd these women
To accuse this worthy man; but, in *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain? *Shak.*

4. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as, *foul* weather.—5. Loathsome; defiling; as, a *foul* disease.—6. Wicked; detestable; abominable; hateful; shameful; odious; as, a *foul* deed.

Babylon . . . the hold of every *foul* spirit.
Rev. xviii. 2.

Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax? *Shak.*

Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

7. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as, *foul* play.—8. Coarse; gross.

They are all for rank and *foul* feeding. *Felton.*

9. Full of weeds; full of gross humours or impurities; as, the garden is very *foul*.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is. *Shak.*

10.† Unsightly; homely; of little value.

Let us, like merchants, show our *foulest* wares,
And think perchance they'll sell. *Shak.*

11. *Naut.* entangled; having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with anything: opposed to *clear*; as, a rope is *foul*.—12. Not favourable, safe, or propitious; not fair or advantageous; contrary; dangerous; as, a *foul* wind; a *foul* road or bay.—*To fall foul*, to fall out; to quarrel. 'If they be any ways offended, they *fall foul*.' *Burton.*—*To run* or *fall foul of* (sometimes *to fall foul on* or *upon*), to rush upon with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence; to run against; to stumble over or upon; as, the ship *fell foul* of her consort.

In his sallies their men might *fall foul of* each other. *Clarendon.*

As ships, though never so obsequious, *fall Foul* in a tempest *on* their admiral. *Waller.*

—*To make foul water* (*naut.*), to come into such shoal or low water that the keel comes near the bottom, so that the motion of the water under it raises the mud from the bottom and fouls the water: said of a ship.—*Foul anchor*, an anchor whose cable is twisted round the stock or one of the flukes.—*A foul copy*, the first rough draught of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, &c.: opposed to *fair copy* or *clean copy*.—*Foul proof*, in *printing*, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified; a proof containing many errors.

Foul (foul), *v.t.* [Directly from the adjective.] 1. To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil; as, to *foul* the clothes; to *foul* the face or hands. Ezek. xxxiv. 18. 'His stockings *foul'd*, ungarter'd, and down-gyved to his ankle.' *Shak.* 'She *fouls* a smock more in one hour.' *Swift.*

Beware of lust, it doth pollute and *foul* whom God in baptisme washed with his own blood. *G. Herbert.*

2. To bring into collision or entangle with something that impedes motion.

Foul (foul), *v.i.* 1. To become foul or dirty; as, this gun *fouls* very frequently.—2. *Naut.* to come into collision, as two boats; to become entangled or clogged; as, the rope *fouled*; the block *fouled*.

Foulard (fö-lär), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk material for ladies' dresses, originally brought from India; a silk handkerchief or cravat.

Foulder† (foul'dėr), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *fouldre*, lightning, Fr. *foudre*, from L. *fulgur*.] To emit great heat; to flame as lightning; to burn.

Seem'd that loud thunder, with amazement great,
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of *fould'ring* heat. *Spenser.*

Foule,† *n.* A bird; a fowl. *Chaucer.*

Foully (foul'li), *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

I *foully* wronged him: do forgive me, do. *Gay.*

Thou play'dst most *foully* for it. *Shak.*

Foul-mouthed (foul'muᵀᴴd), *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

So *foul-mouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

Foulness (foul'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement; pollution; impurity; hatefulness; atrociousness; ugliness; deformity; unfairness; dishonesty; as, the *foulness* of a cellar or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom; the *foulness* of a deed.

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*. *Bacon.*

Consul, you are too mild;
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy. *B. Jonson.*

The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions. *Hammond.*

Foulspoken (foul'spōk-n), *a.* Using profane, scurrilous, slanderous, or obscene language.

Foumart (fö'märt), *n.* [Prov. E. *foulmart, folmert*, lit. foul marten, from *foul*, and Fr. *marte*, marten; comp. the G. *stinkmarder* (stinking marten).] The polecat (which see).

Found (found), pret. and pp. of *find*.

Found (found), *v.t.* [Fr. *fonder*, from L. *fundo*, to found, from *fundus*, the bottom of anything.] 1. To lay the basis of; to fix, set, or place, as on something solid for support; to ground; to base; to establish on a basis literal or figurative; to fix firmly.

It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock. Mat. vii. 25.

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shak.*

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; to begin to raise; to begin to form or lay the basis of; to originate; as, to *found* a college or library. 'Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*.' *Dryden.*

Hath wrought confusion in the Table Round
Which good King Arthur *founded*. *Tennyson.*

Found (found), *v.i.* To rest or rely: followed by *on* or *upon*; as, I *found upon* the evidence of my senses.

Found (found), *v.t.* [Fr. *fondre*, to melt, to cast, from L. *fundo, fusum*, to pour out (hence *fuse*, &c.). Same root as in Gr. *cheō, cheusō*, to pour.] To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould.

Foundation (found-ā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *fundatio*, from L. *fundo, fundatum*. See FOUND, to lay the basis of anything.] 1. The act of founding, fixing, establishing, or beginning to build.—2. The solid ground on which the walls of a building rest; also, that part of the building or wall which is under the surface of the ground; hence, the basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation*, a stone . . . a precious corner-stone. Is. xxviii. 16.

Other *foundation* can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. iii. 11.

3. A donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose; fund invested for a benevolent purpose; endowment.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation*. *Swift.*

4. That which is founded or established by an endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

Foundationer (found-ā'shon-ėr), *n.* One who derives support from the foundation or endowment of a college or endowed school.

Foundationless (found-ā'shon-les), *a.* Having no foundation.

Foundation-muslin (found-ā''shon-muz'-lin), *n.* An open-worked, gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses, bonnets, and the like. *Simmonds.*

Foundation-school (found-ā'shon-skōl), *n.* An endowed school. See FOUNDATION, 3.

Foundation-stone (found-ā'shon-stōn), *n.* A stone of a public building, laid in public

with some ceremony: such a stone has no necessary connection with the foundation of the building.

Founde,† *v.t.* [See FOND, *v.i.*] To try. *Chaucer.*

Founder (found'ėr), *n.* One who founds, fixes, or establishes; as, (*a*) one who lays a foundation or begins to erect; as, the *founder* of a temple or city. (*b*) An author; one from whom anything originates; as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family or race.

Of the whole modern movement of metaphysical science, we have already pointed out Bacon and Descartes as the *founders*. *F. D. Morell.*

(*c*) One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.

Founder (found'ėr), *n.* One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster; as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.

Founder (found'ėr), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to sink as a ship, to go to the bottom, to founder—*fond*, ground, bottom, from L. *fundus*, the bottom.] 1. *Naut.* to fill or be filled and sink, as a ship which is no longer able to keep above water.—2. To fail; to miscarry. 'All his tricks *founder*.' *Shak.* 3. To trip; to fall; to go lame, as a horse.

Founder (found'ėr), *v.t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

Founder (found'ėr), *n.* In *farriery*, (*a*) a lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse. (*b*) An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

Founderous (found'ėr-us), *a.* Causing to founder, go lame, or be knocked up.

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is. *Burke.*

Founders'-dust (found'ėrz-dust), *n.* In *founding*, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes. *Simmonds.*

Founders'-sand (found'ėrz-sand), *n.* In *founding*, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts, for making foundry moulds.

Foundery. See FOUNDRY.

Foundling (found'ling), *n.* [Dim. formed from *found*, as *bantling* from *band*, *darling* from *dear*.] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.

Foundling-hospital (found'ling-hos'pital), *n.* A hospital at which children deserted by their parents and found by strangers are brought up.

Foundress (found'res), *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

Foundry, Foundery (found'ri, found'ė-ri), *n.* [Fr. *fonderie*.] 1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use by melting them and pouring them into moulds.—2. The buildings and works occupied for casting metals; as, a *foundry* of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.

Fount (fount), *n.* [L. *fons*, *fontis*.] A spring of water; a fountain.—*Holy-water fount*, the stone basin or receptacle for holy-water in Roman Catholic churches. See ASPERSORIUM and STOUP.—*Fount of types.* See FONT.

Fountain (fount'ān), *n.* [Fr. *fontaine*, L.L. *fontana*, from L. *fons*, *fontis*, a fountain.] 1. A spring or natural source of water; a spring or issuing of water from the earth; the head or source of a river.—2. An artificial spout, jet, or shower of water; also, the structure or works in which such a spout, jet, or shower is produced; a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with pure water for drinking or other useful purposes, or for ornament. Ornamental fountains are often introduced in gardens and pleasure-grounds; and public fountains, of an elaborate character, are often met with in continental towns, especially in Italy.—3. Origin; first principle or cause; the source of anything. 'Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.' *Common Prayer.*—4. In *heraldry*, a circle called a roundle divided into six spaces by waved lines across the shield, and tinctured argent and azure.

Fountain.

Fountain-head (fount'ān-hed), *n.* Primary source; original; first principle.

Above our atmosphere's intestine wars,
Rain's *fountain-head*, the magazine of hail. *Young.*

Fountainless (fount'ān-les), *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

A barren desert *fountainless* and dry. *Milton.*

Fountain-pen (fount'ān-pen), *n.* A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

Fountain-tree (fount'ān-trē), *n.* 1. A popular name of the Indian cedar (*Cedrus Deodara*), from the large quantity of turpentine which it yields.—2. A popular name for a Brazilian tree, *Cæsalpinia pluviosa*, the young twigs of which yield, when shaken, a clear drinkable fluid.

Fountful (fount'fụl), *a.* Full of springs; as, *fountful* Ida.

Fouquiera (fō-kē-ā'rä), *n. pl.* [After Dr. Pierre Éloi *Fouquier*, a professor of medicine at Paris.] A genus of Mexican plants, a somewhat abnormal form of nat. order Tamaricaceæ. The three species are trees or shrubs, with entire oblong fleshy clustered leaves, seated in the axil of a spine or a cushion, with scarlet flowers arranged in a terminal spike or panicle.

Four (fōr), *a.* [A. Sax. *feówer*. Cog. O. Sax. *fiwar*, Fris. *fiower*; G. and D. *vier*; Goth. *fidvor*; L. *quatuor*; Gr. *tessares* or *tettares*; Russ. *cetvero*; W. *pedwar*; Ir. *ceathair*; Skr. *chatvâr*; Pali *chattâró*. The hypothetical primitive form is *katvar*, supposed to be compounded of *ka* for *eka*, one (as in Skr.), and *tvar*, three.] Twice two; denoting the sum of two and two.

Four (fōr), *n.* 1. The number consisting of twice two. Hence—2. A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.—*To go* or *run on all four*, or *on all fours*, (*a*) to go or run on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

A child naturally *goes on all four*. *Bp. Horne.*

(*b*) To be perfect or consistent in all respects; as, the simile does not *run on all fours*. See ALL-FOURS.

Cross fourchee.

Fourbe (fōrb), *n.* [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat. *Evelyn.*

Fourchee, Fourchi (fōr-shē', fōr'shi), *pp.* [Fr. *fourché*, forked.] In *her.* an appellation given to a cross forked at the ends.

Fourchette (fōr-shet'), *n.* [Fr., a fork, a table-fork.] 1. In *anat.* (*a*) the thin posterior commissure by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together. (*b*) The united clavicles or merry-thought of birds.—2. In *surg.* an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frænum.—3. In *glovemaking*, the piece between the two fingers to which the front and back portions are sewed.

Four-cornered (fōr'kor-nėrd), *a.* Having four corners or angles.

Four-edged (fōr'ejd), *a.* Having four edges.

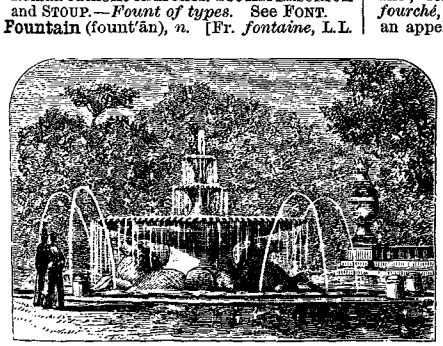
Fourfold (fōr'fōld), *a.* Four times told; quadruple; as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. 2 Sam. xii. 6.

Fourfold (fōr'fōld), *n.* Four times as many or as much.

Fourfold (fōr'fōld), *v.t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. *Goodrich.*

Fourfooted (fōr'fụt-ed), *a.* Having four feet.



Ornamental Fountain.—Villa Borghese, Rome.

Fourgon (fōr-goṅ), *n.* [Fr.] An ammunition waggon or tumbril; a baggage-cart.

My Lord Bareacre's chariot, britska, and *fourgon*, that anybody might pay for who liked. *Thackeray.*

Four-handed (fōr'hand-ed), *a.* Having four hands; quadrumanous.

Four-horse (fōr'hors), *a.* Drawn by four horses; as, a *four-horse* coach.

Fourierism (fö'ri-ėr-izm), *n.* The system of socialism propounded by Charles *Fourier*, a Frenchman, according to which there would be everywhere established *phalansteries*, that is associations each consisting of 1800 members, occupying a common edifice, and all enjoying the fruit of their labours in common. Though talent and industry were to be rewarded, no one was to be allowed to be indigent, or debarred from a certain amount of luxury and amusement. A universal language was to be established, while the several groups were to be associated together under a central government, like the cantons of Switzerland or the States of America. Fourierism is one of the specific forms of Communism.

Fourierist, Fourierite (fö'ri-ėr-ist, fö'ri-ėr-īt), *n.* An adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier of Besançon.

Four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *n.* A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.

As quaint a *four-in-hand* as you shall see. *Tennyson.*

Four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *a.* Drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins; as, a *four-in-hand* coach.

Four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *adv.* With four horses yoked to a vehicle and guided by reins held in the hand of a single driver; as, he was driving *four-in-hand*.

Fourling (fōr'ling), *n.* One of four children born at the same time.

Fourm (fōrm), *n.* Same as *Form*. *B. Jonson.*

Fourneau (fōr-nō), *n.* [Fr.] *Milit.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

Fourpence (fōr'pens), *n.* A small silver coin worth four pennies; a fourpenny bit; a groat.

Fourpenny (fōr'pen-ni), *a.* Of the value of fourpence; that may be purchased for fourpence.

Fourpenny (fōr'pen-ni), *n.* A small silver coin worth fourpence.

Four-poster (fōr'pōst-ėr), *n.* A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains.

Fourpounder (fōr-pound'er), *n.* A loaf, 4 lbs. in weight.

I ha' gone and bought a *fourpounder* out of another baker's shop. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Fourrier (fōr'rėr), *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger. *Sir G. Buck.*

Fourscore (fōr'skōr), *a.* [See SCORE.] Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years; as, a man of *fourscore*.

Fourscore (fōr'skōr), *n.* Twenty taken four times; eighty units.

Foursome, Foursum (four'sum), *a.* A word applied to anything in which four act together; as, a *foursum* reel. [Scotch.]

Foursquare (fōr'skwār), *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; square.

And thou shalt make an altar of shittim wood, five cubits long, and five cubits broad, the altar shall be *foursquare*. Ex. xxvii. 1.

Fourteen (fōr'tēn), *n.* 1. The number consisting of ten and four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

Fourteen (fōr'tēn), *a.* [*Four* and *ten*; A. Sax. *feówertyn*.] Four and ten; twice seven.

Fourteenth (fōr'tēnth), *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

Fourteenth (fōr'tēnth), *n.* 1. One of fourteen equal parts in which a whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen. 2. In *music*, the octave or replicate of the seventh, a distance comprehending thirteen diatonic intervals.

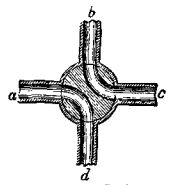
Fourth (fōrth), *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

Fourth (fōrth), *n.* 1. One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by four.—2. In *music*, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. Three full tones compose a tritone or fourth redundant. The *diminished fourth* consists of a whole tone and two semitones; and the *perfect fourth* of two whole tones and a semitone.

Fourthly (fōrth'li), *adv.* In the fourth place.

Four-way Cock, Four-way Valve (fōr'wā kok, fōr'wā valv), *n.* A description of automatic valve occasionally used in steam-

engines for passing the steam alternately to the upper and lower ends of the cylinder and to the condenser. It is shown in section in the figure. *a* is the communication with the steam-pipe, *b* the passage to the upper end of the cylinder, *c* to the condenser, and *d* to the lower end of the cylinder. When the centre is turned a quarter of a revolution, the action is reversed, and the steam, instead of entering the cylinder at the lower end by *d*, will enter at the upper end through *b*.



Four-way Cock.

Four-wheeled (fōr'whēld), *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

Four-wheeler (fōr-whēl'ėr), *n.* A vehicle with four wheels, especially a cab.

Fouter (fō'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *foutre*. See FOUTY.] A despicable fellow. [Old English and Scotch.]

Fouth, Fowth (futh), *n.* [From *fou'*, full.] Abundance; plenty; fulness. [Scotch.]

He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets;
Rusty airn caps and jinglin' jackets. *Burns.*

Fouth, Fowth (futh), *a.* Abundant; copious; plenteous.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be *fouth*. *Scotch proverb.*

Foutra† (fō'tra), *n.* [O.Fr.] A fig; a scoff.

A *foutra* for the world and worldlings base! *Shak.*

Fouty (fō'ti), *a.* [Fr. *foutu*, pp. of *foutre*; L. *futuo*, to lecher.] Mean; base; despicable. [Used in Scotland and North of England.]

Foveate (fō'vē-āt), *a.* [L. *fovea*, a pit.] In *bot.* covered with small excavations or pits; pitted.

Foveolate, Foveolated (fō'vē-ō-lāt, fō'vē-ō-lāt-ed), *a.* [See FOVEOLE.] In *bot.* marked by little depressions or pits.

Foveole (fō'vē-ōl), *n.* [A dim. formed from L. *fovea*, a pit.] In *bot.* the perithecium of certain fungals; the bottle-like receptacle of certain fungi containing spore-cases.

Fovilla (fō-vil'la), *n.* [Dim. formed from L. *foveo*, to warm, to cherish, to nourish.] In *bot.* the minute powder or semi-fluid matter contained in the interior of the pollen grain, and which is the immediate agent in fertilization. It descends through the pollen tubes towards the ovule or young seed.

Fowertie,† *n.* Forty. *Chaucer.*

Fowl (foul), *n.* [A. Sax. *fugel*, *fugol*, a fowl, a bird, D. and G. *vogel*, Icel. and Dan. *fugl*, Goth. *fugls*, a bird. It has sometimes been connected with A. Sax. *fleógan*, to fly, but the absence of *l* in the noun while it appears in the verb, as is the case with the corresponding words in Dutch, German, &c., is against this.] 1. A bird: often unchanged in the plural. 'Have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the *fowl* of the air.' Gen. i. 28.—2. A barn-door fowl; a cock or hen. [This is now the usual meaning of the word; *bird* being the general term for feathered biped.]

Fowl (foul), *v.i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food, as by means of bird-lime, decoys, nets, and snares, by pursuing them with falcons or hawks, or by shooting.

Fowler (foul'ėr), *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

Fowling-piece (foul'ing-pēs), *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

Fowth, *n.* and *a.* See FOUTH.

Fox (foks), *n.* [A. Sax.; G. *fuchs*, L.G. *voss*, Prov. E. *faws*, Goth. *fauho*, fox. *Fixen* (E. *vixen*) was the A. Sax. for she-fox.] 1. An animal of the genus Canis, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-coloured hair, and erect ears. This animal burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals. Besides the common fox of Europe (*Canis vulpes*), there are various other species, as the arctic fox (*C. lagopus*), black fox (*C. argentatus*), red fox (*C. fulvus*), crossed fox (*C. decussatus*), swift fox (*C. velox*), &c. By some naturalists the foxes are classed as a sub-genus of the genus Canis, to which the name Vulpes is given.—2. A sly, cunning fellow.

Common Fox (*Canis vulpes*).

Go ye, and tell that *fox* (Herod Agrippa), Behold, I cast out devils. Luke xiii. 32.

3. A local name of a British fish, the gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*), from its yellow colour: called in Scotland *gowdie* (that is, 'goldy'), and in Cornwall *yellow skulpin*.—4. *Naut.* a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together.—5. An inhabitant of the state of Maine. [United States slang.]

Fox (foks), *v.t.* 1.† To intoxicate; to stupify.

I drank . . . so much wine that I was even almost *foxed*. *Pepys.*

2. To make sour, as beer in fermenting.—3. To repair, as boots, by adding new soles, or a new front upper leather. [United States.]

Fox (foks), *v.i.* To turn sour: applied to beer when it sours in fermenting.

Fox† (foks), *n.* [L. *falx*; comp. E. *falchion*.] An ancient cant expression for a sword.

O Signieur Dew, thou dy'st on point of *fox*,
Except, O Signieur, thou do give to me
Egregious ransom. *Shak.*

Fox-bat (foks'bat), *n.* A bat of the family Pteropidæ, including some of the largest of the bat tribe, one species, the *Pteropus edulis*, or kalong, attaining a length of from 4 to 5 feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. They inhabit Australia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, &c., as well as the continents of Asia and Africa.

Fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* The tail of a fox.

Fox-case (foks'kās), *n.* The skin of a fox.

Fox-chase (foks'chās), *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

Fox-earth (foks'ėrth), *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

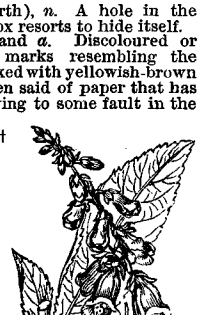
Foxed (fokst), *p.* and *a.* Discoloured or stained, lit. with marks resembling the colour of a fox; marked with yellowish-brown or rusty spots: often said of paper that has become spotted owing to some fault in the manufacture.

Foxerie,† **Foxery,**† *n.* Behaviour like that of a fox. *Chaucer.*

Fox-evil (foks'ē-vil), *n.* A kind of disease in which the hair falls off.

Fox-fish (foks'fish), *n.* Same as *Fox*, 3.

Foxglove (foks'-gluv), *n.* A common British plant, *Digitalis purpurea*, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. It grows on banks, pastures, &c., in hilly and especially subalpine and rocky countries in Europe. Its flowers are campanulate, and somewhat resembling the finger of a glove. It is one of the most stately and beautiful of our native herbaceous plants, and one that has great reputation as a medicinal plant, being employed as a sedative, narcotic, and diuretic in diseases of the heart and dropsy. Its medicinal properties are due to the poisonous substance known as digitalin. A decoction or infusion of the leaves is what is generally used. The flowers are usually purple, but sometimes white. Several other species are grown in gardens, such as *D. grandiflora* and *D. lutea*, with yellow flowers, and *D. ferruginea* with brown.


Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Fox-grape (foks'grāp), *n.* A name given to several North American varieties of grape, as *Vitis Labrusca*, *V. cordifolia*, from their foxy perfume.

Foxhound (foks'hound), *n.* A hound for chasing foxes; a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches. It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound. It is commonly of a white colour with patches of black and tan.

Foxhound.

Foxhunt (foks'hunt), *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox with hounds.

Foxhunter (foks'hunt-ėr), *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

Fox-hunting (foks'hunt-ing), *n.* The pursuit of the fox; fox-chase.

Fox-hunting (foks'hunt-ing), *a.* Relating to the pursuit of the fox; having the tastes or habits of a foxhunter. 'A *fox-hunting* squire.' *Macaulay.*

Foxish, Foxlike (foks'ish, foks'līk), *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.

Foxly† (foks'li), *a.* Having the qualities of a fox; as, *foxly* craft. *Latimer.*

Fox-shark (foks'shärk), *n.* A genus of sharks, Alopias or Alopecias. Called also the *Sea-fox* or *Thresher*. See SEA-FOX.

Foxship (foks'ship), *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

Hadst thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*

Fox-sleep (foks'slēp), *n.* A feigned sleep.

Foxtail (foks'tāl), *n.* 1. The tail of a fox.—2. Same as *Foxtail-grass*.—3. In *metal.* the cinder, more or less of a cylindrical form and hollow in the centre, obtained in the last stage of the charcoal finery process.—*Foxtail wedging*, in *joinery*, a method of wedging performed by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits, expands, and secures it.

Fox-tailed (foks'tāld), *a.* Resembling the tail of a fox.

Foxtail-grass (foks'tāl-gras), *n.* The common name given to the grasses of the genus Alopecurus, because of the close cylindrical panicle in which the spikelets of flowers are arranged. Of the fourteen species known, six are natives of Britain. *A. pratensis* is an abundant natural grass in meadows and pastures, and is an excellent fodder plant. The alpine foxtail-grass (*A. alpinus*) is a rare plant, being much prized and eagerly sought after as a botanical rarity.

Foxtrap (foks'trap), *n.* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

Foxy (foks'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to foxes; wily.—2. Resembling or partaking of the character of a fox; suggestive of a fox or of cunning. 'Modred's narrow *foxy* face.' *Tennyson*.—3. A term applied to grapes which have the coarse flavour of the fox-grape.—4. Sour: said of wine, beer, &c., which has soured in the course of fermentation.

Foy† (foi), *n.* [Fr. *foy*, *foi*, faith, whence O.D. *foey*, a compact.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenser.*

Foy (foi), *n.* [O.D. *foey*, a compact, from Fr. *foy*, *foi*, faith, because it was customary of old to confirm covenants by eating and drinking together.] A feast given by a person who is about to leave a place.

He did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day. *Pepys.*

Foyle† (foil), *v.t.* To foil; to defeat or conquer; to trample. *Spenser.*

Foynd† (foind), *pret.* [See FOIN.] Pushed or thrust, as in fencing. *Spenser.*

Foyson† (foi'zon), *n.* Abundance. See FOISON.

Scotland hath *foysons* to fill up your will,
Of your mere own. *Shak.*

Foziness (fō'zi-nes), *n.* [See FOZY.] The state or quality of being fozy; sponginess; softness; hence, want of stamina; want of spirit; dulness. [Scotch.]

The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Fozy (fō'zi), *a.* [A. Sax. *wosig*, juicy; D. *voos*, spongy; Icel. *vos*, watery.] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [Scotch.]

Fra,† *prep.* For *Fro*. *Chaucer.*

Frabbit (frab'bit), *a.* Peevish. *Mrs. Gaskell.* [Provincial.]

Fracas (fra-kä' or frā'kas), *n.* [Fr., from *fracasser*, to crash; from It. *fracassare*—prefix *fra-*, and *cassare*, to break.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Frache (frāsh), *n.* In *glass-work*, an iron pan in which glass vessels newly formed are placed, to be put into the lower oven over the furnace.

Fracid (fras'id), *a.* [L. *fracidus*, mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe; particularly, in *bot.* of a pasty texture, between fleshy and pulpy.

Frack (frak), *a.* [A form of *frank*. Comp. Sc. *drucken*, E. *drunken*; G. *blick*, E. *blink*.] Ready; eager; forward. [Scotch.]

Fract† (frakt), *v.t.* [L. *frango*, *fractum*, to break.] To break; to violate.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Hath smit my credit. *Shak.*

Fractable (frakt'a-bl), *n.* A gable coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, &c.

Fracted (frakt'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* having a part displaced as if broken; as, a chevron *fracted*.

Chevron fracted.

Fraction (frak'shon), *n.* [Fr.; L. *fractio*, from *frango*, *fractum*, to break.] 1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence; specifically, *eccles.* the rite of breaking the bread in the celebration of the eucharist.

Neither can the natural body of Christ be subject to any *fraction* or breaking up. *Foxe.*

2. A fragment; a portion.

The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Shak.

3. In *arith.* and *alg.* one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; any division of a whole number or unit, as $\frac{2}{5}$, two-fifths, $\frac{1}{4}$, one-fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions*. In these, the figure above the line is called the *numerator*, and the figure below the line the *denominator*. The denominator points out the number of equal parts into which unity or a quantity, considered as a whole, is divided, and the numerator points out how many of these parts are taken. Thus, in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, the unit or whole is divided into 4 equal parts, and 3 of them taken. A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator. An *improper fraction* is one whose numerator is not less than its denominator, as $\frac{8}{8}$, $\frac{5}{5}$. A *simple fraction* expresses one or more of the equal parts into which the unit is divided, without reference to any other fraction. A *compound fraction* expresses one or more of the equal parts into which another fraction or a mixed number is divided. Compound fractions have the word *of* interposed between the simple fractions of which they are composed: thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ *of* $\frac{2}{3}$ *of* $1\frac{1}{2}$ is a compound fraction. A *complex fraction* is that which has a fraction either in its numerator or denominator, or in each of them: thus, $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{9}$, $\frac{8}{9\frac{2}{3}}$, and $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{2}{3}}$ are complex fractions. In *decimal fractions* the denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c.; hence, there is no necessity for writing the denominator, and the fraction is usually expressed by putting a point (·) before the numerator, as $\cdot 5 = \frac{5}{10}$; $\cdot 25 = \frac{25}{100}$; $\cdot 05 = \frac{5}{100}$. See under DECIMAL.

Fractional (frak'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction; as, *fractional* numbers.

Fractionary (frak'shon-a-ri), *a.* Fractional.

Fractious (frak'shus), *a.* [From Prov. E. *fratch*, to quarrel or chide.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; as, a *fractious* man; a *fractious* child.

Fractiously (frak'shus-li), *adv.* In a fractious manner; snappishly.

Fractiousness (frak'shus-nes), *n.* A fractious or snappish temper.

Fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *fractura*, from *frango*, *fractum*, to break.] 1. A breakage; a breach in a body, especially caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.—2. In *surg.* the breaking of a bone. A fracture is *simple* or *compound:* simple when the bone only is divided; compound when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments. A fracture is termed *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the axis of the bone.—3. In *mineral.* the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; the broken surface; as, a compact *fracture;* a fibrous *fracture;* foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture*, &c.

Fracture (frak'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fractured;* ppr. *fracturing*. To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate the continuous parts of; as, to *fracture* a bone; to *fracture* the skull.

Frae (frā), *prep.* From. [Scotch.]

Frænum (frē'num), *n.* pl. **Fræna** (frē'na). [L., a bridle.] In *anat.* a ligament which checks or restrains the motion of a part; as, the *frænum linguæ*, a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the tongue.

Fragaria (fra-gā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *fraga*, *fragorum*, strawberries.] The strawberry genus, a genus of perennial herbs with creeping stolons, nat. order Rosaceæ. Only four species are known. The fruit consists of numerous small hard achenes sunk in the surface of a large fleshy receptacle. One species, *F. vesca* (the wild strawberry), is a British plant common in shady places. The cultivated strawberry is *F. elatior*. See STRAWBERRY.

Fragile (fra'jil), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango*, to break.] Brittle; easily broken; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton.

SYN. Brittle, infirm, weak, frail, slight, delicate.

Fragilely (fra'jil-li), *adv.* In a fragile manner.

Fragileness (fra'jil-nes), *n.* Same as *Fragility*.

Fragility (fra-jil'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; frangibility; liability to fail; frailty.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Fragment (frag'ment), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break.] A part broken off; a piece separated from anything by breaking; anything left uncompleted; a part separated from the rest; a small detached portion; as, a *fragment* of an ancient writing. 'The *fragments* of the golden day.' *Tennyson.*

Fragmental (frag-ment'al), *a.* Consisting of fragments; fragmentary.

Fragmentarily (frag'ment-a-ri-li), *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; by piecemeal.

Fragmentary (frag'ment-a-ri), *a.* Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; not complete or entire; disconnected.—*Fragmentary rocks*, in *geol.* rocks formed of fragments of other rocks, as tufas, agglomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.

Fragmented (frag'ment-ed), *a.* Broken into fragments; existing in fragments.

Fragor (frā'gor), *n.* [L., a breaking, a crashing, from *frango*, to break.] A loud and sudden sound; the report of anything bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash. *Watts.*

Fragor (frā'gor), *n.* [From L. *fragro*, to emit a scent.] A strong or sweet scent. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Fragrance (frā'grans), *n.* [L. *fragrantia*. See FRAGRANT.] The quality of being fragrant, or that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,
Vailed in a cloud of *fragrance*. *Milton.*

Fragrancy (frā'gran-si), *n.* Fragrance (which see).

The goblet crown'd,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

Fragrant (frā'grant), *a.* [L. *fragrans*, *fragrantis*, ppr. of *fragro*, to emit a scent.] Sweet of smell; affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; having an agreeable perfume.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton.*

SYN. Sweet-smelling, odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, redolent, spicy, aromatic.

Fragrantly (frā'grant-li), *adv.* With sweet scent.

Fraight,† *a.* Fraught. *Spenser.*

Frail (frāl), *a.* [Fr. *frêle*, It. *fraile*, L. *fragilis*, fragile, from *frag*, root of *frango*, to break.] 1. Easily broken; fragile; weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable: in Scotland, but not in England, applied to persons with the meaning of infirm in health.

The materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing. *Rogers.*

That I may know how *frail* I am. Ps. xxxix. 4.

2. Weak in mind or resolution; not strong against temptation to evil; liable to fall from virtue; of infirm virtue.

Man is *frail*, and prone to evil. *Jer. Taylor.*

Should some fair *frail* one drive her prancing pair
Where rival peers contend to please the fair.
Crabbe.

3.† Tender. 'Deep indignation, and compassion *frail*.' *Spenser.*

Frail (frāl), *n.* [Norm. *fraile*, a basket.] 1. A basket made of rushes, in which dried fruit is occasionally imported.—2. A rush used for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 lbs., contained in a frail.

Frailly (frāl'li), *adv.* In a frail manner; weakly; infirmly.

Frailness (frāl'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness; infirmity; as, the *frailness* of the body.

Frailty (frāl'ti), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced.

God knows our *frailty* and pities our weakness.
Locke.

2. A fault proceeding from weakness; a foible; a sin of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode. *Gray.*

SYN. Frailness, infirmity, imperfection, failing, foible.

Fraine,† **Frane,**† *v.t.* [Lancashire *frayne;* A. Sax. *frægnian;* D. *vragen;* G. *fragen*, to ask.] To ask. *Chaucer.*

Fraischeur (frāsh-ūr'), *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. *Dryden.*

Fraise (frāz), *n.* [Fr., from It. *fregio*, ornament, trimming, frieze on a building.] In *fort.* a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

Fraise† (frāz), *n.* A pancake with bacon in it. Written also *Froise*.

Fraised (frāzd), *a.* Fortified with a fraise.

Fraknes,† *n. pl.* [Akin *freckle* (which see).] Spots; freckles. *Chaucer.*

Framable (frām'a-bl), *a.* That may be framed.

Framboesia (fram-bē'si-a), *n.* [Fr. *framboise*, a raspberry.] The yaws, a contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles and some parts of Africa, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences: whence the name.

Frame (frām), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *framed;* ppr. *framing*. [A. Sax. *fremman*, to form, make, effect; O. Sax. *fremmian*, O. Fris. *frema*, Icel. *fremja*, to accomplish, to bring to pass. Lit. to further, from A. Sax. *fram*, *from*, strong, forward = *from*, prep. *Skeat.*] 1. To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to *frame* a house or other building.—2. To make; to compose; to contrive; to plan; to devise; in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as something false.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *Watts.*

For thou art *framed* of the firm truth of valour.
Shak.

3. To fit, as for a specific end; to regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to *frame* our lives according to the rules of the gospel. '*Framed* to make woman false.' *Shak.*
4. To execute; to perform.

The silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely *frame* the office. *Shak.*

5.† To support. 'That on a staff his feeble steps did *frame*.' *Spenser.*—6. To surround or provide with a frame, as a picture.

Frame (frām), *v.i.* To contrive. Judg. xii. 6.

Frame (frām), *n.* 1. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure; specifically, bodily structure; make or build of a person; physical constitution; skeleton.

This goodly *frame*, the earth, seems to me a sterile promontory. *Shak.*

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal *frame*,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge.*

2. The main timbers of a structure fitted and joined together for the purpose of supporting and strengthening the whole; framework; as, the *frame* of a house, barn, bridge, or ship.

3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass. Specifically, (*a*) among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are contained. (*b*) Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mould for castings. (*c*) A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched for quilting or embroidering, or on which lace, stockings, and the like are made. — 4. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as, a *frame* of government. — 5. The act of planning or contriving; contrivance; invention.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*

6. Particular state, as of the mind; mental constitution; natural temper or disposition; as, an unhappy *frame* of mind.

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*. *Swift.*

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

Frame-bridge (frām'brij), *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together on the principle of combining the greatest degree of strength with the smallest expenditure of material.

Frame-house (frām'hous), *n.* A house constructed with a wooden skeleton.

Framer (frām'ėr), *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

Framesaw (frām'sạ), *n.* A thin saw stretched on a frame, without which it would not have sufficient rigidity for working.

Frame-timber (frām-tim-bėr), *n.* One of the timbers constituting part of the frame of a house or a vessel.

Framework (frām'wėrk), *n.* 1. A structure or fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame; a skeleton; as, the *framework* of a building.—2. Structure; constitution; adjusted arrangement; system.

Once we held debate, a band
Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
And labour and the changing mart,
And all the *framework* of the land. *Tennyson.*

3. Work done in a frame.

Framing (frām'ing), *n.* 1. The manner or style of putting together.—2. A framework or frame; a system of frames.

Framing-chisel (frām'ing-chiz-el), *n.* In *carp.* a heavy chisel used for making mortises.

Frammit (fram'it), *a.* [See FREMDE.] Estranged. [Scotch.]

And monie a friend that kiss'd his caup,
Is now a *frammit* wight. *Burns.*

Frampel, Frampold (fram'pel, fram'pōld), *a.* [Perhaps compounded of A. Sax. *fram*, eager, zealous, firm, which in composition sometimes means very, extremely (*framwīs*, very wise), and E. *bold*.] Unruly; forward; evil-conditioned; peevish; rugged; quarrelsome. Written also *Frampal*, *Frampul*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel*?
Beau. & Fl.

He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart! *Shak.*

Franc (frangk), *n.* [Fr., from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John in 1360.] 1. The name given to two ancient coins in France, one of gold and the other of silver. The value of the gold franc was about half a guinea. The silver franc was in value a third of the gold one.—2. A French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system, and has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium. It is of the value of a little over 9½*d*. English money, and is divided into 100 centimes.

Franc,† **Frank**† (frangk), *n.* [O. Fr. *franc*, a sty.] A sty for swine.

Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *Shak.*

Franchise (fran'chīz), *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free. See FRANK.] Properly, liberty, freedom. Hence—1. A royal privilege subsisting in the hands of a subject, arising either from royal grants or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a particular privilege or right granted by a prince, sovereign, or government to an individual, or to a number of persons; an immunity or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction. — 2. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.

In the great *franchises* of the latter, comprising the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, the king's writ had no course. *Hallam.*

To enforce better these provisions, the king's sheriffs are empowered to enter all *franchises* for the apprehension of felons or traitors. *Hallam.*

3. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Ency.*

4.† Frankness; generosity. *Chaucer.*—*Elective franchise*, or *the franchise*, the right to vote for a representative in parliament.

Franchise (fran'chīz), *v.t.* To make free; to enfranchise.

Still keep
My bosom *franchis'd* and allegiance clear. *Shak.*

Franchisement (fran'chiz-ment), *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom.

Francic (fran'sik), *a.* Pertaining to the Franks, or the language of the Franks; Frankish.

Francisca, Francisque (fran-sis'ka, fran-sēsk'), *n.* In *archæol.* the ancient Frankish battle-axe, differing chiefly from the more modern kind in the angle at which it was joined with the handle.

Franciscan (fran-sis'kan), *n.* One of the order of mendicant friars founded by St. *Francis* of Assisi about 1210, and otherwise called *Minorites*, or from the colour of their

Franciscan or Gray Friar.

habit *Gray Friars*. The order was distinguished by vows of absolute poverty, and a renunciation of the pleasures of the world, and was intended to serve the Church by its care of the religious state of the people. In 1415 the order split up into two branches, the Conventuals and the Observants, the former adhering less strictly to the original austerity of the order, while the latter continued to observe this in all its strictness. These two main divisions of the order still exist. The general features of the Franciscan habit are the long brown or gray cassock, the cloak and hood, and the cord round the waist (whence the French name of *Cordeliers*). They usually wear sandals, but there are also barefooted Franciscans. The Capuchins are a branch of the Franciscans, also the Poor Clares or Franciscan nuns, and the Tertiaries or order of Penance.

Franciscan (fran-sis'kan), *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis. See above article.

Franciscea (fran-sis'sē-a), *n.* [After *Francis*, Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.] A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. *F. uniflora* is a Brazilian shrub, possessing purgative, emetic, emmenagogic, and alexipharmic properties, and is nauseously bitter. The root and bark are employed largely in Brazil against syphilis, under the name of *mercurio vegetal*.

Franclin† (frangk'lin), *n.* A freeholder; a franklin. *Spenser.*

Francolin (frang'kol-in), *n.* [Dim. of Pg. *frango*, a hen.] Francolinus, a genus of birds, closely allied to the partridges. The common francolin (*F. vulgaris*) is an elegant species, found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed.

Franc-tireur (frāñ-tē-rėr, ė long), *n.* [Fr., lit. a free-shooter.] A species of soldier organized in France in the war of 1870, after the defeat of the regular army, and employed in guerrilla warfare for harassing the enemy, cutting off detachments, &c.

Frangent (fran'jent), *a.* Causing fractures. *H. Walpole.*

Frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

Frangible (fran'ji-bl), *a.* [From L. *frango*, to break.] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.

Frangibleness (fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Frangibility*, but less used.

Frangipane (fran'ji-pān), *n.* [After the Italian Marquis *Frangipani*, the inventor.] 1. A species of pastry, containing cream, almonds, and sugar.—2. A kind of perfume. See FRANGIPANI.

Frangipani, Frangipanni (fran-ji-pä'ni, fran-ji-pan'ni), *n.* [See FRANGIPANE.] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of a West Indian tree, *Plumiera rubra*, or red jasmine.

Frangulin (frang'gū-lin), *n.* ($C_6H_6O_3$.) A yellow crystallizable colouring matter contained in the bark of the berry-bearing alder (*Rhamnus Frangula*).

Franion† (fran'yun), *n.* [Possibly a corruption of Fr. *fainéant*, idle, lazy.] A paramour or a boon companion.

Frank (frangk), *a.* [Fr. *franc*, which, like It. Sp. and Pg. *franco*, is derived from the name of the old Germanic tribe or nation the *Franks*. The name is connected with G. *frech*, bold, and *frei*, free; Sc. *frack*, ready, eager, diligent; Goth. *freis*, free.] 1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise; as, a *frank* person; a *frank* disposition or heart.

What *frank* and fraternal love existed between his kinsman and his elder brother. *Disraeli.*

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.]

Being *frank* she (Nature) lends to those are free.
Shak.

Your kind old father, whose *frank* heart gave all.
Shak.

3. Free; without conditions or compensation.

Thy *frank* election make,
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake.
Shak.

4.† Licentious; unrestrained. *Spenser.*—*Ingenuous, Open, Frank.* See under INGENUOUS.—SYN. Ingenuous, candid, artless, plain, open, unreserved, undisguised, sincere.

Frank (frangk), *n.* 1. A member of the ancient German tribe or aggregate of tribes which overthrew the Roman dominion in Gaul and gave origin to the name France; a native of Franconia.—2. A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, &c.—3. A French coin. See FRANC.

Frank (frangk), *n.* A letter sent by mail free of postage; also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege. The privilege of giving franks for letters was enjoyed within certain limits by all members of parliament till 1840, when it was abolished by the act which established the penny postage.

Frank (frangk), *v.t.* 1. To send or get sent by a public conveyance free of expense; as, to *frank* a person to London; to *frank* a letter.—2. In *carp.* to form the joint of, as the joint of a window-sash where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a mitre.

Frank,† *n.* A pigsty. *Shak.* See FRANC.

Frank† (frangk), *v.t.* [See FRANC, a sty.] 1.† To shut up in a frank or sty. *Shak.*—2.† To feed; to cram; to fatten.

Our desire is rather to *franke* up ourselves with that which we should abhor. *Abp. Sands.*

Frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [E. *frank*, and Norm. *almoignes*, alms.] *Lit.* free alms: in *law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the ancient monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy, and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being, upon the Reformation, altered and made conformable to the Church of England.

Frank-bank (frangk'bangk), *n.* Same as *Free-bench*.

Frankchase (frangk'chās), *n.* In *law*, a liberty of free chase, whereby persons having

lands within the compass of the same are prohibited to cut down any wood, &c., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the lord of the liberty.

Frankenia (frang-kē'ni-a), *n.* Sea-heath, a genus of plants, nat. order Frankeniaceæ, containing about twelve known species. The *F. lævis*, or smooth sea-heath, is a humble procumbent plant, with wiry stems and numerous fascicled leaves. It grows in muddy salt-marshes on the south-east coast of England, between Yarmouth and Kent.

Frankeniaceæ (fran-kē'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of exogens allied to Caryophyllaceæ and Tamariscineæ, containing the single genus Frankenia.

Frank-fee (frangk'fē), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) a holding of lands in fee-simple; freehold. (*b*) Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

Frank-ferm (frangk'fėrm), *n.* In *law*, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the fee by feoffment, &c., out of knight-service, for certain yearly service.

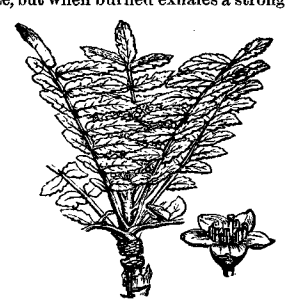
Frank-fold (frangk'fōld), *n.* In *law*, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold sheep upon the land of his tenant; faldage.

Frankfort-black (frangk'fōrt-blak), *n.* A fine black pigment used in copperplate printing, said to be prepared by burning vine branches, grape stones, and the refuse lees of the wine manufacture, &c.

Frankhearted (frangk'härt-ed), *a.* Having a frank, open disposition.

Frankheartedness (frangk'härt-ed-nes), *n.* The state of having a frank heart.

Frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [E. *frank* and *incense*—said to be so named from its liberal distribution of odour; perhaps, however, equivalent to *French incense*. Comp. *Burgundy pitch*.] Olibanum, a gum resin which distils from incisions made in the *Boswellia thurifera*, a tree somewhat resembling the sumach, and belonging to the nat. order Amyridaceæ, inhabiting the mountains of India. It comes to us in semi-transparent yellowish tears and sometimes in masses, possesses a bitter and nauseous taste, but when burned exhales a strong aro-



African Frankincense (*Boswellia Carterii*).

matic odour. African frankincense is yielded by *B. Carterii*, but it is a drug rarely met with in our market. The common frankincense is the produce of *Pinus Abies* or spruce fir, from which it either exudes spontaneously or more abundantly from incisions of the bark. It occurs in two states, in tears and in large irregular lumps or compressed cakes. It possesses a turpentine-like odour and taste, and enters into the composition of many plasters. A similar resin is yielded by *Pinus Tœda*.

Frankish (frangk'ish), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Franklaw (frangk'la), *n.* Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it.

Franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* [O. Fr. *frankeleyn, francheleyn*, from *franc*, L. L. *francus, franchius*, free (see FRANK, *a.*), and term. *-ling*.] A freeholder; a yeoman; latterly a small landholder, but in Chaucer's time a much more important personage, being distinguished from the common freeholder by the greatness of his possessions, and the holding of the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, &c.

Not swear it, now I am a gentleman?
Let boors and *franklins* say it, I'll swear it.
Shak.

Franklinic (frangk-lin'ik), *a.* [From the distinguished natural philosopher and statesman Benjamin *Franklin*.] In *elect.* a term applied to electricity excited by friction; frictional.

Franklinite (frangk'lin-īt), *n.* A mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. *Franklin*.

Frankly (frangk'li), *adv.* 1. In a frank manner; openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint, or disguise; as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.—2. Liberally; freely; readily.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. Luke vii. 42.

SYN. Openly, ingenuously, plainly, unreservedly, undisguisedly, sincerely, candidly, freely, readily, unhesitatingly, liberally, willingly.

Frank-marriage (frangk'ma-rij), *n.* In *law*, an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. [This tenure is now grown out of use, but is still capable of subsisting.]

Frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* 1. Plainness of speech; candour; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness; fairness; as, he told me his opinion with *frankness*.

Madame Colonna was *not* witty, but she had that sweet Roman *frankness* which is so charming.
Disraeli.

2. Liberality; bounteousness. [Rare.]

Frank-pledge (frangk'plej), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) a pledge or surety for the good behaviour of freemen; specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for each other, so that if one of them committed an offence the other nine were bound to make reparation.

The barbarous plan of *frank-pledge*, known to our Saxon ancestors is also a part of the Japanese law.
Brougham.

(*b*) A member of such a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbours. (*c*) The decennary or tithing itself.

Frank-service (frangk'sėr-vis), *n.* Service performed by freemen.

Frank-tenement (frangk'te-nē-ment), *n.* In *law*, an estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.

Frantic (fran'tik), *a.* [Fr. *frénétique*; L. *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrēnitis*, mental disorder, frenzy, from *phrēn*, the mind.] 1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; as, a *frantic* person; *frantic* with fear or grief.—2. Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular.

Cybel's *frantic* rites have made them mad.
Spenser.

Frantically (fran'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner.

Franticly (fran'tik-li), *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Franticness (fran'tik-nes), *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

Franzie,† Franzy† (fran'zi), *n.* Frenzy.

Frap (frap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frapped;* ppr. *frapping*. [Fr. *frapper*, to strike, to seize ropes.] *Naut.* to make fast or tight, as by passing ropes round a sail or a weakened vessel, or by binding tackle with yarn.

Frape† (frāp), *n.* A crowd; a mob; a rabble.

'Tis strange this fiery *frape*, thought I,
Should thus for moderation cry.
Hudibras Redivivus.

Frapler† (frap'lėr), *n.* [From Fr. *frapper*, to strike.] A blusterer; a rough; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, and a *frapler* and base.
B. Jonson.

Frapling† (frap'ling), *n.* Quarrelling; strife.
Holland.

Frasera (frā'ze-ra), *n.* [In honour of John *Fraser*, an American botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ, containing seven species of erect perennial herbs, natives of North America. *F. carolinensis* is indigenous in the swamps of the Carolinas. The root yields a powerful bitter, wholly destitute of aroma. In its medicinal effects it is equal to gentian, and when fresh is said to be emetic and cathartic.

Frater (frā'tėr), *n.* [L., brother.] A monk; a member of a religious establishment.

I am come to bless my people,
Faithful *fraters*, ere I die. *Prof. Blackie.*

Fratercula (fra-tėr'kū-la), *n.* A genus of web-footed birds, containing the puffins, which are all inhabitants of the colder seas of the northern hemisphere; they are bad walkers, but skim along the surface of the sea with considerable swiftness. Three species are known—the common puffin, the crested puffin, and the northern puffin. See PUFFIN.

Frater-house, Fratery (frā'tėr-hous, frā'-tė-ri), *n.* [L. *frater*, a brother—lit. brethren's house or hall.] In *arch.* an apartment in a convent used as an eating room; a refectory.

Fraternal (fra-tėr'nal), *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother; a word cog. with E. *brother*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming or proceeding from brothers; as, *fraternal* love or affection; a *fraternal* embrace.

Fraternally (fra-tėr'nal-li), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

Fraternate† (fra-tėr'nāt), *v.i.* To fraternize.

Fraternation, Fraternism (fra-tėr-nā'shon, fra-tėr'nizm), *n.* Fraternization. [Rare.]

Fraternity (fra-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [Fr. *fraternité*; L. *fraternitas*, from *frater*, a brother.] 1. The state or relationship of a brother; the condition of being fraternal; brotherhood. 2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as, a *fraternity* of monks.—3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South.*

Fraternization (fra'tėr-niz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.

Fraternize, Fraternise (fra'tėr-nīz), *v.i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; to hold sympathetic intercourse; to have congenial sympathies with.

I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite Cowper. *Lamb.*

Fraternize, Fraternise (fra'tėr-nīz), *v.t.* To bring into brotherly association; to bring into sympathy with. [Rare.]

It might have . . . reconciled and *fraternized* my soul with the new order. *E. B. Browning.*

Fraternizer, Fraterniser (fra'tėr-nīz-ėr), *n.* One who fraternizes.

Fraticelli (frā-tē-chel'lī), *n. pl.* [It., little friars or monks, pl. dim. of *frate*, a monk.] Same as *Fratricelli*.

Fratriage,† Fratrage† (fra'tri-āj, fra'trāj), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) a younger brother's inheritance. (*b*) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

Fratricelli, Fratricellians (fra'tri-sel-lī, fra-tri-sel'li-anz), *n. pl.* [L. L. *fratricelli*, little brothers.] *Eccles.* a sect of Franciscans established in Italy in 1294. They claimed to be the only true church, and denounced the pope, whose authority they threw off, as an apostate. They made all perfection consist in poverty, forbade oaths, and discountenanced marriage, and were accused by their opponents of very lewd practices. The sect is said to have continued till the Reformation, which they embraced.

Fratricidal (fra-tri-sīd'al), *a.* Pertaining to or involving fratricide.

Fratricide (fra'tri-sīd), *n.* [L. *fratricidium*, the murder of a brother, *fratricida*, the murderer—*frater, fratris*, a brother, and *cædo*, to kill; comp. *matricide, parricide*.] 1. The crime of murdering a brother.—2. One who murders or kills a brother.

Fraud (frąd), *n.* [L. *fraus, fraudis*, Fr. *fraude*.] 1. An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage.

The *fraud* of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leafy. *Shak.*

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtained his ends?
Pope.

2.† A position artfully contrived to work one damage or prejudice; a snare.

To all his angels he propos'd
To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth. *Milton.*

—*Constructive fraud*, in *law*, is such fraud as is involved in an act or contract which, though not originating in any actual evil or fraudulent design, yet has a tendency to deceive or mislead other persons, or to violate public or private confidence, or to impair or injure the public interests.—*Fraud, Deceit, Deception*. *Deceit* has generally more of a mental reference, referring to a habit of mind or to the mental process which underlies any proceeding intended to deceive; *deception* signifies rather the practice of *deceit*, the procedure by which deceit is carried out; it also signifies an act of *deceit* and sometimes that which deceives, mis-

leads, or imposes on, whether implying the idea of moral guilt or not; as, the world is a *deception*. *Fraud* is an act, or it may be a series of acts of *deceit*, by which we attempt to benefit ourselves at the expense of another.—SYN. Deceit, guile, subtlety, craft, circumvention, stratagem, deception, trick, imposition.

Fraudful (frȧd'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of or characterized by the exercise of fraud; deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous: applied to persons.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man. *Shak.*

2. Containing fraud or deceit: applied to things. '*Fraudful* arts.' *Dryden.*

Fraudfully (frȧd'fụl-li), *adv.* In a fraudful manner; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously.

Fraudless (frȧd'les), *a.* Free from fraud.

Fraudlessly (frȧd'les-li), *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

Fraudlessness (frȧd'les-nes), *n.* State or quality of being fraudless.

Fraudulence, Fraudulency (frȧd'ū-lens, frȧd'ū-len-si), *n.* [L. *fraudulentia.*] The quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickishness in making bargains or in social concerns.

Fraudulent (frȧd'ū-lent), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus.*] 1. Using fraud in making contracts; *fond of or given to* using fraud: applied to persons.

Many who are very just in their dealings between man and man will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the public. *Clarke.*

2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam, . . .
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent.* *Milton.*

—*Fraudulent bankruptcy*, in *Scots law*, the wilful cheating of creditors by an insolvent person; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment of the funds divisible among his creditors, with a fraudulent intent, and with the knowledge that the legal rights of the creditors are thereby infringed. This offence may be tried and punished by the Court of Session, the Court of Justiciary, or the sheriff, as may be arranged. — SYN. Deceitful, fraudful, guileful, trickish, deceiving, cheating, treacherous, dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish.

Fraudulently (frȧd'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

Fraudulentness (frȧd'ū-lent-nes), *n.* Quality of being fraudulent.

Fraught (frȧt), *a.* [A participial form from *fraught*, to load, a form of *freight*. See FRAUGHT, *v.t.*] 1. Freighted; laden; loaded; charged; as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India. [Obsolete or poetical.]—2. Filled; stored; charged; abounding; pregnant; as, a scheme *fraught* with mischief. 'Enterprises *fraught* with world-wide benefits.' *I. Taylor.*

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, . . . that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addison.*

Fraught† (frȧt), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *fragt*, G. *fracht*, D. *vragt*, freight.] A freight; a cargo.

What *though some* have a *fraught*
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon fail.
G. Herbert.

Fraught† (frȧt), *v.t.* [A form of *freight*. Comp. Dan. *fragte*, G. *frachten*, to load.] To load; to fill; to crowd. *Fairfax.*

Fraught† (frȧt), *v.i.* To form or make up the load of a vessel; to constitute a vessel's freight or cargo.

It should the good ship so have swallowed and
The *fraughting* souls within her. *Shak.*

[In some editions of Shakspere the reading is *freighting.*]

Fraughtage† (frȧt'āj), *n.* Loading; cargo.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have conveyed abroad. *Shak.*

Fraunhofer's Lines (froun'hō-fėrz līnz), *n. pl.* The dark lines observed crossing a very clear solar spectrum at right angles to its length, first discovered by Wollaston, but named after *Fraunhofer*, a Bavarian optician who first thoroughly investigated them. They are caused by the absorption of portions of the rays emitted from the incandescent body of the sun in their passage through the gases and vapours, as those of iron, sodium, magnesium, &c., which by these lines are shown to exist in the luminous envelope of the sun, and to a much less extent in their passage through the aqueous vapour and permanent gases of the earth's atmosphere. This absorption takes place from the remarkable property possessed by gases and vapours of retaining those portions of a ray of light passing through them from an incandescent solid or liquid body, which they themselves would emit if incandescent. The discovery of these lines led to the invention and use of the spectroscope, to the science of spectroscopy, and to all our present knowledge of solar and stellar chemistry.

Fraxin (fraks'in), *n.* A substance existing in the bark of the common ash-tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*), decoctions of which have the property of fluorescence. See FLUORESCENCE.

Fraxineæ (fraks-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [See FRAXINUS.] The ash tribe, a sub-order of the Oleaceæ, comprehending those genera which have a winged fruit or samara, with one or more seeds. Among the most noticeable genera are Fraxinus (the common ash) and Ornus (the manna ash).

Fraxinella (fraks-in-el'la), *n.* A species of dittany, the *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, an ornamental herbaceous annual plant, cultivated for its fragrant leaves and handsome rose-coloured flowers. It is common as a border-plant in flower-gardens, and is easily propagated by seeds. It yields a valuable oil. In warm still evenings the atmosphere round the plant becomes charged with the volatile oil given out by it, which takes fire on the approach of flame.—*Dictamnus albus* or common dittany is also called fraxinella; its flowers are white.

Fraxinus (fraks'in-us), *n.* [L., the ash-tree.] A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash and belonging to nat. order

Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

Oleaceæ. The species inhabit the more temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and New World. The common ash (*F. excelsior*) is one of the most useful of our British trees, on account of the excellence of its hard tough wood and the rapidity of its growth. There are many varieties of it, as the weeping ash, the curled-leaved ash, the entire-leaved ash, the American ash, &c.

Fray (frā), *n.* [Abbrev. of *affray*.] An affray; a broil, quarrel, or violent riot; a combat; contest; contention.

I heard a bustling rumour like a *fray.* *Shak.*

Fray† (frā), *v.t.* [See AFFRAY.] To fright; to terrify.

An orbed diamond set to *fray*
Old darkness from his throne. *Keats.*

Fray (frā), *v.t.* [Fr. *frayer;* It. *fregare;* L. *fricare*, to rub, from *frio*, to rub, crumble.] 1. To rub; as, a deer *frays* his head.—2. To rub away the surface of; to fret, as cloth by wearing or the skin by friction.

His dress a suit of *fray'd* magnificence,
Once fit for feasts of ceremony. *Tennyson.*

Fray (frā), *n.* A fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.

Fraying (frā'ing), *n.* Peel of a deer's horn.

Frayne† (frān'), *v.t.* See FRAINE.

Fre,† *a.* For *Free. Chaucer.*

Freak (frēk), *n.* [Probably connected with A. Sax. *frec*, bold, over-bold; O.E. *frek*, quick, eager, hasty; G. *frech*, Icel. *frekr*, bold. Wedgwood rather improbably derives it from It. *frega*, longing, desire, from *fregare*, to rub, to move lightly to and fro.] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

SYN. Whim, fancy, caprice, whimsey, prank, vagary, sport.

Freak (frēk), *v.t.* [Connected with *freckle, fleck.*] To variegate; to checker.

Freaked with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*

Freaking (frēk'ing), *a.* Freakish. *Pepys.*

Freakish (frēk'ish), *a.* Addicted to freaks; apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious; fanciful; grotesque.

It may be a question whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two. *L'Estrange.*

Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand
'Twixt poplars straight the osier waud
In many a *freakish* knot had twined. *Sir W. Scott.*

Freakishly (frēk'ish-li), *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously; with sudden change of mind without cause.

Freakishness (frēk'ish-nes), *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

Freckle (frek'l), *n.* [A dim. form; comp. O.E. *freckens, frekens,* freckles, *freak*, to variegate; Icel. *freknur*, N. *frukne, frokle*, freckles; G. *fleck, flecken*, a blot, spot.] 1. A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands, whether hereditary or produced by the action of the sun on the skin.—2. Any small spot or discoloration.

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips, therefore cover such with mats to prevent *freckles.* *Evelyn.*

Freckle (frek'l), *v.t.* To cover or mark with freckles; as, his face was *freckled* by the sun.

Freckle (frek'l), *v.i.* To become covered with freckles; as, one's face *freckles* by exposure.

Freckled (frek'ld), *pp.* and *a.* Marked with freckles or spots; as, a *freckled* face. 'The *freckled* cowslip.' *Shak.*

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook
The *freckled* trout to take. *Dryden.*

Freckledness (frek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being freckled.

Freckle-faced (frek'l-fāst), *a.* Having a face much marked with freckles.

Freckly (frek'li), *a.* Covered with freckles; sprinkled with spots.

Fredstole† (fred'stōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *frithstōl*, from *frith*, Dan. *fred*, G. *friede*, peace, and *stōl*, a seat, a stool.] *Lit.* peace-stool. Formerly a seat or chair near the altar, to which all fled who sought the privilege of sanctuary.

Free (frē), *a.* [A. Sax. *frī, freō*, G. *frei*, Goth. *freis*, free; allied to *friend*, Goth. *frijon*, to love; Skr. *pri*, to love; perhaps also to E. *freak*, and to L. *privus*, one's own; *Freya, Friga*, the goddess, whence *Friday.*] 1. Not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; exempt from subjection to the will of others; able to follow one's own impulses, desires, or inclinations; being at liberty; not in confinement: a word of very general application, as to the body, the will or mind, &c.

That which has the power, or not the power to operate, is that alone which is or is not *free.* *Locke.*

2. Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; subject only to fixed laws made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as, a *free* state, nation, or people.

We must be *free* or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held. *Wordsworth.*

3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as, a *free* constitution.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

4. That may be used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of without charge; accessible to any one; not appropriated; unrestricted; open; available: as, places of honour and confidence are *free* to all; a *free* school; a *free* table.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as you? *Shak.*

5. Not obstructed; as, the water has a *free* passage or channel; the house is open to a *free* current of air.—6. Unrestrained; immoderate; inconsiderate; going beyond due limits in speaking or acting; as, she was too *free* in her behaviour.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*

Physicians are too *free* upon the subject in the conversation of their friends. *Sir W. Temple.*

7. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; of a frank, generous spirit; as, we had a *free* conversation together.

Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?
Otway.

I meant to make her fair, and *free*, and wise,
Of greater blood, and yet more good than great.
B. Jonson.

8. Without care; unconcerned. 'When the mind's *free*, the body's delicate.' *Shak.*

Her lips were red, her looks were *free*,
Her locks were yellow as gold. *Coleridge.*

9. Liberal; not parsimonious; profuse; employing freely or unrestrainedly; as, he is very *free* with his money. '*Free* of alms her hand.' *Tennyson.*

Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these (Alexandrian verses) in his latter works. *Pope.*

10. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase; given with readiness or goodwill; as, he made him a *free* offer of his services; it is a *free* gift.—11. Clear of crime or offence; guiltless; innocent.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*
Make mad the guilty, and appal the *free*. *Shak.*

12. At liberty so far as one's conscience or convictions are concerned; authorized by the facts of the case; ready; not having any hesitation.

The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I am *free* to maintain.
Bret Harte.

13. Clear; exempt; having got rid of; not encumbered, affected, or oppressed with; not containing or exhibiting: with *from*, and sometimes *of*; as, *free from* pain or disease; *free from* remorse; *free from* noxious insects; *free from* faults.

These
Are such allow'd infirmities that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shak.*

14. Invested with or enjoying certain immunities; having certain privileges: with *of*; as, a man *free of* the city of London. 'I was *free of* haunts umbrageous.' *Keats.*—15. In *bot.* a term applied to parts which are not united together; as, a *free* ovary, that is one not united to the calyx.—16. In *chem.* not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape; as, *free* carbonic acid gas.—17. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; as, a *free* horse.

Courageously and with a *free* desire
Awaiting but the signal to begin. *Shak.*
Ranging the forest wide on courser *free*. *Spenser.*

—*Naut. To sail free, to go free*, or *to have a free wind*, to sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled. —*Free agency*, the state of acting freely or without necessity or constraint of the will. —*Free labour*, labour performed by free persons in contradistinction to that of slaves.—*Free love*, the right to consort with those we have conceived a passion for, regardless of the shackles of matrimony; sexual intercourse between men and women according to the dictates of inclination: a practice or doctrine advocated by certain parties in the United States.—*To make free with*, to intermeddle with; to use liberties with; to help one's self to.—*Free and easy*, unconstrained; regardless of conventionalities.

Free (frē), *adv.* Freely; with freedom.

I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*

Free (frē), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *freed;* ppr. *freeing.* 1. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disentangle; to disengage; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to *free* the body from clothes; to *free* the feet from fetters; to *free* a channel from sand; to *free* a man from debt.—2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to manumit; to loose; as, the prisoner is *freed* from arrest.—3. To exempt, as from some oppressive condition or duty. 4. To clear from stain; to absolve from some charge; to gain pardon for. 'Mine honour, which I would *free*.' *Shak.* 'Prayer . . . *frees* all faults.' *Shak.*—5. To keep away; to put away; to remove. '*Free* from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.' *Shak.* 6. To frank.

Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield. *Johnson.*

Free-and-easy (frē'and-ēz-i), *n.* A sort of club held in many public-houses of the larger towns, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, &c.

Free-bench (frē'bensh), *n.* In *law*, the right which a widow has in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in the case of freeholds.

Free-board (frē'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* the part of a ship's side between the gunwale and the line of flotation.

Freebooter (frē'bōt-ėr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, G. *freibeuter*. See BOOTY.] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

We find him attempting to quell the *freebooter* chiefs. *Brougham.*

Freebootery (frē'bōt-ė-ri), *n.* The act, practice, or plunder of a freebooter.

Freebooting (frē'bōt-ing), *a.* Living or acting as a freebooter; pertaining to or like freebooters. 'Your *freebooting* acquaintance.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Freebooting (frē'bōt-ing), *n.* Robbery; plunder; pillage.

Freebooty (frē'bōt-i), *n.* Pillage or plunder by freebooters. *Butler.*

Freeborn (frē'born), *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

Free-borough Men, *n. pl.* In *law*, such great men as did not engage, like the frankpledge men, to become sureties for the good behaviour of themselves and others. See FRANK-PLEDGE.

Free-chapel (frē'cha-pel), *n.* In England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.

Free-charge (frē'chärj), *n.* In electrical experiments with the Leyden jar or battery, a term applied to that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.

Free-chase (frē'chās), *n.* See FRANK-CHASE.

Free Church (frē chėrch), *n.* That ecclesiastical body, called more fully the *Free Church of Scotland*, which, on the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland in May, 1843, was founded by those who left her communion, the title being designed to indicate that they, as a religious body, while they claimed to be the Church of Scotland, were no longer subject to the control or interference of the state, as in the case of the Established Church. See DISRUPTION.

Free-city, Free-town (frē'si-ti, frē'toun), *n.* A city having an independent government of its own and virtually forming a state by itself: a name given to certain cities, principally of Germany, which were really small republics, directly connected with the German Empire, and hence often called *Imperial Cities.* They were once numerous, but are now reduced to three, viz., Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen.

Freecost (frē'kost), *n.* Freedom from charges or expenses.

Free-denizen (frē'de-ni-zn), *n.* A citizen. *Jackson.*

Free-denizen† (frē'de-ni-zn), *v.t.* To make free. *Bp. Hall.*

Freedman (frēd'man), *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

Freedom (frē'dum), *n.* 1. The state of being free; exemption from the power or control of another; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, or constraint; liberty; independence; frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness; license; liberality.—2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as, the *freedom* of a city or of a corporation.—3. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as, the *freedom* of the will.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom;* they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton.

4. Ease or facility of doing anything; as, he speaks or acts with *freedom.*—5. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum: with a plural: as, beware of what are called innocent *freedoms.*—6. A free unconditional grant.—*Freedom of repeal*, a free unconditional recal.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Cæsar;
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may
Have an immediate *freedom of repeal.* *Shak.*

Freedom-fine (frē'dum-fīn), *n.* A sum of money paid on entry to incorporations of trades.

Freed-stool† (frēd'stōl), *n.* Same as *Fredstole.*

Free-fisher, Free-fisherman (frē'fish-ėr, frē'fish-ėr-man), *n.* One who has an exclusive right to take fish in certain waters.

Who are your lordship's *free-fishermen?*
C. Kingsley.

Free-fishery (frē'fish-ė-ri), *n.* In *law*, the exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.

Freefooted (frē'fut-ed), *a.* Not restrained in marching. *Shak.*

Free-grace (frē'grās), *n.* Voluntary and unmerited favour.

Freehanded (frē'hand-ed), *a.* Open-handed; liberal.

He was as *free-handed* a young fellow as any in the army, he went to Bond St. and bought the best hat and spencer that money could buy. *Thackeray.*

Freehearted (frē'härt-ed), *a.* 1. Open; frank; unreserved. '*Freehearted* mirth.' *F. W. Robertson.*—2. Liberal; charitable; generous.

Freeheartedly (frē'härt-ed-li), *adv.* In a freehearted manner; frankly; liberally.

Freeheartedness (frē'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

Freehold (frē'hōld), *n.* In *law*, an estate in real property, held either in fee-simple or fee-tail, in which case it is a freehold of inheritance, or for the term of the owner's life; also, the tenure by which such an estate is held.

Freeholder (frē'hōld-ėr), *n.* In *law*, the possessor of a freehold. In Scotland, a freeholder is a person holding of the crown; but the title is now applied to such as, before the passing of the reform act of 1832, had the property qualification entitling them to elect or be elected members of parliament.

Free-lance (frē'lans), *n.* A member of one of those companies of knights and men-at-arms who wandered from place to place, after the crusades, selling their services to the highest bidder. They played their most conspicuous part in Italy, where they were called *Condottieri.*

Freeliver (frē'liv-ėr), *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

Freelivers on a small scale, who are prodigal within the compass of a guinea. *W. Irving.*

Freeliving (frē'liv-ing), *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

Free-love (frē'luv), *n.* See under FREE, *a.*

Freeltee,† *n.* Frailty. *Chaucer.*

Freely (frē'li), *adv.* In a free manner, in all senses of the word free (which see).

Of every tree of the garden thou mayest *freely* eat.
Gen. ii. 16.
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton.
Freely ye have received, *freely* give. Mat. x. 8.

SYN. Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, willingly, readily, liberally, generously, bounteously, munificently, bountifully, abundantly, largely, copiously, plentifully, plenteously.

Freeman (frē'man), *n.* 1. A man who is free; one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal; a freedman (in 1 Cor. vii. 22). 2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as, a *freeman* of a city or state.

Freemartin (frē'mär-tin), *n.* A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and in this case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

Freemason (frē'mā-sn), *n.* A member of a society or organization for the promotion of freemasonry.

Freemasonic (frē-mā-son'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling freemasonry. 'That mysterious undefinable *freemasonic* signal, which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her.' *Thackeray.*

Freemasonry (frē'mā-sn-ri), *n.* A term applied to the organization of a society calling themselves *free* and accepted *masons*, and all the mysteries therewith connected. This society, if we can reckon as one a number of societies, many of which are unconnected with each other, though they have the same origin and a great similarity in their constitution, extends over almost all the countries of Europe, many parts of America, and some other parts of the globe. According to its own peculiar language it is founded on the practice of social and moral virtue. It claims the character of charity, in the most extended sense; and brotherly love, relief, and truth are inculcated in it. Fable and imagination have traced back the origin of freemasonry to the Roman Empire, to the Pharaohs, the temple of Solomon, the tower of Babel, and even to the building of Noah's ark. In reality it took its rise in the middle ages along with other incorporated crafts. Skilled masons moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred

structures—cathedrals, abbeys, &c.—which had their origin in these times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors.

Freeminded (frē'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

To be *freeminded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

Freeness (frē'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candour; liberality; gratuitousness.

Free-pass (frē'pas), *n.* A permission to pass free, as by railway, &c.

Free-port (frē'pōrt), *n.* See PORT.

Free-publichouse (frē-pub'lik-hous), *n.* A public-house not belonging to a brewer, the landlord of which has therefore liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses.

Freer (frē'ėr), *n.* One who gives freedom.

Free-school (frē'skōl), *n.* 1. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.—2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

Free-services (frē'sėr-vis-ez), *n. pl.* In the *feudal system*, such services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in the wars, to pay a sum of money, or the like.

Free-shooter (frē'shōt-ėr), *n.* Same as *Francs-tireur.*

Free-socage (frē'sok-āj), *n.* In *law*, a species of tenure of lands; common socage. See SOCAGE.

Free-soil (frē'soil), *a.* A term applied to a party or the principles of a party in the United States who advocated the non-extension of slavery; as, the *free-soil* platform; the *free-soil* party.

Free-soiler (frē'soil-ėr), *n.* In the United States, one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

Free-soilism (frē'soil-izm), *n.* The principles of free-soilers.

Free-spirits (frē'spi-rits), *n. pl.* A sect of heretics which originated in Alsace in the thirteenth century, and quickly became disseminated over Italy, France, and Germany. They claimed 'freedom of spirit,' and based their claims on Rom. viii. 2–14: 'The law of the spirit hath made me free from the law of sin and death.' Thence they deduced that they could not sin, and lived in open lewdness, going from place to place accompanied by women under the name of 'sisters.'

Freespoken (frē'spōk-n), *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve. 'A *freespoken* senator.' *Bacon.*

Freespokenness (frē-spōk'n-nes), *n.* The quality of being freespoken. *Thackeray.*

Free-state (frē'stāt), *n.* In America, one of those states of the Union in which slavery had been abolished by law before the civil war.

Freestone (frē'stōn), *a.* Not having the stone adhering closely to the flesh; as, a *freestone* peach.

Freestone (frē'stōn), *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

Free-stuff (frē'stuf), *n.* Clean timber; timber free from knots: builder's term.

Freet. Same as *Freit.* [Scotch.]

Free Templar, *n.* A member of an organization or society, combining the principles of teetotalism with certain mystic rites allied to those of freemasonry, which branched off from the Good Templars on the point of the independence of each individual or local lodge, the Free Templars maintaining this independence, while the Good Templars subordinate themselves to a grand lodge.

Free-templarism, *n.* The principles, rites, &c., of the society or organization of Free Templars.

Freethinker (frē'thingk-ėr), *n.* One who professes to be free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist; an unbeliever; a sceptic; one who discards revelation.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word. I am a *free-thinker.* *Addison.*

Freethinking (frē'thingk-ing), *n.* Unbelief; scepticism.

Freethinking (frē'thingk-ing), *a.* Holding the principles of a freethinker; unduly bold in speculation; deistical; sceptical.

Freethought (frē'that), *a.* Of or belonging to free-thinking.

The rules of the Association inform us that it is the duty of an 'active member' to promote the circulation of Secular literature, and generally to aid the *Free-thought* propaganda of his neighbourhood. *Saturday Rev.*

Free-tongued (frē'tungd), *a.* Speaking without reserve. 'The *free-tongued* preacher.' *Bp. Hall.*

Free-trade (frē'trād), *n.* Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular unencumbered by customs duties designed to hinder the introduction of foreign commodities.

Free-trader (frē'trād-ėr), *n.* An advocate of free-trade; one who opposes the imposition of customs duties levied with the view of prohibiting or restricting the introduction of foreign goods.

Freewarren (frē'wo-ren), *n.* In *law*, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

Freewill (frē-wil'), *n.* 1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.—2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. Ezra vii. 13.

Freewill (frē'wil), *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous; done freely; as, 'a *freewill* offering.' *Lamb.*

Freewoman (frē'wu̯m-man), *n.* A woman not a slave.

Freezable (frēz'a-bl), *a.* That may be frozen.

Freeze (frēz), *v.i.* pret. *froze;* pp. *frozen* or *froze;* ppr. *freezing.* [A. Sax. *frȳsan, freósan;* the *s* changed to *r* in some of the verbal forms, as pl. *fruron;* comp. E. *frore.* Cog. D. *vriezen,* Dan. *fryse,* G. *frieren,* O.H.G. *friusan,* to freeze; Goth. *frius,* cold, frost.] 1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; as, water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer.—2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: used impersonally to describe the state of the weather; as, *it freezes* hard.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops, that *freeze,*
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shak.*

3. To become chilled; to suffer greatly from cold; to lose animation by lack of heat.

Freeze (frēz), *v.t.* 1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat; as, this weather will *freeze* the rivers and lakes.—2. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shak.*

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, *freeze* thy young blood. *Shak.*

Freeze (frēz), *n.* The act of freezing; frost; as, there was a strong *freeze* last night. [Colloq.]

Freeze (frēz). In *arch.* see FRIEZE.

Freezer (frēz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which freezes; especially, a person, subject, or the like, that conveys a chilling sensation or throws a coldness over a company.

The books looked in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a *freezer.* *Dickens.*

Freezing-point (frēz'ing-point), *n.* That degree of a thermometer at which a liquid begins to freeze; that point in a thermometer at which the included mercury or other fluid stands, when the instrument is immersed in another fluid that is in the act of freezing; specifically, the temperature at which water freezes. By the Centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is 0° or zero; by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero, that of mercury being 39° below zero, and of sulphuric ether 46° below zero.

Freezing-mixture (frēz'ing-miks-tūr), *n.* A mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids. A very great degree of cold is produced by mixing snow with certain salts. A mixture of three parts of snow with four parts of crystallized chloride of calcium produces a degree of cold which sinks the thermometer to 54° below zero Fahr.

Freight (frāt), *n.* [A modern form of *fraught* (which see).] 1. The cargo or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water.—2. [United States.] The goods carried by a goods-train or a railway-waggon.—3. The sum paid by a merchant or other person hiring a ship or part of a ship, for the use of such ship or part, during a specified voyage, or for a specified time; the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods.

Freight (frāt), *v.t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another; to hire for the transportation of goods; as, we *freighted* the ship for Amsterdam.

Freightage (frāt'āj), *n.* 1. Money paid for freight; charge for the carriage of goods.—2. The act or process of freighting.—3. Freight; lading. *Milton.*

Freight-car (frāt'kär), *n.* In *rail.* a goods-waggon. [United States.]

Freight-engine (frāt'en-jin), *n.* The engine of a goods-train. [United States.]

Freighter (frāt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who freights; one who hires a vessel or part of a vessel for the carriage of goods.—2. [United States.] One who sends merchandise by railway.

Freightless (frāt'les), *a.* Destitute of freight.

Freight-train (frāt'trān), *n.* A goods-train. [United States.]

Freisleben (fris'le-ben), *n.* A mineral of a blue or bluish-gray colour, brittle, and soft to the touch.

Freit, Fret (frēt, fret), *n.* [Icel. *frett,* a rumour—in the pl. oracles, prophecies, or responses of the dead.] 1. A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen. '*Freits* follow them 'at *freits* follow.' *Scotch proverb.* 2. A superstitious observance or practice. [Scotch in both senses.]

Freitty, Fretty (frēt'i, fret'i), *a.* Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

Fremde, Fremed (fremd, frem'ed), *a.* [A. Sax. *fremed, fremd,* foreign, strange; *fremth,* a stranger; Goth. *framathis* (from *fram,* from); O.H.G. *framadi, fremidi,* G. *fremd*—strange.] Strange; foreign; not related; acting like a stranger; keeping at a distance. Written also *Frem, Fremmit, Fremyt, Fremd.* [Old English and Scotch.]

I saw not how the bairn could dwell among them, seeing that they were *fremd* in heart if they were kin in blood. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Better my friend think me *fremmit* than fashious. *Scotch proverb.*

—*The fremd,* strangers; the strange world; as, to go into *the fremd,* to go among strangers: said of any one leaving the family in which one was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Scotch.]

Fremescence (fre-mes'ens), *n.* [From an incept. (*fremesco*) formed from L. *fremo,* to emit a roaring sound.] Noise suggestive of tumult.

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence;* waxing into thunder-peals, of fury stirred on by fear. *Carlyle.*

Fremescent (fre-mes'ent), *a.* Very noisy and tumultuous; riotous; raging.

Fremescent multitude on the Terrace of the Feuillants whirls parallel to him. *Carlyle.*

Fren † (fren), *n.* A stranger. *Spenser.*

French (frensh), *a.* [O. Fr. *franchois, françois,* Mod. Fr. *français.* See FRANK.] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.—*To take French leave,* to leave without notice; to elope.

French (frensh), *n.* 1. The language spoken by the people of France.—2. Collectively the French people.

French-bean (frensh'bēn), *n.* A species of bean; the kidney-bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris.* See KIDNEY-BEAN.

French-berry (frensh'be-ri), *n.* A yellow berry; an Avignon-berry (which see).

French-chalk (frensh'chąk), *n.* Scaly talc, a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales of a pearly white or grayish colour: much used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for similar purposes.

French-fake (frensh'fāk), *n. Naut.* the name given to a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended to communicate with stranded vessels, &c., or in cases where great expedition is essential.

French-grass (frensh'gras), *n.* Sainfoin (which see).

French-honeysuckle (frensh'hun-e-suk-l), *n.* The popular name of *Hedysarum coronatum,* from the resemblance of its flowers

to large heads of honeysuckle clover. Called also *Garland Honeysuckle.*

French-horn (frensh'horn), *n.* A kind of musical instrument of brass having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouthpiece to the end whence the sound issues: used in the hunting-field and in orchestras.

Frenchify (frensh'i-fī), *v.t.* To make French; to infect with French tastes or manners.

Frenchlike (frensh'līk), *a.* Resembling the French.

Frenchman (frensh'man), *n.* A man of the French nation; a native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

French-pie (frensh'pī), *n.* A name of the great spotted woodpecker (*Picus major*).

French-plum (frensh'plum), *n.* A variety of the *Prunus domestica* a fine table plum, and much used preserved.

French-polish (frensh'pol-ish), *n.* 1. Gum-lac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface. In addition to gum-lac, gum-sandarac, gum-copal, gum-arabic, and linseed-oil are sometimes introduced.—2. The smooth, glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of this substance.

French-red (frensh'red), *n.* Rouge (which see).

French-roof (frensh'röf), *n.* A kind of roof with curved sides, and flat, or nearly so, at the top.

French-tub (frensh'tub), *n.* A mixture used by dyers of the protochloride of tin and logwood.

French-white (frensh'whīt), *n.* Finely pulverized talc.

French-willow (frensh'wil-lō), *n.* A British plant, *Epilobium angustifolium*, having a stem and leaves somewhat resembling those of some kinds of willow. It is not often found truly wild, and is often planted in gardens and shrubberies on account of its beautiful rose-coloured flowers.

Frend † (frend), *v.t.* To befriend. *Spenser.*

Frenetic,† Frenetical † (fre-net'ik, fre-net'-ik-al), *a.* [See FRENZY.] 1. Relating to or affecting the brain.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases. *Milton.*

2. Frenzied; frantic.

Frenne,† *n.* A stranger. *Spenser.*

Frenseie,† *n.* A frenzy. *Chaucer.*

Frenzical (fren'zi-kal), *a.* Partaking of frenzy.

Frenzied (fren'zid), *p.* and *a.* Affected with frenzy or madness; maddened; frantic.

The bright Titan *frenzied* with new woes. *Keats.*

Frenziedly (fren'zid-li), *adv.* Madly; distractedly.

Frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* [Fr. *phrénésie*; Gr. *phrenēsis, phrenitis*, mental derangement, from *phrēn*, the mind.] Madness; distraction; delirium; any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction or temporary derangement of the mental faculties. Formerly written *Phrensy* or *Phrenzy.*

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*

Frenzy (fren'zi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frenzied;* ppr. *frenzying.* To drive to madness; to render frenzied.

The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the hour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled. *Buckle.*

Ever and anon
Some mother raised o'er her expiring child
A cry of *frenzying* anguish. *Southey.*

Frequence (frē'kwens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *frequentia.*] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [Rare.]

Not in this *frequence* can I lend full tongue,
O noble Idā, to those thoughts that wait
On you, their centre. *Tennyson.*

Frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* 1. A frequent return or occurrence of a thing; the condition of being often repeated at short intervals; as, the *frequency* of crimes abates our horror at the commission.

The reasons that moved her to remove were because Rome was a place of riot and luxury, her soul being almost stifled with the *frequencies* of ladies' visits. *Fuller.*

2.† A crowd; a throng. *B. Jonson.*

Frequent (frē'kwent), *a.* [Fr. *fréquent*, from L. *frequens*, that often does something, common, usual, full, crowded.] 1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; as, we made *frequent* visits to the hospital.—2. Accustomed to do a thing often; inclined to indulge in any practice; as, he was *frequent* and loud in his declamations against the revolution. 3.† Full; crowded; thronged.

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate. *B. Jonson.*

4.† Currently reported; frequently heard.

'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci. *Massinger.*

Frequent (frē-kwent'), *v.t.* [L. *frequento*; Fr. *fréquenter.*] 1. To visit often; to resort to often or habitually; as, to *frequent* the theatre.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*

2.† To crowd; to fill.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting. *Milton.*

Frequentable † (frē-kwent'a-bl), *a.* Accessible.

Frequentage (frē'kwent-āj), *n.* The practice of frequenting. 'Remote from *frequentage.*' *Southey.* [Rare.]

Frequentation (frē-kwent-ā'shon), *n.* The act or custom of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

Frequentative (frē-kwent'a-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *fréquentatif.*] In *gram.* serving to express the frequent repetition of an action; as, a *frequentative* verb.

Frequentative (frē-kwent'a-tiv), *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action, as *waggle* from *wag*, L. *vocito*, to call often, from *voco*, to call.

Frequenter (frē-kwent'ėr), *n.* One who frequents; one who often visits or resorts to customarily.

Frequently (frē'kwent-li), *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.

Frequentness (frē'kwent-nes), *n.* The fact of being frequent or often repeated.

Frere,† *n.* A brother; a friar.

A *frere* there was a wanton and a mery. *Chaucer.*

Frescade (fres'kād), *n.* [O.Fr.] A cool walk; a shady place. *Maunder.*

Fresco (fres'kō), *n.* pl. **Frescoes** and **Frescos** (fres'kōz). [It., fresh. See FRESH.] 1. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness.—2. A method of painting on walls, performed with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. The colours, incorporating with this ground, and drying with it, become very durable.

It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., *frescos*, but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. *Fairholt.*

3. A cool refreshing liquor. [Rare.]

Fresco (fres'kō), *v.t.* To paint in fresco, as walls.

Fresh (fresh), *a.* [A. Sax. *fersc*, whence *fresh* by a common metathesis. Cog. D. *versch, frisch*, Icel. *ferskr, friskr*, Dan. *fersk, frisk*, G. *frisch*; hence by borrowing It. Sp. and Pg. *fresco*, Fr. *frais, fraîche*, fresh. *Frisk* is a form of the same word, and *brisk* is closely allied.] 1. Full of health and strength; vigorous; strong; brisk; lively. '*Fresh* as a bridegroom.' *Shak.*

Two swains
Fresh as the morn and as the season fair. *Pope.*

That slander, sir,
Is found a truth now: for it grows again
Fresher than e'er it was. *Shak.*

Hence, ardent; as, 'Ever since a *fresh* admirer of what I saw.' *Shak.*—2. Having the appearance of health and vigour; bright; not faded; as, a young man of *fresh* colour.

Tell me,
Hast thou beheld a *fresher* gentlewoman?
Such war of white and red within her cheeks. *Shak.*

How *fresh* the colours look,
How well they hold. *Tennyson.*

Hence—3. Undecayed; unimpaired by time; in good condition; not stale; as, to preserve flowers, fruit, fish, &c., *fresh.*—4. Not exhausted with labour or exertion; as, he came in from the race as *fresh* as he set out.—5. Renewed in strength; reinvigorated; as, he rose *fresh* for the combat.—6. Reinvigorating; refreshing; health-giving. 'His wonted sleep under a *fresh* tree's shade.' *Shak.* '*Fresh* as April, sweet as May.' *Carew.* Hence applied to pure cool water; as, 'I'll . . . draw thy water from the *freshest* spring.' *Prior;* and also to a rather strong wind; as, a *fresh* breeze; a *fresh* gale of wind.—7. Vivid; distinctly held before the mind; clearly remembered; as, the story is *fresh* in my recollection.—8. New; recently grown, made, or obtained; as, *fresh* vegetables; coffee *fresh* from Ceylon; *fresh* news; a *fresh* coat of paint. 'To-morrow to *fresh* woods and pastures new.' *Milton.* Hence, unpractised; untried; inexperienced.

How green you are and *fresh* in this old world. *Shak.*

9. Not salt or salted; as, *fresh* water; *fresh* meat.—10. Tipsy. [Slang.]—11. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]—12. Open; not frosty. [Scotch.]—*To have* or *to gather fresh way* (*naut.*), to go at an increased speed.—SYN. Brisk, strong, vigorous, lively, unimpaired, unfaded, florid, ruddy, new, novel, recent, rare, unpractised, unaccustomed, unused, inexperienced.

Fresh (fresh), *adv.* Freshly. 'Bleeding *fresh.*' *Shak.*

Fresh (fresh), *n.* 1. A freshet; a spring of fresh water.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*

2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation. 3. Open weather; a day of open weather; a thaw. [Scotch.]—4. *pl.* The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea. [United States.]

Fresh-blown (fresh'blōn), *a.* Newly blown, as a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew. *Milton.*

Fresh-coloured (fresh'kul-ėrd), *a.* Having a lively, healthy colour; ruddy.

Freshe, *v.t.* To refresh. *Chaucer.*

Freshen (fresh'n), *v.t.* 1. To make fresh; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from anything; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh.—2. To refresh; to revive.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the freshen'd world.
Thomson.

3. *Naut.* to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction: *to freshen the hawse* is to pay out or take in a little of the cable of a vessel at anchor, so as to expose another part of it to the fraying action at the hawse-hole.

Freshen (fresh'n), *v.i.* 1. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness.—2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens.*

The breeze will *freshen* when the day is done.
Byron.

Freshet (fresh'et), *n.* 1. A small stream of fresh water.—2. In the United States, a flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation.

Fresh-force (fresh'fōrs), *n.* In *law*, a force, or act of unlawful violence, newly done in any city, borough, &c. See FORCE.

Fresh-looking (fresh'lụk-ing), *a.* Appearing fresh.

Freshly (fresh'li), *adv.* In a fresh manner. 'He looks as *freshly* as he did.' *Shak.*

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years;
Yet *freshly* ran he on ten winters more. *Dryden.*

Freshman (fresh'man), *n.* 1. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.—2. A student of the first year in a university.

Freshman (fresh'man), *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class in colleges composed of those called freshmen.

Freshmanship (fresh'man-ship), *n.* The state of being a freshman.

Freshment (fresh'ment), *n.* Refreshment. *Cartwright.*

Freshness (fresh'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being fresh, in all its senses.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind.
South.

Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace.
Granville.

Freshnew † (fresh'nū), *a.* [*Fresh* and *new.*] Unpractised. *Shak.*

Fresh-shot (fresh'shot), *n.* [A form of *freshet.*] The discharging of any great river into the sea, by which fresh water is often to be found on the surface a good way from the mouth of the river.

Freshwater (fresh'wą-tėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt; as, *freshwater* geological deposits; *freshwater* fish.—2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; as, a *freshwater* sailor. 3. Raw; unskilled.

The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some slight skirmishes. *Knolles.*

Fresh-watered (fresh'wą-tėrd), *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

Fret (fret), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fretted;* ppr. *fretting.* [It is difficult to decide to what root or roots the word *fret* belongs in its various senses. In the meanings classed together in this article (as also in the next) the origin is probably the prov. Fr. *fretter*, Fr. *frotter*,

Pr. *fretar*, lt. *frettare*, from L. *frico, frictum*, to rub, but the A. Sax. *fretan*, to gnaw (see FRET, to gnaw), is also not inconsistent with these meanings and may be the true origin.] 1. To rub; to wear away; to fray; to chafe; to gall; as, to *fret* cloth by friction; to *fret* the skin.

They would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. To wear away so as to diminish; to impair.

By starts
His *fretted* fortunes gave him hope and fear. *Shak.*

3. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water. 'Mountain pines . . . *fretted* with the gusts of heaven.' *Shak.*—4. *Fig.* to chafe the mind of; to gall; to irritate; to tease; to make angry.

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will remember thy way upon thine head. Ezek. xvi. 43.

Fret (fret), *v.i.* 1. To be worn away, as by friction; to become frayed or chafed; as, your coat is beginning to *fret* at the wristbands.—2. To wear into; to make way by attrition.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be chafed or irritated; to become vexed or angry; to utter peevish expressions.

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

He knows his mother earth; he *frets* for no fine cradle, but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet. *Landor.*

4. To boil or work as angry feelings; to rankle.

That diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts. *South.*

Fret (fret), *n.* 1. In *med.* (*a*) chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (*b*) Herpes; tetter.—2. In *mining*, the worn side of a river-bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. *Goodrich.*—3. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; small undulations continually repeated. *Addison.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, dischargeth itself of heterogeneous mixtures. *Derham.*

4. *Fig.* a state of chafing or irritation, as of the mind, temper, &c.; vexation; anger; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret*.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*. *Pope.*

Fret (fret), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fretted;* ppr. *fretting.* [A. Sax. *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, to devour; D. *vreten*, G. *fressen*, O.H.G. *frezzan*, to devour; Goth. *fraïtan*, to eat up—which is generally referred to *fra*=E. *for*, intens., and *itan*, to eat. Comp. also A. Sax. *fræt*, ornament, *frætwian*, to ornament.] 1. To gnaw; to eat into; to corrode; as, a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.

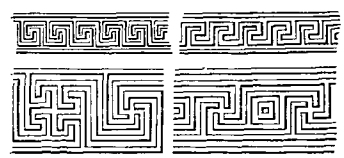
Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment. *Book of Common Prayer.* Ps. xxxix. 12.

2. To form into raised work; to ornament with raised work.

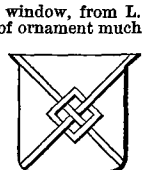
Whose skirt with gold was *fretted* all about. *Spenser.*

Fret (fret), *n.* Ornamental carved or embroidered work.

Fret (fret), *n.* [O. Fr. *freter*, to interlace; It. *ferrata*, the grating of a window, from L. *ferrum*, iron.] 1. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art and in sundry modifications common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, but most frequently consists of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms. Sometimes called *Key Ornament.*—2. A piece of perforated ornamental work.



Grecian Frets.



Fret.

3. In *her.* a charge consisting of two narrow bendlets placed in saltire and interlaced with a mascle. A *fret fretted*, or *double fretted*, or *in true lover's knot*, is one in which the angles of the mascle are extended into loops.

Fret (fret), *v.t.* To ornament with frets; to variegate; to diversify.

Yon gray lines
That *fret* the clouds are messengers of day. *Shak.*

Fret (fret), *n.* [Fr. *fredon*, a quaver or trill in singing, from root *frit*, seen in L. *fritinnio*, to twitter as a swallow.] In *music*, one of the wood, ivory, or metal cross bars on the finger-boards of stringed instruments, which regulate the pitch of the notes produced. By pressing the string down to the finger-board behind a fret only so much of the string can be set in vibration as lies between the fret and the bridge. The use of frets is still continued on the Spanish guitar, and was formerly in constant use upon the bass-viol for learners. On lutes and viols they were always permitted to remain.

Fret (fret), *v.t.* To furnish with frets, as a musical instrument.

Fret (fret), *n.* [L. *fretum*, a strait, a sound.] A frith (which see). [Obsolete and rare.]

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles.*

Fret,† **Frette,**† *pp.* Fraught; filled. *Chaucer.*

Frete,† *v.t.* To eat; to devour. *Chaucer.* See FRET, to gnaw.

Fretful (fret'fụl), *a.* 1. Gnawing. 'Though parting be a *fretful* corrosive.' *Shak.*—2. Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper.—*Fretful, Peevish, Cross*, all indicate an unamiable mood. *Fretful* is applied to one who is very apt to display irritation or vexation, of a discontented spirit, complainingly impatient; *peevish*, easily annoyed or put out, easily provoked, much disposed to find fault; *cross*, applied to the temper, and implying as well anger as impatience.

By indulging this *fretful* temper, you aggravate the uneasiness of age. *Blair.*

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shak.*

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Peevish, ill-humoured, ill-natured, irritable, waspish, captious, petulant, splenetic, spleeny, crabbed, testy, querulous.

Fretfully (fret'fụl-li), *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.

Fretfulness (fret'fụl-nes), *n.* Peevishness; ill-humour; disposition to fret and complain.

Fretise† (fret'is), *v.t.* To ornament with fret-work.

Frett (fret), *n.* In *mining*, the worn side of the bank of a river; a fret.

Fretted (fret'ed), *a.* 1. Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs; as, a *fretted* roof; a *fretted* vault.—2. In *her.* an epithet for charges or ordinaries interlaced one with the other: in this sense also written *Fretten.*

Fretten (fret'n), *a.* Marked; as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox.

Fretter (fret'ėr), *n.* One who or that which frets.

Fretty (fret'i), *a.* Adorned with fretwork. In *her.* an epithet for a bordure consisting of eight, ten, or more pieces, each passing to the extremity of the shield, interlacing each other after the manner of a fret.

Fretum (frē'tum), *n.* [L.] An arm of the sea.

Fretwork (fret'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation. In *glazing*, stained glass-work in which patterns are formed by fitting together pieces of stained glass in leaden cames.

Freuch, Frough (fruch, fruċh), *a.* Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood. [Scotch.]

Freyne,† *v.t.* See FRAINE. *Chaucer.*

Friability, Friableness (frī-a-bil'i-ti, frī'a-bl-nes), *n.* [See FRIABLE.] The quality of being easily broken, crumbled, and reduced to powder.

Friable (frī'a-bl), *a.* [Fr.; L. *friabilis*, from *frio, friatum*, to rub, break, or crumble down into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very *friable.*

Friar (frī'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *frère*, a brother. Contr. from L. *frater*. See BROTHER.] 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* an appellation common to the members of all religious orders, but more especially to those of the four mendicant orders, viz. (1) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans; (2) Augustines; (3) Dominicans or Black Friars; (4) White Friars or Carmelites. 2. In *printing*, a white patch on a page which has not received the ink.

Friar-bird (frī'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A name given to the *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, an Australian bird belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, from the bareness of its head and neck. Called also *Leather-head.*

Friarlike (frī'ėr-līk), *a.* Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world.

Friarly (frī'ėr-li), *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars; untaught in the affairs of life.

Yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon.*

Friar's-balsam (frī'ėrz-bạl-sam), *n.* An alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers.

Friar's-chickens, Fried-chickens (frī'ėrz-chik-enz, frīd'chik-enz), *n. pl.* Chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beat up and mixed with it. [Scotch.]

Friar's-cowl (frī'ėrz-koul), *n.* A plant, *Arisarum vulgare*, from the cowl-like spathe which covers the spadix.

Friar's-crown, Friar's-thistle (frī'ėrz-kroun, frī'ėrz-this-l), *n.* A plant, the woolly-headed thistle (*Carduus eriophorus*).

Friar-skate (frī'ėr-skāt), *n.* A name of the sharp-nosed ray (*Raia lintea*).

Friar's-lantern (frī'ėrz-lan-tėrn), *n.* The ignis fatuus or will o' the wisp.

Friary (frī'ė-ri), *n.* 1. A convent of friars; a monastery.

He like an earthquake made the abbeys fall,
The *friaries*, the nunneries, and all. *Taylor.*

2. The system of forming into brotherhoods of friars; the practices of friars; monkery.

Friary (frī'ė-ri), *a.* Belonging to a friary.

Friation (frī-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *frio, friatum*, to crumble.] The act of crumbling or pulverizing.

Fribble (frib'bl), *a.* [Fr. *frivole;* L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling.] Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *British Critic.*

Fribble (frib'bl), *n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.

That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke. *Thackeray.*

Fribble (frib'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fribbled;* ppr. *fribbling.* 1. To trifle.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray.*

2. To totter. *Tatler.*

Fribbler (frib'lėr), *n.* A trifler; a coxcomb.

Fribbling (frib'ling), *a.* Frivolous; trifling; feebly captious.

Friborg, Friburgh (frī'bėrg, frī'bėrg), *n.* [A. Sax. *friborh, freoborh*, a free-pledge, from *frī, freó*, free, and *borh, borg*, pledge, security.] The same as *Frank-pledge.*

Fricace† (frik'ās), *n.* [See FRICASSEE.] 1. Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.—2. An unguent prepared by frying things together.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the unction and *fricace.* *B. Jonson.*

Fricandeau, Fricando (frēk-ăn-dō, frik-an-dō'), *n.* [Fr. *fricandeau.*] Properly a fricassee of veal, but applied to various preparations of veal.

Fricandel (frik'an-del), *n.* [Older form of Fr. *fricandeau.*] A dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, &c.

Fricassee (fri-kas-sē'), *n.* [Fr. *fricassée*, from *fricasser*, from L. *frigo, frixum*, to roast, parch, fry; Skr. *bhrij*, to roast.] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a strong sauce in a frying-pan or a like utensil.

Fricassee (fri-kas-sē'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fricasseed;* ppr. *fricasseeing.* To dress in fricassee.

Frication (fri-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *fricatio*, from *frico*, to rub.] The act of rubbing; friction. [Rare.]

Fricative (frik'a-tiv), *a.* A term applied to certain letters produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs of articulation, as *f, v, s, z*, &c.

Fricatrice† (frik'a-tris), *n.* [L. *frictrix*, from *frico, frictum*, to rub.] A harlot. *B. Jonson.*

Frickle (frik'l), *n.* A bushel-basket.

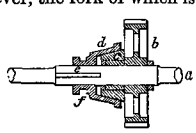
Friction (frik'shon), *n.* [Fr.; L. *frictio*, from *frico, frictum*, to rub, to rub down.] 1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; as, many bodies by *friction* emit light, and *friction* generates or evolves heat.—2. In *mech.* the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. Friction arises from the roughness of the surface of the body moved on and that of the moving body. No such thing can be found as perfect smoothness of surface in bodies. In every case there is, to a less or greater extent, a roughness or unevenness of the parts of the surface, arising from peculiar texture, porosity, and other causes, and therefore when two surfaces come together the prominent parts of the one fall into the cavities of the other. This tends to prevent or retard motion, for in dragging the one body over the other an exertion must be used to lift the prominences over the parts which oppose them.—*Coefficient of friction.* The coefficient of friction for any two surfaces is the ratio that subsists between the force necessary to move one of these surfaces horizontally over the other, and the pressure between the two surfaces. Thus the coefficient of friction for oak and cast-iron is 38 : 100, or ·38.

Friction (frik'shon), *a.* Implying or relating to friction; frictional. *R. Adams.*

Frictional (frik'shon-al), *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction; as, *frictional* electricity.—*Frictional gearing-wheels*, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction the faces are made more or less V-shaped.

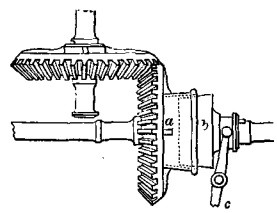
Friction-balls (frik'shon-bąlz), *n. pl.* Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction, while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

Friction-clutch (frik'shon-kluch), *n.* In *mach.* a species of loose coupling much used for connecting machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged, as wash-stocks, or which are subject to sudden variations of resistance, as crushing-rollers. In the figure it is shown in section; *a* is the shaft through which the moving power is conveyed, on which is a loose wheel *b*, intended to communicate motion to the gearing of the machine to be driven. On the eye of this wheel is keyed an external cone *c*, and to this another external cone *d*, loose on the shaft longitudinally, is accurately fitted. But this cone, while it is free to move endlong on the shaft by means of an ordinary *shifting* lever, the fork of which is received into the recess *f*, is prevented from turning round on the shaft by the feathers marked *e*. When the external cone is thrown forward, so that it embraces the surface of the cone *c*, the friction gradually puts the wheel *b* in motion, and being kept in contact by means of a spring or weight on the shifting lever the friction is usually sufficient to transmit the amount of power necessary for the attached machinery. But if by any chance the load should suddenly increase, so as to exceed the friction, the cones slip on each other, and the velocity of the wheel *b* is consequently diminished, or the resistance may become so great that the wheel *b* will be brought to rest. In this way the risk of breakage in ordinary working, and the shocks which would otherwise be thrown on the general gearing by the sudden engagement of a heavy machine, are very much lessened.



Friction-clutch.

Friction-cones (frik'shon-kōnz), *n. pl.* In *mach.* a form of slip-coupling, consisting of two cones *a b*, of which the one *a* is formed on the back of the driving-wheel, loose on the driving-shaft, and the other *b* forms part of a sliding-block, attached to the shaft by a sunk feather, and fits accurately into the interior of that formed on the back of the wheel. The sliding-block can be thrown in and out of gear in the ordinary way, by means of a fork *c*, and the transmission of motion depends on the friction of the two conical surfaces. If the load on the machine, which is driven by the second shaft, is suddenly changed, the adhesion



Friction-cones.

between the surfaces of the cones allows them to slip, and thus breakage is avoided.

Friction-coupling (frik'shon-kup'ling), *n.* In *mach.* a form of coupling in which two shafts are connected by friction, as in the friction-clutch and friction-cones.

Friction-gear (frik'shon-gēr), *n.* Same as *Frictional Gearing-wheels* (which see under FRICTIONAL).

Friction-hammer (frik'shon-ham-mėr), *n.* A hammer lifted by the friction of revolving rollers.

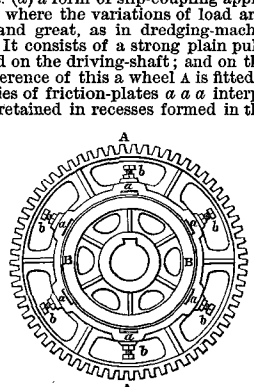
Frictionless (frik'shon-les), *a.* Having no friction.

Friction-powder (frik'shon-pou-dėr), *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

Friction-rollers (frik'shon-rōl-ėrz), *n. pl.* A name common to any small rollers or cylinders employed to convert sliding motion into rolling motion. Such cylinders are often placed under heavy bodies when they are required to be moved any short distance on the surface of the ground; and, in *mach.*, the same method is occasionally employed to diminish the friction of a heavily-loaded axis. In that case a number of small cylinders are inclosed round the axis, and partake of its motion.

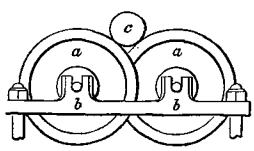
Friction-tube (frik'shon-tūb), *n. Milit.* a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder.

Friction-wheel (frik'shon-whēl), *n.* In *mach.* (*a*) a form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, &c. It consists of a strong plain pulley B, keyed on the driving-shaft; and on the circumference of this a wheel A is fitted, with a series of friction-plates *a a a* interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye



Friction-wheel.

of the wheel. Behind each of those plates a set-screw *b* is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel A exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley B, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (*b*) One of two simple wheels or cylinders in-



Friction-wheels.

tended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders *a a*, carried on parallel and independent axes *b b*. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis *c*, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries round the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *Frige-dæg*, G. *Freytag*, the day sacred to *Frigga*, or *Freya*, the Saxon Venus, as L. *Dies Veneris*; Fr. *Vendredi*.] The sixth day of the week.—*Good Friday*, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, which in the Christian church is kept sacred, in memory of the sufferings and death of Christ, as it is believed to be the anniversary of the day on which he was crucified.

Fridge† (frij), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *friċian*, to dance. Probably allied to *freak*.] To move hastily.

The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. *Halliwell.*

Fridge† (frij), *v.t.* [See preceding art., or the origin may be L. *frico*, to rub.] To rub; to fray.

You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fridged* the outside of them (jerkins) all to pieces. *Sterne.*

Fridstole (frid'stōl). See FREDSTOLE.

Friend (frend), *n.* [A. Sax. *freōnd*, also *friend*, virtually a pres. part. of *freón*, to love; like Goth. *frijonds*, from *frijon*, to love; G. *freund*, a friend. *Fiend* is similarly formed. See FREE.] 1. One who is attached to another by affection; one who entertains for another sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection, which lead him to desire his company, and to seek to promote his happiness and prosperity: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

A *friend* loveth at all times. Prov. xvii. 17.

2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; an adherent; a follower; a companion in arms.—3. One who looks with favour upon, as on a cause, institution, or the like; a favourer; one who is propitious; a promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce; a *friend* to poetry; a *friend* to charitable institutions.—4. A term of salutation; a familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat. xxii. 12.

5. A Quaker; a member of the Society of Friends.—6.† A paramour; a lover, of either sex.—*A friend at* or *in court*, one who has sufficient interest to serve another.

A friend i' the court is better than a penny in purse. *Shak.*

—*Society of Friends*, the name assumed by the society of dissenters commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the seventeenth century through the preaching of George Fox. Upon doctrinal points the Friends profess to maintain the doctrines generally received by Protestants, but they reject all sacraments, and do not appoint an order of ministers, considering that the instruction of their congregations may be undertaken from time to time by persons of either sex who may feel prompted by the Holy Spirit to speak. The Friends are characterized by plainness in dress, by their adherence to the use of the pronouns *thou* and *thee* when addressing one person, and the disuse of the customary salutations and tokens of obeisance, by their refusal to take judicial oaths, their objection to balls and theatres, to the reading of novels, to indulging in music, especially sacred music, and by certain other features.—*To be friends with*, to be in a relation of friendship with.

'*Friends* am I with you all, and love you.' *Shak.*

'This grammatical impropriety,' Henley very well remarks, 'is still so prevalent, as that the omission of the anomalous *s* would give some uncouthness to the sound of an otherwise familiar expression.' We could not, indeed say, '*Friend* am I with you all;' we should have to turn the expression in some other way. Nor does the pluralism of *friends* depend upon that of *you* all: 'I am *friends* with you' is equally the phrase in addressing a single person. *Prof. Craik.*

Friend (frend), *v.t.* To favour; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. 'Fortune *friends* the bold.' *Spenser.*

Friended (frend'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having friends; befriended.—2. Inclined to love; well disposed.

Not *friended* by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant. *Shak.*

Friending (frend'ing), *n.* The state or qua-

lity of being a friend; friendliness. 'To express his love and *friending* to you.' *Shak.*

Friendless (frend'les), *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.

Friendlessness (frend'les-nes), *n.* The state of being friendless.

Friendlike (frend'līk), *a.* Like a friend; like what marks a friend.

Friendlily (frend'li-li), *adv.* In a friendly manner.

It was a sudden thought since we parted; and tell me if it is not better to be suppressed, freely and *friendlily*. *Pope.*

Friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will.—2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness*, and neighbourhood. *Jer. Taylor.*

Friendly (frend'li), *a.* 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; disposed to promote the good of another.

Thou to mankind
Be good and *friendly* still, and oft return. *Milton.*

2. Amicable; appropriate to friendship; befitting friends; as, we are on *friendly* terms. 3. Not hostile; disposed to peace; as, a *friendly* power or state.—4. Favourable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as, a *friendly* breeze or gale; excessive rains are not *friendly* to the ripening fruits.—*Friendly societies*, associations chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their relatives or others in case of death.—*Amicable, Friendly.* See under AMICABLE.

Friendly (frend'li), *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably. [Rare.]

For I must tell you *friendly* in your ear,
Sell when you can. *Shak.*

Friendship (frend'ship), *n.* 1. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favourable opinion of the amiable and estimable qualities of his mind; mutual attachment; intimacy.

There can be no *friendship* without confidence, and no confidence without integrity. *Rambler.*

Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. *Friendship* is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life. *Trans. of La Fontaine.*

2. Favour; personal kindness.

His *friendships*, still to few confined,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

3. Friendly aid; help; assistance.

Gracious, my lord, hard by here is a hovel,
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest. *Shak.*

4. † Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* for each other. *Dryden.*

Frier (frī'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fries.

Friese (frēz), *n.* The language of Friesland; Frisian.

Butter, bread, cheese,
Are good English and good *Friese*. *Old rhyme.*

Friesic, Friesish (frēz'ik, frēz'ish), *a.* Of or belonging to Friesland.

Frieze, Frize (frēz), *n.* [A word of obscure origin. It is the same no doubt as Fr. *frise*, It. *fregio*, Sp. *friso*, but the origin of these words is equally uncertain. Diez and others regard as the origin a Germanic root seen in E. *frizzle*, to curl or crisp, and also in Fr. *friser*, to curl, to frizzle, and in the name *Frisians*, that is, curly-haired people. Littré

Frieze, from Temple on the Illyssus.

inclines to trace the Fr. *frise* through the L.L. *fresium, frisium, frigium*, to *phrygium*, a fringe or other ornament, from the name of the people called Phrygians, Phrygian apparel being famous for richness. Dozy derives the Fr. word from Sp. *friso*, and that from Ar. *ifriz*, a ledge on a wall.] In *arch.* that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, usually enriched with figures or other ornaments of sculpture. See ENTABLATURE.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven. *Milton.*

Frieze (frēz), *n.* [Probably from *Friesland*, once the principal seat of its manufacture; but see also above.] A coarse woollen cloth having a shaggy nap on one side, still extensively manufactured in Ireland, where the word is pronounced *friz*.

Frieze (frēz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *friezed;* ppr. *friezing.* To form, as the nap of woollen cloth, into a number of little hard burs or prominences, covering almost the whole of the ground; to frizzle; to curl.

Frieze, Frize (frēz), *a.* Made of coarse woollen cloth. 'A great *frieze* coat.' *Addison.*

Friezed (frēzd), *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

Friezelike (frēz'līk), *a.* Resembling frieze.

Frieze-panel (frēz'pan-el), *n.* One of the upper panels of a door of six panels.

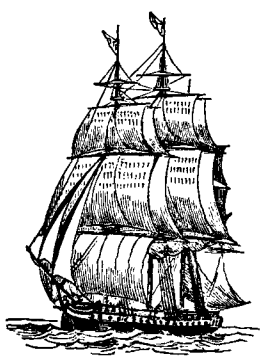
Friezer (frēz'ėr), *n.* He who or that which friezes.

Frieze-rail (frēz'rāl), *n.* The rail next the top rail of a door of six panels.

Friezing-machine (frēz'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for friezing cloth.

Friga, Frigga (frig'a, frig'ga), *n.* [Grimm has shown that this name is, if not strictly synonymous, at least very nearly allied to that of the Scandinavian goddess *Freyja* (with whom indeed *Frigga* is often confounded), and explains it to mean the Free, the Beauteous, the Winsome, connecting it with E. *free*, and also *friend*.] In *Scand. myth.* the wife of Odin, a goddess corresponding in some respects to the Aphrodite of the Greeks and Venus of the Romans. Called also *Freya*. See FRIDAY.

Frigate (frī'gāt), *n.* [Fr. *frégate;* It. *fregata*, from L. *aphractus*, a vessel without a deck, Gr. *aphraktos*, unguarded—*a*, priv., and *phrassō*, to defend; or more probably from L. *fabricata*, a construction, something fabricated, like Fr. *bâtiment*, a structure, also a ship, from *bâtir*, to build.] 1. *Naut.* among ships of war of the older class, a vessel of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; usually carrying her guns (which varied from about thirty to fifty or sixty in number) on the main deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much employed as scouts and cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term frigate has been applied to warships of this kind having a high speed and great fighting power.—2. † Any small vessel on the water.

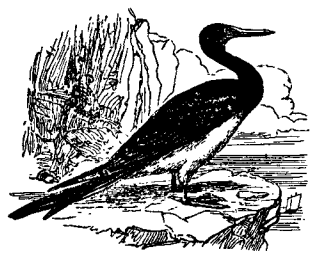


Frigate, with studding-sails set.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigate*, therein making way. *Spenser.*

—*Double-banked frigates*, or *double-bankers*, such as carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper-deck.—*Steam-frigates*, large steam-ships carrying guns on a flush upper-deck, and having a tier also on the lower deck.

Frigate-bird (frī'gāt-bėrd), *n.* The name given to a genus of tropical birds (Tachypetes), of the pelican family (Pelicanidæ) and allied to the cormorants; a man-of-war bird. They are eminently raptorial, the bill



Frigate-bird (*Tachypetes aquila*).

is long, robust, and strong. Their immense extent of wing, measuring, according to some, 14 feet from tip to tip, and dashing habits, have obtained for them the name of the swiftest sailing ships of war. The best known species is the *T. aquila*, very common in the intertropical American coasts, and in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but always within reach of land.

Frigate-built (frī'gāt-bilt), *a. Naut.* having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main deck.

Frigatoon (frī-gā-tōn'), *n. Naut.* a Venetian vessel with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizzen-mast.

Frigefaction † (frī-ji-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making cold.

Frigefactive, † Frigifactive † (frī-ji-fakt'iv), *a.* Tending or serving to make cold; cooling.

Frigerate (frij'ėr-āt), *v.t.* To cool. *Blount.*

Frigeratory (frij'ėr-a-to-ri), *n.* A place for cooling; a refrigerator. *Scott.*

Fright (frīt), *n.* [By common metathesis from A. Sax. *fyrhtu, fyrhto*, fear; also *forht*, timid; cog. G. *furcht*, D. *vrucht*, fear. Hence *frighten. Fear* is probably akin in origin.] 1. Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger. It expresses more than *fear*, and is distinguished from *fear* and *dread* by its sudden invasion and temporary existence; *fright* being usually of short duration, whereas *fear* and *dread* may be long continued.—2. Anything which from its appearance might cause fear; specifically, a person of a shocking, disagreeable, or ridiculous appearance either in person or dress; as, she is a perfect *fright*.

But now they'll busk her like a *fright*. *Burns.*

SYN. Affright, alarm, terror, consternation, dismay.

Fright (frīt), *v.t.* To frighten; to affright; to scare. 'Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit.' *Dryden.* 'Half amazed, half *frighted* all his flock.' *Tennyson.*

Frighten (frīt'n), *v.t.* To strike with fright; to terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly.

So terrible his name,
Nurses *frighten* children with it. *Fielding.*

SYN. To affright, terrify, scare, dismay, daunt, intimidate.

Frightenable (frīt'n-a-bl), *a.* That may be frightened. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Frightful (frīt'fụl), *a.* 1. Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror; as, a *frightful* chasm or precipice; a *frightful* tempest.—2. † Impressed with the feeling of fright; full of terror; alarmed; timid.

See how the *frightful* herds run from the wood. *W. Browne.*

The neighbours were *frightful* and would not consent. *Foote.*

—*Frightful, Dreadful, Awful.* See AWFUL.

SYN. Terrible, dreadful, alarming, fearful, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible, shocking.

Frightfully (frīt'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner to impress terror and alarm; dreadfully; horribly; terribly.—2. Very disagreeably; shockingly.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

Frightfulness (frīt'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being frightful or of impressing terror.

Frightless (frīt'les), *a.* Free from fright.

Frightment (frīt'ment), *n.* The state of being frightened; terror; alarm.

All these *frightments* are but idle dreams. *J. Webster.*

Frigid (fri'jid), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, from *frigeo*, to be or to grow cold, akin to *rigeo*, to be numb, also to Gr. *phrissō*, to shiver with cold.] 1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, the *frigid* zone.—2. Cold in feeling; wanting warmth of affection; wanting zeal; wanting fire, energy, or animation; dull; formal; stiff; haughty; forbidding; lifeless; as, a *frigid* temper or constitution; a *frigid* manner; a *frigid* style; *frigid* conceits; *frigid* services.—3. Wanting natural heat or vigour sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent. *Johnson.*—*Frigid zones*, in *geog.* the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about 23° 28′ from the poles.

Frigidarium (fri-jid-ā'ri-um), *n.* [L.] In *anc. arch.* the apartment in which the cold bath was placed; the cold bath itself.

Frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* 1. Coldness; want of warmth.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Coldness of feeling; want of animation, ardour, or vivacity; coldness of manner; dulness.—3. Want of natural heat, life, and vigour of body; impotency.

Frigidly (fri'jid-li), *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; dully; without zeal or warmth of feeling.

Frigidness (fri'jid-nes), *n.* The state of being frigid; coldness; dulness; want of heat or vigour; want of affection; frigidity.

Frigorific, Frigorifical (fri-go-rif'ik, fri-go-rif'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique*; L. *frigorificus*—*frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold; as, *frigorific* mixtures. See FREEZING-MIXTURE.

Frill (fril), *n.* [From same root as *frizzle*, or from Fr. *friller*, to shiver with cold, from L. *frigidulus*, dim. from *frigidus*, cold.] 1. An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.—2. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

Frill (fril), *v.t.* To decorate with frills or gathers.

Frill (fril), *v.i.* [Fr. *friller*, to shiver with cold. See FRILL, *n.*] To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold; as, the hawk *frills*.

Frilled (frild), *pp.* or *a.* Ornamented; decked with a frill or frills, or something of the same kind.

Frilling (fril'ing), *n.* Frills; ruffles; gathers.

Frim† (frim), *a.* [A. Sax. *fram*, *from*, *freom*, firm, strong.] Flourishing. 'The *frim* pastures.' *Drayton.*

Primaire (frē-mār'), *n.* [Fr., from *frimas*, hoar-frost.] The third month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792. It commenced November 21, and ended December 20.

Fringe (frinj), *n.* [Fr. *frange*, fringe, It. *frangia*, said to be by metathesis from L. *fimbria*, threads, fringe.] 1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads. The use of fringes is of very great antiquity, as shown by the dresses of figures on the

Assyrian Fringes.—Ancient Monuments.

ancient Egyptian and Assyrian monuments. 2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; an edge; margin; extremity.

And the *fringe*
Of that great breaker, sweeping up the strand,
Lash'd at the wizard. *Tennyson.*

3. In *bot.* a simple or double row of separate or connected teeth, bordering the orifice of the capsule in almost all the genera of mosses.

Fringe (frinj), *v.t.* To adorn or border with, or as with, fringe.

Fringed (frinjd), *pp.* and *a.* Bordered or ornamented with, or as with, a fringe or fringes.

And topples round the dreary west
A looming bastion *fringed* with fire. *Tennyson.*

—*Fringed leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf margined with soft parallel hairs.

Fringeless (frinj'les), *a.* Having no fringe.

Fringelike (frinj'lik), *a.* Resembling fringe.

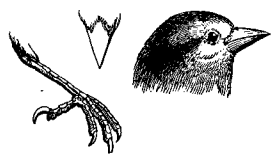
Fringemaker (frinj'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes fringe.

Fringe-tree (frinj'trē), *n.* *Chionanthus virginica*, a small tree belonging to the same natural family with the olive, and having snow-white flowers, which hang down like a fringe, inhabiting America from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico. It is frequently cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.

Fringilla (frin-jil'la), *n.* [*L.*, a finch. See FINCH.] A Linnæan genus of insessorial birds, now raised to the rank of a family, Fringillidæ (which see).

Fringillaceous (frin-jil-lā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to the finches or Fringillidæ.

Fringillidæ (frin-jil'li-dē), *n. pl.* The finches, a large family of small seed-eating birds, inhabiting all parts of the globe, and belonging to the order Conirostres. They are distinguished by having a sharply-pointed, conical, and in most cases a strongly-formed bill, the upper mandible of which advances a little upon the line of the forehead. The feet have three toes before and one behind, adapted for perching. The species have



Head, Foot, and Bill of a Finch.

been divided among several sub-families, as the weavers (Ploceinæ), the tanagers (Tanagrinæ), the haw-finches (Coccothraustinæ), the true finches (Fringillinæ), the buntings (Emberizinæ), the larks (Alaudinæ), the bull-finches (Pyrrhulinæ), the cross-beaks (Loxiinæ), the Spizellinæ and Pitylinæ. But the first two are now more commonly ranked as distinct families.

Fringillinæ (frin-jil-lī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Fringillidæ (which see), including the true finches, such as the gold-finch, the chaffinch, the bullfinch, the canary, &c.

Fringing-reef (frinj'ing-rēf), *n.* A class of coral reefs, known also as *Shore-reefs*, from their fringing or encircling islands at a moderate distance from shore. Fringing reefs differ from barrier-reefs in not lying so far from shore, and in not having within a broad channel of deep water.

Fringy (frinj'i), *a.* Adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn. *Shenstone.*

Fripperer, Fripper (frip'ėr-ėr, frip'ėr), *n.* [See FRIPPERY.] One who deals in frippery or in old clothes.

Frippery (frip'ė-ri), *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, old clothes, from *friper*, to rumple, to spoil; from O.Fr. *frepe*, *ferpe*, *felpe*, rag, tatter.] 1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside after wearing. Hence—2. Waste matter; useless things; trifles.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*

The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. The place where old clothes are sold.

Here he comes sweating all over;
He shews like a walking *frippery*. *Massinger.*

4. The trade or traffic in old clothes.

Frippery (frip'ė-ri), *a.* Trifling; contemptible. 'So *frippery* an appearance.' *Gray.*

Frise (frēz), *n.* Same as *Frieze*.

Friseur (frē-zėr, the ė long), *n.* [Fr., from *friser*, to curl.] A hair-dresser.

That barbers' boys who would to trade advance,
Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France. *Crabbe.*

Frisk (frisk), *v.i.* [See the adjective.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in gaiety or frolic.

About them *frisking* play'd
All beasts of the earth, since wild, and of all chase,
In wood or wilderness, forest or den. *Milton.*

Frisk† (frisk), *a.* [A form of *fresh*; O. Fr. *frisque*, from O.H.G. *firsc*. See FRESH.] Lively; brisk; blithe; frisky.

Frisk (frisk), *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

The Frenchman easy, debonair, and brisk,
Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his *frisk*,
Is always happy, reign whoever may,
And laughs the sense of misery away. *Cowper.*

Friskal† (frisk'al), *n.* A leap or caper.

Frisker (frisk'ėr), *n.* One who frisks; one who leaps or dances in gaiety; an inconstant or unsettled person.

Frisket (fris'ket), *n.* [Fr. *frisquette*. So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See FRISK.] In *printing*, a light frame hinged to the tympan, having tapes or paper strips stretched across it in both directions. When folded down over the tympan it keeps the sheet in proper position while being printed, and the tapes keep the page margins clean. See PRINTING-PRESS.

Friskful (frisk'fụl), *a.* Brisk; lively; frolicsome. '*Friskful* glee.' *Thomson.*

Friskily (frisk'i-li), *adv.* Gaily; briskly.

Friskiness (frisk'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frisky; gaiety; liveliness; briskness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

After a paragraph or so our blood is up, and even our jaded hackneys scud along, and warm up into *friskiness*. *Disraeli.*

Frisky (frisk'i), *a.* Gay; lively; frolicsome; fond of capering.

He was too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*

Frislet (friz'let), *n.* A kind of small ruffle. *Halliwell.*

Frist (frist), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *first*, *fyrst*, a space of time; *fyrstan*, to put off, to give respite to; like G. *frist*, *fristen*.] To sell upon credit, as goods. [Rare.]

Frisure (fri-zör'), *n.* [Fr.] A curling or crisping of the hair. *Smollett.*

Frit (frit), *n.* [Fr. *fritte*, It. *fritta*, from *frit*, *fritto*, fried, pp. of *frire*, *friggere*, to fry, from L. *frigo*, *frictum*, to roast, to fry.] In the manufacture of glass, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace. It consists of silex and metallic alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.

Frit (frit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fritted*; ppr. *fritting*. To expose to a dull red heat for the purpose of expelling moisture and carbonic acid, as materials for making glass; to fuse partially.

Frith, Firth (frith, fėrth), *n.* [Scandinavian: *frith* is by metathesis for *firth*, Icel. *fjörthr*, Dan. and N. *fjord*, an arm of the sea. L. *fretum*, a strait, may have affected the spelling of the English word, there being an old word *fret*, from *fretum*. Comp. also Gael. *frith*, small, *frith-mhuir*, a little sea, an estuary; the Scandinavian word being from another root.] 1. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *frith* of Forth or of Clyde.—2. A kind of wear for catching fish; a kind of net.

Frith (frith), *n.* [W. *ffridd*, a forest.] 1. A forest; a woody place. 'Over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell.' *Drayton.* 2. A small field taken out of a common.

Frithsplot† (frithsplot), *n.* [A. Sax. *frith*, peace, and *plot*, a piece of ground.] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals. *Wharton.*

Frithstool† (frith'stōl), *n.* Same as *Fredstole*.

Frithy† (frith'i), *a.* Woody.

Fritillaria (fri-til-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *fritillus*, a dice-box, in allusion to the shape of its perianth.] A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions. *F. Meleagris*, or common fritillary, is found in meadows and pastures in the eastern and southern parts of England. Several species, as *F. imperialis* or crown-imperial, are cultivated in our gardens, chiefly introduced from Persia and the warmer parts of Europe.

Fritillary (fri'til-la-ri), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus Fritillaria.—2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. The *Argynnis paphia* is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; the *A. aglaia* is the dark-green fritillary; the *A. adippe* is the high-brown fritillary; the rare and much-prized *A. lattonia* is the queen-of-Spain fritillary; other species of Argynnis and Melitæa are called fritillaries; the *M. artemis* is the greasy fritillary of collectors.

Fritinancy† (fri'tin-an-si), *n.* [L. *fritinnio*, to twitter, to chirp.] A chirping or creaking, as of a cricket. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fritt (frit), *n.* Same as *Frit*.

Fritter (frit'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *friture*, a frying, a dish of something fried, from L.L. *fricturа*, a frying, from L. *frigo*, *frictum*, to fry. Wedgwood connects the word in the second of the two senses given below with *flitters*,

flinders, but there seems to be no reason for this distinction.] 1. A small piece of anything cut to be fried, as a small piece of meat, a small pancake of fried batter, a fried mushroom.—2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *Hudibras.*

Fritter (frit'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To cut, as meat, into small pieces to be fried.—2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope.*

—*To fritter away*, to waste or expend by little and little; to waste by a little at a time; to spend frivolously or in trifles.

If ever he had any nerve, he *frittered* it *away* among cooks and tailors, and barbers and furniture-mongers, and opera dancers. *Thackeray.*

Frivolism (fri'vol-izm), *n.* Frivolity. *Priestley.* [Rare.]

Frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance; also, the act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as falsehood, of what he urged in his defence. *Robertson.*

Frivolous (fri'vol-us), *a.* [L. *frivolus;* Fr. *frivole.*] 1. Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; slight; trifling; trivial; as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext.—2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

It is the characteristic of little and *frivolous* minds to be wholly occupied with the vulgar objects of life. *Blair.*

SYN. Trifling, trivial, slight, unimportant, petty, worthless, silly, weak.

Frivolously (fri'vol-us-li), *adv.* In a trifling manner.

Frivolousness (fri'vol-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being frivolous or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

Friz, *v.t.* See FRIZZ.

Friz, *n.* See FRIZZ.

Frize (frēz), *n.* Same as *Frieze.*

Frizz, Friz (friz), *v.t.* [Fr. *friser*, to curl. See FRIEZE.] 1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin.—2. To form into little burs, prominences, or knobs, as the nap of cloth.

Frizz, Friz (friz), *n.* That which is frizzed or curled, as a wig.

He (Dr. Johnson), who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. *Hare.*

Frizz (friz), *v.t.* To rub, as chamois and wash leather, with pumice stone or a blunt knife, in order to soften their surface and give them a uniform thickness.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frizzled;* ppr. *frizzling.* [Dim. from *frizz*, to curl.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to frizz.

Frizzle (friz'l), *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins. *Milton.*

Frizzler (friz'lėr), *n.* One who frizzles.

Frizzly, Frizzy (friz'li, friz'zi), *a.* Curly 'Light *frizzly* hair.' *Sam. Warren.*

Fro (frō), *adv.* [A.Sax. *fra.* See FROM.] From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to and fro*, that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither.

Frock (frok), *n.* [Fr. *froc*, a monk's habit; L.L. *frocus, froccus, flocus*, a monk's habit with long sleeves, so called because *floccosa*, woolly, from L. *floccus*, a flock of wool.] 1. Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks; hence the phrase, to *unfrock* a priest.—2. An upper coat; an outer garment; especially, a loose garment worn by men over their other clothes; a kind of gown, which opens behind, worn by females and children.

Frock-coat (frok'kōt), *n.* A kind of straight-bodied coat, having the same length before and behind; a surtout.

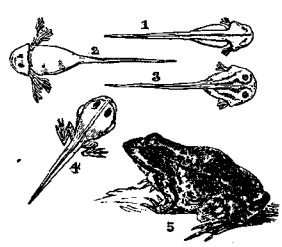
Frocked (frokt), *a.* Clothed in a frock.

Frockless (frok'les), *a.* Destitute of a frock.

Froe † (frō), *n.* Same as *Frow*, a tool.

Froe † (frō), *n.* [D. *vrouw;* G. *frau*, a woman, a wife.] A frow; a dirty idle woman. 'Raging frantic *froes.*' *Drayton.*

Frog (frog), *n.* [A. Sax. *frocga, froga, frosc, frox;* Comp. D. *vorsch*, G. *frosch*, Dan. *frö*, N. *frosk.*] The common English name of the animals belonging to the genus Rana, a genus of amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail. Owing to the last peculiarity frogs belong to the order of amphibians known as Anoura. Frogs are remarkable for the transformations they undergo before arriving at maturity. The young frog, which is named a *tadpole*, lives entirely in water, breathes by external and then by internal gills, has no legs, a long tail furnished with a membranous fringe like a fin, and a horny beak, which falls off on the animal passing from the tadpole to the frog state, while the tail is absorbed and legs are developed. The mature frog breathes by lungs, and cannot exist in water without coming to the surface for air. The only British species is the common frog (*R. temporaria*), but the tribe is very numerous, other varieties being the edible frog (*R. esculenta*) of the south of Europe, eaten in France and South Germany, the hind quarters being the part chiefly used; the bull-frog of America (*R. pipiens*), 8 to 12 inches long, so named from its voice resembling the lowing of a bull; the blacksmith frog of Janeiro; the Argus frog of America, &c. The tree-frogs belong to the genus Hyla. (See TREE-FROG.) Frogs lie torpid in winter, swim with rapidity, and move by long bounds, being able from the power of the muscles of their hind-legs to leap many times their own length. Their eggs or spawn are to be seen floating in ponds and other stagnant waters in large masses of gelatinous matter. Figs. 1, 2, 3 represent the young frog in the tadpole state in various stages, without legs, living like a fish exclusively under water; fig. 4



Frog and its metamorphoses.

shows the hind-legs formed, but the long tail still present; fig. 5, the fully formed animal.—2. In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.—3. In the United States, a triangular support or crossing plate for the wheels of railway carriages, where one line branches off from another or crosses it at an oblique angle.

Frog (frog), *n.* [Pg. *froco*, a flock of wool or of silk.] 1. An ornamental fastening for a frock or gown, generally in the form of a tassel, or spindle-shaped button covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop on the breast opposite to that to which it is attached, thus fastening the two breasts together.—2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

Frog (frog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frogged;* ppr. *frogging.* To ornament or fasten with a frog.

Frogbit (frog'bit), *n.* The popular name of *Hydrocharis morsus ranæ*, nat. order Hydrocharidaceæ, a plant found in ditches and ponds in England, and more rarely in Ireland. It is a floating herb, with orbicular-reniform leaves and white flowers.

Frog-cheese (frog'chēz), *n.* A name applied occasionally to the larger puff-balls when young.

Frog-eater (frog'ēt-ėr), *n.* One who eats frogs: a term of contempt for a Frenchman.

Frogery (frog'ėr-i), *n.* A place abounding in frogs. *Quart. Rev.*

Frog-fish (frog'fish), *n.* 1. The name given to the members of the genus Batrachus, a genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Lophiidæ. They have a wide and flattened head, larger than the body, a gaping mouth with many teeth, and spacious gill-covers. The pectoral fins are supported by a short stalk or wrist. Most of the members are natives of tropical regions, although some are found in temperate seas. They are mostly found on the bottom, and partially buried in the sand or mud for the purpose of surprising their prey. The grunting frog-fish (*B. grunniens*) is remarkable for the noise it makes when taken, which resembles the grunting of a pig.—2. See ANGLER, LOPHIUS, and CHEIRONECTES.

Frog-fly (frog'flī), *n.* Same as *Frog-hopper.*

Frogged (frogd), *a.* Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat. 'City clerks in *frogged* coats.' *Lord Lytton.*

Frogging (frog'ing), *n.* A sort of braid on a coat.

Frog-grass (frog'gras), *n.* A plant.

Froggy (frog'i), *a.* Having or abounding in frogs.

Frog-hopper (frog'hop-ėr), *n.* A small insect (*Aphrophora spumaria*) belonging to the order Homoptera, remarkable for its powers of leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle, or frog-spittle. Called also *Frog-fly, Froth-fly, Froth-insect, Froth-worm.*

Frog-orchis (frog'or-kis), *n.* An orchid, the *Habenaria viridis.*

Frog-shell (frog'shel), *n.* The name applied to various species of shells of the genus Ranella. At least fifty recent species of this genus are known. They are chiefly found in the tropical seas.

Frog-spit, Frog-spittle (frog'spit, frog'-spit-l), *n.* The frothy liquid inclosing the larvæ of the *Aphrophora spumaria* or frog-hopper.

Froise (froiz), *n.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise; from L. *frico*, to rub, through a fictive *frictiare;* or from *frustum*, a piece.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake. Written also *Fraise.*

Frolic (fro'lik), *a.* [From D. *vrolijk*, G. *fröhlich.* The G. is from *froh*, joyful, and *lich;* like; Dan. *fro*, O. Sax. *frâh*, glad.] Gay; merry; full of mirth; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks.

We fairies now are *frolic.* *Shak.*
The phantom of her *frolic* grace, Fitz-Fulke. *Byron.*

Frolic (fro'lik), *n.* 1. A wild prank; a flight of levity or gaiety and mirth.

He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*

2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play; a merry-making.

Frolic (fro'lik), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *frolicked* (fro'likt); ppr. *frolicking.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

Hither, come hither and *frolic* and play. *Tennyson.*

Frolicful (fro'lik-fụl), *a.* Frolicsome.

Frolicly † (fro'lik-li), *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with mirth and gaiety.

I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolicly.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Frolicsome (fro'lik-sum), *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Old England, who takes a *frolicsome* brain-fever once every two or three years, for the benefit of her doctors. *Sir W. Scott.*

Frolicsomely (fro'lik-sum-li), *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety.

Frolicsomeness (fro'lik-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being frolicsome; gaiety; wild pranks.

From (from), *prep.* [A. Sax. *from, fram*, O.Sax. Icel. O.H.G. and Goth. *fram;* O.E. and dial. *fro, fra, frae;* cog. with L. *peren* in *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, Gr. *peran*, beyond, and Skr. *param.* Allied to *far, forth*, &c.] Out of the neighbourhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively: the antithesis and correlative of *from* is *to;* as, it is 20 miles *from* the one place *to* the other; he took a knife *from* his pocket; light emanates *from* the sun; separate the sheep *from* the goats; we all come *from* Adam; matters are getting *from* bad to worse; the merit of an action depends upon the spirit *from* which it proceeds; I judge of him *from* my personal knowledge. *From* sometimes is equivalent to *away from, remote from*, in the sense of inconsistent with. 'Anything so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing.' *Shak.* It is joined with adverbs and prepositions; as, *from above* or *from below* the bridge = from the part or locality above, from the part or locality below the bridge. In certain cases the preposition *from* is less logically placed before an adverb which it does not govern, but which belongs to some verb in the sentence; as in the phrases *from forth, from out.*

Sudden partings such as press
The life *from out* young hearts. *Byron.*

Fromward† (from'wêrd), *adv.* [*From*, and *ward*, denoting direction: opposite of *toward*.] Away from: the contrary of *toward*. 'Toward or *fromward* the zenith.' *Cheyne.*

Frond (frond), *n.* [L. *frons, frondis*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a term which Linnæus applied to the leaves of palms and ferns. Now, however, the term is used to designate the leaves of ferns and other cryptogamous plants.

Frondation (frond-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *frondatio, frondationis*, from *frons*, a leaf.] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [Rare.]

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning. *Evelyn.*

Fronde (frond), *n.* [Fr., a sling. See FRONDEUR.] The name of a party in France, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., waged civil war against the court party on account of the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people.

Frondent (frond'ent), *a.* [See FROND.] Covered with leaves. 'Trees still *frondent.*' *Owen.* [Rare.]

Frondesce (frond-es'), *v.i.* [L. *frondesco*, to become leafy, from *frons, frondis*, a leaf.] To unfold leaves, as plants.

Frondescence (frond-es'sens), *n.* In *bot.* (*a*) the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. (*b*) The act of bursting into leaf.

Frondeur (fron-dêr, ê long), *n.* [Fr., a slinger, from *fronde*, a sling.] 1. A member of the Fronde, so named from a witty member having stated in the French Parliament, in sarcastic reference to the fear in which its members held the minister, Mazarin, that they were like the boys who slung stones at each other in the streets of Paris when the policeman was absent, but who dispersed on his appearance. See FRONDE. 2. Generally, an opponent of the party in power; a member of the opposition.

Frondiferous (frond-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *frons, frondis*, a leaf, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

Frondiparous (fron-dip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *frons, frondis*, a leaf, and *pario*, to bring forth.] In *bot.* noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit.

Frondlet (frond'let), *n.* [Dim. of *frond.*] A little frond.

Frondose (frond'ōs), *a.* In *bot.* covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves.

Frondous (frond'us), *a.* In *bot.* producing leaves and flowers in one organ; producing branches charged with both leaves and flowers; as, a *frondous* plant.

Frons (fronz), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the part of the cranium between the orbits and vertex.

Front (frunt), *n.* [L. *frons, frontis;* Fr. *front*, the forehead.] 1. Properly, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; sometimes, the whole face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

Fair was the bride, and on her *front* did glow
Youth like a star. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; especially, boldness of disposition; sometimes, impudence.

Shaftesbury was ordered to deliver up the great seal, and instantly carried over his *front* of brass and tongue of poison to the ranks of the opposition. *Macaulay.*

In his defence he (Demades) had the *front* to claim the merit of the blessings which the people had enjoyed during the long period of peace. *Thirlwall.*

3. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the face or fore part; as, the *front* of a house; the foremost rank; the van; as, the *front* of an army; hence, *the front*, the scene of military operations or hostilities.—4. A room in the front part of a house. 'Young wives . . . who have a first floor *front* to furnish.' *Dickens.*—5. Position directly before the foremost part of anything; as, he stood in *front* of the troops; I passed in *front* of your house. —6. A set of false hair or curls for a lady.

His Helen's hair turned grey,
Like any plain Miss Smith who wears a *front.*
E. B. Browning.

7. A dickey for a shirt.—*To come to the front*, to take a high rank in one's profession, in society, &c.

Front (frunt), *a.* Relating to the front or face; having a position in the front.

Front (frunt), *v.t.* 1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand in front of or opposed or opposite to, or over against; to face; as, his house *fronts* the church.—3. To appear in the presence of.

And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendour. *Tennyson.*

4. To supply with a front; to adorn in front; as, to *front* a house with granite; to *front* a head with laurel. *B. Jonson.*

Front (frunt), *v.i.* 1. To stand foremost.—2. To have the face or front toward any point of the compass or towards any object; to be opposite.

Philip's house *fronted* on the street. *Tennyson.*

Frontage (frunt'āj), *n.* The front part of any building, structure, quay, &c.; extent of front; as, the house had a *frontage* of 50 feet.

Frontager (frunt'āj-ėr), *n.* In *law*, one who owns the opposite side. *Jacob.*

Frontal (front'al), *a.* 1. In *anat.* belonging to the forehead; as, the *frontal* bone.—2. Being in front. *Loudon.*

Frontal (front'al), *n.* [L. *frontale*, an ornament for the forehead, a frontlet.] 1. Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet; as, (*a*) an ornamental band for the hair. (*b*) A metal face-guard for a soldier.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) a little pediment or frontispiece over a small door or window. (*b*) An ornamental hanging in front of an altar; an antependium (which see).—3. In *med.* a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.

Frontate, Frontated (front'āt, front'āt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* growing broader and broader, as a leaf.

Front-door (frunt'dōr), *n.* The door in the front wall of a building; generally the principal entrance.

Fronted (frunt'ed), *a.* Formed with a front. '*Fronted* brigades.' *Milton.*

Frontier (fron'tēr), *n.* [Fr. *frontière*, a frontier, a border.] 1. That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.—2.† A fort; a fortification.

Of pallisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets. *Shak.*

3.† The forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces. *Stubbes.*

Frontier (fron'tēr), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or acquired on a frontier; lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* town. '*Frontier* experience.' *W. Irving.*

They thus remained till new dangers made it expedient for Russia to reassemble them, and she formed a *frontier* militia of their tribes. *Brougham.*

Frontier† (fron'tēr), *v.i.* To form or constitute a frontier; to possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier: with *on* or *upon.*

Frontier (fron'tēr), *v.t.* To place on the frontier; to guard or infest on the frontier. 'Now that it is no more a border nor *frontiered* with enemies.' *Spenser.*

Frontignac (fron'tin-yak), *n.* [Fr. *frontignan.*] A species of French wine, named from Frontignan (Hérault), where it is produced.

Frontingly (frunt'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to front; in a facing position; oppositingly.

Frontiniac (fron'tin-yak), *n.* Same as *Frontignac.*

Frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* [L.L. *frontispicium*, from L. *frons*, the forehead, and *specio*, to view.] That which is seen in front, or which directly presents itself to the eye; as, (*a*) in *arch.* the principal face of a building. (*b*) An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book or at the beginning.

Frontless (frunt'les), *a.* Wanting a face or front, or wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. '*Frontless* vice.' *Dryden.* '*Frontless* flattery.' *Pope.*

But thee, thou *frontless* man,
We follow. *Chapman.*

Frontlessly (frunt'les-li), *adv.* In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

The worse depraving the better; and that so *frontlessly*, that shame and justice should fly the earth for them. *Chapman.*

Frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* [From *front.*] 1. A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead. Deut. vi. 8. For the *Jewish frontlet*, see PHYLACTERY.—2. *Fig.* the look or appearance of the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on?
Methinks you are too much of late i' the frown. *Shak.*

3. In *ornith.* the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

Fronton (fron'ton), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* a pediment.

If once you can carve one *fronton* such as you have here, I tell you, you would be able . . . to scatter cathedrals over England. *Ruskin.*

Froppish† (frop'ish), *a.* Peevish; froward. *Clarendon.*

Frore (frōr), *a.* [A. Sax. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, to freeze. See FREEZE.] Frozen.

Where Time upon my head
Hath laid his *frore* and monitory hand. *Southey.*

Frorne† (frōrn), *a.* Frozen.

My hart-blood is wel nigh *frorne*, I feel. *Spenser.*

Frory† (frō'ri), *a.* 1. Frozen; frosty. '*Frory* lips.' *Spenser.*—2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost.

She used with tender hand
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer. *Fairfax.*

Frost (frost), *n.* [A. Sax. *frost, forst.* See FREEZE.] 1. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids.—2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost. Shak.*

3. Frozen dew: called also *Hoar-frost* and *White-frost.*

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost. Pope.*

4. Coldness or severity of manner or feeling.

It was one of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Black-frost*, a state of the atmosphere by which vegetation is frozen without any appearance of rime or hoar-frost.

Frost (frost), *v.t.* 1. To cover with anything resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar; to give the appearance or colour of hoar-frost to; to lay on like hoar-frost; as, to *frost* a cake; a head *frosted* with age.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flowers grow stiff with *frosted* gold.
Gay.

2. To injure by frost; as, the potatoes are all *frosted.*—3. To sharpen the front and hind part of a horse's shoe to enable him to travel on frozen roads.

Frost-bearer (frost'bār-ėr), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus (which see).

Frost-bite (frost'bīt), *n.* A state of numbedness or torpidness of any part of the body, particularly of the extremities, the nose and ears, occasioned by exposure to severe cold.

Frost-bite (frost'bīt), *v.t.* pret. *frost-bit;* ppr. *frost-biting;* pp. *frost-bitten, frost-bit.* 1. To affect with frost-bite; to nip or wither, as frost does; as, his feet are *frost-bitten.*—2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty atmosphere.

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves. *Pepys.*

Frost-blite (frost'blīt), *n.* A name given to orache, a plant of the genus Atriplex. *A. hortensis* is the garden orache.

Frost-bound (frost'bound), *p.* and *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

Frosted (frost'ed), *p.* and *a.* Covered with a composition like white frost.—*Frosted glass*, glass roughened on the surface, so as to destroy its transparency, in consequence of which the surface has somewhat the appearance of hoar-frost.—*Frosted work*, in *arch.* a kind of ornamental work, having an appearance like that of hoar-frost upon plants.

Frost-fish (frost'fish), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a small fish of the cod genus (*Morrhua pruinosa*), abundant on the coasts of North America after frost sets in, whence the name. Called also *Tomcod.*

Frostily (frost'i-li), *adv.* 1. With frost or excessive cold.—2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *frostily.*
B. Jonson.

Frostiness (frost'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

Frosting (frost'ing), *n.* The composition resembling hoar-frost, and generally made of loaf sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used to cover cake, &c.

Frost-lamp (frost'lamp), *n.* An oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand-lamp on cold nights to keep the oil fluid.

Frostless (frost'les), *a.* Free from frost; as, a *frostless* winter.

Frost-mist (frost'mist), *n.* A mist observed in frosty weather through the freezing of the vapour in the atmosphere.

Frost-nail (frost'nāl), *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

Frost-nailed (frost'nāld), *a.* Protected against slipping by frost-nails, as a horse.

Frost-nipped (frost'nipt), *p.* and *a.* Nipped or injured by frost; blighted by extreme cold.

Frost-smoke (frost'smōk), *n.* A thick fog resembling smoke, arising in high latitudes from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing-point. When the thermometer is down to zero, Fahr., the fog lies close on the water in eddying white wreaths.

> The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of Arctic winters. *Kane.*

Frostweed, Frostwort (frost'wēd, frost'wėrt), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a plant (*Helianthemum canadense*), sometimes used in medicine as an astringent and aromatic tonic. It is so called because late in autumn crystals of ice shoot from the cracks of the bark of its root. Called also *Rock-rose.*

Frostwork (frost'wėrk), *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects. 'The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork.*' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Frosty (frost'i), *a.* 1. Attended with or producing frost; having power to congeal water; as, a *frosty* night; *frosty* weather.

> Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
> *Frosty* but kindly. *Shak.*

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or penetrated by frost; as, the grass is *frosty.* 3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage.

> What a *frosty*-spirited rogue is this? *Shak.*

4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired. 'The *frosty* head.' *Shak.*

Frote,† *v.t.* [Fr. *frotter.*] To rub. *B. Jonson.*

> She tuftes her hair, she *frotes* her face.
> She idle loves to be. *Kendall,* 1577.

Froterer† (frōt'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who frotes or rubs another.

> I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks, . . . I am his *froterer,* or rubber in a hot house. *Marston.*

Froth (froth), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: O.E. *frothe,* from Icel. *frotha, frauth,* Dan. *fraade,* froth.] 1. The bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam.—2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; mere words without sense or sound ideas.

> It was a long speech, but all *froth.* *L'Estrange.*

3. Light, unsubstantial matter.

Froth (froth), *v.t.* 1. To cause to foam, as beer, that is, to cause froth to rise on the top.

> Fill me a thousand pots and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To emit or discharge, as froth; to vent, or give expression to, as what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless: sometimes with *out.*

> He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
> And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden.*
> Is your spleen *frothed out,* or have ye more?
> *Tennyson.*

3. To cover with froth; as, the horse *froths* his bit. *Southey.*

Froth (froth), *v.i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles; as, beer *froths;* a horse *froths* at the mouth when heated.

Frothily (froth'i-li), *adv.* In a frothy manner; with foam or spume; emptily.

Frothiness (froth'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frothy; wordiness combined with emptiness.

Frothless (froth'les), *a.* Free from froth.

Froth-spit (froth'spit), *n.* Same as *Cuckoo-spit.*

Froth-worm (froth'wėrm), *n.* Same as *Frog-worm.*

Frothy (froth'i), *a.* 1. Full of or accompanied with foam or froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy. '*Frothy* waters.' *Dryden.*—2. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; or, given to empty display; as, a *frothy* harangue; a *frothy* speaker.

> Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men. *Abp. Tillotson.*

Frough, *a.* See FREUCH.

Frounce (frouns), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frounced;* ppr. *frouncing.* [Fr. *froncer,* D. *fronssen,* to wrinkle. See FLOUNCE. Some derive it from a hypothetical L.L. *frontiare,* to wrinkle the brows, from *frons,* the forehead (whence *front*).] 1. To form into plaits or wrinkles; to curl or frizzle, as the hair about the face. 2. To adorn with fringes, plaits, or other ornaments of dress.

> Nor tricked and *frounced* as she was wont. *Milton.*
> Buff-coats all *frounced* and broidered o'er.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Frounce (frouns), *n.* 1. A wrinkle, plait, or curl; a fringe; an ornament of dress.—2. A disease in hawks in which white spittle gathers about the bill.—3. A disease in a horse's mouth in which a mass of pimples appear on the palate; the pimples themselves.

Frounce (frouns), *v.i.* To form wrinkles on the forehead; to frown.

> On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed. *Holland.*

Frounceless (frouns'les), *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle. *Chaucer.*

Frouzy (frou'zi), *a.* [Comp. Prov. E. *froust,* a musty smell, also *frowy.*] 1. Fetid; musty; rank.—2. Dim; dingy; cloudy.

> When first Diana leaves her bed,
> Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
> A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
> Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

3. Dirty; in a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; slatternly.

Frow (frou), *n.* [G. *frau,* D. *vrouw,* a woman.] 1. A woman; especially, a Dutch or German woman.—2. [Comp. FROUZY, 3.] A dirty woman; a slattern; a lusty woman. [Provincial.]

Frow (frō), *n.* [Probably connected with *frow,* brittle.] A cleaving tool, having a wedge-shaped, sharp-edged blade, with a handle set at right angles to the length of the blade, used in splitting staves for casks and the like. It is driven by a mallet.

Frow† (frou), *a.* [Prov. E. and Sc. *frough, freuch,* spongy, brittle.] Brittle; easily broken.

> That (timber) which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn.*

Froward (frō'wėrd), *a.* [A. Sax. *framweard* —*fram* or *fra,* and *weard,* implying direction —turned or looking from; O.E. *fromward.* Comp. *toward.*] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; perverse; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish; as, a *froward* child.

> They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith. Deut. xxxii. 20.

SYN. Perverse, untoward, wayward, unyielding, ungovernable, refractory, disobedient, petulant, cross, peevish.

Frowardly (frō'wėrd-li), *adv.* In a froward manner; perversely; peevishly.

Frowardness (frō'wėrd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being froward; reluctance to yield or comply; perverseness; disobedience; peevishness.

> The lighter sort of malignitie turneth but to a crossness or *frowardness.* *Bacon.*

Frower (frō'ėr), *n.* Same as *Frow,* a tool.

Frowey (frou'i), *a.* In *carp.* applied to timber that is evenly tempered, and works without splitting or tearing. *Smart.*

Frown (froun), *v.i.* [Fr. *frogner,* in *se refrogner,* to knit the brow, to frown; of doubtful origin.] 1. To express displeasure, severity, or sternness by contracting the brow; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look; to scowl. 'The *frowning* wrinkles of her brow.' *Shak.*—2. To show displeasure or disapprobation; to look with disfavour or threateningly; to be ominous of evil; to lower.

> The sky doth *frown* . . . upon our army. *Shak.*

Frown (froun), *v.t.* To repress or repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke by a look; as, *frown* the impudent fellow into silence.

Frown (froun), *n.* 1. A contraction or wrinkling of the brow expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look expressive of displeasure.

> His front yet threatens and his *frowns* command.
> *Prior.*

2. Any expression of displeasure; as, the *frowns* of providence.

> Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or *frown.*
> *Tennyson.*

Frownful (froun'fụl), *a.* Wrinkled in displeasure, as the brow; frowning. *Langhorne.* [Rare.]

Frowningly (froun'ing-li), *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with a look of displeasure.

Frowny (froun'i), *a.* Given to frown; scowling. 'Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder.' *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Frowy, Frowie (frou'i), *a.* [The same as *Frouzy.*] Musty; rancid; rank; as, *frowy* butter.

> My sheep like not of the *frowie* fede. *Spenser.*

Frowzy, Frowsy (frou'zi), *a.* Same as *Frouzy.*

Frozen (frōz'n), *p.* and *a.* 1. Congealed by cold.—2. Cold; frosty; chill; subject to severe frost; as, the *frozen* climates of the North. 3. Chill or cold in affection; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest.

> She touched her girl, who hied
> Across, and begg'd and came back satisfied.
> The rich she had let pass with *frozen* stare.
> *Matt. Arnold.*

4. Void of natural heat or vigour; cold; unsympathetic.

> Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
> Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

Frozenness (frōz'n-nes), *n.* A state of being frozen. 'Soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved.' *Bp. Gauden.*

Frubish,† **Frubbish**† (frub'ish, frub'bish), *v.t.* To furbish; to rub up. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fructed (frukt'ed), *a.* [*L. fructus,* fruit.] In *her.* bearing fruit: said of a tree or plant so represented on an escutcheon.

Fructescence (fruk'tes-sens), *n.* [From L. *fructus,* fruit. See FRUIT.] In *bot.* the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

Fructiculose (fruk-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* In *bot.* producing much fruit; loaded with fruit. *Hooker.*

Fructidor (frük-ti-dōr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fructus,* fruit, and Gr. *dōron,* a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (dating from September 22, 1792), beginning August 18, and ending September 16.

Fructiferous (fruk'tif-ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fructus,* fruit, and *fero,* to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

Fructification (fruk'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation. 'The prevalent *fructification* of plants.' *Sir T. Browne.*

> The sap doth powerfully rise in the spring to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification.*
> *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In *bot.* (*a*) the organs which are concerned in the production of the fruit of a plant, of which the essential are the stamens and pistil. (See FLOWER.) (*b*) The process by which these parts produce fruit.

Fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.t.* [Fr. *fructifier;* L. *fructifico—fructus,* fruit, and *facio,* to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth.

Fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.i.* To bear or produce fruit. 'Causeth the earth to *fructify.*' *Beveridge.* [Rare.]

Fructiparous (fruk-tip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *fructus,* fruit, and *pario,* to produce.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing several fruits instead of the one which it normally bears.

Fructist (fruk'tist), *n.* One who classifies plants by their fruit. *Rees' Cyc.*

Fructose (fruk'tōs), *n.* In *chem.* sugar of fruit, a sugar consisting partly of cane-sugar and partly of inverted sugar, an uncrystallizable sugar, identical in composition and optical rotatory power with the mixture of levo-glucose and dextro-glucose obtained from cane-sugar by the action of acids.

Fructuary (fruk'tū-a-ri), *n.* One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

> Kings are not proprietors nor *fructuaries.* *Prynne.*

Fructuation† (fruk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* Produce; fruit.

Fructuous† (fruk'tū-us), *a.* [Fr. *fructueux.*] Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with or giving rise to fertility. 'Nothing *fructuous* or profitable.' *Chaucer.* '*Fructuous* moisture.' *Philips.*

Fructuously† (fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully; fertilely.

Fructuousness† (fruk'tū-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility.

Fructure† (fruk'tūr), *n.* Use; fruition; enjoyment.

Frugal (frö'gal), *a.* [L. *frugalis,* from *frugi,* lit. fit for food; hence, useful, proper, worthy, discreet, temperate—*frux, frugis,* fruit.] Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions of any kind;

saving unnecessary expense either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish; economical; saving.

If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Frugality (frö-gal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a judicious use of anything to be expended or employed; that careful management of money or goods which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose.

Without *frugality* none can become rich, and with it few would be poor. *Johnson.*

Frugality is founded on the principle that all riches have limits. *Burke.*

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I cannot omit. *Dryden.*

Frugally (frö'gal-li), *adv.* In a frugal manner; with economy; with good management; in a saving manner; as, he seldom lives *frugally* that lives by chance.

Frugalness (frö'gal-nes), *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

Fruggin (frug'in), *n.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] An oven-fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

Frugiferous (frö-jif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *frugifer* —*frux, frugis*, fruit of the earth, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fruit or corn; fruitful; fructiferous.

Frugivorous (frö-jiv'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *frux, frugis*, fruit of the earth, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals.

Fruit (fröt), *n.* [Fr.; L. *fructus*, fruit, from *fruor, fruitus*, or *fructus*, to enjoy, from a root seen in E. verb to *brook*, originally to enjoy. The G. *frucht*, D. *vrucht*, are borrowed directly from the Latin.] 1. In a general sense, whatever vegetable products the earth yields to supply the necessities or enjoyments of man and the lower animals; as corn, grass, cotton, flax, grapes, and all cultivated plants. In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.—2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns, melons, &c.—3. In a still more limited sense, the edible succulent products of certain plants generally covering and including their seeds, as the apple, orange, peach, pear, lemon, cherry, grape, berries, &c.; such products collectively.—4. In *bot.* the seed of a plant, or the mature ovary, composed essentially of two parts, the pericarp and the seed. —*Aggregated fruits*, those which are formed of several series of simple ovaries.—*Collective fruits*, such as have the floral envelopes or bracteas enlarged and thickened.—*Compound fruits*, such as consist of several ovaries. Fruits, scientifically speaking, are either simple or multiple, that is, the produce of one flower or of several flowers united together.—4. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.—5. That which is produced; effect, result, or consequence, whether advantageous or disadvantageous. 'The *fruit* of rashness.' *Shak.*

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. Is. iii. 10.

We wish to see you reap the *fruit* of your virtue. *Milton.*

The *fruits* of this education became visible. *Macaulay.*

—*Spurious fruit*, in *bot.* any kind of inflorescence which grows up with the fruit and forms one body with it, as a pine-cone.

Fruit (fröt), *v.i.* To produce fruit.

As it is three years before they *fruit*, I might as well at my age plant oaks, and hope to have the advantage of their timber. *Chesterfield.*

Fruitage (fröt'āj), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Fruit collectively; various fruits; fruitery.

Summer himself should minister
To thee with *fruitage* golden-rinded. *Tennyson.*

2. Mental product, the result of experience, study, or development.

But let me save
This noble *fruitage* of my mind. *J. Baillie.*

Fruit-bearer (fröt'bār-ėr), *n.* That which produces fruit.

Fruit-bearing (fröt'bār-ing), *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.

Fruit-bud (fröt'bud), *n.* The bud that produces fruit.

Fruiterer (fröt'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

Fruiteress (fröt'ėr-es), *n.* A female who sells fruit.

Fruitery (fröt'ė-ri), *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*] 1. Fruit collectively taken.—2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

Fruitestere,† *n.* A female seller of fruit. *Chaucer.*

Fruit-fly (fröt'flī), *n.* A small black fly found among fruit-trees in spring.

Fruitful (fröt'fụl), *a.* 1. Very productive; producing fruit in abundance; prolific; as, *fruitful* soil; a *fruitful* tree; a *fruitful* season.—2. Bearing children; not barren.

Be *fruitful*, and multiply. Gen. i. 28.

3. Producing or presenting in abundance; productive; as, *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes. '*Fruitful* of further thought and deed.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. Prolific, fertile, rich, plenteous, abundant, plentiful.

Fruitfully (fröt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

Fruitfulness (fröt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary. *B. Jonson.*

Fruit-gatherer (fröt'gaᴛʜ-ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who gathers fruit.—2. A sort of long-handled scissors, provided with a spring to keep them open, used for gathering fruit situated beyond the reach of the arm.

Fruiting (fröt'ing), *a.* Pertaining to or yielding fruit.

Fruition (frö-i'shon), *n.* [From L. *fruor, fructus* or *fruitus*, to use or enjoy.] Use or possession of anything, especially when accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

The consummation of all earthly bliss,
The full *fruition* of a kingly crown. *Peele.*

If the affliction is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers.*

Fruitive (frö'it-iv), *a.* Enjoying. *Boyle.*

Fruit-knife (fröt'nīf), *n.* A knife, generally with a silver or plated blade, for paring and cutting fruit, as apples, oranges, &c.

Fruitless (frötles), *a.* 1. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring; as, a *fruitless* plant; a *fruitless* marriage.—2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

They . . . spent the *fruitless* hours. *Milton.*

Upon my head they placed a *fruitless* crown,
And placed a barren sceptre in my gripe. *Shak.*

SYN. Barren, unprofitable, abortive, ineffectual, vain, idle, profitless, useless.

Fruitlessly (frötles-li), *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Fruitlessness (frötles-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

Fruit-loft (frötloft), *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

Fruit-pigeon (frötpi-jon), *n.* The name given to the pigeons of the genus Carpophagus, birds of very brilliant plumage, occurring in India, the warmer parts of Australia, &c. During the breeding season a curious gristly knob grows on the base of the upper mandible of some of the species, and soon after disappears. They are so called because they feed entirely on fruit.

Fruit-show (frötshō), *n.* An exhibition of fruit, generally competitive.

Fruit-stain (frötstān), *n.* A mark left on clothes, &c., by the juice of fruit.

Fruit-stall (frötstal), *n.* A stand in the market or in the street where fruit is sold.

Fruit-sugar (frötshug-gär), *n.* Fructose (which see).

Fruit-tree (frötrē), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, pear-tree.

Fruity (frötʹi), *a.* 1. Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit; as, *fruity* port.—2. Fruitful.

Frument,† *n.* Same as *Frumenty. Holland; Fabyan.*

Frumentaceous (frö-men-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, corn.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants. *Rees' Cyc.*

Frumentarious (frö-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *frumentarius*, from *frumentum*, corn.] Pertaining to wheat or grain.

Frumentation (frö-men-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *frumentatio*, from *frumentum*, corn.] Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent.

Frumenty (frö'men-ti), *n.* [L. *frumentum*, wheat or grain.] A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned: especially used at Christmas; furmenty.

Frumetary.† [An erroneous form of *frumenty.*] Frumenty.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included *frumetary*, water-gruel, &c. *King, Art of Cookery.*

Frumgild,† **Frumgyld**† (frum'gild), *n.* [A. Sax., from *frum*, first, and *gild, gyld*, a money payment.] In *law*, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, towards the recompense of his murder.

Frump (frump), *n.* [Possibly connected with G. *rümpfen*, to make a wry mouth; Prov. E. *frumple*, to wrinkle or crumple.] 1.† A joke, jeer, or flout.

You must endure a few court *frumps*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.

Frump† (frump), *v.t.* To insult.

Frumper† (frump'ėr), *n.* A mocker.

Frumpish (frump'ish), *a.* 1. Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

She sits down so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me. *J. Baillie.*

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish*. *Foote.*

Frumpishness (frump'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.

Frumpy (frump'i), *a.* Cross-tempered; frumpish. 'Don't fancy me a *frumpy* old married woman.' *Dickens.*

Frush† (frush), *v.t.* [Probably from Fr. *froisser*, to bruise, to crush, to break, derived by Littré from a L.L. *frustrare*, to break, from L. *frustum*, a piece or fragment. Or it may be onomatopoetic, expressive of the sound of an object breaking, like *crash.* Comp. *frush*, noise.] To bruise; to crush; to break in pieces.

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shak.*

Frush (frush), *n.* [A. Sax. *frosc.* See FROG. Comp. G. *frosch*, a frog, and also a swelling inside a horse's mouth.] 1. In *farriery*, same as *Frog.*—2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called *Thrush.*

Frush (frush), *a.* [See FRUSH, *v.t.*] Easily broken; brittle; short; crisp. 'Rotten sticks are *frush.*' *Prof. Wilson.*

Frush (frush), *n.* Noise made by objects coming into collision and being crushed. [Rare.]

Horrible uproar and *frush*
Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey.*

Frust (frust). Same as *Frustum.*

Frustrable (frus'tra-bl), *a.* [See FRUSTRATE.] That may be frustrated or defeated.

Frustraneous† (frus-trā'nē-us), *a.* [See FRUSTRATE.] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Frustrate (frus'trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *frustrated;* ppr. *frustrating.* [L. *frustror, frustratus*, from *frustra*, in a state of deception, without effect, in vain, from same root as *fraus*, fraud. See FRAUD.] 1. To make of no avail; to bring to nothing; to prevent from taking effect or attaining a purpose or fulfilment; to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Babington's conspiracy against Elizabeth, Fawkes's conspiracy against James, Gerard's conspiracy against Cromwell, . . . were all discovered, *frustrated*, and punished. *Macaulay.*

It is less commonly used with a personal object, as in Judith xi. 11.—2. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.—SYN. To thwart, prevent, baffle, defeat, balk, hinder, countercheck.

Frustrate (frus'trāt), *p.* and *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect. 'Our *frustrate* search.' *Shak.*

Frustrately† (frus'trāt-li), *adv.* In vain. *Vicars.*

Frustration (frus-trā'shon), *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of one's attempt or design.

Frustrative (frus'tra-tiv), *a.* Tending to frustrate; tending to defeat; fallacious.

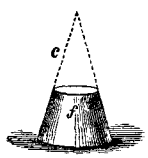
Frustratory (frus'tra-to-ri), *a.* That makes void or of no effect; that renders null. 'A *frustratory* appeal.' *Ayliffe.*

Frustule (frus'tūl), *n.* [L. *frustulum* (dim. of *frustum*), a small piece.] A name given to each of the cells into which the Diatomaceæ, an order of sea-weeds, divide.

Frustulent (frus'tū-lent), *a.* [L. *frustum*, a fragment.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

Frustulose (frus'tū-lōs), *a.* [L. *frustum*, a fragment.] In *bot.* consisting of small fragments or frustums.

Frustum (frus'tum), *n.* [L., a piece, regarded by Pott as from same root as *frustra*, *fraus*, &c. See FRUSTRATE.] In *geom.* the part of a solid next the base, left by cutting off the top portion by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other; as, the *frustum* of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere, which latter is any part comprised between two parallel circular sections; and the middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles, having the centre of the sphere in the middle of it, and equally distant from both ends. In the figure the dotted line *c* shows the portion of the cone cut off to form the frustum *f*.



Frustum.

Frutage† (frōt'āj), *n.* 1. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece.

The cornices consist of *frutages* and festoons. *Evelyn.*

2. A confection of fruit.

Frutescence (frō-tes'ens), *n.* Shrubbiness. [Rare.]

Frutescent (frō-tes'ent), *a.* [From L. *frutex*, *fruticis*, a shrub.] In *bot.* having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby; as, a *frutescent* stem.

Frutex (frō'teks), *n.* pl. **Frutices** (frō'ti-sēz). [L.] In *bot.* a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree.

Frutical† (frō'ti-kal), *a.* [From L. *frutex*, a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby. 'This shrub or *fruticall* plant.' *Gerarde.*

Fruticant† (frō'tik-ant), *a.* [L. *fruticans*, *fruticantis*, from *fruticor*, to become bushy, from *frutex*, a bush.] Full of shoots.

Fruticous, Fruticose (frō'tik-us, frō'tik-ōs), *a.* [L. *fruticosus*, from *frutex*, *fruticis*, a shrub.] Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby; as, a *fruticous* stem.

Fruticulose (frō-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* Branching like a small shrub. *Gray.*

Frutify (frō'ti-fī), *v.i.* A word used by Launcelot in Shakspere's *Merchant of Venice* for notify.

Fry (frī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fried;* ppr. *frying.* [Fr. *frire*, to fry; L. *frigo;* Skr. *bhrij*, to parch, to bake, to burn.] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire, to cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan; as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

Fry (frī), *v.i.* 1. To be dressed with heat in a pan over a fire; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat; to simmer.—2. To ferment, as in the stomach.

To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

3. To be agitated; to boil. 'The frothy billows *fry*.' *Spenser.*—4. To ferment in the mind.

What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*. *Fairfax.*

Fry (frī), *n.* 1. That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.—2. State of mental ferment or agitation; as, he keeps himself in a constant *fry*.

Fry (frī), *n.* [From Fr. *frai*, spawn of fish or of frogs; or Icel. *fræ*, *frjó*, seed, egg; Goth. *frain.*] 1. A swarm or crowd, especially of little fishes; a swarm of any small animals, or of young people; a great number of small or insignificant objects. 'The *fry* of children young.' *Spenser.*

We have burned two *frigates* and a hundred and twenty small *fry*. *H. Walpole.*

2. The young of the salmon at a certain stage of their progress.

Fry† (frī), *n.* A kind of sieve.

Frying-pan (frī'ing-pan), *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.—*Out of the frying-pan into the fire*, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who, in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

Fu' (fō), *a.* Full. [Scotch.]

Fuage† (fū'āj), *n.* Same as *Fumage.*

Fuar (fū'ar), *n.* Same as *Feuar.*

Fub†, **Fubs**† (fub, fubz), *n.* [Origin and connections doubtful. According to Wedgwood, analogous to *bob*, *dab*, *dob*, signifying a lump, anything thick and short, from the sound of a soft lump falling to the ground.] A plump, chubby, young person.

Fub (fub), *v.t.* [Same word as *Fob*, to cheat.] To put off; to delay; to cheat.

I have been *fubbed* off and *fubbed* off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shak.*

Fubbery (fub'bē-ri), *n.* Act of cheating; deception.

Fubby, Fubsy (fub'bi, fub'zi), *a.* Plump; chubby.

Fucaceæ (fū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See FUCUS.] A nat. order of dark-coloured algæ, consisting of olive-coloured inarticulate sea-weeds, distinguished from the other algæ by their organs of reproduction, which consist of archegonia and antheridia, contained in common chambers or conceptacles, united in club-shaped receptacles at the ends or margins of the fronds. Fucaceæ exist in all parts of the ocean, and, though all are probably occasionally attached, they may persist as floating masses, like the gulf-weed. *Macrocystis pyrifera* is said to have fronds of 500 to 1500 feet long. The genus Fucus is the best known British type.

Fucate, Fucated (fū'kāt, fū'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *fucatus*, from *fuco*, to stain.] Painted; disguised with paint; also, disguised with false show.

Fuchs (föks), *n.* [G., a fox.] In German universities, a student of the first year; a freshman.

Fuchsia (fū'shi-a, fōk'si-a), *n.* [Named after the discoverer Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist.] A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, natives of South America, Mexico, and New Zealand, nat. order Onagrariæ, characterized by having a funnel-shaped coloured deciduous four-parted calyx, sometimes with a very long tube; four petals set in the mouth of the calyx-tube and alternating with its segments; eight exserted stamens, and a long style with a capitate stigma. This is one of our most common decorative greenhouse plants, while the hardy varieties out of doors in the open border form an important feature with their drooping elegant habit and their wonderful profusion of flowers.

Fucivorous (fū-siv'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fucus*, sea-weed, and *voro*, to eat.] A term applied to animals that subsist on sea-weed.

Fucoid, Fucoidal (fū'koid, fū'koid-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling sea-weed.

Fucus (fū'kus), *n.* [L., rock-lichen, orchil (used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks), red or purple colour, rouge, disguise, deceit.] 1. A paint; a dye; also, false show.

Those that paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Jeremy Collier.*

No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
Shall falsify the language of my heart. *Sandys.*

2. In *bot.* a name formerly applied to almost all the solid algæ, but now confined to a genus of the family Fucaceæ, comprising those sea-weeds which have a flat or compressed forked frond, the air-vessels when present formed by the occasional swelling of the branches, or in their substance and receptacles filled with mucus, traversed by a network of jointed filaments. Many of the species are exposed at low-water; they form a considerable proportion of the sea-weeds thrown up on our coasts, and are used for manure and for making kelp. Most contain iodine.

Fucust (fū'kus), *v.t.* To paint; to perfume.

Fud (fud), *n.* [W. *ffwtog*, a scut, a short tail.] The scut or tail of the hare, coney, &c. *Burns.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Fud (fud), *n.* [From *fud*, a hare's or rabbit's tail.] Woollen waste; the refuse of the new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with the mungo for use. See MUNGO, SHODDY.

Fudder (fud'dėr), *n.* Same as *Fodder.*

Fuddle (fud'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fuddled;* ppr. *fuddling.* [A form of *fuzzle* (which see).] 1. To make foolish or stupid by drink; to make intoxicated.

I am too *fuddled* to take care to observe your orders. *Steele.*

2. To spend in drinking; to part with for the sake of obtaining the means of drinking.

Fuddle (fud'l), *v.i.* To drink to excess.

Fuddler (fud'lėr), *n.* A drunkard.

Fudge (fuj), *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; as, the tale was all *fudge*.

At the conclusion of every sentence (Mr. Burchell) would cry out, *Fudge! Goldsmith.*

Fudge (fuj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fudged;* ppr. *fudging.* [Probably connected with *fadge* (which see).] 1. To make up, as a false story; to contrive; to fabricate. '*Fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness.' *Fairfax.*—2. To foist; to interpolate.

That last—suppose—is *fudged* in;
Why should you cram these upon me? *Foote.*

Fuegian (fū-ē'ji-an), *a.* Belonging to Tierra del Fuego.

Fuegian (fū-ē'ji-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego.

Fuel (fū'el), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fuayl*, *fouoyle*, *foualle;* L.L. *focale*, from L. *focus*, a hearth, a fire-place. See FOCUS.] 1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c.—2. Anything that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement.

He's gone, and who knows how he may report
Thy words by adding *fuel* to the flame? *Milton.*

Fuel (fū'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fuelled;* ppr. *fuelling.* 1. To feed with fuel or combustible matter.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

2. To store or furnish with fuel or firing.

Fuel-feeder (fū'el-fēd-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in graduated quantities.

Fueller (fū'el-ėr), *n.* One who or that which supplies fuel.

Fuero (fu-er'ō), *n.* [Sp., from L. *forum* (which see).] A Spanish term having such significations as—a code of law, a charter of privileges, a custom having the force of law, a declaration by a magistrate, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal.—*Fuero juzgo*, a code of Spanish law, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

Fuff (fuf), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To puff. [Local.]

Fuff (fuf), *v.t.* To puff; to whiff. [Scotch.]

She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Burns.*

Fuff (fuf), *n.* A puff; a whiff. [Local.]

Fuffy (fuf'i), *a.* Light; puffy. [Local.]

Fuga (fū'ga), *n.* [L., flight.] In *music*, same as *Fugue.*

Fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *a.* [Fr. *fugace;* L. *fugax*, *fugacis*, from *fugio*, to flee or fly, to flee away.] Flying or disposed to fly; volatile; that lasts but for a short time.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Fugacious corolla*, in *bot.* one that is soon shed.

Fugaciousness (fū-gā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fugacious; volatility.

Fugacity (fū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *fugax*, apt to flee, fleeting.] 1. The quality of being fugacious; fugaciousness; volatility; as, the *fugacity* of spirits.—2. Uncertainty; instability.

Fugacy† (fū'ga-si), *n.* Fugacity. *Milton.*

Fugal (fū'gal), *a.* In *music*, like a fugue; containing answers to or imitations of a given subject or theme.

Fugato (fō-gä'tō), *n.* In *music*, a composition containing fugal imitation, but not in strict fugue form.

Fugh (fū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing abhorrence or disgust.

Fugie (fū'ji), *n.* [L. *fugio*, I flee.] A fugitive; a coward. [Scotch.]

Fugie-warrant (fū'ji-wo-rant), *n.* In *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment.

Fugile (fū'jil), *n.* In *med.* (*a*) the cerumen of the ear. (*b*) A nebulous suspension in, or a deposition from, the urine. (*c*) An abscess; specifically, an abscess near the ear.

Fugitation (fū-jit-ā'shon), *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of a criminal absconding from justice.

Fugitive (fū'jit-iv), *a.* [Fr. *fugitif*, L. *fugitivus*, from L. *fugio*, *fugitum*, to flee or fly.] 1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind. 'The more tender and *fugitive* parts.' *Woodward.*—2. Staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable; readily escaping; as, a *fugitive* idea. '*Fugitive* delights.' *Daniel.* 'The painter must arrest what is *fugitive*.' *Dr. Caird.* Specifically, in *dyeing*, *calico-printing*, &c., a term applied to such colours as will not stand washing or fade rapidly.—3. Fleeing or running from danger or pursuit, duty or service.

I cannot praise a *fugitive* and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary. *Milton.*

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Richardson.*

4. Wandering; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician.
Sir H. Wotton.

5. In *literature*, a term applied to compositions which are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

By collecting Peacock's mere *fugitive* pieces they have shown the scope of his versatile powers as a poet and dramatist, essayist and critic. *Edin. Rev.*

Fugitive (fū'jit-iv), *n.* 1. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger.—2. One who has fled or deserted and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment.

Your royal highness is too great and too just either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

3. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive*, called wit. *Harte.*

Fugitively (fū'jit-iv-li), *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

Fugitiveness (fū'jit-iv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being fugitive; volatility; fugacity; aptness to fly away.—2. Instability; unsteadiness.

Fugleman, Flugelman (fū'gl-man, flū'gl-man), *n.* [G. *flügelmann*, from *flügel*, a wing.] 1. A soldier specially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company, as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—2. One who takes the initiative in any movement, and sets an example for others to follow.

'One cheer more,' screamed the little *fugleman* in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again.
Dickens.

Fugue (fūg), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. and It. *fuga*, from L. *fuga*, a fleeing, flight.] In *music*, a polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices, the interest in these frequently heard themes being sustained by diminishing the interval of time at which they follow each other, and monotony being avoided by the occasional use of episodes, or passages open to free treatment.

In all the different species of *fugues* the parts fly or run after each other, and hence the derivation of the general name *fugue*. *T. W. Moore.*

Fuguist (fūg'ist), *n.* A musician who composes or performs fugues.

Fulcible† (ful'si-bl), *a.* [L. *fulcio*, to prop.] That may be propped or supported. *Cockeram.*

Fulciment† (ful'si-ment), *n.* [L. *fulcimentum*, from *fulcio*, to prop.] A prop; a fulcrum; the support on which a balance or lever rests and turns. *Wilkins.*

Fulcraceous (ful-krā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the fulcra of plants. See FULCRUM.

Fulcrate (ful'krāt), *a.* [From L. *fulcrum*, a prop.] 1. In *bot.* descending to the earth, as a branch or stem.—2. Furnished with fulcrums.

Fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* L. pl. **Fulcra** (ful'kra); E. pl. **Fulcrums** (ful'krumz). [L., the post or foot of a couch, from *fulcio*, to support.] 1. A prop or support.—2. In *mech.* that by which a lever is sustained; the point about which the lever turns in lifting a body. In the figure L is the lever, by depressing which over F, the fulcrum, the stone is raised. 3. In *bot.* the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it, or to facilitate some necessary secretion, as a stipule, a bract, a tendril, a gland, &c.

Fulcrum.

Fulcrum Forceps, *n.* An instrument used by dentists, and consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.

Ful-drive,† *pp.* Fully driven; completed. *Chaucer.*

Fulfil, Fulfill (fụl-fil'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fulfilled;* ppr. *fulfilling.* [A compound of *full* and *fill;* A. Sax. *ful-fyllan.*] 1.† To fill to the full; to fill entirely.

Humbly beseeching Thee, that all we, who are partakers of this Holy Communion, may be *fulfilled* with thy grace and heavenly benediction.
Book of Common Prayer.

2. To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention, design, desire, prayer, requirement, legal demand, terms of a bargain or covenant, and the like; to perform; to complete by performance; to comply with the injunctions, requirements, or demands of.

Here nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends. *Milton.*
He will *fulfil* the desire of them that fear him.
Ps. cxlv. 19.

If ye *fulfil* the royal law according to the Scriptures, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ye do well. Jam. ii. 8.

3. To complete, as an agreed on period of service, or as a term of life; as, to *fulfil* a hundred years, that is, to live a hundred years. *Dryden.*

Give me my wife, for my days are *fulfilled.*
Gen. xxix. 21.

Fulfiller (fụl-fil'ėr), *n.* One that fulfils or accomplishes.

Fulfilment (fụl-fil'ment), *n.* Accomplishment; completion; execution; performance; as, the *fulfilment* of prophecy. 'The *fulfilment* of all his other promises.' *Blair.*

Fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* Brightness; splendour; glitter.

Fulgent (ful'jent), *a.* [L. *fulgens, fulgentis*, from *fulgeo*, to shine.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

Fulgently (ful'jent-li), *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly; glitteringly.

Fulgid† (ful'jid), *a.* [L. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo*, to shine.] Shining; glittering; dazzling. 'Fulgid weapons.' *Pope.*

Fulgidity (ful-jid'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being fulgid; splendour.

Fulgor (ful'gor), *n.* [L.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fulgora (ful'go-ra), *n.* [L.] The lantern-fly genus, a genus of homopterous insects allied to the Cicadidæ, but formed into a family by themselves, the Fulgoridæ. They are remarkable for the prolongation of their forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because the lantern-fly proper (*F. lanternaria*), a native of Guiana, has been asserted to emit a strong light from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candelaria.* See LANTERN-FLY.

Fulgoridæ, Fulgorina (ful-go'ri-dē, ful-go-rī'na), *n. pl.* A family of homopterous insects, of which the lantern-fly is the type. See FULGORA.

Fulgurant† (ful'gūr-ant), *a.* Lightening. *Sir T. More.*

Fulgurate† (ful'gūr-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fulgurated;* ppr. *fulgurating.* [See FULGURATION.] To flash as lightning.

Fulguration (ful-gūr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *fulguratio*, from *fulguro, fulguratum*, to lighten, from *fulgur*, lightning.] 1. The act of lightening, or flashing with light.—2. In *assaying*, the sudden brightening of the melted globules of gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves their surface.

Fulgurite (ful'gūr-īt), *n.* Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. More strictly, a vitrified tube of sand formed by lightning penetrating the solid ground, and fusing a portion of the materials through which it passes.

Fulgury† (ful'gūr-i), *n.* [L. *fulgur*, lightning.] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

Fulham,† *n.* Same as *Fullam* (which see).

Fulica (fū'li-ka), *n.* A genus of grallatorial birds including the coots. The members of this genus have a strong straight and somewhat conical bill, the base of which extends up the forehead and there dilates so as to form a naked patch; the toes are edged with a scolloped membrane. They live in marshy places and on the margins of ponds, and are pretty widely spread over Europe, Asia, and America. See COOT.

Fuliginose (fū-lij'in-ōs), *a.* Same as *Fuliginous.*

Fuliginosity (fū-lij'in-os''i-ti), *n.* [L. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke. *Carlyle.*

Fuliginous (fū-lij'in-us), *a.* [L. *fuligineus, fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] 1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark.—2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

Fuliginously (fū-lij'in-us-li), *adv.* In a smoky manner; duskily.

Military France is everywhere full of sour inflammatory humour, which exhales itself *fuliginously*, this way or that. *Carlyle.*

Fuligo (fū-lī'go), *n.* [L.] Grime; soot.

Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fuligulinæ (fū-lig-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* The sea-ducks, a sub-family of the Anatidæ, characterized by having a long, flat, broad bill, with scarcely any gibbosity at the base, and rather dilated at the extremity; short tail of fourteen feathers. The pochards (Fuligula), canvas-back duck, &c., are among them.

Fulimart (fū'li-märt), *n.* Same as *Foumart.*

Fulke,† *n.* Folk; people. *Chaucer.*

Full (fụl), *a.* [A. Sax.; O.Sax. *ful*, Icel. *fullr*, Goth. *fulls*, Fris. *ful*, G. *voll.* See FILL.] 1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a vessel *full* of liquor.—2. Well supplied or furnished; abounding; having a large quantity or abundance; as, a house *full* of furniture; life is *full* of cares and perplexities.—3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular. *Blackstone.*

4. Plump; filled out; as, a *full* body.—5. Saturated; sated.

I am *full* of the burnt-offerings of rams. Is. i. 11.

6. Having the mind or memory filled.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. Abundant in quantity; plenteous; as, a *full* meal.—8. Not defective or partial; not wanting anything to complete; entire; adequate; mature; perfect; as, the *full* accomplishment of a prophecy; *full* compensation or reward; a person of *full* age; a *full* stop; a *full* face.

It came to pass at the end of two *full* years, that Pharaoh dreamed. Gen. xli. 1.

9. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as, a *full* voice or sound.

I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart. *Shak.*

10. Giving ample details or arguments; treating of in the most ample way; copious; as, the speaker was *full* upon that point.—11. In *music*, a term applied (*a*) to anthems having no solos or solo voice to the parts; (*b*) to the organ when all or most of the stops are out; (*c*) to a score the several parts of which are complete, and whose combinations are closely constructed; (*d*) to a band when all the voices and instruments are employed.—*Full and by (naut.)*, sailing close-hauled, having all the sails full, and lying as near the wind as possible.—*Full brothers* or *sisters*, children of the same father and the same mother.—*Full cousin*, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.—*Full cry*, a term in *hunting* signifying that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus; hence, hot pursuit; hard chase.—*Full dress*, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like, varying usually with the profession of the wearer.—*Full moon*, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun; also, the time when the moon is in this position.—*Full run* or *full swing*, unrestrained liberty. [Slang.]

Full (fụl), *n.* 1. Complete measure; utmost extent; highest state or degree; as, this instrument answers to the *full;* fed to the *full.*

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide. *Shak.*

2. That period in the revolution of the moon when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun.—*Written in full*, written without contractions; written in words, not in figures.

Full (fụl), *adv.* [The adverbial use of the adjective is old, especially in composition; comp. A. Sax. *full-eāthe*, very easily; *full-dysig*, very foolish; *full-nedh*, very near.] 1. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; equally.

The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*

2. Fully; completely; altogether. 'Inform her *full* of my particular fear.' *Shak.* 'I am now *full* resolved.' *Shak.*—3. Exactly. *Full* in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

4. Directly; straight; as, he looked him *full* in the face; he came *full* upon such a one. 5. To satiety.

I have supped *full* with horrors. *Shak.*

Full is placed, especially in poetry, before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification; as, *full* sad.

With his cruel bow he laid *full* low
The harmless albatross. *Coleridge.*

Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith.

Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree; as, *full*-blown, *full*-grown, &c.

Full (fụl), *v.t.* To become full or wholly illuminated; as, the moon *fulls* at midnight.

Full (fụl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fullian*, to whiten, to full, *fullere*, a fuller, from L. *fullo*, a cloth-fuller; comp. Fr. *fouler*, to tread, to trample, from L.L. *fullare*, to full cloth.] To thicken in a mill, as cloth; to make compact; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

Full (fụl), *v.i.* To become fulled or felted; as, this cloth *fulls* very well.

Full-acorned (fụl'ā-kornd), *a.* Fed to the full with acorns. *Shak.*

Fullage (fụl'āj), *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

Full-aged (fụl'ājd), *a.* Being of mature age.

Fullam, Fulham (fụl'am), *n.* 1. An old cant word for false dice, named from *Fulham*, a suburb of London, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the most notorious place for black-legs in all England. Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called 'high,' and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, 'low.'

For gourd and *fullam* holds,
And 'high' and 'low' beguile the rich and poor.
Shak.

2. Hence, a sham; a make-believe. '*Fulhams* of poetic fiction.' *Hudibras.*

Full-armed (fụl'ärmd), *a.* Completely armed.

Full-blooded (fụl'blud-ed), *a.* 1. Having a full supply of blood.—2. Of pure blood or extraction; thorough-bred; as, a *full-blooded* horse.

Full-bloomed (fụl'blömd), *a.* Having perfect bloom; like a perfect blossom. '*Full-bloomed* lips.' *Crashaw.*

Full-blown (fụl'blōn), *a.* 1. Fully expanded, as a blossom; mature; as, a *full-blown* rose; *full-blown* beauty.—2. Fully distended with wind.

And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden.

Full-born (fụl'born), *a.* Nobly born.

Full-bottom (fụl'bot-tum), *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

Full-bottomed (fụl'bot-tumd), *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

Full-bound (fụl'bound), *a.* In *book-binding*, bound entirely in leather.

Full-butt (fụl'but), *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence; with sudden collision.

He and the babler, or talker I told ye of, met *full-butt*; and after a little staring one another in the face, upon the encounter, the babler opened.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Full-centre (fụl'sen-tẽr), *a.* In *arch.* a term applied to what has the shape of a full semicircle; as, a *full-centre* arch; a *full-centre* vault.

Full-charged (fụl'chärjd), *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; fully prepared.

I stood i' the level
Of a *full-charged* confederacy. *Shak.*

Full-chisel (fụl'chiz-el), *adv.* At full speed. [American vulgarism.]

'O yes, sir, I'll get you my master's seal in a minute.' And off he set *full-chisel*. *T. C. Haliburton.*

Full-dress (fụl'dres), *a.* That demands full dress; as, a *full-dress* party or concert.

Full-drive (fụl'drīv), *adv.* At full speed.

Full-eared (fụl'ērd), *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain.

Fuller (fụl'ẽr), *n.* One who fulls; one whose occupation is to full cloth.

Fuller (fụl'ẽr), *n.* In *blacksmith's work*, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

Fuller (ful'ẽr), *v.t.* To form a groove or channel in, by a fuller or set-hammer; as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

Fuller's-earth (fụl'ẽrz-ẽrth), *n.* A variety of clay or marl, compact but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colours, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. It consists of silica 50 per cent., alumina 20, water 24, and small quantities of magnesia, lime, and peroxide of iron. This marl occurs in and gives its name to a division of the lower oolitic strata, which reaches a thickness of 400 feet.

Fuller's-thistle, Fuller's-weed (fụl'ẽrz-this-l, fụl'ẽrz-wēd), *n.* A name commonly given to the teasel, a plant of the genus Dipsacus (*D. fullonum*), the burs or prickly flower-heads of which are used in dressing cloth. See DIPSACEÆ.

Fullery (fụl'ẽ-ri), *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

Full-eyed (fụl'īd), *a.* Having large prominent eyes.

Full-fed (fụl'fed), *a.* Fed to fulness; plump with fat.

Full-fleshed (fụl'flesht), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent.

Full-flowing (fụl'flō-ing), *a.* Flowing with fulness; swelling; giving free vent. *Shak.*

Full-formed (fụl'formd), *a.* Having full form. *Shak.*

Full-fortuned (fụl'for-tūnd), *a.* At the height of prosperity. 'The imperious show of the *full-fortuned* Cæsar.' *Shak.*

Full-fraught (fụl'frạt), *a.* Laden or stored to fulness. *Shak.*

Full-gorged (fụl'gorjd), *a.* In *falconry*, sated; over-fed. *Shak.*

Full-grown (fụl'grōn), *a.* Grown to full size; accompanying fulness of growth. 'Ripe and frolic of his *full-grown* age.' *Milton.*

Full-handed (fụl'hand-ed), *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; possessing ample means: the opposite of *empty-handed*: generally applied to a person coming or departing; as, his wife came to him *full-handed;* he sent him away *full-handed.*

Full-hearted (fụl'härt-ed), *a.* Full of courage or confidence; elated.

The enemy *full-hearted*,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering. *Shak.*

Full-hot (fụl'hot), *a.* Heated to the utmost; very fiery. 'Anger is like a *full-hot* horse.' *Shak.*

Fulling-mill (fụl'ing-mil), *n.* A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state, and cleanse it. The principal parts of a fulling-mill are the wheel, with its trundle, which gives motion to the tree or spindle, whose teeth communicate that motion to the pestles or stampers, which fall into troughs, wherein the cloth is put, with fuller's-earth, to be scoured and thickened by this process of beating.

Full-length (fụl'length), *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length; as, a *full-length* portrait.

Full-manned (fụl'mand), *a.* Completely furnished with men, as a fort with soldiers, or a ship with sailors. *Shak.*

Fullmart,† Same as *Foumart* (which see). *B. Jonson.*

Full-moon (fụl'mön), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the moon when full.

In folly rushes with a *full-moon* tide. *Cowper.*

Full-mouthed (fụl'mouŦHd), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost extent.

Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down.
Quarles.

2. Having a full or strong voice or sound.

A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all. *Crashaw.*

Fullness (fụl'nes). Same as *Fulness.*

Full-orbed (fụl'orbd), *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Full-replete (fụl'rē-plēt), *a.* Completely filled. '*Full-replete* with choice of all delights.' *Shak.*

Full-sailed (fụl'sāld), *a.* Unlimited; absolute. '*Full-sailed* confidence.' *Massinger.*

Full-souled (fụl'sōld), *a.* Magnanimous; of noble disposition.

Full-split (fụl'split), *adv.* With the greatest violence and impetuosity. [American vulgarism.]

Full-summed (fụl'sumd), *a.* Complete in all its parts.

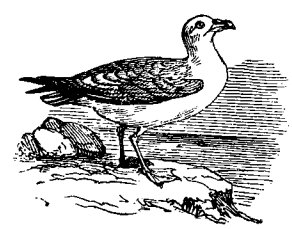
Full-swing (fụl'swing), *adv.* With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity.

Full-voiced (fụl'voist), *a.* Having a full, strong, powerful voice. 'The *full-voiced* quire.' *Milton.*

Full-winged (fụl'wingd), *a.* 1. Having complete wings or large strong wings. *Shak.*—2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beau. & Fl.*

Fully (fụl'li), *adv.* In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely; as, to be *fully* persuaded of something. 'To oppose his hatred *fully*.' *Shak.* —*Fully committed*, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination.—SYN. Completely, entirely, maturely, plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, amply, sufficiently, clearly, distinctly, perfectly.

Fulmar (fụl'mär), *n.* [Icel. *fúlmár*, lit. foul mew.] A natatorial or swimming oceanic bird (*Procellaria glacialis*), of the family Procellaridæ or petrels. The fulmar is larger than a gull; the upper mandible of its strong cylindrical bill is suddenly hooked downwards at the point, while the tip of the lower curves upward. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breeding in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, &c. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea-



Fulmar (*Procellaria glacialis*).

cliffs, in which it lays only one egg. The natives of St. Kilda value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by descending precipices by ropes in the most perilous manner. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach. There is another species found in the Pacific Ocean.

Fulmar (fụl'mär), *n.* The foumart (which see).

Fulmen (ful'men), *n.* [L.] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Fulminant (ful'min-ant), *a.* [L. *fulminans, fulminantis*, ppr. of *fulmino*. See FULMINATE.] Thundering; making a loud noise. *Bailey.*

Fulminate (ful'min-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fulminated;* ppr. *fulminating.* [L. *fulmino, fulminatum*, from *fulmen*, lightning, contr. for *fulgimen*, from *fulgeo*, to flash.] 1. To thunder.—2. To make a loud sudden noise or a sudden sharp report; to explode with a loud noise; to detonate; as, *fulminating* gold.—3. To issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority; especially, to send forth ecclesiastical censures, as is done by the pope.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them. *Lord Herbert.*

Fulminate (ful'min-āt), *v.t.* 1. To cause to explode.—2. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal.
Bp. Warburton.

Fulminate (ful'min-āt), *n.* An explosive compound. See FULMINATING.

Fulminating (ful'min-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.—2. Hurling papal denunciations, menaces, or censures.—*Fulminating compounds* or *fulminates*, explosive compounds of fulminic acid with various bases, such as gold, mercury, platinum, and silver. The old fulminating powder is a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash. Fulminate of mercury is extensively used as a priming in percussion caps.

Fulmination (ful-min-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of fulminating, thundering, or detonating; the act of thundering or issuing forth, as denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.—2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Aylife.*

Fulminatory (ful'min-a-to-ri), *a.* Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

Still less is a *côté gauche* wanting: extreme left;

sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands. *Carlyle.*

Fulmine (ful'min), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fulmined;* ppr. *fulmining.* 1. To thunder; to fulminate; to give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

Warming with her theme
She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique. *Tennyson.*

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

And ever and anon the rosy red
Flasht through her face as it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright heven *fulmined. Spenser.*

Fulmine (ful'min), *v.i.* To thunder; to sound like thunder; to fulminate; to speak out boldly and with resistless power, or with supreme authority.

A very Cicerone—yet, alas,
How unlike him who *fulmined* in old Rome! *Rogers.*

Fulmineous (ful-min'ē-us), *a.* [L. *fulmen,* thunder.] Pertaining to thunder.

Fulminic (ful-min'ik), *a.* In *chem.* of or pertaining to or capable of detonation.—*Fulminic acid,* an acid not known in the free state. See under FULMINATING.

Fulness, Fullness (fụl'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *full* or filled; abundance; completeness; perfection; repletion; satiety; swelling; largeness; extent; strongness; loudness; clearness; ampleness of knowledge; abundant learning.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. Ps. xvi. 11.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot and variety of characters to form it as it ought. *Dryden.*

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of *fulness* and exactness. *Macaulay.*

—*In the fulness of time,* a common phrase, signifying 'at the proper or destined time.' The phrase originated in the Biblical expression 'When *the fulness of the time* was come.' Gal. iv. 4.

Fulsamic † (ful-sam'ik), *a.* Fulsome; nauseous. *Congreve.*

Fulsome (ful'sum), *a.* [Partly from *full* and term. *-some,* partly from O. E. *ful,* foul.] 1. Filled out; full and plump.

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome,* fair, and fresh. *Golding.*

2.† Causing surfeit; cloying.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells . . .
Honey, which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls. *Beaumont.*

3. Offensive from excess of praise; gross. '*Fulsome* flattery.' *Macaulay.*—4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills. *Roscommon.*

5.† Lustful; wanton. 'The *fulsome* ewes.' *Shak.*—6. Tending to obscenity; coarse; as, a *fulsome* epigram. *Dryden.*

Fulsomely (ful'sum-li), *adv.* In a fulsome manner; rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

Fulsomeness (ful'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fulsome; nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity; grossness; satiety.

Fulvous, Fulvid (ful'vus, ful'vid), *a.* [L. *fulvidus, L. fulvus,* yellow.] Yellow; tawny; of a tawny yellow colour. [*Fulvid* is rare.]

Fum † (fum), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To sound or play upon a fiddle; to thrum.

Follow me, and *fum* as you go. *B. Jonson.*

Fum, Fung (fum, fung), *n.* The Chinese phœnix, one of the four symbolical animals supposed to preside over the destinies of the Chinese Empire.

Fumacious (fū-mā'shus), *a.* [L. *fumus,* smoke.] *Lit.* smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

Fumado (fū-mā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *fumado,* smoked, pp. of *fumar,* L. *fumare,* to smoke, from *fumus,* smoke.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*

Fumage (fū'māj), *n.* [L. *fumus,* smoke.] Tax on smoke places; hearth-money.

Fumage, or *fuage,* vulgarly called smoke-farthings. *Blackstone.*

Fumaramide (fū-ma'ra-mid), *n.* ($C_4H_6N_2O_2$.) In *chem.* a substance formed by the action of ammonia on fumarate of ethyl. It is a snow-white powder. By acids and alkalies it is resolved, like other amides, into ammonia and the acid.

Fumarate (fū'ma-rāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaria (fū-mā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *fumus,* smoke, in allusion to the disagreeable smell of the plant.] A genus of plants popularly known as fumitory (which see).

Fumariaceæ (fū-mā'ri-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of exogenous plants, closely allied to Papaveraceæ. The species are slender-stemmed, herbaceous plants, generally erect, though some climb by means of their twisting leaf-stalks. Many species are objects of cultivation by the gardener for the sake of their showy flowers. All are astringent and acrid plants, and are reputed diaphoretics and aperients. They inhabit the temperate and warm regions of the northern hemisphere and South Africa.

Fumaric (fū-ma'rik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or obtained from fumitory.—*Fumaric acid* ($C_4H_4O_4$), a monobasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready-formed in several plants, as in common fumitory. It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. It unites with several bases, producing fumarates.

Fumarole (fū'ma-rōl), *n.* [It. *fumarola,* from *fumo,* L. *fumus,* smoke.] A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur-mine or volcano.

Fumatory (fū'ma-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Fumitory.*

Fumble (fum'bl), *v.i.* [D. *fommelen;* Sw. *fumla,* to handle feebly; L. G. *fummelen,* to fumble; Dan. *famle,* to grope about. Comp. O. E. *fambles,* hands, *famble,* to stutter; Icel. *fálma,* to fumble.] 1. To feel or grope about; to make awkward attempts; to grope about in perplexity; to seek or search for something awkwardly.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden.*

2. To employ the hands or fingers about something in an aimless or awkward fashion.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers. *Shak.*

3. To stutter; to stammer; to hesitate in speech; to mumble.

He *fumbleth* in the mouth,
His speech doth fail. *Tragedy of King John,* 1611.

Fumble (fum'bl), *v.t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together.

He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shak.*

Fumbler (fum'blėr), *n.* One who fumbles, gropes, or manages awkwardly.

Fumblingly (fum'bling-li), *adv.* In a fumbling, hesitating, or awkward manner.

Many good scholars speak but *fumblingly. B. Jonson.*

Fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus,* smoke, steam, vapour, fume, akin to Skr. *dhûma,* smoke, from *dhû,* to agitate, the root being that of E. *dust.*] 1.† Smoke, as from a fire.

Then there is a repulsion of the *fume,* by some higher hill or fabrick that shall overtop the chimney. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

2. Smoky or vaporous exhalation from anything, especially if possessing narcotic or other remarkable properties; volatile matter arising from anything; exhalation: generally in the plural; as, the *fumes* of tobacco; the *fumes* of burning sulphur; the *fumes* of wine.—3. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; angry mood; passion. *Shak.*

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a *fume* against me. *Shirley.*

4. Anything like fume or vapour, by being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, vain imagination, and the like. *Shak.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*

Fume (fūm), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fumed;* ppr. *fuming.* [Fr. *fumer;* L. *fumo.* See the noun.] 1. To smoke; to throw off smoke or smoky vapour, as in combustion; to yield vapour or exhalations.

Where the golden altar *fumed. Milton.*

2. To be as in a mist; to be stupefied. 'Keep his brain *fuming.*' *Shak.*—3. To pass off in vapours: with *away.*

Their parts are kept from *fuming away* by their fixity. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

He frets, he *fumes,* he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

—*Fuming liquor,* in *chem.* a name given to various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air.

Fume (fūm), *v.t.* 1. To smoke; to dry in smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries, they used at first to *fume* by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. To fumigate, as with scent; to perfume.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water. *John Fletcher.*
Now are the lawn sheets *fumed* with violets. *Marston.*

3. To disperse or drive away in vapours; to send up as vapour.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain. *Young.*

Fumeless (fūm'les), *a.* Free from fumes.

Fumer† (fūm'ėr), *n.* One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer. 'Embroiderers, feather-makers, *fumers.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Fumet (fū'met), *n.* [Fr. *fumées,* from L. *fimus,* dung.] The dung of the deer, hare, &c. Written also *Fewmet. B. Jonson.*

Fumette (fū-met'), *n.* [Fr. *fumet,* from L. *fumus,* smoke, fume.] The scent of meat, as venison or game when kept too long; the scent from meats cooking. 'Unless it had the right *fumette.*' *Swift.*

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink. *R. M. Jephson.*

Fumeterre,† *n.* The plant fumitory. *Chaucer.*

Fumid (fū'mid), *a.* [L. *fumidus,* from *fumus,* smoke.] Smoky; vaporous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Fumidity, Fumidness (fū-mid'i-ti, fū'mid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. *Bailey.*

Fumiferous (fūm-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fumifer,* from *fumus,* smoke, and *fero,* to bear.] Producing smoke.

Fumifugist (fūm-if'ū-jist), *n.* [L. *fumus,* smoke, and *fugo,* to drive away.] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes. *Dr. Allen.*

Fumigant (fūm'i-gant), *a.* [L. *fumigans, fumigantis,* ppr. of *fumigo.* See FUMIGATE.] Fuming. [Rare.]

Fumigate (fūm'i-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fumigated;* ppr. *fumigating.* [L. *fumigo, fumigatum,* to smoke, to fumigate—*fumus,* smoke, and *ago,* to do, to cause.] 1. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas, as in chemistry or medicine, by inhaling it, or in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.—2. To perfume. *Dryden.*

Fumigation (fūm-i-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *fumigatio.* See FUMIGATE.] 1. The act of fumigating or applying smoke or gas for various purposes, as for the purpose of inhalation, for disinfecting houses, clothes, and the like. Fumigation by inhalation is sometimes recommended as a cure in pulmonary complaints.

Fumigation with strong chemical agents—such as chlorine, iodine, and nitrous fumes—is without doubt of real efficacy in the prevention of contagion. *Dr. A. W. Blyth.*

2. Fragrant vapour raised by heat. *Dryden.*

Fumigatory (fūm'i-ga-to-ri), *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by smoke.

Fumily (fūm'i-li), *adv.* With fume; smokily.

Fuming (fūm'ing), *n.* 1. Fumigation. 'The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone.' *Mortimer.*—2. Fume; idle conceit; vain fancy. *Mir. for Mags.*

Fumingly (fūm'ing-li), *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

Fumish (fūm'ish), *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [Rare.]

Another is perhaps melancholike;
Another *fumish* is, and cholerike. *Mir. for Mags.*

Fumishness (fūm'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Fumiter† (fū'mi-tėr), *n.* Same as *Fumitory. Shak.*

Fumitory (fū'mi-to-ri), *n.* [O.E. *fumetere,* L. *fumus,* smoke, and *terra,* the earth, from the belief that this plant was produced without seed from vapours rising from the earth; L. *fumaria herba,* Fr. *fumeterre.*] The common name of Fumaria, a genus of plants, nat. order Fumariaceæ. Several species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, and two or three are found in this country growing in dry fields and road sides, and also frequent in highly cultivated gardens. They are slender annual herbs with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers in racemes at the tip of the stem or opposite the leaves. *F. officinalis,* the best known species, was at one time much used in medicine for scorbutic affections, &c., but its use is now discontinued.

Fummel (fum'mel), *n.* The offspring of a stallion and she-ass; a hinny or mule. [Local.]

Fumosity (fūm-os'i-ti), *n.* Tendency to emit fumes; fumes arising from excessive drinking. *Chaucer.*

Fumous† (fū'mus), *a.* Fumy; producing fumes. 'Onions, mustard, and such-like *fumous* things.' *Barrough* (1624).

Fumy (fūm'i), *a.* Producing fume; full of vapour; vaporous.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast.
Dryden.

Fun (fun), *n.* [May be connected with *fond*, O.E. *fon*, foolish, *fon*, *fonne*, to be foolish.] Sport; mirthful drollery; frolicsome amusement. 'Frolic and *fun*.' *Goldsmith.*

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks.
Dr. H. More.

—*To make fun of*, to turn into ridicule. —*Not to see the fun*, to be unwilling to regard anything offensive or annoying in the light of a joke; not to be inclined to put up with rough practical joking; to be disinclined to be practised upon whether in jest or earnest.

Young Miller did *not see the fun* of being imposed on in that fashion. *W. Black.*

Funambulate (fū-nam'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [L. *funis*, rope, and *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, to walk.] To walk on a rope.

Funambulation (fū-nam'bū-lā"shon), *n.* Rope-dancing.

Funambulatory (fū-nam'bū-la-to-ri), *a.* 1. Performing like a rope-dancer.—2. Narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer. 'This *funambulatory* track.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* A rope-walker or rope-dancer. *De Quincey.*

Funambulo, Funambulus (fū-nam'bū-lo, fū-nam'bū-lus), *n.* [It. *funambulo*, L. *funambulus*. See FUNAMBULATE.] A rope-dancer or rope-walker.

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*. *Bacon.*

I see him walking not like a *funambulus* upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Funaria (fū-nā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *funarius*, pertaining to a rope, from *funis*, a rope, a cord.] A genus of mosses having terminal fruit-stalks, with an inflated calyptra and oblique double peristome. *F. hygrometrica* is common in this country, being found by waysides, and especially on spots where a wood-fire has been. It has obtained its specific name from its fruit-stalk having the property of twisting when moisture is applied to it. This species grows in all parts of the world. There are other three British species.

Function (fungk'shon), *n.* [Fr. *fonction*, L. *functio*, from *fungor*, *functus*, to perform, to execute.] 1. In a general sense, the doing, executing, or performing of anything; discharge; performance; as, the *function* of a calling or office. 'A representing commoner in the *function* of his public calling.' *Swift.*—2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character, or required in that station or character; occupation, employment, business, or office in general; the *functions* of a chancellor, judge, or bishop; the *functions* of a parent or guardian.

The bards performed the *function* of public censors with sharp criticism. *Prof. Blackie.*

Tradesmen singing in their shops and going about their *functions* friendly. *Shak.*

3. The specific office or action which any organ or system of organs is fitted to perform in the animal or vegetable economy; as, the *function* of the heart, of leaves, &c.; the specific office of anything belonging to a living being, as the body as a whole, the mind of man, or any faculty of the mind.

All these various *functions* (of living beings), however, may be considered under three heads:—(1) *Functions of Nutrition*, divisible into *functions* of absorption and metamorphosis, and comprising all those *functions* by which an organism is enabled to live, grow, and maintain its existence as an individual.—(2) *Functions of Reproduction*, comprising all those *functions* whereby fresh individuals are produced and the perpetuation of the species is secured.—(3) *Functions of Relation* or *Correlation*, comprising all those *functions* (such as sensation and voluntary motion) whereby the outer world is brought into relation with the organism, and the organism in turn is enabled to act upon the outer world.
H. A. Nicholson.

4. In *math.* a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former, in which case the dependent quantity is said to be a *function* of the other; thus, the circumference of a circle is a *function* of the diameter; the area of a triangle is a function of any two of the sides and the angle they contain. In order to indicate in a general way that one quantity y is a function of another x the notation $y=f(x)$, or something similar, is adopted; thus, if u be the area of a triangle, x and y two of the sides, and θ the contained angle, we should write $u=\phi(x, y, \theta)$.—*Vital functions*, functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, lungs, &c.—*Natural* or *vegetative functions*, functions less instantly necessary to life, as digestion, absorption, assimilation, expulsion, &c.—*Animal functions*, those which relate to the external world, as the senses, voluntary motions, &c.—*The equivalence of functions*, a communist term implying that no man's labour ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or production.

Functional (fungk'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to functions; relating to some office; official.

Functionalize (fungk'shon-al-īz), *v.t.* To place in a function or office; to assign some function or office to. *Laing.* [Rare.]

Functionally (fungk'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions.

Functionary (fungk'shon-a-ri), *n.* One who holds an office or trust; as, a public *functionary*; secular *functionaries*.

Fund (fund), *n.* [Fr. *fond*, land, a merchant's stock; L. *fundus*, foundation, a piece of land, estate—from land being the basis of all real estate.] 1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported; thus, the capital stock of a banking institution is called its *fund;* the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its *fund* or *funds;* and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation.—2. Money lent to government constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt; thus, we say a man is interested in the *funds* or *public funds* when he owns the stock or the evidences of the public debt; and the *funds* are said to rise or fall when a given amount of that debt sells for more or less in the market.—3. Money set apart for any object more or less permanent; in general the interest only is devoted to the object, the fund proper remaining intact; but the name is also given to money periodically and systematically collected and destined to support a permanent object; as, the patriotic *fund;* the sustentation *fund*. 4. A store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure; ample stock; abundant supply; as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of anecdote.

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

—*Sinking fund*, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation.—*Consolidated fund.* See under CONSOLIDATED.

Fund (fund), *v.t.* 1. To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of; to put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest; as, to *fund* exchequer bills or government notes; to *fund* a national debt. 2. To place in a fund, as money.

Fundable (fund'a-bl), *a.* That may be funded or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

Fundament (fun'da-ment), *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, from *fundo*, *fundatum*, to found. See FOUND.] 1.† Foundation. *Chaucer.*—2. The seat; the lower part of the body on which one sits; also, the orifice of the intestines; the anus.

Fundamental (fun-da-ment'al), *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation; hence, essential; important; original; elementary; as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law.

There are three *fundamental* notions existing in the human mind as the primary elements of thought:—1st, that of finite self; 2dly, that of finite nature; 3dly, that of the absolute, the unconditioned, the infinite. The whole multiplicity of our conceptions are referrible to some one of these three, as the irreducible notion or category from which it springs.
J. D. Morell.

—*Fundamental bass* or *base*, in *music*, the lowest note or root of a chord; a bass consisting of a succession of fundamental notes. —*Fundamental tones*, the tones from which harmonics are generated.—SYN. Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

Fundamental (fun-da-ment'al), *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part; as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

Fundamentality, Fundamentalness, (fund'a-ment-al"i-ti, fund-a-ment'al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

Fundamentally (fun-da-ment'al-li), *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. 'Fundamentally defective.' *Burke.*

Funded (fund'ed), *a.* 1. Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; forming part of the permanent debt of a country at a fixed rate of interest; as, a *funded* debt. 2. Invested in public funds; as *funded* money.

Fund-holder (fund'hōld-ėr), *n.* One who has property in the public funds. *J. S. Mill.*

Fundi, Fun-dungi (fun'di, fun-dun'ji), *n.* A kind of grain allied to millet (the *Paspalum exile*), much cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation in Britain as food for invalids. Called also *Hungry Rice.*

Funding (fund'ing), *p.* and *a.* Providing a fund for the payment of interest on a debt; converting loans to a government into funds bearing a fixed rate of interest.—*Funding system*, the manner in which governments give security to public loans, by forming funds secured by law for the payment of the interest until the state reduces the whole.

Fundless (fund'les), *a.* Destitute of funds.

Fundus (fun'dus), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the base of any cone-shaped organ, as of the uterus, the bladder, and gall-bladder.

Funebral (fū-nē'bral), *a.* Same as *Funebrial*.

Funebrial,† Funebrious† (fū-nē'bri-al, fū-nē'bri-us), *a.* [L. *funebris*, pertaining to a funeral, from *funus*, *funeris*, a funeral.] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funereal.

Funeral (fū'nėr-al), *n.* [Fr. *funerailles*, It. *funerale*, from L. *funus*, *funeris*, a burial.] 1. The ceremony of burying a dead human body; the solemnization of interment; burial; obsequies: formerly used in the plural.

His *funerals* shall not be in our camp,
Lest it discomfort us. *Shak.*

2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

The long *funerals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

Funeral (fū'nėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as, *funeral* rites, honours, or ceremonies; a *funeral* torch; *funeral* feast or games; *funeral* oration.

Our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave. *Longfellow.*

Funeral-ale (fū'nėr-al-āl), *n.* Ale drunk or to be drunk at a funeral; hence, a drinking feast at a funeral; an ancient Scandinavian wake. See ALE, 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the vow was made at his (Harold Harfagr's) father's *funeral-ale*, for it is expressly said that at Hafrsfirth his hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death.
Edin. Rev.

Funerally (fū'nėr-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of a funeral. *Sir T. Browne.*

Funerate† (fū'nėr-āt), *v.t.* To bury with funeral rites. *Cockeram.*

Funeration† (fū-nėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *funeratio*, from *funero*, to bury with funeral rites, from *funus*. See FUNERAL.] Solemnization of a funeral. *Knatchbull.*

Funereal (fū-nē'rē-al), *a.* Suiting a funeral; pertaining to or calling up thoughts of death or the grave; dismal; mournful; gloomy. 'The sad, *funereal* feast.' *Pope.*

Funereally (fū-nē'rē-al-li), *adv.* In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

Funest (fū-nest'), *a.* [L. *funestus*, calamitous, from *funus*, a funeral.] Lamentable. '*Funest* and direful deaths.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

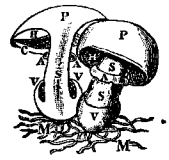
Fungal (fung'gal), *n.* In *bot.* a fungus; a plant belonging to the fungi or lichens, which are sometimes both classed together as Fungals or Fungales.

Fungal (fung'gal), *a.* In *bot.* relating to fungi; as, Lindley's *fungal* alliance.

Funge† (funj), *n.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom.] A soft head; a fool.

A very idiot, a *funge*, a golden ass. *Burton.*

Fungi (fun'jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom.] A large natural order of acotyledonous or cryptogamous plants, 5000 being known, varying greatly in size, form, colour, and consistence. Typical forms of fungi are shown in the cuts. In the upper cut P refers to the *pileus* or cap, S to the *stipes* or stem, V to the *volva* or wrapper, H the *hymenium* or gills, A the *annulus* or ring, C the *cortina* or curtain, M the *mycelium* or spawn. Under the name fungus botanists comprehend not only the various races of mushrooms, toadstools, and similar plants, but a large number of microscopic plants growing upon other plants, and substances which are known as moulds, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot, &c. Fungi agree with algæ and lichens in their cellular structure, which is, with very few exceptions, void of anything resembling vascular tissue, but differ from them in deriving their nutriment from the body on which they grow, not from the medium by which they are surrounded. They are among the lowest forms of vegetable life, and, from the readiness with which they spring up in certain conditions, their germs are supposed to be floating in the atmosphere in incalculable numbers. Some diseases are produced by fungi. Fungi differ from other plants in being nitrogenous in composition, and in inhaling oxygen and giving out carbonic acid gas. Berkeley divides fungi into two great sections, the first having the spores naked, and comprising agarics, boleti, puffballs, rust, smut, and mildew; the second comprising the morels, truffles, certain moulds, &c., in which the spores are in sacs (asci).



Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) —illustrative of parts of Fungi and terms employed.

1, *Agaricus comatus* (tall cylindrical agaric). 2, *Boletus edulis* (edible boletus). 3. *Morchella esculenta* (round-headed morel).

Fungible (fun'ji-bl), *n.* [L.L. (*res*) *fungibiles*, probably from L. *fungor*, to perform, discharge.] 1. In the *civil law*, a thing of such a nature as that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality.—2. In *Scots law*, a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or money.

Fungic (fun'jik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from fungi. — *Fungic acid*, an acid contained in the juice of most fungi. It is said to be a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acid.

Fungidæ (fun'ji-dē), *n. pl.* A family of simple and single lamellated corals, so called from the resemblance of their stony structure to that of a fungus or mushroom. They are circular or elliptical, some of them measuring 18 inches in diameter.

Fungiform, Fungilliform (fun'ji-form, fun-jil'li-form), *a.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, and *forma*, form.] In *mineral.* having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.

Fungin, Fungine (fun'jin), *n.* The fleshy part of mushrooms purified by digestion in hot water.

Funjinous (fun'jin-us), *a.* Of or belonging to a fungus.

Fungite (fun'jīt), *n.* [From L. *fungus*, a mushroom.] A kind of fossil coral.

Fungivorous (fun-jiv'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, and *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.

Fungoid (fung'goid), *a.* Having the appearance or character of a fungus. 'Only a *fungoid* growth, I daresay.' *G. Eliot.*

Fungology (fung-gol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on or the science of the fungi; mycology.

Fungosity (fung-gos'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being fungous; fungous excrescence.

Fungous (fung'gus), *a.* 1. Like a fungus; excrescent; spongy; soft.—2. Growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

The meaner productions of the French and English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets. *Harris.*

Fungus (fung'gus), *n.* [L., a mushroom.] 1. A member of the order of acotyledonous plants called Fungi (which see).—2. In *med.* (*a*) a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds. (*b*) A minute incrustation and alteration of the skin dependent on the growth of vegetable parasites, as favus, ring-worm, &c.

Fungus-pit (fung'gus-pit), *n.* A pit in which fungi grow.

When it is heavy rainy weather, they all come in wet through; and at such times the vapours of the court are like those of a *fungus-pit*. *Dickens.*

Funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord.] 1. A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.—2. In *bot.* the little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta; the stalk that supports the ovule, and which is called by some the *podosperm*.

Funicles.

Funicular (fū-nik'ū-lėr), *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre; dependent upon the tension of a cord; formed by a cord or cords.—*Funicular machine*, a term applied to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly in an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—*Funicular polygon*, in *statics*, the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

Funiculate (fū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* In *zool.* forming a narrow ridge.

Funiculus (fū-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [L., a little rope, cord, or line.] 1. In *bot.* see FUNICLE.—2. In *anat.* the umbilical cord or navel-cord whereby the fœtus is connected with the placenta or after-birth.

Funiliform (fū-nil'i-form), *a.* In *bot.* formed of tough, flexible cord-like fibres, as the roots of some endogenous trees.

Funis (fū'nis), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the umbilical cord; the navel-string.

Funk (fungk), *n.* [Wedgwood connects with Walloon *funki*, *funker*, to smoke, and *funqueron* (*fumeron*), imperfectly burned charcoal, from L. *fumus*, smoke. In 3 and 4 connected with G. *funke*, D. *vonk*, a spark.] 1. An offensive smell; a suffocating smoke. *Bailey.*—2. Fear; shrinking panic. 'The horrid panic or *funk* (as the men of Eton call it).' *De Quincey.* [Colloq. or slang.]

If they find no brandy to get drunk
Their souls are in a miserable *funk*. *Dr. Wolcot.*

3. Touchwood. [Provincial.]—4. Anger; huff. [Scotch.]

Funk (fungk), *v.i.* 1. To stink through fear. [Vulgar.]—2. To quail; to shrink through fear. [Colloq.]—3. To kick behind, as a horse; to get angry; to take offence. [Scotch.]

Funk (fungk), *v.t.* To envelop with offensive smoke or vapour.

Funky (fungk'i), *a.* 1. Inclined to fear; timid. [Colloq. or slang.]—2. Given to kick, as a horse; easily enraged or put into ill-humour. [Scotch.]

Funnel (fun'nel), *n.* [Probably from L. *infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, into, and *fundo*, to pour; in Limousin *enfounil*, a funnel, occurs. Comp. W. *ffynel*, an air-hole.] 1. A passage for a fluid or flowing substance, as the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; specifically, in *steam-ships*, a cylindrical iron chimney for the boiler-furnaces rising above the deck.

Funnel-shaped Corolla.

2. A vessel for conveying fluids into vessels with small openings, a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; a filler.

Funnelform, Funnel-shaped (fun'nel-form, fun'nel-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a funnel or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in *bot.* applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, where the tube enlarges gradually below, but expands widely at the summit.

Funnelled (fun'neld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

Funnel-net (fun'nel-net), *n.* A net shaped like a funnel.

Funnel-shaped. See FUNNELFORM.

Funnily (fun'i-li), *adv.* In a funny, droll, or comical manner. [Colloq.]

Funning (fun'ing), *n.* Jesting, joking, playing sportive tricks. 'Cease your *funning*.' *Gay.*

Funny (fun'i), *a.* 1. Making fun; droll; comical.—2. Causing surprise; strange; wonderful; as, it is somewhat *funny* that he should never have told me of his marriage. [Colloq.]—*Funny-bone*, the internal condyle or projection at the lower end of the *humerus*, the bone which runs from the shoulder to the elbow: the name is due to the fact that a blow on a ligament passing round this condyle causes a strange tingling sensation in the lower part of the arm.

Funny (fun'ni), *n.* A light boat. [Provincial.]

Funnyman (fun'i-man), *n.* A professional clown; a merriman; a merry-andrew.

You will see on it what I have earned as clown, or the *funnyman*, with a party of acrobats. *Mayhew.*

Fur (fėr), *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*, fur, which, like Fr. *fourreau*, a sheath, is derived from an old German word corresponding to modern G. *futter*, covering, case, lining, and to A. Sax. *fōder*, *fodder*, a shell, case, or covering (also fodder, food. See FODDER). *Fur* therefore was originally so called from the woolly skins of animals being used for lining or trimming clothes.] 1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and serves to keep animals warm in cold climates.—2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as, a cargo of *furs*. —In *her.* the furs are generally reckoned six in number, all, excepting that which is plain white, formed by combining the natural skins together. Furs are borne on the shield and charges, and consist either of one colour alone or of more colours than one. The furs of two colours are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, vaire, varry, cuppa, and erminites. See these terms.—3. Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, used on garments for lining or for ornamenting; as, she wore a cloak faced with *fur*.—4. Any coating regarded as resembling fur; specifically, (*a*) a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever and other ailments. (*b*) A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited from a liquid, as hard water.

Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats. *Dickens.*

(*c*) The soft downy covering on the skin of a peach.

Fur (fėr), *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur; as, a *fur* cap.

Fur (fėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *furred*; ppr. *furring*. 1. To line, face, or cover with fur; as, a *furred* robe.—2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.—3. In *carp.* to nail slips of timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface.

Fur (fur), *n.* A furrow; the space between two ridges. [Scotch.]

Furacious † (fū-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *furax*, from *furor*, to steal, from *fur*, a thief.] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish.

Furbelows (time of William and Mary).

Furacity † (fū-ras'i-ti), *n.* The state of being given to theft; disposition to steal; thievishness.

Furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *n.* [Fr. It. Sp. Pg. *falbala*, Sp. also *farfala*, flounce; Lyonnese *farbela*, fringe, flounce, rag. The origin of the word is unknown.] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

Furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *v.t.* To put a furbelow on; to furnish or ornament with a furbelow or furbelows.

Flounced and *furbelowed* from head to foot. *Addison.*

Furbish (fėr'bish), *v.t.* [Fr. *fourbir*, from O.H.G. *furban*, to clean, to furbish, G. dial. *fürben*, to sweep with a broom.] 1. To rub or scour to brightness; to restore to its original purity or brightness; to polish; to burnish.

Furbished the rusty sword again. *Dryden.*

2. *Fig.* to clear from taint or stain; to add fresh glory or brightness to; to prepare for fresh use.

Furbish new the name of John of Gaunt. *Shak.*

Furbishable (fėr'bish-a-bl), *a.* That may be furbished.

Furbisher (fėr'bish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans.

Furcate, Furcated (fėr'kāt, fėr'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

Furcation (fėr-kā'shon), *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork.

Furciferous (fėr-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *furcifer*, one bearing the *furca*, a gallows-rogue, a rascal—*furca*, a fork, an instrument of punishment placed on a culprit's neck, a kind of gallows, and *fero*, to bear.] Rascally; scoundrelly; villanous. '*Furciferous* knaves.' *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

Furcula (fėr'kū-la), *n.* [L., a forked prop to support a wall when undermined, a dim. from L. *furca*, a fork.] In *compar. anat.* the forked bone formed by the union of the collar-bones in many birds, such as the common fowl, serving to keep the wings at a proper distance in flying. Commonly called the *Merrythought.*

Furcular (fėr'kū-lėr), *a.* Shaped like a fork; furcate; as, the *furcular* bone of a fowl.

Furdle† (fėr'dl), *v.t.* [A corruption of *fardle* or *fardel* (which see).] To draw up into a bundle; to furl. *Sir T. Browne.*

Furfur (fėr'fėr), *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

Furfuraceous (fėr-fėr-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *furfuraceus*, bran-like, from *furfur*, *furfuris*, bran, scurf.] 1. Made of bran.—2. Scaly; scurfy; like bran; specifically, applied to certain eruptions in which the cuticle peels off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in the urine.

Furfuramide (fėr'fėr-a-mīd), *n.* ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$.) In *chem.* a product of the action of ammonia on furfurol, from which a perfume is derived.

Furfuration (fėr-fėr-ā'shon), *n.* The falling of scurf from the head.

Furfurine (fėr'fėr-in), *n.* ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$.) In *chem.* a powerful organic base derived from furfuramide.

It (*furfurine*) was discovered by the late Professor Fownes; and, as the first vegeto-alkaloid artificially formed, its production was regarded as a great step in organic chemistry. *Chambers's Ency.*

Furfurol (fėr'fėr-ol), *n.* ($C_5H_4O_2$.) In *chem.* a volatile oil obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. It is colourless when first prepared, but turns yellow in the dark and brown when exposed to light, and has a fragrant odour resembling that of bitter almonds.

Furfurous (fėr'fėr-us), *a.* Furfuraceous (which see). '*Furfurous* bread.' *Sydney Smith.*

Furial,† *a.* Furious; raging. *Chaucer.*

Furibundal (fū'ri-bun-dal), *a.* [L. *furibundus.*] Raging; mad; furious.

Is't possible for puling wench to tame
The furibundal champion of fame?
G. Harvey.

Furiosant (fū-ri-ōs'ant), *a.* In *her.* a term applicable to the bull, bugle, and other animals, when depicted in a rage or in madness. It is also termed *Rangant.*

Furiosity (fū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* The state of being furious; raving madness.

Furioso (fō-ri-ō'zō). [It.] In *music*, furiously; vehemently; with great vigour.

Furious (fū'ri-us), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, Fr. *furieux.* See FURY.] 1. Raging; violent; transported with passion; as, a *furious* animal. 2. Mad; frenzied.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker.*

3. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; boisterous; as, a *furious* stream; a *furious* wind or storm.—SYN. Impetuous, vehement, boisterous, raging, fierce, violent, turbulent, tumultuous, angry, mad, frantic, frenzied.

Furiously (fū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently; as, to run *furiously;* to attack one *furiously.*

Furiousness (fū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.

Furl (fėrl), *v.t.* [Contr. from *furdle*, for *fardle*, *fardel*, to make up in fardels or bundles. Akin Fr. *fardeler*, to truss or pack up. See FARDEL.] To wrap or roll, as a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; to draw up or draw into close compass.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were *furl'd.* *Tennyson.*

—*To furl a top-sail in a body* (*naut.*), to gather all the loose parts of the top-sail into the bunt about the top-mast.

Furlong (fėr'long), *n.* [A. Sax. *furlang*—*fur*, *furh*, a furrow, and *lang*, long.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

Furlough (fėr'lō), *n.* [From Dan. *forlov*, D. *verlof*, G. *verlaub*, leave, permission, furlough, lit. leave off or away.] Leave of absence; especially (*milit.*), leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

Furlough (fėr'lō), *v.t.* To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to, as an officer or soldier.

Furmenty, Furmity (fėr'men-ti, fėr'mi-ti), *n.* Same as *Frumenty.*

Furnace (fėr'nās), *n.* [Fr. *fournaise*; L. *fornax*, an oven, from root *for*, to be hot, as in *formus*, hot.] 1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, as for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, warming a house, baking pottery or bread, and other such purposes. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are applied. In constructing furnaces the following objects are kept in view:—(1) To obtain the greatest quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel. (2) To prevent the dissipation of the heat after it is produced. (3) To concentrate the heat and direct it as much as possible to the substances to be acted upon. (4) To be able to regulate at pleasure the necessary degree of heat and have it wholly under the operator's management. An *air furnace* is one in which the flames are urged only by the natural draught; a *blast furnace*, one in which the heat is intensified by the injection of a strong current of air by artificial means; a *reverberatory furnace*, one in which the flames in passing to the chimney are thrown down by a low-arched roof upon the objects which it is intended to expose to their action.—2. Any place, time, or occasion of severe torture; great trial; as, the *furnace* of affliction.

Furnace† (fėr'nās), *v.t.* To throw out, like sparks from a furnace.

He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Shak.*

Furnace-bar (fėr'nās-bär), *n.* See FIRE-BAR.

Furnace-bridge (fėr'nās-brij), *n.* A barrier of firebricks, or an iron plate chamber filled with water thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draught by contracting the area.

Furnace-burning (fėr'nās-bern-ing), *a.* Hot like a furnace. 'My *furnace-burning* heart.' *Shak.*

Furnarinæ (fėr-na-rī'nē), *n. pl.* The ovenbirds, a sub-family of tenuirostral insessorial birds of the family Certhidæ or creepers, so called from the form of their nests. The species are all small birds, inhabiting the warm parts of South America.

Furniment† (fėr'ni-ment), *n.* [Fr. *fourniment*, a stand of arms, from *fournir*, to furnish, to fit up.] Furniture. *Spenser.*

Furnish (fėr'nish), *v.t.* [Fr. *fournir;* It. *fornire*, *frunire*, Pr. *formir*, *furmir*, to finish, perfect, to furnish, provide, probably from O.H.G. *frumjan*, to perfect, to do, to act.] 1. To supply with anything necessary or useful; to equip; as, to *furnish* a family with provisions; to *furnish* one with arms for defence; to *furnish* a table; to *furnish* a library; to *furnish* the mind with ideas.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shak.*

2. To offer for use; to supply; to afford; as, to *furnish* arms for defence.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Macaulay.*

3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages; as, to *furnish* a house or a room.

The apartments are lofty and enormous, and they know not how to *furnish* them. *Walpole.*

Furnish (fėr'nish), *v.i.* In the language of the turf, to improve in strength and appearance. 'The horse had *furnished* so since then.' *Macmillan's Mag.*

Furnisher† (fėr'nish), *n.* Specimen; sample.

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene.*

Furnished (fėr'nisht), *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries; particularly, in *her.* applied to a horse borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned.

Furnisher (fėr'nish-ėr), *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

Furnishing (fėr'nish-ing), *n.* An appendage; outward sign. *Shak.*

Furnishment (fėr'nish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing.—2. A supply of furniture or things necessary.

Furniture (fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [Fr. *fourniture*, from *fournir*, to furnish, provide.] 1. That with which anything is furnished or supplied; equipment; specifically, the goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for housekeeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment for use or convenience.

I'd give bay Curtal and his *furniture*,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys',
And writ as little beard. *Shak.*

2. In *music*, one of the stops, called *mixture stops*, in an organ.—3. The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, &c.; in *printing*, the pieces of wood or metal used for filling up blank or short pages, and for forming the white spaces between the leaves on a printed sheet; also the 'sticks' and quoins used in fastening the pages in a forme.

Furole (fụ-rōl'), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of meteor seen on the sail-yards of ships at night. Called also *Corposant* (which see).

Furor (fū'ror), *n.* [L.] Fury; rage; mania.

Furore (fō-rō'rā), *n.* [It.] Rage; fury; great excitement; intense commotion; enthusiasm.

Furr-ahin (fur'a-hin), *n.* [From *furr*, furrow, and *ahin*, behind.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plough, walking on the furrows. [Scotch.]

My *furr-ahin*'s a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced. *Burns.*

Furrier (fėr'i-ėr), *n.* A dealer in or dresser of furs; one who makes or sells fur muffs, tippets, &c.

Furriery (fėr'i-ė-ri), *n.* 1. Furs in general. 2. The trade of a furrier.

Furrily (fėr'i-li), *adv.* In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. *Byron.*

Furrings (fėr'ingz), *n. pl.* In *carp.* slips of timber nailed to joists or rafters in order to bring them to a level and to range them into a straight surface, when the timbers are sagged either by casting or by a set which they have obtained by their weight in the course of time. Written also *Firrings.*

Furrow (fu'rō), *n.* [A. Sax. *furh*, D. *fure*, O.H.G. *furich*, G. *furche*, furrow; supposed to be the representative in the Teut. tongues of L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] 1. A trench in the earth made by a plough.—2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal; a groove; a wrinkle in the face. 'In the *furrows* of his chin.' *Tennyson.*

Furrow (fu'rō), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To cut a furrow in; to make furrows in; to plough; as, to *furrow* the ground or the sea.—2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; to mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage. *Shak.*
Fair cheeks were *furrowed* with hot tears. *Byron.*

Furrow-drain (fu'rō-drān), *v.t.* In *agri.* to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges.

Furrowed (fu'rōd), *a.* Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; as, a *furrowed* stem.

Furrow-faced (fu'rō-fāst), *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face or surface. 'The furrow-faced sea.' *B. Jonson.*

Furrow-slice (fu'rō-slīs), *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plough.

Furrow-weed (fu'rō-wēd), *n.* A weed growing on ploughed land. *Shak.*

Furrowy (fu'rō-i), *a.* Furrowed; full of or abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks
Beyond the thick-leaved plantains of the vale.
Tennyson.

Furry (fėr'i), *a.* [From *fur.*] 1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.—2. Consisting of fur or skins. '*Furry* spoils.' *Dryden.*—3. Resembling fur.—4. Coated with a deposit of fur. See FUR, *n.* 4.

Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface. *Hook.*

Fursung (fur'zung), *n.* Same as *Parasang.*

Furthcoming, *n.* Forthcoming. [Scotch.]

Further (fėr'ᴛHėr), *a.* See FARTHER.

Further (fėr'ᴛHėr), *adv.* See FARTHER.

Further (fėr'ᴛHėr), *v.t.* To help forward; to promote; to advance; to forward; to help or assist.

This binds thee then to *further* my design. *Dryden.*

Furtherance (fėr'ᴛHėr-ans), *n.* The act of furthering or helping forward; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. Phil. i. 25.

Furtherer (fėr'ᴛHėr-ėr), *n.* One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter. *Ascham.*

Furthermore (fėr'ᴛHėr-mōr), *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Furthermost (fėr'ᴛHėr-mōst), *a.* Most remote.

Furthersome (fėr'ᴛHėr-sum), *a.* Tending to further or promote; helpful.

You will not find it *furthersome.* *Carlyle.*

Furthest (fėr'ᴛHest), *a.* Most distant either in time or place.

Furthest (fėr'ᴛHest), *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Furtive (fėr'tiv), *a.* [L. *furtivus,* from *furtum,* theft, from *fur,* a thief.] 1. Stolen; obtained by theft.—2. Stealthy; thief-like.

That *furtive* mien, that scowling eye. *Matt. Arnold.*

Furtively (fėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

Furtum (fėr'tum), *n.* [L.] In *law,* theft; robbery.

Furuncle (fū'rungk-l), *n.* [L. *furunculus,* a petty thief, burning sore, boil, dim. of *fur,* a thief.] In *med.* a superficial inflammatory tumour, deep, red, hard, circumscribed, acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core; a boil.

Fury (fū'ri), *n.* [L. *furiæ,* violent passion, from *furo,* to rage.] 1. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury.* *Shak.*

2. A violent rushing; impetuous motion; as, the *fury* of the winds.—3. Enthusiasm; inspired or supernatural excitement of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing to her soul. *Dryden.*

4. In *class. myth.* one of the avenging deities, the daughters of Earth or of Night, represented as fearful winged maidens, with serpents twined in their hair, and with blood dripping from their eyes. They dwelt in the depths of Tartarus, and owing to their wrathful disposition were dreaded by gods and men. According to some writers they were three in number and called Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. Hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.—5. Apparently used by Milton in the following passage for one of the Parcæ or Fates:—

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Lycidas,* 75, 76.

SYN. Rage, madness, indignation, wrath, ire, violence, vehemence, tempestuousness, fierceness.

Fury† (fū'ri), *n.* [L. *fur.*] A thief. 'Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies.*' *Fletcher.*

Furze (fėrz), *n.* [A. Sax. *fyrs.* See FIR.] Whin, gorse, the common name of the species of the genus Ulex, nat. order Leguminosæ. Twelve species have been described, two of which are natives of Britain. The common furze (*U. europæus*) is a low shrubby plant, very hardy, and very abundant in barren, heathy, sandy, and gravelly soils throughout the west of Europe. The stem is 2 or 3 feet high, much branched, and most of the leaves converted into spines; at the summit the leaves are simple, and the flowers solitary and yellow. It often covers exclusively large tracts of country, and makes a splendid appearance when in flower. It is used as fuel, and sometimes the tops of the branches are used (especially the young tops) as fodder for horses and cattle, after having been beaten or bruised to soften the prickles. The dwarf-furze (*U. nanus*) is found in many parts of the British Isles.

Furze-chat (fėrz'chat), *n.* Another name for the whin-chat, a bird of the family Sylviadæ or warblers, and genus Saxicola (*S. rubetra*), so called from its frequenting places abounding in furze or gorse.

Furze-ling, Furze-wren (fėrz'ling, fėrz'ren), *n. Melizophilus provincialis,* a small bird found in several of the southern counties of England. Called also *Dartford Warbler.*

Furzen, Furzy (fėrz'en, fėrz'i), *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

Fusarole, Fusarol (fū'sa-rōl), *n.* [Fr. *fusarole, fusarolle,* It. *fusaiuole,* from *fusaiolo,* a whirl to put on a spindle, from *fuso* (L. *fusus*), a spindle, the shaft of a column.] In *arch.* a moulding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. It consists of oval beads cut across at the top and alternating with thin tongue-shaped ornaments.

Fusc (fusk), *a.* Brown; dark-coloured; fuscous. [Rare.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its *fusc* envelope. *Lamb.*

Fuscation (fus-kā'shon), *n.* A darkening; obscurity. *Blount.*

Fuscin, Fuscine (fus'sin), *n.* [L. *fuscus,* dark-coloured.] A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by alcohol.

Fuscite (fus'sīt), *n.* Same as *Gabbronite* (which see).

Fuscous (fus'kus), *a.* [L. *fuscus,* dark-coloured.] Brown; of a dark colour.

Sad and *fuscous* colours, as black or brown, or deep purple, and the like. *Burke.*

Fuse (fūz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fused;* ppr. *fusing.* [L. *fundo, fusum,* to pour out, to melt, to cast.] 1. To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve.—2. To blend or unite things, as if they were melted together.

That delirious man
Whose fancy *fuses* old and new,
And flashes into false and true,
And mingles all without a plan. *Tennyson.*

Fuse (fūz), *v.i.* 1. To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat. 2. To become intermingled and blended, as if melted together.

Fuse (fūz), *n.* [A shortened form of *fusil.*] A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.

Fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* [Fr. *fusée,* a spindleful, from L. L. *fusata* (same sense), L. *fusus,* a spindle. Comp. *rocket,* from *rock,* a distaff.] The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord. It is a mechanical contrivance for equalizing the power of the main-spring; for as the action of a spring varies with its degree of tension, the power derived from the force of a spring requires to be modified according to circumstances before it can become a proper substitute for a uniform power. In order therefore to correct this irregular action of the main-spring, the fusee on which the

Barrel and Fusee of a Watch.

chain or catgut acts is made somewhat conical, so that its radius at every point may be adapted to the strength of the spring.

Fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* [From Fr. *fusil,* which is pronounced *fūsē.* See FUSIL.] 1. A small neat musket or firelock; a fusil.—2. Same as *Fuse* (which see).—3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like.

Fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* The track of a buck.

Fusee-engine (fū-zē'en-jin), *n.* A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

Fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), *n.* [G. *fusel,* spirits of inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin, and E. *oil.*] Oil of potato-spirit; crude amylic alcohol ($C_5H_{12}O$). It is a colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, which produces stupefying effects. Its taste is very acrid and nauseous. See under AMYLIC.

Fusibility (fūz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See FUSIBLE.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

Fusible (fūz'i-bl), *a.* [Fr.; from L. *fundo, fusum,* to pour.] That may be melted or liquefied.—*Fusible metal,* an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.—*Fusible plug,* in *steam-engines,* a plug of fusible metal placed in the skin of the boiler, so as to melt, and allow the steam to escape when a dangerous heat is reached.—*Fusible porcelain,* a silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass.—*Fusible calculus,* a variety of urinary concretion consisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime. It is so named because it fuses before the blow-pipe.

Fusiform (fū'zi-form), *a.* [L. *fusus,* a spindle, and *forma,* form.] Shaped like a spindle: in *bot.* applied to roots that taper to both ends, as the radish.

Fusil (fū'zil), *n.* [Fr.; It. *focile, fucile,* from

Fusil for projecting Grenades.

L. *foculus,* dim. of *focus,* a fire.] A light musket or firelock resembling a carbine, and which might be slung over the shoulder by a belt.

Fusil (fū'zil), *n.* [L. *fusus,* a spindle.] A bearing in heraldry differing from the lozenge in being longer in proportion to its breadth, and named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.

Fusil.

Fusil, Fusile (fūz'il), *a.* [Fr. *fusile;* L. *fusilis,* from *fundo, fusum,* to pour.] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat. 'A kind of *fusile* marble.' *Woodward.*—2. Running; flowing, as a liquid. 'A *fusile* sea.' *Philips.*

Fusileer, Fusiller (fū-zil-ėr'), *n.* [From *fusil.*] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; an infantry soldier who bore firearms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer. The name *Fusiliers* was formerly given to the third of the three regiments of Foot Guards, now called *Scots Guards,* and is still given to the 7th Regiment of the line, called *Royal Fusiliers.*

Fusillade (fū'zil-ād), *n.* [Fr., from *fusil,* a musket.] A simultaneous discharge of musketry; as, a general *fusillade.*

Fusillade (fū'zil-ād), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fusilladed;* ppr. *fusillading.* To shoot down by a fusillade. '*Fusillade* them all.' *Carlyle.*

Fusinæ (fū-sī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the turnip-shells (Turbinellidæ), the typical genus of which is Fusus, commonly known by the name of spindle-shells.

Fusing-point (fūz'ing-point), *n.* The degree of temperature at which a substance melts or liquefies; point of fusion. See under FUSION.

Fusion (fū'zhon), *n.* [Fr.; L. *fusio,* from *fundo, fusum,* to pour.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.—2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as, metals in *fusion.*—3. The act of uniting or blending together things, as if they were melted together; complete union.

So far did the emperor advance in this work of *fusion* as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities. *Merivale.*

—*Aqueous* or *watery fusion,* the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—*Dry fusion,* the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled.—*Igneous fusion,* the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.—*Point of fusion of metals,* the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus potassium fuses at 136° Fahr., bismuth at 504°, lead at 619°, zinc at 680°, silver 1832°, gold 2282°. Malleable iron requires the highest heat of a smith's forge (2912°); while cerium, platinum, and some other metals are infusible in the heat of a smith's forge, but are fusible before the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe.

Fusionless (fū'zhon-les). See FISSENLESS. [Scotch.]

The auld doited deevil is as *fusionless* as a docken. *M. Scott.*

Fusome (fū'sum), *a.* [A. Sax. *fūs,* ready,

quick, willing, and E. *some.*] Handsome; neat; notable. [Local.] *Grose.*

Fuss (fus), *n.* [Probably from A. Sax. *fûs*, quick, willing, ready; Icel. *fúss*, eager.] A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary or annoying work; much ado about nothing.

Old mother Dalmaine, with all her *fuss*, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything. *Disraeli.*

Fuss (fus), *v.i.* To make much ado about trifles; to make a bustle.

He *fussed*, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fuss (fus), *v.t.* To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be *fussed*. *Cornhill Mag.*

Fussball, *n.* See FUZZBALL.

Fussify (fus'i-fī), *v.i.* To fuss. [Vulgar.]

Fussily (fus'i-li), *adv.* In a fussy or bustling manner. *Byron.*

Fussiness (fus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless bustle.

She was fussy no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness*. *Marryat.*

Fussle (fus'l), *v.t.* Same as *Fuzzle.*

Fussock (fus'ok), *n.* A large, fat woman. [Provincial.]

Fussy (fus'i), *a.* Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making much ado about trifles; making more ado than is necessary. 'A *fussy* way.' *Whately.*

Fust (fust), *n.* [O.Fr. *fust*, Fr. *fût;* It. *fusta;* L. *fustis*, a staff.] In *arch.* the shaft of a column or trunk of a pilaster. *Gwilt.*

Fust (fust), *n.* [O.Fr. *fust*, Fr. *fût*, a cask, *fusté*, tasting or smelling of the cask; Pr. *fust*, wood, from L. *fustis*, a stick, a baton.] A strong musty smell.

Fust (fust), *v.i.* To become mouldy; to smell ill.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shak.*

Fusted (fust'ed), *a.* Mouldy; ill smelling. *Bp. Hall.*

Fusteric (fus'tĕr-ik), *n.* The yellow colouring matter derived from fustet. See FUSTET.

Fustet (fus'tet), *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *fustete*, from L. *fustis*, a stick, staff.] The wood of the *Rhus cotinus* or Venice sumach, a South European shrub with smooth leaves and a remarkable feathery inflorescence. It yields a fine orange colour, which, however, is not durable without a mordant.

Fustian (fus'ti-an), *n.* [O. Fr. *fustaine;* Fr. *futaine;* It. *fustagno*, from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] 1. A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen with a pile like velvet, but shorter. It includes corduroy, moleskin, velveteen, &c. 2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high-sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; a swelling style; bombast.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted. *Dryden.*

Fustian (fus'ti-an), *a.* 1. Made of fustian. 2. Swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden.*

Fustianist (fus'ti-an-ist), *n.* One who writes bombast. *Milton.*

Fustic (fus'tik), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *fustoc*, from Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber, from L. *fustis*, a stick, a staff.] The wood of the *Maclura tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies. It is a large and handsome tree, and the timber, though like most other dye-woods, brittle, or at least easily splintered, is hard and strong. It is extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow, and is largely imported for that purpose.—*Young fustic*, same as *Fustet* (which see).

Fustigate† (fus'ti-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fustigated;* ppr. *fustigating.* [L. *fustigo*, to beat with a stick—*fustis*, a stick, and *ago*, to drive.] To beat with a cudgel; to cane.

Fustigation (fus-ti-gā'shon), *n.* The act of fustigating or cudgelling; punishment inflicted by cudgelling.

Slighter palm of martyrdom, however, shall not be denied: martyrdom not of massacre, yet of *fustigation*. *Carlyle.*

Fustilarian† (fus-ti-lā'ri-an), *n.* [From *fusty.*] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian!* I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shak.*

Fustilug,† **Fustilugs**† (fus'ti-lug, fus'ti-lugz), *n.* A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns. *Junius*, 1639.

Fustiness (fus'ti-nes), *n.* State or quality of being fusty; an ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself.

Fusty (fus'ti), *a.* [See FUST.] Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. 'A *fusty* nut with no kernel.' *Shak.*

It was that free and familiar communing with the beauties of English nature in their softer forms that gave his (Peacock's) writings the freshness which so often relieves them from the oppressive taint of the midnight oil and the *fusty* library. *Edin. Rev.*

Fusulina (fū-sū-lī'na), *n.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle.] A genus of fossil Foraminifera, so named from their fusiform shells. They occur in the coal formations of Russia especially.

Fusure (fū'zhūr), *n.* [L. *fusura.* See FUSE, *v.t.*] The act of fusing or melting; smelting. *Bailey.*

Fusus (fū'zus), *n.* [L., a spindle.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs nearly allied to Murex, characterized by a somewhat spindle-shaped univalve shell, swelling out in its middle or lower part, with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The genus comprises many species. The red whelk of England, the 'roaring buckie' of the Scotch, is the *F. antiquus.*

Futchell (fuch'el), *n.* A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter-bar and pole of a carriage.

Futile (fū'til), *a.* [Fr.; L. *futilis*, that easily pours out, that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless, from *fundo, fusum*, to pour.] 1.† Talkative; loquacious; tattling.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; worthless.

Of its history little is recorded, and that little *futile*. *Ruskin.*

SYN. Trifling, trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, worthless.

Futilely (fū'til-li), *adv.* In a futile manner.

Futility (fū-til'i-ti), *n.* 1.† The quality of being talkative; talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity.

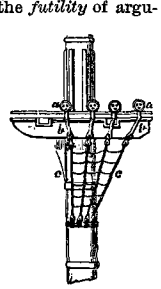
This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. The quality of producing no valuable effect; triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; as, the *futility* of measures or schemes; to expose the *futility* of arguments.

I have ridiculed the *futility* of speculative minds only when they would pave the clouds instead of the streets. *Landor.*

Futilous† (fū'til-us), *a.* Worthless; trifling.

Futtock (*fut'*tok), *n.* [Corrupted from *foothook* or *foot-lock.*] *Naut.* one of the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers, or the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.—*Futtock-plates*, iron plates on the upper part of which the dead eyes are fixed, while round holes are punched at the lower end for the futtock-shrouds to hook in.—*Futtock-shrouds*, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main, mizzen, and fore masts to the shrouds of the top-masts. In the figure *a a* are the dead-eyes, *b b* the futtock-plates, and *c c* the futtock-shrouds.—*Futtock-stave*, a short piece of rope served over with spun yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the cat-harpings.



Futtock Plates and Shrouds.

Futurable† (fū'tūr-a-bl), *a.* Possible or likely to occur in the future. 'Things not only future, but *futurable.*' *Fuller.*

Future (fū'tūr), *a.* [Fr. *futur;* L. *futurus*, future part. of *sum, fui*, to be.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of *future* favours. *Sir R. Walpole.*

—*Future tense*, in *grammar*, that tense of a verb which is used when we wish to express that an act or event is yet to take place.

Future (fū'tūr), *n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present; what may happen or befall after the present time; subsequent lot in life.

She rose upon a wind of prophecy
Dilating on the *future*. *Tennyson.*

In *stock exchange* language *futures* are speculative purchases or sales to be settled according to future prices.

Futurely (fū'tūr-li), *adv.* In future; in time to come. [Rare.]

Futurist (fū'tūr-ist), *n.* 1. One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant.—2. In *theol.* one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.

Futuritial (fū-tūr-i'shal), *a.* Relating to futurity; future. *Hamilton.* [Rare.]

Futurition (fū-tūr-i'shon), *n.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter. [Rare.]

Nothing . . . can have this imagined *futurition*, but as it is decreed. *Coleridge.*

Futurity (fū-tūr'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.—2. Future time; time to come.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*. *Swift.*

3. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before the All-seeing Eye. *South.*

Fuze (fūz), *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter. See FUSE.

Fuzee (fū-zē'), *n.* In *farriery*, a kind of splint applied to the legs of horses.

Fuzee (fū-zē'), *n.* A kind of match; same as *Fusee.* 'Itinerant vendors of such things as lucifer-matches, boot-laces, *fuzees*, &c.' *Mayhew.*

Fuzz (fuz), *v.i.* [Akin to *fizz.*] To fly off in minute particles.

Fuzz (fuz), *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter. *Smart.*

Fuzz (fuz), *v.t.* [From above noun; lit. to make the head light.] To intoxicate; to fuzzle. [Old slang.]

The university troop dined with the Earl of Abingdon, and came home well *fuzzed*. *A. Wood.*

Fuzzball, Fussball (fuz'bạl, fus'bạl), *n.* The common name of Lycoperdon, a fungus which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.

Fuzzle (fuz'l), *v.t.* [Freq. from *fuzz;* hence *fuddle.*] To intoxicate; to fuddle. *Burton.*

Fuzzy (fuz'i), *a.* [See FOZY.] Light and spongy; rough and shaggy. [Provincial.]

I enquire whether it be the thin membrane or the inward and something soft and *fuzzy* pulp it contains that raises and represents to itself these arbitrarious figments and chimeras. *Dr. H. More.*

Fy (*fi*), *exclam.* [See FIE.] A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt, and sometimes surprise.

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a soldier, and afraid? *Shak.*

Fyke, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Fike.* [Scotch.]

Fyke (fīk), *n.* A bag-net used in catching fish, allowing them to enter but not to return. [United States.]

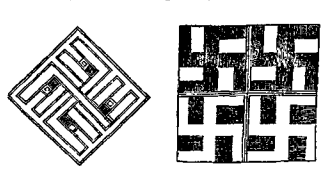
Fyle† (fīl), *v.t.* To file; to smooth; to give polish to.

However, sir, ye *fyle*
Your courteous tongue his prayses to compyle. *Spenser.*

Fyle (fīl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fýlan*, to make foul. See FILE.] To make foul or filthy; to make dirty; to defile; to foul; to soil. [Scotch.]

Her face wad *fyle* the Logan-water. *Burns.*

Fylfot (fil'fot), *n.* A peculiarly-formed cross, supposed to have been introduced into Europe, about the sixth century, from India or China, where it was employed as a mystic symbol among religious devotees; it



Fylfots.

1, From embroidery on mitre of Thomas à Becket. 2, From a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire.

is often used in decoration and embroidery in the middle ages.

Fyt,† **Fytte**† (fit), *n.* [A. Sax. *fitt*, a song; *fittan*, to sing.] A musical strain; a canto; a song. See FITT.

G.

G, the seventh letter in the English alphabet. If we bend the tongue so as to form an arch, which presses against the hinder part of the roof of the mouth, and produce a sound by lowering the tongue, and giving utterance to voice, the sound is called in English *g hard*, which is a guttural mute, the 'voiced' or soft or sonant sound corresponding to the 'breathed' or hard or surd sound *k* (or *c* hard). This sound of *g* is what the letter always has before *a* (except in *gaol*), *o*, *u*, and when initial also before *e* and *i* in all words of English origin, and when final. The soft sound of *g*, or that which it more commonly has before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem, gin, gymnastics*, is a palatal sound the same as that of *j*, and did not occur in the oldest English or Anglo-Saxon. It is the voiced sound corresponding to the breathed sound *ch*, as in *church*. The letter G was a Roman invention introduced in comparatively late times; it was formed from C, which previously had been doing double duty as the representative of both the sound of *k* and that of *g* (as in *give*). G is silent before *n* at the beginning of words, as *gnat, gnaw;* in the middle of words before *n* it is generally pronounced; at the end, though not pronounced it has the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel, as in *benign, condign, malign, campaign*. In a number of words which in Anglo-Saxon contained a guttural *h*, it has intruded itself before the *h*, forming a combination which now merely lengthens the preceding vowel sound, as in *fought, bought, bright, might, night, nigh, high*. The Anglo-Saxon *g* seems often to have had a sound nearly equivalent to our *y*, and in many English words has been softened into *y* or *w*, or in other ways; as, A. Sax. *gear*, E. *year;* A. Sax. *bugan*, E. *bow;* A. Sax. *gelic*, E. *alike;* A. Sax. *fæger*, E. *fair;* A. Sax. *wœg*, E. *way;* A. Sax. *lagu*, E. *law;* A. Sax. *sagе*, E. *saw*. In words originally beginning with a *w*, and borrowed from the German into the French, a *g* has been inserted before the *w*, hence E. *guard* and *ward, guarantee* and *warrant, guise* and *wise*, Fr. *guerre*, E. *war;* comp. W. *gwain* for E. *wain, gwell* for *well*.—As a numeral, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it, $\overline{G}$, 40,000.—In the calendar it is the seventh Dominical letter.—In *music*, (*a*) the fifth note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also *sol;* (*b*) the lowest note of the grave hexachord; in the Guidonian system *gamma ut;* (*c*) a name of the treble clef, which is seated on the G or second line of the treble staff, and which formerly had the form of G.

Gab (gab), *n.* [Dan. *gab*, Sw. *gap*, the mouth. Cog. Ir. *cob, gob*, mouth, O.Fr. *gob*, a gulp, a mouthful. See the verb. Akin *gape, gap, gobble*.] The mouth; hence, idle talk; chatter; loquacity; as, he has the gift of the *gab*. [Colloq.]

Gab (gab), *v.i.* [A Scandinavian word of wide alliance in Teutonic, Romance, and Celtic groups. Comp. D. *gabberen*, to joke, to chatter; Icel. *gabba*, It. *gabbare*, Fr. *gaber*, to deceive; Armor. *goab*, mockery. Akin O.E. and Sc. *gab*, the mouth, *gabble, gibber, jibber, gape*. See GAPE.] To talk much; to prate; to talk idly. [Colloq.]

> Thou art one of the knights of France, who hold it for glee and pastime to *gab*, as they term it, of exploits beyond human power. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gab (gab), *n.* In *steam-engines*, the name given to the hook on the end of the eccentric rod opposite the strap.

Gabarage (gā'bėr-āj), *n.* Coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

Gabardine, Gaberdine (ga'bär-dēn, ga'bėr-dēn), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, O.Fr. *galvardine*, which Littré believes to be connected with the L.L. *galnape, gaunape*, a loose overcoat, which appears to have been formed from the L. *galbanum* or *galbinum*, a vestment. Comp. Sp. and O.Fr. *gaban*, Fr. *caban*, a greatcoat, a cape.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

> You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
> And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*. *Shak.*

Gabbard, Gabart (gab'ard, gab'art), *n.* [Fr. *gabare*, Armor. *kobar* or *gobar*, a lighter.] A kind of heavy-built vessel or lighter built especially for inland navigation. [Scotch.]

Gabbe,† *v.i.* To gab; to talk idly; to lie. *Chaucer.*

Gabble (gab'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gabbled;* ppr. *gabbling*. [Freq. from *gab*.] 1. To prate; to talk noisily and rapidly; to talk without meaning.

> Such a rout, and such a rabble,
> Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

> The noisy geese that *gabbled* o'er the pool. *Goldsmith.*

Gabble (gab'l), *n.* 1. Loud or rapid talk without meaning.

> Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
> Among the builders; each to other calls
> Not understood. *Milton.*

2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

Gabbler (gab'lėr), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

Gabbro (gab'brō), *n.* In *mineral.* the name given by the Italians to a rock consisting essentially of diallage and white epidote or saussurite. It is the *euphotide* of the French, and the *verde di Corsica duro* of artists.

Gabbronite, Gabronite (gab'bron-īt, gā'bron-īt), *n.* [It. *gabbro.*] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite, occurring in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colours are gray, bluish or greenish-gray, and sometimes red.

Gabby (gab'i), *a.* Talkative; chattering; loquacious. [Scotch.]

> On condition I were as *gabby*
> As either thee or honest Habby. *Ramsay.*

Gabel, Gabelle (gā'bel, ga-bel'), *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*, Pr. *gabela, gabella*, It. *gabella*, and O. It. *cabella, caballa*, Sp. *gabela*, from Ar. *kabāla*, tax, impost. See, however, GAVEL.] A tax, impost, or excise duty; particularly, in France, a tax on salt.

> The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can be eaten, drank, or worn. *Addison.*

Gabeler (gā'bel-ėr), *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

Gabelle (ga-bel), *n.* [Fr.] See GABEL.

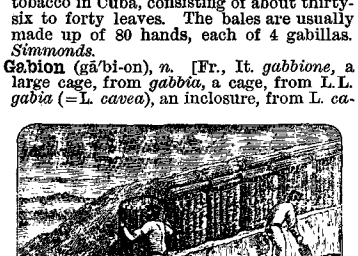
Gaberdine, *n.* See GABARDINE.

Gaberlunzie (ga-bėr-lun'zi), *n.* [A contr. for *gaberlunzie-man*, from Sc. *gaberlunzie*, a wallet, and that compounded of a contr. of *gabardine*, and *lunzie*, a Sc. form of *loin*, the wallet resting on the loins.] A mendicant; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [Scotch.]

Gabian (gā'bi-an), *a.* A term applied to a variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at *Gabian*, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

Gabilla (ga-bil'a), *n.* A finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about thirty-six to forty leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. *Simmonds.*

Gabion (gā'bi-on), *n.* [Fr., It. *gabbione*, a large cage, from *gabbia*, a cage, from L.L. *gabia* (=L. *cavea*), an inclosure, from L. *cavus*, hollow.] In *fort.* a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. In a siege when forming a trench, a row of gabions is placed on the outside nearest the fortress, and filled with earth as it is dug from the trench. Each gabion is about 33 inches in height, but this height is usually increased by placing a row of fascines on the top.



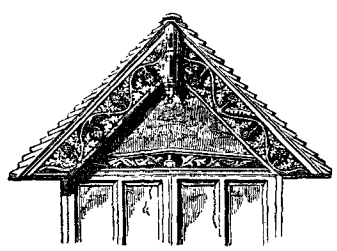
Part of Trench with Gabions and Fascines.

Gabionage (gā'bi-on-āj), *n.* In *fort.* a collective term for gabions used in fortification.

Gabioned (gā'bi-ond), *a.* In *fort.* furnished with, formed of, or protected by gabions. 'Floating batteries, strongly parapetted and *gabioned*.' *W. H. Russell.*

Gabionnade (gā'bi-on-ād), *n.* In *fort.* a work hastily thrown up; especially, one consisting of gabions.

Gable (gā'bl), *n.* [Norm. *gable*, L.L. *gabulum*, from the Teut.; comp. Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle; O.H.G. *gipili*, head, top; G. *giebel*, the ridge or pointed end of a house; Dan. *gavl*, D. *gevel* (like O.E. and Sc. *gavel*), Icel. *gafl*, the sharp end of a thing, the gable of a house.] In *arch.* the triangular end of a house or other building, from the level of the eaves to the top, and distinguished from a pediment by this, among other things, that it is not surmounted by a cornice; also the end-wall of a house; a gable-end.—*Mutual gable*, in *Scots law*, a wall separating two houses and common to both.



Wooden Gable of sixteenth century at Coventry.

Gable† (gā'bl), *n.* A cable. *Chapman.*

Gable-end (gā'bl-end), *n.* The triangular-topped end-wall of a house.

Gable-roof (gā'bl-rōf), *n.* In *arch.* a roof converging to an apex, and open to the sloping rafters or spars.

Gable-roofed (gā'bl-rōft), *a.* In *arch.* having a roof converging to an apex in the manner of a gable, the sloping rafters being left open to the interior, without the intervention of cross-beams, or an arched ceiling.

Gablet (gā'blet), *n.* In *arch.* a small gable or gable-shaped decoration, frequently introduced on buttresses, screens, &c.

Gab-lever, Gab-lifter (gab'lē-vėr, gab'lift-ėr), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a contrivance for lifting the gab from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve gear.

Gable-window (gā'bl-win-dō), *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

Gablock (gab'lok), *n.* A false spur fitted on to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting. *Craig.*

Gabrielite (gā'bri-el-īt), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one *Gabriel* Scherling.

Gabronite (gā'bron-īt), *n.* See GABBRONITE.

Gaby, Gawby (gā'bi, ga'bi), *n.* [From root of *gape*.] A silly, foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton; a goose. [Colloq.]

Gad (gad), *n.* [A. Sax. *gadu*, also *gâd*, a goad, a sharp point; Icel. *gaddr*, Sw. *gadd*, a goad, a spike, a sting; comp. Ir. *gada*, a bar or ingot of metal. *Goad* is a slightly different form of the same word.] 1.† The point of a spear or arrowhead.—2.† A style or graver.

> I will go get a leaf of brass
> And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shak.*

3. A steel spike in the knuckle of a gauntlet. See GADLING.—4. A goad. [Scotch or provincial English.]—5. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron.

> Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort and other parts some in bars and some in *gads;* and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon.*

6.† A sceptre or club. *Blair, for Mags.*—

7. In *mining*, a pointed wedge-like tool, tipped with steel, and of a peculiar form, which the miner forces into a rent in the rock for the purpose of separating it. — 8. Any rod or stick, as a fishing-rod, a measuring-rod.—9. In old Scotch prisons a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about 6 inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at either end. The ankles of the prisoner sentenced to death were secured within shackles which were connected by a chain about 4 feet long, with a large iron ring which travelled on the gad.—*Upon the gad*, upon the spur or impulse of the moment. *Shak.*

Gad (gad), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gadded;* ppr. *gadding.* [Probably from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly.*] 1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose.

> Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. Ecclus. xxv. 25.

Hence—2. To act or move without restraint; to wander, as in thought or speech; to straggle, as in growth.

> The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue Full often. *Tennyson.*
>
> Desert caves With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown. *Milton.*

Gadabout (gad'a-bout), *n.* One who walks about without business. [Colloq.]

Gad-bee (gad'bē), *n.* Same as *Gadfly.*

Gadder (gad'ėr), *n.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

> A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. Ecclus. xxvi. 8.

Gaddingly (gad'ing-li), *adv.* In a gadding, roving, or idle manner.

Gaddish (gad'ish), *a.* Disposed to gad or wander about idly.

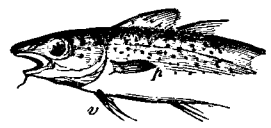
Gaddishness (gad'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being gaddish; disposition to flaunt about. '*Gaddishness* and folly.' *Abp. Leighton.*

Gadfly (gad'fī), *n.* [A. Sax. *gad*, a goad, and E. *fly.*] A dipterous insect of the genus Œstrus, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin: called also *Botfly.* The species which infests oxen is the *Œstrus bovis.* The species of the family Tabanidæ are also called gadflies. They are very bloodthirsty creatures, and have, in their lancet-furnished mouths, an apparatus admirably fitted to aid them in getting blood. All the gadflies are also known by the name *Breeze.*

Gadhelic (gad'he-lik or gāl'ik), *a.* [See GAELIC.] Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man; as distinguished from the Cymric branch, which comprises the Welsh and Bretons, as also the Cornish, and generally all the earliest Celtic inhabitants of Britain. Ireland was the earliest home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century, a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyle. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier Cymric race, being lost in them.

Gadhelic (gad'he-lik or gāl'ik), *n.* The language of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race, comprising the Erse, Gaelic, and Manx.

Gadidæ (ga'di-dē), *n.* [See GADUS.] A family of soft-finned teleostean fishes, having the ventral fins pointed and attached to the throat, of which the common codfish serves as the type. The genus Gadus is exceedingly numerous both in species and individuals, and taking them altogether they may be regarded as the most valuable fishes in the



Gadidæ.

Common Codfish (*Gadus morrhua*). *v*, Ventral fins, pointed, and placed near the pectoral. *p*, Pectoral fin.

sea in an economical point of view. Besides the cod the family comprises the haddock, whiting, ling, &c.

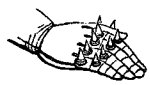
Gaditanian (ga-di-tā'ni-an), *a.* [L. *Gaditanus*, from *Gades*, Cadiz.] Belonging or relating to Cadiz in Spain, or its inhabitants.

Gaditanian (ga-di-tā'ni-an), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cadiz.

Gadling,† *n.* One given to gad about; an idle vagabond. *Chaucer.*

Gadling,† *a.* Given to gadding about; rambling; straggling.

Gadling,† *n.* [From A. Sax. *gad*, a goad.] In *ancient armour*, a spike of steel on the knuckles of the gloves of mail.



Gadlings.

Gadoid (gād'oid), *a.* [L. *gadus*, a cod, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Relating to the Gadidæ or codfishes.

Gadoid (gād'oid), *n.* An individual of a family of fishes, Gadidæ.

Gadolinite (ga'dō-lin-īt), *n.* A mineral, so called from Professor *Gadolin*, a Russian chemist; it occurs usually in amorphous masses of a blackish colour, and having the appearance of vitreous lava. It consists of yttria, silica, and the protoxides of cerium and iron.

Gadred,† *pp.* Gathered. *Chaucer.*

Gadsman (gadz'man), *n.* See GAUDSMAN.

Gad-steel (gad'stēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *gad*, a small bar or goad, and E. *steel.*] Flemish steel; so named from its being wrought in gads.

Gadus (gā'dus), *n.* [L., a codfish.] The codfish genus, a Linnæan genus of malacopterygian fishes, coextensive with the family Gadidæ. It included the common cod, the haddock, whiting, hake, ling, &c. The name is retained in some systems of zoology for the genus of the Gadidæ which includes the common cod, the haddock, the dorse, &c.

Gad-wall (gad'wąl), *n.* [Said to be from *gad*, to walk about, and *well.*] The common name of *Anas strepera*, a species of duck not so large as the mallard, with long and pointed wings and a vigorous and rapid flight. It appears to dislike exposure, and hides itself, if the locality permit, in thick reeds and aquatic herbage. It is rarely found in Britain or Ireland. North America as far down as South Carolina, and the eastern parts of Europe, seem to be its favourite habitat. In southern and western regions it is noted as a bird of passage. Russian naturalists have observed it in Caucasia, and it has been found in North-west India.

Gae (gā), *v.i.* and *t.* To go. [Scotch.]

Gae-down, Gae-doun (gā'doun, gā'dōn), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The act of swallowing.—2. A guzzling or drinking match.

> He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the foumarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gael (gāl), *n.* A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

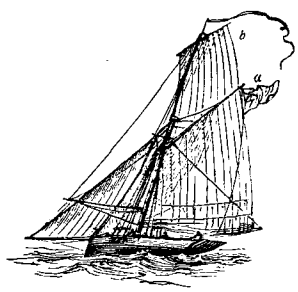
Gaelic (gāl'ik), *a.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, *Gaelach*, Gaelic, from *Gaidheal*, a Gael.] Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland; as, the *Gaelic* language.

Gaelic (gāl'ik), *n.* [Gael. *Gaidhlig*, *Gaelig.*] The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. See GADHELIC.

Gaet (gāt), *n.* [See GATE.] Manner; habit; practice. [Scotch.]

> An' may they never learn the *gaets* O' ither vile wanrestfu' pets. *Burns.*

Gaff (gaf), *n.* [Probably from Celt. *gaf*, hooked, a hook, or Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. and Pg. *gafa*, a hook; in any case connected with *gaffle* and the words there mentioned.] 1. A harpoon; a gaff-hook.—2. *Naut.* a spar used to extend the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays, as the



Cutter.—*a*, Gaff; *b*, gaff-topsail.

main-sail of a sloop or the spanker of a ship. At the lower or fore end it has a kind of fork called the *jaw* (the prongs are the *cheeks*), which embraces the mast; the outer end is called the *peak.* The jaw is secured in its position by a rope passing round the mast.—*Gaff-topsail*, a light triangular or quadrilateral sail set above a gaff (as the gaff extending the head of a cutter's main-sail), and having its foot extended by it.—3. The metal spur of fighting cocks; a gaffle.

Gaff (gaf), *n.* A theatre of the lowest class, the admission to which is generally a penny; a cheap and loosely conducted place of amusement, where singing and dancing take place nightly.

Gaffer (gaf'ėr), *n.* [Contr. from *grandfather* or *good father.*] 1. An old rustic; a word originally of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt.

> For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye, Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay.*

2. The foreman of a squad of workmen, especially navvies; an overseer.

Gaff-hook (gaf'hök), *n.* A sort of large iron hook fixed on a handle, used to assist in landing large fish, as salmon, when they have been brought near the side by the rod-fisher. The hook is driven into the body of the fish, generally by an assistant, and the fish is then lifted to the bank.

Gaffle (gaf'l), *n.* [L.G. D. Sw. and Dan. *gaffel.* Icel. *gáffall*, G. *gabel*, a fork. Cog. W. *gaffl*, Ir. and Gael. *gabhal*, a fork.] 1. An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight.—2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows.

> My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack, To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack. *Drayton.*

Gafflock (gaf'lok), *n.* Same as *Gavelock.*

Gafol (gaf'ol), *n.* [A. Sax. *gafol*, *gaful*, rent, tribute. See GAVEL.] In *law*, rent or income; tax, tribute, or custom. *Burrill.*

Gafol-gild,† **Gafold-gild**† (gaf'ol-gild, gaf'-old-gild), *n.* The payment of custom or tribute.

Gafol-land,†**Gafold-land**† (gaf'ol-land, gaf'-old-land), *n.* In *law*, property subject to the gafol-gild, or liable to be taxed.

Gag (gag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gagged;* ppr. *gagging.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *cæggian*, to lock, to shut; *cæg*, a key; but comp. W. *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, a choking. Or it may be onomatopoetic; comp. *gaggle.*] 1. To stop the mouth of by thrusting something into it so as to hinder speaking but permit breathing; hence, to silence by authority or violence.

> The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged* and reason to be hoodwinked. *Macaulay.*

2. To prise or keep open by means of a gag. 'Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness.' *Fortescue.*—3. To cause to heave with nausea.—4. In *stage slang*, to introduce interpolations into; as, to *gag* a part.

Gag (gag), *n.* 1. Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.—2. A mouthful which produces nausea and retching or threatens with choking. 'A *gag* of mutton fat.' *Lamb.*—3. In *stage slang*, an interpolation introduced by an actor into his part either in accordance with custom or with his own fancy.

> You see the performances consisted all of *gag.* I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece. *Mayhew.*

Gag (gag), *v.i.* 1. To retch; to heave with nausea.—2. In *stage slang*, to interpolate words of one's own into one's part: said of an actor.

> The leading actors will be nervous, uncertain in their words, and disposed to interpolate or *gag* until their memories are refreshed by the prompter. *Cornhill Mag.*

Gagate† (ga'gāt), *n.* Agate. *Fuller.*

Gage (gāj), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *gadium*, *vadium*, from Goth. *vadi*, pledge, from *vidan*, to bind; comp. G. *wette*, a bet, A. Sax. *wedd*, Sc. *wad*, pledge, promise. Cog. L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety, a pledge. Akin *wage.*] 1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited by non-performance. It is used of a movable thing, not of land or other immovable. 'Nor without *gages* to the needy lend.' *Sandys.*—2. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat. Formerly it was customary for the challenger to cast on the ground a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, which was taken up by the accepter of the challenge. 'There I throw my *gage.*' *Shak.*

Gage (gāj), *n.* A measure or rule of measuring; a standard. See GAUGE.

Gage (gāj), *n.* [The name of the person who first introduced them.] The name given to several varieties of plum; as, the green *gage*, golden *gage*, transparent *gage*, &c.

Gage (gāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gaged;* ppr. *gaging.* 1. To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shak.*

2. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd.* *Shak.*

Gage (gāj), *v.t.* To measure; to gauge (which see).

You shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*

Gagea (gā'jē-a), *n.* A genus of plants (nat. order Liliaceæ), named after Sir Thomas *Gage*, a British botanist. They are small bulbous-rooted plants, with linear root-leaves and scapes of yellowish-green flowers; the seeds have a yellowish (not black) seed coat, thus differing from those of the allied genus Ornithogalum. They are natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and Northern Africa, one (*G. lutea*) occurring in Britain.

Gager (gāj'ėr), *n.* One who gages. See GAUGER.

Gagger (gag'ėr), *n.* 1. One that gags.—2. A lifter used by the founder consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

Gaggle (gag'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gaggled;* ppr. *gaggling.* [Perhaps a freq. from *gag*, or formed from the sound.] To make a noise like a goose.

If I have company, they are a parcel of chattering magpies: if abroad, I am a *gaggling* goose. *Guardian.*

Gag-rein (gag'rān), *n.* In *saddlery*, a rein that passes through the runners, and is intended to draw the bit into the corners of the horse's mouth.

Gag-runner (gag'run-ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a loop attached to the throat-latch.

Gag-tooth (gag'töth), *n.* A projecting tooth. *Halliwell.*

Gag-toothed (gag'töthd), *a.* Having projecting teeth. *Holland.*

Gahnite (gän'īt), *n.* [From *Gahn*, a Swedish chemist, the discoverer.] A mineral called also *Automolite*, *Zinc-spinel*, and *Octahedral Corundum.* It is a native aluminate of zinc, and is always crystallized in regular octahedrons or dodecahedrons, like spinel.

Gaiety (gā'e-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being gay; merriment; mirth; action or acts prompted by or inspiring merry delight; as, the *gaieties* of the season.—2. Finery; show; as, the *gaiety* of dress.

Gaikwar (gīk'wąr), *n.* Same as *Guikwar*, *Guicowar.*

Gailer,† *n.* A jailer. *Chaucer.*

Gaillard,† *a.* Brisk; gay. See GALLIARD. *Chaucer.*

Gailliarde (gāl'yärd), *n.* [It. *gagliarda.*] A lively Italian dance.

Gaily (gā'li) *adv.* [From *gay.*] 1. In a gay manner; with mirth and frolic; joyfully; merrily.

Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily.* *Swift.*

2. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.

Some shew their *gaily* gilded trim,
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray.*

3. Tolerably; pretty. [Old English and Scotch.]

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gailie* well. *Willson.*

Gain (gān), *v.t.* [Fr. *gagner*, anciently, to earn profit or revenue from pasturage; hence, to gain; *gagnage*, pasturage. *Gagner* (O.Fr. *gaagner*, Pr. *gazanhar*, It. *guadagnare*, Sp. *guadanar*) corresponds to O.H.G. *weidanjan*, to pasture, which gives L.L. *weidaniare*, from which the Romance forms flow in accordance with established rule. Comp. Icel. *gagn*, gain, and A. Sax. *ungægne*, fruitlessly.] 1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire: opposed to *lose.*

What is a man profited if he shall *gain* the whole world and lose his own soul? Mat. xvi. 26.

2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success; as, to *gain* a battle or a victory; to *gain* a prize; to *gain* a cause in law.—3. To obtain in general; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to *gain* favour; to *gain* reputation.

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

You should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss. Acts xxvii. 21.

Help my prince to *gain*
His rightful bride. *Tennyson.*

4. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother. Mat. xviii. 15.

5. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain; to *gain* a good harbour.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shak.*

—*To gain into*, to draw or persuade to join in. He *gained* Lepidus *into* his measures. *Middleton.*

—*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent; to increase.—*To gain time*, to obtain an increase of time for a particular purpose, either by an extension of the time at one's disposal, or by saving time on something else.—*To gain the wind* (*naut.*), to get to the windward side of another ship.

Gain (gān), *v.i.* To have advantage or profit; to acquire gain; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortion. Ezek. xxii. 12.

—*To gain on* or *upon*, (*a*) to encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land. 'Seas, that daily *gain upon* the shore.' *Tennyson.* (*b*) To advance nearer, as in a race; to gain ground on; as, a fleet horse *gains on* his competitor.

And still we followed where she led,
In hope to *gain upon* her flight. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) To prevail against or have the advantage over.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

(*d*) To obtain influence with.

My good behaviour had so far *gained on* the emperor that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

Gain (gān), *n.* [Fr. *gain*, profit. See the verb.] 1. Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage; anything opposed to loss.

Did wisely from expensive sins refrain,
And never broke the Sabbath but for *gain.* *Dryden.*

But what things were *gain* to me those I counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii. 7.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I sent unto you? 2 Cor. xii. 17.

2. The act of gaining; acquisition; increase. 'Gain of care.' *Shak.* 'Double *gain* of happiness.' *Shak.*—SYN. Profit, interest, lucre, emolument, benefit.

Gain (gān), *n.* [W. *gân*, a mortise, *ganu*, to contain.] 1. A mortise.—2. In *arch.* the bevelled shoulder of a binding joist for the purpose of giving additional resistance to the tenon below.

Gain (gān), *a.* [Icel. *gegn*, convenient, suitable, *gegna*, properly to meet, then to suit, to fit; A. Sax. *gegen*, *geân*, against.] 1. Suitable; convenient.—2. Straight; direct; as, the *gainest* way.—3. Near; contiguous.—4. Easy; tolerable.—5. Handy; dexterous.—6. Honest; respectable.—7. Profitable; cheap. 'I bought the horse very *gain* (cheap).' *Forby.* [In all its uses provincial or obsolete.]

Gain (gān), *adv.* Tolerably; pretty. '*Gain* quiet, pretty quiet.' *Forby.* [Provincial.]

Gainable (gān'a-bl), *a.* That may be obtained or reached.

Gainage (gān'āj), *n.* In *old law*, (*a*) the gain or profit of tilled or planted land raised by cultivating it. (*b*) The horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burrill.*

Gain-devoted (gān'dē-vōt-ed), *a.* Devoted to the pursuit of gain. '*Gain-devoted* cities.' *Cowper.*

Gainer (gān'ėr), *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

Wilt thou, after the expense of so much money, be now a *gainer?* *Shak.*

Gainful (gān'fụl), *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness; lucrative; productive of money. 'The Romish market of *gainful* dispensations.' *Bp. Hall.*

He will dazzle his eyes and bait him in with the luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some rich match. *South.*

Gainfully (gān'fụl-li), *adv.* In a gainful manner; with increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

Gainfulness (gān'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainful; profit; advantage.

Gaingiving† (gān'giv-ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *gean*, *gegn*, against, and E. *give.*] A misgiving; a giving against or away.

It is but foolery, but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shak.*

Gaining (gān'ing), *n.* That which one gains, as by labour, industry, successful enterprise, and the like: usually in the plural.

Gaining-twist (gān'ing-twist), *n.* In *rifled arms*, a twist or spiral inclination of the grooves, which becomes more rapid towards the muzzle. *Brande.*

Gainless (gān'les), *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage.

Gainlessness (gān'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainless; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

Gainly † (gān'li), *adv.* [See GAIN, *a.*] Handily; readily; dexterously.

She laid it, as *gainly* as she could, in some fresh leaves and grass. *Dr. H. More.*

Gainly (gān'li), *a.* [See GAIN, *a.*] 1. Well-formed and agile; handsome; as, a *gainly* lad.—2. † Suitable. 'A *gainli* word.' *Beves of Hamtoun.* [Used frequently in the compound *ungainly.*]

Gain-pain† (gān'pān), *n.* [Fr. *gagne-pain*, bread-earner.] A name applied in the middle ages to the sword of a hired soldier.

Gainsay (gān'sā), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gainsaid;* ppr. *gainsaying.* [A. Sax. *gegn*, *geân*, against, and E. *say.*] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true; to controvert; to dispute: applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist. Luke xxi. 15.

Gainsayer (gān'sā-ėr), *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer. Tit. i. 9.

Gainsome † (gān'sum), *a.* Bringing gain; gainful. *Massinger.*

'Gainst (genst). See AGAINST.

Gainstand † (gān'stand), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gegn*, *geân*, against, and E. *stand.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist.

Durst . . . *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

Gainstrive † (gān'strīv), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *gegn*, *geân*, and E. *strive.*] To make resistance. 'Unable to *gainstrive.*' *Spenser.*

Gainstrive † (gān'strīv), *v.t.* To withstand. 'The Fates *gainstrive* us not.' *Grimoald.*

Gair (gār), *n.* A triangular piece of cloth inserted at the bottom of a shift or robe; a gore. [Scotch.]

My lady's gown there's *gairs* upon't,
And gowden flowers sae rare upon't. *Burns.*

Gair-fowl (gār'foul), *n.* [Prov. E. *gare*, *gair*, to stare, and E. *fowl.*] A kind of auk; the great auk (*Alca impennis*), now extinct.

Gairish, *a.* See GARISH.

Gairishly, *adv.* See GARISHLY.

Gairishness, *n.* See GARISHNESS.

Gait (gāt), *n.* [Same as *gate*, a way. See GATE.] 1. Walk; march; way. 'Address thy *gait* unto her.' *Shak.* 'Go your *gait*, and let poor volk pass.' *Shak.*—2. Manner of walking or stepping; carriage.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their *gait.* *Milton.*

Gait (gāt), *n.* 1. A charge made for sheep and cattle taken at a pasture to graze for the season: sometimes termed *Agistment.*—2. A sheaf of grain tied up.

Gaited (gāt'ed), *a.* In *compound words*, having a particular gait or manner of walking; as, slow-*gaited*, heavy-*gaited.* *Shak.*

Gaiter (gā'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *guêtre*, a gaiter—origin unknown.] 1. A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; a spatterdash. 2. A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankle.

Gaiter (gā'tėr), *v.t.* To dress with gaiters.

Gaitre-beries,† *n. pl.* [Comp. Prov. E. *gatter-bush*, *gatten-bush*, *gattridge.*] The berries of the dogwood-tree (*Cornus sanguinea* or *C. mascula*). *Chaucer.*

Gaitt, Gett (gāt, get), *n.* [From *get*, to beget.] A child; a brat. [Scotch.]

Gal, Gall (gal). A Celtic prefix or suffix, which, when it enters into a name, implies the presence of foreigners. It is believed to have been first applied to a colony of Gauls, whence it came to denote foreigners in general. Thus, Done*gal* (Dun-na-n *Gall*) means the fortress of the foreigners—in this case known to have been Danes. *Gal*bally in Limerick, and *Gal*wally in Down, mean English town. Ballyna*gall* is the

town of the Englishmen; Clone*gall*, the meadow of the Englishmen.

Gala (gā'la), *n.* A cotton fabric made in Scotland.

Gala (gā'la, gä'la), *n.* [Fr., show; It. *gala*, finery; of Teut. origin; allied to G. *geil*, wanton, Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice; A. Sax. *gāl*, wanton.] A festive occasion; a festivity.

Galacineæ (ga-la-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A small tribe of plants of doubtful affinity, containing only two genera, Galax and Stortia, and now considered as a sub-tribe of Diapensiaceæ. *Galax aphylla*, a native of open woods in Virginia and North Carolina, is a smooth perennial herb with a creeping rhizome, roundish evergreen leaves, all springing from the root, and a long spiked raceme of small white flowers.

Galactagogue, *n.* See GALACTOGOGUE.

Galactia (ga-lak'ti-a), *n.* [From Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk.] In *med.* (*a*) a redundant flow of milk either in a female who is suckling or in one who is not, and which may occur without being provoked by suckling. (*b*) A morbid flow or deficiency of milk. *Dr. Good.*

Galactic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, from *gala, galaktos*, milk.] 1. Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk; lactic. —2. In *astron.* an epithet first applied by Sir John Herschel to that great circle of the heavens to which the course of the Milky Way apparently most nearly conforms.—*Galactic poles*, the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

Galactine (ga-lak'tin), *n.* Same as *Lactine* (which see).

Galactite (ga'lak-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk.] In *mineral.* white natrolite, a zeolite of the mesotype group, erected into a distinct species on an erroneous analysis. Called also *Milkstone.*

Galactodendron (ga-lak'tō-den''dron), *n.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *dendron*, a tree.] A generic name given by some authors to the cow-tree of South America, now generally referred to the genus Brosimum, Galactodendron being used as the specific name. See COW-TREE.

Galactogogue, Galactagogue (ga-lak'tō-gog, ga-lak'ta-gog), *n.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *agō*, to induce.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast.

Galactometer (ga-lak-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to test the quality of milk, that is, the percentage of cream yielded by it; a lactometer.

Galactophagist (ga-lak-tof'a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *phagō*, to eat.] One who eats or subsists on milk. *Wright.*

Galactophagous (ga-lak-tof'a-gus), *a.* Feeding on milk. *Dunglison.*

Galactophoritis (ga-lak'tō-fō-ri''tis), *n.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, *pherō*, to carry, and term. *itis*, denoting inflammation.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the galactophorous ducts: sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples towards their orifices. *Dunglison.*

Galactophorous (ga-lak-tof'or-us), *a.* [Gr. *galaktophoros—gala, galaktos*, milk, and *pherō*, to bear, to produce.] Producing milk.

Galactopoietic (ga-lak'to-poi-et''ik), *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *poiētikos*, capable of making, from *poieō*, to make.] A term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk. *Brande.*

Gala-day (gā'la-dā), *n.* A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

Gala-dress (gā'la-dres), *n.* A holiday dress; a person's gayest dress.

Galage† (ga'lāj), *n.* [Sp. *galocha*, a wooden shoe. See GALOCHE.] A wooden shoe. *Spenser.*

Galago (ga-lā'gō), *n.* The native name of a genus of quadrumanous mammals, found in Africa. The species, which are nocturnal in their habits, have long hind-legs, great eyes, and large membranous ears. The great galago (*G. crassicaudatus*) is as large as a rabbit. They live in trees, and are sought after as food in Africa. See GUM-ANIMAL.

Galam Butter (gā'lam but'ėr), *n.* A reddish-white solid oil, obtained from *Bassia butyracea* (the Indian butter-tree).

Galanga, Galangal (ga-lang'ga, ga-lang'-gal), *n.* [Fr. *galanga;* O.Fr. *garingal*, from Ar. *chalan, khalandj;* Per. *khulandj*, a tree from which wooden bowls, &c., are made.] A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine, being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger. The drug is mostly produced by *Alpinia officinarum*, a flag-like plant, with stems about 4 feet high, clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves, and terminating in short simple racemes of elegant white flowers. The rhizome of *A. Galanga* is known as the greater galangal.

Galanthus (ga-lan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *gala*, milk, and *anthos*, a flower.] A small genus of Amaryllidaceæ, represented by the well-known snow-drop (*G. nivalis*). They are herbaceous plants with bulbous roots, narrow leaves, and drooping white bell-shaped flowers of six segments, the three outer being concave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter.

Galantine (gal-ant-ēn'), *n.* [Fr., from a radical *gal*, seen in G. *gallerte*, jelly, same as *gel* in L. *gelare*, to congeal.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

Galatheidæ (ga-la-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [After the nymph *Galatea*, of classical mythology.] A group of decapodous crustaceans, corresponding with the genus Galathea of Fabricius, having common characters with the anomurous and macrurous crustaceans. They inhabit fresh-water rivers.

Galatian (ga-lā'shi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor; as, Paul's epistle to the *Galatians.*

Galatian (ga-lā'shi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia or the Galatians.

Galavance. See GARAVANCE.

Galax (gā-lax). See GALACINEÆ.

Galaxidæ (ga-laks'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *galaxias*, a kind of fish, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of Australian and New Zealand acanthopterygian fishes, formerly classed with the Salmonidæ, and much resembling our common trout. They have no adipose fins, and are destitute of scales. The teeth are of moderate size. The genus Galaxias is the only one, and it contains about seven species. They are softer in flesh and more oily than our members of the salmon family.

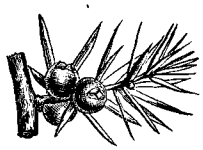
Galaxy (ga'lak-si), *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*, from Gr. *galaxias* (*kyklos*, circle, being understood), from *gala, galaktos*, milk. Akin L. *lac, lactis*, milk.] 1. In *astron.* (*a*) the Milky Way; that long, white, luminous track which is seen at night stretching across the heavens from horizon to horizon, and which, when fully traced, is found to encompass the heavenly sphere like a girdle. This luminous appearance is occasioned by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only by the most powerful telescopes. At one part of its course it divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many other smaller branches that it gives off. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan-like expanse of interlacing branches nearly 20° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves here a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions; one of the most easily distinguished of these dark spots has long been known as the 'coal-sack.' (*b*) A remote cluster of stars.—2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

> Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor. *Dr. Parr.*

Galbanum, Galban (gal'ban-um, gal'ban), *n.* [L.; Gr. *chalbanē;* Heb. *chelbnah*, galbanum, from *cheleb*, fat.] A fetid gum resin procured from at least two species of umbelliferous plants, which are probably *Ferula galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis.* It consists of the 'tears' of gum resin which exude spontaneously from the stem, especially in its lower part, and about the bases of the leaves. It is brought from the Levant, Persia, and India, and is administered internally as a stimulating expectorant. It is also used in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish. It is supposed to be yielded by other umbellifers, among which are named *Ferulago galbanifera, Opoidia galbanifera*, and *Bubon Galbanum.*

Galbula (gal'bū-la), *n.* [L.] The generic name of the jacamars, a genus of South American insessorial birds, allied to the kingfishers. The species are clothed with brilliant green feathers.

Galbulinæ (gal-bū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *galbula*, a yellow-bird.] The jacamars, a family of tropical American fissirostral birds, allied to the trogons and kingfishers, characterized by a long bill, long and graduated tail, toes three or four in number, the two front ones being united to the near end of the inner toe. The paradise jacamar (*Galbula paradisea*) is a striking little bird, on account of the beautiful colours of its plumage, its graceful form, and its long forked tail. It is scarcely so large as an ordinary thrush.



Galbulus (fruit of *Juniperus communis*).

Galbulus (gal'bū-lus), *n.* [L., the nut of the cypress-tree.] In *bot.* a cone or strobilus, the scales of which are fleshy and combined into a uniform mass, as the fruit of the juniper.

Gale (gāl), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *gal*, a gale or puff of wind, smoke, vapour. Perhaps connected with Icel. *gola, giola*, a cool wind; *gola*, to blow.] 1. A wind; a brisk wind; a breeze; more specifically, a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest: generally used with some qualifying epithet; as, a *gentle gale;* a *moderate gale;* a *brisk gale;* a *fresh gale;* a *strong gale;* a *hard gale.*

> A *little gale* will soon disperse that cloud. *Shak.*
>
> And winds of *gentlest gale* Arabian odours fanned From their soft wings. *Milton.*

2. [Slang.] A riot; a quarrel; a state of noisy excitement, whether of passion or hilarity.

> The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale.* *Brooke.*

Gale (gāl), *v.i.* *Naut.* to sail, or sail fast.

Gale (gāl), *n.* [D. and A. Sax. *gagel*, wild-myrtle.] A plant of the genus Myrica, nat. order Myricaceæ. Sweet gale (*M. Gale*) is a shrub from 1 to 3 feet high, with numerous alternate branches and very small berries. The whole plant exhales a rather pleasant aromatic odour. It grows on wet heaths abundantly. It is also called *Bog-myrtle.* In America the name is applied to *Comptonia asplenifolia.*

Gale (gāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *gafol*, rent, tribute, O.E. *gavel, gauel*, probably from W. *gafael*, Gael. *gabhail*, seizing, a taking, a lease, tenure, or from A. Sax. *gifan*, to give. See GAVEL.] A periodical payment of rent, duty, or custom; an instalment of money.

Gale,† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *galan.*] To sing; to cry; to croak. 'Gan he cry and *gale.*' *Chaucer.*

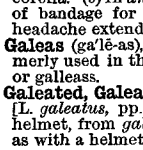
Gale† (gāl), *n.* A song; a story. *Toone.*

Galea (gā'lē-a), *n.* [L.] A helmet; something resembling a helmet in shape or position; as, (*a*) in *zool.* a genus of sea hedgehogs or echini, found fossil only; they are distinguished by an oval base, from which the shell rises in a vaulted helmet-like form. (*b*) In *bot.* a name given to the parts of the calyx or corolla when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a ringent corolla. (*c*) In *anat.* the amnion. (*d*) A kind of bandage for the head. (*e*) In *pathol.* headache extending all over the head.

Galeas (ga'lē-as), *n.* A kind of vessel formerly used in the Mediterranean; a galley or galleass.

Galeated, Galeate (gā'lē-āt-ed, gā'lē-āt), *a.* [L. *galeatus*, pp. of *galeo*, to cover with a helmet, from *galea*, a helmet.] 1. Covered as with a helmet.

> A *galeated* echinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward.*



Galeated Calyx of *Aconitum variegatum.*

2. In *bot.* having a flower like a helmet, as in the species of Aconitum.—3. In *zool.* having a crest of feathers on the head resembling a helmet.

Galecynus (ga-lē-sī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *galē*, a weasel, and *kyōn, kynos*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammalia founded for the reception of a fossil animal, of which some remains were found in a quarry at Oehningen in Baden. The characters of the bones give the genus a place intermediate between the polecats and dogs.

Galega (ga-lē'ga), *n.* [Gr. *gala*, milk, and *agō*, to induce—because supposed to increase the milk of animals, especially of goats.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. They are smooth, erect, perennial herbs, with pinnate leaves and axillary

racemes of lilac or white pea-shaped flowers; a few species are known, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. *G. officinalis*, or goat's rue, is not unfrequent in English gardens.

Galeidæ (ga-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *galeos*, a shark, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The topes, a family of sharks, distinguished from the Spinacidæ or picked dog-fishes by the possession of an anal fin and the absence of spines in the dorsals. Their caudal fin is very inequilobate. Two species, the common tope (*Galeus canis*) and the smooth hound (*Mustelus vulgaris*), are abundant in our seas; the former has triangular, sharp, serrated teeth, like those of the rest of the sharks, but the latter has the jaws covered with a sort of mosaic, as in the rays, and like these it feeds principally on crustacea.

Galemeta-wood (ga-le-mē'ta-wụd), *n.* The name, in Jamaica, of the *Bumelia salicifolia*.

Galemys (ga-lē'mis), *n.* [Gr. *galē*, a weasel, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of mammals allied to the shrews. Only two species of the genus are known, the Russian desman or musk-rat (*G. moschata*) and the French desman (*G. pyrenaica*). These animals have a long snout, almost like an elephant's trunk, and the feet are deeply webbed. They live in burrows at the side of streams, and feed on insects. Owing to a powerful musky odour which they exhale they are often, though falsely, called musk-rats.

Galena (ga-lē'na), *n.* [Gr. *galēnē*, stillness of the sea, tranquillity—so named from its supposed effect upon diseases.] 1. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca (which see).—2. Sulphide of lead; its common colour is that shining bluish gray usually called lead gray; sometimes it is nearly steel gray. Its streak has a metallic lustre, but its fine powder is nearly black. Its structure is commonly foliated, sometimes granular or compact and sometimes striated or fibrous. It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive, and is the principal ore of lead.—*False galena*. See BLACK-JACK.

Galenic, Galenical (ga-len'ik, ga-len'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or containing galena.

Galenic, Galenical (ga-len'ik, ga-len'ik-al), *a.* Relating to *Galen*, the celebrated physician (born at Pergamus in Mysia, A.D. 130), or his principles and method of treating diseases. The galenic remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

Galenism (gā'len-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

Galenist (gā'len-ist), *n.* A follower of Galen.

Galeobdolon (gā-lē-ob'dol-on), *n.* [Gr. *galē*, a weasel, and *bdolos*, stench—referring to the strong disagreeable odour of the plant.] A section of the genus Lamium (which see). *G. luteum* (weazel-snout) grows in woods and shady places in Britain and throughout Europe; it has whorled yellow flowers and opposite nettle-like leaves.

Galeocerdo (gā'lē-ō-sėr"dō), *n.* [Gr. *galeos*, a shark, and *kerdō*, a fox.] A genus of sharks whose broad-based, sharp, serrated teeth occur fossil from the lower tertiaries upwards in America and Europe.

Galeodes (gā-lē-ō'dēs), *n.* [Gr. *galē*, a weasel, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A genus of arachnidans, by some called *Solpuga*, forming the type of a distinct family, Galeodidæ or Solpugidæ, having somewhat the appearance of large spiders, but possessing a pair of large claws with expanded bases, attached in front of the mouth, and having the finger movable. They run with great rapidity, throwing up the head in an attitude of defence when attacked, and are reputed venomous. The species, with a single exception, inhabit the hot sandy countries of the Old World. Several are found in Egypt.

Galeodidæ (gā-lē-od'i-dē), *n. pl.* See GALEODES.

Galeola (gā-lē-ō'la), *n.* A genus of echinites, possessing the same characters as Galea, but differing in size.

Galeopithecidæ (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē"si-dē), *n. pl.* See GALEOPITHECUS.

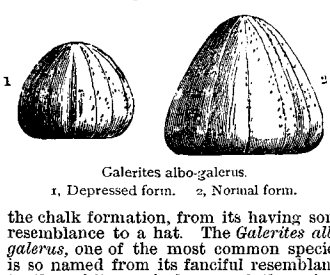
Galeopithecus (gā'lē-ō-pi-thē"kus), *n.* [Gr. *galē*, a weasel, and *pithēkos*, an ape.] The flying-lemur, a genus of mammals which have been referred to the bats, to the lemurs, but more properly to the Insectivora, of so peculiar a structure as to constitute a family (Galeopithecidæ) of themselves. These animals have the bones of the arm and leg, but not those of the digits, excessively elongated, and supporting extensive lateral folds of skin serviceable as a parachute, but not as organs of flight. The species are restricted to the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Their inferior incisors are remarkable for their complex form, like the teeth of a comb.

Galeopithecus volans.

Galeopsis (gā-lē-op'sis), *n.* [Gr. *galē*, a weasel, and *opsis*, appearance.] The generic name of the hemp-nettles, a genus of plants, of the nat. order Labiatæ, characterized by the equally five-toothed calyx. They are herbaceous plants with square stems, usually clothed with sharp bristly hairs, nettle-like leaves on long stalks, and red, white, or yellow labiate flowers. There are about twelve species, three of which are natives of Britain. The handsomest of these (*G. versicolor*) is abundant in Scotland, especially in the Highlands; it has showy yellow flowers, with a broad purple spot on the lower lip.

Galericulate (ga-lē-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *galericulum*, a cap—dim. of *galerum*, a kind of hat.] Covered as with a hat or cap. *Smart.*

Galerite (gal'ėr-īt), *n.* [L. *galerum*, a hat or cap.] A name given to a fossil echinus of the chalk formation, from its having some resemblance to a hat. The *Galerites albogalerus*, one of the most common species, is so named from its fanciful resemblance to the white conical caps of the priests of Jupiter.



Galerites albo-galerus.
1, Depressed form. 2, Normal form.

Galeritidæ (gal-ėr-it'i-dē), *n. pl.* The family of fossil sea-urchins to which galerite belongs.

Galeruc idæ (gal-e-rō'si-dē), *n.* [L. *galerum*, a kind of conical head-covering, and *eruca*, a caterpillar.] A family of herbivorous beetles, belonging to the section Tetramera and sub-section Cyclica of Latreille. The typical genus Galeruca comprises several species.

Galestes (ga-les'tēs), *n.* [Gr. *galē*, a weasel.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for the largest of the fossil mammalia discovered in 1858 in Purbeck, equalling the polecat in size. It is supposed to have been predaceous and marsupial. Its generic character is derived from a peculiar modification in the form of one of the premolars, which has a single external vertical groove. *Lyell.*

Galet (gal'et), *n.* A fragment of stone broken off by a mason's chisel; a spall.

Galia (gal'i-a), *n.* A medical composition containing gall. *Dunglison.*

Galiaceæ (ga-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See GALIUM.] A sub-order of Rubiaceæ, called Stellatæ by Linnæus. It consists of herbaceous, square-stemmed plants, with whorled exstipulate leaves, and small regular monopetalous flowers. Some yield a dyeing substance in their roots, as the various species of madder, but the greater part are useless weeds. See GALIUM.

Galic (gāl'ik), *a.* Same as *Gaelic*.

Galician (ga-li'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Galicia.

Galician (ga-li'shi-an), *n.* In *geog.* a native or inhabitant of Galicia. Called also *Gallegan*.

Galilean (ga-li-lē'an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea.—2. One of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

Galilean (ga-li-lē'an), *a.* In *geog.* relating to Galilee. 'The pilot of the *Galilean* lake.' *Milton.*

Galilean (ga-li-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or invented by *Galileo*, the Italian astronomer; as, the *Galilean* telescope.

Galilee (ga'li-lē), *n.* [Named after the scriptural '*Galilee* of the Gentiles.' See definition.] A portico or chapel annexed to a church, used for various purposes. In it public penitents were stationed, dead bodies deposited previously to their interment, and religious processions formed; and it was only in the galilee that in certain religious houses the female relatives of the monks were allowed to converse with them, or even to attend divine service. When a female made an application to see a monk she was directed to the porch, usually at the western extremity of the church, in the words of Scripture, 'He goeth before you into *Galilee;* there shall you see him.' The only English buildings to which the term galilee is applied are those attached to the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The galilee at Lincoln Cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept; at Ely Cathedral it is a porch at the west end of the nave; at Durham it is a large chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, at the west end of the nave, built chiefly for the use of the women, who were not allowed to advance further than the second pillar of the nave. This last was also used as the bishop's consistory court.

Galimatias (ga-li-mā'shi-as), *n.* [Fr. Said to be from the fact that an advocate who pleaded the cause of a man named Matthew, whose cock had been stolen, on becoming confused through the frequent repetition of the words, instead of *gallus Matthiæ*, the cock of Matthew, said *galli Matthias*, the cock's Matthew, but the anecdote has no doubt been invented to furnish an etymology. Probably a form of Fr. *galimafrée* (see GALLIMAUFRY), through the hypothetical form *galimafias*, represented by the Picard *carimafiache, carinafiache*.] Confused talk; gibberish; nonsense; absurd mixture.

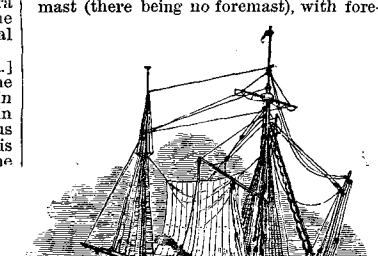
Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries. *H. Walpole.*

She became by this desire quite ridiculous, and ran into absurdities and a *galimatias* scarce credible. *Fielding.*

Galingale (gal'in-gāl), *n.* A name applied in English books to *Cyperus longus*, but originally a synonym of *Galanga* (which see).

Galiongee, *n.* A Turkish sailor. *Byron.*

Galiot, Galliot (ga'li-ot, gal'li-ot), *n.* [Fr. *galiote*, dim. of *galée*, a galley. See GALLEY.] 1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine built for pursuit, and moved both by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.—2. A Dutch or Flemish vessel for cargoes, with very rounded ribs and flattish bottom, with a mizzen-mast placed near the stern, carrying a square mainsail and maintopsail, a forestay to the mainmast (there being no foremast), with foremaststaysail and jibs.—3. Also, a name formerly given to a bomb-ketch.



Dutch Galiot.

Galipea (ga-lip'ē-a), *n.* A genus of the nat. order Rutaceæ, consisting of trees or small shrubs, natives of tropical America. *G. Cusparia* yields Angostura-bark (which see).

Galipot (ga'li-pot), *n.* [Fr. So called possibly from the vessels in which it was contained. See GALLIPOT.] The French name for the turpentine which concretes upon the stems of *Pinus maritima*, after they have been incised for the purpose of obtaining it.

Galium (ga'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *gala*, milk—referring to *Galium verum* having been used to curdle milk.] An extensive genus of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs, forming the type of the sub-order Galiaceæ (which see). About 160 species are described, sixteen of which are found in Britain; the remainder are mostly natives of Europe, one or two, as *G. Aparine*, occurring as weeds of cultivation in all parts of the world. *G. verum* (the ladies' bed-straw) was formerly used in Cheshire to coagulate milk; it is still employed for the same purpose by the Highlanders of Scotland, along with the leaves of the stinging nettle and a little salt. *G. Aparine* is a common plant in hedges and on waste ground, and is popularly known as clivers or cleavers, a name derived from the circumstance of its seed-vessels, or burs, cleaving by means of their hooked prickles to the dress of persons coming in contact with them, and as goose-grass from the avidity with which the young stems and leaves are eaten by geese. The seeds have been recommended as a substitute for coffee.

Gall (gal), *n.* [A. Sax. *gealla*, O. Sax. *galla*, Icel. *gall*, D. *gal*, G. *galle*. Cog. with Gr. *cholē*, L. *fel*, for *hel*, bile.] 1. In *physiol.* a bitter slightly alkaline yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver, and stored in the gall-bladder beneath it; bile (which see).—2. Anything bitter; bitterness of mind; rancour; malignity.

His daintiest food, his richest wines were all
Turn'd by remorse to bitterness and *gall*. *Crabbe.*

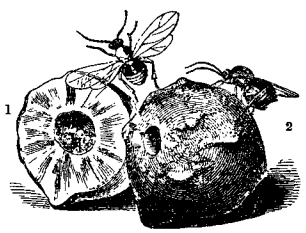
Archilochus to vent his *gall* and spite,
In keen iambics first was known to write. *Oldham.*

3. The gall-bladder.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*Gall of glass*, the neutral salt skimmed off the surface of crown-glass: called also *Sandiver*.

Gall (gal), *n.* [A. Sax. *gallue*, G. *gall-apfel*, D. *galnoot*, Fr. *gale*, *noix de gale*, It. *galla*, a gall, a gall-nut; from L. *galla*, an oak-gall, a gall-nut.] A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of cynips depositing its eggs in the tender shoots of



Aleppo Gall and the Gall-fly (*Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ*).

1, Gall split to show the cell in which the larva exists. 2, Exterior of the gall, showing the opening by which the perfect insect escapes.

the *Quercus infectoria*, a species of oak, abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, &c. When the maggot is hatched it produces a morbid excrescence of the surrounding parts. Galls are inodorous, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary in magnitude from the size of a pea to that of a hazel-nut. When good, they are of a black or deep olive colour. They are also termed *Nut-galls* or *Gall-nuts*, and are known in commerce by the names of *white*, *green*, and *blue*. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of galls are tannin and gallic acid. Gall-nuts are very extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink. They are the most powerful of all the vegetable astringents, and are frequently used in medicine. They are chiefly imported from Aleppo, Tripoli, Smyrna, and Said. Galls are also produced, though of inferior quality, on the other species of oak, and likewise on plants and trees of different kinds, as *berry-galls*, *apple-galls*, &c. These galls are of various forms and sizes.

Gall (gal), *v.t.* To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

Gall (gal), *n.* [Origin uncertain. May be by a figurative usage from E. *gall*, bile, bitterness, rancour; or from E. *gall*, L. *galla*, the diseased vegetable excrescence; the Fr. *gale*, scab, itch, scurf, is probably the same word, but its origin is equally uncertain. Comp. also Armor. and W. *gal*, eruption.] A wound in the skin by rubbing.

This is the fatallest wound; as much superior to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch. *Dr. H. More.*

Gall (gal), *v.t.* [See preceding article.] 1. To fret and wear away, as the skin of, by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin of by rubbing; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse, or a collar his breast.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death. *Shak.*

2. To break the surface of by rubbing; to impair, as by rubbing; to wear away; as, to *gall* a mast or a cable. 'A stream *galls* the ground.' *Ray.*—3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

A temper *galled* by the long tyranny of the government. *Macaulay.*

4. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison.*

Gall (gal), *v.i.* 1. To fret; to be teased.—2. To act in a galling manner; to say sarcastic or galling things to a person.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shak.*

Galla (gal'la), *n.* 1. One of a race inhabiting the south and east of Abyssinia, forming with the Fulahs, Mandingoes, and Nubas the link connecting the Negroes with the Semitic races, and belonging to the great Kafir family.—2. The language spoken by the Gallas, the principal member of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic group of Hamitic tongues. It is the chief spoken language of Abyssinia.

Gallant (gal'lant), *a.* [Fr. *galant*, ppr. of O. Fr. verb *galer*, to rejoice, from *gala* (which see).] 1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

Neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. Isa. xxxiii. 21.

2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; fine; noble; chivalrous; as, a *gallant* youth; a *gallant* officer.

That *gallant* spirit hath aspired the clouds
Which too untimely here did scorn the earth. *Shak.*

3. (Also gal-lant'.) Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; inclined to courtship; courteous.—*Gallant, Courageous, Brave.* See under BRAVE.

Gallant (gal'lant), *n.* 1. A gay sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. 'Our travelled *gallants*.' *Shak.*—2. A high-spirited brave young man; a daring spirit.

Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins
To give each native curtle-axe a stain
That our French *gallants* shall to-day draw out. *Shak.*

3. (Also gal-lant'.) A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties or to places of amusement; a wooer; a suitor; in a bad sense, one who pays attention to women for lewd purposes.

O wicked, wicked world!—one that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young *gallant*! *Shak.*

Gallant (gal-lant'), *v.t.* 1. To wait on, or be very attentive to, as to a lady. '*Gallanting* a familiar acquaintance through rows of young fellows.' *Spectator.*—2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan.

Gallantise† (gal'ant-īz), *n.* Gallant bearing.

Grey-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Gallantly (gal'lant-li), *adv.* 1. In a gallant manner; gally; splendidly.

The brave imposture *gallantly* to dress. *Beaumont.*

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight *gallantly;* to defend a place *gallantly.*—3. In the manner of a gallant or wooer.

Gallantness (gal'lant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gallant; gayness; magnificence; bravery; high-spiritedness. 'A certain nobleness or *gallantness* of courage.' *Hobbes.*

Gallantry (gal'lant-ri), *n.* [Fr. *galanterie*, politeness of manners, splendour of appearance, amorous intrigue.] 1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Nobleness; generosity; high-spiritedness; bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity; as, the troops entered the fort with great *gallantry*.

Had we any spark of true *gallantry* and bravery of mind in us, we should despise all other kinds of life but this. *Dr. Jn. Scott.*

3. Civility or polite attention to ladies.

That which we call *gallantry* to women, seems to be the heroick virtue of private persons. *Granville.*

4. Court paid to females for the purpose of winning illicit favours; vicious love or pretensions to love; hence, indulgence in unlawful sexual pleasures.

Conscience has no more to do with *gallantry* than it has with politics. *Sheridan.*

5. Gallants collectively.

Hector, Deiphobus, . . . and all the *gallantry* of Troy I would have armed to-day. *Shak.*

Galla-ox (gal'la-oks), *n.* A variety of the ox, a native of Abyssinia, remarkable for the size of its horns, which rise from the forehead with an outward and then an inward curve, so as to present a very perfect model of a lyre. It has also a hump on the shoulders. Called also *Sanga*.

Gallate (gal'lāt), *n.* [From *gall.*] In *chem.* a salt of gallic acid. Gallates are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

Gallature† (gal'la-tūr), *n.* [L. *gallus*, a cock.] The treadle of an egg.

Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallature*, germ, or tread of the egg, as Aquapende and stricter enquiry informeth us, doth seeme of lesser doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gallavant (gal-la-vant'), *v.i.* See GALLIVANT.

Gall-bladder (gal'blad-ėr), *n.* In *anat.* a small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the gall or bile from the liver by the cystic duct. It is situated on the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver.

Gall-duct (gal'dukt), *n.* In *anat.* a duct which serves to convey the bile; as, the *cystic duct*, the *hepatic duct*, and the *ductus communis choledochus*.

Galleass (gal'lē-as), *n.* [Fr. *galeasse*, It. *galeazza*. See GALLEY.] A large kind of galley formerly used in the Mediterranean, carrying generally three masts, perhaps twenty guns, and having a towering structure at the stern, a castellated structure in front, and seats amidships for the rowers, who were galley-slaves, and numbered sometimes more than three hundred, there being as many as thirty-two oars on a side, each worked by several men.

Gallegan, Gallego (gal-lē'gan, gal-lē'gō), *n.* In *geog.* a native or inhabitant of Galicia in Spain; a Galician.

Galleon (gal'lē-um), *n.* [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone;* aug. of Fr. *galée*. See GALLEY.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

The *galleons* . . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley.*

Galleria (gal-lē'ri-a), *n.* A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, family Tineidæ, whose larvæ are very destructive to beehives, feeding on the wax, as well as constructing tubes of it, in which they dwell to defend themselves from the attacks of the bees.

Gallery (gal'lē-ri), *n.* [Fr. *galerie*, It. *galleria*, L.L. *galeria*, generally derived from O. Fr. *gale*, magnificence, pleasure, *galerie*, a festival or merry-making. (See GALA.) Diez proposes to derive it from L. Gr. *galē*, a gallery, whence *galera*, a kind of vessel. See GALLEY.] 1. An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of pictures, statues, or curiosities; hence, a room or building for the exhibition of paintings, statues, and other works of art. Hence—2. A collection of paintings, statues, and the like.—3. A platform projecting from the walls of a building supported by piers, pillars, brackets, or consoles, and overlooking a ground-floor, as in a church, theatre, public library, and the like.—4. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens,

formed by trees.—5. In *fort.* any communication covered in both above and at the sides. 6. In *mining*, a narrow passage or perforation, usually not deviating much from the horizontal.—7. *Naut.* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship. That part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery*, that at the quarters the *quarter-gallery*.

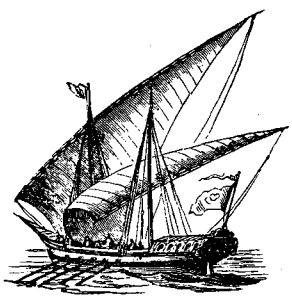
Gallery-class (gal'lē-ri-klas), *n.* A large class taught while seated on a gallery, as in infant and national schools.

Gallery-furnace (gal'lē-ri-fėr-nās), *n.* Same as *Galley*, 6.

Gallery-painting, Gallery-picture (gal'lē-ri-pānt-ing, gal'lē-ri-pik-tūr), *n.* A large painting to be hung in a gallery.

Galletyle† (gal'li-tīl), *n.* Gallipot. *Bacon.*

Galley (gal'li), *n.* [O.Fr. *galée*, It. *galea*—probably from Gr. *galē*, a kind of gallery, or *galeos, galē*, a sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift-sailing vessel.] 1. A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean. The largest sort of them were called *galleasses*. (See GALLEASS.) The common galleys varied in length from 100 to 200 feet, those of the smaller sizes being



Galley.

called *half-galleys*, and those of a still less size *quarter-galleys*. They carried as many as twenty oars on each side, worked by one or more men; they had two masts and two lateen sails, a raised structure at the stern, and often one at the prow. In France there were forty galleys for service in the Mediterranean, which were worked by convicts heavily ironed and subjected to much misery; and the word galley has hence become a synonym for a place of forced and severe toil.

> The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befal him; he would fly to the mines and the *galleys* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South.*

2. A ship, especially a ship of war of the ancient Greeks and Romans, propelled chiefly by oars. These galleys were distinguished according to the number of banks of oars which they possessed into *biremes, triremes, quadriremes, quinqueremes*, &c. 3. An open boat once used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure.—4. The boat, somewhat larger than a gig, of a warship appropriated for the captain's use.—5. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war or of a steamer, answering to the caboose of small merchantmen.—6. An oblong reverberatory furnace with a row of retorts, whose necks protrude through lateral openings.—7. In *printing*, a movable frame or tray of wood, brass, or zinc, on which the types are placed when composed. It is sometimes furnished with a double bottom called a *galley-slice*.

Galley-fire (gal'li-fīr), *n.* A ship's fireplace.

Galley-foist, Gally-foist (gal'li-foist), *n.* [*Galley* and *foist*, a kind of light ship.] A barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London went in state to Westminster.

> Rogues, hell-hounds, stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster. *B. Jonson.*

Galley-halfpenny (gal'li-haf'pen-ni), *n.* A base coin in circulation in the time of Henry IV., so called from being brought to England surreptitiously in the galleys which carried merchandise from Genoa.

Galley-slave (gal'li-slāv), *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Galley-slice (gal'li-slīs), *n.* See GALLEY.

Galley-stick (gal'li-stik), *n.* A long tapering stick, the breadth of which is less than the height of types, placed beside a column of type in a galley, in order that the type may be locked up or wedged in place by quoins.

Galleyworm (gal'li-wėrm), *n.* Same as *Gallyworm*.

Gall-fly (gąl'flī), *n.* An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls. See GALL, a vegetable excrescence.

Galli (gal'lī), *n. pl.* In *Rom. antiq.* the priests of Cybele at Rome.

Galliambic (gal-li-am'bik), *a.* [L. *galliambus*, a song used by the priests of Cybele—*Gallus*, a name applied to these priests, and *iambus*.] In *pros.* a term applied to a kind of verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable.

Gallian† (gal'li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French.

> An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves A *Gallian* girl at home. *Shak.*

Galliard,† *a.* [Fr. *gaillard*, gay.] Gay; brisk; active. *Chaucer.*

Galliard† (gal'yärd), *n.* 1. A brisk gay man. 'Selden is a *galliard*.' *Cleveland.*—2. A lively dance. [In this latter use more directly from Sp. *gallarda*, a lively Spanish dance.]

Galliardise† (gal'yärd-īz), *n.* Merriment; excessive gaiety. 'The mirth and *galliardise* of company.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Galliardness† (gal'yärd-nes), *n.* Gaiety. 'His sprightly pleasance and *galliardness* abate.' *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Galliass† (gal'li-as). Same as *Galleass* (which see).

Gallic (gal'ik), *a.* [From *Gallia*, Gaul, now France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

Gallic (gąl'ik), *a.* [From *gall.*] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls; as, *gallic* acid. This acid has the formula $C_7H_6O_5$. It exists, ready formed, in the seeds of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. It crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale yellow colour. It colours the persalts of iron of a deep bluish black. It is of extensive use in the art of dyeing, as it constitutes one of the principal ingredients in all the shades of black, and is employed to fix or improve several other colours. It is well known as an ingredient in ink. See INK.

Gallican (gal'ik-an), *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the *Gallican* church or clergy.

Gallicinite (gal-lis'in-īt), *n.* Same as *Gallitzinite*.

Gallicise, Gallicize (gal'i-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gallicised;* ppr. *gallicising*. To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), *n.* [Fr. *gallicisme*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; French form of speech improperly used by an English writer; a custom or mode of thought peculiar to the French. In St. Matt. xv. 32 is a *Gallicism:* 'I have compassion on the multitude, because they *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat.' *Continue* is used here for *have continued*.

Gallicolæ (gal-lik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects, synonymous with Cynipidæ (which see).

Galligaskins (gal-li-gas'kinz), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *greguesques*, O.Fr. *guarguesques, garguesques*, Norm. *gargache*, breeches, hose, from It. *grechesco*, Grecian. By corruption such forms as *gleguesques, galligasks* might arise. Comp. O.E. *gregs*, Fr. *gregues*, a kind of breeches or hose, which recalls the W. *gwregys*, a girdle.] 1. Large open breeches; wide hose.

> My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
> The winter's fury and encroaching frosts, . . .
> A horrid chasm disclosed. *Phillips.*

2. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen. *Simmonds.*

Gallimatia (gal-li-mā'shi-a), *n.* Same as *Galimatias*.

Gallimaufry, Gallimaufrey (gal-li-mą'fri), *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée*, a ragout or hash—a word of uncertain origin.] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge, made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder. [Rare.]—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

> They have made our English tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

Gallinaceæ, Gallinacei (gal-li-nā'sē-ē, gal-li-nā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* The term by which the whole order of rasorial birds is sometimes designated, but properly restricted to that section of which the common domestic fowl is the type, including also turkeys, partridges, grouse, pea-fowl, and a number of allied forms, the other section or sub-order being the Columbidæ or Columbaceæ (pigeons). The Gallinaceæ are distinguished from the latter by being less adapted for flight, their body being comparatively much heavier, the legs and feet stronger, and the wings shorter and less powerful. The sub-orders have also been named Clamatores and Gemitores respectively, from the nature of their cry.

Gallinacean (gal-li-nā'shē-an), *n.* One of the order or sub-order of birds which includes the domestic fowl.

Gallinaceous (gal-li-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock, whose name probably means the crower; comp. W. *galw*, to *call*.] Pertaining to the order of birds which includes the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.

Gallinæ (gal-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *gallina*, a hen.] Linnæus's name for the group of birds now known as Rasores (which see).

Gallinazo (gal-li-nā'zō), *n.* The South American name for the vultures of the genus Cathartes (Catharista). They have a dark plumage, and are encouraged and protected by the magistrates of cities on account of their services as scavengers. See TURKEY-BUZZARD.

Galling (gal'ing), *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing; harassing; annoying.

Gallingly (gal'ing-li), *adv.* In a galling manner.

> Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders
> Constrained and *gallingly*. *J. Baillie.*

Gallinha (gal'in-ha), *n.* A nominal money of account on the west coast of Africa represented by cowries.

Gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ėr), *n.* A large mosquito.

Gall-insect (gąl'in-sekt), *n.* Same as *Gall-fly*.

Gallinule (gal'lin-ūl), *n.* [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.] Gallinula, a genus of grallatorial birds, of the family Rallidæ or rails, and closely allied to the coots. The species frequent fresh waters, swimming about and diving or running on land with equal ease and swiftness. One species only, the common gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*), called also water-hen and moor-hen, is found in Britain. It is about 14 inches long, tail short, bill upwards of an inch long, greenish-yellow at the tip and red at the base, the plumage generally of a deep olive-brown on the upper parts, blackish-gray beneath, the ridge of the wing and the under tail-coverts white. The gallinules are characterized by a frequent jerking of the tail. They form their nests near water among reeds, stumps, and roots, and lay from seven to ten eggs. The flesh is well flavoured.

Gallinulinæ (gal-lī'nū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* The gallinules, a sub-family of birds of the order Grallæ and family Rallidæ. See GALLINULE.

Galliot, Galleot (ga'li-ot, ga'le-ot). See GALIOT.

Gallipoli Oil (gal-lip'ō-li oil), *n.* An inferior kind of olive-oil brought from Gallipoli, in Italy.

Gallipot (gal'li-pot), *n.* [Probably from O.D. *gleypot*, an earthen pot—*gley, klei*, clay, and *pot*. According to Stow the making of earthenware tiles and apothecaries' vessels was introduced into England by two Flemings about 1570, who brought the name *galley*-tiles or earthenware tiles (and probably this also) along with them.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

> Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs, but within precious drugs. *Bacon.*

Gallipot (gal'i-pot), *n.* A kind of resin; galipot (which see).

Gallitzinite (gal-lit'sin-īt), *n.* Rutile, an ore of titanium.

Gallium (gal'li-um), *n.* [From *Gallia*, the Latin name for France.] Sym. Ga. Sp. gr. 5·935. A rare malleable metal, discovered by means of spectrum analysis in 1875 by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudron in the zinc-blende of Pierrefitte in the Pyrenees. It is of a grayish-white and brilliant lustre, and fuses at a remarkably low point (30·15° Cent. or 86° Fahr.), so low, indeed, as to melt readily by the mere warmth of the hand. It has

as yet been prepared only in small quantities; in its properties it is related to aluminium, and its spectrum consists of two violet lines, one well-defined and eminently characteristic.

Gallivant, Gallavant (gal-li-vant', gal-la-vant'), *v.i.* [Probably a corrupt form of *gallant.*] 1. To gad about in the company of men; to flirt with men: said of women; to run after women: said of men.

Else I shall have my maid *gallivanting* with somebody who may rob the house. *Dickens.*

2. To go or run about in a purposeless idle way; to go after trivial pursuits; as, he is gone *gallivanting* after other people's business.

Gallivat (gal'li-vat), *n.* A large galley or row-boat used in the East, rarely exceeding 70 tons in burden, two-masted, and carrying small swivel guns. The Malay pirates employ these boats on account of their swiftness.

Galliwasp (gal'li-wasp), *n.* A species of lizard bearing the scientific name of *Celestus occiduus.* It is about 1 foot in length, and its whole appearance is remarkably stout and plump. Its general colour is brown. It is a native of the West Indies, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is much dreaded and abhorred by the inhabitants, though without reason.

Gall-nut (gal'nut), *n.* A vegetable excrescence in plants. See GALL.

Gall-oak (gal'ōk), *n. Quercus infectoria,* the oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained.

Gall of Glass, *n.* Scum of melted glass. *Sandiver.*

Gall-of-the-earth, *n.* A North American name for two plants of different genera, *Mulgedium floridanum* and *Nabalus Fraseri:* so called from their intense bitterness.

Gallomania (gal-lō-mā'ni-a), *n.* A mania for imitating French manners, customs, dress, literature, &c.

Gallon (gal'lun), *n.* [O.Fr. *galon, jalon;* Fr. *jale,* a jar, a bowl. The change of *g* into *j* in French is not uncommon.] An English measure of capacity for dry or liquid goods, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts. The old wine gallon contained 231 cubic inches, which is now the size of the standard gallon of the United States; the old corn gallon, 268·6 cubic inches; the old ale gallon, 282 cubic inches. The imperial gallon now in use as the standard measure of capacity for all liquids and for dry goods contains 277·274 cubic inches, or 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches.

Galloon (gal-lön'), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *galon;* It. *galone,* from *gala,* pomp, show, finery. See GALA.] A kind of narrow close lace made of cotton, silk, gold, or silver threads, &c., used for binding shoes, hats, and for other purposes.

Gallooned (gal-lönd'), *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Gallop (gal'lup), *v.i.* [Fr. *galoper,* Pr. *galaupar,* to gallop; of Teutonic origin. According to Skeat from O.Flem. *walop,* a gallop, an extension of O.L.G. *wallen,* A. Sax. *weallan,* to boil.] 1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run with speed.—2. To ride a horse that is galloping; to ride at a rapid pace.

He *galloped* up to join them! *Tennyson.*

3. To move very fast; to scamper.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

Gallop (gal'lup), *n.* 1. The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, bounds, reaches, or leaps. The animal lifts his fore-feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground the hind-feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse.—2. A kind of dance. See GALOP.—*Hand-gallop,* a slow and easy gallop of a horse, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Gallopade (gal-lup-ād'), *n.* [Fr. *galopade.* See GALLOP.] 1. In the *manège,* a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.—2. A sprightly kind of dance; the music adapted to it. See GALOP.

Gallopade (gal-lup-ād'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gallopaded;* ppr. *gallopading.* To gallop; to move about briskly; to perform the dance called a gallopade.

The shock-head willows two and two
By rivers *gallopaded.* *Tennyson.*

Galloper (gal'lup-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gallops.—2. In *artillery,* a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed, and having shafts so as to be drawn without limbers.

Galloper-gun (gal'lup-ėr-gun), *n.* A small kind of gun conveyed on a galloper. See GALLOPER, 2.

Gallopin† (gal'lup-in), *n.* [Fr. *galopin,* from *galoper,* to gallop. See GALLOP.] A servant for the kitchen; a cook's boy; a scullion: so named from his being made to run messages.

Dyet for the kitchen and *gallopins.*
Archæologia, xv. 7.

Galloping (gal'lup-ing), *p.* and *a.* Proceeding at a gallop or at a rapid rate; as, a *galloping* consumption, that is, a consumption that proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination; a rapid decline.

Gallow† (gal'lō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gælwian, āgælwian,* to stupefy.] To fright or terrify.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the night,
And make them keep their caves. *Shak.*

Galloway (gal'lō-wā), *n.* A horse or species of horses of a small size, first bred in *Galloway* in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

Gallowglass, Gallowglas (gal'lō-glas), *n.* [Ir. *galloglach,* a heavy-armed soldier—*gall,* foreign, and *oglach,* a youth, vassal, soldier, from *og,* young, and adjectival termination *lach.* The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English early military settlers.] An ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles: opposed to *kerne,* a light-armed soldier.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles,
Of kernes and *gallowglasses* is supplied. *Shak.*

Gallow-grass (gal'lō-gras), *n.* An old cant name for hemp, as furnishing halters for the gibbet.

Gallows (gal'lōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.*; also **Gallowses** (gal'lōz-ez) in *pl.* [A plural form; A.Sax. *galga, gealga (sing.),* a gallows; O.Fris. Goth. *galga,* G. *galgen,* gallows.] 1. An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck; also, a similar contrivance for suspending anything. 2.† A wretch that deserves the gallows.

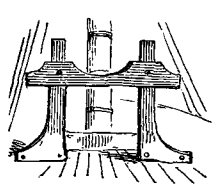
Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.—
Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shak.*

3. One of a pair of braces for supporting the trousers. [Colloq. In this sense always takes *gallowses* as a plural.]—4. *Naut.* same as *Gallows-bitts.*

Gallows (gal'lōz), *adv.* Very; exceedingly; as, *gallows* poor. [Slang.]

Gallows-bird (gal'lōz-bėrd), *n.* A person that deserves the gallows.

Gallows-bitts (gal'lōz-bits), *n. pl. Naut.* on flush-decks, the name of a strong frame of oak made in the form of a gallows, and fixed at the fore and main hatch-way, to support the spare top-masts, yards, booms, boats, &c.



Gallows-bitts.

Gallows-frame (gal'lōz-frām), *n.* 1. The frame of a gallows.—2. The frame by which the beam of a beam-engine is supported.

Gallows-free (gal'lōz-frē), *a.* Free from danger of the gallows. *Dryden.*

Gallows-stanchions (gal'lōz-stan-shonz), *n.* Gallows-bitts (which see).

Gallows-top (gal'lōz-top), *n. Naut.* a cross-piece of timber tenoned on to the gallows-bitts at or near the top.

Gallows-tree (gal'lōz-trē), *n.* The tree of execution; the tree on which criminals were executed.

He played a spring, and danced it round,
Below the *gallows-tree.* *Burns.*

Gall-pipe (gal'pīp), *n.* Same as *Gall-duct.*

Gall-sickness (gal'sik-nes), *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

Gall-stone (gal'stōn), *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder. The commonest kind of gall-stone is used by painters, on account of its brightness and durability, as a yellow colouring matter.

Gally (gal'i), *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall. '*Gally* and bitter drinkes of sin.' *Bp. Gardiner.*

Gally (gal'li), *n.* In *printing,* see GALLEY, 7.

Gally-gaskins, Gally-gascoynes (gal-li-gas'kinz, gal-li-gas'koinz), *n.* Same as *Galligaskins.*

Gally-worm (gal'li-wėrm), *n.* [Said to be from the adjective *gally,* bitter as gall, and *worm.*] A name commonly given to the myriapods exemplified by the millepedes or 'hairy worms.'

Galoche, Galoshe (ga-losh'), *n.* [Fr. *galoche,* either from L. *Gallica* (*solea* understood), a Gaulish shoe; or more probably from L.L. *valopedia* (through the corruptions *calop'dia, calopdja*), from Gr. *kalopodion,* a wooden shoe—*kalon,* wood, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] 1.† A patten, clog, or wooden shoe.—2. A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry.—3. A gaiter covering the upper part of the shoe and part of the leg.

Galop (ga-lop'), *n.* [Fr. See GALLOP.] 1. A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a waltz, performed in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.—2. The music to which the dance is performed.

Galore (ga-lōr'), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *go leòr,* enough—*go,* to, and *leòr,* enough.] Abundance; plenty. 'They tippled strong liquors *galore.*' *Old song.*

Galoshe, *n.* Same as *Galoche.*

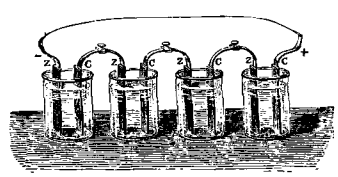
Galpe,† *v.i.* To gape; to yawn. *Chaucer.*

Galsome† (gal'sum), *a.* [From *gall.*] Angry; malignant. '*Galsome* bitterness and wilful fraud and falsehood.' *Bp. Morton.*

Galt (galt), *n.* Same as *Gault* (which see).

Galuncha (ga-lung'ka), *n.* An Indian febrifuge prepared from the stems of *Tinospora verrucosa* and *T. cordifolia.*

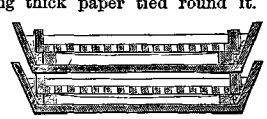
Galvanic (gal-van'ik), *a.* [See GALVANISM.] Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it, as *galvanic* action, *galvanic* influence.—*Galvanic electricity,* electricity arising from chemical action. See GALVANISM.—*Galvanic pair* or *cell, Galvanic circuit.* See GALVANISM.—*Galvanic battery,* an association of galvanic pairs for the production of



Simple Galvanic Battery

current electricity. The simplest form of battery consists of a number of pairs of copper and zinc plates immersed in dilute sulphuric acid, the successive pairs being joined together by wires, the copper of the first cell to the zinc of the second, the copper of the second to the zinc of the third, and so on. (See GALVANISM.) This and similar forms of battery are objectionable partly on chemical and partly on electrical grounds. As the chemical action goes on, the liquid decreases in strength, acting less powerfully on the zinc, while at the same time the zinc which has been dissolved is deposited on the copper, thus tending to assimilate the plates, and so to destroy the current, which depends essentially upon the plates retaining their distinctive metallic characteristics. But the most important cause of weakening in such batteries consists in *polarization of the plates,* that is, in the deposition on the surface of the copper of a film of hydrogen, which not only interposes resistance by its defective conductivity, but also brings to bear an electromotive force in a direction opposed to that of the current. Various batteries have been devised to overcome these obstacles to the maintenance of a constant current, as the Daniell battery, the Grove, the Bunsen, and the Menotti. One of the best of these is the Daniell, invented in 1836. The cell of this battery consists of copper and zinc, the copper being in the form of a jar and serving as the outer dish of the cell. The zinc is formed into a rod and is placed inside a porous jar of unglazed porcelain, which again stands inside the copper jar. In the porous dish dilute sulphuric acid serves to excite the zinc, while as a conducting and absorbent liquid, between the porous vessel and the copper, is put a strong solution of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol. For the purpose of keeping it saturated, which is essential, crystals of sulphate of copper are

suspended in it near the surface by means of a wire-basket of copper. The effect of this arrangement is that the hydrogen is intercepted before it can arrive at the copper, and the deposit which takes place on the copper is a deposit of copper, the hydrogen taking the place of this copper in the saturated solution. The cells thus constructed are usually arranged in square compartments in a wooden box. A modification of the Daniell battery in which the wooden trough is divided into cells by glass plates or varnished slate slabs, which are again subdivided by porous earthenware, zinc plates and dilute acid being placed in one subdivision, copper and its sulphate in the other, is also in use. The Grove battery somewhat resembles the Daniell, but has a greater electro-motive power, the plates being platinum and zinc. It is inferior, however, in constancy. The Bunsen battery, the one in use for the telegraphs in Germany, differs in principle from Grove's only in the use of a carbon or charcoal electrode for a platinum one. The Menotti is a Daniell battery with the porous jar replaced by a layer of wet sawdust or sand. Sir W. Thomson has invented a form of battery, consisting of a square wooden tray, lined with lead, at the four corners of which four blocks of wood are placed to support the zinc, which is cast with bars like a gridiron instead of being a solid plate. On the bottom of the tray a copper plate is laid, which forms the positive pole of the battery. The liquid employed is a solution of sulphate of zinc, and crystals of sulphate of copper are dropped on to the bottom of the cell round the edges. Instead of the porous earthenware jar of the Daniell, the zinc is protected from the sulphate of copper by having very strong thick paper tied round it. This,



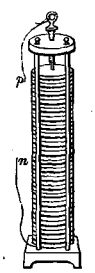
Section of Sir William Thomson's Battery.

while it allows perfectly free electrical communication between the two plates, hinders the sulphate of copper in the solution from being carried up to the zinc by currents of the liquid. This battery is used at all the telegraph stations at which Sir W. Thomson's siphon-recorder is employed.

Galvanical (gal-van'ik-al), *a.* Galvanic.

> The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of *galvanical* apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences. *Whewell.*

Galvanism (gal'van-izm), *n.* [From *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna, 1790, the first investigator in this field.] That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents arising from chemical action, more particularly from that accompanying the decomposition of metals. If a plate of copper and a plate of amalgamated zinc are placed in a vessel containing water and a small quantity of sulphuric acid, so long as the plates are kept separate no apparent action takes place, but whenever they are brought into contact bubbles of hydrogen gas appear at the copper plate and continue to be formed so long as the plates are kept touching. If weighed after being for some time in contact, the copper plate is found to be unaffected, the zinc plate to have lost in weight, and the liquid to hold in solution the lost zinc in the form of the sulphate of that metal. If wires of copper or any other conductor of electricity be attached to the plates, and their free ends be made to touch, the changes mentioned take place just as if the plates themselves were in contact. If a portion of the wires thus joined is placed parallel to a magnetic needle, the austral or north-seeking end of the needle no longer points to the magnetic north but to a point either to the west or east of it, and all the above-mentioned phenomena, though in a less degree, occur even when the wires, instead of being in contact, are merely placed in a liquid, the liquid completing the contact. When so immersed the ends of the wires show strong chemical affinities; thus, if the conducting liquid be a solution of the sulphate of copper, the wire from the zinc plate becomes coated with the copper of the solution, while the other wire attracts its oxygen and sulphuric acid, wasting away by entering into combination with them. Again, if the ends of the wire be connected by a small piece of platinum or iron wire, the passage of the electric current through the wire makes it red hot. The wires connecting the plates are found, therefore, when in actual or virtual contact, to possess magnetic, chemical, and heating properties. Such an arrangement of plates as the above, together with the exciting liquid, is called a *galvanic pair*, or *galvanic cell*, and a combination of such pairs or cells forms a *galvanic battery*. (See under GALVANIC.) A galvanic pair through which an electric current is passing forms a complete chain or *circuit;* thus, in the above arrangement of plates the current may be supposed to start from the zinc, pass through the liquid to the copper, and thence through the wire back to the zinc. When the copper and zinc plates are connected by the wire the circuit is said to be *closed*, the current then circulating; when the connection between the plates is not complete the circuit is said to be *broken* or *interrupted*. When the circuit includes only a single cell, like the above, it is called a *simple galvanic circuit;* when it includes several cells joined together it forms a *compound galvanic circuit*. The copper plate in the above arrangement, or the chemically passive plate or extremity in any arrangement or battery, is called the *positive pole* of the cell or battery, and the zinc or chemically active plate or extremity, the *negative pole*. See the above figure of Volta's pile or battery, which consists of a number of compound plates of copper and zinc separated by circular pieces of wet cloth — a zinc plate at bottom, copper at top. Galvanic electricity is a most important agent in the arts, in medicine, surgery, &c., and it was only through its discovery that the invention of the electric telegraph became possible. (See TELEGRAPH.) Galvanism, from its dealing with current electricity, or electricity in motion, sometimes receives the name of *dynamical electricity*, in contradistinction to *frictional electricity*, which is called *statical*, from its being concerned mainly with the electric condition of bodies in which electricity remains insulated or stationary. See ELECTRICITY.



Volta's Pile.
p, Positive wire.
n, Negative wire.

Galvanist (gal'van-ist), *n.* One versed in galvanism.

Galvanization (gal'van-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of affecting with galvanism. — 2. The state of being so affected.

Galvanize (gal'van-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *galvanized;* ppr. *galvanizing*. 1. To affect with galvanism. — 2. To plate, as with gold, silver, or other metal, by means of galvanic electricity; to electroplate by galvanism. — 3. To restore to consciousness by galvanic action, as from a state of suspended animation.

Galvanized (gal'van-īzd), *p.* and *a.* Acted on or affected by galvanism. — *Galvanized iron*, a name given (*a*) improperly to sheets of iron coated with zinc by a non-galvanic process, the iron being first cleansed by friction and the action of dilute sulphuric acid, and then plunged into a bath composed of melted zinc and other substances, as sal-ammoniac, or mercury and potassium; and (*b*) more properly, to sheets of iron coated first with tin by a galvanic process, and then with zinc by immersion in a bath containing fluid zinc covered with sal-ammoniac mixed with earthy matter.

Galvanizer (gal'van-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which galvanizes.

Galvano-caustic (gal-van'ō-kas"tik), *a.* [From *galvanic*, and *caustic* (which see).] Relating to the heat derived from galvanism when employed as a caustic.

Galvanoglyphy (gal-van-og'li-fi), *n.* [E. *galvanism*, and Gr. *glyphō*, to engrave.] Same as *Glyphography*.

Galvanologist (gal-van-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

Galvanograph (gal-van'ō-graf), *n.* A plate formed by the galvanographic process; an impression taken from such a plate.

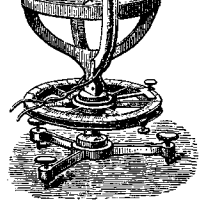
Galvanographic (gal-van'ō-graf"ik), *a.* Pertaining to galvanography.

Galvanography (gal-van-og'ra-fi), *n.* [E. *galvanism*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A method of producing plates for copperplate engraving by the galvanoplastic process without etching. The drawing is made exactly as it is to appear upon paper either by means of a thickish pigment on a polished silver plate or copper plate coated with silver, or by means of chalk on a roughened copper plate, so that the painted or chalked portions form a slightly raised surface. A deposit of copper is then made on the plate in the ordinary way, and a copper plate is thus produced forming an exact reverse of the other, the raised portions of which now appear depressed. The impressions are taken from this in the same manner as in copperplate printing.

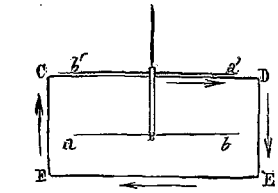
Galvanology (gal-van-ol'o-ji), *n.* A description of the phenomena of galvanism.

Galvano-magnetic (gal-van'ō-mag-net"ik), *a.* Same as *Electro-magnetic*.

Galvanometer (gal-van-om'et-ėr), *n.* [*Galvanic*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current. In all galvanometers the principle of the action is the same. It depends upon the force which Œrsted discovered to be exerted between a magnetic needle and a wire carrying a current — a force which tends to set the needle at right angles to the direction of the current, and whose intensity, other things remaining the same, depends directly upon the strength of the current. The *sine galvanometer* consists of a magnetic needle poised at the centre of a coil of insulated copper-wire, wound round a vertical circle that may be turned horizontally on its stand. If the needle and vertical circle are both in the magnetic meridian, when a current passes the needle is deflected, the strength of the current being as the sine of the angular deviation. The *astatic galvanometer* consists of a pair of similar needles magnetized, with their poles turned opposite ways, and stiffly connected at their centres, so that both will swing together. The one tends always to turn in a direction opposite to the other under the earth's magnetic attraction, so that, if the needles were perfectly alike, we should have a perfectly astatic pair, or a pair that would not tend to assume any particular direction from the magnetic influence of the earth. One of the needles, *a b*, is nearly in the centre of the coil CDEF through which the current passes; the other, *a′ b′*, just above the coil. When a current traverses the coil in the direction of the arrows the action of all parts of the current upon the lower needle tends to urge the austral pole *a* towards the back of the figure and the boreal pole *b* to the front, while the upper needle, *a′ b′*, is affected



Sine Galvanometer.



principally by the current CD of the coil which urges the austral pole *a′* to the front of the figure and the boreal pole *b′* to the back. Both needles are thus urged to rotate in the same direction by the current, and as the opposing action of the earth is greatly enfeebled by the combination a much larger deflection is obtained than would be given by one of the needles if employed alone. In the *tangent galvanometer* a very short magnetic needle is delicately suspended so as to turn in a horizontal plane. The point about which it turns is at the centre of a vertical coil of copper-wire through which the current is passed. The diameter of the coil is at least

ten or twelve times the length of the needle. The needle is therefore usually not more than ½ inch long; and, for convenience of reading its deflections, long light pointers of aluminium or of glass fibre are cemented to its ends. To use the instrument it is placed so that the vertical coil of copper-wire is in the plane of the magnetic meridian. The current is then sent through the coil, and the angle by which the needle is deflected is read off. It is easy to show that under these circumstances the strength of the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection, whence the name of the instrument. *Thomson's mirror galvanometer* is the most sensitive galvanometer yet invented. Its needle, which is very short, is rigidly attached to a small light concave mirror, and suspended in the centre of a vertical coil of very small diameter by a silk fibre. A movable magnet is provided for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian. Needle, mirror, and magnet weigh only about 1½ grain. At a distance of 2 or 3 feet from the mirror is a solid wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the mirror. In the stand, just under the centre of the scale, a hole is cut, and a fine wire stretched upright across it. A strong lamp stands behind the opening so that its light will fall on the mirror and be reflected back on the scale. An image of the wire will thus be constantly thrown on the scale, and the slightest motion of the needle and its mirror will produce a much greater motion of this image. As the current flows the one way or the other the index will move to one side or the other. This galvanometer was invented for use on the Atlantic submarine cables. It was long the only instrument with which signals could be read through long submarine lines; and it is still employed to a great extent, though being superseded by the siphon-recorder of the same inventor.

Galvanoplastic (gal-van'ō-plast"ik), *a.* Pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping; as, the *galvanoplastic* art, that is, electrotypy.

Galvanoscope (gal-van'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Galvanism*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to examine.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope.

Galvanoscopic (gal-van'ō-skop"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

Galwes,† *n.* The gallows. *Chaucer.*

Gama-grass (gä'ma-gras), *n.* A species of grass (*Tripsacum dactyloïdes*), a tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass cultivated in Mexico, the Southern States of North America, in the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe, said to admit of being cut six times in a season. It bears drought remarkably well. *T. monostachyon* (the Carolina gama-grass) is the only other species known.

Gamasea, Gamasidæ (ga-mā'sē-a, ga-ma'si-dē), *n. pl.* The beetle-mites or spider-mites, a family of Arachnida, order Acarina, distinguished by the absence of eyes, by free, filiform palpi, chelate antennæ, and by legs with two claws and a disc or caruncle. They are parasitic, and found on insects, birds, and other animals, generally on the neck. Some infest plants. One species is common in bird-cages, doing serious injury to cage-birds. The species parasitic on poultry lives for a time on the human skin and gives rise to intolerable itching.

Gamashes, † **Gamaches** † (ga-mash'ez), *n.* [O.Fr. *gamaches*, It. *gamascie*, spatterdashes, from L.L. *gamba*, hoof, O.Fr. *gambe* (Fr. *jambe*), leg; or the origin may be Celt. *gar*, a shank, through the Languedoc *garamacho*, a legging.] 1. High boots, buskins, or startups.—2. Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. [Scotch.]

Gamass (ga-mas'), *n.* The bulbs of the quamash or biscuit-root (*Camassia esculenta*) of the North American Indians.

Gamb, Gambe (gamb), *n.* [O.Fr. *gambe*; Fr. *jambe*, a leg.] A leg or shank, a term in *her.* used to express the whole fore-leg of a lion or any other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint it is then only a paw. Also written *Jambe.*

Gamba (gam'ba), *n.* In *compar. anat.* a term applied to the elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the ruminants and solid-ungulates.

Gambado, Gambade (gam-bā'dō, gam'bād), *n.* [It. *gamba*, the leg.] 1. A spatterdash or gaiter for covering the leg when riding or walking in muddy roads.

His thin legs tenanted a pair of *gambadoes* fastened at the side with rusty clasps. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A kind of leather cases attached to a saddle instead of stirrups.

Gambeson, Gambison (gam'bē-zon, gam'bi-zon), *n.* [O.Fr. *gambesson, gambeson, wambais*; Pr. *gambais*; M.H.G. *wambeis*, from O.H.G. *wamba*, A. Sax. *wambe*, Sc. *wame*—womb, stomach. Comp. G. *wams*, doublet. Wedgwood refers it to Gr. *bambakion, bambakinon*, a fabric stuffed with cotton, the Gr. *b* being softened in the Western tongues into *w*, which passes into Romance *g*.] A quilted tunic, said to be of German origin, stuffed with wool, fitting the body, and worn under the habergeon. Being strong enough to resist ordinary cuts, it was frequently worn without other armour. Called also *Acton* and *Hacqueton.*

Quilted Gambeson of the fifteenth century.

Gambet (gam'bet), *n.* [Fr. *gambette*, O.Fr. *gambe*, leg.] One of the sandpipers, of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic Sea and in Scandinavia and Iceland. See TOTANUS.

Gambier, Gambir (gam'bēr, gam'bir), *n.* [Malayan.] An earthy-looking substance of light-brown hue, which is used medicinally as an astringent, but is far more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing. It is

Gambier Plant (*Uncaria Gambier*).

chiefly imported from Singapore, and is yielded by *Uncaria Gambier* and *U. acida.*

Gambison, *n.* See GAMBESON.

Gambist (gam'bist), *n.* In *music*, a player on the viol-di-gamba, or viol with six strings.

Gambit (gam'bit), *n.* [Fr.; It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs, or supplanting, from *gamba*, the leg.] In *chess-playing*, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

Gamble (gam'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gambled*; ppr. *gambling.* [Freq. of *game*, with *b* inserted, as in *number, humble.*] To play or game for money or other stake.

Gamble (gam'bl), *v.t.* To lose or squander by gaming: with *away.*

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept *away* their estates. *Ames.*

Gambler (gam'blėr), *n.* One who gambles; one who games or plays for money or other stake.

A *gambler's* acquaintance is readily made and easily kept,—provided you gamble too. *Lord Lytton.*

Gambling-house (gam'bling-hous), *n.* A gaming-house; a hell.

Gamboge (gam-bōj' or gam-bōj'), *n.* [From *Camboja, Cambodia*, a portion of the empire of Anam, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.] A concrete, vegetable, inspissated juice or sap, or gum-resin, yielded by several species of trees. The gamboge of European commerce appears to be mainly derived from *Hebradendron gambogoïdes* of Graham, or *Garcinia Morella* of Desrousseaux, var. *pedicellata*, also called *G. Hanburii*, a dicecious tree with handsome laurel-like foliage and small yellow flowers, found in Cambodia, Siam, and in the southern parts of Cochin-China. It is yellow, and contained chiefly in the middle layer of the bark of the tree; it is obtained by incision, and issues from

Gamboge Plant (*Garcinia Hanburii*).

the tree in the form of a yellowish fluid, which, after passing through a viscid state, hardens into the gamboge of commerce. It consists of a mixture of resin with 15 to 20 per cent. of gum. Gamboge has drastic purgative properties, but is seldom administered except in combination with other substances. In doses of a drachm or even less it produces death. Other species of Garcinia yield a similar drug, which is collected for local use, but not for exportation. The so-called American gamboge is the juice of *Visima guianensis.*

Gambogian, Gambogic (gam-bōj'i-an or gam-bōj'i-an, gam-bōj'ik or gam-bōj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

Gambol (gam'bol), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gamboled, gambolled*; ppr. *gamboling, gambolling.* [O.E. *gambolde, gambaude, gambaulde*; of same origin as Fr. *gambade*, gambol, *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, viz. from O.Fr *gambe*, It. *gamba*, the leg, Fr. *jambe*; L.L. *gamba*, hoof.] 1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic, like boys and lambs.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards
Gambolled before them. *Milton.*

2. To leap; to start aside.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reword; which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shak.*

Gambol (gam'bol), *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank. 'Beasts in *gambols* frisk'd.' *Dryden.*

Gambrel, Gambril (gam'brel, gam'bril), *n.* [From It. *gamba*, the leg.] 1. The hind-leg of a horse.—2. A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals while dressing them.

Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a *gambril* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that was new-flayed. *Chapman.*

—*Gambrel roof*, a hipped roof; a mansard or curved roof.

Gambrel, Gambril (gam'brel, gam'bril), *v.t.* To tie or hang up by means of a gambril thrust through the legs. 'I'll . . . carry you *gambrell'd* like a mutton.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Gambroon (gam-brön'), *n.* In *manuf.* a kind of twilled linen cloth, used for linings.

Game (gām), *n.* [A. Sax. *gamen, gomen*, joy, pleasure; Icel. *gaman*, delight, gratification; O.G. *gaman*, jest, sport. *Gammon*, humbug, is of same origin.] 1. Sport of any kind; jest; play. 'Twixt earnest and *game.*' *Milton.*

We have had pastime here and pleasing *game.* *Shak.*

2. Any contrivance or arrangement for the purpose of sport, recreation, amusement, testing skill or strength, and the like; as, a *game* of chance; the *game* of cricket; Highland *games*; specifically (*pl.*), in *class. antiq.* diversions or contests, as in wrestling, running, throwing the discus, &c., usually instituted in honour of some event, and exhibited for the amusement of the people; as, the Nemean *games*; Pythian *games*; Olympian *games*; Circensian *games.*—3. The act of playing at any such game; a single contest in any such game; as, a *game* at cards, cricket, chess.—4. The prize or stakes in any such game.—5. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to win any such game; the performance of whatever is necessary to be victorious in any game; as, in cribbage 61 is *game.*—6. Field sports, as the chase, falconry, &c.

Some sportsmen that were abroad upon *game.* *L'Estrange.*

7. Animals pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field; birds and beasts obtained by fowling and hunting; specifically, the animals enumerated under this

designation in the game-laws.—8. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown. *Sir W. Temple.*

9. Amorous sport; gallantry.

Set them down
For sluttish spoils of opportunity
And daughters of the *game*. *Shak.*

—*To make game of*, formerly, *to make a game of*, to turn into ridicule; to delude or humbug.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels
On my refusal to distress me more,
Or *make a game* of my calamities? *Milton.*

Game (gām), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gamed;* ppr. *gaming.* [A. Sax. *gamian*, to play. See the noun.] 1. To play at any sport or diversion. 2. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest; to be in the habit of so doing; to gamble.

Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it *games*. *Burke.*

Game (gām), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game; as, a *game* pie; a *game* preserve.—2. Having the plucky, unyielding spirit of a game-cock; courageous; resolute.

I was *game*. . . . I felt that I could have fought even to the death. *W. Irving.*

3. Ready, willing, or prepared to do something; as, are you *game* for five shillings?=Are you willing to lend or subscribe five shillings? [Slang.]—*To be game*, in playing at cards and the like, to have attained the requisite number of points to win; to be victorious.—*To die game*, to maintain a bold, resolute, courageous spirit to the last.

Game (gām), *a.* [W. *cam*, crooked.] Crooked; lame; as, a *game* leg. [Slang.]

Game-bag (gām'bag), *n.* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.

Game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock of a good fighting breed.

Game-egg (gām'eg), *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

Game-fowl (gām'foul), *n.* A fowl bred or kept for the purpose of fighting.

Gameful (gām'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of sport or games; sportive.—2. Full of game or beasts of sport. '*Gameful* woods.' *Pope.*

Gamekeeper (gām'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who has the care of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport.

Game-laws (gām'lạz), *n. pl.* Laws enacted with regard to, or for the preservation of, the animals called game.

Gameless (gām'les), *a.* Destitute of game.

Gamely (gām'li), *adv.* In a game or courageous manner.

Gameness (gām'nes), *n.* The quality of being game or having an unyielding spirit; courage; pluckiness.

There was no doubt about his *gameness*. *Hughes.*

Game-preserver (gām'prē-zėrv-ėr), *n.* A landowner or lessee of game, who strictly preserves it for his own sport or profit. The term is generally applied to those who preserve so strictly that the game becomes a nuisance to the farmers whose crops are subject to its depredations.

Gamesome (gām'sum), *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome. 'Then ran she *gamesome* as a colt.' *Tennyson.*

Gamesomely (gām'sum-li), *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

Gamesomeness (gām'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gamesome; sportiveness; merriment.

Gamester (gām'stėr), *n.* [*Game*, and the suffix *-ster.*] 1. One who games; a person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake at cards, dice, billiards, and the like; a gambler; one skilled in games.

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

2.† A merry frolicsome person.

You are a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shak.*

3.† A prostitute. 'A common *gamester* to the camp.' *Shak.*

Gamey (gām'i), *a.* Same as *Gamy* (which see).

Gamic (gam'ik), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining to or connected with the congress of the sexes; sexual.

In each ovarium, along with the rudiments of agamic eggs, or eggs which, if developed, produce young by true parthenogenesis, there usually, if not always, exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or *gamic* egg. *H. Spencer.*

Gamin (gam'in, ga-măn'), *n.* [Fr.] A neglected street boy; an Arab of the streets.

The word *gamin* was printed for the first time, and passed from the populace into literature in 1834. It made its first appearance in a work called *Claude Gueux:* the scandal was great but the word has remained. . . . The *gamin* of Paris at the present day, like the Græculus of Rome in former time, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead. *Trans. of Victor Hugo.*

In Japan the *gamins* run after you and say, 'Look at the Chinaman.' *Laurence Oliphant.*

Gaming-house (gām'ing-hous), *n.* A house where gaming is practised; a hell.

Gaming-table (gām'ing-tā-bl), *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

Gamma (gam'ma), *n.* Same as *Gamut.*

Gammaridæ (gam-ma'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *gammarus*, Gr. *kammaros*, a crab, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The sand-hoppers, a family of amphipodous crustaceans, of which the genus Gammarus is the type.

Gammarolite (gam-ma'rol-īt), *n.* [L. *gammarus*, Gr. *kammaros*, a crab, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil crawfish or other crustacean.

Gammarus (gam'ma-rus), *n.* A genus of amphipodous crustaceans, of which the fresh-water shrimp is a species.

Gammer (gam'mėr), *n.* [Contr. for *goodmother* or *grandmother*. Comp. *gaffer*.] An old wife: the correlative of *gaffer*.

Delude the pious dames and *gammers*,
To think their mumbling guides' precation
So full of heavenly inspiration.
Hudibras Redivivus.

Gammon (gam'mun), *n.* [Fr. *jambon*, It. *gambone*, a big leg, a gammon, from *gamba*, a leg; L. *gamba*, a hoof.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

Gammon (gam'mun), *v.t.* 1. To make into bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.—2. *Naut.* to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

Gammon (gam'mun), *n.* [Connected with *game*. Comp. Dan. *gammen*, sport.] 1. A game called usually *Back-gammon* (which see).—2. An imposition or hoax; humbug. [Colloq. or slang.]

The gentry say death and distress are all *gammon*,
And shut up their hearts to the lab'rer's appeal.
Punch.

Gammon (gam'mun), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. In the *game of back-gammon*, to beat or excel, by withdrawing, either by superior skill or more fortunate throws of the dice, all one's men from the board, before one's antagonist has been able to get his men home, and withdraw any of them from the board.—2. To impose on by means of improbable stories; to delude; to humbug. 'He *gammoned* me with a trumped-up story.' *Latham.* [Colloq.]

Gammoning (gam'mun-ing), *n.* *Naut.* the lashing by which the bowsprit is bound firmly down to the cutwater, in which is a hole for the purpose of reefing several turns of it.—*Screw-gammoning*, a chain or plate fastened by means of a screw used in some vessels for convenience in tracing up the bowsprit when required.

Gammoning-hole (gam'mun-ing-hōl), *n.* *Naut.* a hole cut through the knee of the head of a ship for the purpose of gammoning the bowsprit.

Gammon-plate (gam'mun-plāt), *n.* *Naut.* see GAMMON-SHACKLES.

Gammon-shackles (gam'mun-shak-lz), *n.* *Naut.* a ring to which the gammoning is made fast; it is formed on the end of an iron plate bolted to the stern called the *gammon-plate*.

Gammut (gam'ut), *n.* Same as *Gamut* (which see).

Gammy (gam'mi), *a.* In *vagrants' slang*, bad; unfavourable.

Gamogenesis (ga-mo-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *genesis* (which see).] Generation by copulation of the sexes; sexual generation.

The kind of genesis, once supposed to be universal, in which the successive generations are alike, is always sexual genesis, or, as it has been otherwise called, *gamogenesis*. *H. Spencer.*

Gamogenetic (ga-mo-jen-et'ik), *a.* Of or relating to gamogenesis.

Gamomorphism (ga-mo-mor'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *morphē*, shape.] That stage of development of organized beings in which the spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for another act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle. *Brande & Cox.*

Gamopetalous (ga-mo-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, union, and *petalon*, a flower-leaf.] In *bot.* same as *Monopetalous* (which see).

Gamophyllous (ga-mof'il-us or ga-mo-fil'-lus), *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, union, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having a single perianth-whorl with coherent leaves; symphyllous: opposed to *apophyllous*. *Sachs.*

Gamosepalous (ga-mo-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and E. *sepal* (which see).] In *bot.* same as *Monosepalous* (which see).

Gamut (gam'ut), *n.* [Gr. *gamma*, the letter G, and L. *ut*, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.] In *music*, (*a*) the first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale. (*b*) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage.
Addison.

Gamy (gām'i), *a.* 1. Having the flavour of game; having the flavour of game kept uncooked till it is slightly tainted; as, the venison was in fine *gamy* condition.—2. Courageous; plucky; game; as, a *gamy* little fellow. [Colloq.]

Gan (gan), *v.* [A contraction of *began*, or from a simple A. Sax. *ginnan*. A form *can* was used in the same way.] An old English auxiliary equivalent to *did*. 'Melting in teres, then *gan* shee thus lament.' *Spenser.*

Ganch, Gaunch (gansh, gąnsh), *v.t.* [Fr. *ganche*, It. *gancio*, a hook.] To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment.

Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster. *Dryden.*

Gander (gan'dėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *gandra*. 'The *d* and *r* in *gander* are merely euphonic; *a* is the masculine suffix and the root is *gan*=*gans*, a goose; comp. Icel. *gás*, a goose, *gasi*, a gander; also G. *gans*, Gr. *chēn*, L. *anser* (=*hanser*).' *Morris.* Comp. also Skr. *hansa*, a goose. See GOOSE.] The male of the goose.

Gane (gān), pp. of *gae*, to go. [Scotch.]

Gang (gang), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *gangan*, Goth. *gaggan*, to go.] To go; to walk. [Old English and Scotch.]

But let them *gang* alone . . .
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame.
Spenser.
Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open.
Arbuthnot.

Gang (gang), *n.* [A. Sax. *gang*, a way, a passage, a gallery, from *gangan*, to go; whence also *genge*, a number going together, a gang, a company. See GO.] 1. A number going in company; hence, a company or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose or on a particular occasion: used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons; as, a *gang* of thieves. 'There's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.' *Shak.* More specifically—2. A number of workmen or labourers of any kind engaged on any piece of work under the supervision of one person; a squad.—3. In *mining*, literally a course or vein, but applied to the earthy, stony, or other substance which incloses the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it without being chemically combined; the matrix of ore. [In this sense often written *Gangue*.]—4. The channel of a stream or course in which it is wont to run; a watercourse. Hence—5. A ravine or gulley. [Provincial.]—6. As much as one goes for or carries at once. [Scotch.]

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
An' bring a *gang* o' water frae the burn.
Donald and Flora.

7. The field or pasture in which animals graze; as, those beasts have a good *gang*. [Scotch.]

Ganga (gang'ga), *n.* A Spanish name given to the birds of the genus Pterocles or sand-grouse. See SAND-GROUSE.

Gang-board (gang'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.—2. A term applied to planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist for the sentinel to walk or stand on.

Gang-bye (gang'bī), *n.* The go-by. [Scotch.]

Mercy on me, that I sud live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gang-cask (gang'kask), *n.* A small cask used for bringing water aboard ships in boats.

Gang-day (gang'dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *gang-dæg.*] A day of perambulation of parishes; a rogation-day. See GANG.

Ganger (gang'ėr), *n.* 1. One who conducts or

superintends a gang or band, as the foreman of a gang of labourers or plate-layers on a railway.—2. One who gangs or goes; a walker. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Gangetic, Gangic (gan-jet'ik, gan'jik), *a.* Relating to the river Ganges.

Ganging-plea (gang'in-plē), *n.* A long-continued plea; a permanent or hereditary process. [Scotch.]

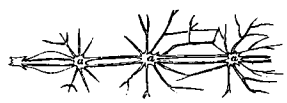
But I thought you had some law affair of your ain to look after—I have ane mysell—a *ganging-plea* that my father left to me, and his father afore left to him. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gangliac, Ganglial (gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-al), *a.* Relating to a ganglion.

Gangliated (gang'gli-āt-ed), *a.* Having ganglions; intermixed or intertwisted with enlargements at the intersections.

Gangliform, Ganglioform (gang'gli-form, gang'gli-o-form), *a.* [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumour, and L. *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a ganglion.

Ganglion (gang'gli-on), *n.* pl. **Ganglia** or **Ganglions** (gang'gli-a, gang'gli-onz). [Gr. *ganglion*, a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumour under the skin.] 1. In *anat.* an enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve, and containing bipolar or multipolar nerve cells in addition to nerve filaments. There are two systems of nerves which have ganglia upon them. First, those of common sensation, whose ganglia are near to the origin of the nerve in the spinal cord. Secondly, the great sympathetic nerve, which has various ganglia on various parts of it. In the invertebrates these ganglia are centres of nervous force, and are distributed through the body in pairs, for each ring of the body, con-



Ganglion.

Part of the nervous system of the larva of *Calosoma sycophanta*. *a a*, Ganglia.

nected by fibres as in the figure. The cerebral ganglia of vertebrates are the brain itself, the masses of gray matter at the base of the brain, as the optic thalamus, &c.—2. In *surg.* an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon, formed by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon, and the effusion of a viscid fluid into it.—3. In *bot.* the mycelium of certain fungals.—*Lymphatic ganglion*, a lymphatic gland.

Ganglionary (gang'gli-on-a-ri), *a.* Composed of ganglia.

Ganglioneura (gang'gli-ō-nū"ra), *n.* [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumour under the skin, and *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve.] A name applied by Rudolphi to the molluscous and articulate divisions of the animal kingdom which are characterized by a ganglionic type of the nervous system.

Ganglionic (gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the *ganglionic* nerves of the digestive organs; or the *ganglionic* nerves of common sensation.

Ganglionica (gang-gli-on'ik-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumour.] In *med.* a class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves.

Ganglionitis (gang'gli-on-ī"tis), *n.* [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumour.] In *pathol.* inflammation of a nervous ganglion. Sometimes used for inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

Gang-master (gang'mas-tėr), *n.* A master or employer of a gang or body of workers; one who hires a band of persons to perform some specified task.

Gang-plough (gang'plou), *n.* A plough with more than one ploughshare stocked in one frame.

Gang-punch (gang'punsh), *n.* An arrangement of several punches in a single stock.

Gangrel (gang'rel), *n.* One who gangs or goes; specifically, (*a*) a child just beginning to walk. (*b*) A vagrant. [Scotch.]

Gangrel (gang'rel), *a.* Vagrant; vagabond.

Gangrenate (gang'grēn-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gangrenated*; ppr. *gangrenating*. To produce a gangrene in; to gangrene.

Gangrene (gang'grēn), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gangræna*; Gr. *gangraina*, from *graō*, *grainō*, to gnaw, to eat.] 1. In *pathol.* the first stage of mortification of living flesh: so called from its eating away the flesh.—2. In *bot.* a disease ending in putrid decay.

Gangrene (gang'grēn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gangrened*; ppr. *gangrening*. To produce a gangrene in; to mortify.

In cold countries when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened*. *Bacon.*

Gangrene (gang'grēn), *v.i.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton.*

Gangrenescent (gang-grēn-es'sent), *a.* Becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

Gangrenous (gang'grēn-us), *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

Gang-saw (gang'są), *n.* An arrangement of several saws fitted parallel to one another in one sash or frame.

Gang-there-out (gang'ŦHār-ųt), *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; leading a roaming life.

I am a lone woman, for James he's awa' to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I daurna for my life open the door to ony o' your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gangtide, *n.* See GANGWEEK.

Gangue (gang), *n.* See GANG, 3.

Gangway (gang'wā), *n.* 1. A passage; a temporary access to a building while in the course of erection, formed by an inclined plane of wooden planks, with pieces nailed across their surface to prevent the feet slipping; way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also a narrow platform of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle.—2. In the *House of Commons*, a passage across the house, which separates the ministry and opposition with their respective adherents, who sit on seats running along the sides of the house, from the neutral or independent members, who occupy seats running across. Hence, the phrase *to sit below the gangway*, as applied to a member, implies that he holds himself as bound to neither party, but free to vote with either as he shall judge right.—*To bring to the gangway* (*naut.*), to punish a seaman by seizing him up and flogging him.

Gangweek, Gangtide (gang'wēk, gang'tīd), *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to survey the bounds of parishes.

It (birch) serveth well . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gang-week*, and such like. *Gerard.*

Ganil (gan'il), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of brittle limestone. *Kirwan.*

Ganister, Gannister (gan'is-tėr), *n.* A close-grained hard sandstone or grit found under certain coal-beds in the lower coal measures of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. It is used for macadamizing roads, and also for lining iron furnaces and the Bessemer converter.

Ganjah, Gunjah (gan'jä, gun'jä), *n.* The name for the hemp plant in the north of India; specifically, the dried plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed: it is sold for smoking like tobacco.

Gannet (gan'et), *n.* [A. Sax. *ganet, ganot*, a sea-fowl, a fen-duck; allied to *gander, goose.*] The solan goose, a bird of the genus Sula

Gannet or Solan Goose (*Sula Bassana*).

(*S. Bassana*), family Pelicanidæ, measuring about 3 feet in length, and about 6 feet between the tips of the wings. It has a straight bill, 6 inches long, and palmated feet. The colour is chiefly white, with the tips of the wings black, and it feeds on various small fishes, chiefly herring. Great numbers of these birds frequent the Hebrides, St. Kilda, Ailsa Craig, and the Bass Rock. Many of the old birds are annually taken, on account of the feathers and down, and the young are sometimes eaten. The species also occurs on the eastern coasts of North America and Labrador.

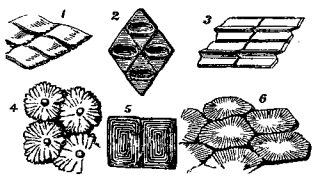
Ganocephala (ga-no-sef'al-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ganos*, lustre, and *kephalē*, the head.] Owen's name for a group of fossil labyrinthodonts, with polished horny or ganoid plates covering the head, a character which, however, is common to the order.

Ganocephalous (ga-no-sef'al-us), *a.* Having the head covered by shining polished plates.

Ganoid, Ganoidal (gan'oid, gan-oid'al), *a.* [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance.] 1. A term applied to those scales or plates of fishes which are composed of an inferior layer of true bone, covered by a superior layer of polished enamel.—2. Belonging to the order Ganoidei.

Ganoid (gan'oid), *n.* A fish of the order Ganoidei.

Ganoidei (gan-oid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance.] The second order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz. The families of



Scales of different fossil genera of Ganoidians.

1, Lepidosteus. 2, Cheiracanthus. 3, Palæoniscus. 4, Cephalaspis. 5, Dipterus. 6, Acipenser.

this order are characterized by angular rhomboidal, polygonal or circular scales, composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick plate of glossy enamel-like substance, by the presence of a spiral valve in the intestines, by the optic nerves uniting in a chiasma, and by free gills protected by a gill cover. The bony pike and sturgeon are of this order. It contains many genera, of which the majority are extinct.

Ganoidian (gan-oid'ī-an), *a.* Same as *Ganoid.*

Ganoidian (gan-oid'ī-an), *n.* Same as *Ganoid.*

Ganoine (gan'ō-in), *n.* The peculiar bony tissue which gives the enamel-like lustre and transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply dense homogeneous bone.

Gantlet (gant'let), *n.* Same as *Gauntlet.*

Gantlet (gant'let), *n.* [Nasalized from Sw. *gatlopp*, from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course; D. *loopen*; Sc. *loup*, to run.] A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offence. It was executed in this manner: soldiers were arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gave him a stroke. A similar punishment was used on board of ships.—*To run the gantlet*, to undergo the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or ill-treatment.

Winthrop *ran the gantlet* of daily slights from his neighbours. *Palfrey.*

Gantlope (gant'lōp), *n.* The original form of *Gantlet*, a military punishment.

He is fain to run the *gantlope* through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience. *Dr. John Scott.*

Gantry (gan'tri), *n.* Same as *Gauntree.*

Ganymede (ga'ni-mēd), *n.* In *class. myth.* a youth carried off by Jupiter, in eagle-form, and made cup-bearer to the immortals.

Ganza (gan'za), *n.* [Sp. *ganso, gansa*, gander, goose. See GANDER.] One of the birds (a species of wild goose) which, in the fictitious work of Cyrano de Bergerac (1649), relating the journey of Dominique Gonzales, Spanish adventurer to the moon, are represented drawing thither the chariot of Gonzales.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*. *Hudibras.*

Gaol (jāl), *n.* Same as *Jail.*

Gaol (jāl), *v.t.* Same as *Jail.*

Gaol-bird (jāl'bėrd), *n.* Same as *Jail-bird.*

Gaol-delivery (jāl'dē-li-vė-ri), *n.* Same as *Jail-delivery.*

Gaoler (jāl'ėr), *n.* A jailer.

Gaol-fever (jāl'fē-vėr), *n.* Same as *Jail-fever.*

Gaon (gā'on), *n.* [Heb., exaltation.] One of an order of Jewish doctors, who appeared after the closing of the Talmud.

Gap (gap), *n.* [From *gape;* Icel. *gap,* a hiatus.] A break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; an entrance; a hiatus; hence, a vacant space or time; a defect or flaw, as in honour or reputation.

From the *gaps* and chasms . . .
Came men and women in dark clusters round.
Tennyson.

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles.*

A third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shak.*

—To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect; to supply a temporary expedient.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps.*
Swift.

—To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defence against any assailing danger. Ezek. xxii. 30.

Gape (gāp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gaped;* ppr. *gaping.* [A. Sax. *geāpan;* Dan. *gabe,* Icel. *gapa,* to gaze with open mouth; D. *gapen,* G. *gaffen,* to gape.] 1. To open the mouth wide, as (*a*) expressing a desire for food; as, the young birds *gape.* (*b*) Indicative of sleepiness, drowsiness, dulness, or indifference; to yawn.

She stretches, *gapes,* unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

(*c*) Indicative of wonder, surprise, astonishment, or the like; as, the *gaping* crowd. 'With *gaping* astonishment had stared aghast.' *Byron.* (*d*) Expressing earnest desire or expectation.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate. *Hudibras.*

(*e*) Manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.
Job xvi. 10.

2. To open as a gap; to show a fissure or chasm.

May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive. *Shak.*

—To gape for, after, and sometimes *at,* to crave; to desire or covet earnestly. 'Thou, who *gap'st for* my estate.' *Dryden.*

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping after* court favour and preferments?
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the churchyard. *South.*

Gape (gāp), *n.* 1. The act of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge. *Addison.*

2. In *zool.* the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.—3. *pl.* A disease of young poultry attended with much gaping. It is due to the presence of a trematoid worm (*Fasciola trachealis*) in the windpipe.

Gaper (gāp'ėr), *n.* 1. One who gapes, as for food, from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dulness, in wonder, astonishment, longing desire, expectation, or the like.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew.*

2. A bivalve mollusc, as the species of Mya, Saxicava, &c., whose shell is permanently open at the posterior end.

Gape-seed (gāp'sēd), *n.* What causes gaping; a humorous term for a foolish or idle staring with ignorant wonder and with the mouth open; the effect produced on an ignorant person by some wonderful exhibition or sight.

These, tho' they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed,* while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets. *Poor Robin,* 1735.

Gap-toothed (gap'tötht), *a.* Having interstices between the teeth.

A grey and *gap-toothed* man as lean as death.
Tennyson.

Gar (gär). [A. Sax. *gâr,* a dart.] 1. An element in proper names derived from the Anglo-Saxon; as, Ed*gar* or Ead*gar,* happy weapon; Ethel*gar,* noble weapon.—2. A name given to the several species of the genus of fishes Belone, from their long slender body and acute dart-like head, as *B. vulgaris* (the garfish or sea-pike), *B. truncata* (the banded garfish of America), as also to a ganoid fish of the genus Lepidosteus found in the fresh waters of America. The head of one species, the alligator gar, is somewhat like that of an alligator. It attains the length of 10 feet. See GARFISH.

Gar (gär), *v.t.* [Icel. *göra,* Dan. *giöre,* Sw. *göra,* to make.] To cause; to make; to force; to compel. [Old English and Scotch.]

Get warmly to your feet
An' *gar* them hear it. *Burns.*

Garage (ga'räj; French pron. gä-räzh), *n.* [Fr. *garage,* from *garer,* to lay up a ship, a vehicle, &c., while not employed; whence also *gare,* a railway terminus.] A place where automobiles or motor vehicles are kept; a shed or store for motor vehicles, or place where they may be kept till required. The word, like the thing, is of quite recent introduction.

There are now *garages* established in Bombay, where automobiles may be hired by the hour.
Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 9, 1905.

Garancin, Garancine (gär'an-sin), *n.* [Fr. *garance,* madder.] A product obtained from madder, which is found to yield better results in dyeing than madder itself, the colours produced by it being more brilliant and requiring less after-treatment, while the portions of the fabric desired to be kept white attract hardly any colour.

Garangan (gär'an-gan), *n.* A Javanese species of ichneumon, the *Herpestes javanicus.* It is about the size of a large water-rat, and abounds in the teak forests, preying on snakes, birds, and small quadrupeds. The natives assert that, when it attacks a snake, it puffs up its body and induces the snake to twine itself round its inflated person. It then suddenly contracts itself, slips from the reptile's coils, and darts upon its neck. There is some foundation for this assertion in the fact that the garangan does possess the power of inflating and contracting its body with great rapidity.

Garavance, Calavance (gar'a-vans, kal'a-vans). A name for several kinds of pulse, including *Dolichos barbadensis* and *D. sinensis.*

Garb (gärb), *n.* [O.Fr. *garbe,* a garb, appearance, comeliness; It. Sp. Pg. *garbo,* garb, carriage, comeliness—of Teutonic origin; comp. A. Sax. *gearwa,* clothing, preparation, *gearu,* prepared; E. *gear, geer,* O.E. *yare,* ready; O.H.G. *garawi, garwi,* attire, *garawjan,* to make ready.] 1. Clothing; clothes; vesture; habit; specifically, an official or other distinguishing dress. 'The judge was arrayed in his official *garb.*' *Daily Telegraph.* 2. Fashion or mode, now, specifically, of dress, but formerly also of speech, manner, and the like; mode of doing anything; exterior appearance; deportment. 'He wears the *garb* but not the clothes of the ancients.' *Denham.* 'He could not speak English in the native *garb.*' *Shak.* 'Pausanias began to live after the Persian *garb.*' *Usher.* 'Commanding peace even with the same austerity and *garb* as he controlled the war.' *Shak.*

Garb, *n.* In *her.* see GARBE.

Garbage (gärb'āj), *n.* [O.E. *garbash,* probably from *garble,* to sift. *Garbage* thus properly means what is sifted out, refuse.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal; hence, the refuse animal or vegetable matter of a kitchen; hence, any worthless, offensive matter, as immoral writings and the like.

So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage.* *Shak.*

Garbaged (gärb'ājd), *a.* Stripped of the bowels.

Garbe, Garb (gärb), *n.* [Fr. *gerbe,* Sp. *garba,* G. *garbe,* O.H.G. *garba,* sheaf.] In *her.* a sheaf of any kind of grain, but specifically, a sheaf of wheat—supposed to be the emblem of summer: when other than wheat the kind must be expressed.

Garbed (gärbd), *a.* Dressed; habited.

Garble,† *n.* See GARBLE.

Garbel (gär'bel), *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. See GARBOARD-STREAK.

Garble (gär'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *garbled;* ppr. *garbling.* [O.Fr. *garbeller,* to sift, to examine nearly; Sp. *garbillar,* to sift, *garbillo,* a coarse sieve; from Ar. *gharbil,* a sieve, or L. *cribellum,* dim. of *cribrum,* a sieve.] 1. To sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to *garble* spices.

Dr. Gwinne with seven others were appointed commissioners (in 1620) for *garbling* tobacco. *Dr. Ward.*

2. To select and cull such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate so as to give a false impression of; to sophisticate; to corrupt.

This word is never now used in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that while once to *garble* was to sift for the purpose of selecting the best, it is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst. *Trench.*

The materials for the history of a people are more extensive, more indirect, and therefore less liable to be *garbled,* than are those for the history of a government. *Buckle.*

Garble,† Garbel† (gär'bl), *n.* 1. Anything that has been sifted or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

And thereby (by avoirdupois weight) are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physicall drugs, . . . and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially every thing which beareth the name of *garbel,* and whereof issueth a refuse or waste. *M. Dalton.*

2. Garbage; refuse separated from goods, as spices, drugs, &c.; hence, in the following extract, applied to a low mean fellow:—

How did the bishop's wife believe
On this most sacrilegious slave?
Did not the lady smile upon the *garbie?* *Wolcott.*

Garbler (gär'blėr), *n.* One who garbles, sifts, or separates; as, the *garbler* of spices, a former officer in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices; hence, one who culls out or selects to serve a purpose.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift.*

Garboard-plank (gär'bōrd-plangk), *n. Naut.* the first plank fastened next the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom.

Garboard-streak, Garboard-strake (gär'bōrd-strēk, gär'bōrd-strāk), *n. Naut.* the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel.

Garboil† (gär'boil), *n.* [O.Fr. *garbouil,* It. *garbuglio,* a great stir or noise, a tumult.] Tumult; uproar; disorder.

Look here, and at thy sov'reign leisure read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Shak.*

Garce (gärs), *n.* An Indian measure of capacity for grain, oil, seeds, &c., equal to 1154·0880 imperial gallons.

Garcinia (gär-sin'i-a), *n.* [In honour of Dr. *Garcin,* an eastern traveller, who first described it.] A genus of Clusiaceæ, consisting of opposite-leaved trees, with pinkish white or yellow flowers arranged in clusters in the axils of the leaves or in panicles at the end of the twigs; they are chiefly found in India and the Malay Archipelago. The mangosteen-tree (*G. Mangostana*) is a species of this genus; other species furnish gamboge (which see).

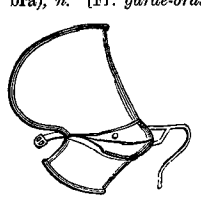
Lion gardant.

Gard (gärd), *v.* and *n.* Same as *Guard.*

Gard† (gärd), *n.* Yard; garden. 'Trees of the *gard.*' *Beaumont.*

Gardant, Guardant (gärd'ant), *ppr.* [Fr.] In *her.* a term applied to any animal (except the hart, stag, buck, or hind) full-faced or looking at the observer, whether the animal be passant, rampant, or otherwise. When a beast of chase is represented in this position it is said to be *at gaze.*

Garde-brace, Garde-bras (gärd'brās, gard-brä), *n.* [Fr. *garde-bras,* arm-guard.] An additional piece of armour fastened to the elbow-plates, and covering the elbow and upper part of the arm: used in the fifteenth century.


Garde-brace.

Garden (gär'dn), *n.* [From Teut. root but directly from the O.Fr. *gardin;* comp. L.G. *garden,* G. *garten,* Goth. *gards,* A. Sax. *geard,* O.E. *garth,* O.H.G. *garto, karto,* an inclosed place, a yard, a garden; A. Sax. *gyrdan,* to gird, to inclose. The same root is seen in Slav. *gradu,* as in Novgorod, L. *cohors,* cohort, *hortus,* a garden, Gr. *chortos,* a yard. See also YARD.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits and flowers, and vegetables. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use is called a *kitchen-garden;* that appropriated to flowers and shrubs is called a *flower-garden;* and

that to fruits is called a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

God the first *garden* made, and the first city Cain. *Cowley.*

2. A rich well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.

I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shak.*

Garden (gär'dn), *a.* Pertaining to or produced in a garden; as, *garden* implements, &c.

Garden (gär'dn), *v.i.* To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground, to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers, and fruits.

We farm, we *garden*, we our poor employ,
And much command, though little we enjoy. *Crabbe.*

Garden (gär'dn), *v.t.* To cultivate as a garden. *Cotgrave.*

Garden-balsam (gär'dn-bal-sam), *n.* *Impatiens Balsamina*, a well-known ornamental plant. See IMPATIENS.

Garden-city (gär'dn-si-ti), *n.* A town specially laid out so as to have much garden ground in and around it.

Garden-engine, *n.* See GARDEN-PUMP.

Gardener (gär'dn-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend, and dress a garden.

Gardener's-garters, *n. pl.* A plant, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*. See PHALARIS.

Gardenesque (gär-dn-esk'), *a.* Partaking of the character of a garden; laid out so as to resemble a garden, with the avoidance of formal geometrical outlines.

Garden-glass (gär'dn-glas), *n.* 1. A round globe of dark-coloured glass, generally about 1½ foot in diameter, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens in Germany.—2. A bell-glass used for covering plants.

Garden-house (gär'dn-hous), *n.* 1. A summer-house.

Look you, Master Greenshield, because your sister is newly come out of the fresh air, and that to be pent up in a narrow lodging here i' the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a *garden-house* of mine in Moorfields. *Webster.*

2. A privy; a necessary. [Southern States of America.]

Garden-husbandry (gär'dn-huz-band-ri), *n.* A branch of horticulture, the object of which is to raise fruits, vegetables, and seeds for profit on a smaller extent of ground than is usually occupied for agricultural purposes.

Gardenia (gär-dē'ni-a), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Garden*, an American botanist.] A genus of Rubiaceæ, consisting of (often spiny) trees and shrubs natives of the Cape and of tropical Asia and Africa. They have large handsome white or yellowish flowers, which are often deliciously fragrant; *G. florida* and *G. radicans* are well known in cultivation as Cape jasmine.

Gardening (gär'dn-ing), *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

Gardenless (gär'dn-les), *a.* Destitute of a garden. *Shelley.*

Gardenly (gär'dn-li), *a.* Having the character of a garden; like or relating to a garden; becoming or appropriate to a garden.

The crop throughout being managed in a *gardenly* manner. *Marshall.*

Garden-mould (gär'dn-mōld), *n.* Mould or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden.

Garden-plot (gär'dn-plot), *n.* A separate portion of a garden laid out with flowers, vegetables, or bushes.

Garden-pump, Garden-engine (gär'dn-pump, gär'dn-en-jin), *n.* A machine with a hose attached for artificially watering gardens, lawns, &c.

Gardenship† (gär'dn-ship), *n.* Horticulture. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

Garden-spider (gär'dn-spī-dėr), *n.* The common name of the spider *Epeira diadema*, from its being found in great numbers in gardens, especially in autumn, where it stretches its beautiful geometric webs perpendicularly from branch to branch, remaining in the centre with its head downwards waiting for its prey. The web of this spider is composed of two different kinds of threads, the radiating and supporting threads being strong and of simple texture. The fine spiral thread which divides the web into a series of steps, decreasing in breadth toward the centre, is studded with a vast amount of little globules, which give to the web its peculiar adhesiveness. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of this spider is marked with a triple yellow cross, whence the name *Cross-spider*. It is also sometimes called *Diadem-spider*.

Garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwėrt), *n.* A squirt for watering flowers.

Garden-stand (gär'dn-stand), *n.* A stand or frame on which flower-pots are placed.

Garden-stuff (gär'dn-stuff), *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

Garden-sweep (gär'dn-swēp), *n.* A curving carriage-drive through a garden.

Garden-tillage (gär'dn-til-āj), *n.* The tillage or cultivation of a garden.

Garden-warbler (gär'dn-wąr-blėr), *n.* See BECCAFICO.

Garden-ware† (gär'dn-wār), *n.* The produce of gardens.

Garde-visure (gärd-vē-zör), *n.* [Fr., sight-guard.] In *her.* the vizor: so named from being used as a defence to the face and eyes.

Gardon (gär'don), *n.* [Fr. and Sp.] A fish of the roach kind, *Leuciscus Idus*.

Gardon (gär'don), *n.* A mispronunciation of Costard's in *Love's Labour's Lost* for *Guerdon*. *Shak.*

Gardyloo (gär'di-lö). [Fr. *gardez* (-vous de) *l'eau*, look out for the water.] Save yourselves from the water. [Scotch.]

At ten o'clock at night (in Edinburgh) the whole cargo (of the chamber utensils) is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardyloo* to the passengers. *Smollett.*

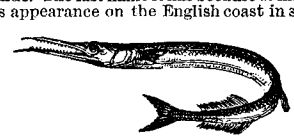
Gare (gār), *n.* [Possibly akin to *gear*, accoutrements (which see).] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

Gare† (gār), *v.t.* Same as *Gaure*.

Gare† (gār), *n.* A state of eagerness and excitement.

The multitude hastened in a fell and cruel *gare* to try the utmost hazard of battle.—*Holland, Transl. of Ammianus Marcellinus.*

Garfish (gär'fish), *n.* [See GAR.] The name given to the fishes of the genus Belone, a genus of marine teleostean fishes, of the family Esocidæ, characterized by a remarkably elongated body covered with minute scales, and a long, narrow, beak-like snout, furnished with numerous and minute teeth. The common garfish (*B. vulgaris*) is from 2 to 3 feet in length, has a forked tail, and small pectoral and ventral fins. It is known under a variety of names, as sea-pike, sword-fish, sea-needle, green-bone, and mackerel-guide. The last name it has because it makes its appearance on the English coast in summer, a short time previous to the arrival of the mackerel. The flesh resembles mackerel.



Common Garfish (*Belone vulgaris*).

Gargalize (gär'gal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gargalized;* ppr. *gargalizing*. To gargle. *Marston.*

Garganey (gär'ga-ni), *n.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *geres*, a marsh, and *ganet*, *ganot*, a kind of fen-duck.] A species of duck, the *Anas querquedula*, or summer teal, often found in this country in the winter.

Gargantuan (gär-gan'tū-an), *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the hero of Rabelais's satire, so named from his father exclaiming '*Que grand tu as*,' 'How large (a gullet) thou hast!' on hearing him cry out, immediately on his birth, 'Drink, drink!' so lustily as to be heard over several districts. It required 900 ells of linen for the body of his shirt, and 200 more for the gussets, 1100 cow-hides for the soles of his shoes, and he picked his teeth with an elephant's tusk.] Great beyond all limits or beyond credibility; enormous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

It sounded like a *Gargantuan* order for a dram. *Standard newspaper.*

Gargarism (gär'gär-izm), *n.* [L. *gargarismus*; Gr. *gargarizō*, to wash the mouth.] A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, &c.

Gargarize (gär'gär-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gargarized;* ppr. *gargarizing*. [Fr. *gargariser*; L. *gargarizo*; Gr. *gargarizō*, to wash the mouth.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth, with any medicated liquor.—2. To apply or use as a gargle. 'Vinegar, . . . *gargarized* doth ease the hiccough.' *Bacon.*

Garget (gär'jet), *n.* [In senses 1 and 2 probably a form of *gorget*.] 1. The throat.

And dan Russel the fox stert up at ones
An by the *garget* hente chaunteclere. *Chaucer.*

2. A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighbouring parts.—3. A disease in the udders of cows arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands.—4. A distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite. 5. An American name for *Phytolacca decandra*, commonly known as *Poke* or *Pokeweed*, which has emetic and cathartic properties, and has been employed in medicine.

Gargil (gär'gil), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *garget*, *gargol* (which see).] A distemper in geese, which affects the head and often proves fatal.

Gargle (gär'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gargled;* ppr. *gargling*. [Comp. E. *gurgle*, *gorge*, *gargoil*. Fr. *gargouiller*, to dabble, to paddle; L. *gurgulio*, the gullet, windpipe; L. and Gr. *gargarizō*, to rinse the mouth; G. *gurgel*, the throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle. The interrelationship of these words is not very clear. Probably the Latin is the origin of the others, but an imitative origin may perhaps be ascribed to some of them.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.—2. To warble; to play in the throat. [Rare.]

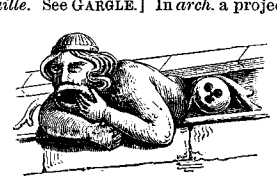
Let those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song,
Content themselves with ut, re, me. *Waller.*

Gargle (gär'gl), *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

Gargle (gär'gl), *n.* Same as *Gargoyle*.

Gargol (gär'gol), *n.* [See GARGET.] A distemper in swine; garget. *Mortimer.*

Gargoyle, Gargoil (gär'goil), *n.* [Fr. *gargouille*. See GARGLE.] In *arch.* a projecting spout for throwing the water from the gutters of a building. Gargoyles of various forms are found in nearly all styles of architecture, but were peculiarly developed in the Gothic, where they are found in all conceivable forms, angelic, human, and of the lower animals, the water being generally spouted through the mouth. In some of the larger buildings, where the height of the walls is considerable, the gargoyles, having to project far in order to throw the water clear of the walls, are of large size.



Gargoyle.

Gargyle (gär'gīl), *n.* Same as *Gargoyle*.

Garibaldi (gär-i-bäl'di), *n.* 1. A kind of jacket worn by ladies, supposed to resemble the coloured shirt which formed a prominent part of the dress of *Garibaldi* and his soldiers.—2. A peculiar style of hat: so named for a similar reason.

Garish, Gairish (gär'ish), *a.* [O.E. *gare*, possibly a form of *gaze* (but see GAZE). Comp. *dare*, *daze* (as, *to dare* larks); *snore*, *snooze; freeze*, *frore*, &c.] 1. Gaudy; showy; staring; dazzling; attracting or seeking attention. 'The *garish* sun.' *Shak.*

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *garish* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. 'It makes the mind loose and *garish*.' *South.*

Garishly, Gairishly (gā'rish-li), *adv.* In a garish, showy, or dazzling manner; gaudily; flightily; wildly.

Garishness, Gairishness (gā'rish-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being garish; gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.

There are woes
Ill-bartered for the *garishness* of joy. *Coleridge.*

2. Flightiness of temper; extravagance of joy or ostentation; want of steadiness.

This (fasting) is a singular corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobrieties of virtue, but open to all the wild suggestions of fancy and the impressions of vice. *South.*

Garisoun,† *v.t.* To heal.

I cannot seen how thou maist go,
Other waies thee to *garisoun*. *Chaucer.*

Garland (gär'land), *n.* [O.E. *girlond*, *gerlond;* Fr. *guirlande*, a garland, from (as Teutonic *ward* becomes Romance *guard; wise*, *guise*) O.H.G. *wiera*, a coronet, a crest, through M.H.G. *wierelen*, a dim. of *wieren*,

to plait round about. Wedgwood derives it from *gala*, through the old or provincial Fr. forms *gallende*, *gallande*, which are found in the sense of garland.] 1.† A royal crown; a diadem.

In whose (Edward the Fourth's) time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the *garland*, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France. *Sir T. More.*

2. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, usually intended to be worn on the head like a crown.—3. The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your *garland*. *Shak.*

4. A collection of little printed pieces; a book of extracts; a book of ballads; an anthology.

These (ballads) came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections. *Bp. Percy.*

5. In *arch.* a band of ornamental work round the top of a tower.—6. A sort of bag of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard to hold provisions in.—7. *Naut.* a name given to a band, collar, or grommet of ropes, used for various purposes; as, (*a*) a large rope, strap, or grommet lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. (*b*) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing. (*c*) A large rope-grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck. The name is also given to a band of iron or stone, used in land batteries for a like purpose.

Garland (gär'land), *v.t.* To deck with a garland or garlands. 'A troop of little children *garlanded*.' *Keats.*

Again and again they have seen their noblest descend into the grave, and have thought it enough to *garland* the tombstone when they had not crowned the brow. *Ruskin.*

Garlic (gär'lik), *n.* [A. Sax. *gārlēc* or *gārlēac*, from *gār*, a dart or lance—from the spear-shaped leaves—and *leāc*, a pot-herb, a leek, which appears as a frequent termination in names of plants, as hem*lock*, char*lock*, &c.] *Allium sativum*, a hardy bulbous perennial, indigenous to the south of France, Sicily, and the south of Europe, which forms a favourite condiment among the people of Southern Europe. It has a very strong, and to many unpleasant odour, and an acrid pungent taste. Each bulb is composed of several lesser bulbs, called cloves of garlic, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable. Used as a medicine garlic is stimulant, tonic, and promotes digestion; it has also diuretic and sudorific properties, and is a good expectorant.

Garlic (gär'lik), *n.* A jig or farce popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century. *Goodrich.*

Garlic-eater (gär'lik-ēt-ėr), *n.* Used by Shakspere in *Coriolanus* in the sense of a low fellow, from the fact that garlic was a favourite viand in Greece and Rome among the lower orders.

Garlickwort (gär'lik-wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*.

Garlicky (gär'lik-i), *a.* Like or containing garlic.

Garlic-pear Tree (gär'lik-pār trē), *n.* The English name of *Crataeva gynandra*, a tree of the West Indies, nat. order Capparidaceæ, the bark of which blisters like cantharides, and the fruit of which has a strong scent of garlic.

Garment (gär'ment), *n.* [Fr. *garnement*; O.Fr. *garniment*, from *garnir*, to provide or supply with, to furnish, to deck. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.; anything which covers, as clothing; a vestment.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old *garment*. Mat. ix. 16.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child, . . .
Stuffs out his vacant *garments* with his form. *Shak.*

Through the rent veil of mortal flesh a diviner light has streamed on Christian thought than when it was only a seamless *garment* which the spirit wore. *Dr. Caird.*

Garmented (gär'ment-ed), *a.* Covered with a garment. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Garmenture (gär'ment-ūr), *n.* Clothes; dress; garments.

Imagination robes it in her own *garmenture* of light. *G. P. R. James.*

Garnement,† *n.* [See GARMENT.] A garment. *Chaucer.*

Garner (gär'nėr), *n.* [Fr. *grenier*, a corn-loft, *grene*, grain; L. *granaria*, a place where corn is kept, from *granum*, a grain. See GRANARY.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shak.*

Garner (gär'nėr), *v.t.* To store in, or as in, a granary.

But there, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shak.*

Garnet (gär'net), *n.* [Fr. *grenat*, It. *granato*, *granata*, from L. *granum*, grain, seed, and in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it—cochineal insects being once supposed to be seeds of a species of oak. Comp. Sp. *grana*, the cochineal insect; It. *granato* (*fino*), fine scarlet; and see GRAIN. The name would therefore probably be given to the stone on account of its fine crimson colour.] 1. The name common to a group or family of minerals varying considerably in composition, as alumina, lime, magnesia, or some other base is associated with the silica which composes about half the mineral. Garnets occur generally in mica-slate, hornblende-slate, gneiss, and granite, usually in crystals more or less regular. The crystals have numerous sides, from twelve to sixty or even eighty-four. The prevailing colour is red of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow, or black. They sometimes resemble the hyacinth, the leucite, and the idocrase. The colour is due to the presence of oxide of iron, of manganese, or of chrome. In addition to the coarse or common garnet there are the noble, precious, or oriental garnet, of crimson-red colour, the most prized of all the varieties, of which the finest specimens are imported from Syriam in Pegu, the grossular or olive-green garnet from Siberia, the pyrope, the topazolite, the succinite, the melanite, the pyrenite, the allochroite, the aplome, and the colophonite.—2. *Naut.* a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo.

Garnet-blende (gär'net-blend), *n.* Zinc-blende, a sulphide of zinc. See ZINC.

Garnet-hinge (gär'net-hinj), *n.* A species of hinge resembling the letter T laid horizontally; thus, ⊢. Called in Scotland a *Cross-tailed Hinge*.

Garnetiferous (gär-net-if'ėr-us), *a.* Containing garnets, as a rock matrix.

Garnish (gär'nish), *v.t.* [Fr. *garnir*, to provide or equip with things necessary; It. *guarnire*, *guernire*, O.Sp. *guarnir*; from the German—comp. O.H.G. *warnôn*, G. *warnen*, A. Sax. *warnian*, to take care, to warn. As regards the term. *-ish* in verbs, see ABASH. The root is seen also in *wary*, *beware*, *guard*, *ward*.] 1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.

All within with flowers was *garnished*. *Spenser.*

2. To fit with fetters: a cant term. *Johnson.* 3. To furnish; to supply; as, a fort *garnished* with troops.—4. In *cookery*, to ornament, as a dish, with something laid round it.

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel. *King.*

5. In *law*, to warn; to give notice. 'To *garnish* the heir, *i.e.* to warn the heir.' *Whishaw.*

Garnish (gär'nish), *n.* 1. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration; dress; array.

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use. *Prior.*

So are you, sweet,
Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shak.*

2. In *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment.—3. Fetters. [Cant.]—4. A fee, as to a servant; specifically, money paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to fellow-prisoners: now illegal.

The sheriffs of London have ordered, that no debtor, in going into any of the gaols of London and Middlesex, shall for the future pay any *garnish*. *Gent. Mag.* 1752.

5. The act of warning an heir: abolished by 6 Geo. IV. cv.

Garnish-bolt (gär'nish-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

Garnished (gär'nisht), *pp.* In *her.* an epithet for a charge provided with any ornament.

Garnishee (gär-nish-ē'), *n.* In *law*, a person warned not to pay money which he owes to another person who is indebted to the person warning or giving notice.

Garnisher (gär'nish-ėr), *n.* One who garnishes or decorates.

Garnishing (gär'hish-ing), *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.

Garnishment (gär'nish-ment), *n.* 1. Ornament; embellishment.

Satan's cleanliness is pollution, and his *garnishment* disorder and wickedness. *Bp. Hall.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor for him to appear in court or give information. (*b*) Warning not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear and answer to a plaintiff-creditor's suit.—3. A fee. See GARNISH, *n.* 4.

Garnison,† **Garneson,**† *n.* [Fr.] A guard or garrison.

For thus sayth Tullius, that ther is a maner *garneson*, that no man may vanquish ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizeins and of his peple. *Chaucer.*

Garniture (gär'ni-tūr), *n.* Ornamental appendages; furniture; dress; embellishments. 'The pomp of groves and *garniture* of fields.' *Beattie.*

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garniture* which passeth by the name of accomplishments. *Lamb.*

Garookah (ga-rö'ka), *n.* A vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it varies from 50 to 100 feet, and is remarkable for the keel being only one-third the length of the boat. Though well formed it does not equal the baggala; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

Garotte (ga-rot'), *n.* Same as *Garrote*.

Garotte (ga-rot'), *v.t.* Same as *Garrote*.

Garotter (ga-rot'ėr), *n.* Same as *Garroter*.

Garous (gär'us), *a.* [L. *garum*, pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum; resembling pickle made of fish.

Gar-pike (gär'pīk), *n.* [*Gar* (which see) and *pike*.] The common garfish (*Belone vulgaris*). See GARFISH.

Garran, Garron (ga'ran, ga'ron), *n.* [Gael. *gearran*, a gelding, from *geàrr*, to cut; Ir. *gearran*, *garran*, a work-horse, a hack, *gearraim*, to cut or shorten.] A small horse; a Highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway.

By my description he in short is
A pack and a *garran*, a top and a tortoise. *Swift.*

Garre† (gär), *v.t.* [See GAR.] To force; to cause.

So matter did she make of nought,
To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree. *Spenser.*

Garret (ga'ret), *n.* [O.Fr. *garite*, a place of refuge, an elevated lodge for a sentinel, from *garer*, to beware, to take heed of; O.H.G. *werjan*, G. *wehren*, Goth. *varjan*, to defend. Akin *ward*, *guard*, *ware*, *warn*.] 1.† A turret or battlement.

He saw men go up and down on the *garrets* of the gates and walls. *Lord Berners.*

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof.

My Lord St. Albans said that nature did never put her precious jewels into a *garret* four stories high, and therefore that exceeding tall men had ever very empty heads. *Bacon.*

Garret† (ga'ret), *n.* The colour of rotten wood. *Bacon.*

Garret (ga'ret), *v.t.* To insert, as small pieces of stone, in the joints of coarse masonry.

Garreted (ga'ret-ed), *a.* Protected by or provided with garrets or turrets. 'Fenced with a *garreted* wall.' *Carew.*

Garreteer (ga-ret-ēr'), *n.* An inhabitant of a garret: applied to a poor author.

To pen with *garreteers* obscure and shabby,
Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey. *Mathias.*

Garreting, Garretting (ga'ret-ing), *n.* Small pieces of stone inserted in the joints of coarse masonry.

Garret-master (ga'ret-mas-tėr), *n.* A maker of household furniture on his own account who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers.

These *garret-masters* are a class of small 'trade-working masters,' the same as the 'chamber-masters' in the shoe trade, supplying both capital and labour. *Mayhew.*

Garret-story (ga'ret-stō-ri), *n.* The uppermost story of a house; the story on which the garrets are situated.

Garrison (ga'ri-sn), *n.* [Fr. *garnison*, from *garnir*, to provide, to furnish. See GARNISH. Akin *garret*, *garment*, &c.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town to defend it against an enemy or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.—2. A fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it.—3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence; the act of doing duty in a fort or as forming part of a garrison; as, troops laid in *garrison*.

Garrison (ga'ri-sn), *v.t.* 1. To place troops in, as in a fortress, for defence; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town. 2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

Garron † (ga'ron), *n.* See GARRAN.

Garrot (ga'rot), *n.* The common name given to the ducks of the genus Clangula, of the oceanic section of the duck family, having the bill shorter than the head, widely distributed over the temperate regions of Europe and America. The golden-eyed garrot (*C. chrysophthalmus*) is a common species in Britain.

Garrot (ga'rot), *n.* [Fr., from *garrotter*, to tie fast.] In *surg.* a compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c. *Dunglison.*

Garrote (ga-rot'), *n.* [Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel, a post or stake—from the post to which the collar that strangulates the criminal is attached; probably from a root *garr, gar*, seen in Pr. and Catal. *garrig*, an oak, Pr. *garra*, a leg; Armor. and W. *gar*, shank, shin.] 1. A mode of punishment in Spain by strangulation, the victim being placed on a stool with a post or stake behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the criminal, and drawn tighter by means of the screw till life becomes extinct.—2. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted.

Garrote (ga-rot'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *garroted;* ppr. *garroting.* 1. To strangle by means of the garrote.—2. To rob by compressing a person's windpipe and otherwise maltreating him till he become insensible, or at least helpless. Also written *Garrotte.*

Garrote (ga-rot'), *v.i.* To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck: a mode of cheating practised amongst card-sharpers.

Garroter (ga-rot'ėr), *n.* One who commits the act of garroting. Also written *Garrotter.*

Garrote-robbery (ga-rot'rob-ė-ri), *n.* A robbery committed by means of garroting or compressing the victim's windpipe till he becomes insensible. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices—the *forestall* or man who walks before the intended victim, the *back-stall* who walks behind the operator and his victim, and the *nasty-man*, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the stalls is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the nasty-man.

Garrulinæ (gär-rụ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of conirostral birds of the order Passeres and family Corvidæ, of which the genus Garrulus is the type. See GARRULUS.

Garrulity (ga-rụ'li-ti), *n.* The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

Garrulous (ga'rụ-lus), *a.* [L. *garrulus*, from *garrio*, to prate, to chatter; Gr. *gēryō*, Doric *garyō*, to speak, to cry. Akin Ir. *gairim*, to bawl, to shout; also E. to *call.*] Talkative; prating; characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details; as, *garrulous* old age.

> His (Leigh Hunt's) style is well suited for light, *garrulous*, desultory ana. *Macaulay.*

—*Talkative, Loquacious, Garrulous.* See under TALKATIVE.

Garrulously (ga'rụ-lus-li), *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner; chatteringly. 'To whom the little novice *garrulously.*' *Tennyson.*

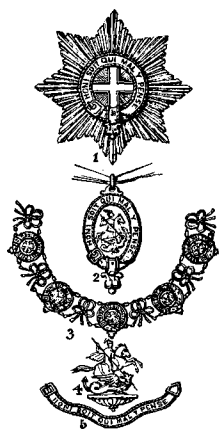
Garrulousness (ga'rụ-lus-nes), *n.* Talkativeness.

Garrulus (ga'rụ-lus), *n.* A genus of insessorial birds of the crow family, containing the jays. Various species are found in North America and the mountainous parts of Asia. Our common jay is the *Garrulus glandarius.*

Garrya (ga'ri-a), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Garry*, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who facilitated Douglas's botanical researches in North-west America.] A genus of opposite-leaved evergreen shrubs, natives of California, Mexico, Cuba, and Jamaica. *G. elliptica* is a very handsome shrub, which is not unfrequent in our gardens, having been introduced in 1828. It is a dicœcious plant, only the male of which is in cultivation; this produces long drooping necklace-like catkins of pale yellow flowers.

Garryaceæ (ga-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small group of shrubs consisting of only one genus, Garrya, which is now usually regarded as a tribe of Cornaceæ. See GARRYA.

Garter (gär'tėr), *n.* [From an old or dialectal Fr. word, *gartier*=Fr. *jarretière*, from *jarret*, O.Fr. *garret*, ham, hough, from a Celt. word, *gar*, leg; comp. W. *gardas, gardys*, from *gar*, the leg; Gael. *gartan*, a garter; Armor. *gâr* or *garr*, the leg.] 1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg.—2. The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called *the order of the Garter;* hence, also, the order itself. This order is one of the most illustrious of the military orders of knighthood in Europe. It is said to have been founded by Edward III. in memory of the following circumstance. The Countess of Salisbury having dropped her garter while dancing, the king picked it up and tied it round his own leg; but, observing the jealous glances of the queen, he restored it to its owner with the exclamation: *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Shamed be he who thinks evil of it). The peculiar emblem of the order is a dark blue ribbon, edged with gold, bearing the motto, and with a buckle and pendant of gold (fig. 5). It is worn on the left leg below the knee. The mantle is of blue velvet, lined with white taffeta; the hood and surcoat are of crimson velvet, and the hat is of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich feathers, with a tuft of black heron's feathers in the centre. The collar of gold (fig. 3) consists alternately of garters surrounding roses and of double knots; and the badge of the order (fig. 4), consisting of a figure of St. George on horseback fighting the dragon, depends from it. The lesser George (fig. 2) is worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder. The star (fig. 1), formerly only a cross, is of silver, and consists of eight points, with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the garter. Until the reign of Edward VI. the title of the order was the Order of St. George, which name it is still known by. The original number of knights was twenty-six, and this is still the nominal number, although the princes of the blood are admitted as supernumerary members.—3. A king-of-arms, instituted by Henry V. for the service of the order of the Garter. His duties are to attend upon the knights at their solemnities, to intimate their election, to call them to be installed at Windsor, to cause their arms to be suspended above their stalls, to marshal their funeral processions, &c. He is also principal king-of-arms in England, and as such grants and confirms arms under the authority of the earl-marshal, to whom, however, he is not subject as garter-king-of-arms.—4. In *her.* the half of a bend.—5. *pl.* In a *circus*, the tapes that are held up for a performer to leap over.



Insignia of the Garter.

> (The clown) offered at the *garters* four times last night, and never done 'em once. *Dickens.*

Garter (gär'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To bind with a garter.

> He being in love could not see to *garter* his hose, and you being in love cannot see to put on your hose. *Shak.*

2. To invest with the order of the Garter. 'A circle of *gartered* peers.' *Macaulay.*

Garter-fish (gar'tėr-fish), *n.* A name sometimes given to *Lepidopus argyreus*, a teleostean fish, now better known as the *Scabbard-fish*, having a long depressed body like the blade of a sword, which reaches 6 feet in length.

Garter-king, Garter-king-of-arms, Garter-king-at-arms (gär'tėr-king, gär'tėr-king-ov-ärmz, gär'tėr-king-at-ärmz), *n.* See GARTER, 3.

Garter-snake (gär'tėr-snāk), *n.* An American serpent, the *Coluber sirtalis.*

Garth (gärth), *n.* [See GARDEN, YARD. W. *gardd*, an inclosure, yard, garth, and *gardden*, a garden, are borrowed from English.] 1. † A close; a yard; a croft; a garden.

> Caught his hand and wrung it passionately,
> And past into the little *garth* beyond. *Tennyson.*

2. The greensward or grass area between, or within the cloisters of a religious house.—3. A dam or weir for catching fish.—4. A hoop or band. [Provincial.]

Garthman (gärth'man), *n.* The proprietor of an open weir for taking fish.

Garum (gā'rum), *n.* [L.] A fish sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle; also, a pickle made of the gills or blood of the tunny.

Garvie, Garvie-herring (gär'vi, gär'vi-hering), *n.* The name in Scotland for the sprat, *Harengula (Clupea) sprattus.*

Gas (gas), *n.* [Fr. *gaz*, a word formed by Van Helmont to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: probably in connection with D. *geest*, spirit, A. Sax. *gast*, G. *geist.*] 1. In *chem.* an elastic aeriform fluid, a term originally synonymous with air, but afterwards restricted to such bodies as were supposed to be incapable of being reduced to a liquid or solid state. Under this supposition gas was defined to be 'a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs differing from common air.' Since the liquefaction of gases by Faraday, effected by combining the condensing powers of mechanical compression with that of very considerable depression of temperature, the distinction between gas and vapour, viz. that the latter could be reduced to a liquid or solid condition by reduction of temperature and increase of pressure, while gas could not be so altered, is no longer tenable, so that the term has resumed nearly its original signification, and designates any substance in an elastic aeriform state. Gas may now be defined to be a substance possessing the condition of perfect fluid elasticity, and presenting, under a constant pressure, a uniform state of expansion for equal increments of temperature, being distinguished by this last property from vapour, which does not present such a rate of uniform expansion. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic* fluids; while liquids are termed *non-elastic*, because they have, comparatively, no elasticity. But the most prominent distinction is the following:—*Liquids* are compressible to a certain degree, and expand into their former state when the pressure is removed; and in so far they are elastic, but *gases* appear to be in a continued state of compression, for when left unconfined they expand in every direction to an extent which has not hitherto been determined. *Gases* retain their elasticity in all ordinary temperatures, and in this they differ from vapours. The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. They are all, however, susceptible of forming combinations with fluid and solid substances. Many of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, and one, viz. coal-gas, has contributed immensely to the comfort and convenience of our cities and towns. Gases are invisible except when coloured, which happens in two or three instances. 2. In *popular lan.* coal-gas (which see), the common gas used for illuminating purposes.

Gas (gas), *v.t.* To singe, as loose filaments from net, lace, &c., by passing the material between two rollers, and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.

Gasalier (gas-a-lēr'), *n.* Same as *Gaselier.*

Gas-bath (gas'bäth), *n.* A bath heated by gas.

Gas-bracket (gas'brak-et), *n.* A pipe, frequently curved or jointed, projecting from the wall of a room, the body of a gaselier, &c., which gives out the gas, and into which the burner is fitted.

Gas-burner (gas'bėrn-ėr), *n.* That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out and regulates the light. Gas-burners have a great many different forms, some being either simple beaks perforated with a small round hole, or with a series of holes in the form of a circle, to produce an argand flame, or two holes drilled obliquely, to make the flame cross like a swallow's tail, or with a slit producing a sheet of flame called a bat's wing. Sometimes several radiating jets are

made to issue from the same burner. The bude-burner has two or three concentric argand rings.

Gas-check (gas'chek), *n.* In *gunnery*, a ring or plate behind the charge-chamber of certain breech-loading ordnance, designed to prevent the escape of gas to the rear.

Gas-coal (gas'kōl), *n.* A coal, as cannel-coal, employed for making gas.

Gas-company (gas'kum-pa-ni), *n.* A joint-stock company formed to supply gas to a community, generally at a certain rate per 1000 feet.

Gascon (gas'kon), *n.* A native of Gascony in France; hence, a boaster. See GASCONADE.

Gasconade (gas-kon-ād'), *n.* [Fr. from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.

> I tell you, without any *gasconade*, that I had rather be banished for my whole life, because I have helped to make the peace, than be raised to the highest honour for having contributed to obstruct it.
> *Bolingbroke.*

Gasconade (gas-kon-ād'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gasconaded;* ppr. *gasconading.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

Gasconader (gas-kon-ād'ėr), *n.* A great boaster.

Gas-condenser (gas'kon-den-sėr), *n.* A part of the apparatus used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, consisting of a series of convoluted pipes surrounded by water, in passing through which the gas is freed from the tar it brings with it from the retort.

Gascoynes (gas'koinz), *n. pl.* Same as *Gaskins. Beau & Fl.*

Gascromh (gas'krōm), *n.* [Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *crom*, crooked—crooked foot.] A long pick, with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece, used in the Highlands for digging in stony ground, when no other instrument can be introduced; a foot-pick. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gasefy (gas'e-fī), *v.t.* Same as *Gasify.*

Gaseity (gas-ē'i-ti), *n.* The state of being gaseous.

Gaselier (gas'e-lēr), *n.* [Formed from *gas* by a kind of erroneous imitation of *chandelier.*] A frame with brackets or branches adapted for burning gas, as a chandelier for burning candles.

Gas-engine (gas'en-jin), *n.* An engine for utilizing coal-gas as a motive power. There are several varieties, the main features of all being the admission of gas largely diluted with common air into the cylinder till it is half full, and then exploding the mixture by an electric spark or a gas-jet.

Gaseous (gā'zē-us), *a.* 1. In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid; of the nature of gas.—2. Wanting substance or solidity; flimsy. 'Unconnected, *gaseous* information.' *Sir J. Stephens.*

Gaseousness (gā'zē-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being gaseous.

Gas-fitter (gas'fit-ėr), *n.* A workman who lays pipes and fits burners for gas; one who puts up gas-fixtures.

Gas-fixture (gas'fiks-tūr), *n.* A bracket or gaselier for gas, including burner and stop-cock.

Gas-furnace (gas'fėr-nās), *n.* A furnace of which the fuel is gas from burners so disposed in the chambers as to give the maximum heating power.

Gas-gauge (gas'gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas, generally consisting of a bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end, and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

Gas-governor (gas'guv-ėr-nėr), *n.* An apparatus for equalizing the pressure of gas previous to its issuing from the gasometer for the supply of light, and for preventing inequalities of pressure arising from putting out lights at different periods of the night.

Gash (gash), *n.* [According to Skeat a corruption of an older form *garsh* or *garse*, from O.Fr. *garser*, to scarify, pierce with a lancet; *garscher*, to chap, as the hands; L.L. *garsa*, scarification.] A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.

Gash (gash), *v.t.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision in: applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

> *Gashed* with honourable scars,
> Low in Glory's lap they lay. *Montgomery.*

Gash (gash), *a.* ['The same conjecture has occurred to me which Sibbald mentions, that it may be an abbreviation of Fr. *sagace*, L. *sagax*,' sagacious. *Jamieson.*] Sharp; shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance; trim; well-dressed. [Scotch.]

> He was a *gash* an' faithfu' tyke
> As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. *Burns.*
> Here farmers *gash*, in ridin' graith,
> Gaed hoddin by their cotters. *Burns.*

Gash (gash), *v.i.* To gossip; to converse; to chatter. [Scotch.]

> She lea'es them *gashin'* at their cracks,
> An' slips out by herself. *Burns.*

Gash (gash), *a.* Ghastly. [Scotch.]

Gashful (gash'fụl), *a.* Ghastly; hideous; frightful.

> Nor prodigal upbanding of thine eyes,
> Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies.
> *Quarles.*

Gashliness (gash'li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gashly or ghastly; horribleness; dreadfulness; dismalness. 'The general dulness (*gashliness* was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life.' *Dickens.*

Gashly (gash'li), *a.* Calculated to inspire terror; ghastly; horrible; dreadful; dismal. *Sterne.*

Gasholder (gas'hōld-ėr), *n.* A vessel for storing gas after purification; a gasometer.

Gasification (gas'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See GASIFY.] The act or process of converting into gas.

Gasiform (gā'zi-form), *a.* Gaseous; aeriform.

Gasify (gas'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gasified;* ppr. *gasifying.* [E. *gas*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.

Gas-indicator (gas'in-di-kāt-ėr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of gas in a pipe.

Gas-jet (gas'jet), *n.* 1. A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.—2. A gas-burner.

Gasket (gas'ket), *n.* [Fr. *garcette*, a gasket, cat-o'-nine-tails; Sp. *garceta*, a gasket, also hair which falls in locks on the temples, It. *gaschette.* Origin unknown.] 1. *Naut.* a plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard.—2. In *mach.* a strip of leather, tow, platted hemp, or similar material, used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps.

Gaskins (gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [See GALLIGASKINS.] Galligaskins; wide open breeches.

> If one point break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak.*

Gas-lamp (gas'lamp), *n.* A lamp, the light in which is supplied by gas, as a street-lamp.

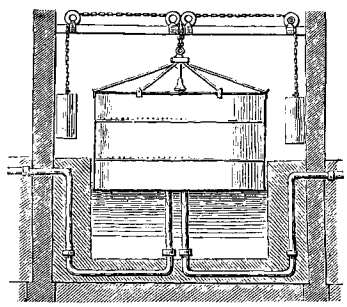
Gas-lantern (gas'lan-tėrn), *n.* A frame of glass for inclosing one or more gas-burners in streets, at street doors, &c.

Gaslight (gas'līt), *n.* Light produced by the combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet.

Gas-main (gas'mān), *n.* One of the principal pipes which convey the gas from the gasworks to the places where it is to be consumed.

Gas-meter (gas'mēt-ėr), *n.* An instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which are consumed in a given time at a particular place. *Of this* instrument there are two classes, *the* wet and the dry. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three-fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe in the centre of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas consumed. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished while that on the other is increased. By means of slide-valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork which marks the rate of consumption. The diaphragms in all the chambers are so connected that they move in concert.

Gasometer (gaz-om'et-ėr), *n.* [*Gas*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] 1. In *chem.* (*a*) an instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or *mix* different gases. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment.—2. A reservoir or storehouse for gas, especially for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works, and which supplies



Gasometer.

the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses; usually, a cylinder closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it rises or falls, according to the volume of gas it contains. [*Gasholder* or *gas-tank* is a preferable term to *gasometer* in this sense, as the structure is simply a reservoir and has nothing to do with measuring the gas.]

Gasometric (gaz-o-met'rik), *n.* Of or pertaining to gasometry or the measurement of gases.—*Gasometric analysis*, in *chem.* the process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body. This is effected either by the action of absorbents, as on gas contained in a eudiometer (which see), or by exploding the gas with oxygen and observing the volumes before and after explosion.

Gasometry (gaz-om'et-ri), *n.* The science, art, or practice of measuring gases; that department of chemical science which treats of the nature and properties of gases.

Gasoscope (ga'zō-skōp), *n.* [*Gas*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for indicating the pressure of gas in buildings, mines, or other places.

Gasp (gasp), *v.i.* [Icel. *geispa*, to yawn; Dan. *gispe*, to gasp; L.G. *japen, japsen*, the former of which recalls the E. *gape.*] 1. To open the mouth wide in laborious respiration; to labour for breath; to respire convulsively; to pant violently.

> She *gasps* and struggles hard for life. *Lloyd.*

2. To pant with eagerness; to crave vehemently. 'Quenching the *gasping* furrows thirst for rain.' *Spenser.*—*To gasp after*, to vehemently long for.

> The Castilian seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped after* liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spectator.*

Gasp (gasp), *v.t.* To emit or utter with gaspings or pantings: with *away, forth, out*, &c.

> And with short sobs he *gasps away* his breath.
> *Dryden.*
>
> She couldn't see even her children's faces, though we heard her *gasping out* their names. *Dickens.*

Gasp (gasp), *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; laboured respiration; a short painful catching of the breath.

> Cheating the sick of a few last *gasps*,
> To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.
> *Tennyson.*

Gaspereaux (gas'pėr-ō), *n.* A North American name for the fish called *Alewife.* See ALEWIFE.

Gaspingly (gasp'ing-li), *adv.* In a gasping manner; with a gasp or with gasps.

Gas-pipe (gas'pīp), *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

Gas-regulator (gas're-gū-lāt-ėr), *n.* Same as *Gas-governor.*

Gas-retort (gas'rē-tort), *n.* The chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas.

Gas-service (gas'sėr-vis), *n.* Gas fittings or fixtures; pipes, jets, &c., for burning gas.

Gassoul (gas-sōl'), *n.* The native name for a mineral soap exported in considerable quantities from Morocco.

Gas-stove (gas'stōv), *n.* A stove heated by gas for cooking and other purposes.

Gassy (gas'i), *a.* Relating to or containing gas; gaseous; inflated; exhilarated.

Gast,† Gaster† (gäst, gäst'ėr), *v.t.* [Probably

of same origin as *agast;* comp. Sc. *gast,* a fright, and *flabbergast.*] To make aghast; to frighten.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shak.*

Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep.
Beau. & Fl.

Gas-tank (gas'tangk), *n.* A gasometer or gasholder.

Gas-tar (gas'tär), *n.* The tar which condenses in the tubes when gas is distilled from coal. Although itself offensive and of little direct use, it yields many valuable products, as naphtha, naphthaline, creasote, benzole, and many most beautiful dyes, as aniline purple, roseine, violine, magenta, aniline green, &c.

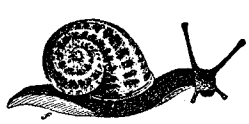
Gasteromycetes (gas'tėr-ō-mi-sē"tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gastēr, gasteros,* belly, and *mykēs, mykētos,* a mushroom.] One of the six great divisions of the fungi, comprising those genera with naked spores in which the hymenium or fruit-bearing surface is inclosed in a peridium or outer coat. It includes the puff-balls.

Gasteromycetous (gas'tėr-ō-mī-sē"tus), *a.* Of or belonging to the Gasteromycetes.

Gasterophilus (gas-tėr-of'i-lus), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *philos,* loving.] A genus of parasitic insects inhabiting the stomach of horses, the grubs or larvæ of which are ordinarily termed *bots.*

Gasteropod (gas'tėr-ō-pod), *n.* One of the Gasteropoda.

Gasteropoda (gas-tėr-op'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] A class of molluscs, consisting of animals inhabiting a univalve shell, although some of the group are wholly destitute of a shell. The shell is either a small internal plate, as in slugs; or cone-shaped and spiral, as in the majority; or multivalve, the pieces fol-



Gasteropoda.

Common Garden-snail (*Helix aspersa*). *f,* Foot extending the whole length of the under side of the body.

lowing each other along the middle line, as in the chitons. The distinguishing characteristic is the foot, which is broad, muscular, and disk-like, and attached to the ventral surface. The garden-snail may be regarded as a typical example. The class comprises also whelks, periwinkles, limpets, cowries. No known gasteropod has a bivalve shell.

Gasteropodous (gas-tėr-op'od-us), *a.* Belonging to the order Gasteropoda.

Gasterosteidæ (gas'tėr-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* The sticklebacks, a family of spine-finned acanthopterygian fishes, in which the skeleton is entirely bony, and part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins are formed into spines. They are remarkable among fish for building nests for their young.

Gasterosteus (gas-tėr-os'tē-us), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* and *osteon,* a bone.] A genus of fishes, co-extensive with the family Gasterosteidæ (which see).

Gastful, Gastly (gast'fụl, gast'li), *a.* Same as *Ghastful, Ghastly.*

Gas-tight (gas'tīt), *a.* Sufficiently close to prevent the escape of gas: frequently applied to stopples or other appliances for closing phials, bottles, &c.

Gastness † (gäst'nes), *n.* Amazement; fright.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye? *Shak.*

Gastornis (gast-or'nis), *n.* [*Gaston,* the Christian name of M. Plante, the discoverer, and Gr. *ornis,* a bird.] A large fossil bird discovered in the lower eocene deposits of Meudon, near Paris. Though the leg and thigh bones—the only portions yet discovered—indicate a bird as tall and more bulky than the ostrich, its structural peculiarities point to affinities with the Grallatores or wading-birds.

Gastræa (gas-trē'a), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the stomach.] In *zool.* a name given by Haeckel to a hypothetical animal form long extinct, which, according to what is known as the *gastræa theory,* he supposes to have been the ancestral form of the whole animal kingdom. The gastræa is regarded as a simple sac-like organism whose body-wall, consisting simply of an ectodermal and an endodermal layer of cells, incloses a space—the primitive stomach.

Gastralgia, Gastralgy (gas-tral'ji-a, gas-tral'ji), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *algos,* pain.] In *pathol.* pain in the stomach or in the belly.

Gastric (gas'trik), *a.* [From Gr. *gastēr,* the belly or stomach.] Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—*Gastric juice,* a thin pellucid liquor, separated by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion, and contains pepsin as its characteristic compound. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. Liebig ascribes the solvent power of the gastric juice to the gradual decomposition of a matter dissolved from the lining membrane of the stomach, aided by the oxygen introduced in the saliva. See DIGESTION.—*Gastric system,* the name given to all those parts of the body which contribute to digestion.—*Gastric fever,* a popular name for *typhoid* or *enteric fever,* from the manner in which it affects the intestines. See under TYPHOID. The name is sometimes applied in England to acute inflammatory dyspepsia.

Gastricism (gas'tri-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr. gastros,* the belly.] In *pathol.* a term for gastric affections in general; specifically applied to that theory by which almost all diseases are attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels, suggesting their removal by causing vomiting and purging. *Dr. Mayne.*

Gastridium (gas-trī'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *gastridion,* a little swelling, dim. of *gastēr, gastros,* the belly.] Nit-grass, a genus of plants of the nat. order Graminaceæ. The *G. lendigerum,* or awned nit-grass, is found in some parts of England where water has stagnated near the sea-shore, but is rare.

Gastriloquism (gas-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and L. *loquor,* to speak.] Ventriloquism.

Gastriloquism (is) a hybrid term synonymous with *ventriloquism.* *Hooper.*

Gastriloquist (gas-tril'o-kwist), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* belly, and L. *loquor,* to speak.] One who appears to speak from his belly or stomach; a ventriloquist.

Gastriloquous (gas-tril'o-kwus), *a.* Ventriloquous. [Rare.]

Gastriloquy (gas-tril'o-kwi), *n.* A voice or utterance which appears to proceed from the belly or stomach; ventriloquism.

Gastritis (gas-trī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and term. *-itis,* denoting inflammation.] In *med.* chronic inflammation of the stomach.

Gastrobranchus (gas-trō-brangk'us), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *branchia,* gills.] The hag, a genus of marsipobranchiate fishes belonging to the lamprey family. Called also *Myxine.* See HAG.

Gastrocele (gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the stomach, and *kēlē,* a tumour.] In *pathol.* a hernia of the stomach.

Gastrochæna (gas-trō-kē'na), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *chainō,* to gape.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs found on the coasts of Great Britain and America. They inhabit an equivalve inequilateral shell, united by a ligament, and having in the interior a small spoon-shaped curvature. They often burrow in cavities or in sand, calcareous rocks, &c., lining their hole with a shelly layer, so as to form a sort of tube. *G. modiolina,* common in the Mediterranean, perforates shells and limestones, making holes 2 inches deep by ½ inch in diameter.

Gastrochænidæ (gas-trō-kē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, *chainō,* to gape, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of bivalve molluscs, of which the genus Gastrochæna is the type. See GASTROCHÆNA.

Gastrochene (gas'tro-kēn), *n.* A member of the genus *Gastrochæna* (which see).

Gastrocnemius (gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *knēmē,* the leg.] In *anat.* one of the muscles (especially the most external) which form the calf of the leg.

Gastrodynia (gas-trō-din'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *odynē,* pain.] In *med.* pain in the stomach.

Gastroenteritis (gas'trō-en-tėr-ī"tis), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *enteron,* intestine.] In *med.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Gastrolobium (gas-trō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* belly, and *lobos,* a lobe.] A large genus of leguminous plants occurring in South-western Australia, characterized mainly by the stalked two-seeded ventricose or inflated pods, which are seldom larger than a pea. Several of the species often prove fatal to cattle who eat of their foliage, and they are hence known as poison-plants.

Gastrology (gas-trol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *logos,* discourse.] A treatise on the stomach. *Maunder.*

Gastromalacia (gas'trō-ma-lā"si-a), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *malakos,* soft.] In *med.* softening of the stomach, a disease occurring in infants.

Gastromancy (gas'trō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* belly, and *manteia,* divination.] In *antiq.* (*a*) a kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly. (*b*) A species of divination by means of large-bellied glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the centre of which figures are supposed to appear by magic art.

Gastromyth † (gas'tro-mith), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *mytheomai,* to speak.] One whose voice appears to come from the stomach; a ventriloquist. *Blount.*

Gastronome, Gastronomer (gas'tro-nōm, gas-tron'om-ėr), *n.* [See GASTRONOMY.] One who is partial to good living; an epicure.

The happy *gastronome* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines from Burgundy to Tokay.
L. F. Simpson.

Gastronomic, Gastronomical (gas-trō-nom'ik, gas-trō-nom'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

Gastronomist (gas-tron'om-ist), *n.* One versed in gastronomy; one who likes good living; a judge of the art of cookery; a gastronome.

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist.* *Lord Lytton.*

Gastronomy (gas-tron'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *nomos,* a rule, law.] The art or science of good living; the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

Those incomparable men, who retiring from a sinful world, give themselves with undivided zeal to the profound science of *gastronomy.* *Lord Lytton.*

Gastropod (gas'trō-pod), *n.* Same as *Gasteropod.*

Gastropoda (gas-trop'o-da), *n. pl.* Same as *Gasteropoda.*

Gastropodous (gas-trop'od-us), *a.* Same as *Gasteropodous.*

Gastrorraphe (gas-tro'ra-fē), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *rhaphē,* a suture.] In *surg.* a suture uniting a wound of the belly or of some of its contents.

Gastrorraphy (gas-tro'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* the belly, and *rhaphia,* a sewing or suture.] In *surg.* the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

Gastroscopy (gas-tros'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *skopeō,* to view.] In *med.* an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

Gastrostomy (gas-tros'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *stoma,* mouth.] In *surg.* a term applied to the operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach with the view of introducing food when it cannot be received naturally on account of obstruction or stricture of the gullet. The operation has not yet been successfully performed on the human subject.

Gastrotomy (gas-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *tomē,* a cutting, from *temnō,* to cut.] In *surg.* the operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

Gastrula (gas'trū-la), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr,* a stomach.] In *zool.* a stage in the growth of an ovum in which from being spherical it becomes cup-shaped, one half lining the other.

Gas-water (gas'wą-tėr), *n.* Water through which coal-gas has been passed to purify it. It is impregnated with sulphides and ammoniacal salts.

Gas-work (gas'wėrk), *n.* A manufactory at which coal-gas is made for illuminating purposes, including the buildings, whole machinery, and apparatus.

Gat (gat), old pret. of *get.*

He *gat* his people great honour. 1 Maccab. iii. 3.

Gatchers (gach'ėrz), *n. pl.* In *mining,* after-leavings of tin. *Weale.*

Gate (gāt), *n.* [A. Sax. *geat,* a gate or door; Icel. *gat,* D. *gat,* a hole, an opening, from same root as *get,* Gr. *chad,* to contain. In senses 4 and 5 same word as *gait,* Icel. and Sw. *gata,* a street, a path; Dan. *gade,* Goth. *gatvo,* G. *gasse,* a street; probably from stem of *go.*] 1. A large door such as gives entrance into a castle, a temple, palace, or

other large edifice; the opening leading into such an edifice. It differs from a door chiefly in being larger.—2. A frame of timber or metal which opens or closes a passage into an inclosure of some kind, as a walled city, a courtyard, garden, public park, field, &c.; such a frame giving admission to or extending across a roadway, as at a level crossing on a railway; also the opening itself.—3. The frame which shuts or stops a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock; a kind of sluice.—4. [Old English and Scotch.] Avenue; way; path; road; journey; direction. [In this sense it is common in names of streets; as, High*gate;* Bishop*gate;* Gallow*gate;* Kirk*gate.*]

I gaed a waefu' *gate* yestreen,
A *gate*, I fear, I'll dearly rue. *Burns.*

I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has this very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my *gate*. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. [Old English and Scotch.] Mode of procedure; plan of operation; as, What'na *gate's* that ye're handlin' the laddie? [Comp. *way* in same use.]—6. In *founding*, (*a*) the gutter or hole through which the molten metal is poured. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate. (*c*) A founder's name for a ridge in a casting which has to be sawn off.—7. A sash or frame in which a saw is extended, to prevent buckling or bending.—8.† A procession. *Spenser.*—*To stand in the gate* or *gates*, in *Scrip.* to occupy a position of advantage or defence. — *To break gates*, in universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to enter college after the hour to which a student has been restricted—a serious offence. See GATE, *v. t.*

Gate (gāt), *v. t.* 1. To supply with a gate.—2. In universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to restrict the liberty of a student by compelling him to be within the gates of his college by a certain hour earlier than ordinary. See extract.

Gating, being restricted liberty, is a heavier visitation. If you are *gated* for ten o'clock, you must be in college before ten; that is, your privilege of being out till twelve or one is taken away. If you are *gated* for six o'clock, you must be in and not go out after six o'clock, and so on. *Chambers's Journal.*

Gate† (gāt), *n.* [A. Sax. *gāt.*] A goat. *Spenser.*

Gate,† **Gatte,**† pret. of *get.* Got, begot, or begat. *Chaucer.*

Gate-chamber (gāt'chām-bėr), *n.* A recess, as in a wall, into which a gate folds.

Gate-channel (gāt'chan-nel), *n.* Same as *Gate*, 6. (*a*).

Gated (gāt'ed), *a.* Having gates.

Gate-house (gāt'hous), *n.* A house at a gate, as a porter's lodge or house at the entrance to the grounds of any mansion, institution, &c.; the house of the person who attends the gate at a level crossing on a railway; especially, in *arch.* a house over the gate giving entrance to a city, castle, abbey, college, or mansion, and forming the residence of the gate-keeper. In ancient times these houses were often large and imposing structures, and not rarely ornamented with niches, statues, pinnacles, &c., and sometimes of great strength and well adapted for defence. Such gate-houses were sometimes used as prisons.

Gate-house at Sens, Villeneuve-sur-Yonne.

Gate-man (gāt'man), *n.* 1. The person who has charge of the opening or shutting of a gate, as (*a*) the porter who attends to the gate at the entrance to any mansion, institution, &c.; (*b*) the person in charge of the gates at a level crossing on a railway.—2. The lessee or collector at a tollgate.

Gate-saw (gāt'są), *n.* A saw extended in a gate. See GATE, 7.

Gate-vein (gāt'vān), *n.* In *anat.* a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver.

Gate-ward (gāt'wąrd), *n.* The keeper of a gate.

Gateward (gāt'wėrd), *adv.* Toward a gate.

Gateway (gāt'wā), *n.* 1. An opening which is or may be closed with a gate; a passage through a fence or wall.—2. A frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung, or a structure at an entrance or gate designed for ornament or defence.—3. A means of ingress or egress generally—more frequently of ingress; an avenue; a passage. 'The five *gateways* of knowledge.' *Prof. Geo. Wilson.*

It seemed that some obstruction in the *gateways* outward prevented her, in her waking hours, from being able at all to utter herself. *Cornhill Mag.*

Gatewise (gāt'wīz), *adv.* So as to resemble a gate or gateway.

Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*. *Fuller.*

Gather (gaTH'ėr), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *gaderian, gadrian, gathrian*, O.E. *gadere, gedere, gedre*, A. Sax. *gádor, gædor, togædere*, E. *together*. Comp. D. *gadern*, to gather, *te gader*, L.G. *to gader*, together.] 1. To bring together; to collect, as a number of separate things, into one place or into one aggregate body; to assemble; to congregate.

Gather stones: and they took stones, and made a heap. Gen. xxxi. 46.

And Belgium's capital had *gathered* then
Her beauty and her chivalry. *Byron.*

2. To bring together by selecting, as things that have been picked out from others of less value; to harvest; to pick; to pluck. 'A rose just *gathered* from the stalk.' *Dryden.*

Do men *gather* grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? Mat. vii. 16.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. Ps. cvi. 47.

3. To accumulate by saving and bringing together piece by piece, or coin by coin; to amass: often with *up*.

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccl. ii. 8.

To pay the creditor, . . . he must *gather up* money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To bring together the component parts of; to make compact; to draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment.

Gathering his flowing robe he seemed to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

Especially, to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread passing through; hence, to plait; to pucker; to contract.

Whare sits our sulky sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm. *Burns.*

5. To acquire, win, or gain, with or without effort.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

The maidens *gathered* strength and grace. *Tennyson.*

6. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning; to infer; to conclude.

Let me say no more:
Gather the sequel by that went before. *Shak.*

After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavoured to go into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them. Acts xvi. 10.

—*To gather one's self together*, to collect all one's powers for a strong effort: from the fact that a person, when about to make a violent effort, as a leap, crouches somewhat so as to give the greatest elasticity to his muscles.

I *gather myself together* as a man doth when he intendeth to show his strength. *Palsgrave.*

—*To be gathered to one's fathers*, in *Scrip.* to be interred along with one's ancestors; hence, to die.—*To gather breath*, to take breath; to respire freely; to have respite.—*To gather aft a sheet* (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of it.

Gather (gaTH'ėr), *v. i.* 1. To collect; to unite; to become assembled; to congregate; as, the clouds *gather* in the west.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and *gather* to the eyes. *Tennyson.*

2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.

For amidst them all, through century after century of *gathering* vanity and festering guilt, that white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the dead ear of Venice, 'Know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.' *Ruskin.*

3. To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus; hence, to ripen; to become fit to produce the intended effect.

Now does my project *gather* to a head. *Shak.*

Gather (gaTH'ėr), *n.* A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it; a pucker. 'The length of breeches and the *gathers*.' *Hudibras.*

Gatherable (gaTH'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced from premises. *Godwin.* [Rare.]

Gatherer (gaTH'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gathers or collects, as one gets in a crop; one who collects the printed sheets of a book and puts them into book form; a sempstress who makes plaits or folds in a garment; a contrivance in a sewing-machine for effecting this.

Gathering (gaTH'ėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of collecting or assembling.—2. That which is gathered together; as, (*a*) a crowd; an assembly; specifically, applied to a number of persons assembled to witness a competition in feats of strength, agility, and the like; as, a Highland *gathering*.

A grand political dinner
To the men of many acres,
A *gathering* of the Tory. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) A charitable contribution. 1 Cor. xvi. 2. (*c*) A tumour suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.—*Gathering of the wings*, the lower part of the funnel of a chimney. See CHIMNEY.

Gathering-coal (gaTH'ėr-ing-kōl), *n.* [Scotch.] A large piece of coal used for the same purpose as a gathering-peat. See GATHERING-PEAT, 2.

Gathering-hoop (gaTH'ėr-ing-höp), *n.* A hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so as to admit of the permanent hoop being slipped on.

Gathering-peat (gaTH'ėr-ing-pēt), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.—2. A peat put into the kitchen-fire at night, with the hot embers gathered round about it, to preserve the fire till the morning.

Gatling-gun (gat'ling-gun), *n.* An American form of machine-gun, so named from the inventor. See MACHINE-GUN (in Supp.).

Gatten-tree (gat'tn-trē), *n.* A provincial name for dogwood.

Gatter, Gatter-tree (gat'tėr, gat'tėr-trē), *n.* A provincial name for dogwood (which see).

Gattie (gat'ti), *n.* An East Indian soluble gum, much like the African gum-arabic, derived from *Acacia arabica*.

Gat-tothed,† *a.* A word which occurs twice in Chaucer, in both cases applied to 'the wife of Bath,' and which has given rise to much speculation. The most probable suggestion is that it is equivalent to *goat-toothed* (*gāt* being the A. Sax. form of *goat*), and therefore means having a goatish or lickerish tooth; wanton; lustful.

Gaub (gąb), *n.* An Indian name for the astringent medicinal fruit of *Diospyros Embryopteris*, which, when pressed, exudes a juice yielding 60 per cent. of pure tannic acid. The juice, in addition to its use in medicine as an astringent and styptic, is employed in Bengal for paying the bottoms of boats.

Gaub-line (gąb'līn), *n.* Same as *Gob-line*.

Gauche (gōsh), *a.* [Fr.] Left; left-handed; awkward; clumsy.

Gaucherie (gōsh-rē), *n.* [Fr.] An awkward action; awkwardness; bungling; behaviour not in accordance with the received forms of society.

Gaucho (gä-ō'chō), *n.* A native of the Pampas of S. America of Spanish descent. The race is noted for their spirit of wild independence, for horsemanship and the use of the lasso. Their mode of life is rude and uncivilized, and they depend for subsistence chiefly on cattle-rearing.

Gaucie, Gawsy (gą'si), *a.* Big and lusty; plump; jolly; stately; portly. Spelled also *Gaucy, Gawsie*. [Scotch.]

In comes a *gaucie*, gash guidwife,
An' sits down by the fire. *Burns.*

Gaud† (gąd), *v. i.* [L. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.] To exult; to rejoice. '*Gauding* with his familiars.' *North.*

Go to a gossip's feast and *gaud* with me. *Shak.*

Gaud, Gawd (gąd), *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy, gladness; in later times, something showy.]

1. An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a piece of showy finery of little worth; a trinket.

As the remembrance of an idle *gaud*
Which in my childhood I did dote upon. *Shak.*

2. A jest; a trick.

By this *gaude* have I wonnen yere by yere
An hundred mark, sin I was pardonere. *Chaucer.*

Gaud,† Gawd† (gąd), *v.t.* To adorn with gauds or trinkets; to decorate meretriciously; to paint, as the cheeks, with the view of heightening one's personal attractions.

Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and damask in
Their nicely *gawded* cheeks. *Shak.*

Gaud (gąd), *n.* [A. Sax. *gâd.*] A goad. [Scotch.]

Gaud-day (gąd'dā), *n.* Same as *Gaudy, n.*

Gaudery (gą'dėr-i), *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments. 'Pageants or *gaudery.*' *Bacon.*

But thou canst mask in garish *gaudery.* *Bp. Hall.*

Gaudful (gąd'fųl), *a.* Joyful; showy. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Gaudily (gą'di-li), *adv.* In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation.

Gaudiness (gą'di-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gaudy; showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery.

Gaudish (gą'dish), *a.* Gaudy. 'Gaudish ceremonies.' *Bale.*

Gaudless (gąd'les), *a.* Destitute of ornament.

Gaudsman, Gadsman (gądz'man, gadz'man), *n.* [Sc. *gaud*, a goad, and *man.*] The boy who drove the horses or oxen in the plough. *Burns.*

Gaudy (gą'di), *a.* [From noun *gaud.*] 1. Gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste; showy; splendid; tastelessly gay.

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes. *Dryden.*

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich not *gaudy.* *Shak.*

2. Gay; merry; festive.

Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more
Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shak.*

Gaudy (gą'di), *n.* A feast or festival: a university word.

Gaudy (gą'di), *v.t.* To deck with meretricious or ostentatious finery; to bedeck.

Not half so *gaudied*, for their May-day mirth,
All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
As these stern Aztecas in war attire. *Southey.*

Gaudy-day (gą'di-dā), *n.* A festival day; a holiday; a gaudy.

For my strange petition I will make
Amends hereafter by some *gaudy-day*,
When your fair child shall wear your costly gift
Beside your own warm hearth. *Tennyson.*

Gauffer (gą'fėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *gaufrer*, to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, from *gaufre*, which is the same word as E. *waffle, wafer.*] To plait; to crimp; to flute; to goffer.

Gauffering-iron (gą'fėr-ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A crimping-iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, &c.

Gauffering-press (gą'fėr-ing-pres), *n.* A press for gauffering, especially for imparting a crumped appearance to artificial leaves, flowers, &c.

Gauge (gāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gauged;* ppr. *gauging.* [O.Fr. *gauger*, perhaps of the same origin with *gallon*, and signifying to find the number of measures in a vessel; or, as Diez suggests, from L. *æquālis*, equal, *æqualificare*, to make equal, through such forms as *égalger, égauger, gauger.*] 1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of; to ascertain the capacity of, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, keg, &c.—2. To measure in respect to proportion, capability, or power, or in respect to character or behaviour; to take cognisance of the capacity, capability, or power of; to appraise; to estimate; as, I *gauged* his character very accurately. 'The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side.' *Derham.*

You shall not *gauge* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*

Gauge (gāj), *n.* 1. A standard of measure; an instrument to determine the dimensions or capacity of anything; a standard of any kind; a measure; means of estimating.

Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be measured. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifically—2. The distance between the rails of a railway; also, the distance between the opposite wheels of a carriage.—3. *Naut.* (*a*) the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. (*b*) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and to the wind; when to the windward, she is said to have the *weather-gauge*, when to the leeward, the *lee-gauge.*—4. In *building*, the length of a slate or tile below the lap.—5. In *plastering*, (*a*) the quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. (*b*) The composition of plaster of Paris and other materials, used in finishing plastered ceilings, for mouldings, &c.—6. In *type-founding*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.—7. In *joinery*, a simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, &c.—8. In the *air-pump*, an instrument of various forms, which points out the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The siphon-gauge is most generally used for this purpose. See also such words as RAIN-GAUGE, STEAM-GAUGE, &c.

Gaugeable (gāj'a-bl), *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

Gauge-cock (gāj'kok), *n.* A cock fixed in front of the boiler of a steam-engine for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water.

Gauge-concussion (gāj'kon-kush-on), *n.* The lateral rocking of railway carriages against the rails.

Gauge-glass (gāj'glas), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a strong glass tube, serving as an index to what is going on inside the boiler, exhibiting the height or agitation of the water in it. See STEAM-GAUGE.

Gauge-lamp (gāj'lamp), *n.* In *locomotive-engines*, a small lamp placed beside the gauge-glass at night for the purpose of throwing light on it. *Weale.*

Gauge-point (gāj'point), *n.* In *gauging*, the diameter of a cylinder that is 1 inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

Gauger (gāj'ėr), *n.* 1. One who gauges; specifically, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.—2. An exciseman. *Macaulay.*

Gauging-rod (gāj'ing-rod), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels; an exciseman's measuring staff.

Gaul (gal), *n.* [L. *Gallia*, the country of the Gauls, and *Gallus*, a Gaul.] 1. A name of ancient France.—2. An inhabitant of Gaul.

Gaulin (gą'lin), *n.* A name given by the negroes of Jamaica to more than one species of snow-white herons of the egret kind.

Gaulish (gą'lish), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or ancient France.

Gault (gąlt), *n.* [Along with *galt, golt*, Prov. E. term.] In *geol.* a series of stiff marls or calcareous clays, varying in colour from a light gray to a dark blue, occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation. It is the chief deposit that contains the phosphate nodules in such high repute among agriculturists, and when decomposed forms a fertile soil. It is developed chiefly in the neighbourhood of Folkstone (hence called *Folkstone Marl*) and in Cambridgeshire.

Gault (gąlt), *v.t.* In *agri.* to dress or clay land with gault.

Gaultheria (gal-thē'ri-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Gaulther*, a Canadian botanist.] A large genus of stiff ericaceous evergreen shrubs or small trees, chiefly natives of America, but with representatives in India, Java, and New Zealand. The leaves are smooth and leathery, and the white, scarlet, or rose-coloured flowers are produced singly or in terminal or axillary racemes. *G. procumbens*, a small trailing plant with oval evergreen leaves and drooping white flowers, is the winter-green of the United States. The berries, known as partridge-berries or deer-berries, afford winter food to various birds and animals. The fruit of *G. Shallon*, a small shrub of the north-west coast of America, is employed in tarts, and is much eaten by the natives.

Gaun (gan), *ppr.* Going. [Scotch.]

Gaun (gan), *n.* A small tub or lading vessel. [Local.]

Gaunch (gansh), *v.t.* Same as *Ganch.*

Gaunch (gansh), *v.i.* To snarl; to make a snatch at anything with open jaws, as a dog. [Scotch.]

Gaunch (gansh), *n.* A snatch at anything with open jaws; a bite. [Scotch.]

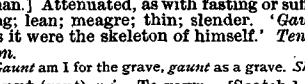
I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gaunt (gant), *a.* [Connected by Skeat with N. *gand* = (*gant*), a slender stick, a thin man.] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meagre; thin; slender. 'Gaunt, as it were the skeleton of himself.' *Tennyson.*

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave. *Shak.*

Gaunt (gant), *v.i.* To yawn. [Scotch.]

Gauntlet (gant'let), *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, a gauntlet, from *gant*, a glove; It. *guanto*, a glove, L.L. *wantus*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a glove, a gauntlet; from the Teut.; comp. D. *want*, Dan. *vante*, Icel. *vöttr* for *vantr*, a mitten, a glove.] 1. A large iron glove with fingers covered



Gauntlets.

with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers armed at all points. The gauntlet used to be thrown down in token of challenge; hence, *to throw down the gauntlet*, to challenge; *to take up the gauntlet*, to accept the challenge.—2. A long glove, usually for a lady, which envelops the hand and wrist.—3. A mitt (which see).—4. In *surg.* a sort of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a gauntlet or glove.

Gauntleted (gant'let-ed), *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

Gauntly (gant'li), *adv.* Leanly; meagrely.

Gauntree, Gauntry (gan'trē, gan'tri), *n.* [Prov. E. *gaun*, a tub, and *tree*, in sense of support. Comp. *saddle-tree, roof-tree, cross-tree, trestle-tree*, &c. But comp. also Fr. *chantier*, a support for vines, a gauntry, from L. *cantherius*, a horse, a trellise, &c.] A wooden frame on which casks in a cellar are placed. [Scotch.]

Gaur (gour), *n.* A Persian priest. *Guthrie.*

Gaur, Gour (gour), *n.* [An Indian name.] One of the largest of all the members of the ox tribe (*Bos gaurus*), inhabiting the mountain jungles of India, remarkable for the extraordinary elevation of its spinal ridge, the absence of a dew-lap, and its white 'stockings,' which reach above the knee, and so fierce when roused that neither tiger, rhinoceros, nor elephant dare attack it. The hide on the shoulders and hind-quarters is sometimes nearly 2 inches in thickness even after being dried, and is therefore much valued for the purpose of being manufactured into shields. The animal is supposed to be incapable of domestication.

Gaure,† Gare,† *v.i.* [Perhaps a form of *gaze.*] To stare; to look vacantly.

The neigheboures bothe smale and grete
In rannen, for to *gauren* on this man. *Chaucer.*

Gausabey (gou'sa-bā), *n.* A village committee or petty court in Ceylon, to which all disputes respecting rice cultivation, water rights, cattle trespass, &c., are referred for decision.

Gausie (gą'si), *a.* Same as *Gaucie.*

Gauze (gaz), *n.* [Fr. *gaze*, Sp. *gasa*, from the town *Gaza*, where it was first manufactured. See GAZZATUM.] 1. A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, or cotton. Gauzes are either plain or figured, the latter are worked with flowers of silver or gold on a silk ground.—2. Any slight open material resembling this fabric, as wire *gauze.*

Gauze-dresser (gaz'dres-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to stiffen gauze.

Gauzy (gaz'i), *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, *gauzy* texture. *Forster.*

Gave (gāv), pret. of *give.*

Gavel (gā'vel), *n.* [O.Fr. *gavelle*, Fr. *javelle*, a small heap of corn laid to dry; It. *gavella*, a handful of corn, generally derived from L.L. *capella*, of same origin as L. *capulus*, a handle, from *capio*, to seize.] 1. A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a small heap of unbound wheat or other grain. 'Their corn lies in the *gavel* heap.' *Chapman.* [Provincial.]—2. Ground. [Provincial.]—3. A small mallet used by the president of a legislative body or public assembly to attract attention and preserve order.

Gavel (gā'vel). For *Gable* or *Gable-end.* See GABLE, GABLE-END. [Scotch.]

Gavel (gā'vel), *n.* [A. Sax. *gafol, gafel*, tax, tribute, rent, a word perhaps adopted by the Anglo-Saxons from their Celtic predecessors (see GAVELKIND); W. *gafael*, Gael. *gabhail*, a seizing, taking, a lease, a tenure,

from a Welsh root *gaf*, Gael. *gabh*, to seize. The E. *gabel*, a tax, is from Fr. *gabelle*, a tax, and is probably not connected with this word. See GABEL. Comp. also *Gale* (rent).] In *law*, tribute; toll; custom.

Gavelet (gă'vel-et), *n.* [See GAVEL, a tax.] In *law*, an ancient and special *cessavit*, in Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.

Gavelkind (gă'vel-kīnd), *n.* [W. *gafael cenedl*, the hold or tenure of a family. See GAVEL, a tax.] 1. In *law*, a land-tenure in England, derived from the ancient Britons, by which, when the owner died without a will, the land descended to all the sons in equal shares, and the issue of a deceased son, whether male or female, inherited the father's part. In default of sons it descended in equal shares to the daughters; in default of lineal issue it went to the brothers of the last holder; and in default of brothers to their respective issue. The tenant also could convey the lands at fifteen years of age, and a wife was dowable out of one-half of the land. This species of tenure is believed to have prevailed over the whole kingdom in Celtic and Anglo-Saxon times, but to have been gradually abolished everywhere else except in Wales and Kent, in the former of which it continued in force down till the time of Henry VIII., while in Kent all lands that have not been disgavelled by act of parliament are still held in gavelkind.

Gavelled (gă'veld), *a.* In *law*, a term applied to lands held under the tenure of gavelkind.

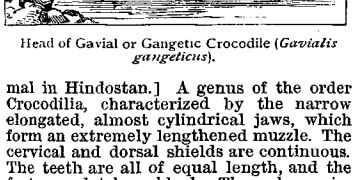
Gavelman (gă'vel-man), *n.* A tenant liable to tribute.

Gavelmed (gă'vel-med), *n.* [A. Sax. *gafel*, a tax, and *mæd*, a meadow.] In *law*, the duty or work of mowing grass or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

Gavelock (ga've-lok), *n.* [A. Sax. *gafeloc*, a javelin; Icel. *gaflok*.] An iron crow or lever; a javelin or spear.

Gaverick (gă'vėr-ik), *n.* A name of the red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*), a common fish on the Cornwall coast.

Gavial (gā'vi-al), *n.* [The name of the animal in Hindostan.] A genus of the order Crocodilia, characterized by the narrow elongated, almost cylindrical jaws, which form an extremely lengthened muzzle. The cervical and dorsal shields are continuous. The teeth are all of equal length, and the feet completely webbed. The only species now living occurs in Southern and Eastern Asia. It feeds on fish.



Head of Gavial or Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

Gavotte, Gavot (ga-vot'), *n.* [Fr., from *Gavot*, an inhabitant of the Pays de Gap of the Hautes Alpes, where the dance originated.] 1. A sort of French dance.—2. The music to which the dance was performed. Gavottes are no longer written to be danced to, but have become a favourite movement in concertos, sonatas, &c. 'Who might be heard in his apartment of nights playing tremulous old *gavottes* and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle.' *Thackeray.*

Gaw (gą), *n.* A little ditch or trench; a grip. [Scotch.]

Care should be taken to have plenty of channels or *gaws* or grips, as they are usually termed in Scotland. *Stephens.*

Gawby, *n.* See GABY.

Gawd (gąd), *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *Gaud* (which see).

Gawf (gąf), *n.* In *costermongers' slang*, a cheap red-skinned apple, which is rubbed hard with a cloth to give it the appearance and feeling of an apple of superior quality.

Gawk (gąk), *n.* [A. Sax. *gœc*, *geâc*, Icel. *gaukr*, Sc. *gowk*, cuckoo, simpleton, fool.] [Scotch and North of England.] 1. A cuckoo. 2. A fool; a simpleton; a booby.

Gawky (gąk'i), *a.* [See GAWK.] Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*. *Pennant.*

Gawky (gąk'i), *n.* A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow; a booby; a clown. 'What a *gawky* it was.' *Thackeray.*

Gawn (gąn), *n.* Same as *Gaun*, *n.* (which see).

Gawntree (gąn'trē), *n.* Same as *Gauntree* (which see).

Gawp (gąp), *v.t.* [A form of *gape* or *gulp*.] To devour; to eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. [Scotch.]

Gawsy, Gawsie (gą'si), *a.* See GAUCIE.

Gay (gā), *a.* [Fr. *gai*, It. *gajo*, Pr. *gai*, *jai*, O.Sp. *gayo*, gay; of Teutonic origin; comp. O.H.G. *gâhi*, swift, powerful, excellent, G. *gähe*, *jähe*, exceedingly quick. *Jay*, the bird, is probably of same origin.] 1. Excited with merriment or delight; merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicsome.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy; as, a *gay* dress.

But who is this? . . . .
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and *gay*,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship. *Milton.*

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. *Milton.*

3. Given to pleasure; specifically, given to vicious pleasure; addicted or ministering to the indulgence of lust; loose; dissipated; as, a *gay* woman.

Some *gay* gurl, God it wot,
Hath brought you thus upon the very trot. *Chaucer.*

Is this that haughty, gallant, *gay* Lothario? *Rowe.*

4. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated: a vulgar use of the word in America. SYN. Merry, gleeful, blithe, lively, sprightly, sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial, showy, fine, brilliant, gaudy.

Gay (gȳ), *adv.* [Comp. as regards usage the adverb *pretty*.] Pretty; moderately; as, *gay* gude, pretty good. [Scotch.]

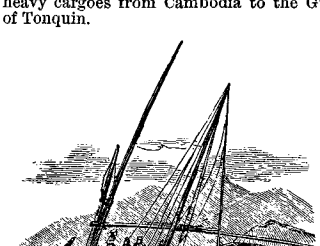
Gay † (gā), *n.* An ornament.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales. *L'Estrange.*

Gayal, Gyal (gī'al), *n.* [Indian name.] A species of ox (*Bos frontalis*) found wild in the mountains of Northern Burmah and Assam, and long domesticated in these countries and in the eastern parts of Bengal. The head is very broad and flat in the upper part, and contracts suddenly towards the nose; the horns are short and slightly curved. The animal has no proper hump, but on the shoulders and fore part of the back there is a sharp ridge. The colour is chiefly a dark brown. Its milk is exceedingly rich, though not abundant.

Gaybine (gā'bīn), *n.* [*Gay* and *bine*.] A name of several showy twining plants, genus Pharbitis.

Gay-diang (gā'di-ang), *n.* [Native name.] A vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three masts, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf of Tonquin.



Gay-diang of Anam.

Gayety (gā'e-ti), *n.* Same as *Gaiety*.

Gayler, † *n.* A jailer. *Chaucer.*

Gaylie, Gaylies (gȳ'li, gȳ'liz), *adv.* Pretty well; as, 'How are you to-day? *Gaylies*.' [Scotch.]

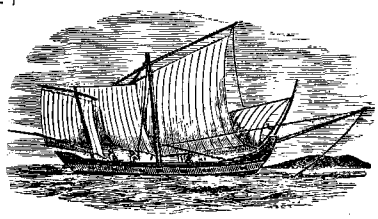
Gay-lussite (gā-lus'īt), *n.* A mineral so named in honour of *Gay-Lussac*, a distinguished French chemist. It occurs in imbedded crystals, of which the primary form is a right rhombic prism. It consists of the carbonates of lime and soda in nearly equal quantities, with water.

Gayly (gā'li), *adv.* Same as *Gaily*.

Gayness (gā'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gay; gaiety; fineness. 'Softness of lodging, *gayness* of attire.' *Bp. Hall.*

Gaysome (gā'sum), *a.* Full of gaiety.

Gay-you (gā'ū), *n.* [Native name.] A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-boat having an outrigger, much used in Anam. It has two and



Gay-you of Anam.

sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof. The helm is peculiar, resembling that used in China.

Gaze (gāz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gazed*; ppr. *gazing*. [Perhaps a form of O.E. *gare*, to stare (see GARE); but more probably connected with such words as *agast*, A. Sax. *gæsan*, to smite, Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or anxiety.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? Acts i. 11.

Gaze (gāz), *v.t.* To view with fixed attention. 'And *gazed* awhile the ample sky.' *Milton.*

Gaze (gāz), *n.* 1. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold. *Milton.*

2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*. *Milton.*

Stag at gaze.

—*At gaze*, (*a*) in the position assumed by a stag when he turns round in sudden fear or surprise upon first hearing the sound of the hunt; hence, gaping in fearful or stupid wonder.

I that rather held it better
men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand *at gaze*, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon. *Tennyson.*

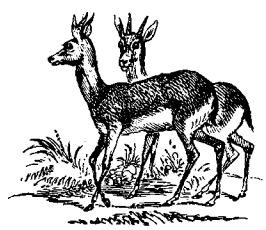
(*b*) In *her.* signifying that a hart, stag, buck, or hind, borne in coat-armour, is depicted full-faced, or with the face directly to the front.

Gazeebo (ga-zē'bō), *n.* [Humorously formed from *gaze*.] A summer house commanding an extensive prospect: 'a word of trivial coinage.' *Smart.*

Gazeful † (gāz'fụl), *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing. 'The ravish't hearts of *gazeful* men.' *Spenser.*

Gazehound † (gāz'hound), *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent: supposed to be the greyhound. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gazelle (ga-zel'), *n.* [Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*, an antelope, gazelle; Ar. *ghazal*, a young



Gazelles (*Antilope dorcas*).

deer just able to walk, a fawn, a gazelle.] An animal of Africa and India, of the genus

Antilope. Like the goat, the gazelle has hollow permanent horns, and it feeds on shrubs; but in size and delicacy, and in the nature and colour of its hair, it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore-legs. It has a most brilliant beautiful eye. Written also *Gazel.*

Gazement† (gāz'ment), *n.* View. 'Covered from people's *gazement* with a vele.' *Spenser.*

Gazer (gāz'ėr), *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and, intently from delight, admiration, or study.

> But for that chill changeless brow,
> Whose touch thrills with mortality,
> And curdles to the *gazer's* heart. *Byron.*

Gazet† (ga-zet'), *n.* [It. *gazzetta*, dim. of L. *gaza*, royal treasure.] A small Venetian coin, worth somewhat less than a halfpenny. *B. Jonson.*

Gazette (ga-zet'), *n.* [It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, from *gazzetta*, a small Venetian coin (from L. or rather Per. *gaza*, treasure) which was the price of the first newspaper; hence applied to the paper itself; or the name may have been given to the paper from its being a 'little treasury' of news; or it may have been equivalent to 'The Chatterer,' *gazzetta* being a dim. of *gazza*, a magpie.] A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London the title of *London Gazette* was adopted. It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Fridays. A similar official newspaper is published also in Edinburgh and Dublin, and all three contain among other things a list of those who have become bankrupt since last publication; hence, *to appear in the gazette, to have one's name in the gazette*, to become bankrupt.

Gazette (ga-zet'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gazetted;* ppr. *gazetting.* To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette; as, his promotion is *gazetted.*

Gazetteer (ga-zet-tēr'), *n.* 1. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority.—2. A newspaper; a gazette. [Rare or obsolete.]

> '*Gazetteers!*' answered Adams. 'What is that?'—'It is a dirty newspaper,' replied the host, '. . . which I would not suffer to lie on my table, tho' it hath been offered me for nothing.' *Fielding.*

3. A book containing descriptions of natural and political divisions, countries, cities, towns, rivers, mountains, &c., in a portion of the world or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions; a geographical dictionary.

Gazingstock (gāz'ing-stok), *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

> I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a *gazingstock.* Nah. iii. 6.

Gazogene (ga'zo-jēn), *n.* [*Gas*, and Gr. *gennaō*, to produce.] An apparatus used for manufacturing aerated water on a small scale for domestic use, by the combination of an alkali and an acid, as carbonate of soda and tartaric acid. It generally consists of two globes, one above the other, connected by a tube, the lower for containing water, and the upper the ingredients for producing the aerated liquid. When water is gently introduced into the upper globe from the lower, by inclining the vessel so as to fill about a half of the former, chemical action takes place, and the carbonic acid descends and gradually saturates the water in the lower globe. When this has taken place, the aerated water can be drawn off by opening a stop-cock at the top.

Gazolite (ga'zo-līt), *n.* Same as *Aerolite* (which see).

Gazolytes (ga'zo-līts), *n. pl.* In *chem.* the name given to one of the four sections into which the simple elements were divided by Berzelius, the other three being *metals, metalloids,* and *halogens.* It was intended to comprise the elements which exist only in a gaseous form.

Gazon (ga-zōn'), *n.* [Fr., from O.H.G. *waso*, G. *wasen*, turf.] In *fort.* turf or a piece of earth covered with grass, used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

Gazzatum,† *n.* [Said to be from *Gaza* in Palestine, where it is supposed to have been manufactured.] A fine species of silk or linen stuff of the gauze kind. It is mentioned by writers in the thirteenth century.

Ge. [Goth. *ga*, G. *ge.*] A common prefix in Anglo-Saxon words, especially in verbs, participles, and verbal nouns. It sometimes has a modifying effect on the meaning of the primitive word, but very often appears to have no appreciable influence. In Old English it appears especially in past participles, such as *yclept, ydight, yfostered, ywritten;* in *among, alike, enough,* it is less easily recognized.

Geagh, *n.* The name given by the Turks to a cycle of twelve years, each year bearing the name of a different animal.

> The day is also divided into twelve parts or *geaghs*, each of which is distinguished by the name of an animal. *Craig.*

Geal (jēl), *v.i.* [Fr. *geler;* L. *gelo*, to freeze.] To congeal. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Gean (gēn), *n.* [Fr. *guigne*, O.Fr. *guisne*, heart-cherry. Of Teutonic origin. O.H.G. *wihsela*, wild cherry, contracted into *wihs'la*, became in O.Fr. *guisne.* The interchange between *l* and *n* is not without other examples in Old French.] A kind of wild cherry-tree (*Prunus avium*), a tall tree common in woods in some parts of England, and frequently growing wild in Scotland. The fruit is smaller than that of the common cherry, of a red colour when unripe, and a deep purple or black when it arrives at maturity. The flavour is superior to that of most cherries. The wood of this tree is used for many kinds of domestic furniture and other purposes.

Geant,† *n.* A giant. *Chaucer.*

Gear (gēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *geare, gearwe*, habiliments, equipments, *gearu, gearo*, prepared, ready, O.E. *gare, yare*, ready. See GARB.] 1. Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.

> Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear.* *Spenser.*
> To see some radiant nymph appear
> In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear,*
> You think some goddess of the sky
> Descended ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The harness or furniture of domestic animals; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draught; tackle.—3. Military harness; warlike accoutrements. 'Graithed in his *gear.*' *Ruddiman.* [Scotch.] 4. Goods; riches. [Scotch.]

> The *gear* that is gifted, it never
> Will last like the *gear* that is won. *J. Baillie.*

—*Guids and gear,* all one's property.—5.† Business matters; business; matter; affair. 'Here's a goodly *gear.*' *Shak.*

> But I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
> Or sell my title for a glorious grave. *Shak.*
> I shall appear some harmless villager
> Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear.* *Milton.*

6. Anything of no value; trash; rubbish; nonsense.

> That servant of his that confessed and uttered this *gear* was an honest man. *Latimer.*

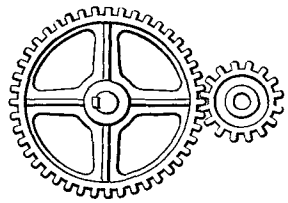
7. *Naut.* a general name for the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar; as, the mainsail-*gear;* the fore-topmast-*gear.*—*Running-gear,* the running rigging.—*Pump-gear, windlass-gear, &c.,* all the articles belonging to the pumps, windlass, &c.—8. In *mach.* in a general sense, the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism; as, expansion *gear;* valve *gear;* specifically, (*a*) toothed wheels collectively; (*b*) the connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing.—*To throw machinery into* or *out of gear,* to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings. Written also *Geer.*

Gear (gēr), *v.t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

Gear-cutter (gēr'kut-ėr), *n.* A manufacturer of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery; a machine for cutting such wheels.

Geare† (jēr), *v.i.* or *t.* To jeer. *Spenser.*

Gearing (gēr'ing), *n.* 1. Harness.—2. In *mach.* the parts collectively by which motion communicated to one portion of a machine is transmitted to another; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion. There are two chief sorts of gearing, viz. *spur-gearing* and *bevelled-gearing.* In the former the teeth are arranged round either the concave or convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the centre of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In *bevelled-gearing* the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the tooth gradually diminishes from the base. See under BEVEL. Spelled also *Geering.*



Spur-gearing.

Gearing-chain (gēr'ing-chān), *n.* In *mach.* an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another.

Gear-wheel (gēr'whēl), *n.* Any wheel having teeth or cogs which act upon the teeth of another wheel to impart or transmit motion.

Geason† (gē'zn), *a.* [A. Sax. *gæsen*, rare, dear.] Rare; uncommon; wonderful.

> The ladie heark'ning to his sensefull speach,
> Found nothing that he said unmeet or *geason.* *Spenser.*

Geat (jēt), *n.* [D. *gat.* See GATE.] The hole through which metal runs into a mould in castings. Written also *Git.*

Gebia (jē'bi-a), *n.* A genus of long-tailed crabs, consisting of three species, natives of the British coast.

Gecarcinidæ (jē-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* The land-crab family, consisting of only one genus, Gecarcinus (which see).

Gecarcinus (jē-kär-sī'nus), *n.* The genus comprising those short-tailed decapod crustaceans popularly called *Land-crabs.* They live at a distance from the sea, some living in fresh water and some burrowing in the ground, coming to the salt-water only in spawning time. The gills are kept moist by means of a special arrangement of the gill cavity. The genus is co-extensive with the family.

Gecininæ (je-si-nī'nē), *n. pl.* The green woodpeckers, a sub-family of scansorial birds belonging to the family Picidæ, and containing as among the principal species the green woodpecker (*Gecinus* or *Picus viridis*) of Britain.

Geck (gek), *n.* [Comp. G. *geck*, D. *gek*, a silly person, a coxcomb; also A. Sax. *geac*, a cuckoo, a simpleton; Sc. *gowk.*] [Old or provincial E. and Sc.] 1. A toss of the head in derision or from vanity or folly; hence, a taunt; a jibe.—2. An object of scorn; a dupe; a gull.

> Why have you suffered me to be imprison'd,
> And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
> That e'er invention play'd on? *Shak.*

3. Scorn; contempt.

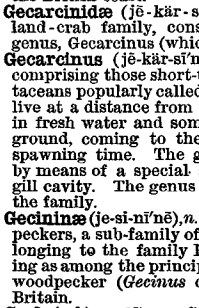
Geck (gek), *v.i.* and *t.* [See the noun, and comp. G. *gecken*, to mock, to banter, to make a fool of.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. To toss the head in derision or scorn, or from vanity or folly; to deride; to mock.

> He *gecks* at me and says I smell o' tar. *Ramsay.*

2. To cheat, trick, or gull.

Gecko (gek'o), *n.* [Said to be from the sound of the animal's voice, which resembles the word *gecko* uttered in a shrill tone.] A name common to the members of the family Geckotidæ (which see).

Geckotidæ (gek-ō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*Gecko* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of nocturnal lizards, also called *Ascalabotes,* belonging to the section Pachyglossæ, characterized by the general flatness of their form, especially of the head, which is somewhat of a triangular shape; the body is covered on the upper part with numerous round prominences or warts; the feet are rather short, and the toes of nearly equal length and furnished with flattened sucking pads by means of which the animals can run up a perpendicular wall, or even across a ceiling; the tail varies, but is not long,



Wall-gecko (*Gecko fasciculatus*).

and often has folds or circular depressions, but never a dorsal crest. The greatest number feed on insects and their larvæ and pupæ. Several of the species infest houses, where, although they are perfectly innocuous, their appearance makes them unwelcome tenants.

Ged, Gedd (ged), *n.* [Icel. *gedda.* Comp. A. Sax. *gad*, a goad, and Ir. *gadh*, a dart. Probably from its shape.] The name of the pike in Scotland.

Gee, Jee (jē), *v.i.* [In the first sense perhaps a form of *go;* in the second and third more probably from the Fr. *dia*, used to make the horse turn to the left, in Switzerland to the right; Armor. *dia, diou*, Ir. *deas*, to the right, the right hand. The Fr. *hue* is used with regard to the opposite direction.] 1. To agree with; to suit with; to fit. 2. To go or turn to the off-side, or from the driver; to gee-ho: used by teamsters to the cattle they are driving, and followed by *off*. 3. To move faster; to quicken the speed: used also by teamsters in the imperative to their cattle with *up;* as, *gee up!*

Gee, Jee (jē), *v.t.* To cause to turn, as a team, to the off-side, or from the driver; as, to *gee* a team of oxen.

Gee-ho (jē'hō), *v.i.* See GEE, *v.i.* 2.

Geer (gēr), *n.* Same as *Gear*.

Geering (gēr'ing), *n.* Same as *Gearing*.

Geese (gēs), *n.* pl. of *goose*.

Geest (gēst), *n.* [L.G. *geest, geestland*, sandy, dry land, O.Fris. *gêst, gêstlond*, from Fris. *gâst*, barren.] Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

Geez (gēz), *n.* The ancient language of Abyssinia, a dialect of Arabic. It has a literature reaching back to the fourth century. As a living language it has been superseded by Amharic. Called also *Literary Ethiopic*.

Gehenna (gē-hen'na), *n.* [L. *gehenna*, Gr. *geenna*, from the Heb. *ge-hinom*, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). On this account the place was afterwards regarded as a place of abomination and became the receptacle for the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia.] A term used in the New Testament as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment, and rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire. Mat. xviii. 9; xxiii. 15.

> The pleasant valley of Hinnom—Tophet thence
> And black *Gehenna* called—the type of hell.
> *Milton.*

Gehlenite (gä'len-īt), *n.* [From *Gehlen*, the chemist.] A mineral of a grayish colour and resinous lustre, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni in the Tyrol. It is a ferro-silicate of alumina and lime

Geine, Geic Acid (jē'in, jē'ik as'id), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth.] Another name for *Ulmus* (which see).

Geisha (gā'i-sha), *n.* [Japanese.] A Japanese dancing-girl who performs in public.

Geizen, Gizzen (gī'zn), *v.i.* [Sw. *gisna*, to geizen; Icel. *gisin*, dried.] To become leaky for want of moisture, as a tub or barrel; to wither; to fade. [Scotch.]

Gekko (gek'kō), *n.* Same as *Gecko*.

Gelable (jel'a-bl), *a.* [L. *gelo*, to congeal.] That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

Gelada (gel'ad-a), *n.* A singular Abyssinian baboon, remarkable for the heavy mane which hangs over the shoulders, and which only grows when the animal is adult. It is called *Gelada Ruppelii*, in honour of Dr. Ruppell, its discoverer. It is also known as *Cynocephalus (Theropithecus) Gelada*.

Gelalæan Era (je-lal-ē'an ē'ra), *n.* The era of Yezdegerd, so called from its reform by *Gelal*-Edin, sultan of Khorassin. See YEZDEGERDIAN.

Gelasimus (jē-las'i-mus), *n.* See CALLING-CRAB.

Gelatigenous (jel-a-tij'in-us), *a.* [E. *gelatine*, and Gr. *gennaō*, to produce.] Producing or yielding gelatine. — *Gelatigenous tissues*, animal tissues which yield to boiling water gelatine. They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the skin, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, &c.

Gelatinate (je-lat'in-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gelatinated;* ppr. *gelatinating*. To be converted into gelatine or into a substance like jelly.

> Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

Gelatinate (je-lat'in-āt), *v.t.* To convert into gelatine or into a substance resembling jelly.

Gelatination (je-lat'in-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatine or into a substance like jelly.

Gelatine, Gelatin (jel'a-tin), *n.* [Fr. *gélatine*, It. and Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal, to freeze, *gelu*, ice.] A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm water. It is confined to the solid parts of the body, such as tendons, ligaments, cartilages, and bones, and exists nearly pure in the skin, but it is not contained in any healthy animal fluid. Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. Gelatine does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water. The coarser forms of gelatine from hoofs, hides, &c., are called *glue;* that from skin and finer membranes is called *size;* and the purest gelatine, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called *isinglass*. With tannin a yellowish white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatine, which forms an elastic adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatine. It is this action of tannin on gelatine that is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatine when acted upon by sulphuric acid yields gelatine sugar or glycocoll. When treated with potash it is said to yield glycocoll and leucine. Gelatine is nearly related to the proteids. No chemical formula has yet been deduced for gelatine. It is a nutritious article of food, and as part of the diet in hospitals produces the best effects, but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation, as it cannot yield albumen, fibrine, or caseine. Its ultimate components are 47·8 carbon, 7·9 hydrogen, 16·9 nitrogen, 27·4 oxygen. See JELLY.—2. See GELATINOSI.

Gelatine† (jel'a-tin), *a.* Gelatinous. '*Gelatine* matter.' *Derham.*

Gelatiniform (je-la-tin'i-form), *a.* Having the form of gelatine.

Gelatinize (je-lat'in-īz), *v.t.* or *i.* The same as *Gelatinate*.

Gelatinosi (je-lat'in-ō"sī), *n. pl.* In *zool.*, according to Cuvier's arrangement, the second order of Polypi, comprehending the Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, and in part the Infusoria of later zoologists.

Gelatino-sulphurous (je-lat"i-no-sul'fėr-us), *a.* Consisting of gelatine and sulphur.

Gelatinous (je-lat'in-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of gelatine; of the nature and consistence of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous.—*Gelatinous tissue*, in *anat.* the organic tissue of the bones, that of tendons and ligaments, the cellular tissue, the skin, and the serous membranes. All these substances dissolve by long-continued boiling in water, and the solution on cooling forms a jelly.

Geld, Gelt (geld, gelt), *n.* [A. Sax. *geld, gild, gyld*, G. and D. *geld*, money, a payment of money, tribute.] Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in Dane*geld* or Dane*gelt*, a tax imposed to meet the expense of defending the country against the Danes; Were*geld*, compensation for the life of a man, &c.

> All these the king granted unto them . . . free from all *gelts* and payments in a most full and ample manner. *Fuller.*

Geld (geld), *v.t.* pret. *gelded* or *gelt;* pp. *gelded* or *gelt;* ppr. *gelding*. [Icel. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, G. *gelten*, to geld, A. Sax. *gylte*, castrated. In the north of England a cow not with calf is called a *geld* cow; comp. G. *gelt*, barren, *gelt-kuh*, barren cow; in Scotland a cow not giving milk is said to be *yeld*.] 1. To castrate; to emasculate.—2. To deprive of anything essential. 'Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony. *Shak.*—3. To deprive of anything immodest or exceptionable; to expurgate, as a book, story, and the like.

> They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden.*

Geldable (geld'a-bl), *a.* That may be gelded.

Geldable† (geld'a-bl), *a.* Liable to pay taxes. *Burrill.*

Gelder (geld'ėr), *n.* One who castrates.

> No sow-*gelder* did blow his horn,
> To geld a cat, but cried reform. *Hudibras.*

Gelder-rose, Guelder-rose (geld'ėr-rōz), *n.* [From being supposed to have been brought from *Guelder*land in Holland. Comp. D. *geldersche-roos*, Fr. *rose de Gueldre*. Some etymologists, however, maintain that it is a corruption of *Elder-rose*.] *Viburnum Opulus*, especially the cultivated form of that species.

Gelding (geld'ing), *n.* A castrated animal; now specifically, a castrated horse. Formerly the word was applied to men as well as brutes, and was equivalent to eunuch.

> And the *gelding* said lo water, what forbiddeth me to be baptised. *Wickliff's Bible.*

Gelid (je'lid), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, from *gelo*, to freeze. See COOL.] Cold; very cold.

Gelidiaceæ (je'lid-i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *gelidus*, cold.] A nat. order of rose-spored algæ, belonging to the group Desmiospermeæ, distinguished by having the placenta suspended by filaments in the cavity of the external or half-immersed capsules. It comprises many very beautiful species, amongst which the members of the Hypneæ of tropical coasts are conspicuous.

Gelidity (je-lid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being gelid; extreme cold.

Gelidly (je'lid-li), *adv.* In a gelid or very cold manner; coldly.

Gelidness (je'lid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelid; coldness.

Gelineæ (je-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *gelu*, extreme cold.] In *bot.* cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly.

Gelly† (jel'li), *n.* Same as *Jelly* (which see).

Geloscopy (je-los'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *gelōs*, laughter, and *skopeō*, to view.] In *antiq.* a kind of divination drawn from laughter, or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from the consideration of his laughter.

Gelsemium (jel-sē'mi-um), *n.* [It. *gelsomino*, jessamine.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Loganiaceæ, an evergreen climbing shrub, with twigs producing a milky juice, opposite lance-shaped shining leaves, and sweet-scented yellow flowers. *G. nitidum* is the Carolina jasmine.

Gelt (gelt), pp. of *geld*.

Gelt† (gelt), *n.* A gelding. 'The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable.' *Mortimer.*

Gelt† (gelt), *n.* Tinsel or gilt surface. *Spenser.*

Gelt,† *n.* See *Geld*.

Gem (jem), *n.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone or jewel, perhaps from *ges*, root of *gero*, to carry.] 1.† A bud.

> From the joints of thy prolific stem
> A swelling knot is raised called a *gem*. *Dryden.*

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel; hence, anything resembling a gem, or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness. '*Glittering gems* of morning dew.' *Young.*

> Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear. *Gray.*
>
> Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free,
> First flow'r of the earth, and first *gem* of the sea.
> *Moore.*

—*Artificial gems*, imitations of gems, made of what is termed paste, mixed with metallic oxides capable of producing the desired colour.

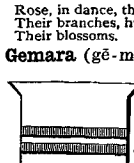
Gem (jem), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gemmed;* ppr. *gemming*. 1. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—2. To bespangle; to embellish or adorn as with gems; as, foliage *gemmed* with dew-drops.

> A coppice *gemmed* with green and red. *Tennyson.*
>
> England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

3. To put forth in buds.

> Last
> Rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
> Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
> Their blossoms. *Milton.*

Gemara (gē-mä'ra), *n.* [Heb., tradition.] In *Jewish literature*, the second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Mishna.



Gemel.

Gemaric (gē-ma'rik), *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara.

Gemel (je'mel), *n.* [L. *gemellus*, twin, paired.] In *her.* a term applied to two bars or barrulets placed parallel to each other.

> Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant.
> *Strype.*

Gemellariadæ (je-mel'lar-ī"a-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *gemellus*, paired, having two clusters on one stalk, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of infundibulate Polyzoa, having the mouth furnished with a movable lip (cheilostomatous), and distinguished by the unjointed polypidom, and the cells being opposite in pairs.

Gemelliparous (je-mel-lip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *gemellus*, twin, paired, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing twins. *Bailey.*

Gemel-ring (je'mel-ring), *n.* A ring with two or more links; a gimbal. See GIMBAL.

Gemel-window (jem'el-win-dō), *n.* A window with two bays.

Gem-engraving (jem'en-grāv-ing), *n.* Same as *Gem-sculpture* (which see).

Geminal † (jem'in-al), *n.* [L. *geminus*, twin-born.] A pair.

The often harmony thereof softened the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminals* or couplets. *Drayton.*

Geminate (jem'i-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *gemino, geminatum*, to double, from *geminus*, twin.] To double. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Geminate (jem'i-nāt), *a.* In *bot.* twin; combined in pairs; binate.—*Geminate leaves*, leaves that are in pairs, one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem.

Gemination (jem'i-nā'shon), *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition.

If the will be in the sense, and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it. *Bacon.*

Gemini, Geminy (jem'i-ni). [L. *gemini*, twin brothers: applied to Castor and Pollux.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interjection.

Geminiflorous (jem-in-if'lō-rus), *a.* [L. *geminus*, paired, and *flos, floris*, a flower.] In *bot.* noting a plant having two flowers growing together.

Geminous (je'min-us), *a.* [L. *geminus*, twin.] Double; in pairs. *Sir T. Browne.*

Geminy (je'mi-ni), *n.* Twins; a pair; a couple.

Or else you had look'd through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shak.*

Gemma (jem'a), *n.* pl. **Gemmæ** (jem'ē). [L.] In *bot.* a leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud; the rudiment of a young branch.

Gemmaceous (jem-ā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to gems or leaf-buds; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

Gemmary † (jem'a-ri), *a.* [From *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gemmary, † Gemmery † (jem'a-ri, jem'ėr-i), *n.* A depositary for gems; a jewel-house. *Blount.*

Gemmate (jem'āt), *a.* [L. *gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmo*, to put forth buds, from *gemma*, a bud.] In *bot.* having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemmated (jem'āt-ed), *a.* Adorned with gems or jewels.

Gemmation (jem-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *gemmatio*, from *gemmo, gemmatum*, to put forth buds, from *gemma*, a bud.] 1. In *zool.* the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding.

Gemmation consists in the production of a bud or buds, usually from the outside, but sometimes from the inside, of an animal; which buds become developed into more or less completely independent beings. The fresh beings thus produced by budding are all known as zooids. . . . When the zooids produced by budding remain permanently attached to one another and to the parent organism which produced them the case is said to be one of 'continuous' *gemmation*, and the ultimate result of this is to produce a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent beings, all produced by budding, but all remaining in organic connection. *H. A. Nicholson.*

2. In *bot.* the act of budding; the manner in which young leaves are folded up in the bud before its unfolding.—3. The time when leaf-buds are put forth.

Gemmels † (jem'elz), *n. pl.* A pair of hinges.

Gemmeous (jem'ē-us), *a.* [L. *gemmeus*, composed of or set with precious stones. See GEM.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

Gemmiferous (jem-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *fero*, to bear.] Multiplying by buds, as vegetables, and certain animals of the lowest class, as Hydrozoa.

Gemminess (jem'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gemmy; spruceness; smartness.

Gemmipara, Gemmipares (jem-ip'a-ra, jem-ip'a-rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to produce.] The animals which propagate by buds, as the hydra or fresh-water polype, &c.

Gemmiparity (jem-i-pa'ri-ti), *n.* In *zool.* the condition or quality of being gemmiparous; the faculty of reproducing by buds, as in polypes. The buds may separate from the parent and become distinct animals or remain attached to it.

Gemmiparous (jem-ip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bear.] 1. Producing buds or gems.—2. In *zool.* reproducing by buds, which, growing out of an animal organism, mature and fall off, becoming independent animals, as in many of the infusoria, or remain in organic connection, forming a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent zooids. See extract under GEMMATION.

Gemmosity (jem-os'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being a gem or jewel. *Bailey.*

Gemmule (jem'ūl), *n.* [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) a term used synonymously with *plumule*, or the growing point of the embryo in plants. (*b*) One of the buds of mosses. (*c*) One of the reproductive spores of algæ.—2. In *zool.* a term applied to the ciliated embryos of many Cœlenterata, as also to the seed-like reproductive bodies or spores of Spongilla.

Gemmuliferous (jem-ūl-if'ėr-us), *a.* Bearing gemmules.

Gemmy (jem'i), *a.* 1. Bright; glittering; full of gems.

The *gemmy* bridle glittered free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hang in the golden galaxy. *Tennyson.*

2. Neat; spruce; smart.

Gemote † (gē-mōt'), *n.* [A. Sax. *gemôt, môt.*] A meeting. See MEET.

Gemsbok (gemz'bok), *n.* [G. *gemsbock*, the male or buck of the chamois, from *gemse*, chamois, and *bock*, buck.] *Oryx Gazella*, the name given to a splendid variety of the antelope, inhabiting the open plains of South Africa, having somewhat the appearance of a horse, with remarkably fine, straight, sharp-pointed horns, with which it is said to foil even the lion.

Gem-sculpture (jem'skulp-tūr), *n.* The art of lithoglyptics; the art of representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface. Stones cut according to the former method are called *cameos* (which see), and those cut according to the latter *intaglios.*

Gemshorn (gemz'horn), *n.* [G., lit. chamois-horn.] An organ stop of conically shaped tin pipes, having a peculiarly pleasant tone, of a different character from either an open cylinder pipe or a stopped pipe.

Gen (jen), *n.* A peculiar exudation on the stems of Tamarix, produced by insects. Some other authorities give it as a product of *Alhagi maurorum.* See ALHAGI.

Gena (jē'na), *n.* [L., the cheek.] In *zool.* the region between the eye and the mouth, generally extended over the zygomatic arch; the triangular area which lies between the eye of trilobites and the free margin of the head.

Genappe (je-nap'), *n.* [From *Genappe*, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.] A worsted yarn whose smoothness enables it to be conveniently combined with silk, and so well adapted for braids, fringes, &c.

Gendarme (zhäń-därm), *n.* [Fr., from the pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.] The name of a private in the armed police of France in our day; but in former times the appellation of *gens d'armes* or *gendarmes* was confined to the flower of the French army, composed of nobles or noblesse, and armed at all points. The present gendarmerie of France are charged with the maintenance of its police and the execution of its laws. The *gendarmes* are all picked men; they are usually taken from the regular forces, and are of tried courage or approved conduct. There are *horse gendarmes* and *foot gendarmes.* They are formed into small parties called *brigades;* and the union of a number of these forms a *departmental company.*

Gendarmerie, Gendarmery (zhäń-därm-rē, jen-därm'e-ri), *n.* [Fr. *gendarmerie.*] The body of gendarmes.

Gende. Same as *Gent. Chaucer.*

Gender (jen'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *genre*, from L. *genus, generis*, origin, kind or sort, gender; Gr. *genos;* from the root *gen*, Skr. *jan*, to beget. See GENUS.] 1.† Kind; sort. 'Supply it with one *gender* of herbs.' *Shak.*—2. A sex, male or female.—3. In *gram.* one of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote; a class of words marked by similarity in termination, the termination having attached to it a distinction in sex, as seen in the termination in nouns, adjectives, participles, &c.; a grammatical category in which words of similar termination are classed together; such a distinction in words. In English words expressing males are said to be of the *masculine gender;* those expressing females, of the *feminine gender;* and words expressing things having no sex, are of the *neuter* or *neither gender.*

Gender is a grammatical distinction and applies to words only. Sex is a natural distinction and applies to living objects. *Dr. Morris.*

Gender has two aspects: (1) it represents a tendency to use different sounds for relations to males from those used for relations to females, or to inanimate things; (2) it represents the tendency to couple together words (nouns, adjectives, and pronouns) agreeing in their terminations. From the first point of view there are but three *genders;* many languages have but two; some have none. From the second point of view there may be as many *genders* as there are sets of terminations; some languages have none; some, *e.g.* the Congoes and Caffirs, have many. *Prof. March.*

Gender (jen'dėr), *v.t.* To beget. [Obsolescent, *engender* being more generally used.]

Its influence
Thrown in our eyes *genders* a novel sense. *Keats.*

Gender (jen'dėr), *v.i.* To copulate; to breed. Lev. xix. 19.

Geneagenesis (jē'nē-a-jen''ē-sis), *n.* Same as *Parthenogenesis.*

Genealogical (jē'nē-a-loj''ik-al), *a.* [From *genealogy.*] 1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as, a *genealogical* table.—2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as, a *genealogical* order.—*Genealogical tree*, the genealogy or lineage of a family, drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical tree* of the house of Cecil painted on the walls. *Gough.*

Genealogically (jē'nē-a-loj''ik-al-li), *adv.* In a genealogical manner.

Genealogist (jē-nē-al'o-jist), *n.* One who traces descents of persons or families.

Genealogize (jē-nē-al'o-jīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *genealogized;* ppr. *genealogizing.* To investigate or relate the history of descents.

Genealogy (jē-nē-al'o-ji), *n.* [L. and Gr. *genealogia*—Gr. *genos*, race (from the root *gen*, Skr. *jan*, to beget), and *logos*, discourse. See GENUS.] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession. 2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it were a pedigree or *genealogy. Burnet.*

Genearch (jē'nē-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *genos*, race, and *archos*, a chief.] The chief of a family or tribe.

Genera (jen'ė-ra), *n. pl.* [From L. *genus.* See GENUS.] The plural of genus.

Generability (jen'ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being generated.

The genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind. *Johnstone.*

Generable (jen'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be generated, begotten, or produced.

Others say that the forms of particular words are *generable* and corruptible. *Bentley.*

General (jen'ėr-al), *a.* [Fr., from L. *generalis*, from *genus*, a kind. See GENDER, GENUS.] 1. Relating to a whole genus or kind; relating to a whole class or order; as, a *general* law of the animal or vegetable economy.—2. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as, the *general* interest or safety of a nation.

The wall of Paradise upsprung,
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round. *Milton.*

3. Common to many or the greatest number; extensive, though not universal; common; usual; ordinary; as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom.—4. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts.*

5. Not directed to a single object. 'The

general rough-and-ready education of such a life.' *W. Black.*

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

6. All collectively; whole.

Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet. *Shak.*

7. Taken as a whole; regarded in the gross.

Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the *general* course of the action. *Shak.*

—This word affixed to another word is common in names expressive of rank or office. See such words as ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, &c.—*General agent*, in *law*, a person who is authorized by his principal to execute all deeds, sign all contracts, or purchase all goods required in a particular trade, business, or employment.—*General dealer*, a tradesman who deals in all the articles of daily use.—*General demurrer*. See DEMURRER.—*General issue*. See ISSUE.—*General charge*, in *Scots law*, a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession.—*General special charge*, a writ passing the signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would have required a general service to have vested them in the heir.—*General lien*, a right to detain a chattel, &c., until payment be made, not only for the particular article, but of any balance that may be due on a general account in the same line of business.—*General officer*, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade.—*General Post-office*. See POST-OFFICE.—*General service*, in *Scots law*, a form of service carrying such heritable rights belonging to the ancestor as do not require sasine, or such as were personally vested in him, no sasine having been taken on them by the ancestor; and it carries all that by law goes to the heir-at-law. See SERVICE.—*General ship*, a ship which has been advertised by the owners to take goods from a particular port at a particular time, and which is not under any special contract to particular merchants.—*General warrant*, a warrant directed against no particular individual but suspected persons generally.

Nor is the case at all parallel to that of *general warrants*, or any similar irregularity into which an honest government may inadvertently be led. *Hallam.*

—*Common, General, Universal.* See under COMMON.

General (jen'ėr-al), *adv.* Generally. 'Should go so *general* current.' *Shak.*

General (jen'ėr-al), *n.* 1. The whole; the total; the aggregate.

A history painter paints man in *general*. *Reynolds.*

Used in the singular, and without the article.—2. A general notion or term: opposed to *particular*.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

3. One of the chief military officers of a country or government; the commander of an army or of a division or brigade; a general-in-chief, lieutenant-general, major-general, or brigadier-general; a general officer.—4. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march.—5. *Eccles.* the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. 6.† The public; the community; the vulgar: with the definite article.

The *general* was formerly a common expression for what we now call the community or the people.

'The *general* subject to a well-wished king,
Quit their own part! *Shak.*'

'The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*. *Shak.*' *Craik.*

—*In general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

I have shown that he excels, *in general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

General Assembly, *n.* The supreme court of the Established Church and Free Church of Scotland. See ASSEMBLY.

Generale (jen-ėr-ā'lē), *n.* pl. **Generalia** (jen-ėr-ā'li-a). [L. Neuter of adjective *generalis*, general.] That which is general. Hence—1. The usual commous in a religious house.—2. *pl.* Generalities.

There is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts. *J. S. Mill.*

Generalissimo (jen'ėr-al-is"si-mō), *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders. [The term is not used in the British army.]

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Sir T. Browne.*

Generality (jen-ėr-al'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *généralité*; It. *generalità*. See GENUS, GENDER.] 1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.—2. A statement which is general or not specific; that which is vague by reason of applying to a whole class collectively, but not to the individuals composing the class taken severally: particularly, that which lacks specificalness or application to any one case; thus, 'a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband' is a general statement or a *generality*, while 'the Earl of Nithsdale's wife was his best friend in the day of trouble' is a specific statement or a *particular*.

Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars. *Landor.*

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the *generality* of a nation or of mankind.

Generalizable (jen'ėr-al-īz-a-bl), *a.* That may be generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus.

Extreme cases are, ipso nomine, not *generalizable*. *Coleridge.*

Generalization (jen'ėr-al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general, or of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, which we abstract from each of them, and which that common name serves to indicate.

Generalization is only the apprehension of the one in the many. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A general inference.

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true. *J. S. Mill.*

Generalize (jen'ėr-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *generalized;* ppr. *generalizing.* 1. To reduce to a genus; to arrange in a genus; to bring, as a particular fact or series of facts, into relation with a wider circle of facts.

Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton *generalized* them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. *Nicholson.*

The existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. To deduce as a general principle from the consideration of many particulars.

A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*

Generalize (jen'ėr-al-īz), *v.i.* To form objects into classes; to employ one's self in generalization.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of 'the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* ad infinitum.' *Whewell.*

Generally (jen'ėr-al-li), *adv.* 1. In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions; as, a hot summer *generally* follows a cold winter; men are *generally* more disposed to censure than to praise.—2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison.*

3.† All taken together; collectively; in a body.

And so all of them *generallie* have power towards some good by the direction of reason. *Sir P. Sydney.*

Therefore I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beersheba, as the sand that is by the sea for multitude. 2 Sam. xvii. 11.

SYN. Usually, ordinarily, commonly, mainly, principally, chiefly.

Generalness (jen'ėr-al-nes), *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sir P. Sidney.*

General-officer (jen'ėr-al-of-fis-ėr), *n. Milit.* the commander of an army, a division, or a brigade.

Generalship (jen'ėr-al-ship), *n.* 1. The office of a general; hence, the person holding the rank or position of a general.

Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith.*

2. The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, exhibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.

He acknowledged . . . that his success was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops. *Macaulay.*

Hence—3. Management or judicious tactics generally.

This was looked on in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

4. The discharge of the functions of a general; as, the affair was executed under his *generalship*.

General-staff (jen'ėr-al-staf), *n. Milit.* the staff of an army.

Generalty (jen'ėr-al-ti), *n.* The whole; the totality. *Hale.* [Rare.]

Generant (jen'ėr-ant), *n.* [L. *generans, generantis*, ppr. of *genero*, to beget. See GENUS.] That which generates. 'The *generant* is supposed to be the sun.' *Ray.*

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*. *Glanville.*

Specifically, in *math.* that which by its motion generates or is conceived as generating a line, figure, or solid body; as, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the *generant* of a right cone.

Generant (jen'ėr-ant), *a.* Generative; begetting; producing; specifically, in *math.* acting as a generant (see the noun).

Generate (jen'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *generated;* ppr. *generating.* [L. *genero, generatum*, to beget. See GENUS.] 1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent.—2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as, great whales which the waters *generated*.—3. To cause; to produce; to form.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

—*Generating function*, a term applied by Laplace, in solving equations of differences, &c., to denote any function of x, considered with reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x.—*Generating line* or *figure*, in *math.* is that line or figure by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated.

Generation (jen-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.—2. Production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds.—3. In *math.* the formation or description of a line, geometrical figure, or magnitude of three dimensions, by the motion of a point, line, or figure in accordance with a mathematical law.—4. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age or period of time between one succession and the next. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth *generation*. Gen. xv. 16.

A link among the days, to knit
The *generations* each with each. *Tennyson.*

5. The people of the same period or living at the same time.

O faithless and perverse *generation*. Luke ix. 41.

6. A family; a race.

We plant a solid foot into the Time,
And mould a *generation* strong to move. *Tennyson.*

7. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messes
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shak.*

—*Equivocal* or *spontaneous generation*, in *biology*, the production of animals and plants without previously existing parents, a notion entertained among ancient naturalists, and under the title of *abiogenesis* now held by some extreme evolutionists. See ABIOGENESIS.—*Alternate generation*. See under ALTERNATE.

Generative (jen'ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Having the power of generating, propagating, or producing; belonging to generation or the act of procreating.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is the nutriment of the *generative* particle. *Sir T. Browne.*

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

Generator (jen'ėr-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which begets, causes, or produces.—2. In *music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced, as the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, which, besides its octave, will strike an attentive

ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt., and with its fifteenth above, or C in alt.—3. A vessel or chamber in which something is generated; as, the *generator* of a steam-engine, or in gas-making apparatus.

Generatrix (jen'ėr-ā-triks), *n.* In *math.* that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion generates a line, surface, or solid.

Generic, Generical (jē-ne'rik, jē-ne'rik-al), *a.* [Fr. *générique*, from L. *genus, generis*, kind. See GENDER, GENUS.] 1. Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from the species, or from another genus. A *generic* description is a description of a genus; a *generic* difference is a difference in genus; a *generic* name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants, or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common: thus Canis is the *generic* name of animals of the dog kind; Felis, of the cat kind; Cervus, of the deer kind.

These men—whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age—were not distinguished in any marked or *generic* way from their predecessors. *Grote.*

2. Very comprehensive; referring to large classes or their characteristics; general; thus, *animal, city,* are generic nouns.

Generically (jē-ne'rik-al-li), *adv.* With regard to genus; as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals *generically* allied.

Genericalness (jē-ne'rik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being generical.

Generification (jē-ne'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *genus, generis*, kind, and *facio*, to make.] The act of generalizing.

Out of this the universal is elaborated by *generification.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Generosity (jen-ėr-os'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *générosité*, L. *generositas*, from *generosus*, of good or noble birth, noble-minded, from *genus*, race, kind, high birth, blood, family.] 1. The quality of being generous; nobleness of soul; magnanimity; liberality of sentiment; more specifically, a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favours; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

Generosity is in nothing more seen than in a candid estimation of other men's virtues and good qualities. *Barrow.*

The true heroic type of a Celtic warrior adds to his courage and self-sacrifice a *generosity* and a gentleness which make him one of the most finely-tempered specimens of humanity. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. Liberality in act; munificence; as, the object of one's *generosity.*

Generous (jen'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *generosus*, Fr. *généreux*, from *genus*, birth, extraction, family. See GENUS.] 1. Primarily, being of honourable birth or origin; hence, noble; honourable; magnanimous: applied to persons; as, a *generous* foe; a *generous* critic.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates. *Shak.*

I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many *generous*, and some chaste.
Tennyson.

2. Noble; honourable: applied to things; as, a *generous* virtue; *generous* boldness.—3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as, a *generous* friend; a *generous* father. 'Noble by heritage, *generous*, and free.' *Carey.*—4. Strong; full of spirit; as, *generous* wine.—5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.—6. Possessed of or showing blood or breeding; spirited; courageous; as, a *generous* steed.

Actæon spies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *gen'rous* pack. *Addison.*

Generously (jen'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a generous manner; honourably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

Generousness (jen'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind; liberality; munificence; generosity.

Genesial (je-nē'si-al), *a.* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, generation. See GENESIS.] Of or belonging to generation.

Genesiology (jen-ē'si-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, generation, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrines of generation.

Genesis (jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, from *gennaō*, to beget. See GENDER, GENUS.] 1. The act of producing or giving origin to; generation; origination.

The origin and *genesis* of poor Stirling's club. *Carlyle.*

Those to whom the natural *genesis* of simpler phenomena has been made manifest, still believe in the supernatural *genesis* of phenomena which cannot have their causes readily traced. *H. Spencer.*

2. An explanation of the origin of anything. 3. The first book of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation of the world and of the human race. In the original Hebrew this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.—4. In *geom.* same as *Generation*, 3.

Genet (jen'et), *n.* [Fr. *genette*, Sp. *ginete*, a light-horseman, in O.Sp. a horse, 'named from the Berber tribe of *Zeneta*, who supplied the Moorish sultans of Grenada with a body of horse on which they placed great reliance.' *Wedgwood.*] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. Written also *Jennet.*

Genet, Genette (jē-net'), *n.* [L.L. *geneta*, Sp. *gineta*, from Ar. *djerneit.*] 1. The *Viverra genetta*, a carnivorous animal belonging to the family Viverridæ (civets and genets). The genet is a native of the western parts of Asia, and is about the size of a very small cat, but of a longer form, with a sharp-pointed snout, upright ears, and a very long tail. It has a very beautiful soft fur, and, like the civet, produces an agreeable perfume. It is of a mild disposition, and easily tamed.—2. The fur of the genet, which is made into muffs and tippets; hence, cat skins made up in imitation of this fur and used for the same purpose.

Genethliac (je-neth'li-ak), *n.* 1. A birthday-poem.—2. † One who is versed in genethliacs.

Genethliacal, Genethliac (je-neth-li'a-kal, je-neth'li-ak), *a.* [Gr. *genethliakos*, from *genethlē*, birth.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [Rare.]

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell.*

Genethliacs (je-neth'li-aks), *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. *Butler.* [Rare.]

Genethlialogy (je-neth'li-al"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *genethlialogia*, from *genethlē*, birth, and *logos*, a discourse.] A species of divination by astrological observation, as to the future destinies of one newly born.

It seems by Strabo that one of the sects of the Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected *genethialogy.* *Stillingfleet.*

Genethliatic (je-neth'li-at"ik), *n.* One who calculates nativities. *Drummond.* [Rare.]

Genetic, Genetical (jen-et'ik, jen-et'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *genesis*, generation, from *gennaō*, to beget.] Relating to generation; pertaining to the origin of a thing or its mode of production; as, *genetic* development.

Man considers as accidental whatever he is unable to explain in the planetary formation on purely *genetic* principles. *Cosmos.*

In order to apply mineralogy to geological research we must study the *genetic* relations of minerals—that is to say, we must endeavour to discover their modes of production, and the circumstances which were necessary or conducive to their appearance in the positions and in the combinations in which we now find them. *Jukes and Geikie.*

Genetic (jen-et'ik), *n.* [Gr. *genesis*, generation.] In *med.* a medicine which acts on the sexual organs.

Genetically (jen-et'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a genetic manner; by means of genetics.

Genette (je-net'), *n.* See GENET.

Geneva (jē-nē'va), *n.* [Fr. *genièvre*, It. *ginepro*, L. *juniperus*, juniper.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries. But instead of these berries the spirit is sometimes flavoured with the oil of turpentine. The word is now usually in the form *gin.*

Geneva Bible, *n.* A copy of the Bible in English, printed at Geneva; first in 1560. This copy was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced, and it was laid aside by the Calvinists with reluctance.

Genevan (jē-nē'van), *a.* Pertaining to Geneva.

Genevan (jē-nē'van), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.—2. An adherent of Genevan or Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist. See CALVINISM.

Genevanism (jē-nē'van-izm), *n.* [From *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.] Calvinism.

Geneva-watch (jē-nē'va-wach), *n.* A watch made at Geneva or of Swiss manufacture, generally of less size than the English watch, and having neither fuse nor chain; hence, a watch resembling this in form or construction. These watches are for the most part of inferior workmanship and finish to home-made watches, and consequently considerably lower in price.

Genevese (je-ne-vēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.

Genevese (je-ne-vēz'), *a.* Relating to Geneva.

Genial (jē'ni-al), *a.* [L. *genialis*, from *genius*, the spirit or nature of a man.] 1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.

Creator, Venus, *genial* power of love. *Dryden.*

2. † Presiding over marriage; promoting or assisting at marriage.

What day the *genial* angel to our sire
Brought her in naked beauty. *Milton.*

3. Characterized by kindly warmth of disposition and manners such as promotes cheerfulness on the part of others; cordial; kindly; sympathetically cheerful; as, a fine *genial* nature. 'The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon.' *Warton.*—4. Enlivening; warming; comforting; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life. 'The grand *genial* power of the system, that visible god the sun.' *Warburton.*—5. Native; natural; innate. 'Natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]—6. Relating to or exhibiting genius. [Rare.]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

Genial, Genian (je-nī'al, je-nī'an), *a.* [Gr. *geneion*, the chin.] Pertaining to the chin; as, the *genial* or *genian* processes.

Geniality (jē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

The arch of the prominent eyebrows, the well-shaped Grecian nose, the smiles lurking in the corners of the tight-pressed lips, show an innate *geniality* which might be dashed with bitter on occasion. *Edin. Rev.*

Genially (jē'ni-al-li), *adv.* In a genial manner; specifically, (*a*) † by genius or nature; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glanville.*

(*b*) In a manner such as to comfort or enliven; cheerfully; kindlily.

The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth. *Harris.*

Genialness (jē'ni-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genial.

Geniculate (jē-nik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To form joints or knots.

Geniculated, Geniculate (jē-nik'ū-lāt-ed, jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*, a knot or joint, from the root of *genu*, the knee. See KNEE.] Kneed; knee-jointed; in *bot.* having joints like the knee a little bent; as, a *geniculate* stem or peduncle.

Geniculation (jē-nik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.—2. The act of kneeling.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *genuculation* at the eucharist, &c. *Bp. Hall.*

Geniculum (jē-nik'ū-lum), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* a knot or joint in the stalk of a plant.

Genie† (jē'ni). [Fr.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius. 'An esurient *genie* in antiquities.' *Life of A. Wood.*

Genie (jē'nē), *n.* pl. **Genii** (jē'nē-ī). [A form due to the attraction of the word *genius.*] Same as *Jinnee.*

Genio† (jē'ni-ō), *n.* [It., from L. *genius*, the spirit or nature of a man.] A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

Genioglossus (jē-nī'ō-glos-sus), *n.* [Gr. *geneion*, chin, and *glōssa*, tongue.] In *anat.* a muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw.

Geniohyoideus (jē-nī'ō-hī-oi"dē-us), *n.* [Gr. *geneion*, chin, and *hyoeidēs*, the hyoid bone.] A muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw, and to the hyoid bone, and serving to pull the throat upwards.

Genioplasty (jē-nī'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *geneion*, the chin, and *plassō*, to form.] In *surg.* the operation of restoring the chin.

Genipap (jen'i-pap), *n.* [*Genipapo*, the Guiana name.] The fruit of a South American and West Indian tree, the *Genipa americana*, nat. order Rubiaceæ; it is about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant vinous flavour. In Surinam it is often called *Marmalade Box.*

Genista (je-nis'ta), *n.* A large genus of shrubby leguminous plants, comprising about 100 species, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region, Western Asia, and the Canary Islands. *G. tinctoria* (the dyer's

green-weed) is frequent in England and the Lowlands of Scotland; it was formerly em-

Dyer's Green-weed (*Genista tinctoria*).

ployed to dye yarn of a yellow colour, but has long been superseded by other dyes.

Genital (jen'it-al), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, from the root of *gigno*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

Genitals (jen'it-alz), *n. pl.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation; the privates; the sexual organs.

Geniting (jen'it-ing), *n.* A species of apple that ripens very early. Written also *Jenneting*, *Juneating*, &c.

Genitival (jen'it-ĭv-al), *a.* Relating to the genitive. 'The *genitival* ending.' *E. Guest.*

Genitive (jen'it-iv), *a.* [L. *genitivus*, from *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget. The L. *casus genitivus*, genitive case, was a mistranslation of the Gr. *genikē ptōsis*, general case. See extract under next article.] In *gram.* pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like; a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., in English called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case; as, *patris*, 'of a father, a father's,' is the *genitive* case of the Latin noun *pater*, a father.

Genitive (jen'it-iv), *n.* In *gram.* a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, &c., expressing in the widest sense the genus or kind to which something belongs, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case. See extract.

The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *genikē* could never mean *genitivus*. . . . *Genikē* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. If I say, 'a bird of the water,' 'of the water' defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers to the genus of water birds. 'Man of the mountains' means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or 'father of the son,' the *genitives* have the same effect. They predicate something of the son or of the father, and if we distinguished between the sons of the father and the sons of the mother, the *genitives* would mark the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged. *Max Müller.*

Genitor (jen'it-ėr), *n.* 1. One who procreates; a sire; a father.

High *genitors*, unconscious did they cull
Time's sweet first fruit. *Keats.*

2.† *pl.* The genitals.

Genitories† (jen'it-o-riz), *n. pl.* Genitals.

They cut off his *genitories*, and sent them for a present to the Duke of Main. *Howell.*

Geniture (jen'i-tūr), *n.* Generation; procreation; birth.

Genius (jē'ni-us), *n.* [L., a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life, that is, to direct his actions, and be his guard and guide: rarely used as equivalent to talents—from the root of *gigno*, Gr. *gennaō*, to beget. See GENUS.] 1. A tutelary deity; the ruling and protecting power of men, places, or things; a good or evil spirit supposed to be attached to a person and influence his actions. [In this sense the plural is *genii*.]

The murkiest den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Our worser *genius* can, shall never melt
Mine honour into lust. *Shak.*

Still had she gazed; but midst the tide
Two angel forms were seen to glide,
The *genii* of the stream. *Gray.*

2. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind which fits a man in an eminent degree for a particular study or course of life; as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting. 'A *genius* for friendship.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. That mental faculty or combination of faculties by which a person is enabled to produce some original and admirable creation, especially in the provinces of literature and the fine arts; intellectual endowment of the highest kind; uncommon powers of intellect, particularly the power of invention or of producing original combinations; as, Homer was a man of *genius*.

Genius is that mode of intellectual power which moves in alliance with the genial nature; *i.e.*, with the capacities of pleasure and pain; whereas talent has no vestige of such an alliance, and is perfectly independent of all human sensibilities. *De Quincey.*

The true *genius* is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction. *Johnson.*

Hence—4. A man endowed with uncommon vigour of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties; as, Shakspere was a rare *genius*. —5. The distinguishing character, bent, or tendency, as of a nation, a religion, a political constitution, or the like; peculiar character; peculiar constitution; pervading spirit or influence from associations or otherwise; as, the *genius* of the times; the *genius* of a language; the *genius* of Christianity or of the Semitic races.

Years ago, when I was in Palestine, I met a German student who was accumulating materials for the history of Christianity and studying the *genius* of the place. *Disraeli.*

'*Genius*, *Wisdom*, *Abilities*, *Talents*, *Parts*, *Ingenuity*, *Capacity*,' *Cleverness*. '*Genius* is the power of new combination, and may be shown in a campaign, a plan of policy, a steam-engine, a system of philosophy, or an epic poem. It seems to require seriousness and some dignity in the purpose. . . . In weaving together the parts of an argument, or the incidents of a tale, it receives the inferior name of *ingenuity*. *Wisdom* is the habitual employment of a patient and comprehensive understanding in combining various and remote means to promote the happiness of mankind. . . . *Abilities* may be exerted in conduct or in the arts and sciences, but rather in the former. . . . *Talents* are the power of executing well a conception, either original or adopted. . . . *Parts* have lost a considerable portion of their dignity. They were used in the last century perhaps almost in the sense in which we now rather employ *talents*. . . . *Capacity* is a power of acquiring. It is most remarkable in the different degrees of facility with which different men acquire a language.' *Sir J. Mackintosh.* To the above it may be added that properly *capacity* is passive power, or the power of receiving, while ability is active power, or the power of doing. *Cleverness* designates mental dexterity and quickness, and is evidenced by facility in acquiring a new subject, or by happy smartness in expressing one's conceptions.

Genius loci (jē'ni-us lō'sī). [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; and hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, &c.

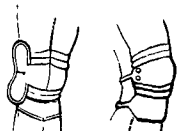
Genlese, *n.* An old architectural term: elaborate carving in open work; the cusps or foliations of an arch. Often written *Gentese*.

A term of doubtful meaning applied by William of Worcester apparently to the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway. *Oxford Glossary.*

Genoese (jen'ō-ēz), *a.* Relating to Genoa.

Genoese (jen'ō-ēz), *n.* An inhabitant or the people of Genoa in Italy.

Genouillière (zhnöl-yār), *n.* [Fr., from L. *genu*, the knee.] 1. A steel covering for the knees, which, with the elbow-caps, may be considered as the commencement of the coverings of plate with which knights ultimately encased themselves. Genouillières first appear in the thirteenth century. —2. In *fort.* (*a*) the part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure. It covers the lower part of the gun-carriage. (*b*) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.



Genouillières.

Genre (zhäñ-r), *n.* [Fr., from L. *genus*, *generis*, kind.] In *painting*, a term originally applied to any kind of painting accompanied by a distinctive epithet, as *genre* historique, historical painting; *genre* du paysage, landscape painting, &c.; but now more definitely applied to paintings which do not belong to any of the higher or specific classes, but depict scenes of ordinary life, as domestic, rural, or village scenes. Wilkie, Ostade, Gerard Dow, Teniers, &c., are among the most distinguished of *genre* painters. The term is applied in an analogous sense to sculpture and the drama.

Gens (jens), *n.* pl. **Gentes** (jen'tēz). [L., allied to *genus*, *gigno*, and the Gr. *genos*, *gignomai*, and originally signifying kin.] In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families united together by a common name and certain religious rites; as, the Fabian *gens*, all bearing the name Fabius; the Julian *gens*, all named Julius; the Cornelian *gens*, the Valerian *gens*, &c.

Gent† (jent), *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle. *Spenser.*

Gent (jent). A colloquial or somewhat vulgar abbreviation for *Gentleman*.

And behold at this moment the reverend *gent* enters from the vestry. *Thackeray.*

Genteel (jen-tēl'), *a.* [Fr. *gentil*; L. *gentilis*, from *gens*, *gentis*, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use *birth* and *family*. See GENUS.] 1. Polite; well bred; easy and graceful in manners or behaviour; having the manners of well-bred people; free from vulgarity; refined; as, *genteel* company; *genteel* guests; *genteel* manners or behaviour; a *genteel* address.—2. Graceful in mien or form; elegant in appearance, dress, or manner.

Genteel in personage,
Conduct and equipage;
Noble by heritage,
Generous and free. *Carey.*

3. Free from anything low or vulgar; dealing with the habits or manners of well-bred society; not partaking of farce or buffoonery; as, *genteel* comedy.—4. Sufficient to maintain a person in a comfortable position in life; furnishing a competence; as, a *genteel* allowance.

Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is precarious is mistaken. I can assure you . . . that it is both *genteel* and perfectly safe. *Cowper.*

SYN. Polite, well-bred, well-mannered, well-behaved, refined, polished, elegant, mannerly.

Genteelish (jen-tēl'ish), *a.* Somewhat genteel. [Rare.]

Genteelly (jen-tēl'li), *adv.* In a genteel manner; politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

Genteelness (jen-tēl'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being genteel; gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness.—2. Qualities befitting a person of rank.

Genterie,† *n.* Gentility. *Chaucer.*

Gentese (jen'tēz), *n.* See GENLESE.

Gentian (jen'shi-an), *n.* [L. *gentiana*—said to be named after *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtue of gentian.] The name given to the members of the genus Gentiana, a large genus of bitter herbaceous plants, having opposite, often strongly ribbed, leaves, and blue, yellow, or red, often showy flowers. The calyx consists of four or five valvate segments, and the corolla is four- or five-parted; the fruit is a two-valved, one-celled, many-seeded capsule. They are for the most part natives of hilly or mountainous districts in the northern hemisphere. The most important species is *Gentiana lutea*, a native of Switzerland and the mountainous parts of Germany. The root, the only medicinal part of the plant, has a yellowish brown colour and a very bitter taste, and is in frequent use as a tonic. Many of the blue-flowered species, as *G. acaulis*, *G. nivalis*, and *G. verna*, are among the most conspicuous and ornamental of European alpine plants. Five species are British.

Gentian Plant (*Gentiana lutea*).

Gentianaceæ (jen'shi-an-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* An order of monopetalous exogens, consisting for the most part of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with opposite often connate entire leaves, and yellow, red, blue, or white flowers, which are borne in dichotomous or trichotomous cymes or in globose terminal heads. All are characterized by their bitter principle, which in some instances is employed in medicine. (See GENTIAN.) The order contains about 520 species, which are widely dispersed throughout the world, occurring most plentifully in temperate mountainous regions. Some very handsome species are tropical, while a few occur in Arctic latitudes.

Gentian-bitter (jen'shi-an-bit-tėr), *n.* The active tonic principle of gentian separated from the aqueous infusion of the root by animal charcoal, and extracted therefrom by hot alcohol. It is yellow, uncrystallizable, aromatic, is much used in medicine, and has been used instead of hops in beer.

Gentianella (jen'shi-an-el"la), *n.* 1. A name often applied to *Gentiana acaulis.*—2. A kind of blue colour.

Gentianin (jen'shi-an-in), *n.* In *chem.* the bitter principle of gentian. Called also *Gentianic Acid, Gentisic Acid,* and *Gentisin.*

Gentian-spirit (jen'shi-an-spi-rit), *n.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian. It is much drunk by the Swiss.

Gentil, Gentle (jen'til, jen'tl), *n.* A species of trained falcon or hawk.

Gentil,† *a.* Well-born; of a noble family. *Chaucer.*

Gentile (jen'tīl), *n.* [L. *gentilis,* from *gens, gentis,* nation, race.] In *Scrip.* any one belonging to the (non-Jewish) nations; a worshipper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term *goim,* or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated *goim* by the L. *gentes,* and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were not Jews or Christians. In civil affairs the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.

Gentile (jen'tīl), *a.* 1. Belonging to the non-Jewish nations; pertaining to a heathen people or heathen peoples.—2. In *gram.* denoting one's race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.—3.† Worthy of a gentleman; genteel; honourable.

We make art servile, and the trade *gentile.*
Quarles.

Gentilesse† (jen'til-es), *n.* [Fr.] Character or manners of a person of gentle birth; courtesy; complaisance.

She with her wedding clothes undresses
All her complaisance and *gentilesses. Hudibras.*

Gentilish (jen'tīl-ish), *a.* Heathenish; pagan.

Gentilism (jen'tīl-izm), *n.* Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

Gentilitial (jen-ti-li'shi-al), *a.* Same as *Gentilitious.*

Gentilitious (jen-ti-li'shus), *a.* [L. *gentilitius,* from *gens, gentis,* a nation, family, clan.] 1. Peculiar to a people or nation; national.

That an unsavoury odour is *gentilitious* or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious. Arbuthnot.*

Gentility (jen-til'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *gentilité,* heathenism. So in Sp. and It. from the L.; but with us the sense now corresponds with that of *genteel.*] 1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behaviour; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness.—2.† Good extraction; dignity of birth. 'Courtesy the fruit of true *gentility.*' *Harrington.*—3.† Those who are of good birth; gentry.

Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility. Sir J. Davies.*

4.† Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

Gentilize (jen'til-iz), *v.t.* To render gentle or gentlemanly. [Rare.]

Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It alone will *gentilize* if unmixed with cant.
Coleridge.

Gentilize† (jen'til-iz), *v.i.* To live like a heathen. *Milton.*

Gentle (jen'tl), *a.* [See GENTEEL.] 1. Well born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth; *gentle* blood.—2. Soft and refined in manners; mild; meek; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* address; a *gentle* voice.

We were *gentle* among you, even as a nurse.
1 Thes. xi. 7.

3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; as, a *gentle* horse or beast.—4. Soothing; pacific.

O sleep, it is a *gentle* thing,
Beloved from pole to pole. *Coleridge.*

5. Treating with mildness; not violent.

A *gentle* hand may lead the elephant with a hair.
Persian Rosary.

SYN. Mild, meek, placid, dove-like, quiet, peaceful, pacific, bland, soft, tame, tractable, docile.

Gentle (jen'tl), *n.* 1. A person of good birth; a gentleman. [Poetical or obsolete.]

Gentles do not reprehend:
If you pardon we will mend. *Shak.*
Come in your war array,
Gentles and commons. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A trained hawk. See GENTIL.

Gentle (jen'tl), *n.* A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

Gentle† (jen'tl), *v.t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar.

Be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shak.*

Gentlefolk (jen'tl-fōk), *n.* [*Gentle* and *folk.*] Persons of good breeding and family. [It is now used generally in the plural, *gentlefolks.*]

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolks. Shak.*

Gentle-hearted (jen'tl-härt-ed), *a.* Having a soft or tender heart; of mild disposition; kind. *Shak.*

The *gentle-hearted* wife
Sat shuddering at the ruin of a world. *Tennyson.*

Gentleman (jen'tl-man), *n.* [*Gentle,* that is, well-born, and *man;* comp. Fr. *gentilhomme.* See GENTEEL.] 1. A man of good family or good social position; every man above the rank of yeomen, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen: in this sense *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

Meaning originally a man born in a certain rank, it (*gentleman*) came by degrees to connote all such qualities or adventitious circumstances as were usually found to belong to persons of that rank. This consideration explains why in one of its vulgar acceptations it means any one who lives without labour, in another without manual labour, and in its more elevated signification it has in every age signified the conduct, character, habits, and outward appearance, in whomsoever found, which, according to the ideas of that age, belonged, or were expected to belong, to persons born and educated in a high social position. *Prof. Bain.*

2. In a more loose sense, every man whose education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade. 3. A man of good breeding and politeness, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.—4. Often used almost as a polite equivalent for 'man,' in speaking of a person of whose social status we really know nothing; as, a *gentleman* called here last night: in the plural, the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.—5. The servant of a man of rank, who attends his person.

Let be called before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shak.*

6. A man of the highest honour, courtesy, and morality.

The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer;
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit.
The first true *gentleman* that ever breathed.
Dekker.

—*Gentlemen commoners,* a title of distinction at the University of Oxford; the highest class of commoners.

Gentleman-at-arms (jen'tl-man-at-ärmz), *n.* A gentleman-pensioner (which see).

Gentleman-farmer (jen'tl-man-fär-mėr), *n.* A man of property who occupies his own farm, and has it cultivated under his direction.

Gentlemanhood (jen'tl-man-hōd), *n.* The condition or attributes of a gentleman.

Gentlemanism (jen'tl-man-izm), *n.* The state of being a gentleman; the affectation of gentlemanliness.

Gentlemanize (jen'tl-man-īz), *v.t.* To bring or put into the condition of a gentleman. 'To *gentlemanize* one's self.' *Lord Lytton.*

Gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-līk). Same as *Gentlemanly.*

Gentlemanliness (jen'tl-man-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlemanly; behaviour of a well-bred man.

Gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as, *gentlemanly* manners.—2. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as, a *gentlemanly* officer.

Gentleman-pensioner (jen'tl-man-pen-shon-ėr), *n.* One of a band of forty gentlemen, entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign's person to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. They are now called *Gentlemen-at-arms.*

Gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship), *n.* Quality of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good.
Lord Halifax.

Gentleman-usher (jen'tl-man-ush-ėr), *n.* One who holds a post at court, to usher others to the presence, &c. See USHER.

Gentleness (jen'tl-nes), *n.* [See GENTLE.] The state or quality of being gentle, benevolent, mild, docile, and the like; gentility; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness; kindness; benevolence.

I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true *gentleness. Shak.*
The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, *gentleness,* goodness, faith. Gal. v. 22.
The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shak.*

Gentleship† (jen'tl-ship), *n.* The condition, qualities, or deportment of a gentleman.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head.
Ascham.

Gentlesse† (jen'tl-es), *n.* Gentleness; gentle behaviour; the conduct of a gentleman. *Spenser.*

Gentlewoman (jen'tl-wụm-an), *n.* [*Gentle* and *woman.*] 1. A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.—2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. 'The late queen's *gentlewoman.*' *Shak.*—3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

Now, *gentlewoman,* you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcast look.
Dryden.

Gentlewomanly, Gentlewomanlike (jen'tl-wụm-an-li, jen'tl-wụm-an-līk), *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman.

Gently (jen'tli), *adv.* 1. In a gentle manner; softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

2. Without violence, roughness, or asperity.

Time has laid his hand
Upon my heart, *gently,* not smiting it. *Longfellow.*

Gentoo (jen-tō'), *n.* [Pg. *gentio,* a gentile.] A term applied by old writers to a native of Hindustan, especially to one who worshipped Brahma; a Hindu: also applied to the language.

Gentrice (jen'tris), *n.* Gentility; good descent. [Scotch.]

I ken full well that ye may wear good claithes, and have a soft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as of *gentrice. Sir W. Scott.*

Gentry (jen'tri), *n.* 1.† Birth; condition; rank by birth. '*Gentry,* title, wisdom.' *Shak.*—2. People of good position, such as landed proprietors, merchants, wealthy or well-born people in general, of a rank below the nobility.—3. A term of civility, real or ironical.

The many-coloured *gentry* there alone. *Prior.*

4.† Civility; complaisance.

Show us so much *gentry* and good-will. *Shak.*

Genty (jen'ti), *a.* Neat; trim; elegantly formed. [Scotch.]

Sae jimpy laced her *genty* waist,
That sweetly ye may span. *Burns.*

Genuant (jen'ū-ant), *a.* [L. *genu,* the knee.] In *her.* kneeling.

Genuflection, Genuflexion (jē-nū-flek'-shon), *n.* [L. *genu,* the knee, and *flectio,* a bending.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

Henrietta performing such extraordinary *genu-flexions* at the gallows-tree. *Strickland.*

Genuine (jen'ū-in), *a.* [L. *genuinus,* from *geno, gigno,* to beget, bring forth, produce. See GENUS.] Belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated; as, *genuine* descendants; *genuine* materials; a *genuine* text.

As a *genuine* form of human experience, the age of poetry is gone, never to be recalled. *Dr. Caird.*

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones. *Boyle.*

A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. *Bp. Watson.*

—*Authentic, Genuine.* See under AUTHENTIC.—SYN. Authentic, true, real, veritable, exact, accurate, unalloyed, unadulterated, unaffected.

Genuinely (jen'ū-in-li), *adv.* In a genuine manner.

Genuineness (jen'ū-in-nes), *n.* The state of being genuine; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; purity; reality; sincerity; as, the *genuineness* of Livy's history; the *genuineness* of faith or repentance.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

Genus (jē'nus), *n.* pl. **Genera** (je'nē-ra). [L. *genus*, pl. *genera*; akin Gr. *genos*, race, family, from root *gen*, Skr. *jan*, to beget. Cog. Gael. *gin*, to beget; Gael. & Ir. *gein*, offspring; A. Sax. *cyn*, kin, race; E. *kin*, *kind*. From same root are *gentle*, *genteel*, *general*, *genius*, *generous*, *genesis*, *genial*, *genital*, *genuine*, &c.] 1. In *logic*, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species; a predicable which is considered as the material part of the species of which it is affirmed.—2. In *science*, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *tribe* and *family*. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus, as the camelopard and the flying lemur.—3. In *music*, the general name for any scale.—*Subaltern genus*, in *logic*, that which is capable of being a species in respect of a higher genus, as *quadruped* in respect of *mammal*.—*Summum genus*, in *logic*, the highest genus; a genus which is not considered a species of anything, as *being*.

Geo-. [Gr. *gea*, *gē*, the earth.] A frequent prefix in compound words derived from Greek, referring to the earth; as, *geography*, *geology*, *geometry*, &c.

Geocentric, Geocentrical (jē-ō-sen'trik, jē-ō-sen'trik-al), *a.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *kentron*, centre.] In *astron.* (*a*) having reference to the earth for its centre; in relation to the earth as a centre; seen from the earth: a term applied to the place of a planet as seen from the centre of the earth, in opposition to its *heliocentric place*, as conceived to be seen from the centre of the sun. (*b*) Having reference to the centre of the earth. See PARALLAX.—*Geocentric latitude* of a planet, its latitude as seen from the earth.—*Geocentric longitude* of a planet, the distance measured on the ecliptic in the order of the signs between the geocentric place and the first point of Aries.

Geocentrically (jē-ō-sen'trik-al-li), *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocorisæ (jē-ō-kor'i-sē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *koris*, a bug.] The land-bugs, a section of heteropterous insects, characterized by having the antennæ free, longer than the head, and inserted between the eyes and near the anterior margin. The species are for the most part found on the leaves of trees and small plants; some do not quit the ground, and others, as the Hydrometridæ, live upon the surface of the water.

Geocronite (jē-ok'ron-īt), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *Kronos*, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead.] A lead-gray ore with a metallic lustre, consisting of antimony, lead, sulphur, and a little arsenic.

Geocyclic (jē-ō-sīk'lik), *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kyklos*, a circle.] 1. Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth.—2. Circling the earth periodically.—*Geocyclic machine*, a machine intended to represent in what manner the changes of the seasons, the increase and decrease of the days, &c., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic, at an angle of 66½°, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

Geode (jē'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *geōdēs*, earthy, from *gē* or *gaia*, earth.] In *mineral.* (*a*) a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. Its interior is sometimes empty, and in this case the sides of its cavity are lined with crystals, as in agate balls. Sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus, and sometimes it is filled with an earthy matter different from the envelope, whence the name. (*b*) The cavity in such a nodule.

Geodephaga (jē-ō-def'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *diaphagō*, to devour.] Predaceous land-beetles, a division of carnivorous coleopterous insects found generally beneath stones, clods, &c., subdivided into two very large families—the Cicindelidæ and the Carabidæ.

Geodesian (jē-ō-dē'si-an), *n.* One versed in geodesy.

Geodesic, Geodesical (jē-ō-des'ik, jē-ō-des'ik-al), *a.* Geodetic (which see).

Geodesy (jē-od'e-si), *n.* [Gr. *geōdaisia*—*gē*, the earth, and *daiō*, to divide.] That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions by means of direct observation and measurement.

Geodetic, Geodetical (jē-ō-det'ik, jē-ō-det'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to geodesy; obtained or determined by the operations of geodesy; engaged in geodesy; as, *geodetic* surveying; *geodetic* observers.

Geodetically (jē-ō-det'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a geodetical manner.

Geodetics (jē-ō-det'iks), *n.* Same as *Geodesy*.

Geodiferous (jē-ōd-if'ér-us), *a.* [*Geode* (which see), and L. *fero*, to produce.] Producing geodes.

Geoffroyia (jef-roi'a), *n.* [In honour of M. E. F. *Geoffroy*, a French physician.] A genus of West Indian and South American dicotyledonous trees, belonging to the papilionaceous tribe of the nat. order Leguminosæ. The bark of *G. inermis* (*Andira inermis* of some botanists) possesses emetic, drastic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and in large doses is poisonous. It acts as a powerful anthelmintic. The fruit of *G. superba*, or umari, is much used by the inhabitants of Brazil on the banks of the Rio San Francisco.

Geogenic (jē-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *Geogonic*.

Geoglossum (jē-ō-glos'sum), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *glōssa*, tongue.] Earth-tongue, a genus of ascomycetous fungi found in bogs and meadows, all the species growing upon earth.

Geognost (jē'og-nost), *n.* [See GEOGNOSY.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. [Rare.]

Geognostic, Geognostical (jē-og-nost'ik, jē-og-nost'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to geognosy; geological. [Rare.]

Geognosy (jē-og'nō-si), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. [This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is nearly synonymous with *geology*.]

Geogonic, Geogonical (jē-ō-gon'ik, jē-ō-gon'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth.

Geogony (jē-og'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth; geology.

Geographer (jē-og'ra-fér), *n.* [See GEOGRAPHY.] One who is versed in, or compiles a treatise on, geography.

Geographic, Geographical (jē-ō-graf'ik, jē-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

Geographically (jē-ō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth.

Geography (jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *graphē*, description.] 1. The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants; a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained; and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, &c., and an account of the principal animals, plants, and minerals.—*General or universal geography*, the science which conveys a knowledge of the earth, both as a distinct and independent body in the universe, and as connected with a system of heavenly bodies.—*Mathematical geography*, that branch of the general science which is derived from the application of mathematical truths to the figure of the earth, and which teaches us to determine the relative positions of places, their longitudes and latitudes, the different lines and circles imagined to be drawn upon the earth's surface, their measure, distance, &c.—*Physical geography*, that branch of geography which gives a description of the principal features of the earth's surface, the various climates and temperatures, showing how these, together with other causes, affect the condition of the human race, and also a general account of the animals and productions of the globe.—*Political geography*, that branch which considers the earth as the abode of rational beings, according to their diffusion over the globe, and their social relations as they are divided into larger or smaller societies.—*Sacred* or *biblical geography*, the geography of Palestine, and other oriental nations mentioned in Scripture, having for its object the illustration and elucidation of Scripture history.—2. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it.

Geologer, Geologian (jē-ol'o-jėr, jē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* A geologist. [Rare.]

Geologic, Geological (jē-ō-loj'ik, jē-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See GEOLOGY.] Pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth.

Geologically (jē-ō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a geological manner.

Geologist (jē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

Geologize (jē-ol'o-jīz), *v.i.* To study geology; to make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist.

Geology (jē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which deals with the structure of the crust of the globe, and of the substances which compose it; or the science of the minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and history. It also investigates the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature; it inquires into the causes of these changes, and the influence which they have exerted in modifying the surface and external structure of our planet. It is a science founded on exact observation and careful induction, and is intimately connected with all the physical sciences. The geologist, in order that he may conduct his investigations with success, ought to be well versed in chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, botany, comparative anatomy, in short, every branch of science relating to organic and inorganic nature. The rocks constituting the crust of the earth have been variously divided in accordance with their position and contents. The first great division is into *unstratified* and *stratified*. The unstratified rocks may belong to any age: they are divisible into two groups; those which represent stratified rocks, but have lost all trace of original form under powerful modifying influences (metamorphic); and those which from the first were unstratified, the volcanic rocks, including under this head many of the granites. They are all crystalline; four substances enter into their composition—mica, quartz, felspar, and hornblende. The volcanic rocks are either contemporaneous or intrusive: the former are those poured out on a land surface or a sea bottom, as the lavas of the oldest as well as of the most recent times; the latter break through the strata and push their way among them. The metamorphic rocks are gneiss, some granites, serpentine, and the like. The oldest strata, Laurentian, are represented by these rocks, and the tertiaries exhibit the conversion of limited areas into crystalline masses. The stratified rocks have been deposited from water, and have been divided into *metamorphic* and *fossiliferous*. (See METAMORPHIC.) The fossiliferous strata have been divided into the following classes, founded on their fossil contents and the physical relations between the strata.—*Laurentian*. Highly crystallized schists, quartzose rocks, and limestones. Fossils: *Eozoön canadense* and graphite. Locality: Canada, Hebrides, Bavaria, Norway.—*Cambrian*. Sandstones, slates, schists, and crystalline limestones. Fossils: sea-weed, shells, some crustacea, especially trilobites. Locality: North Wales or Cambria, Scotland, America (Huron).—*Silurian*. Sandstones,

conglomerates, limestones, metamorphic slates, schists. Fossils: stems and leaves of water-plants, club-mosses, sea-weeds, corals, graptolites, star-fishes, shells bivalve and univalve, and trilobites in very great abundance; in upper beds, fishes, ganoid and placoid. Typical locality: Wales.—*Devonian and Old Red Sandstone.* Sandstones, limestones, shales. Fossils: sea-weeds, marsh-plants, as bulrushes, tree-ferns, reeds, &c.; corals, shells, crustacea. Locality: Devonshire. Old Red Sandstone. Sandstones and conglomerates. Fossils: chiefly large crustaceans, ganoid fishes, and a few plants. Locality: Scotland, Welsh Borders.—*Carboniferous.* Sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, ironstone, coal. Fossils: very numerous and gigantic tree-ferns, reeds, pines, palms, &c.; corals, encrinites, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea and land shells, crustacea, fishes, labyrinthodonts. Trilobites appear for the last time.—*Permian* or *Lower New Red Sandstone.* Red and whitish sandstones, shales, magnesian limestone. Remains resemble those of the coal measures, but animals less numerous; labyrinthodonts and reptiles numerous and gigantic. Typical locality: Perm in Russia.—*Triassic* or *Upper New Red Sandstone.* Sandstones, shales, conglomerates; characteristic product, rock-salt. Remains: plants few—horse-tails, calamites, ferns—much smaller than in coal measures. Animals—shells, crustaceans, shark-like fishes; reptiles and amphibians numerous and of great size. Characteristic remains: footprints of great lizards and huge birds. Called *Triassic* from being found in three distinct groups. Localities: Britain, Africa, India.—*Oolitic* or *Jurassic,* subdivided into *lias, oolite* proper, *purbecks.* Egg-grained sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, ironstone bands, coal, lignite, and jet. Forms of life more like those of our own times. Remains extremely abundant. Vegetable life, indicating a climate like that of Australia—sea-weeds, tree-ferns, palms, pines, and liliaceous plants. Animals—sponges, corals, encrinites, sea-urchins, worms, crustaceans, ammonites, nautilus, gigantic cuttle-fish, fishes numerous and large, notably huge plated sharks. But the most characteristic remains are those of enormous lacertian reptiles, as ichthyosaurus. Remains of earliest warm-blooded animals, somewhat resembling kangaroo.—*Cretaceous.* Chalk, gault, greensand, chert, and coal (rare). Plants rare and imperfect, and apparently drifted. Animals numerous—sponges, corals, sea-urchins, star-fishes, and crustaceans. Shells plentiful and exquisitely beautiful in form and colour, notably ammonites and nautilus. Fishes not numerous, and characterized by their teeth. Reptiles gigantic, terrestrial in the Wealden. First appearance of bones of birds, and what seem to be bones of a monkey.—*Tertiary.* Remains resembling those now existing and a large proportion identical. Real exogens appear for the first time; fishes, birds, and mammals of existing families. Two great periods—*warm* and *cold. Warm:* gypsum, marls, nummulite limestone. *Cold period:* boulder clay unstratified and stratified, shell clays, gravels, &c. The tertiary has been further divided into *Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene,* and *Pleistocene,* in accordance with the proportions of existing species in the various strata. See separate entries. —*Quaternary* or *Post-tertiary.* Remains identical or nearly so with present life. Deposits: clay, sand, gravel, mud, peat, soil, &c. Divided into *Prehistoric* or *Post-pleistocene,* and *Historic* or *Recent. Prehistoric:* Irish deer, woolly elephant, hairy rhinoceros, cave-hyena, cave-bear, mammoth; human remains, canoes, ashes, cave and lake dwellings, stone-weapons and implements, kitchen-middens. *Historic* or *Recent:* deposits now forming. Species now existing or existing within the historic period.—Another division of stratified fossiliferous rocks is into *Primary* or *Palæozoic* (Laurentian, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, Permian); *Secondary* or *Mesozoic* (Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous); *Tertiary* or *Cainozoic* (see above), and *Post-tertiary* or *Quaternary* (see above). See FORMATION, FOSSIL, ORGANIC, ROCK, and STRATUM.

Geomancer (jē'ō-man-sėr), *n.* One versed in or who practises geomancy.

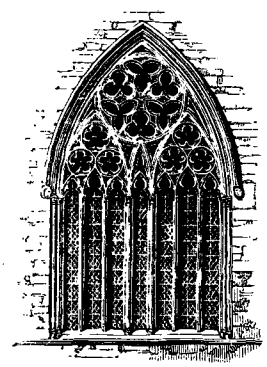
Geomancy (jē'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *manteia,* divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper.

Geomantic, Geomantical (jē-ō-man'tik, jē-ō-man'tik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy.

Geometer (jē-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *geōmetrēs.* See GEOMETRY.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

Geometral (jē-om'et-ral), *a.* [Fr. *géometral.*] Pertaining to geometry. [Rare.]

Geometric, Geometrical (jē-ō-met'rik, jē-ō-met'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *geōmetrikos.* See GEOMETRY.] Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.—*Geometrical construction,* the representation of a proposition by geometrical lines.—*Geometrical curves,* or *geometrical lines,* those in which the relation between the abscissa and ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraical



Geometrical Decorated Window, Ripon Minster.

equation.—*Geometrical decorated,* in *arch.* applied to the earlier period of decorated Gothic, in which the tracery and other ornamentation consist entirely of distinct geometrical forms, the principle of verticality and unity by a subordination of parts being fully developed.—*Geometrical elevation,* a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural* elevation.—*Geometrical locus.* See LOCUS.—*Geometrical progression,* is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, or 32, 16, 8, 4, 2. See PROGRESSION.—*Geometrical stairs,* those stairs of which the steps are supported only at one end by being builded into the wall.

Geometrically (jē-ō-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* In a geometrical manner; according to the rules or laws of geometry.

Geometrician (jē-om'e-tri"shan), *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

Geometridæ (jē-ō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A very extensive family of lepidopterous, nocturnal, or rather seminocturnal insects, known to collectors by the name of slender-bodied moth. More than 300 British species belonging to this family are known. The family itself is divided into sixty genera.

Geometrize (jē-om'e-triz), *v.i.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically; to proceed in accordance with the principles of geometry; to recognize or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws.

Geometry (jē-om'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *geōmetria—gē,* the earth, and *metron,* measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying.] The science of magnitude in general; the science which treats of the properties of definite portions of space; that science which treats of the properties of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes. Geometry is the most general and important of the mathematical sciences; it is founded upon a few axioms or self-evident truths (see AXIOM), and every proposition which it lays down, whether it be theorem or problem, is subjected to the most accurate and rigid demonstration. Geometry has been distinguished into *theoretical* or *speculative* and *practical.* The former treats of the various properties and relations of magnitudes, with demonstrations of theorems, &c.; and the latter relates to the performance of certain geometrical operations, such as the construction of figures, the drawing of lines in certain positions, and the application of geometrical principles to the various measurements in the ordinary concerns of life. *Theoretical geometry* is again divided into *elementary* or *common geometry* and the *higher geometry,* the former being employed in the consideration of lines, superficies, angles, planes, figures, and solids, and the latter in the consideration of the higher order of curve lines and problems.—*Analytical geometry, Descriptive geometry.* See ANALYTICAL, DESCRIPTIVE.

Geo-navigation (jē'o-na-vi-gā"shon), *n.* A term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth—in opposition to *Cœlo-navigation* (which see).

Geonomy (jē-on'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *nomos,* a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

Geophagism (jē-of'a-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *phagō,* to eat.] The act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, &c. See DIRT-EATING.

Geophagist (jē-of'a-jist), *n.* One who practises geophagism; one who eats earth.

Geophila (jē-of'il-a), *n.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *phileō,* to love.] A small genus of creeping herbaceous plants of the nat. order Rubiaceæ, natives of India and tropical America and Africa. The root of *G. ipecacuanha* is emetic, and may be used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Geophilus (jē-of'il-us), *n.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *philos,* loving.] A genus of articulate animals, belonging to the order Chilognatha and class Myriapoda, including the *G. electricus,* or electric centipede, a species not uncommon in this country, which has the power of emitting light when excited.

Geoponic, Geoponical (jē-ō-pon'ik, jē-ō-pon'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *ponos,* labour.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth or agriculture. 'Authors *geoponical.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Geoponics (jē-ō-pon'iks), *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth. 'Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics.*' *Evelyn.*

Georama (jē-ō-rā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *horama,* view.] A large hollow spherical globe or chamber, lined in the inside with cloth on which is depicted a general view of the geography of the earth's surface so as to be seen by a spectator from the interior.

George (jorj), *n.* [Gr. *geōrgos,* a husbandman—*gē,* the earth, and *ergon,* labour.] 1. A figure of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the

The George of the Order of the Garter.

collar by knights of the Garter. 'Look on my *George,* I am a gentleman.' *Shak.* See GARTER.—2. A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George. 'A brown *george.*' *Dryden.*

George-noble (jorj'nō-bl), *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII. of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling: so called from bearing on the reverse the figure of St. *George* killing the dragon.

Georgian (jorj'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the region called *Georgia* on the south of the Caucasus Mountains; or of *Georgia,* one of the United States of America.

Georgian (jorj'i-an), *a.* Belonging or relating to Georgia in Asia, or the state of Georgia in the United States.

Georgian (jorj'i-an), *a.* Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four *Georges*, kings of Great Britain; as, the *Georgian* era.

Georgic (jorj'ik), *n.* [Gr. *geōryikos*, rustic—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry; as, the *georgics* of Virgil.

Georgic, Georgical (jorj'ik, jorj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to agriculture and rural affairs; agricultural. 'The Mantuan's *georgic* strains.' *Gay.*

Georgium Sidus (jor'ji-um sī'dus), *n.* [L.] The planet Uranus, so named by its discoverer Sir William Herschel in honour of George III.

Georgos† (jē-or'gos), *n.* [Gr.] A husbandman. *Spenser.*

Geosaurus (jē-ō-sa'rus), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *sauros*, lizard.] A sub-genus of gigantic fossil saurians of the oolite and lias formations, considered by Cuvier to be intermediate between the crocodiles and the monitors.

Geoscopy (jē-os'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *skopeō*, to view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil obtained by inspection.

Geoselenic (jē'ō-sē-len''ik), *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *selēnē*, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon; relating to the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon; as, *geoselenic* phenomena.

Geostatic (jē-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *statikos*, causing to stand.] A term applied to a peculiar sort of arch, having that kind of curve in which the vertical pressure is proportional to the depth below a fixed horizontal plane, and in which the horizontal pressure bears to the vertical pressure a fixed ratio depending on the nature of the superincumbent materials. This variety of arch is suited to sustain the pressure of earth.

Geoteuthis (jē-ō-tū'this), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *teuthis*, a squid.] A genus of fossil squids or calamaries whose pens are found abundantly in the lias and oolite formations. The ink-bag and other fragments in addition to the pens occur in the Oxford clay.

Geothermic (jē-ō-thėr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *thermos*, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

Geothermometer (jē'ō-thėr-mom''et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and E. *thermometer* (which see).] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

Geotic† (jē-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. *Bailey.*

Geotropic (jē-o-trop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting geotropism; turning or inclining towards the earth. '*Geotropic* tendency.' *Francis Darwin.*

Geotropism (jē-ot'ro-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turning, direction, from *trepō*, to turn.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, as the characteristic exhibited in a young plant, when deprived of the counteracting influence of light, of directing its growth towards the earth.

The powers of growth which exist in young seedlings would certainly be called instinctive if they existed in animals, and they are quite as indispensable as those just mentioned in supplying the wants which first arise. These two instincts are the power of directing the growth in relation to the force of gravity, and in relation to light; the first being called *geotropism*, the second heliotropism. *Francis Darwin.*

Geotrupidæ (jē-ō-trup'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Typical genus *Geotrupes*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *trupaō*, to pierce—and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of burrowing lamellicorn beetles of the section Petalocera, in which the elytra are rounded behind and cover the abdomen. They inhabit temperate climates, and are useful in removing disgusting substances, as the excrementitious matter of men and other animals. When alarmed they feign death. The *Geotrupes stercorarius*, or watchman-beetle of Britain, is the type of the family.

Gephyrea (ge-fī'rē-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gephyra*, a bridge.] A class of the Anarthropoda, comprising the spoon-worms (Sipunculus) and their allies.

Gerah (gē'ra), *n.* [Heb.] The smallest piece of money current amongst the ancient Jews, the twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three halfpennies. Ex. xxx. 13.

Geraniaceæ (jē-rā'ni-ā''sē-ē), *n.* [See GERANIUM.] A nat. order of exogens, the distinguishing character of which is to have a fruit composed of five cocci or cases, connected with as many flat styles, consolidated round a long conical beak. These plants are usually astringent and odoriferous. The species of the order which inhabit Europe are herbaceous plants; a few of them are handsome, but the major part are mere weeds.

Geranium (jē-rā'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *geranos*, a crane—on account of the long projecting spike of the seed-capsule.] The crane's-bill genus, a genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), the type of the nat. order Geraniaceæ, natives of temperate regions throughout the world. They have usually palmately divided leaves and regular flowers, with ten stamens and five carpels, each tipped by a long glabrous awn (the persistent style). The flowers are usually blue or red, and are often handsome; the so-called geraniums of our gardens belong, however, to the genus Pelargonium (which see). There are about a dozen British species, of which the herb-robert (*G. robertianum*) is the most common.

Gerant (zhā-rāñ), *n.* [Fr.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, &c.

Gerb (jėrb), *n.* In *her.* a sheaf. See GARBE.

Gerbil (jėr'bil), *n.* [Fr. *gerbille*, from *gerbo*, the Arabic name.] The English name given to the rodents belonging to the genus Gerbillus (which see).

Gerbillus (jėr-bil'lus), *n.* A genus of small burrowing rodents (the gerbils) of the family Muridæ. They have a long tail, which is tufted at the end. There are several species, found in the sandy parts of Africa and Asia. The Egyptian gerbil (*G. ægyptiacus*), inhabiting Egypt around the pyramids, is the type. It is about the size of a mouse and of a clear yellow colour.

Gerbua (jėr'bu-a), *n.* Same as *Jerboa.*

Gere,† *n.* Same as *Gear. Chaucer.*

Gerenda (jē-ren'da), *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be done or conducted.

Gerent (jē'rent), *a.* [L. *gerens, gerentis*, ppr. of *gero*, to bear.] Bearing; carrying; carrying on: used now only in composition; as, vice-*gerent*, belli*gerent*.

Gerfalcon (jėr'fą-kn), *n.* A species of falcon, the gyrfalcon.

He had . . . staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, *gerfalcons* for the heron and haggards for the wild-duck. *Macaulay.*

Gerie,† **Gereful,**† *a.* [O.Fr. *girer*, to twirl, from L. *gyrus*, Gr. *gyros*, a twirling, a circle.] Changeable; giddy.

Right so can *gery* Venus overcast
The hertes of hire folk, right as hire day
Is *gereful*, right so changeth she aray. *Chaucer.*

Gerlo-antico (jer'lō-an-tē'kō), *n.* A fine, rare, rich, flesh-coloured marble used for statuary purposes in Rome.

Gerlond,† *n.* A garland. *Chaucer.*

Germ (jėrm), *n.* [L. *germen*, an offshoot, a germ—probably for *gerimen*, from *gero*, to bear.] 1. In *physiol.* the earliest form under which any organism appears; the rudimentary or embryonic form of an organism; that which is in an undeveloped state; an embryo; as, the *germ* of a fetus, of a plant, of a flower.

When one attempts to keep *en rapport* with modern scientific thought, one becomes imbued with the notion that distinct creative acts never took place, and that the primal *germ* is our legitimate ancestor in unbroken line. *Scientific American.*

2. That from which anything springs; origin; first principle; as, the *germ* of civil liberty or of prosperity.

Mr. Hunter's work on the blood . . . abounding in principles or the *germs* of principles. *P. M. Latham.*

Germain (jėr'mān), *a.* Same as *Germane.*

German (jėr'man), *a.* [L. *germanus*, a brother, for *germinanus*, from *germen*, an offshoot. See GERM.] 1. Sprung from the same father and mother or from members of the same family.

Brother *german* denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side; cousins *german*, children of brothers or sisters. *Bouvier.*

2.† Nearly related; closely akin.

Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion. *Shak.*

3. Closely connected; appropriate; relevant; pertinent; germane.

The phrase would be more *german* to the matter, if we could carry a cannon by our sides. *Shak.*

German (jėr'man), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Germany.—2. The language of the higher and more southern districts of Germany, and the literary language of all Germany. It is divided into three periods—Old High German, from the eighth to the twelfth century; Middle High German, to the fifteenth century; and Modern High German. The Old High German embraces the Alemannic, Frankish, and other sub-dialects. The Middle High German is the language of the Minnesingers, of the national heroic legends (Heldensagen), and of the lay of the Nibelungen. Modern German is properly the dialect of Saxony, which Luther rendered classical by his translation of the Bible. See LOW-GERMAN.

German (jėr'man), *a.* Belonging to Germany.

German† (jėr'man), *n.* One sprung from the same stock: applied to brothers and sisters or to first cousins. See GERMANE.

Go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Spenser.*

German-clock (jėr'man-klok), *n.* An inferior and cheap sort of clock made in Germany, or a clock of similar construction.

Germander (jėr-man'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *germandrée*, Prov. *germandrea*, It. *calamandrea*—a changed form of L. *chamædrys*, Gr. *chamaidrys*, germander—*chamai*, on the earth, and *drys*, an oak.] The common name given to plants of the genus Teucrium, but especially to *Teucrium Chamædrys.—Germander speedwell, Veronica Chamædrys*, a common British plant.

Germane (jėr'mān), *a.* [See GERMAN—term applied to relationships.] Closely akin; nearly related; allied; closely connected; relevant; pertinent; appropriate; fitted.

It will give a kind of constituency thoroughly *germane* to the nature and purposes of a county representation, according to the old rule of the constitution. *Gladstone.*

Germanic (jėr-man'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Germany: a term sometimes applied to a family of Aryan tongues, otherwise called *Teutonic* (which see).

Germanism (jėr'man-izm), *n.* An idiom or phrase of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all isms but Anglicisms. *Chesterfield.*

German-millet (jėr'man-mil-et), *n.* A species of grass, a variety of the *Setaria italica*, producing a nutritious grain.

German-paste (jėr'man-pāst), *n.* A kind of paste composed of pea-meal, sweet-almonds, lard, sugar, hay-saffron, and hard-boiled egg, used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing birds.

German-sarsaparilla (jėr'man-sär-sa-pa-ril-la), *n.* A name given to the roots or rhizomes of *Carex arenaria, C. disticha*, and *C. hirta*, from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

German-silver (jėr'man-sil-vėr), *n.* Packfong; the white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel: so named from being first made at Hildburghausen in Germany.

German-tinder (jėr'man-tin-dėr), *n.* Amadou (which see).

Germ-cell (jėrm'sel), *n.* In *animal physiol.* the cell which results from the union of the spermatozoon with the germinal vesicle or its nucleus. Some physiologists question the existence of such a cell, or assert its unimportance in the development of the egg.

The *germ-cell* assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the *primary germ-cell*, and its progeny the *derivative germ-cell.* *Brande & Cox.*

Germen,† **Germin** † (jėr'men, jėr'min), *n.* A germ (which see).

Thou all-shaking thunder, . . .
Crack Nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shak.*

Germinal (jėrm'in-al), *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.—*Germinal membrane*, a series of layers of cells united together which are formed round the yolk of an egg during a certain stage in the development of the ovum.—*Germinal vesicle*, (*a*) in *animal physiol.* a cell which floats in the yolk of an egg, upon the walls of which is a spot or nucleus called the *germinal spot.* These perform important functions in the reception of the germ and in aiding its early development. (*b*) In *bot.* a cell contained in the embryo sac, from which the embryo is developed.

Germinal (zhār-mē-nal), *n.* [Fr., from L. *germen, germinis*, a shoot, a sprout.] The seventh month of the first French republican calendar, commencing March 21 and ending April 19.

Germinant (jėrm'in-ant), *a.* [L. *germinans, germinantis*, ppr. of *germino*. See GER-

MINATE.] Sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.

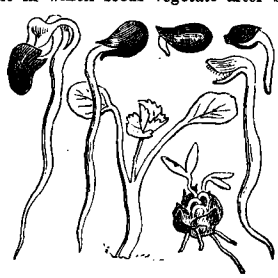
Prophecies are not fulfilled punctually, at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages. *Bacon.*

Germinate (jĕrm'in-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *germinated*; ppr. *germinating*. [L. *germino, germinatum*, to bud, from *germen*. See GERM.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.

Germinate (jĕrm'in-āt), *v.t.* To cause to sprout; to put forth, as leaves. [Rare.]

In the leafy months of June and July several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named proclamations, resolutions, journals, or diurnals, 'of the union for resistance to oppression.' *Carlyle.*

Germination (jĕrm-in-ā'shon), *n.* The first act of growth by an embryo plant; the time in which seeds vegetate after being



Seeds germinating. (In centre a plant which has newly appeared above ground.)

planted or sown. The immediate causes of germination are the presence of moisture and atmospheric air and a certain elevation of temperature. Moisture softens the integuments of the seed and relaxes the tissue of the embryo; atmospheric air supplies oxygen and nitrogen; and a temperature, which must be at least as high as 32° Fahr., by exciting the vitality of the embryo, enables it to take advantage of the agents with which it is in contact. During germination various changes take place in the chemical constituents of the seed, and are usually accompanied with increase of temperature, as is seen in the process of malting. Along with these other changes commonly take place: a root is produced, which strikes perpendicularly downwards and, fixing itself in the soil, begins to absorb food; a growth upwards then commences and ends in the protrusion of a stem and leaves.

Germinative (jĕr'min-āt-iv), *a.* Of or pertaining to germination.

Germ-theory. The theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from not-living matter, but is produced from germs or seeds. The theory more particularly concerns itself with the appearance of life, or with phenomena supposed to be dependent on the presence of living matter, where the germs are so infinitesimally minute as not to be capable of detection by the eye aided by the most powerful instruments. In this view it has two aspects—first, as it affects the question of the origin of life, and, second, as it affects the origin and propagation of many diseases. As it regards the doctrine of the origin of life see BIOGENESIS, ABIOGENESIS. As it affects the origin and propagation of disease it is maintained that the whole class of zymotic diseases, with many others, are due to the presence in the atmosphere of infinite multitudes of germs, chiefly spores of cryptogamic plants, as Bacteria and Torula (the yeast-plant), ready to become developed and multiply under favourable conditions, and by so doing to set up fermentation, putrefaction, or other morbid action in the bodies on or in which they are parasitic. All admit that many cutaneous diseases are due to the presence of parasites propagated by spores, as also that certain diseases, as pébrine in silk-worms, 'blood' in cattle, malignant pustules, &c., arise from the germs of animals or plants in the tissues or blood, but in regard to its wider application there is much controversy. A system of antiseptic treatment of wounds and sores has been founded upon this theory, with the view chiefly of preventing the formation of pus on the surface of incised wounds, and pyæmia, or blood-poisoning, occasionally occurring after operations, especially in hospitals. This treatment consists in endeavouring to exclude germs or effect their destruction by the agency chiefly of carbolic acid.

Gern,† **Gerne,**† *v.i.* To grin; to snarl; to yawn. 'Gaping like a gulfe when he did *gerne.*' *Spenser.*

Gerocomia (jē-rō-kō'mi-a), *n.* Same as *Gerocomy.*

Gerocomical (je-rō-kom'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy. [Rare.]

Gerocomy (je-ro'ko-mi), *n.* [Gr. *gērokomia*, from *gēras*, old age, and *komeō*, to tend.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people. [Rare.]

Gerontes (ge-ron'tēz or je-ron'tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr., old men.] In *Greek antiq.* magistrates in Sparta who, with the ephori and kings, were the supreme authority of the state. There were twenty-eight, or, according to some, thirty-two, of these magistrates. They could not be elevated to the dignity before their sixtieth year.

Gerontocracy (ge-ron-tok'ra-si or je-ron-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *gerōn, gerontos*, an old man, and *kratos*, power.] Government by old men.

Geropigia, Jerupigia (je-ro-pi'ji-a, je-rụ-pi'ji-a), *n.* A mixture composed of unfermented grape-juice, with sufficient brandy and sugar to prevent it from fermentation, and colouring matter from rhatany root or log-wood, imported from Portugal, to give spurious strength and colour to port wines.

Gerris (jĕr'ris), *n.* A genus of hemipterous insects. See HYDROMETRIDÆ.

Gerrymander (ge-ri-man'dėr), *v.t.* [From a governor of Massachusetts named *Gerry*, who devised the scheme.] To arrange the political divisions of, as a state, so that in an election one party may obtain an advantage over its opponent, even though the latter may possess a majority of votes in the state. [American political slang.]

Gerund (je'rund), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to carry on or perform—because, according to the old grammarians, the gerund properly expressed the doing or the necessity of doing something.] The name given originally by grammarians to a part of the Latin verb used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active, when the infinitive ought to stand in some other case than the nominative, but adopted into other languages to indicate various forms or modifications of the verb; thus, in Anglo-Saxon a dative form of the infinitive with *tō* before it, is often called the *gerund:* as, *Ic eom tō nimanne*, I am to take (or be taken). In Latin the gerund is a sort of verbal noun, having only the oblique cases, and possessing the same power of government as its verb, but resembling the noun in being governed by prepositions; as, studium *obtemperandi* legibus, a desire of obeying the laws; ad *obtemperandum* legibus, for obeying the laws. The early English or Anglo-Saxon gerund or dative of the infinitive was used chiefly to indicate end or purpose, like the Latin gerund or supine, or *ut* with the subjunctive. In English what seems to be a present participle governed by a preposition is sometimes denominated a gerund, in such phrases, for example, as 'fit for *teaching*,' 'fond of *learning*;' but here *teaching* and *learning* are merely verbal nouns (corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon nouns in *-ung*) governed by a preposition, the preposition and noun together doing the duty of the older gerund or dative infinitive with *to*. So, 'fit for *teaching* boys,' is an abbreviation for 'fit for the teaching of boys.'

Gerundial (je-run'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gerund.

Gerundive (je-rund'iv), *n.* A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, but adopted into other languages to indicate certain modifications of the verb, as in English to indicate the verbal noun in *-ing* when governed by a preposition, and in German the present participle with *zu* (to) prefixed.

Gerundively (je-rund'iv-li), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive; as, or in place of, a gerund or gerundive.

Gerusia (ge-rō'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *gerousia*, an assembly of elders.] The senate of ancient Sparta; the aristocratic element of Spartan polity. See GERONTES.

Gervas (jėr'vas), *n.* A small tropical American shrub, the *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, nat. order Verbenaceæ, the leaves of which are sold in Austria under the name of Brazilian tea, and used in Britain to adulterate tea.

Gervillia (jėr-vil'li-a), *n.* [After M. *Gerville*, a French naturalist.] A genus of conchifers or bivalves, family Aviculidæ, or wing-shells, found fossil from the carboniferous system to the chalk inclusive.

Gesling,† *n.* A gosling.

Gesnera (jes-ne'ra). [AfterConrad *Gesner*, the celebrated botanist.] A handsome genus of about fifty species, the type of the nat. order Gesneraceæ. They are mostly natives of Brazil, having tuberous rhizomes, opposite leaves, and usually red or orange flowers, borne singly or several together on axillary peduncles or in terminal racemes.

Gesneraceæ (jes-ne-rā'sē-ē). An order of monopetalous exogens, comprising about 700 species, mostly natives of tropical and subtropical regions, and represented by a few genera in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, and the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby herbs, or (rarely) trees, often with tuberous rhizomes, usually opposite leaves, and scarlet, violet, or blue (often very handsome) flowers, borne singly upon axillary or terminal peduncles. Some of the genera are frequent in our hothouses, such as Gloxinia, Achimenes, and Gesnera.

Gesse,† *v.t.* To guess. *Chaucer.*

Gest,† *n.* A guest. *Chaucer.*

Gest, Geste (jest), *n.* [L. *gestum*, from *gero*, to carry, to do.] 1.† Deed, action, or achievement.

They were two knights of peerlesse puissance,
And famous far abroad for warlike *gest.* *Spenser.*

2.† Show; representation.—3.† Carriage of person; deportment; sometimes gesture.

Portly his person was, and much increast,
Through his heroick grace and honourable *gest.*
Spenser.

Had the knight looked back to the page's *geste*,
I ween he had turned anon!
For dread was the woe in the face so young:
And wild was the silent *geste* that flung
Casque, sword to earth. *E. B. Browning.*

Gest† (jest), *n.* [O.Fr. *giste*. See GIST.] 1. A stage, rest, or stop in travelling. See GIST. 2. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the heralds' office.

Gestant (jes'tant), *a.* [L. *gestans, gestantis*, ppr. of *gesto*, freq. from *gero, gestum*, to carry.] Carrying; laden. 'Clouds *gestant* with heat.' *E. B. Browning.*

Gestation (jest-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *gestatio*, from *gesto, gestatum*, freq. from *gero*, to carry.] 1.† The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments.—2. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.—3. Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horseback, or in a carriage, without the exercise of his own powers.—*Extra-uterine gestation*, pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus, as when it is lodged in the ovary or in the fallopian tubes.

Gestatory (jest'a-to-ri), *a.* 1. That may be carried or worn.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

Gestic (jest'ik), *a.* Pertaining to legendary deeds or exploits. 'The gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore.' *Goldsmith.* [Rare.]

Gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gesticulated*; ppr. *gesticulating*. [L. *gesticulor, gesticulatus*, from *gero, gestum*, to bear or carry.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.

The Spaniards argue with even more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal, if not superior, eagerness. *H. Swinburne.*

Gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* To represent by gesture; to imitate; to act. [Rare.]

If I knew any man so vile
To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate.* *B. Jonson.*

Gesticulation (jes-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*, from *gesticulor*. See GESTICULATE.] 1. The act of gesticulating or making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments.—2. A gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments.—3. Antic tricks or motions. 'Mimical and fantastical *gesticulations.*' *Bp. Reynolds.*

Gesticulator (jes-tik'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One that shows postures or makes gestures.

Gesticulatory (jes-tik'ū-lā-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to gesticulation; representing by gestures. 'Mimical and *gesticulatory* entertainments.' *Warton.*

Gestor,† **Gestour,**† *n.* A relater of gests or adventures.

Minestrales,
And *gestours* for to tellen tales. *Chaucer.*

Gestural (jes'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to gesture.

Gesture (jes'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *geste;* L.L. *gestura,* mode of acting, from L. *gestus,* carriage, posture, motion, from *gero, gestum,* to bear, to carry.] 1. A motion of the face, body, or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion.—2. Movement of the body or limbs.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

Gesture (jes'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gestured;* ppr. *gesturing.* To accompany or enforce with gesture or action.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker.*

Gesture (jes'tūr), *v.i.* To gesticulate; to make gestures.

Gestureless (jes'tūr-les), *a.* Free from gestures.

Gesturement (jes'tūr-ment), *n.* Act of making gestures.

Get (get), *v.t.* pret. *got* (*gat,* obs.); pp. *got, gotten;* ppr. *getting.* [A. Sax. *getan, gietan, gytan,* to obtain; Icel. *geta,* to get; O.H.G. *gezan,* to acquire; O.Sax. *bigetan,* to obtain; Goth. *bigitan,* to find. Probably of same root as Gr. *chandanō,* to hold, to contain, L. *pre-hendo,* to catch, to seize.] 1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of by any means; as, we *get* favour by kindness; we *get* wealth by industry and economy; we *get* land by purchase; we *get* praise by good conduct; and we *get* blame by doing injustice; most men *get* what they can for their goods or for their services.—2. To come into possession of: used only with *have* and *had,* and then signifying to be or to have been in possession of.

Thou hast *got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate.

Sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shak.*

4. To acquire mental possession of; to commit to memory; to learn; as, to *get* a lesson.

Lo, Yates! without the least finesse of art,
He gets applause—I wish he'd *get* his part. *Churchill.*

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business. *Spectator.*

6. To procure or cause to be or occur.

Those things I bid you do; *get* them dispatched. *Shak.*

7. To carry; to betake: reflexive use. 'Get thee out from this land.' Gen. xxxi. 13.

He with all speed *gat* himself . . . to the strong town of Megs. *Knolles.*

—*To get in,* to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; as, to *get in* corn.—*To get off,* (*a*) to put off; to take or pull off; as, to *get off* a garment; also, to remove; as, to *get off* a ship from shoals. (*b*) To sell; to dispose of; as, to *get off* goods.—*To get on,* to put on; to draw or pull on; as, to *get on* a coat; to *get on* boots.—*To get out,* (*a*) to draw forth; as, to *get out* a secret. (*b*) To draw out; to disengage.—*To get over,* to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; as, to *get over* difficulties; also, to recover; as, to *get over* sickness.—*To get the day,* to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.—*To get together,* to collect; to amass.—*To get up,* to prepare and introduce; to bring forward. See extract at end of GET, *v.i.*—SYN. To obtain, procure, acquire, attain, realize.

Get (get), *v.i.* 1. To make acquisition; to gain.

We mourn, France smiles; we lose, they daily *get.* *Shak.*

2. To arrive at any place or state; to become: followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labour; as,—*To get above,* to surmount; to surpass.—*To get ahead,* to advance; to prosper.—*To get along,* to proceed; to advance.—*To get asleep,* to fall asleep.—*To get at,* to reach; to make way to; to come to.—*To get away* or *away from,* to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.—*To get back,* to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.—*To get before,* to arrive in front or more forward.—*To get behind,* to fall in the rear; to lag.—*To get clear,* to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.—*To get down,* to descend; to come from an elevation.—*To get drunk,* to become intoxicated.—*To get forward,* to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.—*To get home,* to arrive at one's dwelling.—*To get in* or *into,* to arrive within an inclosure or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.—*To get loose* or *free,* to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.—*To get near,* to approach within a small distance.—*To get off,* to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.—*To get on,* to proceed; to advance; to succeed; to prosper.—*To get out,* to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment. See *v.t.* 7.—*To get over,* to pass over; to surmount; to conquer; to recover from; as, to *get over* difficulties; to *get over* sickness.—*To get quit of,* to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.—*To get rid of,* to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.—*To get through,* to pass through and reach a point beyond anything; also, to finish; to accomplish.—*To get to,* to reach; to arrive.—*To get together,* to meet; to assemble; to convene.—*To get up,* (*a*) to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb. (*b*) To prepare and introduce; to bring forward; as, to *get up* a concert. (*c*) To dress; to equip; as the actor was well *got up* for the part.—The following specimen of the capabilities of *get,* transitive and intransitive, is given by Dr. Withers:

I *got* on horseback within ten minutes after I *got* your letter. When I *got* to Canterbury, I *got* a chaise for town; but I *got* wet through before I *got* to Canterbury; and I have *got* such a cold as I shall not be able to *get* rid of in a hurry. I *got* to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I *got* shaved and dressed. I soon *got* into the secret of *getting* a memorial before the board, but I could not *get* an answer then; however, I *got* intelligence from the messenger that I should likely *get* one the next morning. As soon as I *got* back to my inn I *got* supper and *got* to bed. It was not long before I *got* to sleep. When I *got* up in the morning, I *got* my breakfast, and then I *got* myself dressed that I might *get* out in time to *get* an answer to my memorial. As soon as I *got* it, I *got* into the chaise, and *got* to Canterbury by three, and about tea-time I *got* home. I have *got* nothing for you, and so adieu.

Get† (get), *n.* [Fr. *gette.*] Fashion; behaviour. *Chaucer.*

Get (get), *n.* Breed; offspring. [Scotch.]

Gethe.† For *Goeth. Chaucer.*

Get-nothing (get'nu-thing), *n.* One who through laziness earns nothing; an idler; a ne'er-do-well.

Every *get-nothing* is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water. *Adams.*

Get-penny† (get'pen-ni), *n.* Something which gets or gains money for those concerned in it; a successful affair, as a theatrical performance. *B. Jonson.*

Gettable, Getable (get'a-bl), *a.* That may be gotten or obtained; obtainable.

Getter (get'ėr), *n.* 1. One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.—2. One who begets or procreates.

Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shak.*

3. One employed in digging, in the construction of an earthwork.

Getting (get'ing), *n.* 1. The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting,* get understanding. Prov. iv. 7.

2. Gain; profit.

The meaner families return a small share of their *gettings,* to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

Get-up (get'up), *n.* Appointment; equipment; dress and other accessories; as, the actor's *get-up* was first-rate.

Geum (jē'um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *geuō,* to give a taste or relish to, to stimulate—the roots of some of them, and of allied species, having the same properties as Peruvian bark.] A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, belonging to the nat. order Rosaceæ, chiefly natives of the northern parts of the world. Two of them are common British plants known by the name of avens. *G. canadense,* chocolate-root or blood-root, a North American species, has some reputation as a tonic. A species of saxifrage is also called *Geum.*

Gewgaw (gū'gą), *n.* [Old forms *gugawe, gygawe,* shown by Skeat to be from older *givegove,* a kind of reduplicated form from the verb to *give.*] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything. 'A heavy *gewgaw,* called a crown.' *Dryden.*

There came a young noble, a warrior who had never seen war, glittering with *gewgaws. Disraeli.*

Gewgaw (gū'gą), *a.* Showy without value.

Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine,
New as his title, built last year. *Tennyson.*

Gey (gȳ), *adv.* Pretty; moderately. See GAY. [Scotch.]

Geyser (gī'zėr), *n.* [Icel. *geysir,* lit. the gusher, from *geysa,* to gush or rush forth; allied to E. *gush.*] The name given to springs or fountains of hot water such as were first observed in Iceland. The geysers of Iceland, nearly one hundred in number, lie about 30 miles north-west of Mount Hecla and 16 miles north of the town of Skalholt, in a plain covered by hot springs and steaming apertures. The largest, called the Great Geyser, throws up at certain times a column of hot water, with loud explosions, to the height of over 200 feet, and this eruption terminates in a column of steam, which rushes up with amazing force and a thundering noise. The next most important is the New Geyser or Strokkur (churn). These springs are supposed to be connected with Mount Hecla. The geysers of Iceland are, however, surpassed by those which have been discovered in comparatively recent times in the Rocky Mountains in the Yellowstone Region. (See BOILING-SPRINGS.) The phenomenon, as experimentally illustrated by Tyndall, is due to the heating of the walls of a fissure, whereby the water is slowly raised to the boiling point under pressure and explodes into steam, an interval being required for the process to be repeated.

Ghainorik (gā'nō-rik), *n.* A variety of the yak of a black colour, the back and tail being often white.

Ghaist (gāst), *n.* A ghost. [Scotch.]

Hillocks, stanes, and bushes kenn'd aye
Frae *ghaists* an' witches. *Burns.*

Ghark (gärk), *n.* A name in parts of the East for the best descriptions of eagle-wood, which, after being buried for a time, is dark, glossy, and sinks in water. *Simmonds.*

Gharry (gär'ri), *n.* A native Indian carriage drawn by oxen.

Ghast (gast), *a.* [Probably based on *ghastly* but influenced in sense by *ghost.*] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.

How doth the wide and melancholy earth
Gather her hills around us, grey and *ghast.*
E. B. Browning.

Ghast† (gast), *v.t.* To strike aghast.

Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shak.*

Ghastful† (gast'fụl), *a.* [See GHASTLY.] Such as to make people stand aghast; dreadful; terrible.

I tell no lie, so *ghastful* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host. *Mir. for Mags.*

Ghastfully† (gast'fụl-li), *adv.* In a ghastful manner; frightfully.

He often stares *ghastfully,* raves loud, &c. *Pope.*

Ghastliness (gast'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ghastly; horror of countenance; a deathlike look; paleness; as, the *ghastliness* of his appearance.

Ghastly (gast'li), *a.* [Rather from the *ghast* of *aghast* than from A. Sax. *gāst,* a ghost.] 1. Terrible of countenance; deathlike; dismal; as, a *ghastly* face; *ghastly* smiles.

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd. *Milton.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful. 'Mangled with *ghastly* wounds.' *Milton.*—*Ghastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard. Ghastly,* as it is most commonly applied, means deadly pale, deathlike. It is generally applied to the countenance, but its signification has been extended to denote anything that is shocking and suggestive of death; as, Milton's 'mangled with *ghastly* wounds.'

Her face was so *ghastly* that it could not be recognised. *Macaulay.*

Grim characterizes a rigid, fixed expression of countenance, indicating a severe, stern, ruthless disposition. Death is called 'the *grim* king of terrors.' *Grisly* designates the appearance of a person calculated to inspire terror.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near for fear of sudden death.
Shak.

Haggard adds to the idea of paleness of countenance that of being wasted by famine or protracted mental agony.

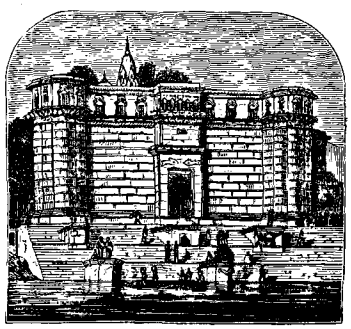
Ghastly (gast'li), *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man. *Shak.*

Ghastness† (gast'nes), *n.* Ghastliness.

Ghât, Ghaut (gąt), *n.* [Hind.] 1. In the East Indies, a pass through a mountain; also, a range or chain of hills.—2. A landing-place or stairway to the rivers of India, generally

having at the summit a temple, pagoda, bathing-house, or place of rest and recreation.



Ghoosla Ghât, Benares.

A *ghât* consists in general of a long, high building, fronting the river, to which access is had by means of several flights of steps, these latter forming the essential part of the structure, as the wall or building is only for the protection of loungers from the sun's rays. *Chambers's Ency.*

Ghebre, Gheber (gā'bėr), *n.* Same as *Guebre.*

Ghee (gē), *n.* [Hind. *ghi*, clarified butter.] In the East Indies, the butter made from the milk of the buffalo, clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.

Gherkin (gėr'kin), *n.* [G. *gurke*, D. *agurkje*, Dan. *agurke*, Pol. *ogorek*, Ar. *al-khiyâr*, Hind. *khiyâr*, cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber, used for pickling.

Ghess† (ges), *v.i.* To guess. *Spenser.*

Ghetchoo (get'shō), *n.* An Indian name for the plant *Aponogeton monostachyon*, the roots of which are nearly as good as potatoes, and as much liked by the natives. *Simmonds.*

Ghetto (get'tō), *n.* [It.] The quarter in certain Italian towns where Jews live.

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. *Evelyn.*

Ghibelline (gi'bel-īn), *n.* [The Italian form of *Waiblingen*, the name of an estate in that portion of the ancient circle of Franconia now included in Würtemberg, belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen (to which the then Emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out in 1140 between this house and the *Welfs* or *Guelfs*. It was first employed as the rallying cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] One of that faction in Italy that were in favour of the emperor and opposed to the *Guelfs*, or pope's faction. These factions arose in the twelfth century, and disturbed Germany and Italy for 300 years. See GUELF.

The war-cry of the army opposed to Conrad on this occasion was 'Welf' or 'Guelph;' that of Conrad's army was 'Waiblingen.' Hence, ever afterwards these names were used to distinguish the two great parties into which the inhabitants of Germany and Italy were divided—a partisan of the popes against the emperors being called a *Guelph*, and a partisan of the emperors against the popes, a *Ghibelline*. *Chambers's Inf. for the People.*

Ghittern (git'tėrn), *n.* Same as *Gittern* (which see).

They can no more hear thy *ghittern's* tune. *Keats.*

Ghohona-grass (go-hō'na-gras), *n.* A poisonous Indian grass, supposed to be *Paspalum scrobiculatum.*

Ghole (gōl), *n.* Same as *Ghoul* (which see).

Ghoont (gönt), *n.* A small sure-footed Indian pony, used in the mountain ranges as a pack or saddle horse.

Ghost (gōst), *n.* [A. Sax. *gâst*, a spirit, a ghost; D. *geest*, G. *geist*, a spirit; from a root seen in Icel. *geisa*, to chafe, to rage as fire; Sw. *gäsa*, to ferment; E. *yeast.*] 1.† The spirit; the soul of man.

A thousand troubles grow
To vexe his wearied *ghost.* *Surrey.*

2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose. *Dryden.*

3.† A corpse; a dead body.

No knight so rude I ween,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost.* *Spenser.*

4. Shadow; trace; as, he had not the *ghost* of a chance.—*To give up the ghost*, to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire.—The *Holy Ghost*, the third person in the Trinity.—SYN. Apparition, spectre, phantom, shade.

Ghost† (gōst), *v.i.* To die; to expire. 'Within a few hours she *ghosted.*' *Sidney.*

Ghost† (gōst), *v.t.* To appear to in the form of a ghost; to haunt with an apparition.

Julius Cæsar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted.* *Shak.*

Ghostless† (gōst'les), *a.* Without life or spirit.

Works are the breath of faith; the proofs by which we may judge whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is *ghostless.* *Dr. R. Clarke.*

Ghostlike (gōst'līk), *a.* Like a ghost; withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly.

Ghostliness (gōst'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.

Ghostly (gōst'li), *a.* 1. Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies. *Common Prayer.*

Cease,
Sweet father, and bid call the *ghostly* man
Hither, and let me shrive me clean, and die. *Tennyson.*

2. Pertaining to apparitions.—3. Suitable for ghosts; solemn; gloomy; as, *ghostly* halls.

To muse at last, amid the *ghostly* gloom
Of graves and hoary vaults, and cloister'd cells. *Akenside.*

Ghost-moth (gōst'moth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect (*Hepialus humuli*), so called from the male being of a white colour, and from its habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female, which has grey posterior wings and red-spotted anterior wings, is concealed.

Ghost-seer (gōst'sē-ėr), *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.

Ghost-story (gōst'stō-ri), *n.* A story about ghosts or in which ghosts are introduced.

Ghoul (göl), *n.* [Per. *ghul, ghuwal*, a demon of the mountains and the woods, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary evil being among eastern nations, which is supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Ghyll (gil), *n.* [See GILL.] A gully or cleft in a hill; a ravine. [Border dialect.]

Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair,
And Dungeon-*ghyll* so foully rent. *Coleridge.*

Giallolino (jyal-lō-lē'nō), *n.* [It. *giallorino*, yellowish, from *giallo*, yellow.] An oxide of lead or massicot, a fine yellow pigment much used under the name of *Naples Yellow.*

Giambeaux, Giambeux (zham'bō, zham'bų), *n. pl.* [Fr. *jambe*, leg.] Armour for the legs; jambes. 'A large purple streame adown their *giambeux* falles.' *Spenser.*

Giant (jī'ant), *n.* [O.E. *geant*, Fr. *géant*; L. *gigas, gigantis*; Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, a giant, one of certain gigantic mythological beings, sons of *Gē*, the earth; formed, no doubt, by reduplication from the root *gan*, to beget, same as *gen*, seen in L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*, race.] 1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise. *Milton.*

2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual; as, the judge is a *giant* in his profession.—*Giant's Causey* or *Causeway*, a mass of columnar basaltic rock on the coast of Antrim in Ireland.

Giant (jī'ant), *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as, *giant* brothers; a *giant* son.

Giantess (jī'ant-es), *n.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under Mount Pelion. *Shak.*

Giant Fennel (jī'ant fen-nel), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Ferula; especially, the species *F. communis*, a large coarse-looking umbelliferous plant.

Giantize (jī'ant-īz), *v.i.* To play the giant.

Giantly (jī'ant-li), *a.* Resembling or appropriate to a giant; characteristic of a giant. '*Giantly* strength and stature.' *Bp. Hall.*

Giant Puff-ball, *n.* A fungus, the *Lycoperdon giganteum*, which, when dry, stanches slight wounds, and is edible when young.

Giantry (jī'ant-ri), *n.* The race of giants. [Rare.]

Giantship (jī'ant-ship), *n.* The state, quality, or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fallen. *Milton.*

Giaour (jour), *n.* [Turk., from Per. *gâwr*, an infidel.] A word used by the Turks to designate the adherents of all religions except the Mohammedan, more particularly Christians. The use of it is so common that it is often applied without intending an insult.

Gib (jib), *n.* [O.E. *gib*, a hooked stick; Fr. *gibe*, a bill-hook.] A piece of iron employed to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed, previous to inserting the keys.

Gib (jib), *v.t.* To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

Gib† (jib), *n.* [See GIB-CAT.] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat. *Shak.*

Gib† (jib), *v.i.* To act like a cat. 'What caterwauling's here? what *gibbing?*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Gibber (gib'bėr), *v.i.* [Akin to *jabber* and *gabble.* Imitative.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shak.*

Gibber (jib'bėr), *n.* [L., a hunch or hump.] In *bot.* a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, &c.

Gibberish (gib'bėr-ish), *n.* [From *gibber, v.i.*] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English but *gibberish.* *Spenser.*

Gibberish (gib'bėr-ish), *a.* Unmeaning, as words; unintelligible; fustian. '*Gibberish* phrases.' *Florio.*

Gibbet (jib'bet), *n.* [Fr. *gibet*, It. *giubetto, giubetta*, dim. of *giubba*, a kind of garment, corresponding to Fr. *jupe*, and probably having at one time such meanings as collar or halter. Comp. E. *jib*, the projecting sail in the fore-part of a ship, as also the projecting beam of a crane, and *jib-boom*, which reminds one of the projecting beam of the gallows.] 1. A kind of gallows; a wooden erection, consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which notorious malefactors were hanged in chains, and on which their bodies were suffered to remain, as spectacles *in terrorem.* 2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight of goods; a jib.

Gibbet (jib'bet), *v.t.* 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; to hang upon anything resembling a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shak.*

2. To expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like. 'I'll *gibbet* up his name.' *Oldham.*

Gibbier† (zhib'bi-ā), *n.* [O.Fr. Mod.Fr. *gibier.*] Wild fowl; game.

Gibble-gabble (gib'l-gab'l), *n.* [A reduplication of *gabble.*] Foolish talk; prate; nonsense; fustian language.

Gibbon (gib'bon), *n.* A name common to the apes of the genus Hylobates, but more particularly restricted to the species *Hylobates lar*, which inhabits the islands of the Indian Archipelago. It is distinguished from other quadrumanous animals by the slenderness of its form, but more particularly by the extraordinary length of its arms, which, when the animal is standing, reach nearly to the ankles, and which enables it to swing itself from tree to tree with wonderful agility. Its colour is black, but its face is commonly surrounded with a white or gray beard. See APE.

Gib-boom (jib'bōm), *n.* Same as *Jib-boom* (which see).

Gibbose (gib-ōs'), *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, a hunch.] Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations.

Gibbosity (gib-os'i-ti), *n.* The state of being gibbous or gibbose; protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

Gibbous (gib'us), *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, a hunch.] 1. Swelling; protuberant; convex: as, the moon is *gibbous* when more than half and less than full, the enlightened part being then convex on both margins.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*

2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed.

How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. In *bot.* more convex or tumid in one place than another.

Gibbously (gib'us-li), *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

Gibbousness (gib'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gibbous; protuberance; a round prominence; convexity.

Gibbsite (gibz'īt), *n.* [In honour of G. *Gibbs*, Esq.] A hydrate of alumina, a whitish mineral found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactical masses, presenting an aggrega-

tion of elongated tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibres radiating from an axis.

Gib-cat (gib'kat), *n.* [Abbrev. for *Gilbert*, the equivalent of Fr. *Thibert*, the name of the cat in the story of 'Reynard the Fox'. In the *Romaunt of the Rose*, '*Thibert* le cas' is translated by Chaucer '*Gibbe* our cat.' 'Hath no man gelded *Gyb* her cat?' *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. Comp. *Tom-cat*.] A castrated he-cat, or an old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gib-cat*, or lugged bear. *Shak.*

Gibe (jīb), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gibed;* ppr. *gibing*. [From the same root as *gab*, the mouth, *gabble, jabber*, &c. Comp. Sw. *gipa*, to wry the mouth, to make faces.] To throw out or utter reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

Gibe (jīb), *v.t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff or rail at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

Gibe (jīb), *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and the notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shak.*
With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Scoff, taunt, railing, jeer, sneer, reproach, insult.

Gibe, Gybe (jīb), *v.t.* and *i. Naut.* see JIBE.

Gibel (jib'el), *n.* [G. *gibel, giebel*.] A fish of the carp genus, *Cyprinus gibelio*, and belonging to that section of the genus having no barbules at the mouth. It is generally known in England by the name of *Prussian Carp*, being supposed to have been introduced from Germany. It is a good table fish, but seldom weighs more than ½ lb. It is said to be able to live so much as thirty hours out of water.

Gibeline. Same as *Ghibelline*.

Gibeonite (gi'bē-on-īt), *n.* [From the *Gibeonites* having been made 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' by Joshua. Josh. ix. x.] A slave's slave; a workman's labourer; a farmer's drudge.

And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command,
A *Gibeonite*, that serves them all by turn.
Bloomfield.

Giber (jīb'ėr), *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious, and contemptuous expressions, or who makes cutting sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer.

He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence. *B. Jonson.*

Gibingly (jīb'ing-li), *adv.* In a gibing manner; with censorious, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.

Giblet (jib'let), *a.* Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.

Giblet-check, Giblet-cheek (jib'let-chek, jib'let-chēk), *n.* A term used by stone-masons in Scotland to signify a rebate round the rybates, &c., of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outwards. Written also *Jiblet-check, Jiblet-cheek*.

Giblets (jib'lets), *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *gibelet*, of which the origin is unknown, for both the sense and form of the word negative any connection with *gibier*, game. Comp. Gael. *giaban*, gizzard.] 1. The entrails of a goose or other fowl, removed before roasting, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., which are often served in the form of sauce or in a pie.—2. Rags; tatters. [Rare.]

Gibship (gib'ship), *n.* A ludicrous mode of address to a gib-cat. *Beau. & Fl.*

Gibstaff (jib'staf), *n.* 1. A staff to gauge water or to push a boat.—2. A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

Gid (gid), *n.* [Contr. from *giddiness*.] A disease in sheep, more generally known as *Sturdy* (which see).

Giddily (gid'i-li), *adv.* [See GIDDY.] 1. In a giddy manner; with the head seeming to turn or reel.—2. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings.

To roam
Giddily and be everywhere but at home. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

Giddiness (gid'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being giddy; vertigo; a swimming of the head; dizziness.—2. The state or quality of being inconstant; unsteadiness; mutability.

There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Frolic; wantonness; levity.—4. A disease in sheep, usually known as *Sturdy*.

Giddy (gid'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *gidig*. Comp. Gael. *godach*, giddy.] 1. Affected with vertigo; dizzy; reeling; having in the head a sensation of a whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases and drunkenness; as, some people on looking over the brink of a precipice are apt to be *giddy*.—2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as, a *giddy* height.

The *giddy* precipice and the dangerous flood. *Prior.*

3. Suggestive of giddiness from its motion; rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

4. Characterized by inconstancy; inconstant; unstable; changeable; heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving.

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever. *Swift.*
Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm . . .
Than women's are. *Shak.*

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Richardson.*

5. That causes to totter or be unsteady in the footsteps; unfixed.

As we have paced along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*

6. Characterized by or spent in levity.

Too many *giddy*, foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastic measures danced away. *Rowe.*

7. Elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement; having the head turned.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too? *Shak.*

Giddy (gid'i), *v.i.* To turn quickly; to reel. 'Constrain our course to *giddy* round.' *Chapman.*

Giddy (gid'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *giddied;* ppr. *giddying*. To make dizzy or unsteady.

It is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion. *Farindon.*

Giddy-head (gid'i-hed), *n.* A person without thought or judgment.

A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day. *Burton.*

Giddy-headed (gid'i-hed-ed), *a.* Having a giddy head; heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious.

Giddy-paced (gid'i-pāst), *a.* Having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty. 'These most brisk and *giddy-paced* times.' *Shak.*

Gie (gē), *v.t.* pret. *ga, gae*, or *gied;* pp. *gien*. To give. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

A towd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I *gied* it in hond. *Tennyson.*

Gie,† *v.t.* [O.Fr. *guier;* Fr. *guider*, to guide. See GUIDE.] To guide.

O Lord, my soule and eke my body *gie*. *Chaucer.*

Gier-eagle (jėr'ē-gl), *n.* [D. *gier*, G. *geier*, a vulture, and E. *eagle*.] An eagle, or bird of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus ix. 18. It is supposed to be the *Vultur percnopterus* of Linnæus.

Gier-falcon (jėr'fą-kn). See GYR-FALCON.

Gieseckite (gē'sek-īt), *n.* [In honour of Sir Charles *Gieseck*.] A mineral of a rhomboidal form and compact texture, of a gray or brown colour, and nearly as hard as calcareous spar. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, soda, and potash, and differs from elæolite mainly by the additional portion of water it contains.

Gif (gif), *conj.* [A. Sax.; generally but erroneously considered the imper. of *gifan*, to give, to grant. It is akin to Goth. *jabai, iba*, O.Fris. *jef*, Icel. *ef*, if, *ifa*, to doubt, Sw. *jef*, doubt.] If. [Old English and Scotch.]

Gif I have fallyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme. *Gawin Douglas.*

Giff-gaff (gif'gaf), *n.* [Reduplicated from root of *give*.] Mutual or reciprocal giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat. '*Giff-gaff* makes good fellowship.' *Proverb.* [Scotch.]

Giffy (jif'fi), *n.* Same as *Jiffy*.

Gift (gift), *n.* [From *give*.] 1. The act, right, or power of giving or conferring; as, he has the *gift* of that; that is in his *gift*.—2. That which is given or bestowed; anything, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; a donation.—3. A natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty; as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of ridicule.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shak.*

SYN. Present, donation, grant, largess, benefaction, boon, bounty, gratuity, endowment, talent, faculty.

Gift (gift), *v.t.* 1. To confer as a gift.

The gear that is *gifted*, it never
Will last like the gear that is won. *J. Baillie.*

2. To endow with a gift or with any power or faculty. 'Am I better *gifted* than another?' *Bp. Hall.*

Gifted (gift'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent; largely endowed with intellect. 'Their *gifted* brotherhood.' *Dryden.* 'Some divinely *gifted* man.' *Tennyson.*

Giftedness (gift'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being gifted. 'Endued with the sublimest *giftedness* of our separatists.' *Echard.*

Gift-rope (gift'rōp), *n. Naut.* a rope attached to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship.

Gig† (gig), *v.t.* [L. *gigno*, to beget.] To engender. *Dryden.*

Gig (gig), *n.* [Comp. G. *geige*, a fiddle; Icel. *geiga*, to tremble, to quiver; also It. *giga*, a jig; Fr. *gigue*, a jig, a romp, the word being borrowed into the Romance tongues. Comp. *jig*.] 1.† A fiddle; a jig.—2. Any little thing that is whirled round in play; a top; a whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant. Go whip thy *gig*. *Shak.*

3. A light carriage with one pair of wheels generally drawn by one horse; a chaise.—4. *Naut.* a long narrow rowing-boat, very lightly built, adapted for racing; also, a ship's boat suited for rowing expeditiously, and generally furnished with sails.—5. A machine consisting of rotatory cylinders covered with wire teeth for teazling woollen cloth. Called also *Gig-machine*.

Gig (gig), *v.t.* To move up and down; to wriggle. *Dryden.*

Gig (gig), *n.* A dart or harpoon; a fishgig (which see).

Gig (gig), *v.i.* To fish with a gig or fishgig.

Gig (gig), *n.* [Contr. for *giglet*.] A wanton, silly girl. See GIGLET.

Giga (jēg'a), *n.* Same as *Gigg, Gigue*.

Gigantal (jī-gan'tal), *a.* Gigantic. [Rare.]

Gigantal frames hold wonders rarely strange. *Drummond.*

Gigantean (jī-gan-tē'an), *a.* [L. *giganteus*, from *gigas, gigantis*, a giant. See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty.

The strong Fates with *gigantean* force
Bear thee in arms. *Dr. H. More.*

Gigantesque (jī'gan-tesk), *a.* Befitting a giant; suited to, or suggested by, the great proportions of a giant; written in a magniloquent vein.

Gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *a.* [L. *giganticus*, from *gigas, gigantis*, a giant. See GIANT.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a giant; of extraordinary size or proportions; very large; huge; enormous; as, a man of *gigantic* proportions. 'On each hand slaughter and *gigantic* deeds.' *Milton.*—SYN. Huge, prodigious, mighty, enormous, colossal, vast, immense.

Gigantical (jī-gan'tik-al), *a.* Gigantic; big; bulky. '*Gigantical* Cyclopes.' *Burton.*

Gigantically (jī-gan'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a gigantic manner.

Giganticide (jī-gan'ti-sīd), *n.* [L. *gigas, gigantis*, a giant, and *cædo*, to slay.] The act of slaying or murdering a giant. *Hallam.*

Giganticness (jī-gan'tik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gigantic. [Rare.]

Gigantine (jī-gan'tin), *a.* Gigantic. *Bullokar.*

Gigantolite (jī-gan'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, a giant, and *lithos*, a stone.] A crystallized variety of iolite, related to fahlunite: so named from the large size of its crystals.

Gigantology (jī-gan-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, a giant, and *logos*, discourse.] An account or description of giants.

Gigantomachy (jī-gan-tom'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, giant, and *machē*, fight.] The fabulous war of the giants against heaven.

Gigg, Gigue (jig, zhēg), *n.* [Forms of *jig* (which see).] 1. Same as *Jig* (which see).—2.† An irregular sound, resembling that of the Eolian harp, produced by the wind; a varying sough.

Gigget† (jig'get), *n.* A small piece of flesh; a slice. 'Cut the slave to *giggets*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Giggle (gig'l), *n.* [Probably imitative. Comp. *cackle;* D. *gicken, gickelen*, to cackle; Swiss

gigelen, to giggle; L. *cachinno*, to laugh loudly.] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

The cook and Mary retired into the back kitchen to titter for ten minutes; then, returning, all *giggles* and blushes, they sat down to dinner. *Dickens.*

Giggle (gig'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *giggled;* ppr. *giggling.* To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly or affected manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth.

Giggler (gig'lėr), *n.* One that giggles or titters.

Giggling (gig'ling), *ppr.* or *a.* Laughing with short catches; characterized by short broken laughs; tittering.

She brought a couple of sickly children attended by a prim nurse, and in a faint genteel *giggling* tone cackled to her sister about her fine acquaintance. *Thackeray.*

Gig-horse (gig'hors), *n.* A horse that draws a gig.

Giglet, Giglot (gig'let, gig'lot), *n.* [Perhaps from *giggle*, or from *gig* with a diminutive termination.] A light giddy girl; a lascivious girl; a wanton. 'A peevish *giglot.*' *B. Jonson.*

The *giglet* is wilful, and is running upon her fate. *Sir W. Scott.*

Giglet, Giglot (gig'let, gig'lot), *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. 'O *giglot* fortune.' *Shak.*

Gig-machine (gig'ma-shēn), *n.* See GIG, 5.

Gig-mill (gig'mil), *n.* Same as *Gig*, 5.

Gigot (jig'ot), *n.* [Fr., a leg of mutton, from O.Fr. *gigue*, the thigh, a fiddle—of Teutonic origin; comp. G. *geige*, a violin—from its shape.] 1. A leg of mutton. [This, the primary, is still the common meaning.]—2.† A small piece of flesh; a gigget.

The inwards slit
They broiled on coales and eate; the rest in *gigots* cut they split. *Chapman.*

Gigue, *n.* [Fr.] See GIGG.

Gilbertine (gil'bėrt-īn), *n.* One of a religious order founded about 1148, so named from *Gilbert*, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the male members of which order observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the female that of St. Benedict.

Gilbertine (gil'bėrt-īn), *a.* Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above.

Gild (gild), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gilded* or *gilt;* ppr. *gilding.* [A. Sax. *gildan*, from *gold* (which see).] 1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; as, the *gilt* frame of a mirror.

Her joy in *gilded* chariots when alive,
And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To give a golden appearance or colour to; to illuminate; to brighten; to render bright.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Pope.*

Let oft good humour, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day. *Trumbull.*

3. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to; to recommend to favour and reception by superficial decoration; as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have. *Shak.*

4.† To make drunk: probably from the effect of liquor in causing the face to glow.

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* 'em? *Shak.*

5.† To enrich; to supply with money.

I will make fast the doors, and *gild* myself
With some more ducats, and be with you straight. *Shak.*

Gild (gild), *n.* Same as *Guild* (which see).

Gild-ale (gild'āl), *n.* A drinking bout in which each one pays an equal share.

Gilder (gild'ėr), *n.* One who gilds.

Gilder (gild'ėr), *n.* A Dutch coin. See GUILDER.

Gilding (gild'ing), *n.* 1. The art or practice of applying gold leaf, or gold dust, or liquid, to surfaces of wood, leather, paper, stone, metals, &c.—2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold; hence, any superficial coating to give a better appearance to a thing than is natural to it.

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave? *Pope.*

Gil-hooter (jil'hōt-ėr), *n.* A name applied to the screech-owl. *Booth.*

Gill (gil), *n.* [Not found in A. Sax. or German and to be regarded as a Scandinavian word: Dan. *gelle*, *gjelle*, Sw. *gäl*, *fisk-gel*, a fish-gill. Comp. Gael. *gial*, a jaw, the gill of a fish. Icel. *gjölnar* (pl.), the gills of a fish.] 1. The respiratory organ of animals which breathe air mixed in water, as crustaceans, molluscs, fishes, and amphibians. In fishes it consists of cartilaginous or bony arches attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves or fringed vascular fibrils resembling plumes, and of a red colour in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills.* *Ray.*

2. Anything resembling a gill in shape or position; as, (*a*) the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl, as in a turkey. (*b*) The flesh under or about the chin.

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people of Piedmont. *Swift.*

(*c*) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom. See FUNGI.

Gill (gil), *n.* A pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed. [Provincial English.]

Gill (jil), *n.* [O.Fr. *gelle*, a wine measure; L.L. *gillo*, *gella*, a wine measure or vessel, a flask. No doubt of kindred origin with *gallon.*] 1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. The imperial gill now in use contains 8·665 cubic inches.—2. A measure, among tin-miners, equal to a pint. 'They measure their block-tin by the *gill.*' *Carew.*

Gill (jil), *n.* 1. Ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*).

The lowly *gill* that never dares to climb. *Shenstone.*

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

Gill (jil), *n.* [Abbrev. of *gillian* (which see).] A sportive name for a female; a sweetheart; a wanton girl. 'Each Jack with his *Gill.*' *B. Jonson.*

The wife that gads not giglot wise
With every flirting *gill.* *Transl. of Bullinger.*

Gill (gil), *n.* [Icel. *gil*, a ravine, a cleft.] A fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook; a ghyll.

'Barancos,' or *gills*, which the water hath fretted away in the mountains. *Bp. Sprat.*

Gillaroo (gil-la-rō'), *n.* A variety of the common trout, found in Galway and other parts of Ireland, in which the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish.

Gill-bar (gil'bär), *n.* One of the series of arches (five in number) which support the gills in fishes.

Gill-cover (gil'kuv-ėr), *n.* The covering for the gill of a fish. Called also *Gill-lid.*

Gillenia (gil-lē'ni-a), *n.* [Named by Mœnch after Dr. Arnold *Gillen*, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ. There are two species, *G. trifoliata*, a native of North America, of which the root is emetic, possessing properties similar to those of ipecacuanha; and *G. stipulacea*, also a native of North America, and possessing properties similar to those of the former.

Gillet (jil'et), *n.* [A dim. of *gill* (which see).] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [Colloq.]

Gill-flap (gil'flap), *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-cover, immediately closing the gill-opening.

Gill-flirt (jil'flėrt), *n.* A sportive or wanton girl.

I care no more for such *gill-flirt*, said the jester, than I do for thy leasings. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gill-house (jil'hous), *n.* A place where the liquor called gill is sold.

Thee shall each ale-house, thee each *gill-house* mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return. *Dryden.*

Gillian (jil'yan), *n.* [The old form of writing *Julian* and *Juliana.*] A girl; especially a sportive or wanton girl.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Gillie (gil'li), *n.* [Gael. *gille*, a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands, a man-servant; a serf; a boy; an outdoor male servant, more especially an outdoor male servant who is connected with, or who attends one while hunting.—*Gillie white-foot*, or *gillie wet-foot*, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in travelling. [Scotch.]

Gilliver (jil'i-vėr), *n.* Same as *Gillyflower.*

Gill-lid (gil'lid). See GILL-COVER.

Gill-opening (gil'ō-pen-ing), *n.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

Gillyflower (jil'li-flou-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *giroflée*; It. *garofalo*, from L. *caryophyllus*, Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree, from the clove-like odour of the plant—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The popular name given to certain plants, either alone or with a distinctive term added. The clove gillyflower is *Dianthus Caryophyllus;* the stock gillyflower is *Matthiola incana;* the queen's gillyflower is *Hesperis matronalis.*

Gillyvor (jil'li-vor), *n.* Same as *Gillyflower.*

Gilour,† *n.* [See GUILER.] A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

Gilpy, Gilpey (gil'pi), *n.* [May be from A. Sax. *gilp*, glory, boastfulness; or perhaps another form of *kelpie* applied jocularly.] A young frolicsome fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [Scotch.]

Gilravage, Gillravage (gil-rav'āj), *n.* [It may be from *gillie*, a Highland serf, and the verb to *ravage*, in which case the word appears to be a memorial of the outrages committed in the Lowlands by the Highland chiefs and their followers; or it may be from Fr. *gueule*, the mouth, and *ravage*, the original meaning being wastefulness in eating and drinking.] A merrymaking; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder. [Scotch.]

Gilravage, Gillravage (gil-rav'āj), *v.i.* To commit wild and lawless depredation; to plunder; to spoil. [Scotch.]

Gilravager, Gillravager (gil-rav'a-jėr), *n.* One guilty of riotous or wasteful conduct; a depredator; a plunderer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gilse (gils), *n.* Same as *Grilse.*

Gilt (gilt), pp. of *gild.*

Gilt (gilt), *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; anything laid upon a surface to give a shining appearance; gilding.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's *gilt.* *Shak.*

Gilt (gilt), *n.* A young female pig. [Provincial English.]

Gilt,† *n.* Guilt. *Chaucer.*

Gilthead (gilt'hed), *n.* The name given to two fishes of different genera—the one being the *Chrysophrys aurata*, family Sparidæ, about 12 inches in length, abounding in the Mediterranean, and so named from a golden-coloured space over the eyebrows; the other the *Crenilabrus tinca*, or golden-wrasse, family Labridæ, about 6 inches in length, found on the British coasts.

Giltif,† *a.* Guilty. *Chaucer.*

Gilt-tail (gilt'tāl), *n.* A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail.

Gim (jim), *a.* [Abbrev. of *gimp.*] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

Gimbal, Gimbol (gim'bal, gim'bol), *n.* [L. *gemellus*, twin, paired, double, from *geminus*, twin.] A contrivance, as a ring moving on horizontal pivots, for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium. The term is most commonly applied to two movable hoops or rings, the one moving within the other, and each perpendicularly to its plane, about two axes, at right angles to each other. The mariner's compass is suspended by such a contrivance, and having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other it assumes a constantly vertical position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship; consequently the card is always kept in a horizontal position.

Gimblet, *n.* See GIMLET.

Gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* [*Gim*, spruce, and *crack*, with reference to pertness.] 1. Originally a spruce or pert boy.

These are fine *gimcracks*, hey, here comes another,
A flagonful of wine in's hand I take it. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A trivial piece of mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.

Aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers, and other female *gimcracks.* *Thackeray.*

Gimlet, Gimblet (gim'let), *n.* [Probably the same word as *wimble* with the Romance or Celtic pronunciation, *guimble*, and dim. term. Comp. O.D. *wimpel*, a bore, Languedoc *jhimbla*, to twist; D. *wemelen*, Sc. *wammle*, to move in an undulatory manner.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an *auger.*

Gimlet (gim'let), *v.t.* To use or apply a gimlet upon; to form in, by using a gimlet; to turn round, as one does when using a gimlet.

Gimlet-eye (gim'let-ī), *n.* A squint-eye. *Wright.*

Gimmal (gim'al), *n.* [See GIMBAL.] 1. Joined or interlocked work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or inter-

locked rings; a gimbal.—2. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on.
Shak.

Gimmal (gim'al), *a.* Consisting of links or double rings; of or pertaining to a gimbal.

Gimmal-bit (gim'al-bit), *n.* The double bit of a bridle.

In their pale, dull mouths the *gimmal-bit*
Lies foul with chewed grass. *Shak.*

Gimmer (gim'ėr), *n.* A gimbal (which see).

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes and hands, by those secret *gimmers* which now every puppit play can imitate? *Bp. Hall.*

Gimmer (gim'ėr), *n.* [Icel. *gimbur*, a ewe-lamb, Dan. *gimmer*, a ewe that has not lambed.] A ewe that is two years old. [Scotch.]

Gimmer (gim'mėr), *n.* [A modification of *cummer* (which see), influenced in form and sense by *limmer*.] A contemptuous term for a woman. [Scotch.]

She round the ingle wi' her *gimmers* sits. *Fergusson.*

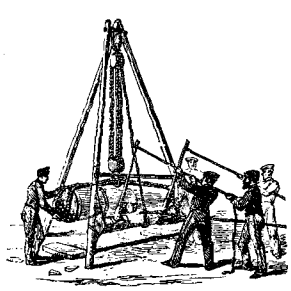
Gimp, Gymp (gimp), *n.* [Perhaps a nasalized form from Fr. *guiper*, to cover or whip about with silk, from Goth. *veipan* = E. to *whip*; comp. also G. *gimf*, *gimpf*, a loop, lace, edging of silk, &c.] A kind of silk twist or edging.

Gimp (jimp), *a.* [W. *gwymp*, fair, neat, comely.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. Neat; spruce; trim.—2. Slim; delicate; slender; scant; short in measure or weight.

Gimp (jimp), *v.t.* To jag; to indent; to denticulate.

Gin (jin), *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit. See GENEVA.

Gin (jin), *n.* [A contr. of *engine*.] 1. A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength; especially, (*a*) a machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united together at their upper extremities, whence a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 8 or 9 feet asunder, and there being a kind of windlass attached to two of the legs. (*b*) A kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse which turns a cylinder and winds on it a rope, thus raising minerals or the like from



Gin for raising heavy Weights.

a depth. (*c*) A machine for separating the seeds from cotton, called hence a *cotton-gin*. The name is also given to a machine for driving piles, to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.—2. A trap; a snare.

The *gin* shall take him by the heel; and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9.

Gin (jin), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ginned;* ppr. *ginning*. 1. To clear cotton of its seeds by means of the cotton-gin.—2. To catch in a trap. 'So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Gin (gin), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *gynnan*, to begin.] To begin.

As when the sun *gins* his reflexion. *Shak.*

Gin (gin), *conj.* [A. Sax. *geán*, *gén*, against.] 1. If; suppose. [Scotch.]

Gin a body meet a body.
Comin' thro' the rye. *Scotch song.*

2. By or against a certain time; as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock.

Ginéte (jhē-nā'tā), *n.* [Sp. See GENET, a variety of horse.] A trooper; a horse-soldier; a light cavalry man: so called from these soldiers being mounted on small fine horses called in Spain *ginétes*, and with us *jennets*.

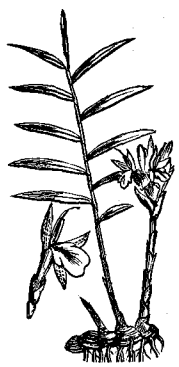
It was further swelled by five thousand *ginétes* or light cavalry. *Prescott.*

Ging (ging), *n.* A gang; a body of persons acting together.

There is a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shak.*

Gingal, Gingaul (jin'gal), *n.* [Hind. *jangál*, a swivel, a large musket.] A large musket used in the East by the natives in the defence of fortresses, &c. It is fired from a rest. Some are mounted like light guns on carriages, so as to be easily carried by men or animals. The Chinese use them extensively. Written also *Jingal*.

Ginger (jin'jėr), *n.* [O.E. *gingiber;* Fr. *gingembre;* L. *zingiber, zingiberi;* Gr. *zingiberis;* Ar. *zingibil;* Hind. *zunjubeel;* Skr. *çringa-vêra—çringa*, horn, *vêra*, shape.] The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, of the order Zingiberaceæ. The rhizomes are jointed; the leaf-stems rise 2 or 3 feet, with narrow leaves. The flower-stems rise by the side of these, immediately from the rhizomes, the blossoms being produced in cone-shaped scaly spikes. The ginger plant is universally cultivated in the warmer countries of Asia, and has been introduced into most tropical countries. Jamaica ginger is the kind most esteemed. Ginger is employed in medicine as an antispasmodic and carminative, but is much more largely used as a condiment than as a drug. The ginger of commerce is known in two forms; the rhizome dried with the epidermis is called *coated*, and when deprived of the epidermis it is known as *scraped* or *uncoated*.



Ginger Plant (*Zingiber officinale*).

Gingerade (jin'jėr-ād), *n.* [Formed on type of *lemonade*.] An aerated beverage flavoured with ginger.

Ginger-beer (jin'jėr-bėr), *n.* A pleasant effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream-of-tartar, and sugar with yeast and water.

Gingerbread (jin'jėr-bred), *n.* [*Ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of cake, composed of flour, with an admixture of butter, eggs, and ginger, sweetened with sugar, honey, or treacle, and flavoured with cloves, orange-peel, cinnamon, &c.

Gingerbread-tree (jin'jėr-bred-trē), *n.* A name applied to the doum-palm (which see), and also to the *Parinarium macrophyllum*, a West African fruit-tree with a farinaceous fruit, called also *Gingerbread-plum*.

Gingerbread-work (jin'jėr-bred-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings, &c.

Ginger-cordial (jin'jėr-kor-di-al), *n.* A liqueur made from raisins, lemon rind, ginger, and water, occasionally strengthened with whisky or brandy.

Ginger-grass (jin'jėr-gras), *n.* The *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, an aromatic Indian grass, from which the oil known as oil of ginger-grass, or oil of geranium, is distilled. This oil is also obtained from *A. Nardus*. Called also *Lemon-grass*.

Gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *adv.* [Akin to *ging, gang*, to go.] Cautiously; daintily.

Has it a corn? or does it walk on conscience,
It treads so *gingerly*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Gingerness † (jin'jėr-nes), *n.* Niceness; tenderness.

Their *gingerness* in tripping on toes like young goats. *Stubbes.*

Ginger-pop (jin'jėr-pop), *n.* Same as *Ginger-beer*. [Colloq.]

Ginger-wine (jin'jėr-wīn), *n.* A sort of beverage made with water, sugar, lemon rinds, ginger, yeast, &c., and frequently fortified with whisky or brandy.

Gingham (ging'am), *n.* [Fr. *guingan*, from *Guingamp*, a town of Brittany, where this fabric is made. By others the word, as well as the material, is said to have come originally from the East—Javanese, *ginggan*.] A kind of striped cotton cloth.

Gingiber, † *n.* Zinziber or ginger. *Chaucer.*

Ginging (jing'ing), *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support. Called otherwise *Steining* or *Staining*.

Gingival (jin-jī'val), *a.* [L. *gingiva*, the gum.] Pertaining to the gums.

Gingle (jing'gl), *v.i.* and *v.t.* Same as *Jingle*, *v.i.* and *v.t.*

Gingle (jing'gl), *n.* Same as *Jingle*, *n.*

Gingle (jing'gl), *n.* An old-fashioned one-horse covered car, having two wheels, principally confined to the city and county of Cork: so named from the jingling noise it makes. Written also *Jingle*.

Ginglymoid, Ginglymoidal (ging'gli-moid, ging'gli-moid-al), *a.* [Gr. *ginglymos*, a kind of joint, and *eidos*, form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

Ginglymus (ging'gli-mus), *n.* [Gr. *ginglymos*, a ball-and-socket joint.] In *anat.* that species of articulation which admits only of flexion and extension, as the knee-joint or elbow-joint.

Gin-horse (jin'hors), *n.* A mill-horse; a horse used for working a gin.

Gin-house (jin'hous), *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

Ginn (jin), *n.* fem. **Ginnee** (jin'nē). Same as *Jinn, Jinnee*.

Ginne, † *v.t.* To begin. *Chaucer.*

Ginnet (jin'net), *n.* [See GENET.] A nag; a genet.

Ginny-carriage (jin'ni-ka-rij), *n.* [From *gin*, short form of *engine*, and *carriage*.] A small strong carriage for conveying materials on a railroad.

Gin-palace, Gin-shop (jin'pa-lās, jin'shop), *n.* A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

Gin-ring (jin'ring), *n.* The circle round which a horse moves in working a gin or horse-whim.

Ginseng (jin'seng), *n.* [Chinese name.] A name given to two plants of the genus *Panax*, *nat. order* Araliaceæ, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese, who consider it a panacea or remedy for all sorts of ailments. The true ginseng (*P. schinseng*) is found in the northern parts of Asia. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which when dry is of a yellowish-white colour, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of liquorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness. The leaves are palmately compound, with sheathing leaf-stalks, and the flowers are greenish. The roots of *Panax quinquefolium*, a North American species, which has sometimes

American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*).

been confounded with the true ginseng, are exported from America to China as a substitute for it.

Gin-shop, *n.* See GIN-PALACE.

Giocoso (jo-kō'zō), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, with humour; sportively; playfully.

Gip (jip), *v.t.* To take out the entrails of, as of herrings.

Gip (jip), *n.* Same as *Gyp*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gipciere, † *n.* [Fr. *gibecière*, a game-pouch, from *gibier*, game.] A pouch or purse. *Chaucer.*

Gipe, † *n.* [Fr. *jupe*, a petticoat or skirt.] An upper frock or cassock. *Chaucer.*

Gipon, † *n.* [Fr. *jupon*, a petticoat, a short cassock.] A tight-fitting vest; a short cassock. *Chaucer.*

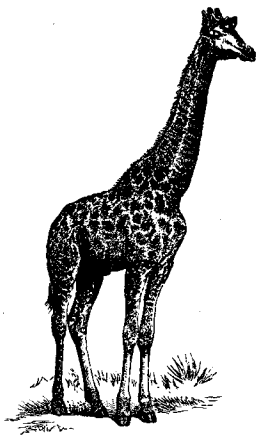
Gipsen † (jip'sen), *n.* [A contr. for *giptian* or *gyptian*, which again is a contr. of *Egyptian*.] A gypsy.

Certes, said he, I mean me to disguize
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a lymiter,
Or like a *gipsen*, or a juggeler. *Spenser.*

Gipsire (jip'sīr), *n.* [Corrupted from *gipciere*.] A kind of pouch or purse formerly worn at the girdle.

Gipsy (jip'si), *n.* A common but erroneous spelling of *Gypsy*. For this word and its derivatives and compounds see forms in GY.

Giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* [Fr. *girafe, giraffe*, Sp. *girafa*, It. *giraffa*, from Ar. *zurāfa;* Hind. *zurafu*, that is long-necked.] The camelopard (*Giraffa Camelopardalis* or *Camelopardalis Giraffa*), a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the tallest of all animals, a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of the neck, in which,



Giraffe (*Giraffa Camelopardalis*).

however, there are but seven vertebræ, though these are extremely elongated. It has two bony excrescences on its head resembling horns. Its great height is admirably suited with its habit of feeding upon the leaves of trees, and in this the animal is further aided by its tongue, which is both prehensile and capable of being remarkably elongated or contracted at will. It rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its colour is usually light fawn marked with darker spots. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful.

The *giraffe* is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned ruminants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer. *Prof. Owen.*

Giraffina (ji-raf-fī'na), *n. pl.* A family of ruminant animals, also called *Devexa*, and containing only one living genus, Giraffa. There is only one species of the genus, the well-known and singular-looking animal called the camelopard or giraffe (*G. Camelopardalis*). Sivatherium and other Siwalik fossils are related to it.

Girandole (ji'ran-dōl), *n.* [Fr.; It. *girandola*, from *girare*, to turn, from L. *gyrus*, a turn.] 1. A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

This room was adorned at close intervals with *girandoles* of silver and mother-of-pearl. *Lord Lytton.*

2. In *pyrotechnics*, a kind of revolving firework; a revolving sun.

Girant (jīr'ant), *a.* Whirling; revolving; gyrant. [Rare and poetical.]

I wound in *girant* orbits, smooth and white
With that intense rapidity. *E. B. Browning.*

Girasole (ji'ra-sōl), *n.* [Fr., from It. *girasole—giro*, L. *gyrus*, a turn, It. *girare*, to turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.] 1. The turnsole (*Heliotropium europæum*).—2. A mineral, known also as *Fire-opal*. It is a transparent variety of opal, usually milk-white, bluish-white, or sky-blue, but when turned toward the sun or any bright light it constantly reflects a reddish colour—hence its name. It sometimes strongly resembles a translucid jelly.

Giraumont (zhēr-ō-moṅ), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The *Cucurbita Pepo*, or pumpkin gourd.—2. The name given to the seeds of this and some other cucurbitaceous plants, used to destroy tape-worm.

Gird (gėrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *geard, gerd, gyrd, gyrda*, a twig, branch, rod, pole, measure; E. *yard*, a measure; D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, a twig, a switch. It is not difficult to connect these words with the verb *gird* in all its senses, as also with *yard*, an inclosure, *garth, garden*, &c.] 1. A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twitch or pang; a sudden spasm.

The world has given you many a shrewd nip and *gird* since that time. *Lamb.*

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

2. A sneer; a gibe. 'A *gird* at the pope for his saucinesse in God's matters.' *Reginald Scott.*—3. A hoop, especially for encircling a barrel, tub, or the like. [Scotch.]

Gird (gėrd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *girded* or *girt;* ppr. *girding*. [A. Sax. *gyrdan;* comp. Goth. *gairdan*, Icel. *gyrtha*, Dan. *giorde*, G. *gürten*, to gird or surround; Dan. *gierde*, to hedge, to inclose. See the noun.] 1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth; as, to *gird* the loins with sackcloth.—2. To make fast by binding; to put on: usually with *on;* as, to *gird on* a harness; to *gird on* a sword.

Far liever had I *gird* his harness *on* him. *Tennyson.*

3. To invest; to clothe; to dress; to furnish; to surround.

The Son appeared,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton.*
Girded with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

4. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass.

The Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton. *Milton.*

Gird (gėrd), *v.t.* [From *gird*, a switch, a rod, the transition from a sharp blow with a switch to a gibe being easy. Comp. *cut, lash*, as in the phrase 'he *lashed* him with irony,' *stab*, &c. This is really the same word with the preceding verb, but the sense is so different as to entitle it to a separate entry.] 1.† To strike; to smite. 'To slayen him, and to *girden* off his hed.' *Chaucer.*—2. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shak.*

Gird (gėrd), *v.i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. *Shak.*

Girdelstede,† *n.* The waist; the place of the girdle. *Chaucer.*

Girder (gėrd'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which girds, binds, or surrounds. Specifically—2. A main beam, either of wood or iron, resting upon a wall or pier at each end, employed for supporting a superstructure, or a superincumbent weight, as a floor, the upper wall of a house when the lower part is sustained by pillars, the roadway of a bridge, and the like. In a framed flooring the girders are let into the wall for 10 or 12 inches at either end, the ends being supported by transverse pieces of wood called *templates*, and the binding joists are laid at right angles to the girders and tenoned into them. Wooden girders are sometimes cut in two longitudinally and an iron plate inserted between the pieces, and the whole bolted together. This species of girder is called a *sandwich-girder*. For bridges cast-iron girders are sometimes cast in lengths of 40 feet and upwards, but when the span to be crossed is much greater than 40 feet recourse is had to wrought-iron, or to *trussed, lattice*, or *box girders*. A *trussed-girder* is a wooden girder strengthened with iron. (See TRUSS.) A *lattice-girder* is a girder consisting of two horizontal beams united by diagonal crossing bars, somewhat resembling wooden lattice-work. A *box-girder* is a kind of girder resembling a large box, such as those employed in tubular bridges. (See BOX-GIRDER.) There are also *bowstring-girders*, which are varieties of the lattice-girder, and consist of an arched beam, a horizontal tie resisting tension and holding together the ends of the arched rib, a series of vertical suspending bars by which the platform is hung from the arched rib, and a series of diagonal braces between the suspending bars.

Girder (gėrd'ėr), *n.* One who girds or jibes; a satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short say of sharp wit. *Lilly.*

Girder-bridge (gėrd'ėr-brij), *n.* A bridge the roadway of which is supported by girders.

Girding (gėrd'ing), *n.* A covering; an article of dress. 'A *girding* of sackcloth.' Is. iii. 24. [Rare.]

Girding (gėrd'ing), *p.* and *a.* Gibing; sarcastic; bitter. 'Bitter and *girding* reproaches.' *Bp. Hall.*

Girdle (gėr'dl), *n.* [A. Sax. *gyrdle, gyrdl*, from *gyrdan* (see GIRD, *v.t.*); comp. Dan. *gyrtel*, Sw. *gördel*, G. *gürtel.*] 1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person and fastened; as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*.—2. Inclosure; circumference.

Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*

3.† The zodiac. 'Great circles, such are under the *girdle* of the world.' *Bacon.*—4. In *jewelry*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.—5. In *arch.* a small circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column.

Girdle (gėr'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *girdled;* ppr. *girdling*. 1. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird.—2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about. *Shak.*

3. In America, to make an incision round, as round the trunk of a tree through its bark and alburnum to kill it.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stript of their branches, and then *girdled*, as they call it, which consists of cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay. *Trans. Royal Society.*

Girdle (gėr'dl), *n.* [See GRIDDLE.] A round iron plate for baking. [Scotch.]

Girdle-belt (gėr'dl-belt), *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.

Girdler (gėr'dlėr), *n.* 1. One who girdles.—2. A maker of girdles.

Girdlestead† (gėr'dl-sted), *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

In his belly's rim was sheathed, below his *girdlestead*. *Chapman.*

Gire (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, a circle.] A circle or circular motion. See GYRE.

Girkin (gėr'kin), *n.* Same as *Gherkin.*

Girl (gėrl), *n.* [Etymology uncertain. The word was formerly applied to the young of both sexes, and it appears to be connected with L.G. *gör, göre*, a child; Swiss *gurre, gurrli*, depreciatory term for girl.] 1. A female child; a person of the female sex not arrived at puberty; an unmarried young woman; also sometimes of a married woman. 'Cold, cold, my *girl!*' (Desdemona). *Shak.*

And, in the vats of Luna,
This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing *girls*,
Whose sires have marched to Rome. *Macaulay.*

2. In the *language of the chase*, a roebuck of two years old.

Girland,† *n.* A garland. 'Having all your heads with *girlands* crownd.' *Spenser.*

Girlhood (gėrl'hụd), *n.* The state or time of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.

My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick. *Seward.*

Girlish (gėrl'ish), *a.* 1. Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.—2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

Girlishly (gėrl'ish-li), *adv.* In a girlish manner.

Girlishness (gėrl'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being girlish; levity; the character or manners of a girl.

Girlond,† *n.* A garland; a prize. *Chapman.*

Girn, Gern (gėrn), *v.i.* To grin; to snarl; to be crabbed or peevish. [Old English and Scotch.]

His face was ugly, and his countenance sterne,
That could have fraid one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne*,
That whether man or monster one could scarce discerne. *Spenser.*

It maks guid fellows *girn* an' gape,
Wi' chokin' dread. *Burns.*

Girn (gėrn), *n.* A grin. [Scotch and Old English.]

Girnel, Girnal (gir'nel, gir'nal), *n.* [From L. *granum*, grain; comp. Ir. *geirneal*, a granary.] A granary; a meal-chest. [Scotch.]

Gironde (jir-ond' or zhē-roṅd), *n.* [See GIRONDISTS.] The Girondists regarded collectively and as a party.

Girondist (jir-ond'ist), *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Gironde or his principles; of or pertaining to the Gironde.

Girondist, Girondin (zhi-rond'ist, zhi-rond'in), *n.* A member of a celebrated political party during the first French revolution. The Girondists formed a section of the second national assembly, and this name was assigned them because among the most talented and eloquent of their leaders were three of the deputies of the department of La *Gironde*.

Gironne, Gironny (jī-ron'nē, jī-ron'ni). In *her.* same as *Gyronny* (which see).

Girouette (zhē-rō-et), *n.* [Fr., a weathercock.] In France, the name given to poli-

ticians who turn with every breeze; a trimmer; a political weather-cock.

The Nestor of the *girouettes* was long fitly represented in the person of Talleyrand, who had not only seen, but powerfully contributed to produce, a great number of remarkable political changes. *Popular Ency.*

Girr (gir), *n.* [A form of *gird.*] A hoop. [Scotch.]

The cooper o' Cuddie cain' here awa',
And ca'd the *girrs* out owre us a'. *Burns.*

Girrock (gi'rok), *n.* [Probably a dim. of *gar* (which see).] A species of gar-fish.

Girt (gėrt), *n.* Same as *Girth, n.*

Girt (gėrt), pret. & pp. of *gird.* Specifically, *naut.* a term applied to a vessel when she is moored and her cables are so taut as to prevent her from swinging to the wind or tide.

Girt,† pret. & pp. of *gird,* to smite, to jibe. —*Thurgh-girt,* smitten through. *Chaucer.*

Girt (gėrt), *v.t.* To gird; to surround. [Rare or obsolete.]

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,
And *girt* thee with this sword. *Shak.*

Girth (gėrth), *n.* [From *gird.*] 1. The band by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast by passing under his belly.

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
This breaks a *girth* and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. A circular bandage.—3. The measure round a person's body or round a pillar, tree, or anything of a cylindrical shape.

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth.* *Addison.*

4. In *printing,* one of two bands of leather or stout webbing attached to the rounce of the press, and used to run the carriage in or out.—*To slip the girths,* to tumble down like a pack-horse's burden when the girths give way. [Scotch.]

Girth (gėrth), *v.t.* To bind with a girth. [Rare.]

Girt-line (gėrt'līn), *n. Naut.* a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast, employed to raise the rigging of a ship for the first time.

Gis, Jis (jis). A corruption of the name of *Jesus:* used as an oath of exclamation, affirmation, &c. Written also *Gisse, Jysse.*

By *Gis,* and by St. Charity,
Alack, and fie for shame! *Shak.*

Gisarm,† **Gisarme,**† *n.* [O.Fr. *guisarme, gisarne, gisarme, jusarme,* It. *giusarma.* Origin doubtful.] A battle-axe, properly with two cutting faces; a hand-axe. *Chaucer.*

Gise (jīz), *v.t.* [See AGIST.] To feed or pasture. *Bailey.*

Gise,† *n.* Guise; fashion.—*At his owen gise,* in his own manner; as he would wish. *Chaucer.*

Gisern,† *n.* The gizzard; the liver. *Chaucer.*

Gisle† (giz'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *gisel,* a pledge, a hostage.] A pledge. *Gibson.*

Gismondine (jis-mond'in), *n.* [Named in honour of *Gismondi,* an Italian mineralogist.] In *mineral.* a native silicate of lime found near Rome in white translucent octahedral crystals.

Gist (jist), *n.* [O.Fr. *giste,* a lying-place, lodging, from *gesir,* L. *jacere,* to lie.] 1.† A resting-place; a lodging-place; a sleeping-place; a stage rest or halt in travelling.

The guides had commandment so to cast their *gists* that by three of the clock on the third day they might assail Pythoum. *Holland.*

2. The main point of a question; the point on which an action rests; the substance or pith of a matter.

The *gist* of this argument is that poetry and art produce their effects by an illusion which advancing knowledge dissipates. *Dr. Caird.*

Git (jit), *n.* Same as *Geat.*

Gite† (zhēt), *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *giste.* See GIST.] A place where one sleeps, lodges, or reposes.

Gite,† *n.* [Fr.] A gown.

When Phœbus rose he left his golden weed,
And donn'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd. *Fairfax.*

Gith (gith), *n.* [W. and Prov. E., corncockle.] A name for *Agrostemma Githago,* otherwise called *Corn-cockle.*

Gittern (git'tėrn), *n.* [O.D. *ghiterne,* from L. *cithara,* from Gr. *kithara.*] An instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cittern (which see). Spelled also *Ghittern.*

Gittern (git'tėrn), *v.i.* To play on a gittern.

Gitteth, Gittith (git'teth, git'tith), *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument supposed to have been introduced to the Israelites by David from Gath in the land of the Philistines.

Giust† (jūst), *n.* A joust or tournament.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sit,
As one for knightly *giusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenser.*

Giusto (jus'to), *n.* [It., from L. *justus,* just, true.] In *music,* in just, correct, or steady time.

Give (giv), *v.t.* pret. *gave;* pp. *given;* ppr. *giving.* [A. Sax. *gifan,* Dan. *give,* D. *geven,* G. *geben,* Goth. *giban,* to give, probably a causative from the same root as L. *habeo,* to have (whence *habit,* &c.)=to make to have.] The fundamental sense of this word is to surrender into the power of another; to convey to another; to bestow; and the word usually implies that this is done freely and without compensation. But the word is used in a great variety of senses, the connection of which with the fundamental meaning is usually obvious. Of these the principal are—(*a*) To communicate; as, to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice.

Give us then your mind at large:
How say you, war or not? *Tennyson.*

Hence, to utter; to pronounce; as, to *give* the word of command.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence. *Shak.*

(*b*) To expose.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To grant; to permit.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

Hence, to grant; to admit; to allow by way of supposition; as, let AB be *given* equal to CD. (*d*) To enable; as, I was *given* to understand; I was *given* to know. (*e*) To addict: often with *up;* as, he *gave* himself *up* to the study of the ancient classics.

They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the temple of Odin. *Temple.*

The past participle is frequent in this sense; as, '*given* to prayer.' *Shak.* '*Given* to musing.' *Shak.* (*f*) To excite; as, to *give* offence or umbrage. (*g*) To emit; to utter; as, to *give* a shout.

Bitter notes my harp would *give.* *Tennyson.*

(*h*) To reckon or consider.

The crown and comfort of my life, your favour,
I do *give* lost. *Shak.*

(*i*) To pledge; as, I *give* you my word *of* honour. (*j*) To propose, as a toast; as, to *give* 'the army and navy.' (*k*) To represent.

Too modest are you,
More cruel to your good report than grateful
To us that *give* you truly. *Shak.*

(*l*) To ascribe.

You sent me deputy for Ireland;
Far from his succour, from the king, from all
That might have mercy on the fault thou *gavest* him. *Shak.*

(*m*) To yield, as a result or product.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbuthnot.*

—*To give away,* to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves. *Atterbury.*

—*To give back,* to return; to restore.—*To give the bag,*† to cheat. *J. Webster.*—*To give birth to,* to bear; to bring forth, as a child; to be the origin of.

There is some pre-eminence conferred by a family having for five successive generations *given birth to* individuals distinguished by their merits. *Brougham.*

—*To give chase to,* to pursue; as, the squadron immediately *gave chase to* the enemy's fleet.—*To give ear,* to listen; to pay attention; to give heed.—*To give forth,* to publish; to tell; to report publicly. *Hayward.* —*Give you good even, good morrow,* and the like, phrases common in Shakspere, meaning I wish you a good evening or a good morning. Perhaps they are originally elliptical expressions for 'God give you good even, good morrow:' compare 'God gi' god-den' (*Shak.*), for 'God give you a good evening.' Still in such phrases the salutor is sometimes the express subject of the verb to give; for example, 'When you have given good morning to your mistress.' *Shak.*—*To give ground,* to retire under the pressure of an advancing enemy; to yield.—*To give the hand,* to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*—*To give in,* (*a*) to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded. (*b*) To declare; to make known; to tender; as, *to give in* one's adhesion to a party.—*To give it to one,* to rate, scold, or beat one severely.—*To give one the lie,* to charge with falsehood.—*To give line, to give head, to give the reins,* all figurative expressions meaning to give full liberty to—the first derived from angling, the other two from horsemanship.—*To give over,* (*a*) to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; as, to *give over* a pursuit; to *give over* a friend. (*b*) To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost or past recovery. The physician had *given over* the patient, or *given* the patient *over.*—*To give out,* (*a*) to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was *given out* that parliament would assemble in November. (*b*) To issue; to send forth; to publish.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army. *Addison.*

(*c*) To represent; to represent as being; to declare or pretend to be.

It is the bitter disposition of Beatrice that so *gives* me *out.* *Shak.*

(*d*) To send out; to emit; to distribute; as, a substance *gives out* steam or odours.—*To give place,* to retire to make room for another or for something else.—*To give tongue,* said of dogs, to bark.—*To give up,* (*a*) to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument. (*b*) To surrender; to relinquish; to cede; as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy; in this treaty the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana. (*c*) To deliver; to make public; to show up.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. 2 Sam. xxiv. 9.

I'll not state them
By *giving up* their characters. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*To give one's self up,* (*a*) to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost. (*b*) To resign or devote.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor.*

(*c*) To addict; to abandon. See above.—*To give way,* (*a*) to yield; to withdraw; to make room for; as, inferiors should *give way* to superiors. (*b*) To fail; to yield to force; to break or fall; to break down; as, the ice *gave way,* and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding *gave way;* the wheels or axletree *gave way.* (*c*) *Naut.* in the imperative, an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.—*To give way together* (*naut.*), to keep time in rowing.—*Give me* so and so, a common phrase expressive of predilection for a thing, equivalent to 'so and so is the thing for me.'

Give me the good old times! *Bulwer Lytton.*

—*Give, Confer, Grant. Give* is generic and includes the other two; *grant* and *confer* include accessory ideas—*confer* adds the idea of condescension or of allowing that which might be withheld; *grant* implies ceremony or the giving to an inferior, and presupposes a request.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

The public marks of honour and reward *conferred* upon me. *Milton.*

Wherefore did God *grant* me my request. *Milton.*

Give (giv), *v.i.* 1. To yield, as to pressure; as, the earth *gives* under the feet.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never *gives.* *G. Herbert.*

2. To soften; to begin to melt; to grow moist and soft; to thaw; hence, to relent.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again and grow soft. *Bacon*

3. To move; to recede.

Now back he *gives,* then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

4.† To weep; to shed tears.

Flinty mankind, whose eyes do never *give*
But thorough lust and laughter. *Shak.*

5.† To have a misgiving.

My mind *gives* ye're reserved
To rob poor market women. *Webster.*

6. To lead; to open; to afford entrance or view.

A well-worn pathway courted us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge;
This yielding *gave* into a grassy walk. *Tennyson.*

—*To give in,* to go back; to give way; to yield; to confess one's self beaten; to confess one's self inferior to another.—*To give in to,* to yield assent; to adopt.

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases. *Pope.*

—*To give off,* to cease; to forbear. [Rare.] —*To give on,*† to rush; to fall on.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden.*

—*To give out,* to cease from exertion; to yield: applied to persons. He laboured hard, but *gave out* at last.

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out.* *Swift.*

—*To give over*, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

It would be well for all authors if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

—*To give upon*, to front; to look into; to open upon (Fr. *donner sur*).

The crazy gateway *giving upon* the filthy lane. *All the Year Round.*

Given (giv'n), *p.* and *a.* 1. Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted; admitted or supposed. 2. Addicted; disposed.

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous,
He's a noble Roman and well *given*. *Shak.*

It would be too much to affirm that in those days, when men were fanatically *given* both as to religious and political matters, the establishment of a truly popular form of government among us would have prevented the follies of the German war. *Brougham.*

3. In *math.* a term frequently used to denote something which is supposed to be known. Thus if a magnitude be known, it is said to be a *given* magnitude; if the position of a thing be known, it is said to be *given* in position; if the ratio between two quantities be known, these quantities are said to have a *given* ratio, &c. &c.

Giver (giv'ėr), *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

Gives (jivz), *n. pl.* Fetters or shackles for the feet. See GYVES.

Giving (giv'ing), *n.* 1. The act of conferring. 2. An alleging of what is not real: with *out*.

His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design. *Shak.*

Gizz (giz), *n.* [Perhaps same as *jasey* (which see).] A wig; a shock of hair. [Scotch.]

Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit *gizz*,
Ye did present your smoutie phizz
'Mang better folk. *Burns.*

Gizzard (giz'ėrd), *n.* [Fr. *gesier;* Genevan *gisier, gigier*, from L. *gigeria*, the entrails of poultry.] 1. The third and principal stomach in birds. In those which feed on grain or seeds it is very thick and muscular, and performs the function of teeth in triturating or grinding the food.

The food is triturated in the *gizzard* by the immediate agency of hard foreign bodies, as sand and gravel, which the birds swallow. *Eng. Cyc.*

2. *Fig.* temper.

But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm. *Hudibras.*

—*To stick in one's gizzard*, to prove hard of digestion; to be distasteful or offensive; to vex.—*To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed. [Vulgar.]

Glabrate (glā'brāt), *a.* [L. *glabratus*, pp. of *glabro*, to smooth, from *glaber*, smooth.] In *bot.* becoming smooth or glabrous from age. *Gray.*

Glabreate, Glabriate† (glā'brē-āt, glā'bri-āt), *v.t.* [L. *glabro, glabratum*, to make bald or smooth.] To make smooth. *Cockeram.*

Glabrity† (gla'bri-ti), *n.* The state of being glabrous; smoothness. *Bailey.*

Glabrous (glā'brus), *a.* [L. *glaber*, without hair, smooth.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence. *Maunder.*

Glaciable (glā'shi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being converted into ice. 'From mere aqueous and *glaciable* substances, condensing them by frosts into solidities.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Glacial (glā'shi-al), *a.* [Fr., from L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen; having a cold glassy look.—*Glacial phosphoric acid*, pure tribasic phosphoric acid. It is a transparent brittle solid, highly deliquescent.—*Glacial acetic acid*, the strongest acetic acid. It exists in a crystallized form under 50° Fahrenheit.—*Glacial drift*, in *geol.* see DRIFT.—*Glacial period* or *epoch*, in *geol.* that interval of time in the later tertiary period during which both the arctic regions and a great part of the temperate regions were covered with a sheet of ice, which formed a polar ice-cap. The epoch comprehended several alternations of warmth and cold, during which the ice-sheet shrank and expanded. The causes of the cold were partly astronomical and partly geographical. The phenomena of the drift or boulder-clay are explained by reference to this period of extreme cold, the explanation either taking the form of the *iceberg theory*, which assigns the boulder-clay to the action of floating ice, or of the *glacier theory*, which ascribes the chief work to great continental ice-sheets. The deposits of the glacial period are boulder-clays of more than one kind, separated by sands and clays, the whole resting on striated and ice-worn rock-surfaces; sands, gravels, and clays, the last containing the remains of animals whose proper habitat is in regions farther north than where they are now found; erratics, or masses of rock transported great distances and of such size that floating ice alone could have carried them; moraines, or the debris gathered in valleys by local glaciers such as now exist in various parts of the earth, even in the tropical mountain chains. The iceberg theory, once universally adopted, is now admitted as explanatory of only a small part of the phenomena.

Glacialist (glā'shi-al-ist), *n.* One who studies the action of ice with a view to explain by its operation the phenomena of striated rock-surfaces, boulder-clay deposits, and erratics; one who studies or writes on geological phenomena attributed to the action of ice. See *Glacial Period* under GLACIAL.

Glaciarium (glā-shi-ā'ri-um), *n.* [L. *glacies*, ice.] A place, as a building, provided with a smooth level flooring of artificial ice for skating on.

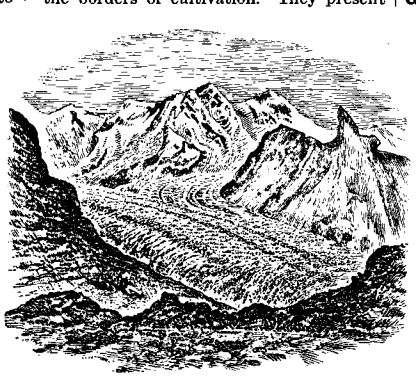
Glaciate (glā'shi-āt), *v.i.* To be converted into ice. *Johnson.*

Glaciate (glā'shi-āt), *v.t.* 1.† To convert into ice.—2. To cover with ice.—3. To act upon or impress a certain configuration on by ice.

It has been his aim throughout to indicate the succession of climatic changes over an area of far wider extent, conveying as far as possible to the reader's mind an impression of the glacial epoch including not Scotland alone, but also every *glaciated* region which has been carefully studied by geologists. *Sat. Rev.*

Glaciation (glā-shi-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of freezing.—2. The result of freezing; ice. 3. The process of being covered with glaciers, or state of being so covered; the taking place of glacial action on the earth's surface; as, the *glaciation* of Scandinavia, of Scotland, &c.—4. A consequence of or phenomenon caused by such a process or covering, as the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces.

Glacier (gla'shi-ėr), *n.* [Fr., from *glace*, L. *glacies*, ice.] An immense accumulation of ice filling a valley and pouring down its masses to valleys yet lower. Glaciers are those masses of snow-ice formed in lofty valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, whose prolongation comes down into the lower valleys, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation. They present



Glacier of Zermatt, Switzerland.

the appearance of frozen torrents, frequently several miles in length, traversed by deep rents called *crevasses*, and are composed of snow gradually solidified by compression into the granular mass known as *névé*, which ultimately, the pressure being continued and alternate melting and freezing taking place within the glacier and on its surface, becomes transparent ice. They move gradually down into the lower valleys at a varying rate of 18 to 24 inches in twenty-four hours, bearing upon their surface large quantities of stones, some of them of enormous size, derived from the walls of the valley down which the glacier moves. These heaps of stones, which are deposited ultimately at the sides and lower termination of the glacier, are called *lateral* and *terminal moraines*. In mild seasons glaciers are much reduced in size, and in cold seasons much enlarged. In the winter of 1818–19 some Swiss glaciers increased so greatly, and came so far down into the lower valleys, as to sweep away whole villages. Glaciers are found in many lofty mountain ranges, as the Alps, the Andes, &c.

The Alpine *glaciers* are from 10 to 15 miles long and from 1 to 2½ broad, and their mean vertical thickness ranges from 100 to 600 feet. *Brande.*

—*Glacier theory*, (*a*) the theory attributing important geological changes, as the erosion of valleys, the denudation of large portions of the earth's surface, the transportation and deposition of drift or boulder-clay, the accumulation of moraines, &c., to the action of glaciers, which, during the glacial period, covered a large part of the frigid and temperate zones. See under GLACIAL. (*b*) The name given to any theory accounting for the downward motion of glaciers. The principal glacier theories may now be said to be three, two of which agree in referring this motion to the effect of gravitation, but the one accounting for the coherence of the glacier by a certain viscosity inherent in ice, similar to that of treacle or honey, though differing in degree; and the other attributing it to the fact that, although the ice of which the glacier consists is being continually broken and disintegrated by the downward pressure of the parts of the glacier on each other, yet that these pieces immediately reunite through regelation taking place at the moist surfaces of the broken fragments. (See REGELATION.) The former theory is that of the late Principal Forbes of St. Andrews, the latter that of Professor Tyndall. Principal Forbes claimed, on the announcement of Tyndall's theory of cohesion by regelation, that that doctrine was already involved in his theory. Charpentier, Saussure, Agassiz, Rendu, and others, had previously investigated and proposed theories accounting for the river-like motion of glaciers, but the older of these erred in that they regarded glaciers as more or less solid and rigid bodies. The third theory, that of Professor James Thomson, assigns the motion of the glacier to the melting and freezing of alternate portions of the ice-mass subjected to pressure. The first push of the ice from the feeding-ground of the glacier is soon exhausted, but the change of form of the ice to which it gave rise is propagated by the alternate melting of the parts subjected to pressure, and their freezing as soon as the pressure is removed.

Glacière (glas-ē-ār), *n.* [Fr.] In *geol.* the term applied to certain caverns in alpine districts which, although not connected with any glacial system, are filled with ice.

Glacio-aqueous (glā'shi-ō-ak''wē-us), *a.* [Stem of L. *glacies*, ice, and E. *aqueous*.] Pertaining to the combined action of water and ice.

Glaciousf (glā'shi-us), *a.* Like ice; icy.

It will crystallize . . . into *glacious* bodies. *Sir T. Browne.*

Glacis (glā'sis), *n.* [Fr., from *glace*, ice—from the smoothness of its surface.] A gentle slope or sloping bank; as, (*a*) in *fort.* a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field. (*b*) In *geol.* an easy slope, like that of the shingle piled on the shore by the action of the tides and waves: less steep than a *talus*.

Glad (glad), *a.* [A. Sax. *glæd*, glad, merry, pleasant; Dan. *glad*, glad, joyful; D. *glad*, Icel. *glathr*, smooth, polished, bright, cheerful; G. *glatt*, smooth. Allied to *glide* and to *glow*.] 1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or satisfaction; joyful; gratified; well contented: often followed by *of* or *at;* as, I am *glad of* an opportunity to oblige my friend.

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished. Prov. xvii. 5.

It is sometimes followed by *with*.

The Trojan, *glad with* sight of hostile blood. *Dryden.*

2. Expressive or suggestive of joy or pleasure; cheerful; bright; wearing the appearance of joy; as, a *glad* countenance.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

3. Causing pleasure; giving satisfaction; pleasing.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

SYN. Pleased, gratified, exhilarated, ani-

mated, delighted, cheerful, joyous, joyful, cheering, exhilarating, pleasing, animating.

Glad (glad), *v.t.* To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

But that which *gladded* all the warrior train,
Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*

Glad† (glad), *v.i.* To be glad; to rejoice.

Gladd'st thou in such scorn?
I call my wish back. *Massinger.*

Gladden (glad'n), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gladian.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.

When he appear'd
A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him. *Addison.*

SYN. To cheer, please, exhilarate, comfort, animate, enliven, gratify, delight.

Gladden (glad'n), *v.i.* To become glad; to rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams.*

Gladder (glad'ėr), *n.* One that makes glad or gives joy.

Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden's Chaucer.*

Gladdon (glad'don), *n.* Same as *Gladen.*

Glade (glād), *n.* [Lit. a passage for light; akin N. *glott, glette,* an opening, a clear spot among clouds; Icel. *glita,* Sc. *gleit,* to shine.] 1. An opening or passage through a wood; an open place in a wood or forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades.* *Pope.*

2. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; smooth ice. [United States; local.]—3. An everglade. [United States; local.]

Glade (glād), *n.* A local name for the common buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

Glade,† *v.t.* To make glad. *Chaucer.*

Gladen, Gladwin (glā'den, glad'win), *n.* [L. *gladius,* a sword.] In *bot.* names given to plants of the Iris family, especially *Iris fœtidissima,* Linn., from the sword-like leaves.

Glade-net (glād'net), *n.* A kind of net much used in England and some parts of the Continent for the capture of birds, especially wood-cocks, in the glades of forests.

Glader,† *n.* One who makes glad. *Chaucer.*

Glader (glād'er), *n.* Same as *Gladen.*

Glad-eye (glad'ī), *n.* A bird, the *Emberiza citrinella,* or yellow-hammer. See YELLOW-HAMMER.

Gladful† (glad'fụl), *a.* Full of gladness.

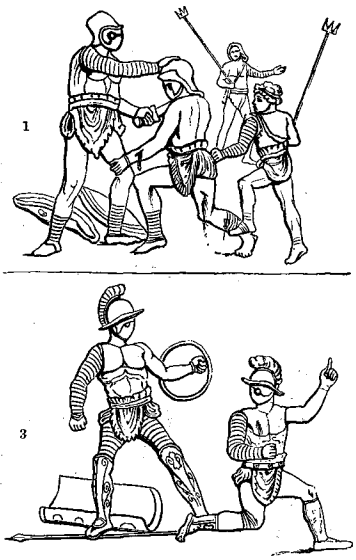
There leave we them in pleasure and repast,
Spending their joyous days, and *gladfull* nights. *Spenser.*

Gladfulness† (glad'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gladful or joyful; joy; gladness.

And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulness,* and kingly jovisance. *Spenser.*

Gladiate (glad'i-āt), *a.* [L. *gladius,* a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword, as the legume of a plant.

Gladiator (glad'i-āt-ėr), *n.* [L., a swordsman, one who fought at public games, from *gladius,* a sword.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people. Gladiators were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterwards freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. Under the empire knights, senators, and even women exhibited themselves in this way. Gladiators were first exhibited only on the occasion of public funerals, but afterwards at entertainments of various kinds, and especially at public festivals given by the ediles and other magistrates; they usually fought in the amphitheatre, sometimes in the forum, sometimes at the funeral pyre. They were kept and trained in special establishments or schools, sometimes by persons who let them out for hire, sometimes by citizens who wished to exhibit them themselves. Gladiators were divided into different classes according to their arms or mode of fighting. Thus *retiarii* were such as carried a kind of trident and a net (*rete*), in which they endeavoured to entangle their opponents; *Thracians* were those armed with the round shield or buckler of the Thracians and a short sword or dagger; the *mirmillones* had an oblong shield curved to suit the shape of the body; *secutores* were another class usually pitted against the *retiarii.* In case the vanquished was not killed in the combat the people were allowed to decide his fate. If they decreed his death they held up their thumbs in the air; the thumb turned downwards was the sig-



Gladiators, variously armed.

1, Secutores. 2, Retiarii. 3, Thracian and Mirmillo.

nal to save him. Hence—2. A combatant in general; a prize-fighter; a disputant.

Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Sir J. Denham.*

Gladiatorial, Gladiatorian (glad'i-a-tō''ri-al, glad'i-a-tō''ri-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to gladiators or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people.

Consider only the shocking carnage made in the human species by the exposure of infants, the *gladiatorial* shows, and the exceedingly cruel usage of slaves. *Bp. Porteous.*

Hence—2. Pertaining to combatants in general, as to prize-fighters, disputants, &c.

Gladiatorism (glad-i-āt'ėr-izm), *n.* The act or practice of gladiators; prize-fighting.

Gladiatorship (glad'i-āt-ėr-ship), *n.* The conduct, state, or occupation of a gladiator.

Gladiatory (glad'i-a-to-ri), *a.* Relating to gladiators. [Rare.]

Their *gladiatory* fights and bloody spectacles. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Gladiature† (glād'i-ā-tūr), *n.* Sword-play; fencing.

In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures* the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar. *Gayton.*

Gladiole (glad'i-ōl), *n.* A gladiolus. See GLADIOLUS.

Gladiolus (glad-ī'o-lus), *n.* pl. **Gladioli** (glad-ī'o-lī). [L. *gladiolus,* dim. of *gladius,* a sword.] An extensive and very beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, nat. order Iridaceæ, found sparingly in the warmer parts of Europe and in North Africa, but abundantly in South Africa. Some of the species are half hardy, and rank among the finest of our popular garden flowers; but the majority are frame and greenhouse plants. The favourite garden varieties are mostly crosses between two or three South African species, such as *G. natalensis, G. floribundus,* and *G. cardinalis.* Many of the gladioli are stately plants, growing to the height of from 3 to 6 feet. The genus has its name from the shape of the leaves.

Gladius (glā'di-us), *n.* [L., a sword.] In *zool.* a term applied to the horny endoskeleton or pen of two-gilled cuttle-fishes, as Loligo.

Gladly (glad'li), *adv.* [See GLAD.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him *gladly.* Mark xii. 27.

Gladness (glad'nes), *n.* [See GLAD.] The state or quality of being glad; joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. Acts ii. 46.

[*Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth, merriment, gaiety,* or *triumph,* and it usually expresses less than *delight.*]

Gladship† (glad'ship), *n.* State of gladness; delight.

Such is the *gladship* of envie
In worldes thing. *Gower.*

Gladsome (glad'sum), *a.* 1. Pleased; joyful; cheerful.

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*

2. Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gaiety; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

Gladsomely (glad'sum-li), *adv.* In a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure of mind.

Gladsomeness (glad'sum-nes), *n.* State of being gladsome; joy; pleasure of mind.

Gladstone (glad'stōn), *n.* A roomy four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman.

Gladwin, Gladwyn (glad'win). See GLADEN.

Glady (glād'i), *a.* Having glades. 'The copsy and *glady* wood beyond.' *Mrs. Marsh.*

Glagol (glā'gol), *n.* [Slav., a word.] An ancient Slavonic alphabet, principally used in several Roman Catholic dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the church. The alphabet bears traces of having existed prior to the introduction of Christianity, and seems to have been originally cut on sticks in the Runic fashion. The earliest Slavonic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

Glagolitic (glā-gol-it'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Glagol; as, the *Glagolitic* alphabet.

Glaik (glāk), *n.* [Perhaps same as *gleek* (which see); comp. also Gael. *glac,* to catch.] [Scotch.] 1. A deception; a delusion; a trick.—*To fling the glaiks in folk's e'en,* to throw dust in people's eyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find amang them, a fashion of wisdom and a fashion of carnal-learning—glancing glasses they are, fit only *to fling the glaiks in folk's e'en,* wi' their pawky policy and earthly ingine. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To give the glaiks,* to befool and then leave in the lurch; to jilt one.—2. A transient gleam or glance.

I could see by a *glaik* of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door. *Galt.*

Glaikit, Glaiket (glāk'it), *a.* Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; foolish; silly. 'The lassie is *glaikit* wi' pride.' *J. Baillie.* [Scotch.]

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals,
That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door,
For *glaikit* Folly's portals. *Burns.*

Glaikitness (glāk'it-nes), *n.* State of being glaikit; vain or silly folly; levity. [Scotch.]

Bid her have done wi' her *glaikitness* for a wee. *J. G. Lockhart.*

Glair (glār), *n.* [Fr. *glaire,* from L. *clara,* fem. of *clarus,* clear, the glair of an egg being the *clara pars,* or clear portion; in It. *chiara,* Sp. and Pg. *clara;* or the word may be from a Teutonic root, and connected with Sc. *glare, glaur,* viscid mud, slime.] 1. The white of an egg used as varnish to preserve paintings, and as a size in gilding. 2. Any viscous transparent substance resembling the white of an egg.

Glair (glār), *v.t.* To smear with glair or the white of an egg; to varnish.

Glair (glār), *n.* A kind of halberd.

Glaireous (glār'ē-us), *a.* Resembling glair or the white of an egg; viscous and transparent.

Glairine (glār'in), *n.* A kind of glairy substance which forms on the surface of some thermal waters.

Glairous (glār'us), *a.* Same as *Glaireous.*

Glairy (glār'i), *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair.

The first sign of it is a *glairy* discharge. *Wiseman.*

Glaive, Glave (glāv), *n.* [Fr. *glaive,* from L. *gladius,* a sword; allied to Gael. *claidheamh,* a sword, *claidheamhmor,* a claymore; W. *glaif,* a bill-hook, a scimitar, a glaive.] 1. A sword; a broadsword; a falchion. [Obsolete or poetical.]

With that he threw her rudely on the flore,
And, laying both his hands upon his *glave,*
With dreadfull strokes let drive at him so sore,
That forst him flie abacke, himselfe to save. *Spenser.*

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well-try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*

2. A cutting weapon, used by foot soldiers, fixed to the end of a pole, and differing from the bill in having its edge on the outside curve.

When zeal with aged clubs and *glaves*
Gave chase to rochets and white staves. *Hudibras.*

[Mrs. Barrett Browning in the following passage erroneously uses the word as meaning a glove:—

But Earl Walter's *glaive* was steel,
With a brave old hand to wear it!
And dashed the lie back in the mouth
Which lied against the godly truth
And against the knightly merit!
The Romaunt of the Page.]

Glaizie (glāz'i), *a.* Glossy; sleek and shining, as the hide of a young animal in good condition. [Scotch.]

Glama (glā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *glēmē*, rheum.] In *med.* a copious gummy secretion of the sebaceous humour of the eyelids, consequent upon some disorder; bleariedness. *Dunglison.*

Glamer (gla'mėr), *n.* A rare spelling of *Glamour.*

Glamour (gla' mėr), *n.* [Icel. *glám-sýni*, glamour, illusion; comp. *Glámr*, the name of a famous ghost of Icelandic story.] 1. The supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects differently from what they really are.

It had much of *glamour* might
To make a ladye seem a knight. *Sir W. Scott.*

As soon as they saw her well-far'd face
They coost the *glamer* o'er her.
Old ballad of Johnny Faa.

2. Witchcraft.

And called her like that maiden in the tale
Whom Gwydion made by *glamour* out of flowers.
Tennyson.

3. A haze which does not obscure objects, but which causes them to be seen in an aspect different from what they usually appear.

The air filled with a strange, pale *glamour* that seemed to lie over the broad valley. *W. Black.*

Glamoury (gla'mėr-i), *n.* Glamour. *Lord Lytton.*

Glance (glans), *n.* [The same word as D. *glans*, G. *glanz*, lustre, splendour; modern Icel. *glans*, brilliance. Comp. E. dial. *gleen*, Sc. *glint*, to gleam. Comp. also Ir. *glaine*, brightness, *glainne*, glass. *Glitter, glisten, gleam, &c.*, are probably more or less closely connected with this word.] 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour. 'Swift as the lightning's *glance.*' *Milton.*—2. A sudden look or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or casting of the eye; a sudden and brief turning of the attention towards something; as, a sudden *glance;* a *glance* of the eye.

How fleet is a *glance* of the mind!
Compared with the speed of its flight,
The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift-winged arrows of light. *Cowper.*

3. A hint; a reflection; an oblique or transient stricture.—4. A name given to some minerals which possess a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre; as, copper-*glance*, lead-*glance*, antimony-*glance*, *glance*-coal, &c.

Glance (glans), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glanced;* ppr. *glancing.* 1. To shoot or dart a ray or rays of light or splendour; to emit flashes or corruscations of light; to flash.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly.
Rowe.

2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside.

The damned arrow *glanced* aside. *Tennyson.*

3. To look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and *glance.* *Suckling.*

4. To make an incidental or passing reflection or allusion; to censure by hints: often with *at.*

He had written verse, wherein he *glanced at* a certain reverend doctor, famous for his dulness. *Swift.*

5. To appear and disappear rapidly, like a gleam of light; to be visible for an instant.

And all along the forum and up the sacred seat,
His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small *glancing* feet. *Macaulay.*

Glance (glans), *v.t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to *glance* the eye. '*Glancing* an eye of pity on his losses.' *Shak.*

Glance-coal (glans'kōl), *n.* [E. *glance*, from its shining lustre, and *coal.*] Anthracite (which see).

Glancingly (glans'ing-li), *adv.* In a glancing manner; by glancing; in an oblique manner; incidentally.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a discourse on his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

Gland (gland), *n.* [L. *glans, glandis*, an acorn.] 1. In *anat.* a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood. Glands have been divided into *conglobate* and *conglomerate*, from their structure; but a more proper division is into *lymphatic* and *secretory.* The former are found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and are conglobate. The latter are of various structure. They include the mucous follicles, the conglomerate glands properly so called, such as the parotid glands and the pancreas, the liver, kidneys, &c. The functional classification of these is into assimilating or absorbent glands, as those of the lymphatics and lacteals, and the secreting, as the pancreas, &c.; the liver combines both functions. The term has also been applied to other bodies of a similar appearance, neither lymphatic nor secretory, the ductless or vascular glands, such as the spleen, thymus, and thyroid glands, whose use is not certainly known, certain portions of the brain, as the pineal and pituitary glands, &c. See CONGLOBATE and CONGLOMERATE.—2. In *bot.* (*a*) a wartlike swelling found on the surface of plants, or at one end of their hairs. Glands are very various in form. Thus, there are *miliary glands*, which are small and superficial, appearing under the form of small round grains disposed in regular series, or scattered without order on all parts of the plant exposed to the air; *vesicular glands*, small reservoirs full of essential oil, and lodged in the herbaceous integument of vegetables, as in the leaves of the myrtle and orange; *globular glands*, which are of a spherical form, adhering to the epidermis only by a point: they are observed particularly in the Labiatæ; *utricular glands* or *ampullæ*, which are filled with a colourless fluid, as in the ice-plant; *papillary glands*, something like the papillæ of the tongue: they occur in many of the Labiatæ; *lenticular glands*, which are of a round depressed form, and appear peeping through the cuticle of the stem of the common willow and other similar plants. Some of these are borne upon stalks, others sessile, or attached to the plant without any appendage. Lenticular glands do not appear to have any function connected with secretion, but seem rather to be the rudiments of roots which never develop themselves. (*b*) A one-celled, compound inferior fruit, with a dry pericarp, as in the oak.—3. In *mach.* a contrivance consisting of a cross-piece or clutch, for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.—4. In *steam-engines*, the cover of a stuffing-box: called also a *Follower.*

Glandage (gland'āj), *n.* A feeding upon acorns. *Craig; Worcester.*

Glander (glan'dėr) *v. t.* To affect with glanders.

Glandered (glan'dėrd), *p.* and *a.* Affected with glanders.

Being drank in plenty, it (tar water) hath recovered even a *glandered* horse that was thought incurable. *Berkeley.*

Glanders (glan'dėrz), *n.* [From *gland.*] 1. In *farriery*, a very dangerous and highly contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of horses, attended with an increased and vitiated secretion and discharge of mucus, and enlargement and induration of the glands of the lower jaw.—2. In *med.* a dangerous contagious disease in the human subject, accompanied by a pustular eruption, communicated by inoculation from glandered animals.

Glandiferous (gland-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *glandifer—glans, glandis*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast; as, the beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

Glandiform (gland'i-form), *a.* [L. *glans, glandis*, an acorn, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.

Glandular (gland'ū-lėr), *a.* Containing or supporting glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.—*Glandular hairs*, in *bot.* hairs bearing glands on their tips, or fixed upon minute glands in the cuticle, as in the nettle.—*Glandular woody fibre*, in *bot.* a peculiar form of woody fibre found in the stems of resinous woods, especially the pine and fir tribe, consisting of a peculiar set of dots seen along the course of the tubes, and situated between them.

Glandularly (gland'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a glandular manner.

Glandulation (gland-ū-lā'shon), *n.* In *bot.* the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *Lee.*

Glandule (gland'ūl), *n.* [L. *glandula*, a little acorn.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

Glanduliferous (gland-ūl-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *glandula*, a little acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glandules.

Glandulose (gland'ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *Glandulous.*

Glandulosity (gland-ūl-os'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being glandulous.—2. A collection of glands. [Rare.]

In the upper part of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Glandulous (gland'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *glandulosus*, from *glandula*, dim. of *glans, glandis*, an acorn.] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

Glans (glanz), *n.* [L. See GLAND.] 1. In *anat.* the vascular body which forms the apex of the penis, and the extremity of the clitoris.—2. In *bot.* the acorn or mast of the oak, or a similar fruit.—3. In *med.* (*a*) a strumous swelling or enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele. (*b*) A pessary; a suppositary.

Glare (glār), *n.* [Allied to A. Sax. *glære*, amber, anything transparent; Dan. *glar*, Icel. *gler*, glass; L.G. *glaren*, to glow like burning coals; and probably to E. *glass, glance*, &c.] 1. A bright dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendour that dazzles the eyes; a confusing and bewildering light.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare.*
Dryden.

Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by *glare,*
And Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair. *Byron.*

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare.* *Milton.*

3. A viscous transparent substance. See GLAIR.

Glare (glār), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glared;* ppr. *glaring.* 1. To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; as, *glaring* light.

The cavern *glares* with new admitted light.
Dryden.

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes.

They *glared* like angry lions. *Dryden.*

3. To shine with excessive lustre or brilliancy; to have a dazzling effect; to be excessively bright or brilliant; to be ostentatiously splendid; as, a *glaring* dress; *glaring* colours.

'Twas summer, and the sun had mounted high:
Southward the landscape indistinctly *glared*
Through a pale stream. *Wordsworth.*

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring.
Pope.

Glare (glār), *v.t.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurst. *Milton.*

Glareolinæ (glā'rē-o-lī"nē), *n. pl.* The pratincoles, a sub-family of birds of the order Grallæ and family Charadriadæ. See PRATINCOLE.

Glareose (glā'rē-ōs), *a.* In *bot.* growing in gravelly places.

Glareous (glār'ē-us), *a.* Same as *Glaireous* (which see).

Glariness, Glaringness (glār'i-nes, glār'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of having a glaring appearance; a dazzling lustre or brilliancy.

Glaring (glār'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling lustre.—2. Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as, a *glaring* crime.

Glaringly (glār'ing-li), *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

I know not whether the brick-dust men in their martial liveries, and the tallow-chandlers in their sky-coloured frocks, are not too *glaringly* offensive for a royal eye to bear. *The Student.*

Glary† (glār'i), *a.* Of a brilliant dazzling lustre. 'Bright crystal glass is *glary.*' *Boyle.*

Glas (glas). A Celtic word, signifying a stream, occurring in several place-names; as, Douglas, *Glass, Glas*ford, Strath*glass.*

Glase,† *v.i.* To gloze. *Chaucer.*

Glase,† *v.t.* To glaze. *Chaucer.*

Glasinge,† *n.* Glass-work. *Chaucer.*

Glass (glas), *n.* [A. Sax. *glæs;* L.G. D. G. Sw. and Icel. *glas;* Icel. also *gler;* O.G. *clas, glas* (glass or amber). Akin *glisten, glance, glare*, &c.] 1. A hard, brittle, transparent artificial substance, formed by the fusion of silicious matter, such as powdered flint or fine sand, together with some alkali, alkaline earth, salt, or metallic oxide. The nature of the glass depends upon the quality and proportion of the ingredients of which

it is formed; and thus an infinite variety of different kinds of glass may be manufactured; but in commerce five kinds only are recognized, viz.:—(*a*) Bottle, or coarse green glass. (*b*) Broad, or coarse window glass. (*c*) Crown-glass, or the best window glass. (*d*) Plate-glass, or glass of pure soda. (*e*) Flint-glass, or glass of lead. The principal ingredients used for the production of each of these kinds of glass are silica, or flint, and an alkali. The differences in the various kinds result from the description of alkali employed, and from the addition of certain necessary materials, usually metallic oxides. The great utility of glass is well known. Its physical properties are of the highest importance. Although exceedingly brittle when cold, yet by the application of a high degree of heat it may be rendered so flexible and tenacious that it may with the utmost facility be moulded into any form. It is so ductile when heated that it may be spun into filaments of the greatest conceivable fineness, and these when cold are pliant and elastic in a high degree.—*Soluble glass*, a silicate of potash or soda in which the alkali predominates. — *Tempered* or *toughened glass*, glass hardened by being immersed in a hot bath of melted wax, resin, oil, or other liquid whose boiling-point is higher than that of water. M. de la Bastie, the discoverer of the process, has succeeded in tempering glass of a few millimètres in thickness to such a degree that it can be thrown to the ground without injury.—2. In *chem.* a substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal.—3. Anything made of glass; especially, (*a*) a mirror; a looking-glass.

> The *glass* of fashion and the mould of form. *Shak.*

(*b*) A glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; as, an hour-*glass;* hence, the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; specifically (*naut.*), the time in which a half-hour glass is emptied of its sand. 'Their *glasses* all were run.' *Chapman.*

> She would not live
> The running of one *glass*. *Shak.*

(*c*) A drinking vessel made of glass; hence, the quantity which such a vessel holds, and metaphorically strong drink; as, fond of his *glass*. 'Like a *glass* did break i' the rinsing.' *Shak.*

> When a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*d*) An optical instrument composed partly of glass; a lens; a telescope; in the plural, spectacles. (*e*) An instrument for indicating atmospheric or other changes, in the composition of which glass is used; a barometer or thermometer.—*Glass of antimony*, a vitreous oxide of antimony mixed with sulphide.—*Glass of borax*, a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of sodium.

Glass (glas), *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glass* bottle.

Glass (glas), *v.t.* 1.† To see as in a glass.

> Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
> And hold the same before the warrior's face,
> That he may *glass* therein his garments light.
> *Fairfax.*

2. To reflect. 'A clear lake *glassing* soft skies.' *Lord Lytton.*—3. To case in glass. *Shak.* [Rare.]—4. To cover with glass; to glaze. '*Glassed* over by a vitrifying heat.' *Boyle.*—*To glass one's self*, to appear as in a mirror; to be reflected. 'When the Almighty's form *glasses* itself in tempests.' *Byron.*

Glass-blower (glas'blō-ėr), *n.* One whose business it is to blow and fashion glass.

Glass-blowing (glas'blō-ing), *n.* A mode of manufacturing glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of the blowing tube and then inflating the mass by blowing through the tube, repeatedly heating if necessary at the furnace, and subjecting it to various manipulations. Moulds are often used in the making of articles by blowing. The term glass-blowing also includes the production of toys and other articles under the blow-pipe.

Glass-case (glas'kās), *n.* A case or covering of glass, or largely consisting of glass.

Glasschord (glas'kord), *n.* The name given by Franklin to a musical instrument, with keys like a pianoforte, but with bars of glass instead of strings of wire, invented in Paris in 1785 by a German named Beyer.

Glass-coach (glas'kōch), *n.* A coach, superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day, or any short period, as a private carriage: so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows.

Glass-crab (glas'krab), *n.* A popular name for what is now known to be one of the phases of development of the podophthalmatous crustaceans, but which was formerly regarded as belonging to a distinct family, Phyllosomata (which see). The name *glass-crab* is given on account of the transparency of the body.

Glass-cutter (glas'kut-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to cut glass, or to grind it into various ornamental forms; that which cuts glass.

Glass-cutting (glas'kut-ing), *n.* The act or process of cutting, shaping, and modifying the surface of glass by applying the material to be cut, first to a cast-iron wheel supplied with sand and water, then to a stone wheel, and lastly to a wooden wheel for the polishing with pumice, rotten-stone, and putty powder.

Glassen (glas'en), *a.* Made of glass; glazed. [Rare.]

> He that no more for age, cramps, palsies, can
> Now use the bones, we see doth hire a man
> To take the box up for him; and pursues
> The dice with *glassen* eyes to the glad viewes
> Of what he throws. *B. Jonson.*

Glass-eye (glas'ī), *n.* The common name in Jamaica for a species of thrush (*Turdus jamaicensis*), so called from the bluish white, pellucid, glass-like iris of the bird. A pulpy berry on which it feeds is called *glass-eye berry.*

Glass-faced (glas'fāst), *a.* Having a face of glass, or like a glass or mirror.—*A glass-faced flatterer*, one who gives back in his looks the looks of his patron. *Shak.*

Glassful (glas'fụl), *n.* As much as a glass holds.

Glassful† (glas'fụl), *a.* Glassy; shining like glass. 'Minerva's *glassful* shield.' *Marston.*

Glass-furnace (glas'fėr-nās), *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.

Glass-gall (glas'gạl), *n.* Sandiver (which see).

Glass-gazing (glas'gāz-ing), *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical.

> A whoreson, *glass-gazing*, super-serviceable, finical rogue. *Shak.*

Glass-grinder (glas'grīnd-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.

Glass-grinding (glas'grīnd-ing), *n.* Same as *Glass-cutting* (which see).

Glass-hive (glas'hīv), *n.* A bee-hive made of or covered with glass. *Dryden.*

Glasshouse (glas'hous), *n.* 1. A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.—2. A house built of glass, as a conservatory or greenhouse.

Glassily (glas'i-li), *adv.* So as to resemble glass.

Glassiness (glas'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

Glassite (glas'īt), *n.* One of a religious sect founded in Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century by John *Glass*, a minister of the Established Church of Tealing, near Dundee, who was deposed in 1728 for the opinions which he delivered in regard to ecclesiastical polity, resembling very nearly those of the Independents. The most distinguishing doctrine held by the Glassites is with respect to justifying faith, which is declared to be 'no more than a simple assent to the divine testimony passively received by the understanding.' In England and America, to which this sect spread itself, the adherents called themselves *Sandemanians*, after Robert *Sandeman*, a native of Perth, and son-in-law of Mr. Glass.

Glassman (glas'man), *n.* One who sells glass.

Glass-metal (glas'me-tal), *n.* Glass in fusion. *Bacon.*

Glass-mosaic (glas-mō-zā'ik), *n.* A modern Italian work in imitation of the antique, formed of small squares of coloured glass, frequently representing a painting so perfectly as to deceive the eye, used for brooches, lids of snuff-boxes, and the like.

Glass-mounter (glas'mount-ėr), *n.* One who embellishes glass articles with ornaments.

Glass-painter (glas'pānt-ėr), *n.* One who produces designs in colour on or in glass.

Glass-painting (glas'pānt-ing), *n.* The art or practice of producing designs in colour on or in glass. In glass-painting (or glass-staining, as it is also called), two methods, or a combination of the two, are chiefly employed. The *enamel* method consists in painting on the glass in colours, which are then burned into it; the *mosaic* method consists in forming a design of separate pieces of stained or coloured glass, the colour being imparted to the glass in the making; the *mosaic-enamel* method, the most common, consists of a combination of these two.

Glass-paper (glas'pā-pėr), *n.* A polishing paper made by strewing finely-pounded glass on a sheet of paper or cloth, which has been besmeared with a coat of thin glue—much used for polishing metal and woodwork.

Glass-pot (glas'pot), *n.* A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories.

Glass-shade (glas'shād), *n.* A cover or case of glass, as for flowers, gas-jets, &c.

Glass-snake (glas'snāk), *n.* The North American name for snakes of the genus Ophiosaurus, from their brittleness. See OPHIOSAURUS.

Glass-soap (glas'sōp), *n.* A name given by glass-blowers to the black oxide of manganese.

Glass-stainer (glas'stān-ėr), *n.* One who stains glass; a glass-painter.

Glass-staining (glas'stān-ing), *n.* The art or practice of staining glass; glass-painting (which see).

Glass-stopper (glas'stop-ėr), *n.* A stopple of glass for bottles.

Glass-tears (glas'tērz), *n. pl.* Same as *Rupert's Drops.*

Glassware (glas'wār), *n.* Articles or utensils made of glass.

Glasswork (glas'wėrk), *n.* 1. Manufacture of or in glass.—2. The place or buildings where glass is made: in this sense often used in the plural.

Glass-worm (glas'wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm.

Glasswort (glas'wėrt), *n.* A name given to the plants of the genus Salicornia, a genus of succulent marine herbs with jointed stems, of the nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. The various species of this genus, as well as of others belonging to the same order, grow abundantly on the coasts in the south of Europe and north of Africa, and yield by burning a vast quantity of ashes containing soda, formerly much employed in making both soap and glass; whence their English name *glasswort.* Two or three species are natives of Britain.

Glassy (glas'i), *a.* 1. Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glassy* substance.—2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency.

> There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
> That shows the hoar leaves in the *glassy* stream.
> *Shak.*
>
> Death stood all fixed in his *glassy* eye;
> His hands were withered and his veins were dry.
> *Byron.*

Glastonbury-thorn (glas'ton-bėr-i-thorn), *n.* A variety of hawthorn which puts forth leaves and flowers about Christmas-tide. This variety is said to have originated at Glastonbury Abbey, and the original thorn was believed to have been the staff with which Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps on his wanderings from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, where he is said to have founded the celebrated abbey.

Glauberite (glạ'bėr-īt), *n.* [After *Glauber.* See GLAUBER-SALT.] A mineral of a grayish-white or yellowish colour, a compound of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime, occurring in very flat oblique rhombic prisms. It is found chiefly in rock-salt.

Glauber-salt (glạ'bėr-sạlt), *n.* [After *Glauber*, a German chemist, who died in 1668, by whom it was originally prepared.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic. It is a constituent of many mineral waters, and occurs in small quantity in the blood and other animal fluids. Combined with sulphate of lime it forms *glauberite.* It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on carbonate of soda, and it is procured in large quantity as a residue in the process for forming hydrochloric acid and chlorine.

Glaucescence (glạ-ses'ens), *n.* The state of being glaucescent or of having somewhat a sea-green lustre. 'Destitute of *glaucescence* or bloom.' *Gardener's Assistant.*

Glaucescent, Glaucine (glạ-ses'ent, glạ'sin), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, Gr. *glaukos*, blue-gray or sea-green.] In *bot.* having a somewhat bluish-green or hoary appearance; having a slight sea-green lustre.

Glaucic (glą'sik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or obtained from plants of the genus Glaucium; specifically, in *chem.* applied formerly to an acid obtained from *G. luteum*, now known to be *fumaric acid*.

Glaucium (glą'si-um), *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Papaveraceæ, characterized by the long two-valved capsule and very short style; it is so named from the glaucous or sea-green hue of the stems and leaves. *G. luteum* (the yellow horned-poppy) is frequent on sandy sea-shores; it has large handsome yellow flowers, which are very fugacious. There are five or six known species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region, though *G. luteum* occurs also in Eastern Asia. They abound in a copper-coloured acrid juice, said to be poisonous and to occasion madness.

Glaucolite (glą'kol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *mineral.* a greenish-blue variety of scapolite, composed chiefly of the silicates of alumina and lime.

Glaucoma (glą-kō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *glaukōma*, opacity of the crystalline lens, from *glaukos*, light gray, blue-gray, sea-green.] In *med.* an almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humour of the eye, characterized by a bluish-green tint seen from without. It somewhat resembles cataract, especially in the gradual obscuration of vision. Written also *Glaucosis*.

Glaucomatous (glą-kō'mat-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or having the nature of glaucoma.

Glauconite (glą'kon-īt), *n.* [Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green.] A mineral which is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron and potash. It is the 'green earth' of the cavities of eruptive rocks, or the substance which gives the colour to the grains of greensand and chalk.

Glaucopis (glą-kō'pis), *n.* [Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green, and *ōps*, the eye.] A genus of birds belonging to the family Corvidæ, the only known species of which is *G. cinerea* (the New Zealand crow), called by the natives *kokako*. Its plumage is a very dark green; the legs are black and coarse, and the claws long. It has a strong black, slightly curved beak, and a small brilliant light blue flap hanging down on each side from the ear.

Glaucosis (glą-kō'sis), *n.* Same as *Glaucoma*.

Glaucous (glą'kus), *a.* [L. *glaucus;* Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green, light gray, blue-gray.] 1. Of a sea-green colour; of a light green.

> The Esk glides over a bottom covered with mosses or coloured stones, that reflect through the pure water tints *glaucous* green, or sapphirine. *Pennant.*

2. In *bot.* covered with a fine bluish powder easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum or on a cabbage leaf.

Glaucus (glą'kus), *n.* A genus of nudibranchiate gasteropodous molluscs, found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure blue and silvery tints. They are very abundant in the Atlantic, where they may be seen when the sea is smooth, covering it for miles. They are popularly known by the name of *sea-lizards*.

Glaudkin,† Glaudkyn† (glą'd'kin), *n.* An outer garment, supposed to be a species of gown, worn in the time of Henry VIII.

Glaum (gląm), *v.i.* To grope or feel with the hands, as in the dark.—*To glaum at*, to grasp at; to attempt to seize. [Scotch.]

> My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough,
> To hear the thuds, and see the cluds
> O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
> Wha *glaum'd* at kingdoms three. *Burns.*

Glaur (glą'r), *n.* Sticky wet mud. [Scotch.]

Glaux (glą'ks), *n.* [Gr. *glaux, glax*, the milk-vetch.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Primulaceæ, comprising the sea-milkworts. *G. maritima* (common sea-milkwort or black saltwort) is abundant on the sea-shore and in muddy salt marshes. It is a small plant with branching stems, and small fleshy leaves, and makes a good pickle.

Glave† (glāv), *n.* See GLAIVE.

Glaved (glāvd), *a.* Armed with a glave or sword.

> Then Wallace . . .
> Must raise again his *glaved* hand
> To smite the shackles from his native land.
> *J. Baillie.*

Glaver† (glāv'ėr), *v.i.* [*W. glavru*, to flatter; *glav*, something smooth or shining; L. *glaber*, smooth.] To flatter; to wheedle. 'Some slavish, *glavering*, flattering parasite or hanger-on.' *South.* [Rare.]

Glaverer (glāv'ėr-ėr), *n.* A flatterer. *Mir. for Mags.*

Glaymore (glā'mōr), *n.* Same as *Claymore* (which see). *Johnson.*

Glaymous (glā'mus), *a.* Muddy; clammy. *Sir W. Scott.*

Glaze (glāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glazed;* ppr. *glazing.* [From *glass.*] 1. To furnish with glass, as a window, case, frame, and the like. 'Two cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass.' *Bacon.*—2. To cover, incrust, or overlay with glass or anything resembling glass; to cover with a shining, vitreous, or glairy substance; as, to *glaze* earthenware; to *glaze* pastry; to *glaze* a picture.

> So passed a weary time; each throat
> Was parched, and *glazed* each eye. *Coleridge.*

3. To make smooth, glasslike, or glossy; as, to *glaze* cloth or paper.

Glaze (glāz), *n.* That which is used in glazing, as the vitreous coating of potter's ware; the white of eggs, used to give a shining appearance to pastry; strong clear gravy or jelly boiled down to the consistency of thin cream, &c.

Glaze (glāz), *v.i.* To assume a dim, glassy lustre; to become overspread with a semi-transparent film; as, his eyes begin to *glaze*.

Glazent (glāz'n), *a.* Resembling glass.

Glazer (glāz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which glazes. Specifically—1. (*a*) A workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware. (*b*) A calenderer or calico-smoother.—2. A wooden wheel for polishing knives, coated on the edge either with leather having a rough surface of emery powder glued on, or with a ring of metal consisting of an alloy of lead and tin. It is called also a *Buff-wheel* and an *Emery-wheel*.

Glazier (glā'zhėr), *n.* [From *glaze* or *glass.*] One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, to picture frames, &c.

Glazing (glāz'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of placing panes of glass in a window; the act or art of setting glass; the craft of a glazier. 2. The act of giving a shining or glassy appearance to; the process or art of crusting with a shining, vitreous, or glairy substance, as potter's ware, pastry, &c.—3. The vitreous or glairy substance with which anything, as potter's ware or pastry, is overlaid to give it a glassy appearance; enamel; glaze; especially, in *painting*, transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours, to modify the effect.—*Glazing machine*, a press with two polished rollers used for giving a glossy surface to printed sheets, especially gold and colour work.

Gle,† *n.* Glee. *Chaucer.*

Glead† (glēd), *n.* The glede or common kite. *Bp. Hall.*

Glead (glēd), *n.* Same as *Gleed*.

Gleam (glēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *gleám, glæm*, a glittering; perhaps from *glōwan*, to glow or shine; comp. O.Sax. *glimo*, splendour, Sw. *glimma*, to flash; allied to *glitter, glimmer.*] 1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. 'Gleams of mellow light.' *Tennyson.*

> In the songs I love to sing
> A doubtful *gleam* of solace lives. *Tennyson.*

2. Brightness; splendour.

> In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen. *Pope.*

Gleam (glēm), *v.i.* To dart or throw rays of light; to glimmer; to glitter; to shine; to dawn. 'At the dawn light *gleams* in the east.' *Webster.* 'Sweetly *gleamed* her eyes behind her tears.' *Tennyson.*

> The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dews,
> At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled east.
> *Thomson.*

Gleam (glēm), *v.i.* In *falconry*, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.

Gleaming (glēm'ing), *a.* Emitting a flood of light; beaming; shining clearly and brightly; radiant.

> He (Mr. Bright) may be said to have accomplished what Macaulay called the triumph of eloquence, lighting up his words with that clear, *gleaming*, healthful Saxon humour, in which in our time he has had no rival. *Justin M'Carthy.*

Gleaming (glēm'ing), *n.* A shoot or shooting of light; a gleam. 'Farewell ye *gleamings* of departed peace!' *Thomson.*

Gleamy (glēm'i), *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

> In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
> Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.
> *Pope.*

Glean (glēn), *v.t.* [Fr. *glaner*, from L.L. *glenare*, to glean, the origin of which has been referred to W. *glain, glán*, clean, and to A. Sax. *gilm*, a handful.] 1. To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped corn-field, as the grains or ears of corn which are left ungathered.

> Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn. Ruth ii. 2.
> Cheap conquest for his following friends remained,
> He reaped the field, and they but only *gleaned.*
> *Dryden.*

2. To collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels or portions, as things thinly scattered; to pick up here and there; to gather slowly and assiduously; as, to *glean* a few passages from an author.

> They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. Judg. xx. 45.
> Idly utters what she *gleans*
> From chronicles and magazines. *Whitehead.*

Glean (glēn), *v.i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

> And she went, and came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii. 3.

Glean (glēn), *n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

> The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs.
> *Dryden.*

Glean† (glēn), *n.* [From *clean.*] The afterbirth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning. *Holland.*

Gleaner (glēn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who gathers after reapers.—2. One who gathers slowly and assiduously.

> An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

Gleaning (glēn'ing), *n.* 1. The act of gathering after reapers.—2. That which is collected by gleaning.

> The poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury.*

Glebe (glēb), *n.* [Fr. *glèbe;* L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth.] 1. Turf; soil; ground.

> Till the glad summons of a genial ray
> Unbinds the *glebe.* *Garth.*
> There is pleasure in the sight of a *glebe* that never has been broken. *Landor.*

2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

> Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe.* *Swift.*

3.† A lump; a mass or concretion. 'Congealable again by cold into brittle *glebes* or crystals.' *Arbuthnot.*—4. In *mineral.* a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.

Glebe-land (glēb'land), *n.* Same as *Glebe*, 2.

Glebeless (glēb'les), *a.* Having no glebe.

Glebosity (glē-bos'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being glebous.

Glebous, Gleby (glēb'us, glēb'i), *a.* Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; turfy; cloddy.

> Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds . . .
> Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land. *Prior.*

Glechoma (glē-kō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *glēchōn*, Ionic for *blēchōn*, pennyroyal.] A small Linnæan genus of plants of the order Labiatæ, now usually united with Nepeta, comprising *G. hederacea* (*Nepeta Glechoma*), the ground-ivy. See NEPETA, GROUND-IVY.

Gled (gled), *n.* A kite; a glede. [Scotch.]

Glede (glēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *glida*, O.Dan. *glede*, Sw. *glada*, Icel. *gleda, gledra*, a kite. Probably from A. Sax. *glidan*, Sw. *glada*, to glide—from its swiftness.] A bird of prey, the common kite of Europe (*Milvus ictinus*).

Glede† (glēd), *n.* [See GLEED.] A burning coal. 'The cruel ire, red as any *glede.*' *Chaucer.*

Gledge (glej), *v.i.* [A form of *gley* (which see).] To look askance; to squint; to look cunningly and slily at an object from the corners of one's eyes. [Scotch.]

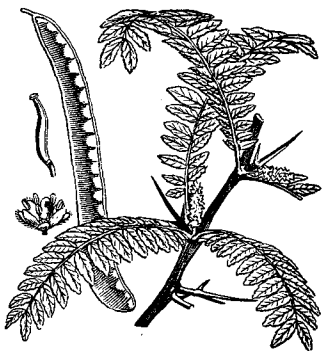
> The next time that ye send or bring anybody here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side o' ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gledge (glej), *n.* A side glance; a quick, knowing look. [Scotch.]

> He gae a *gledge* wi' his e'e that I kenn'd he took up what I said. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gleditschia (gle-dich'i-a), *n.* [After Gottlieb *Gleditsch*, a botanist of Leipsic.] A genus of plants of the order Leguminosæ. *G. triacanthos* (the honey-locust) is a large tree, a native of the United States, where it is commonly cultivated for hedges and for ornamental purposes. It is now also to be met with in English gardens and pleasure-grounds. The stem and branches are covered with hard prickles; the leaves are abruptly once or twice pinnate, and the inconspicuous greenish flowers are borne in small spikes. They are succeeded by long, thin, flat,

curved, and often twisted pods, each containing numerous seeds, covered with a



Honey-locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

sweet pulp, from which a kind of sugar is said to have been extracted.

Glee (glē), *n.* [A. Sax. *gleó, gliw, glig*, music, joke, sport, *geléwian, gliówan*, to be merry, to sing. Akin O.E. *gleek*, Icel. *gly*, laughter.] 1.† Music; minstrelsy. [This use of the word is seen in *gleeman*.]—2. Joy; merriment; mirth; gaiety.

There came a tyrant, and with holy *glee*
Thou fought'st against him. *Wordsworth.*

3. In *music*, a composition, consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts (three or more in number) so contrived that they may be termed a series of interwoven melodies, in contradistinction to the part-song, which is usually merely a harmonized air.

Glee (glē), *v.i.* Same as *Gley*.

Glee-club (glē'klub), *n.* A society formed for the practice and performance of glee music.

Gleed, *a.* See GLEYED.

Gleed (glēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *glēd*, a live coal, a fire, from *glówan*, to glow; comp. Icel. *glóð*, D. *gloed*, hot coals; *gloeden, gloeijen*, to glow; G. *gluth*, glow, ardour, from *glühen*, to glow.] A burning coal; a fire; flame.

For there no noisy railway speeds
Its torch-race scattering smoke and *gleeds*.
Longfellow.

Cheerlie blinks the ingle-*gleed*
Of Lady Onlie, honest Lucky. *Burns.*

Gleeful (glē'fụl), *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast? *Shak.*

Gleek † (glēk), *v.i.* [See the noun.] To make sport; to gibe; to sneer; to scoff; to spend time idly.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shak.*

Gleek† (glēk), *n.* [Icel. *leik*, A. Sax. *lâc*, sport, with prefix *ge*. Comp. Sc. *glaik*, a trick.] 1. A jest; a scoff; a trick or deception.

You fear such wanton *gleeks* and ill-report.
Sir J. Harrington.

2. A game at cards played by three persons, with forty-four cards, each person having twelve, and eight being left for the stock; also, a term in the game, meaning three cards of a sort, as three aces, three kings, &c.; hence, the number three.

Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why, *gleek*; that's your only game. *Gleek* let it be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of you. *Greene.*

A *gleek* of marriages: Pandolfo and Flavia,
Sulpitia and myself, and Trinculo
With Armellina. *Old play.*

3. An enticing or wanton glance of the eye. 'A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.' *Beau. & Fl.*—*To give the gleek*, to pass a jest upon; to make appear ridiculous.

What will you *give* us?—No money, on my faith, but *the gleek*. *Shak.*

Gleek (glēk), *v.t.* To gain a decisive advantage over in the game of gleek. See extract under GLEEK, *n.* 2.

Glee-maiden (glē'mād-n), *n.* [A. Sax. *gleómæden*.] A female minstrel or musician.

This seemed to be the case with Louise (the *glee-maiden*), who, whether she was actually the heroine of her own song, or whatever other cause she might have for sadness, showed at times a strain of deep melancholy thought, which interfered with and controlled the natural flow of lively spirits, which the practice of the joyous science especially required. . . . Such was the damsel, who, with viol in hand, . . . stepped forward to the bystanders and announced herself as a mistress of the gay science. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gleeman† (glē'man), *n.* [A. Sax. *gleo-man*.] A minstrel or musician. 'Loud the *gleemen* sing.' *Longfellow.*

Gleen† (glēn), *v.i.* [Probably a Celtic word. Comp. Ir. *glaine*, brightness, *glainne*, glass; W. *glan*, clean, pure, bright.] To shine; to glisten. 'Gleening armour.' *Prior.*

Gleesome (glē'sum), *a.* Merry; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.
W. Browne.

Gleet (glēt), *n.* [Sc. *glet, glit*, tough phlegm, ooze in the bed of a river; from the stem of *glide*.] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra, an effect of gonorrhea; a thin ichor running from a sore.

Gleet (glēt), *v.i.* 1. To flow in a thin limpid humour; to ooze. *Wiseman.*—2. To flow slowly, as water. *Cheyne.*

Gleety (glēt'i), *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid. *Wiseman.*

Gleg (gleg), *a.* [Icel. *glœggr, gleggr*, quick-sighted, acute.] [Scotch.] 1. Quick of perception by means of any one of the senses; on the alert; acute; clever; quick of apprehension. —2. Keen-edged; sharp: applied to things, as to a knife.

For, yet unskaithed by Death's *gleg* gully,
Tam Samson's livin'. *Burns.*

Gleichenia (glī-ken'i-a), *n.* [After *Gleichen*, a German botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, typical of the group Gleicheniaceæ (which see). Several species are cultivated in Britain as stove ferns.

Gleicheniaceæ (glī-ken-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A group of ferns in which the naked sori, consisting of a few roundish sporangia, are borne on the back of the frond. The sporangia have a broad, transverse, complete ring, and they open at right angles to the ring. The fronds rise from a creeping stem. There are three genera, with about forty species, in the group. All are natives of the warmer regions of the globe.

Gleid (glēd), *n.* Same as *Gleed* (which see).

The sun that shines on the world sae bricht,
A borrowed *gleid* frae the fountain o' licht. *Hogg.*

Gleire,† *n.* [See GLAIR.] Glair; the white of an egg. *Chaucer.*

Glen (glen), *n.* [A. Sax.—borrowed from the Celtic; comp. W. *glyn*, a valley, especially a river valley; Ir. and Gael. *gleann*, a valley, a glen.] A secluded narrow valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills. 'And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen*.' *Spenser.*

Glene (glē'nē), *n.* [Gr. *glēnē*, the pupil, the eyeball.] In *anat.* (*a*) the pupil; the eyeball; the eye. *Dunglison.* (*b*) Any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr.*

Glenlivet, Glenlivat (glen-lē'vet, glen-lē'-vat), *n.* A superior Scotch whisky, so named from *Glenlivet* in Banffshire, where it was first made. Comparatively little of the whisky which assumes this name is now really made in the glen.

Phairshon had a son who married Noah's daughter,
And nearly spoiled the flood by drinking up the water—
Which he would have done, I at least believe it,
Had the mixture been only half *Glenlivet*.
Prof. Aytoun.

Glenoid (glēn'oid), *a.* [*Glene* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] In *anat.* a term applied to any shallow, articular cavity which receives the head of a bone; thus, the *glenoid* cavity of the scapula is the surface of the scapula with which the head of the humerus is articulated.

Glenotremites (glē'no-trē-mī''tez), *n.* [Gr. *glēnē*, articular cavity, and *trēma*, perforation.] A genus of fossil Echinodermata, with only one opening in the crust, found in the chalk of Westphalia. The genus was established by Goldfuss, and by him compared to the Cidarites.

Glent (glent), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glent;* ppr. *glenting*. [See GLINT.] To glance. [Old English and Scotch.]

As her eye *glent*
Aside, anon she gan his sword espie. *Chaucer.*

Phœbus, well pleased, shines from the blue serene,
Glents on the stream, and gilds the chequer'd scene.
Allan Ramsay.

Glent (glent), *n.* A glance; a glint. [Scotch.]

Gleve,† *n.* A glaive; a lance. *Chaucer.*

Glew (glū). See GLUE.

Gley, Glee (glȳ, glē), *n.* A squint or oblique look. [Scotch.]

Gley, Glee (glȳ, glē), *v.i.* [Comp. Dan. *gloe*, Icel. *glugga*, to stare; Sw. *glia*, to glance. The same word is seen in North E. *aglea*, crooked; Sc. *aglee, agley*, awry; *gledge*, to look askance.] To squint; to look obliquely. [Scotch.]

'There's a time to *gley*, and a time to look even' (there's a time to overlook things, and a time to notice them). *Scotch proverb.*

Gley, Glee (glȳ, glē), *adv.* On one side; asquint. [Scotch.]

Gleyed, Gleed (glȳd, glēd), *a.* Squint-eyed; one-eyed; squinting; oblique; awry.—*To gang gley'd*, to go awry or wrong. [Scotch.]

Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntingdon *ganging* a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world? *Sir W. Scott.*

Gliadine, Gliadin (glī'a-din), *n.* [Gr. *glia*, glue.] One of the constituents of gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance of a straw-yellow colour, having a slight smell, similar to that of honey-comb. It is the viscid portion of gluten.

Glib (glib), *a.* [Comp. E. *glibbery*, D. *glibberig*, smooth, slippery; *glibberen*, L.G. *glippen*, to slide. It may also be connected with *glide* and *glidder*.] 1. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; as, ice is *glib*.—2. Voluble; fluent; easily moving; as, a *glib* tongue.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do't before I speak. *Shak.*

Glib (glib), *v.t.* To make glib or smooth. [Rare or obsolete.] 'The tongue once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor runs smooth.' *Bp. Hall.*

Glib† (glib), *n.* [Ir. and Gael.] 1. A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes, formerly worn by the Irish.

The Irish have, from the Scythians, mantles and long *glibs*, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser.*

2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

In Tyrconnell the haire of their (the Irish) head grows so long and curled that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*, the women *glibbins*. *Gainsford.*

Glib† (glib), *v.t.* [O.E. and Sc. *lib*, Dan. *live*, to geld. The *g* stands for the A. Sax. prefix *ge*.] To castrate.

I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shak.*

Glibbery† (glib'ẽ-ri), *a.* 1. Glib; slippery; fickle; unreliable; uncertain.

My love is *glibbery*, there is no hold on't. *Marston.*

2. Voluble; glib; fluent; ready. 'Thy lubrical and *glibbery* muse.' *B. Jonson.*

Glibbin† (glib'in), *n.* A female wearing a glib or thick bush of hair hanging over the eyes. [See extract under GLIB, *n.* 2.]

Glibly (glib'li), *adv.* In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly; as, to slide *glibly;* to speak *glibly.*

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction. *Dr. H. More.*

Glibness (glib'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glib; smoothness; slipperiness; volubility; as, *glibness* of tongue or speech.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman.*

Glicke† (glik), *n.* An ogling or wanton look; a gleek.

Glidder† (glid'dẽr), *v.t.* [Akin to *glide*.] To render smooth and slippery, as by glazing or smearing.

Ben Jonson speaks of a galley-pot being well *glidd'ered*, *i.e.* glazed. *Wedgwood.*

Glide (glīd), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glided;* ppr. *gliding*. [A. Sax. *glidan*, Dan. *glide*, D. *glijden*, G. *gleiten*, to slide.] To flow gently; to move without noise or violence; to move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort or change of step; to move or slip along with ease, as on a smooth surface; as, a bird *glides* through the air; a ship *glides* through the water; a skater *glides* over ice; a ghost *glides* about in the twilight.

By east, among the dusty valleys *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.
Fairfax.

Thy shadow still would *glide* from room to room.
Tennyson.

Glide (glīd), *n.* 1. The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labour or obstruction.

It unlinked itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shak.*

2. In *music* and *pronunciation*, the joining of two successive sounds without articulation; a slur.

Glider (glīd'ẽr), *n.* He or that which glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Hey, ho, the *glider*. *Spenser.*

Glidingly (glīd'ing-li), *adv.* In a gliding, smooth, flowing, rapid manner.

Gliff (glif), *n.* [Allied to Dan. *glippe*, to blink.] 1. A glimpse; a short time. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—2. A fright. [Scotch.]

I ha'e gien some o' them a *gliff* in my day when they were coming rather near me. *Sir W. Scott.*

Glike† (glīk), *n.* [Same as *gleek.*] A sneer; a scoff; a flout; a gleek.

Glim (glim), *n.* [Connected with *glimmer* and *gleam.*] A light or candle.—*Douse the glim*, put out the light. [Slang.]

Glim, Glime (glim, glīm), *v.i.* To look out of the corner of the eye; to look askance; to glance slily. [Scotch.]

Glimmer (glim'mėr), *v.i.* [A kind of dim. freq. of *gleam.* Comp. G. *glimmer*, a faint light; *glimmen*, to shine, to glow.] 1. To emit feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to give a feeble light; to flicker; as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales. *Pope.*
The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

Mild evening *glimmered* on the lawn. *Trumbull.*

2. To blink; to wink; to look unsteadily. [Scotch.]

Glimmer (glim'mėr), *n.* 1. A faint and unsteady light; feeble scattered rays of light.

They are creeping up the stairs,
Now in *glimmer* and now in gloom. *Coleridge.*

2. Glitter; twinkle.

Gloss of satin, and *glimmer* of pearls. *Tennyson.*

3. In *mining*, mica (which see).

Glimmering (glim'mėr-ing), *n.* 1. A faint, unsteady beaming of light; a glimmer; a gleam; a faint indication.

The forms (of religion) still remained with some *glimmering* of life in them, and were the evidence of what the real life had been in former times. *Ruskin.*

2. A faint view or notion; an inkling; a glimpse.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Glimpse (glimps), *n.* [From the stem of *gleam, glimmer, &c.*, the *p* being inserted as in *empty, sempster*, &c. Chaucer has *glimsing* for glimmering—'Ye have some *glimsing* and no parfit sight.' Comp. Swiss *glumsen*, a spark; *glimmen, glumsen*, to glow under the ashes; D. *glimpen, glinsen*, to glow, to sparkle.] 1. A short quick light; a gleam; a momentary flash.

Such vast room in Nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light. *Milton.*
One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give. *Dryden.*

2. A short transitory view; a glance.

Last year I caught a *glimpse* of his face. *Tennyson.*

3. Short fleeting enjoyment. 'A *glimpse* of delight.' *Prior.*—4. A faint resemblance; a slight tinge.

No man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of. *Shak.*

Glimpse (glimps), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glimpsed;* ppr. *glimpsing.* To appear by glimpses.

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire *glimpsed.* *Tennyson.*

Glimpse (glimps), *v.t.* To see by a glimpse or glimpses; to catch a glimpse of; to get a hurried view of.

Glinne,† **Ghlinne**† (glin), *n.* Glen. See GLYN.

Glint (glint), *v.i.* [Of kindred origin with *glimpse, glimmer, glance*, &c. Comp. Dan. *glimt*, a gleam, *glimte*, to flash.] To glance; to gleam; to pass suddenly, as a gleam of light, a flash of lightning, or anything that resembles it; to peep out, as a flower from the bud. [Scotch, but adopted by English writers.]

Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth
Amid the storm. *Burns.*

The sun lay warm on the grass, and *glinted* pleasantly through the leaves of the ash. *Lord Lytton.*

Glint (glint), *n.* A glance; a glimpse; a gleam; a transient view; a flash, as of lightning; a moment. [Scotch, but adopted by English writers.]

The little room was dusky, save for a narrow *glint* streaming through the not quite closed door of the room. *Dickens.*

Glint† (glint), *a.* Slippery. 'Stones be full *glint.*' *Skelton.*

Glires (glī'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., dormice.] The fourth order of mammalia, according to the system of Linnæus. It includes the porcupines, hares, rabbits, &c., beavers, rats and mice; guinea-pigs, agoutis, marmots, lemmings, hamsters, dormice, jerboas, the paca, squirrels, and the American flying-squirrel, and corresponds almost exactly to the Rodentia of Cuvier. Their characteristic is two flat incisors in each jaw.

Glirine (glī'rīn), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining to the Glires.

Glisk (glisk), *n.* [Akin to A. Sax. *glisian*, to shine, Icel. *glis*, brightness.] A glimpse; a transient view. [Scotch.]

Glissa (glis'sa), *n.* A fish of the tunny kind without scales.

Glissade (glis-ād'), *n.* [Fr., a slide, from *glisser*, to slide.] An unstable mass of sand, earth, &c., that has slid down a declivity.

Glissade (glis-ād'), *v.i.* To slide; to glide.

K. and C., amid shouts of laughter, *glissaded* gallantly over the slopes of snow. *Farrar.*

Glist (glist), *n.* [From *glisten.*] Glimmer; mica. See MICA.

Glisten (glis'n), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *glisnian*, G. *gleissen*, Icel. *glyssa*, O.G. *glizan*, to shine—radically the same as *glister* and *glitter.*] To shine; to sparkle with light; especially, to shine with a fitful scintillating light; as, the *glistening* stars.

The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure. *Richardson.*

Glisten (glis'n), *n.* Glitter; sparkle. 'Often we saw the *glisten* of ice.' *Tennyson.* [Rare.]

Glister (glis'tėr), *v.i.* [See GLISTEN.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*

Glister (glis'tėr), *n.* Lustre; glitter.

The *glister* of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen at the first sight blinded many men's eyes. *Knox.*

Glister (glis'tėr), *n.* Same as *Clyster.*

Glisteringly (glis'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a glistering manner; with shining lustre.

Glit (glit), *n.* Same as *Gleet.*

Gliter, *v.i.* To glitter. 'All the feldes *gliteren* up and down.' *Chaucer.*

Glitter (glit'tėr), *v.i.* [Comp. A. Sax. *glitian, glitnian, glitenan, glisnian*, but in form *glitter* more closely resembles Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra*, G. *glitzern*, to shine. Akin more or less nearly to all the members of the class of words referring to light, beginning with *gl.*] 1. To shine with a broken and scattered light; to emit fitful and rapid flashes of light; to gleam; to sparkle; to glisten; as, a *glittering* sword.

Her fair large eyes 'gan *glitter* bright. *Coleridge.*

'To *glitter*' is used in speaking of a multitude of shining objects, or one of great splendour, but with peculiar propriety of a shining body or bodies in motion giving frequent flashes or gleams of light. *Barclay.*

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

The *glittering* and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. *Choate.*

Glitter (glit'tėr), *n.* Bright sparkling light; brightness; brilliancy; splendour; lustre; as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter.* *Milton.*

Glitterance (glit'tėr-ans), *n.* Glitter; brightness; brilliancy. [Rare.]

It rose and fell upon the surge,
Till from the *glitterance* of the sunny main
He turn'd his aching eyes. *Southey.*

Glitterand† (glit'tėr-and), *p.* and *a.* Sparkling.

Eftsoones himselfe in *glitterand* arms he dight. *Spenser.*

Glitteringly (glit'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a glittering manner; with sparkling lustre.

Gloam (glōm), *v.i.* [Akin to or a form of *gloom, glum*, Sc. *gloum*, a frown. See GLOOM.] 1. To begin to grow dark; as, it begins to *gloam.* [Scotch.]—2.† To be sullen.

Gloaming (glōm'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *gómung, glommung*, twilight, from *glóm*, E. *gloom* (which see).] 1. Fall of the evening; the twilight. [Scotch, but adopted by English writers.]

As *gloaming*, the Scottish word for twilight, is far more poetical, and has been recommended by many eminent literary men, particularly by Dr. Moore in his letters to Burns, I have ventured to use it on account of its harmony. *Byron.*

2. Closing period; decline; as, the *gloaming* of life.—3.† Gloominess of mind or spirit.

Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all this *gloaming.* *F. Still.*

Gloaming (glōm'ing), *a.* Of or pertaining to the gloaming or twilight.—*Gloaming star*, the evening star. [Scotch.]

Gloar† (glōr), *v.i.* [D. *gluren*, to leer.] To squint; to stare impertinently.

Gloat (glōt), *v.i.* [Allied to Sw. *glutta, glötta*, to look at with prying eyes, to peep; G. *glotzen*, to stare.] 1.† To cast side glances; to look furtively. *Chapman.*—2. To stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to gaze with any warm or burning passion, as malignity, lust, or avarice, either while it is being satisfied or in expectation of satisfaction. 'In vengeance *gloating* on another's pain.' *Byron.*

Globard (glō'bārd), *n.* [From *glow*, and term. *-ard.*] A glow-worm; a globird. *Johnson.*

Globate, Globated (glōb'āt, glōb'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *globatus*, pp. of *globo*, to make into a ball, from *globus*, a ball.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

Globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus*, a ball; Fr. *globe*, Sp. and It. *globo.*] 1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the centre.—2. Anything globular or nearly so; as, the *globe* of the eye.—3. The earth; the terraqueous ball: usually with the definite article prefixed.—4. An artificial sphere of metal, paper, or other substance on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles, and countries of the earth are represented is called a *terrestrial globe.* That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens is called a *celestial globe.*—5. A body of men or other animals formed into a circle or closely gathered together.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim enclos'd,
With bright emblazonry and horrent arms. *Milton.*

Globe (glōb), *v.t.* To gather round or into a circle; to conglobate.

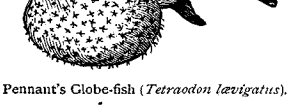
The great stars that *globed* themselves in heaven. *Tennyson.*

Globe-amaranth (glōb'am-a-ranth), *n.* An English name of *Gomphræna globosa*, nat. order Amaranthaceæ, well known for its round heads of purple and white flowers.

Globe-animal (glōb'an-i-mal), *n.* A name given to certain minute globular plants of the genus Volvox, formerly supposed to be animals.

Globe-daisy (glōb'dā-zi), *n.* An English name for the plant *Globularia vulgaris.* See GLOBULARIA.

Globe-fish (glōb'fish), *n.* The name given



Pennant's Globe-fish (*Tetraodon lævigatus*).

to several fishes of the genera Diodon and Tetraodon, family Diodontidæ, and order Plectognathi, remarkable for possessing the power of suddenly assuming a globular form by swallowing air, which passing into a ventral sac, inflates the whole animal like a balloon. See DIODON.

Globe-flower (glōb'flou-ėr), *n.* A popular name of *Trollius europæus* (nat. order Ranunculaceæ), a common European plant in mountainous regions, having deeply five-lobed serrated leaves and round pale yellow blossoms, the sepals of which are large and conspicuous, while the petals are very small. It is often cultivated in gardens, and is common in mountain pastures in the north of England, north of Ireland, in Wales, and in Scotland, where it is called *lucken-gowan.*

Globe-flower (*Trollius europæus*).

Globe-glass (glōb'glas), *n.* Any glass vessel of a globular form, as a vessel for holding live fish, a lamp-shade, &c.

Globe-ranunculus (glōb'ra-nun-kū-lus), *n.* Same as *Globe-flower*.

Globe-runner (glōb'run-ėr), *n.* A gymnastic performer who stands upon a large round ball and moves the ball with himself forward by the motion of his feet.

Globe-thistle (glōb'this-l), *n.* A popular name for plants of the genus Echinops, nat. order Compositæ, from the thistle-like foliage and the globular form of the flower-heads.

Globe-trotter (glōb'trot-ėr), *n.* A person who travels all over the world; a tourist who roams from one distant country to another.

Globe-trotting (glōb'trot-ing), *n.* The practice of roaming about the world.

Globigerina (glōb-ij'ėr-ī''na), *n.* [L. *globus*, a sphere, and *gero*, to carry.] A family of Foraminifera, characterized by a turbinated, many-celled shell, covered with spines in the recent or fresh state, the last cell having an aperture at the umbilical angle. They still abound in our seas, and are also found fossil in the chalk and tertiary formations. See FORAMINIFERA.

Globird,† **Globarde**† (glō'bėrd), *n.* A glow-worm. *Holland.*

Globose (glōb-ōs'), *a.* [L. *globosus*, from *globus*, a ball.] 1. Round; spherical; globular.

> Then form'd the moon
> *Globose*, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milton.*

2. In *bot.* having a rounded form resembling that of a globe; as, a *globose* root.

Globosity (glōb-os'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being globose; sphericity. 'The *globosity* of the earth.' *Ray.*

Globous (glōb'us), *a.* [L. *globosus*, from *globus*, a ball.] Round; spherical; globose.

> Wide over all the plain, and wider far
> Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread,
> Such are the courts of God. *Milton.*

Globular (glob'ū-lėr), *a.* [From *globe*.] Globe-shaped; having the form of a small ball or sphere; round; spherical; as, *globular* atoms.—*Globular chart*, a chart of the surface, or some part of the surface, of the earth on the principles of the globular projection.—*Globular projection*, that projection of the sphere in which the eye is supposed to be vertically over the centre of the plane of projection, and at a distance from the surface of the sphere equal to the sine of 45° of one of its great circles. If straight lines be then drawn from the point of view to the interior surface of the opposite hemisphere their intersection with the plane of projection will be a perspective representation of it. This projection gives but a small distortion. See PROJECTION.—*Globular sailing*, a term of navigation employed to denote the sailing from one place to another, over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two places.

Globularia (glob-ū-lā'ri-a), *n.* A small genus of perennial herbs or shrubs, formerly considered as the type of a separate order, Globulariaceæ, but now placed in Selaginaceæ. They have small blue flowers, usually in terminal globular heads (hence the name), and are mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. *G. vulgaris* is a common alpine plant, and is sometimes called globe-daisy or blue daisy. *G. salicina* is a shrubby species of the Canary Islands with axillary flower-heads.

Globularity (glob-ū-la'ri-ti), *n.* State of being globular; sphericity.

Globularly (glob'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a globular or spherical form; spherically.

Globularness (glob'ū-lėr-nes), *n.* The quality of being globular; sphericity.

Globule (glob'ūl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*, a ball.] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form.

> Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre. *Sir I. Newton.*

Specifically, in *physiol.* a circular or elliptical body or corpuscle found in the blood of all animals, and particularly observable when the transparent parts of cold-blooded animals are examined by the microscope. See under BLOOD.

Globulet (glob'ū-let), *n.* [Dim. of *globule*.] A little globule; a minute globular particle. *Crabb.*

Globulin, Globuline (glob'ū-lin), *n.* 1. A protein body forming, in association with hæmatin or hæmato-globulin, the main ingredient of the blood globules, and also occurring, mixed with albumen, in the cells of the crystalline lens of the eye (whence it is called also *Crystallin*). It resembles albumen, differing from it, however, in being precipitated both from acid and alkaline solutions by exact neutralization, and in being completely thrown down from its solutions by carbonic acid gas.—2. In *bot.* a term applied by Turpin to all minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature, which he considers the organic elements of vegetation, and by Kieser to the green globules lying among the cells of a cellular tissue.

Globulism (glob'ūl-izm), *n.* In *med.* a term sometimes applied to the doctrine of homœopathy.

Globulose, Globulous (glob'ūl-ōs, glob'ūl-us), *a.* Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular.

> The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

Globulousness (glob'ūl-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being globulous.

Globus Hystericus (glō'bus his-te'rik-us), *n.* In *pathol.* a painful sensation in hysteria and hypochondriasis as of a ball being fixed in the throat. This results from spasm in the upper part of the œsophagus or gullet, preventing the air or gas which rises up in this tube escaping, and so producing a swelling which presses on the trachea or windpipe.

Globy (glōb'i), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a globe; round; orbicular.

> Your hair, whose *globy* rings
> He flying curls, and crispeth with his wings.
> *B. Jonson.*

Glochidate, Glochidiate (glō'kid-āt, glō-ki'di-āt), *a.* [Gr. *glōchis*, *glōchin*, a point.] In *bot.* furnished with bristles or rigid hairs, the ends of which are hooked back, or barbed like a fish-hook. *Gray.*

Glode (glōd), old pret. of *glide*.

> Like sparkes of fire that from the anvil *glode*.
> *Spenser.*

Gloiocarp (gloi'ō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *gloios*, gummy, slippery, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* the quadruple spore of some algals.

Gloiocladieæ (gloi-ō-kla-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gloios*, gummy, slippery, and *klados*, a shoot of a tree.] A sub-order of sea-weeds belonging to the nat. order Cryptonemiaceæ. The fronds are composed of filaments lying apart from one another and surrounded by a copious gelatine.

Glombe,† *v.i.* [See GLOAM.] To look gloomy. *Chaucer.*

Glome (glōm), *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball.] In *bot.* a roundish head of flowers. *Smart.*

Glomerate (glom'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *glomero*, *glomeratum*, from *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads.

Glomerate (glom'ėr-āt), *a.* 1. In *anat.* a term applied to a gland which is formed of a congeries of sanguineous vessels, having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands. 2. In *bot.* congregated; gathered into a round heap or head; growing in massive forms or in dense clusters.

Glomerating (glom'ėr-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Forming a mass or glomeration; winding. 'A river which, from Caucasus, after many glomerating dances, increases Indus.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Glomeration (glom-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *glomeratio*, from *glomero*, *glomeratum*. See GLOMERATE.] 1. The act of gathering, winding, or forming into a ball or spherical body; conglomeration.—2. A body formed into a ball.

> The rainbow consisteth of *a glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

Glomeridæ (glo-me'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The wood-louse millipeds, a family of Arthropoda, resembling wood-lice, belonging to the order Chilognatha and class Myriapoda. Their integument is chitinous and hard; they are of an oval form, and have the power of rolling themselves up into a ball. One species, called the pill-milliped or pill-worm from its resemblance to a pill, was formerly used in medicine.

Glomerous (glom'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *glomerosus*, from *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. *Blount.*

Glomerule (glom'ėr-ūl), *n.* [L. *glomerulus*, from *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.] In *bot.* (*a*) a cluster of flower-heads inclosed in a common involucre, as in Echinops. (*b*) A soredium (which see). *Hoblyn.*

Gloom (glöm), *n.* [A. Sax. *glōm*, gloom, twilight, *glōmung*, gloaming. Allied to *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c. See GLEAM, GLOAM.] 1. Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade; as, the *gloom* of a forest or the *gloom* of midnight.

> All in a moment through the *gloom* were seen
> Ten thousand banners rise into the air. *Milton.*

Hence—2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; dejection, anger, sullenness, and the like, or an aspect indicative of such feelings; a depressed or gloomy state of affairs; dismal prospect; as, a *gloom* overspreads the mind.

> She will call
> That three-days-long presageful *gloom* of yours
> No presage, but the same mistrustful mood
> That makes you seem less noble than yourself.
> *Tennyson.*

> A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevail by turns; the nation loses its relish for peace and prosperity. *Burke.*

SYN. Darkness, obscurity, shade, dimness, cloudiness, heaviness, dejection, depression, dulness, melancholy, sadness.

Gloom (glöm), *v.i.* 1. To shine obscurely or imperfectly; to appear dimly; to be seen in an imperfect or waning light; to glimmer.

> She drew her casement curtain by,
> And glanced athwart the *glooming* flats. *Tennyson.*

2. To be melancholy or dejected; to look gloomy; to appear sad, gloomy, or dismal; to frown; to lower.

> There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.
> *Goldsmith.*

Gloom (glöm), *v.t.* 1. To obscure; to make gloomy or dark; to darken. 'Black yew *gloomed* the stagnant air.' *Tennyson.*—2. To fill with gloom or sadness; to make gloomy or sad.

> Such a mood as that which lately *gloomed*
> Your fancy. *Tennyson.*

Gloomily (glöm'i-li), *adv.* [From *gloomy*.] In a gloomy manner; obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly.

Gloominess (glöm'i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; sadness; dejection; sullenness; heaviness.

> The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy. *Addison.*

Glooming (glöm'ing), *a.* Gloomy; lowering; dismal; depressing.

> A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings. *Shak.*

Glooming (glöm'ing), *n.* [See GLOAMING, GLOOM.] Twilight; gloaming. [Rare and poetical.]

> When the faint *glooming* in the sky
> First lightened into day. *Trench.*
>
> The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit,
> Spread the light haze along the river-shores.
> *Tennyson.*

Gloomy (glöm'i), *a.* [From *gloom*.] 1. Obscure, imperfectly illuminated; dark. 'Hid in *gloomiest* shade.' *Milton.*—2. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; dejected; heavy of heart; dismal; doleful; as, a *gloomy* countenance or state of mind; a *gloomy* temper.

> The reign of Foscari followed, *gloomy* with pestilence and war. *Ruskin.*

3. Of a dark complexion. [Rare.]—SYN. Obscure, dark, dim, dusky, dismal, cloudy, sullen, morose, melancholy, sad, downcast, depressed, dejected, disheartened.

Gloppen (glop'pn), *v.t.* [Icel. *glúpna*, to look downcast.] To astonish; to surprise. [Provincial English.]

Glore† (glōr), *v.i.* To glare; to glower. *Halliwell.*

Gloriable (glō'ri-a-bl), *a.* Glorious, or to be gloried in.

> Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which, indeed, was rare and *gloriable*.
> *Feltham.*

Gloriation† (glō-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *gloriatio*, from *glorior*, *gloriatus*, to glory, to boast, from *gloria*. See GLORY.] Vainglory; a feeling of triumph.

> Glory, or internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of our own power above the power of him that contendeth with us. *Hobbes.*

Gloried† (glō'rid), *a.* [See GLORY.] Illustrious; honourable. 'Your once *gloried* friend.' *Milton.*

Glorification (glō'ri-fi-kā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of glorifying or giving glory or of ascribing honours to. 'The *glorification* of God for the works of the creation.' *Bp. Taylor.*—2. The state of being glorified, or raised to glory; exaltation to honour and dignity; elevation; glory; aggrandisement.

Glorify (glō'ri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glorified*; ppr. *glorifying*. [Fr. *glorifier*, L. *gloria*,

glory, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To give or ascribe glory to; to praise; to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe honour to, in thought or words. Ps. lxxxvi. 9.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency above all things is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness.

The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his son Jesus. Acts iii. 13.

3. To procure honour or praise to; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, him they set up and *glorify*. *Spenser.*

Glorıole (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* [Formed on type of *aureole*.] A circle, as of rays, represented in ancient paintings as surrounding the heads of saints: in the extract, used figuratively. See GLORY, 8.

Sappho, with that *glorıole*
Of ebon hair on calmèd brows. *E. B. Browning.*

Gloriosa (glō-ri-ō'sa), *n.* A genus of tuberous-rooted climbing herbs of the nat. order Liliaceæ, so named from the splendid appearance of its flowers. They have branched stems and scattered opposite or whorled leaves, which are narrow and acuminate, terminating in a tendril. The flowers are mostly of a beautiful red and yellow colour, having six long lanceolate undulated segments, which are entirely reflexed. *G. superba*, a native of India and tropical Africa, is cultivated in our hothouses.

Glorious (glō'ri-us), *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*, L. *gloriosus*, from *gloria*. See GLORY.] 1. Characterized by attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of or receive glory; illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendour; noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; very honourable.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addison.*

2.† Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious; vainglorious.

Thou shalt have strokes, and strokes, thou *glorious* man,
Till thou breath'st thinner air than that thou talk'st. *Beau. & Fl.*

3.† Eager for, or striving after, glory or distinction.

Most miserable
Is the desire that's *glorious*. *Shak.*

4. Independent of all the cares of life; hilarious; elated: generally applied to persons elated with liquor.

Kings may be blest, but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious. *Burns.*

SYN. Illustrious, eminent, noble, excellent, renowned, celebrated, magnificent, grand, splendid.

Gloriously (glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a glorious manner; as, (*a*) splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed *gloriously*. Ex. xv. 6.

(*b*)† Boastfully; ostentatiously.

I protest to you, signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation. *B. Jonson.*

(*c*) Hilariously; elatedly.

Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids!
Gloriously drunk obey the important call! *Cowper.*

Gloriousness (glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

Glory (glō'ri), *n.* [L. *gloria*, fame. The word is allied to Gr. *kleos*, fame, *kleō*, to celebrate, *klyō*, to hear; or, as Pott is inclined to think, to L. *gnarus*, knowing, *gnosco* or *nosco*, to know, Gr. *gignōskō*.] 1. Praise, honour, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honourable fame; renown; celebrity. '*Glory* to God in the highest.' Luke ii. 14.

The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *Gray.*

2. A state of greatness or renown; state; pomp; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these. Mat. vi. 29.

3. Brightness; lustre; splendour; brilliancy.

The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

4. The happiness of heaven; celestial bliss.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory*. Ps. lxxiii. 24.

5. Distinguished honour or ornament; that which honours or makes renowned; that of which one does or may boast; an object of which one is or may be proud. 'Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms.' Is. xiii. 19.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

His disgrace is to be called boy; but his *glory* is to subdue men. *Shak.*

6. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; vainglory.

On death-beds some in conscious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

7. Generous pride; praiseworthy desire.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sir P. Sidney.*

8. In *painting*, a combination of the nimbus and aureola, that is, of the luminous halo (*nimbus*) encircling the head of holy persons, and the halo (*aureola*) encompassing the whole person. Popularly, it is frequently confounded with the nimbus. See AUREOLA, NIMBUS.

Glory (glō'ri), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gloried;* ppr. *glorying*. [L. *glorior*, from *gloria*.] 1. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

Glory ye in his holy name. Ps. cv. 3.

2. To be boastful; to have pride.

No one . . . should *glory* in his prosperity. *Richardson.*

Gloset (glōz), *v.t.* To gloss over. See GLOZE.

Gloser (glōz'ėr), *n.* Same as *Glosser*.

Gloss (glos), *n.* [Icel. *glossi*, flame, brightness; Sw. *glossa*, to blaze, to sparkle, to glow; G. *glotzen*, to shine, to glance; M.H.G. *glose*, glow, glance. Allied to *glass, glow*, &c. But in the second meaning the word may really be the same as in the next article.] 1. Brightness or lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; polish; sheen; as, the *gloss* of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss*. 'Hath sullied all his *gloss*.' *Shak.*

Gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls. *Tennyson.*

2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker.*

Gloss (glos), *n.* [From L. *glossa*, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation (see extract below), Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, a language.] 1. Remark intended to illustrate some point of difficulty in an author, especially writing in a foreign tongue; interpretation; comment; explanation; an explanatory note on the margin or between the lines of a book.

All this without a *gloss* or comment,
He would unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*

A *gloss*, *glōssa*, properly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever requires explanation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation itself. . . . In the 12th century it was extended from a single word to an entire expository sentence. The first *glosses* were interlinear; they were afterwards placed in the margin, and extended finally in some instances to a sort of running commentary on an entire book. *Hallam.*

2. An interpretation artfully specious.

No written laws can be so plain, so pure,
But wit, and *gloss*, and malice may obscure. *Dryden.*

Gloss (glos), *v.t.* [The last two words have both had an influence on the meanings of this verb, and it is not easy to say what quota of meaning belongs to each.] 1. To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining; as, to *gloss* cloth by the calender; to *gloss* mahogany.

The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saintlike show. *Dryden.*

2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate.

In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

Gloss (glos), *v.i.* 1. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks.

No man can *gloss* upon this text after that manner. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To make sly remarks or insinuations.

Her equals first observed her growing zeal,
And, laughing, *glossed* that Abra served so well. *Prior.*

[In this example the verb is really transitive, with a clause for its object.]

Glossanthrax (glos-an'thraks), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *anthrax*, a carbuncle.] A disease in horses and cattle, characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

Glossarial (glos-sā'ri-al), *a.* Relating to, connected with, or consisting in a glossary. '*Glossarial* index.' *Boswell.*

Glossarist (glos'a-rist), *n.* 1. A writer of a gloss or commentary.—2. One who compiles a glossary or a dictionary of obscure, antiquated, or technical words.

Glossary (glos'a-ri), *n.* [L.L. *glossarium*, from Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue.] A vocabulary of glosses or explanations of the meaning of words used by any author, especially by an old author, or one writing in a provincial dialect, or of words occurring in a special class of works, of the technical terms of any art or science, of a dialect, and the like; a limited and partial dictionary; as, Tyrwhitt's *Glossary* to Chaucer; a *glossary* to Burns' poems; the Oxford *Glossary* of Architecture.

Shakspere stands less in need of a *glossary* to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. *J. R. Lowell.*

—*Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary.* See under VOCABULARY.

Glossator† (glos-āt'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *glossateur*, from Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, a language.] A writer of comments; a commentator.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Semeca his *glossator*. *Bp. Barlow.*

Glosser (glos'ėr), *n.* A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator.

Savigny defends his favourite *glossers* in the best manner he can; . . . but, without much acquaintance with the ancient *glossers*, one may presume to think that in explaining the Pandects, . . . their deficiencies . . . must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience. *Hallam.*

Glosser (glos'ėr), *n.* A polisher; one who gives a lustre.

Glossic (glos'ik), *n.* [From Gr. *glōssa*, a tongue.] A phonetic system of spelling invented by Mr. A. J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (Nomic) in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its form or detracting from its value. The following is a specimen of Glossic:—

Ingglish Glosik konvai'z whotev'er proanunsiai'shon iz inten'ded bei dhi reiter. Glosik buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar't risee'vd aurthoa'ipi too aul reederz. *A. J. Ellis.*

Glossily (glos'i-li), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

Glossiness (glos'i-nes), *n.* [From *glossy*.] The quality of being glossy; the lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

Glossist† (glos'ist), *n.* A writer of comments; a glosser. *Milton.*

Glossitis (glos-ī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and term. *-itis*, indicating inflammation.] In *med.* inflammation of the tongue.

Glossly (glos'li), *a.* Appearing glossy or specious; bright. *Cowley.*

Glossocele (glos'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] Swelled tongue.

Glossocomium (glos'so-co-mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, a tongue, and *komeō*, to guard.] Originally, a small case used by the ancients for holding the tongues of their wind-instruments. By extension it was applied to the box or case in which fractured limbs were kept.

Glossocomon (glos-so'kom-on), *n.* A name which has been sometimes applied to a machine composed of several toothed wheels with pinions, and used for raising great weights.

Glossographer (glos-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *graphō*, to write.] A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast. *Blount.*

Glossographical (glos-o-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

Glossography (glos-og'ra-fi), *n.* 1. The writing of comments for illustrating an author.—2. In *anat.* a description of the tongue. *Dunglison.*

Glossological (glos-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

Glossologist (glos-ol'o-jist), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. One who defines and explains terms.—2. A philologist; a student of or one versed in glossology.

Glossology (glos-ol'o-ji), *n.* 1. The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science; technology.—2. The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

Glossology was mainly brought into being by inquiries concerning the original language spoken by man. *Whewell.*

Glossopteris (glos-op'tė-ris), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *pteris*, a fern.] A term applied to a genus of fossil ferns found in the oolite: now called *Sagenopteris*. They received their name from their tongue-shaped leaves.

Glossotomy (glos-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *anat.* dissection of the tongue.

Glossy (glos'i), *a.* 1. Smooth and shining;

reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished; as, *glossy* silk; a *glossy* raven; a *glossy* plum.—2. Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

He (Lord Chesterfield), however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned. *Boswell.*

Glo'ster, Gloucester (glos'tėr), *n.* A kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester is famous. There are two varieties, known as *single* and *double*, the latter being made of the richer milk.

Gloton, † *n.* A glutton. *Chaucer.*

Glottal (glot'al), *a.* Relating to the glottis.

Glottalite (glot'al-īt), *n.* [L. *Glota*, the river Clyde, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate of lime and magnesia, or of lime and alumina, found at Port-Glasgow on the Clyde. It is of a white colour, with a vitreous lustre.

Glottis (glot'is), *n.* [Gr. *glōttis*, from *glōtta*, the tongue.] 1. The opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, and between the vocal chords, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice.—2. In *music*, a small tongue or reed, by means of which ancient wind-instruments were sounded.

Glottological (glot-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to glottology.

Glottology (glot-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *glōtta*, the tongue, language, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of language; philology. Written also *Glossology.*

Glour, *v.i.* and *n.* See GLOWER.

Glout (glout), *v.i.* [A form of *gloat.*] To pout; to look sullen. [Provincial.]

Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure; and had been in what *is* vulgarly called a *glouting* humour ever since. *Fielding.*

Glout † (glout), *v.i.* To gaze attentively; to stare.

Whosoever attempteth anything for the publike . . . the same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.—*Translators (of Bible) to the Reader. Ed.* 1613.

Glove (gluv), *n.* [A.Sax. *glōf*; whence probably Icel. *glōfi*, a glove. Probably from *ge*, and *lofa* (not in A. Sax.), hand, Goth. *lofa*, Sc. *loof*, Icel. *lōfi*, the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the glove from the mitten.—*To bite the glove*, to indicate determined and mortal hostility.

Stern Rutherford right little said,
But *bit his glove*, and shook his head. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To throw down the glove*, to challenge to single combat; *to take up the glove*, to accept the challenge.

Glove (gluv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gloved*; ppr. *gloving.* To cover with or as with a glove.

Glove-band (gluv'band), *n.* A band passing over the glove at the wrist to secure it. Called also *Glove-clasp.*

Glove-clasp (gluv'klasp), *n.* 1. A glove-band.—2. An instrument with a little hook at the end for buttoning gloves.

Glove-money, Glove-silver (gluv'mun-nē, gluv'sil-vėr), *n.* A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; also, in *law*, extraordinary rewards formerly given to officers of courts, &c., and money given by a sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution, to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers.

Glover (gluv'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves.

Glover's-stitch (gluv'ėrz-stich), *n.* In *surg.* a peculiar stitch employed in sewing up a wound.

Glove-stretcher (gluv'strech-ėr), *n.* An instrument for fully opening or widening the fingers of gloves that they may be more easily drawn upon the hand.

Glow (glō), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *glōwan*, to glow as a fire, the same word as D. *gloeijen*, G. *glühen*, O.G. *glojan*, *gluojan*, to glow; Icel. *glóa*, to glitter; Sw. *gloa*, to sparkle; compare also W. *glo*, that which is bright; Armor. *glaouen*, a live coal. Allied to *glance*, *gleam*, *gloom*, *gloaming*, *glass*, *gloss*, &c.] 1. To burn with an intense or white heat and especially without flame; to give forth bright light and heat; to be incandescent.—2. To feel great heat of body; to be hot, as the skin; to give a burning sensation.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Addison.

3. To exhibit a strong bright colour; to be red or brilliant, as with heat; to be bright or red, as with animation, blushes, or the like. 'To *glow* with shame of your proceedings.' *Shak.*

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Her face *glow'd* as I look'd at her. *Tennyson.*

4. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, &c.

If you have never *glowed* with gratitude to the Author of the Christian revelation, you know nothing of Christianity. *Buckminster.*

5. To burn or be vehement, as angry feelings; to rage, as passion.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*

Glow † (glō), *v.t.* To heat so as to shine.

Pretty, dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shak.*

Glow (glō), *n.* 1. Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence.—2. Brightness of colour; redness; as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

3. Intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence of passion; ardour; animation. 'The *glow* of a loftier heroism.' *Dr. Caird.* 'Ethereal *glow* of Shelley.' *Prof. Blackie.* 'The red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.' *Shak.*

Glowbard (glō'bārd), *n.* Same as *Globard.*

Glower, Glour (glour), *v.i.* [Comp. D. *gluren*, to peep, to peer.] To look intensely or watchfully; to stare. [Northern English and Scotch.]

As lightsomely I *glower'd* abroad,
To see a scene sae gay. *Burns.*

Glower, Glour (glour), *n.* A broad stare. [Northern English and Scotch.]

What shall I say of our three brigadiers,
But that they are incapable of fears,
Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,
That every *glour* they gave would fright a coward.
Pennecuik.

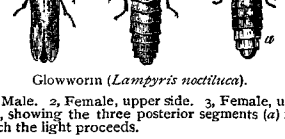
Glowing (glō'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Shining with intense heat; white with heat; incandescent. '*Glowing* embers.' *Milton.*—2. Exhibiting a bright colour; red; as, a *glowing* colour; *glowing* cheeks. 'The *glowing* violet.' *Milton.* 3. Ardent; vehement; animated; as, *glowing* zeal.—4. Fervid; hot; heated; fiery.

The gilded car of day
His *glowing* axle doth allay. *Milton.*

Glowingly (glō'ing-li), *adv.* In a glowing manner; with great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

Out he must break *glowingly* again, and with a greater lustre. *Beau. & Fl.*

Clowworm (glō'wėrm), *n.* An insect of the

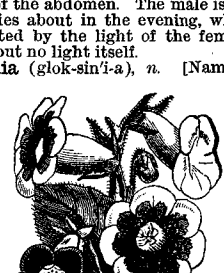


Glowworm (*Lampyris noctiluca*).

1, Male. 2, Female, upper side. 3, Female, under side, showing the three posterior segments (*a*) from which the light proceeds.

genus Lampyris (*L. noctiluca*), of the order Coleoptera, the name being strictly applicable only to the female, which is without wings, somewhat resembles a caterpillar, and emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The male is winged, and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female, but gives out no light itself.

Gloxinia (glok-sin'i-a), *n.* [Named after



Gloxinias.

Gloxin, a German botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gesneraceæ, distinguished by the corolla approaching to bell-shaped, the upper lip shortest and two-lobed, the lower three-lobed, with the middle lobe largest, and also by the summit of the style being rounded and hollowed. The species are natives of tropical America, whence they were introduced into this country early last century. They are now among the greatest ornaments of our hothouses, owing to their richly coloured leaves and their ample, graceful, delicately tinted flowers.

Gloze (glōz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *glozed*; ppr. *glozing.* [O.E. *glose*, gloss, interpretation; the meaning being influenced by *gloss*, lustre. See GLOSS—both words.] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly or flatteringly.

So *glozed* the tempter, and his proem tun'd. *Milton.*

A false *glozing* parasite. *South.*

2. To explain; to expound; to gloss; to comment.

Paris and Troilus, you have both said well,
And on the cause and question now in hand
Have *gloz'd*, but superficially. *Shak.*

Gloze (glōz), *n.* 1. Flattery; adulation. 'The *glozes* of a fawning spirit.' *B. Jonson.*—2. † Specious show; gloss.

Now to plain dealing, lay these *glozes* by. *Shak.*

Gloze (glōz), *v.t.* To gloss over; to put a fair face upon; to extenuate. 'By *glozing* the evil that is in the world.' *Is. Taylor.*

Glozer (glōz'ėr), *n.* A flatterer.

Glucic (glū'sik), *a.* [Gr. *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sugar.—*Glucic acid* ($C_{12}H_{18}O_9$), an acid produced by the action of alkalies or acids on sugar. It is a colourless, amorphous substance, is very soluble in water, attracts rapidly the moisture of the air, and its solution has a decidedly sour taste. All its neutral salts are soluble.

Glucina (glū-sī'na), *n.* [Gr. *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet.] (Be O.) The only oxide of the metal glucinum or beryllium. Pure glucina is white, tasteless, without odour, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalies.

Glucinum (glū-sī'num), *n.* [From Gr. *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet.] A white metal, of specific gravity 2·1; it belongs to the group of the alkaline earths, and is prepared from beryl—hence the name of *Beryllium* which is often applied to it. The salts of this metal have a sweet taste. Sym. Be. At. wt. 9·4.

Glucose (glū-kōs'), *n.* [Gr. *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet.] ($C_6H_{12}O_6$.) A variety of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar, produced from dried grapes, cane-sugar, dextrin, starch, cellulose, &c., by the action of acids, certain ferments, and other reagents, and by processes going on in living plants. It also occurs in the urine of persons suffering from one variety of diabetes. There are two varieties of it, distinguished by their action on polarized light, viz. *dextro-glucose*, which turns the plane of polarization to the right; and *levo-glucose*, which turns it to the left. When heated up to 400° it becomes caramel, and is used by cooks and confectioners as colouring matter. Called also *Grape-sugar*, *Starch-sugar*, *Diabetic Sugar*, &c.

Glucosuria (glū-kō-sū'ri-a), *n.* [E. *glucose*, grape-sugar, and *urea*, for L. *urina*, urine.] In *pathol.* a name for one form of the disease commonly called *diabetes*, from its most characteristic symptom, namely, sugar in the urine.

Glue (glū), *n.* [O.Fr. *glu*; L. *gluten*, from obs. *gluo*, to draw together. Cog. W. *glyd*, viscous matter.] Common or impure gelatine, obtained by boiling animal substances, as the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals, with water; used as a cement for uniting pieces of wood or other material. The name is also applied to other viscous substances.—*Marine glue*, a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, with some shellac added, used for joining the timbers of a ship.

Glue (glū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glued*; ppr. *gluing.* 1. To join with glue or a viscous substance; to stick or hold fast.

This cold congealed blood
That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak. *Shak.*

2. To unite; to hold together, as if by glue; to fix; to rivet.

She now began to *glue* herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. *Smollett.*

Job kept his eyes fixed on the ground for some time. Sam, with his *glued* to Job's countenance, ran up against the people. *Dickens.*

Glue-boiler (glū'boil-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make glue.

Glue-pot (glū'pot), *n.* A utensil, usually consisting of two pots—the one within the

other—for dissolving glue. The inner pot contains the glue; the outer is filled with water, the boiling of which causes the glue to melt.

Gluer (glū'ėr), *n.* One who or that which glues; one who cements with glue.

Gluey (glū'i), *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

Glueyness (glū'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gluey.

Gluish (glū'ish), *a.* Having the nature of glue.

Glum (glum), *a.* [Akin to *gloom*, and Sc. *gloum*, a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [Colloq.]

See how *glum* the old nipcheese looks. Has he heard the news, think you, messmates? *Sala.*

Glum † (glum), *n.* Sullenness.

Glum, † *v.i.* To gloom; to look sullen or glum. *Chaucer.*

Glumaceous (glū-mā'shus), *a.* Having glumes. The grasses (Gramineæ) and the Cyperaceæ are sometimes called *glumaceous* or *glumiferous* plants.

Glumal (glūm'al), *a.* In *bot.* possessing or characterized by a glume.

Glumales (glū-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* In *bot.* an alliance of monocotyledons, which, according to the most recent definition, contains plants having a free ovary uni-ovulate (or with uni-ovulate cells), flowers usually in heads or spikelets within imbricate bracts or glumes, perianth either more or less scarious or glume-like, and usually concealed within the bracts, and albuminous seeds. In it are included the Eriocauloneæ, Centrolepideæ, and Restiaceæ, in which the ovary is often more than one-celled and the ovule pendulous; and the Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ, in which the ovary is always one-celled and the ovule erect.

Glume (glūm), *n.* [L. *gluma*, a hull or husk, from *glubo*, to peel. Akin to Gr. *glyphō*, to hollow out.] In *bot.* the imbricate scale-like bract inserted on the axis of the spikelet in Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ; the husk or chaff of grain, now called the palea or pale. See GLUMALES.

Glumella (glū-mel'la), *n.* [L., dim. of *gluma*. See GLUME.] The inner husk of grasses; the innermost scale-like envelope of the ovarium.

Glumelle (glū'mel), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *glume*.] Same as *Glumella*.

Glumiferæ (glūm-if'ė-rē), *n. pl.* Same as *Glumales*.

Glumiferous (glūm-if'ėr-us), *a.* In *bot.* bearing glumes; of or pertaining to the Glumiferæ.

Glummy † (glum'i), *a.* [See GLOOM.] Dark; gloomy; dismal.

Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth dark and *glummy*. *Knight*, 1580.

Glumness (glum'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being glum; sullenness. *Trollope.*

Glumous (glū'mus), *a.* In *bot.* having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base.

Glump (glump), *v.i.* To show sullenness by one's manner; to appear sulky. [Colloq.]

To *glump* is still used in familiar language for sitting sullen and out of humour. *Wedgwood.*

Glumpy (glump'i), *a.* Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

He was *glumpy* enough when I called. *T. Hook.*

Glunch (glunsh), *v.i.* [This may have the same origin with *gloum*, if not allied to Icel. *glenska*, scoffing, jeering. *Jamieson.*] To frown; to look sour; to be in a dogged humour. [Scotch.]—*To glunch and gloom*, to look dogged or sullen.

Glunch (glunsh), *n.* A sudden angry look or glance; a look implying dislike, disdain, anger, displeasure, or prohibition; a frown. [Scotch.]

Glut (glut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glutted;* ppr. *glutting.* [L. *glutio*, to swallow; whence also *englut*, *glutton.*] 1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge.

Though ev'ry drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him. *Shak.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; to feast or delight to satiety; as, to *glut* the appetite. 'The *glutted* Cyclops.' *Keats.*

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes.
Dryden.

3. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

—*To glut the market*, to furnish an oversupply of any article of trade, so that there is no sale for it.

Glut (glut), *n.* 1. That which is swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton.*

2. Plenty even to loathing. 'A *glut* of study and retirement.' *Pope.*

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. More than enough; superabundance; specifically, in *com.* an over-supply of any commodity in the market; a supply above the demand.

A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence. *Macaulay.*

4. Anything that fills or obstructs a passage. 'Some *glut*, stop, or other means.' *Woodward.* 5. A thick wooden wedge used for splitting blocks. [Provincial.]—6. *Naut.* (*a*) a piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better lever power in raising any body; or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when freshening the nip of the lever. (*b*) A piece of canvas sewed into the centre of a sail near the head; it has an eyelet-hole in its middle for the bunt-jigger or becket to go through.

Glutæus (glū-tē'us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock.] In *anat.* a name common to the three muscles of the hip which form part of the buttocks. The *glutæus maximus* is that upon which a person sits, and which serves to extend the thigh, assisting in progression and in standing; the *glutæus medius* can move the thigh away from the body and also turn it outwards or inwards; and the *glutæus minimus* assists the others.

Gluteal (glū-tē'al), *a.* [See last art.] In *anat.* of or pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks.—*Gluteal artery*, a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles. — *Gluteal muscles*, three large muscles on each side, which make up the fleshy part of the buttocks.

Gluten (glū'ten), *n.* [L. See GLUE.] A tough elastic substance of a grayish colour, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. Gluten consists of gliadine, vegetable fibrine, and caseine, with sometimes a fatty substance.

Gluten exhibits the same percentage composition as the albuminoids; it is not, however, a simple proximate principle, but may be separated into two distinct substances, one soluble and the other insoluble in alcohol; and, according to Ritthausen, the portion soluble in alcohol may be further resolved into two substances, one called *mucin*, or *vegetable casein*, the other *glutin*, *gliadin*, or *vegetable gelatin;* the portion insoluble in alcohol is called *vegetable fibrin*. *Watts, Dict. of Chem.*

Gluten-bread (glū'ten-bred), *n.* A kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is used in diabetes.

Gluteus (glū-tē'us), *n.* Same as *Glutæus*.

Glutinate (glū'tin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *glutinated;* ppr. *glutinating.* [L. *glutino*, *glutinatum*, from *gluten*, glue.] To unite with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

Glutination (glū-tin-ā'shon), *n.* The act of glutinating or uniting with glue.

Glutinative (glū'tin-āt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

Glutine, Glutin (glū'tin), *n.* The same as *Gliadine* (which see).

Glutinose (glū'tin-ōs), *a.* Same as *Glutinous*.

Glutinosity (glū-tin-os'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

Glutinous (glū'tin-us), *a.* [L. *glutinosus*, from *gluten*. See GLUE.] 1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue.

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*

2. In *bot.* besmeared with a slippery moisture; as, a *glutinous* leaf.

Glutinousness (glū'tin-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscidity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

Glutman (glut'man), *n.* pl. **Glutmen** (glut'men). A custom-house term for an extra officer employed when a glut of work demands assistance.

Gluts (gluts), *n.* The Oxfordshire local name for the broad-nosed eel (*Anguilla latirostris*).

Glutton (glut'n), *n.* [Fr. *glouton*, from L. *gluto*, *glutto*, from *glutio*, to swallow.] 1. One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking; one who gorges himself with food; a gormandizer.—2. One who indulges or is eager in anything to excess.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

3. In *zool.* the *Gulo arcticus*, a carnivorous quadruped, about the size of a large badger, and intermediate between the bear family (Ursidæ) and the weasels (Mustelidæ), resembling the former family in general structure and the latter in dentition. It inhabits Northern Europe and America, and is known also by the name of *Wolverene* or *Wolverine*. The glutton is slow and deficient in agility, but persevering, cunning, fierce, and of great strength. It prefers putrid flesh, and has an extremely fetid odour. The fur is valuable, that from Siberia being preferred from its being of a glossy black. It receives its name from its voracity, which, however, has been greatly exaggerated.

Glutton † (glut'n), *a.* Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous. '*Glutton* souls.' *Dryden.*

A *glutton* monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days. *Fuller.*

Glutton † (glut'n), *v.i.* To eat to excess; to gormandize; to indulge the appetite to excess.

Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed. *Drayton.*

Glutton † (glut'n), *v.t.* To overfill, as with food; to glut.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return, at home to pine. *Lovelace.*

Gluttonish (glut'n-ish), *a.* Gluttonous. *Sir P. Sidney.* [Rare.]

Gluttonize (glut'n-iz), *v.i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to be luxurious. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

Gluttonous (glut'n-us), *a.* 1. Given to excessive eating; indulging the appetite for food to excess; insatiable. 'This *gluttonous* age.' *Raleigh.*

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutt'nous* maws.
Shak.

2. Characterized by or consisting in excessive eating.

Well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

Gluttonously (glut'n-us-li), *adv.* In a gluttonous manner; with the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

Gluttony (glut'n-i), *n.* The act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating, or eating and drinking; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holyday.*

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts. *Milton.*

Gluy (glū'i), *a.* Same as *Gluey*.

Glyceria (glī-sē'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *glykeros*, *glykys*, sweet.] A genus of grasses, chiefly distinguished from Poa by having the flowers in more linear subcylindrical spikelets. There are about forty species, two or three of which are found in Britain, as *G. aquatica*, which is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the largest of our grasses, and is eaten by cattle; and *G. fluitans*, the seeds of which are collected and used as an article of food under the name of *manna-croup*, furnishing a light nutritious aliment for invalids.

Glyceride (glī'sė-rīd), *n.* In *chem.* a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. Some of the glycerides exist ready formed, as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of acid upon glycerine.

Glycerine, Glycerin (glī'sė-rin), *n.* [From Gr. *glykeros*, sweet.] ($C_3H_8O_3$.) A transparent colourless liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by saponification with alkalies or by the action of superheated steam.

Glycerizine (gli-sė-rī'zin), *n.* Same as *Glycyrrhizin*.

Glycerule (glī'sė-rōl), *n.* (C_3H_5.) The hypothetical triatomic radical of glycerine and the glycerides.

Glyceryl (glī'sė-ril), *n.* (C_3H_5.) The radicle of glycerine.

Glycocoll, Glycocine (glī'ko-kol, glī'ko-sin), *n.* [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and *kolla*, glue.] Another name for gelatine sugar. See GELATINE.

Glycogen (glī'ko-jen), *n.* [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *organic chem.* and *physiol.* a proximate non-nitrogenous principle occurring in the epithelial cells of the liver, where it exists as an amorphous matter. In properties it seems to be intermediate between starch and dextrine, and is a respiratory or heat-forming food. In

contact with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or with the blood or parenchyma of the liver, it is converted into glucose.

Glycogenic (glī-ko-jen'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to glycogen; as, the *glycogenic* functions of the liver.

Glycol (glī'kol), *n.* [Compounded of the first syllable of *glycerine* and the last of *alcohol.*] ($C_2H_6O_2$.) The type of a class of artificial compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and glycerine, or the bodies of which these are the types. Otherwise expressed, glycol is a diatomic acid, alcohol being a monatomic and glycerine a triatomic. It is liquid, inodorous, of a sweetish taste, and insoluble in water and alcohol.

Glyconian, Glyconic (glī-kō'ni-an, glī-kon'ik), *a.* [L. L. *glyconius, glyconicus,* from Gr. *glykōneios,* from its inventor *Glykōn.*] A term applied to a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic.

Glycyrrhiza (gli-si-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *glykys,* sweet, and *rhiza,* root.] A genus of leguminous plants, consisting of perennial herbaceous plants with pinnate leaves, and small white, yellow, or blue flowers in axillary spikes or racemes. *G. glabra* is the plant from which liquorice is derived; it is found over a large extent of the warmer regions of Europe, extending into Central Asia, and is cultivated in this country at Mitcham in Surrey and in Yorkshire. Liquorice root is chiefly imported from Germany, Russia, and Spain; stick liquorice, the black inspissated extract of the roots, comes chiefly from Calabria.

Glycyrrhizin (gli-si-rī'zin), *n.* ($C_{24}H_{36}O_9$.) A peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Glyn, Glynn (glin), *n.* The Celtic form of *Glen,* and a pretty common element in placenames; as, *Glyn, Glyn*-corrwg, *Glyn*-taf, in Wales; *Glynn* in Antrim, Ireland. Written also *Glin, Glinne, Ghlinne.*

Did shut them (the Irish) up within those narrow corners and *glinnes* under the mountaynes foote, in which they lurked. *Spenser.*

Eoghain a *Ghlinne* (Ewen of the Glen) sits and wonders in sad silence. *Glasgow Herald.*

Glyph (glif), *n.* [Gr. *glyphē,* from *glyphō,* to carve.] In *sculp.* and *arch.* a channel or cavity, usually vertical, intended as an ornament.

Glyphæa (glī-fē'a), *n.* [Gr. *glyphē,* sculpture.] The name given to a genus of small fossil crustaceans, somewhat resembling lobsters, from the sculptured ornamentation of their carapaces. They occur in the oolite.

Glyphic (glif'ik), *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic.

Glyphic (glif'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs; pertaining to carving or sculpture.

Glyphideæ (glif-i'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *glyphis, glyphidos,* the notch of an arrow which fits into the string.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, containing one British genus, Chiodecton.

Glyphograph (glif'o-graf), *v.t.* [Gr. *glyphē,* an engraving, and *graphō,* to describe.] To form plates by the process of glyphography.

Glyphograph (glif'o-graf), *n.* A plate formed by glyphography, or an impression taken from the plate.

Glyphographer (glif-og'ra-fėr), *n.* One versed in, or one who practises glyphography.

Glyphographic (glif-o-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to glyphography.

Glyphography (glif-og'ra-fi), *n.* An electrotype process usually conducted as follows: a metal plate is covered with an etching-ground, and a design etched on the plate in the usual manner; the ground is then thickened by having several coats of ink, or a kind of varnish applied to it, and when the hollows are deep enough the plate is placed in connection with a voltaic battery, and copper deposited in the usual way, the result being a plate with the drawing in relief, from which an impression may be obtained after the manner of ordinary letterpress.

Glyptic (glip'tik), *a.* [Gr. *glyphō,* to engrave.] Pertaining to carving, sculpture, or the art of engraving on precious stones.

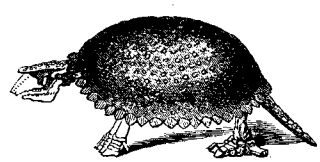
Glyptics (glip'tiks), *n.* The art of carving or engraving on precious stones.

Glyptocrinus (glip-to'kri-nus), *n.* [Gr. *glyptos,* sculptured, and *krinon,* a lily.] A genus of fossil encrinites, so called from their highly ornamented basal plates. They belong to the lower Silurian.

Glyptodipterine (glip-to-dip'tėr-in), *n.* A member of the family Glyptodipterini (which see).

Glyptodipterini (glip'to-dip-tėr-ī''nī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *glyptos,* sculptured, and *dipteros,* having two wings—*di, dis,* two, and *pteron,* a wing.] A family of ganoid fossil fishes occurring in the Devonian series of rocks, characterized by two dorsal fins placed very far back, and two ventrals having a similar position. Of the species having rhomboidal scales the genus Glyptolæmus may be regarded as the type, and Holoptychius of those with cycloidal scales.

Glyptodon (glip'to-don), *n.* [Gr. *glyptos,* engraved, and *odous,* tooth—so named from its fluted teeth.] A gigantic fossil edentate animal, closely allied to the armadilloes, found in the upper tertiary strata of South America. It is of the size of an ox, and



Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*).

covered with a coat of mail formed of polygonal osseous plates united by sutures.

Glyptograph (glip'to-graf), *n.* [Gr. *glyptos,* engraved, and *graphō,* to describe.] An engraving on a gem or precious stone.

Glyptographer (glip-tog'raf-ėr), *n.* An engraver on precious stones.

Glyptographic (glip-to-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to glyptography; describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographic* lithology. *British Critic.*

Glyptography (glip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. The art or process of engraving on precious stones. 2. A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyptolæmus (glip'to-lē-mus), *n.* [Gr. *glyptos,* sculptured, and *laimos,* the throat.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian series, characterized by an elongated body, depressed head, two dorsal and two ventral fins placed very far back, and by a tail divided into two equal lobes by the prolonged conical termination of the body. It is the type of the rhomboidal-scaled section of the Glyptodipterini.

Glyptotheca (glip-to-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *glyptos,* engraved, and *thēkē,* a repository.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

Glyptothek (glip'to-thek), *n.* Same as *Glyptotheca.*

Glyster (glis'tėr), *n.* Same as *Clyster.*

Gmelina (me-lī'na), *n.* [Named after *Gmelin,* a distinguished naturalist of Tübingen.] An Asiatic genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Verbenaceæ. All the species form shrubs or trees, of which the latter are valued for their timber.

Gmelinite (me'lin-īt), *n.* Hydrolite or ledererite, a mineral of a white passing into a flesh-red colour. It occurs in secondary flat six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by truncated six-sided prisms. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda.

Gnaphalium (na-fā'li-um), *n.* [L.; Gr. *gnaphalion,* soft down—in allusion to the soft downy or woolly covering of the leaves.] A very extensive genus of beautiful and curious plants, met with in every quarter of the globe, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. Nine or ten species are found in Britain, and are known by the popular names of cudweed and everlasting.

Gnar,† Gnarr† (när), *n.* [See the verb GNARR.] A knot; specifically, a hard knot on a tree; hence, a tough, thickset cross-grained person.

He was short shuldered, brode,
A thikke *gnarre.* *Chaucer.*

Gnarl (närl), *n.* A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot; a snag. '*Gnarls* without and knots within.' *Landor.*

Gnarled (närld), *a.* 1. Knotty; full of knots; marked with protuberances. 'The *gnarled* oak.' *Shak.*—2. Cross-grained; perverse.

Gnarly (närl'i), *a.* Having knots; knotty.

Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk
Be riv'd in sunder. *Old play* (1602).

Gnarr, Gnarl (när, närl), *v.i.* [O.E. *gnerr,* A. Sax. *gnyrran,* to gnash; found in similar forms in the other Teut. languages; E. *gnarr,* a knot in a tree, is probably the same word, a growling and murmuring disposition suggesting knottiness or crossness of grain.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

And wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men. *Tennyson.*

Gnarre, *n.* See GNAR.

Gnash (nash), *v.t.* [O.E. *gnaste, gnayste,* D. *knarsen,* G. *knirschen,* Dan. *knaske,* Sw. *knastra, gnissla,* to gnash.] To strike together (the teeth), as in anger or pain.

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee; they hiss and *gnash* the teeth. Lam. ii. 16.

Gnash (nash), *v.i.* To grind the teeth; to strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage, pain, despair, and the like.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth and melt away.
Ps. cxii. 10.

There they him laid,
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.
Milton.

Gnashingly (nash'ing-li), *adv.* In a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

Gnat (nat), *n.* [A. Sax. *gnæt;* L.G. *gnid,* a small kind of gnat; perhaps akin to G. *gnatze,* the itch.] A name applied to several insects of the genus Culex. The proboscis or sting of the female is a tube containing four spiculæ of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged; these are the modified mandibles and maxillæ. The males are destitute of stings, and are further distinguished by their plume-like antennæ. The most troublesome of this genus is the mosquito. 'Strain at a *gnat*' (Mat. xxiii. 24), to be scrupulous about small matters. In this phrase the *at* is a typographical blunder of the first edition of our common version of the Bible for *out.* It is an allusion to the custom of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans of passing their wines (which in the southern countries might easily receive gnats) through a strainer. This was a matter of religion with the Jews, who considered the insect unclean.

Gnat-flower (nat'flou-ėr), *n.* Same as *Bee-flower.*

Gnathitis (gna-thī-tis), *n.* [Gr. *gnathos,* a jaw, and *-itis,* term. denoting inflammation.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the jaw or cheek.

Gnathodon (nath'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *gnathos,* jaw-bone, and *odous,* a tooth.] 1. A genus of molluscs, of which there is one well-known species, *G. cuneatus,* from New Orleans. The hinge has in one valve a cardinal tooth and two lateral ones, the anterior of which is shaped like a jaw-bone. 2. A genus of birds (the tooth-billed pigeons), allied to the pigeons, found in the South Sea Islands. It is also called *Didunculus,* from being in some particulars a miniature resemblance of the dodo.

Gnathonic,† Gnathonical† (nath-on'ik, nath-on'ik-al), *a.* [L. *gnatho,* Gr. *gnathōn,* a fat cheek, a greedy fellow, hence used by Terence as the name of a parasite, from Gr. *gnathos,* the jaw.] Flattering; deceitful. 'To attend others bathing or anointing . . . is servile and *gnathonical.*' *Transl. of Plutarch.*

Gnathonically (nath-on'i-kal-li), *adv.* In a gnathonic manner; servilely; parasitically.

Gnathopodite (nath-o'pō-dīt), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gnathos,* a jaw, a mouth, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] In *zool.* one of those limbs which, in crustaceans, have been modified into accessory organs of mastication.

If the Trilobites have true walking legs instead of mouth-feet (*gnathopodites*) only, they would be more closely related to the Isopoda. *Nature.*

Gnathostoma (nath-os'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *gnathos,* a jaw, and *stoma,* a mouth.] A genus of nematoid entozoa, first discovered by Owen in the stomach of the tiger. The body is round, elastic, and attenuated at both extremities, and the largest is about 1 inch in length. The genus is also known as Cheiracanthus.

Gnatling (nat'ling), *n.* A little gnat.

But if some man more hardy than the rest,
Shall dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest,
At once they rise with impotence of rage.
Churchill.

Gnat-snapper (nat'snap-ėr), *n.* A bird that catches gnats for food.

Gnat-strainer (nat'strān-ėr), *n.* One who attaches too much importance to little things: in allusion to Mat. xxiii. 24.

Gnat-worm (nat'wėrm), *n.* A small water insect produced by a gnat, and which after

its several changes is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat.

Gnaw (nạ), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gnagan*, D. *knagen*, *knaauwen*, G. *gnagen*, Dan. *gnave*, *nage*, Icel. and Sw. *gnaga*, *naga*, to gnaw.] 1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the foreteeth; to wear away by biting; to nibble at; as, rats *gnaw* a board or plank; a worm *gnaws* the wood of a tree or the plank of a ship.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. Rev. xvi. 10.

At this he turned all red and paced his hall,
Now *gnaw'd* his under, now his upper lip.
Tennyson.

3. To eat into or wear away by, or as by, continued biting; to consume; to waste; to fret; to corrode.

O'er the wild waste the stupid ostrich strays,
Whose fierce digestion *gnaws* the tempered steel.
Mickle.

Gnaw (nạ), *v.i.* 1. To use the teeth in biting; to bite with repeated effort, as in eating or removing with the teeth something hard, unwieldy, or unmanageable.

Growling like a dog . . . when he fears
To lose his bone, and lays his foot upon it
Gnawing and growling. *Tennyson.*

2. To be affected with continuous, severe pain, as if being corroded; as, my tooth *gnaws*.

Gnawer (nạ'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.—2. In *zool.* a rodent. *Craig.*

Gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G. *gneiss*, *gneisz*.] In *mineral.* a species of rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, arranged in layers. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica slate. It is rich in metallic ores, but contains no fossil remains. Porphyritic gneiss presents large distinct crystals of felspar which traverse several of the foliated layers. Gneiss often contains hornblende in place of mica, and receives the name of syenitic gneiss. The only difference between this rock and granite consists in the foliation of gneiss, the materials of granite being crystallized promiscuously, those of gneiss being segregated in layers.

Gneissic (nīs'ik), *a.* Same as *Gneissose*.

Gneissoid (nīs'oid), *a.* [*Gneiss*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling gneiss, a term applied to rocks when their chemical ingredients are segregated more distinctly than in the ordinary schists, yet do not show the well-marked layers of gneiss; or when the crystalline character is more pronounced than in gneiss, the layers not yet being so entirely obliterated as in granite.

Gneissose (nīs'ōs), *a.* Having the qualities of, resembling, or exhibiting the texture or structure of gneiss.

Gnetaceæ (nē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See below.] A nat. order of gymnogenous plants, popularly called joint-firs, and consisting of small trees or shrubs, with flowers arranged in catkins or heads. The seeds of some of them are eaten. There are two genera, Ephedra and Gnetum.

Gnetum (nē'tum), *n.* [From *gnemor*, its name in the Isle of Ternate.] A genus of East Indian plants, the joint-firs, nat. order Gnetaceæ. The seeds of *G. gnemon* are roasted and eaten.

Gnide,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *gnidan*, to rub, to break in pieces; Dan. *gnide*, Sw. *gnida*, to rub.] To break in pieces; to comminute; to rub; to burnish.

There *mayst* thou see . . . *gniding* of sheldes. *Chaucer.*

Gnoff,† *n.* [Probably akin to *gnaw*.] A miser.

The caitiff *gnoff* said to his crue,
My money is many, my incomes but few. *Chaucer.*

Gnome (nōm), *n.* [Fr., supposed to be from Gr. *gnōmōn* one that knows, a guardian, from root *gno* (seen in E. *know*), to know.] 1. An imaginary being, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem (*Rape of the Lock*) of the fabled race of *gnomes*. *Warburton.*

2. A dwarf; a goblin; a person of small stature or misshapen features, or of strange appearance.

Gnome (nōm or nō'mē), *n.* [Gr. *gnōmē*, a maxim, from *gnōnai*, to know.] A brief reflection or maxim; a saw; an aphorism.

Gnome (is) a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth, by an apte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done. *Peacham.*

Gnomic, Gnomical (nōm'ik, nōm'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *gnōmikos*. See last art.] Sententious; containing or dealing in maxims; didactic: applied especially to a particular class of poetry written by Theognis and others among the ancient Greeks, and to the writers.

Gnomic,† Gnomical† (nom'ik, nom'ik-al), *a.* Catachrestic for *Gnomonical*. See GNOMONIC. 'An ordinary *gnomical* dial.' *Bacon.*

Gnomiometrical (nō'mi-o-met"rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *gnōmōn*, an index, and *metreō*, to measure.] A term applied to a telescope and microscope, instruments for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles when the eye is not placed at the vertex.

Gnomologic, Gnomological (nō-mo-loj'ik, nō-mo-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to gnomology.

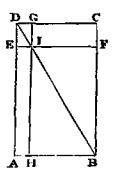
Gnomology (nō-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *gnomē*, a maxim or sentence, and *logos*, discourse.] A collection of or treatise on maxims, grave sentences, or reflections; the knowledge of or literature regarding such. [Rare.]

Which art of powerful reclaiming wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies*. *Milton.*

Gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* [Gr. *gnōmōn*, an index, from the root *gno*, to know.] 1. In *dialling*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day. Sometimes poetically used for a pendulum.

And, outward from its depth, the self-moved sword
Swings slow its awful *gnomon* of red fire
From side to side. *E. B. Browning.*

2. In *astron.* a style erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to find the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars. The gnomon is usually a pillar or column or pyramid erected upon level ground or a pavement. It was much used by the ancient astronomers, and gnomons of great height, with meridian lines attached to them, are still common in France and Italy.—3. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.—4. In *geom.* the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter. Thus in the parallelogram ABCD, the two complements, AI and IC, together with the parallelogram EG, are called the *gnomon* AGF or CEH.



Gnomonic, Gnomonical (nō-mon'ik, nō-mon'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the art of dialling.—2. In *bot.* bent at right angles.—*Gnomonic projection*, a projection of the surface of the sphere, in which the point of sight is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the principal plane is tangent to the surface of the sphere.

Gnomonically (nō-mon'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a gnomonical manner; according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

Gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n.* The art or science of dialling, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

Gnomonist (nō'mon-ist), *n.* One versed in gnomonics.

Gnomonology (nō-mon-ol'o-ji), *n.* A treatise on dialling.

Gnoo (nō), *n.* Same as *Gnu*.

Gnostic (nos'tik), *n.* [L. *gnosticus*, Gr. *gnōstikos*, from root *gno*, E. *know*.] One of a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion. They formed for themselves a fantastical system of theology crudely combined from Greek and oriental philosophy, to which they accommodated their interpretations of Scripture. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual, and material, are derived by successive emanations from the infinite fountain of Deity. These emanations they called eons.

Gnostic (nos'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

Gnosticism (nos'ti-sizm), *n.* The doctrines, principles, or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

Gnowe,† pret. of *gnaw*. Gnawed.

His children wenden that it for hunger was
That he his armes *gnowe*. *Chaucer.*

Gnu (nū), *n.* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] A genus of ruminant quadrupeds (Catoblepas), inhabiting the plains and wilds of South Africa, generally ranked by naturalists among the antelopes, but by some placed

Gnu (*Catoblepas gnu*).

among the ox family. The form of the best known species, *C. gnu*, partakes of that of the antelope, ox, and horse. Both sexes have horns, and long hair surrounds the face and muzzle. They are said to be fierce when attacked, but when taken young have been found to be capable of domestication.

Go (gō), *v.i.* pret. *went;* pp. *gone;* ppr. *going*. [*Went*, though used as the pret., is really the past tense of *wend*, A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go. In A. Sax. the verb appears in two forms, a contracted, *gān*, and a lengthened and nasalized form, *gangan*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *gang*, to go. The former corresponds with Dan. *gaae*, D. *gaan*, G. *gehen*, the latter with Goth. *gaggan* (that is *gangan*), Icel. *ganga*, O.H.G. *gangan*. The past of *gān* was *eode*, *eodon*, in later times *yode*, *yede*, from a root *i*, to go, seen also in L. *eo*, Gr. *eimi*, to go.] 1. To move; to pass; to proceed; to be in motion from any cause or in any manner, as by the action of the limbs, by a conveyance, or as a machine: used sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively. 'The mourners *go* about the streets.' Eccl. xii. 5.

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain.
Otway.

2. To walk; to move on the feet or step by step; also, to walk step by step, or leisurely, as distinguished from running or hasting; as, the child begins to *go* alone at a year old.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shak.*

Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shak.*

3. To depart; to move from a place: opposed to *come;* as, the mail *goes* and comes every day.

I will let you *go* that ye may sacrifice. Ex. viii. 8.

4. To be passed on from one to another; to have currency or use; to pass; to circulate; also, to be reckoned; to be esteemed.

And so the jest *goes* round. *Dryden.*

The money . . . should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 12.

5. To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare; to be carried on; to have course; to come to an issue or result; to succeed; to turn out.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts.*

6. To apply; to be applicable; as, the argument *goes* to this point only.—7. To apply one's self; to set one's self; to undertake.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

8. To have recourse to; as, to *go* to law.—9. To be about to do; as, I was *going* to say; I am *going* to begin harvest. [In this usage it may be regarded as an auxiliary verb.]—10. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule; as, we are to *go* by the rules of law or according to the precepts of Scripture.

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

11. To be with young; to be pregnant; to gestate; as, the females of different animals *go* some a longer, some a shorter time.—12. To be alienated in payment or exchange; to be sold; to be disposed of; as, if our exports are of less value than our imports,

our money must *go* to pay the balance; this article *went* for a trifling sum.—13. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint; as, let me *go;* let *go* the hand.—14. To proceed; to extend; to reach; to lead; as, the line *goes* from one end to the other; this road *goes* to Edinburgh.—15. To have effect; to extend in effect, meaning, or purport; to avail; to be of force or value; as, money *goes* further now than it did during the war.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

16. To proceed or tend toward a result, consequence, or product; to contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient: frequently with *to, into, towards,* and the like.

Against right reason all your counsels *go. Dryden.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go towards* acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift.*

17. To be lost or ruined; to perish; to sink or die. See GONE.

Sweeter far is death than life to me that long to *go. Tennyson.*

18. To have animation and unflagging interest; as, the drama *goes* well.—19. To become; as, she has *gone* mad; I will *go* bail; he will *go* loser.—*To go about,* (*a*) to set one's self to a business. (*b*) To take a circuitous way to accomplish something.

They never *go about* to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*

(*c*) *Naut.* to tack; to turn the head of a ship.—*To go abroad,* (*a*) to walk out of a house. (*b*) To leave one's native land. (*c*) To be uttered, disclosed, or published.—*To go against,* (*a*) to invade; to march to attack. (*b*) To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.—*To go ahead,* to proceed, especially at a great rate; to make rapid progress; to be enterprising; to go forward; to go in advance.—*To go aside,* (*a*) to withdraw; to retire into a private situation. (*b*) To err; to deviate from the right way.—*To go between,* to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for indeed he was mad for her. *Shak.*

—*To go beyond,* to overreach.

The king has *gone beyond* me; all my glories
In that one woman I have lost for ever. *Shak.*

—*To go by,* (*a*) to pass near and beyond. (*b*) To pass away unnoticed or disregarded.

Do not you come your tardy son to chide,
That, laps'd in time and passion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shak.*

(*c*) To come by; to get.

In argument with men, a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

—*To go down,* (*a*) to descend in any manner. (*b*) To fail; to come to nothing. (*c*) To be swallowed or received, not rejected; as, the doctrine of the divine right of kings will not *go down* in this period of the world.

If he be hungry, bread will *go down. Locke.*

—*To go for a person* or *thing,* (*a*) to be in favour of a person or thing. (*b*) To proceed to attack a person; to treat with violence. [American colloq.]—*To go for nothing,* to have no value, meaning, or efficacy.—*To go forth,* to issue or depart out of a place.—*To go hard with,* to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.—*To go in,* to take an active part; to proceed to action.—*To go in for,* to be in favour of; to undertake; to make the object of acquirement or attainment; as, the student *went in for* classics.

He was ready *to go in for* statistics as *for* anything else. *Dickens.*

—*To go in to,* in *Scrip. lan.* to have sexual commerce with.—*To go in and out,* (*a*) to do the business of life. (*b*) To go freely; to be at liberty. Jn. x. 9.—*To go off,* (*a*) to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station. (*b*) To die; to decease.

In this manner he *went off,* not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

(*c*) To be discharged, as firearms; to explode. (*d*) To be sold; as, the goods *went off* rapidly.—*To go on,* (*a*) to proceed; to advance forward. (*b*) To be put on, as a garment; as, the coat will not *go on.*—*To go out,* (*a*) to issue forth; to depart from. (*b*) To go on an expedition.

You need not have pricked me; there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shak.*

(*c*) To become extinct, as light or life; to expire; as, a candle *goes out;* the fire *goes out.*

And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

(*d*) To become public; to become well known; as, this story *goes out* to the world.—*To go over,* (*a*) to read; to peruse; to study. (*b*) To examine; to view or review; as, to *go over* an account. 'If we *go over* the laws of Christianity.' *Tillotson.* (*c*) To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation. (*d*) To change sides; to pass from one party to another. (*e*) To revolt. (*f*) To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.—*To go the whole figure,* to go to the fullest extent in the attainment of an object. [American.]—*To go the whole hog,* to be out-and-out in favour of a thing; to go to the utmost extent in gaining a point or attaining an object. [American.]—*To go through,* (*a*) to pass in a substance; as, to *go through* water. (*b*) To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; as, to *go through* an undertaking. (*c*) To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to *go through* a long sickness; to *go through* an operation.—*To go through with,* to execute effectually.

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

—*To go under,* (*a*) to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to *go under* the name of reformers. (*b*) To be submerged; to be ruined; to sink; to perish. [American.]—*To go upon,* to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled.

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers. *Addison.*

—*To go with,* (*a*) to accompany; to pass with others. (*b*) To side with; to be in party or design with. (*c*) To agree with; to suit; to harmonize.

The innocence which would *go* extremely well *with* a sash and tucker, is a little out of keeping with the rouge and pearl necklace. *Dickens.*

—*It goes ill with, it goes well with,* a person, he has ill fortune or good fortune; he is unfortunate or fortunate.—*To go without,* to be or remain destitute.—*To go wrong* (*a*) to become unsound, as meat, fruit. (*b*) To fail in business. (*c*) To leave the paths of virtue. (*d*) To take a wrong way.—*Go to!* come; move; begin: a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.

Go (gō), *v.i.* [In the following usages the verb, though it may be construed as transitive, is not really transitive in sense.] To participate in, as in an enterprise; to bear or enjoy a part in or of; to undertake or be responsible for; as, to *go* equal risks. 'They were to *go* equal shares in the booty.' *L'Estrange.*—*To go it,* (*a*) to carry on; to keep a thing up; to proceed. (*b*) To act in a daring, dashing, or reckless manner; to conduct one's self outrageously; as, he's *going it;* sometimes amplified to *going it fast* or *strong:* in both uses employed in the imperative as an encouragement.—*To go an errand, to go a drive, to go circuit,* to go on an errand; to go upon or for a drive; to go upon circuit. [In this use of *go,* a preposition is evidently understood.]—*To go one's way,* to set forth; to depart; to move on.

Go (gō), *n.* 1. Act; operation; on-going; circumstance; incident. 'Here's a pretty *go.*' *Dickens.*—2. The fashion or mode; as, quite the *go.*

Docking was quite the *go* for manes as well as tails at that time. *Dickens.*

3. A spree or noisy merriment; as, a high *go.*—4. A glass or other measure of liquor called in when drinking.

Two well-known actors once met at the bar of a tavern . . . 'One more glass and then we'll *go,*' was repeated so often, that in the end *go* was out of the question, and so the word passed into a proverb. *Slang Dictionary.*

5. Stamina; bottom; power of endurance; as, there is plenty of *go* in him yet.—6. Spirit; animation; fire; as, the piece has plenty of *go* in it.—*Great go, little go,* university cant terms for the examination for degrees and the previous or preliminary examination.—*Go-in,* assault; attack.

Just as I was getting up to the head of my horse, a powerful Arab . . . ran back to have a last *go-in* at his enemy, and delivered a murderous fling, from which I could not escape. *W. H. Russell.*

—*No go,* of no use; not to be done.

No jokes, old boy; no trying it on on me. You want to trot me out, but *no go. Thackeray.*

Go. For *Gone. Chaucer.*

Goad (gōd), *n.* [A. Sax. *gād, gæd,* a point of a weapon, a goad; Sw. *gadd,* a sting. See GAD.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.

He no longer felt the daily *goad* urging him to the daily toil. *Macaulay.*

Goad (gōd), *v.t.* To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward or to rouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming.

He was born with a sweet and generous temper; but he had been *goaded* and baited into a savageness which was not natural to him. *Macaulay.*

Goadsman (gōdz'man), *n.* pl. **Goadsmen** (gōdz'men). One who drives oxen with a goad.

What processions have we not seen: Corpus-Christi and Legendre waiting in his gig; bones of Voltaire with bullock-chariots and *goadsmen* in Roman costume. *Carlyle.*

Goaf (gōf), *n.* In *mining,* that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; the waste. Called also *Gob.*

To work the goaf, or *gob,* to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. *Ure.*

Go-ahead (gō'a-hed), *a.* Characterized by or disposed to progress; inclined to adopt innovations which are believed to be improvements; pressing forward in business; enterprising; as, a *go-ahead* people. [Originally American.]

Goal (gōl), *n.* [Fr. *gaule,* a pole, a word of Germanic origin, from Goth. *valus,* Fris. *walu,* staff, rod, with the common initial letter-change. See G.] 1. The point set to bound a race, and to or round which the competitors run, or from which they start to return to it again; the mark. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal,*
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden.*

2. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish. *Shak.*

Each individual seeks a several *goal. Pope.*

Oh yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final *goal* of ill. *Tennyson.*

3. In football and other games some mark, line, or point fixed towards which the players direct their efforts; in football two upright poles at some distance apart with a tape stretched between.

Goat (gōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *gāt,* Icel. L.G. D. and Fris. *geit,* G. *geiss,* goat; Goth. *gaitei,* a young goat, a kid: cog. with L. *hœdus,* a kid.] A well-known horned ruminant quadruped of the genus Capra. The horns are hollow, erect, turned backward, annular on the surface, and scabrous. The male is generally bearded under the chin. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent

Goat of Cashmere.

rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. They are described by Buffon as being sprightly, capricious, and wanton; and their strong odour is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of almost interminable variety, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat is descended, though opinion favours the *C. ægagrus.* They are found in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool, as the Cashmere goat, the Angora goat, &c. The male of the goat is called a *buck.*

Goat-beard (gōt'bērd), *n.* Same as *Goat's-beard.*

Goat-chafer (gōt'chāf-ėr), *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle, probably the chafer *Melolontha solstitialis,* the favourite food of the goat-sucker.

Goatee (gōt-ē'), *n.* A beard so trimmed that a part of it hangs down from the lower lip or chin, like the beard of a goat. This style

of beard is much affected in the United States. [Colloq.]

Goatfish (gōt'fish), *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, the *Balistes capriscus*.

Goatherd (gōt'hêrd), *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.

Goatish (gōt'ish), *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the change of a star. *Shak.*

Goatishly (gōt'ish-li), *adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.

Goatishness (gōt'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

Goat-marjoram (gōt'mär-jo-ram), *n.* Goat's-beard.

Goat-milker (gōt'milk-ér), *n.* The goat-sucker (which see).

Goat-moth (gōt'moth), *n.* A gray-coloured moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), the caterpillar of which lives on the wood of the willow. See COSSUS.

Goat-root (gōt'röt), *n.* A plant, *Ononis Natrix*.

Goat's-bane (gōts'bān), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Aconitum tragoctonum*, with pale yellow flowers, introduced into this country from Switzerland.

Goat's-beard (gōts'bêrd), *n.* Tragopogon, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The plants of this genus are herbaceous perennials, chiefly natives of Europe. The seeds have feathery appendages; hence the name. The yellow goat's-beard (*T. pratensis*), greater goat's-beard (*T. major*), and purple goat's-beard (*T. porrifolius*) are found in Britain. The latter species is commonly cultivated for its root as a culinary vegetable, under the name of *salsify*.

Goat's-foot (gōts'fụt), *n.* A plant, *Oxalis caprina*, with flesh-coloured flowers, cultivated in this country in greenhouses, and belonging to the Cape of Good Hope.

Goat's-rue (gōts'rō), *n.* A plant, *Galega officinalis*. See GALEGA.

Goat's-thorn (gōts'thorn), *n.* A name given to two hardy evergreen plants of the genus Astragalus—*A. Tragacantha* (great goat's-thorn) and *A. Poterium* (small goat's-thorn). The former, long cultivated in this country, is a native of the South of Europe, the latter of the Levant.

Goat-sucker (gōt'suk-ér), *n.* A name common to the various species of birds of the genus Caprimulgus, given originally from the erroneous opinion that they suck goats. The European goat-sucker (*C. europæus*) feeds upon nocturnal insects, as moths, gnats, beetles, &c., which it catches on the wing, flying with its mouth open. Its mouth is comparatively large, and lined on the inside with a glutinous substance to prevent the escape of those insects which fly into it. Like all birds which catch flies when on the wing, the gape is surrounded by stiff bristles. The British species is called also the *Night-churr*, *Night-jar*, the *Churn-owl*, the *Fern-owl*, &c. The whip-poor-will is an American species. See CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

Goat's-wheat (gōts'whēt), *n.* The common name of the plants of the genus Tragopyrum.

Goat-weed (gōt'wēd), *n.* A name given to two plants, *Caprariа biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*, both unimportant.

Goave (gōv), *v.i.* [See GOFF, a fool.] To go about staring like a fool; to look around with a strange inquiring gaze, indicating ignorant wonder and surprise; to stare stupidly. [Scotch.]

How he star'd and stammer'd,
When *goavan*, as if led wi' branks, . . .
He in the parlour hammer'd. *Burns.*

Gob (gob), *n.* [O. Fr. *gob*, a morsel, Fr. *gobbe*, a ball for swallowing, a bolus, *gober*, to gulp down, probably from the Celtic; comp. Gael. *gob*, the mouth. Akin *gobble*, *gobbet*.] 1. A little mass or collection; a lump; a mouthful. 2. The mouth. [Vulgar.]—3. In *mining*, same as *Goaf*.

Gobbe (gob), *n.* A South American and African annual plant, the *Voandzeia subterranea*, allied to the kidney-bean, but whose pods are planted like those of the ground-nut to ripen the seeds there. These when boiled constitute a wholesome and pleasant article of diet.

Gobbet (gob'et), *n.* [Fr. *gobet*. See GOB.] 1. A mouthful; a morsel; a lump; a part; a fragment; a piece.

May it burst his pericranium, as the *gobbets* of fat and turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old dragon in the Apocrypha. *Lamb.*

2. A block of stone.

Gobbet (gob'et), *v.t.* To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [Vulgar.] *L'Estrange.*

Gobbetly (gob'et-li), *adv.* In gobbets or lumps. *Huloet.*

Gobbing (gob'ing), *n.* [See GOB, 3.] In *mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

Gobble (gob'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gobbled;* ppr. *gobbling*. [A freq. from *gob*, Fr. *gober*, to swallow. See GOB.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

Gobble (gob'l), *v.i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

Gobble (gob'l), *n.* A noise made in the throat, as that of the turkey-cock.

Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant *gobble*. *Mrs. Gore.*

Gobbler (gob'lér), *n.* 1. One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.—2. A turkey-cock. [Colloq.]

Gobelin (go'be-lin), *a.* [From the dyehouse in Paris originally belonging to a famous family of dyers called *Gobelin*, and, after them, named 'the *Gobelins*.' M. Colbert subsequently acquired it for the state, collecting into it the ablest workmen in the divers arts and manufactures connected with upholstery and house decoration, as painters, tapestry-makers, ebonists, sculptors, &c., prohibiting at the same time the importation of tapestry from other countries. The *Gobelins* has since then continued to be the first manufactory of the kind in the world, tapestry-work in particular being its glory.] A term applied to a species of rich tapestry in France, ornamented with complicated and beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colours; also, pertaining to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c., in imitation of tapestry.

Gobemouche (gōb-mösh), *n.* [Fr.] *Lit.* a fly-swallower; hence, a credulous person, simpleton, or ninny: so named from such persons listening or staring with open mouth.

Go-between (gō'bē-twēn), *n.* One who goes between two others as an agent or assistant; an intermediary. 'Her assistant or *go-between*.' *Shak.* 'Swore besides to play their *go-between* as heretofore.' *Tennyson.*

Gobioidæ (gō-bi-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [L. *gobius*, *gobio;* Gr. *kōbios*, the gudgeon, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The goby family, an order of the Cuvierian Acanthopterygii, or teleostean fishes with spines in their fins. They belong to that division of the order which has a portion of the bones of the pharynx formed into cells partly cartilaginous and fitted with covers, by means of which a portion of water can be retained for the purpose of moistening the mouth. All the fishes which have this peculiar form of the mouth are able to live some time without water. The gobies are generally of a medium or small size, and distinguished by their ventral or thoracic fins being either united in their whole length or at their bases. The lump-fish (Cyclopterus), remora, and the comephorus of Baikal Sea belong to this family. Written also *Gobioideæ*, *Gobiidæ*, &c.

Gobius, Gobio (gō'bi-us, gō'bi-ō), *n.* [L.] The goby, a genus of fishes belonging to the section Malacopterygii Abdominales and family Cyprinidæ. It includes the gudgeons. *G. fluviatilis* is the common gudgeon. See GOBIOIDÆ.

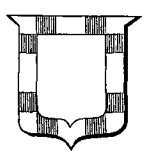
Goblet (gob'let), *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of O.Fr. *gobel* in its sense of a drinking-glass, from L.L. *gubellus*, *gobellus*, dim. forms from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask; comp. Pr. *gobelet*, Sp. *cubilete*. Alternatively the word might be derived from O. Fr. *gob*, a morsel. See GOB.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd. *Denham.*

Goblin (gob'lin), *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*, probably from L. *cobalus*, *covalus*, Gr. *kobalos*, the name of a kind of malignant being or goblin; G. *kobold*, a spirit or demon of the mines. According to Wedgwood 'the Welsh appellation is *coblyn*, properly a knocker, from *cobio*, to knock,' and it seems there is a superstitious belief in Wales in the existence of a kind of beings called *knockers* and corresponding to the German cobolds.] An evil or mischievous sprite; a gnome; an elf; a malicious fairy.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*

Gob-line (gob'līn), *n.* *Naut.* a name for the martingale back-ropes.



Gobonated.

Goblinry (gob'lin-ri), *n.* The acts or practices of goblins.

Gobonated (gō'bon-āt-ed), *pp.* In *her.* an epithet applied to a border, pale, bend, or other charge, ordinary, or collar, divided into equal parts, forming squares, chequers, or gobbets. Called also *Goboné*, *Gobony*, and *Componé*.

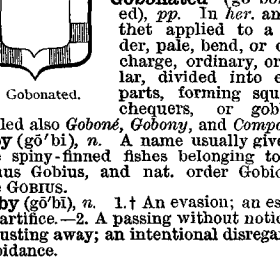
Goby (gō'bi), *n.* A name usually given to the spiny-finned fishes belonging to the genus Gobius, and nat. order Gobioidæ. See GOBIUS.

Go-by (gō'bī), *n.* 1.† An evasion; an escape by artifice.—2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; an intentional disregard or avoidance.

Becky gave Mrs. Washington White the *go-by* in the ring. *Thackeray.*

Was it a matter of delicacy to which it was expedient for the time to give the *go-by*? Then Lord Palmerston gave it the *go-by* in the light and easy way in which men of the world dismiss questions it is inconvenient to treat at length. *Saturday Rev.*

Go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* A small machine or framework with castors or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.



Go-cart.

He (Plato) seems to have thought that the use of letters had operated on the human mind as the use of the *go-cart* in learning to walk. *Macaulay.*

God (god), *n.* [This word occurs throughout the Teutonic languages in forms varying but little from each other. The root meaning of the word is unknown, and though the temptation is strong to connect it with *good*, yet when we follow both words through the Teutonic languages we find that they must be looked upon as radically distinct. The state of the case is well put by Max Müller in the following extract:—'There is perhaps no etymology so generally acquiesced in as that which derives *God* from *good*. In Danish *good* is *god*, but the identity of sound between the English *God* and the Danish *god* is merely accidental; the two words are distinct and are kept distinct in every dialect of the Teutonic family. As in English we have *God* and *good*, we have in A. Sax. *God* and *gōd;* in Gothic *Guth* and *gōd;* in Old High German *Cot* and *cuot;* in German *Gott* and *gut;* in Danish *Gud* and *god;* in Dutch *God* and *goed*. Though it is impossible to give a satisfactory etymology of either *God* or *good*, it is clear that two words which thus run parallel in all these

dialects without ever meeting cannot be traced back to one central point. *God* was most likely an old heathen name of the Deity, and for such a name the supposed etymological meaning of *good* would be far too modern, too abstract, too Christian.' In Icel. we find *god* applied to heathen deities (neuter and almost always plural), and afterwards changed to *Gud*, to signify God, while *góð* (with long *o*) means good. The word seems to have been originally neuter among all the Teutonic peoples, and to have become masculine only after their conversion.] 1. A being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like; a divinity; a deity.

This man is now become a *god*. *Shak.*

2. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe.

God is a spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. [Rare.]

Thou shalt not revile the *gods*, nor curse the ruler of thy people. Ex. xxii. 28.

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honoured as the chief good.

Whose *god* is their belly. Phil. iii. 19.

5. *pl.* The audience in the upper gallery of a theatre: so called from their elevated position. [Slang.]—6. *pl.* Among *printers*, the quadrats used in throwing for copy on the imposing stone, in the same way as dice are thrown, the highest number of nicks turned up indicating the winner: so called because they decide like gods the fate of the men.

God † (god), *v.t.* To deify.

This last old man
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shak.*

Godbert † (god'bėrt), *n.* A hauberk.

Godbote † (god'bōt), *n.* [*God* and *bote* (which see).] An ecclesiastical or church fine paid for crimes and offences committed against God. *Cowell.*

Godchild (god'child), *n.* [*God* and *child*, from the spiritual relation existing between them.] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism and promises to see educated as a Christian; a godson or goddaughter.

Goddaughter (god'dą-tėr), *n.* [*God* and *daughter*. See GODCHILD.] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. See GODFATHER.

Goddess (god'es), *n.* 1. A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses* she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

2. A woman of superior charms or excellence.

Goddess-ship (god'es-ship), *n.* Rank, state, condition, or attributes of a goddess.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddess-ship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
Byron.

Gode, † **Good,** † *n.* Wealth; goods. *Chaucer.*

Gode-les, † *a.* Without money or goods. *Chaucer.*

Godeleyhede, † *n.* Goodness. *Chaucer.*

Godenda (gō-den'da), *n.* A pole-axe having a spike at its end, used in the thirteenth century.

Godfather (god'fä-ŦHėr), *n.* [*God* and *father*; A.Sax. *god-fæder*. See GODCHILD.] In the *Anglican*, the *R. Cath.*, and the *Greek*, *Lutheran*, and *Calvinistic Churches* on the Continent, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. The practice of having sponsors is of high antiquity in the Christian Church, and was probably intended to prevent children from being brought up in idolatry in case the parents died before the children had arrived to years of discretion.

There shall be for every male child to be baptized two *godfathers* and one godmother; and for every female, two godmothers and one *godfather*.
Book of Common Prayer.

2. One who gives a name to any person or thing.

These earthly *godfathers* of heaven's lights,
That give a name to every fixed star. *Shak.*

3. † An old jocular name for a juryman, who was held to be godfather to the prisoner.

In christening shalt thou have two *godfathers:*
Had I been judge, thou should'st had had ten more,
To bring thee to the gallows, not the font. *Shak.*

Godfather (god'fä-ŦHėr), *v.t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.

The colonies which have had the fortune of not being *godfathered* by the Board of Trade never cost the nation a shilling except what has been properly spent in losing them. *Burke.*

God-fearing (god'fēr-ing), *a.* A term applied to one who fears or reverences God. 'A brave, *God-fearing* man.' *Tennyson.*

God-gild † (god'gild), *n.* That which is offered to God or his service.

Godhead (god'hed), *n.* [*God*, and suffix *head*, same as *hood* (A. Sax. *hād*, state, condition).] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence.—2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden.

3. The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

Godhood (god'hụd), *n.* The state or quality of being a god; divine nature or essence; divinity.

The world is alive, instinct with *Godhood*. *Carlyle.*

God'ild, † **God'ield** † [See GODYELD.] A phrase used in returning thanks. '*God'ild* you for your company.' *Shak.*

'How do you, pretty lady?' 'Well, *God'ild* you.'
Shak.

Godless (god'les), *a.* Having or acknowledging no God; with no reverence for God; impious; atheistical; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. '*Godless* men.' *Dryden.*

My lords, he bade me say, that you may know
How much he scorns, and (as good princes ought)
Defies base, indirect, and *godless* treacheries.
Beau. & Fl.

Godlessly (god'les-li), *adv.* In a godless manner; irreverently; atheistically.

Godlessness (god'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being godless, impious, or irreligious.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness; to a lawless course of *godlessness*.
Bp. Hall.

Godlike (god'lik), *a.* 1. Resembling a god or God; divine. '*Godlike* reason.' *Shak.*—2. Of superior excellence; as, *godlike* virtue.

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind.
Locke.

Godlikeness (god'lik-nes), *n.* The state of being godlike.

Godlike-wise (god'lik-wīz), *adv.* In a godlike manner. *Cowper.*

Godlily (god'li-li), *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.

Godliness (god'li-nes), *n.* [From *godly*.] The condition or quality of being godly; piety; religiousness; a careful observance of the laws of God and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and reverence for the divine character and commands.

Godliness is profitable unto all things. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful *godliness*. *Wordsworth.*

Godling (god'ling), *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god.

The puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden.

Godly (god'li), *a.* 1. Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; living in obedience to God's commands from love to him and reverence of his character and precepts; religious; righteous; as, a *godly* person.—2. Conformed to or influenced by God's law; as, a *godly* life.

Godly (god'li), *adv.* Piously; righteously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 2 Tim. iii. 12.

Godlyhead † (god'li-hed), *n.* [E. *godly*, and suffix *head*.] Goodness.

Godmother (god'muŦH-ėr), *n.* [*God* and *mother*.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See extract under GODFATHER.

Godown (gō-doun'), *n.* [Malay *godōng*.] In the East Indies, a warehouse or storeroom.

Godphere † (god'fēr), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *godpere*, godfather.] A godfather.

My *godphere* was a Rabian or a Jew. *B. Jonson.*

Godroon (go-drön'), *n.* [Fr. *godron*, a ruffle or puff.] In *arch.* an inverted fluting, beading, or cabling used in various ornaments or members.

God's Acre, *n.* [Lit. God's field.] An old name for a burial-ground—now revived. See ACRE.

Godsend (god'send), *n.* Something sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.

It was more like some fairy present, a *godsend*, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received where the benefactor was unknown. *Lamb.*

Godship (god'ship), *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

Godsib, † *n.* One akin in God; one who is a sponsor along with another; a god-parent; a gossip; a godfather.

A woman may in no lesse sinne assemble with hire *godsib*, than with hir owen fleshly brother. *Chaucer.*

Godsmith (god'smith), *n.* 1. A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size
That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise.
Dryden.

2. A divine smith; as, Vulcan was a *godsmith*.

Æneas . . . had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had Achilles. *Dryden.*

Godson (god'sun), *n.* [A. Sax. *godsunu*.] A male for whom another has been sponsor at the baptismal font.

God-speed (god'spēd), *n.* [A contraction of 'I wish that *God* may *speed* you,' or O.E. for *good speed*, on type of *gospel* (A. Sax. *gōd-spell*), good news. See GOOD-SPEED.] Success; prosperity; specifically, a prosperous journey.

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God-speed*. 2 Jn. 10.

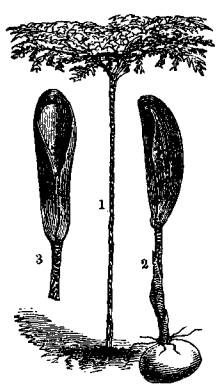
God's-penny † (godz'pen-ni), *n.* An earnest-penny.

Come strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings. There's a *God's-penny* for thee.
Beau. & Fl.

God's Truce, *n.* See *Truce of God* under TRUCE.

Godward, Godwards (god'wėrd, god'wėrdz), *adv.* Toward God. 2 Cor. iii. 4.

Godwinia (god-win'i-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ. A gigantic species (*G. gigas*) discovered in Nicaragua and brought to Britain, produces but one very large and very deeply pedately cut leaf supported on a stalk 10 feet long. The inflorescence appears at a different time from the leaf and consists of a stalk about 10 inches high supporting the spathe or flower 2 feet long, purplish-blue in colour, with a powerful carrion-like odour.



Godwinia gigas.—1, The plant in leaf. 2, The flower and root. 3, The flower.

Godwit (god'wit), *n.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *gōd*, good, and *wiht*, creature, from the excellence of their flesh.] The common name of the members of a genus of grallatorial birds of passage (Limosa), family Scolopacidæ. There are several species, of which two are British, viz. the common godwit (*L. melanura*) and the red godwit (*L. rufa*). There are besides the great American godwit, the cinereous godwit, the black-tailed godwit, the red-breasted godwit, &c. Of these the common godwit may be taken as the type. It has a bill 4 inches long; the feathers on the head, neck, and back are of a light reddish brown, those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This bird frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy.

Godyeld, † **Godyield** † (god'yēld). [That is, *God yield* (requite or reward) you. Comp. *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 2. 'And the *gods yield you* for it.'] A term of thanks. See GOD'ILD.

Goe, Goen. Obsolete forms of *gone*.

And now they bene to heaven forewent
Theyr good is with them *goe*. *Spenser.*

Goel, † *a.* [A. Sax. *geolo*, yellow.] Yellow.

Hop-roots . . .
The *goeler* and younger the better I love. *Tusser.*

Goer (gō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, &c.; one that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse in reference to his speed or gait, and to a watch in reference to its time-keeping qualities; as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer*.—2. One

that transacts business between parties; a go-between, in an ill sense: in this use generally followed by *between*.

Let all pitiful *goers between* be called to the world's end after my name; call them all Pandars. *Shak.*

3. A foot.

A double mantle, cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* graced
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

Goety† (gō'e-ti), *n.* [Gr. *goēteia*, witchcraft, from *goēs*, a sorcerer.] Invocation of evil spirits; magic. 'Magic or *goety*.' *Hallywell.*

Goff† (gof), *n.* [See GOWFF.] A foolish clown. [Provincial.]

Goff† (gof), *n.* A stack or cock, as of grain. 'Stacking up a *goff* of corn.' *Fox.*

Goff† (gof), *n.* Golf (which see).

Goffer (gof'ėr), *v.t.* [See GAUFFER.] To plait or flute; to crimp, as lace, &c. Written also *Gauffer*.

Goffer, Goffering (gof'ėr, gof'ėr-ing), *n.* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c.

Goffish,† *a.* [See GOWFF.] Foolish; stupid. *Chaucer.*

Gofnick (gof'nik), *n.* One of the local names of the saury-pike.

Gog (gog), *n.* [W. *gog*, activity, rapidity. See AGOG.] Haste; ardent desire to go.

Goget (*gō'jet*), *n.* A name sometimes given to the goby.

Goggle (gog'l), *v.i.* [Of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gog*, activity; *gogi*, to shake; Ir. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion; Gael. *gog*, a nod, *gogach*, nodding.] To strain or roll the eyes.

And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Goggle (gog'l), *a.* Full or prominent and rolling or staring: said of the eyes.

The long, sallow visage, the *goggle* eyes. *Sir W. Scott.*

Goggle (gog'l), *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous. *Ld. Halifax.*

2. *pl.* (*a*) in *surg.* instruments used to cure squinting or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. (*b*) Cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., and sometimes with coloured glasses to abate the intensity of light. (*c*) Spectacles. [Slang.]—3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

Goggled (gog'ld), *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye. '*Goggled* eyes.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Goggle-eye (gog'l-ī), *n.* A prominent, rolling, or staring eye; squinting; strabismus.

Goggle-eyed (gog'l-īd), *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

Goggles (gog'lz), *n. pl.* See GOGGLE, *n.*

Goglet (gog'let), *n.* A sort of pottery jar or earthen vase for keeping water cool.

Going (gō'ing), *n.* 1. The act of moving in any manner.—2. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband. *Milton.*

3. Time of pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight, that is the twentieth part of their *going*. *Grew.*

4. Procedure; way; course of life; behaviour; deportment: used chiefly in the plural.

His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. Job xxxiv. 20.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God, even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. Ps. lxviii. 24.

—*Goings-on*, behaviour; actions; conduct: used mostly in a bad sense.

Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on*, I dare say, Mr. Caudle. *Jerrold.*

—*Going out, goings out*, in *Scrip.* (*a*) utmost extremity or limit; the point where an extended body terminates. Num. xxxiv. 5, 9. (*b*) Departure or journeying. Num. xxxiii. 2. —*Going forth*, in *Scrip.* (*a*) border; limit. Num. xxxiv. 4. (*b*) An outlet. Ezek. xliv. 5.

Goitered, Goitred (goi'tėrd), *a.* Affected with goitre.

Goitre, Goiter (goi'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *goitre*, from L. *guttur*, the throat.] Bronchocele; a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a cellular or cystose tumour, the cells oval, currant-sized, or grape-sized, containing a serous fluid or sometimes a caseous matter. Its position is on the anterior part of the neck. The same disease affects the testes and the female breasts, but in these situations is not called goitre or bronchocele. Cellular sarcoma is a name applicable to the disease in all locations. The disease is frequently met with in Derbyshire, whence it is called *Derbyshire neck*, and it is extremely prevalent in some regions of the Alps, Andes, and Himalayas.

A female affected with Goitre.

Goitrous (goi'tėr-us), *a.* [Fr. *goitreux*. See GOITRE.] 1. Pertaining to goitre; partaking of the nature of bronchocele. — 2. Affected with goitre or bronchocele.

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe.*

Goke† (gōk), *v.t.* To stupefy. *B. Jonson.*

Gola (gō'la), *n.* [L. *gula*, the throat.] In *arch.* a moulding, more commonly called *Cyma Reversa* or *Ogee*. See CYMA.

Golaba (gō-lä'ba), *n.* An East Indian rose-water sprinkler, generally made of silver.

Golader, Golder (gol'a-dėr, gol'dėr), *n.* In the East Indies, a storehouse-keeper.

Golandaas, Golandause (gol-an-dąs'), *n.* In the East Indies, an artilleryman.

Gold (gōld), *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *gold*; D. *goud*, Sc. *gowd*, Sw. *guld*, Icel. *gull*, Goth. *gulth*. From root of *yellow*.] 1. A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals. Sym. Au. At. wt. 196. It is one of the heaviest of the metals, and not being liable to be injured by exposure to the air, it is well fitted to be used as coin. Its ductility and malleability are very remarkable. It may be beaten into leaves so exceedingly thin that 1 grain in weight will cover 56 square inches, such leaves having the thickness only of $\frac{1}{282000}$th part of an inch. It may also be melted and remelted with scarcely any diminution of its quantity. It is soluble in nitro-muriatic acid or *aqua regia*, and in a solution of chlorine. Its specific gravity is 19·3, or it is about nineteen times heavier than water. The fineness of gold is estimated by carats. (See CARAT.) Jeweller's gold is usually a mixture of gold and copper in the proportions of three-fourths of pure gold with one-fourth of copper. Gold is seldom used for any purpose in a state of perfect purity on account of its softness, but is combined with some other metal to render it harder. It is often found native in solid masses, as in Hungary and Peru, though generally in combination with silver, copper or iron. Gold is found plentifully in the western part of the United States, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. It generally occurs in metamorphic rocks in connection with quartz; but the most productive diggings are in the gravels derived from the waste of auriferous rocks.—*Graphic gold*, an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver, found in Transylvania. Called also *Graphic Ore*.—2. Money; riches; wealth.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*
The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. A symbol of what is valuable or much prized; as, a heart of *gold*; their thoughts are pure *gold*.—4. A bright yellow colour, like that of the metal; as, a flower edged with *gold*.—5. In *archery*, the exact centre of the target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold colour.

Gold (gōld), *n.* The garden marigold (*Calendula officinalis*), also the corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle, and *gold*,
Which though esteemed but weeds, yet for their dainty hues
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse. *Drayton.*

Gold (gōld), *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; as, a *gold* chain.

Goldbeaten† (gōld'bēt-n), *a.* Gilded.

Goldbeater (gōld'bēt-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding.—*Goldbeater's skin*, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by goldbeaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

Gold-beating (gōld'bēt-ing), *n.* The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves by beating with a hammer so as to prepare it for use in various kinds of gilding.

Goldbound (gōld'bound), *a.* Bound or encompassed with gold. '*Gold-bound* brow.' *Shak.*

Gold-cloth (gōld'kloth), *n.* Cloth woven of threads of gold or interwoven with them.

Gold Coast, *n.* In *geog.* the coast of Africa where gold is found, being a part of the coast of Guinea.

Gold-cradle (gōld'krā-dl), *n.* An apparatus employed at gold-diggings for washing away refuse matter from the gold. See CRADLE, 13.

Gold-cup (gōld'kup), *n.* 1. A cup made of gold; particularly such a cup given as a prize in horse-racing, volunteer rifle competitions, &c.—2. A name for various species of crowfoot or Ranunculus, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Called also *Buttercup, King-cup*.

Gold-cutter (gōld'kut-ėr), *n.* A workman who prepares gold for the use of others. *Simmonds.*

Gold-digger (gōld'dig-ėr), *n.* One who digs for gold as a means of livelihood.

Gold-digging (gōld'dig-ing), *n.* 1. The act or occupation of digging for gold.—2. A locality or region where gold is found—generally contracted into *digging*, and commonly in plural.

Gold-dust (gōld'dust), *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

Golden (gōld'n), *a.* 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.—2. Of the colour or lustre of gold; yellow; bright; shining; splendid; as, the *golden* sun; *golden* fruit.

Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Excellent; most valuable; very precious; as, the *golden* rule.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

4. Happy; marked by the happiness of mankind; as, the *golden* age.

Shelley's atheism is rarely thrust into prominence; his leading thought is always the *golden* future of mankind, and his assaults are directed against what he considered superstition as the hindrance to the ultimate happiness of the race. *Quart. Rev.*

5. Pre-eminently favourable or auspicious; as, a *golden* opportunity. 'When that is known, and *golden* time converts.' *Shak.* —*Golden age*, that early mythological period in the history of almost all races, fabled to have been one of primeval innocence and happy enjoyments, in which the earth was common property, and brought forth spontaneously all things necessary for happy existence, while beasts of prey lived at peace with other animals.—*Golden balls*, the three gilt balls placed in front of a pawnbroker's place of business. The golden balls form the Lombardy arms, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money-lenders.—*Golden fleece*, in *class. myth.* the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition.—*Golden legend*, the *Aurea Legenda* of the middle ages. This is the most popular of all hagiological records, and consists of lives of saints and descriptions and histories of festivals. It was written by James de Voragine, archbishop of Genoa, about the end of the thirteenth century.—*Golden number*, in *chron.* a number showing the year of the moon's cycle: so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold. To find the golden number, add 1 to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, what remains will be the number required, unless 0 remain, for then 19 is the golden number.—*Golden rule*, (*a*) in *arith.* the rule of three or rule of proportion. (*b*) In *morals*, the rule of doing to others as you would be done by.

Golden-beetle (gōld'n-bē-tl), *n.* The popular name of several species of beetles of the genus Chrysomela, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order Chrysomelidæ. There are some British species, but most are tropical. Their most obvious characteristic is the great brilliancy of their colour. There are none of large size.

Golden-bug (gōld'n-bug), *n.* An insect, the *Coccinella septempunctata*, called also *Lady-bird, Lady-cow*, &c.

Golden-carp, Golden-fish (gōld'n-kärp, gōld'n-fish), *n.* Same as *Gold-fish*.

Golden-club (gōld'n-klub), *n.* An aquatic plant bearing yellow flowers (*Orontium aqua-*

ticum, introduced into this country from North America.

Golden-eye (gōld'n-ī), *n.* A species of duck, the *Clangula chrysophthalmus*. See GARROT.

Golden-flower (gōld'n-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant, the corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). See CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Golden-grease (gōld'n-grēs), *n.* A fee; a bribe. [Figurative.]

Golden-hair (gōld'n-hār), *n.* A plant, *Chrysocoma comaurea*, nat. order Asteraceæ. It is an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, growing to the height of 6 feet, cultivated in greenhouses in this country, to which it was brought from Cape Colony.

Golden-haired (gōld'n-hārd), *a.* Having yellow hair.

Golden-knop (gōld'n-nop), *n.* Same as *Golden-bug*.

Golden-lungwort (gōld'n-lung-wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, one of the hawk-weeds, a creeping plant found growing in woods in Scotland.

Goldenly† (gōld'n-li), *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.

> My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shak.*

Golden-maidenhair (gōld'n-mād-n-hār), *n.* A moss, *Polytrichum commune*. It is sometimes made into brushes and mats.

Golden Mouse-ear, *n.* A plant, *Hieracium pilosella*, one of the most attractive of the hawk-weeds, common on heaths and in dry pastures, a dwarf plant with elliptical leaves exhibiting on the upper surface scattered long hairs. It bears on leafless stalks a single bright yellow flower-head.

Golden-pheasant (gōld'n-fez-ant), *n. Phasianus pictus*, a beautiful species of pheasant belonging to China. See PHEASANT.

Goldenrod (gōld'n-rod), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus Solidago, nat. order Compositæ.

Goldenrod-tree (gōld'n-rod-trē), *n. Bosea yervamora*, a shrub, a native of the Canary Isles. See BOSEA.

Golden-samphire (gōld'n-sam-fīr), *n.* A plant, *Inula crithmoides*, an evergreen frame-plant brought to England from Greece.

Golden-saxifrage (gōld'n-sak-si-frāj), *n.* The popular name for plants of the genus Chrysosplenium, a small genus of Saxifragaceæ, consisting of annual or perennial rather succulent herbs, with alternate or opposite crenate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish axillary and terminal flowers. They are natives of Central and Northern Europe, the Himalayas, and parts of America. There are two British species.

Golden-slopt† (gōld'n-slopt), *a.* Wearing golden buskins. 'Some shy *golden-slopt* Castalio.' *Marston.*

Golden-sulphide (gōld'n-sul-fīd), *n.* A sulphide of antimony, prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydrogen.

Golden-thistle (gōld'n-this-l), *n.* A popular name for the yellow-flowered species of Scolymus.

Golden-tressed (gōld'n-trest), *a.* Having tresses like gold.

Golden-wasp (gōld'n-wosp), *n.* The popular name of the Chrysididæ, a tribe of hymenopterous insects, which, in the richness of their colours, vie with the humming-birds. The most common, and also the most beautiful British species, is the *Chrysis ignita*, about the size of a common window-fly. It is of a rich deep blue-green colour on the head and thorax, with the abdomen of a burnished golden-copper hue. The golden wasps deposit their eggs in the nests of other hymenoptera, their larvæ destroying those of these insects.

Golder, *n.* See GOLADER.

Gold-fever (gōld'fē-vėr), *n.* A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold.

Gold-field (gōld'fēld), *n.* A district or region where gold is found.

Goldfinch (gōld'finsh), *n.* [A. Sax. *goldfinc.*] The *Fringilla carduelis* (*Carduelis elegans*), a common British bird, so named from the yellow markings on its wings. Its brilliant plumage, soft and pleasant song, and docility make it a favourite cage-bird. Goldfinches feed on various kinds of seeds, particularly those of the thistle, dandelion, and groundsel.

Gold-finder (gōld'fīnd-ėr), *n.* 1. One who finds gold.—2.† One who empties privies.

> As our *gold-finders*, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive on stench and excrements. *Feltham.*

Gold-finny (gōld'fin-i), *n.* A fish, a kind of wrasse, the *Crenilabrus cornubicus;* also same as *Gold-sinny*.

Goldfish, Goldenfish (gōld'fish, gōld'n-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright colour. These fishes are reared by the Chinese in small ponds, in basins, or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament, and are now largely bred in ponds, tanks, or glass vessels in this country.

Gold-foil (gōld'foil), *n.* A thin sheet of gold used by dentists and others. *Simmonds.*

Gold-hammer (gōld'ham-mėr), *n.* A kind of bird, the yellow-hammer (which see).

Gold-hewen,† *a.* Of a gold hue or colour. *Chaucer.*

Gold-hunter (gōld'hunt-ėr), *n.* One who eagerly seeks after gold.

Goldie, Goldspink (gōld'i, gōld'spingk), *n.* Local names of the goldfinch.

Golding (gōld'ing), *n.* A sort of apple.

Gold-lace (gōld'lās), *n.* A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.

Gold-latten (gōld'lat-en), *n.* Plates of gold, or of other metal covered with gold.

Gold-leaf (gōld'lēf), *n.* Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf. The gold is beaten on a block of marble with hammers of polished iron, and is thus reduced to the thickness of paper. It is then cut into pieces about an inch square, and placed between skins (see GOLDBEATER), beaten thinner, and divided into squares, and again beaten, until it has acquired the necessary degree of thinness. — *Gold-leaf electroscope*, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold-leaf inclosed in a glass case. See ELECTROSCOPE.

Goldless (gōld'les), *a.* Destitute of gold. 'The *goldless* age, where gold disturbs no dreams.' *Byron.*

Gold-lily (gōld'li-li), *n.* The yellow lily.

> She moves among my visions of the lake . . .
> While the *gold-lily* blows, and overhead
> The light cloud smoulders on the summer crag.
> *Tennyson.*

Goldney (gōld'nē), *n.* A fish, the gilthead or golden wrasse.

Gold-of-pleasure (gōld'ov-ple-zhūr), *n.* A cruciferous annual plant, *Camelina sativa*, frequently found in flax fields in this country though supposed not to be a native. On the Continent it has long been cultivated for its seeds, from which an oil is obtained.

Gold-plate (gōld'plāt), *n.* Vessels, dishes, spoons, &c., of gold.

Gold-printer (gōld'print-ėr), *n.* A printer who does ornamental printing, letterpress or lithography, in gold. *Simmonds.*

Gold-printing (gōld'print-ing), *n.* The art or process of producing ornamental printing in gold.

Gold-proof (gōld'prōf), *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money.

> This is most strange. Art thou *gold-proof?*
> There's for thee. *Beau. & Fl.*

Gold-sinny (gōld'sin-i), *n.* A fish, a kind of wrasse, *Ctenolabrus rupestris;* also same as *Gold-finny*.

Gold-size (gōld'sīz), *n.* A size or glue used as a surface on which to apply gold-leaf; a mixture of chrome and varnish used in gold-printing and for other purposes.

Goldsmith (gōld'smith), *n.* 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.—2.† A banker; one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others, goldsmiths having formerly acted as bankers.

> The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

Goldsmithrie,† *n.* Goldsmith's work. *Chaucer.*

Goldsmiths'-note (gōld'smiths-nōt), *n.* The name given to the earliest form of banknote, from the fact that it was issued by goldsmiths.

Gold-spink (gōld'spingk), *n.* A local name of the goldfinch.

Gold-stick (gōld'stik), *n.* A title given to colonels of the British Life Guards and to captains of the gentlemen-at-arms, from the gilt rods which they bear when attending the sovereign on state occasions.

Gold-thread (gōld'thred), *n.* 1. A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins; also, the same as *Gold-wire*.—2. In the United States, a ranunculaceous evergreen plant, *Coptis trifolia*, so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

Gold-washer (gōld'wosh-ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes away the refuse from gold ore, as in a cradle.—2. The instrument employed in washing the refuse from gold.

Gold-wire (gōld'wīr), *n.* An ingot of silver superficially covered with gold and drawn through a great number of holes of different sizes, until it is brought to the requisite fineness. Called also *Gold-thread*.

Goldylocks (gōld'i-loks), *n.* A name given to certain plants of the genus Chrysocoma, so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate their stems.

Golet,† *n.* The throat or gullet. *Chaucer.*

Golf (golf), *n.* [D. *kolf;* G. *kolbe*, a club. See CLUB.] A game played with clubs and balls, generally over large commons, downs, or links, where a series of small round holes are cut in the turf at distances of from 100 to 500 yards from each other, according to the nature of the ground, so as to form a circuit or round. The rival players are one on each side, or two against two, in which case the two partners strike the ball on their side alternately. The object of the game is, starting from the first hole, to drive the ball into the next hole with as few strokes as possible, and so on with all the holes in succession, the side which holes its ball on any occasion with the fewest strokes being said to gain the hole. The match is usually decided by the greatest number of holes gained in one or more rounds. Golf, which for a long time was a game almost entirely confined to Scotland, is now established south of the Tweed and in many of the British colonies.

Golf-club (golf'klub), *n.* 1. A club used in the game of golf. These are of different uses, and have different names according to the purpose for which they are respectively designed; thus one is called the *driver*, another the *putter*, a third the *spoon*, a fourth the *cleek*, &c.—2. An association formed for practising golf playing.

Golfer (golf'ėr), *n.* One who plays golf.

Golgotha (gol'gō-tha), *n.* [Heb., 'the place of a skull.'] A charnel-house.

Goliardery (gō'li-ard-ėr-i), *n.* [From the *Goliards*, a kind of monkish rhapsodists.] A satirical kind of poetry in the middle ages. *Milman.*

Goliath-beetle (gō-lī'ath-bē-tl), *n.* [From the large size of some of the species.] The popular name of the beetles of the genus Goliathus, natives of Africa and South America, remarkable for their large size, and on account of their beauty and rarity much prized by collectors. There are several species, as *G. cacicus* (goliath-beetle proper), *G. polyphemus*, *G. micans*, &c. *G. cacicus*, a South American species, is roasted and eaten by the natives of the district it inhabits, who regard it as a great dainty. It attains a length of 4 inches.

Goliathus (gō-lī'a-thus), *n.* The genus to which the goliath-beetles belong. See preceding article.

Golione,† *n.* A kind of gown. *Halliwell.*

Goll† (gol), *n.* [Probably the Celtic form of L. *vola*, the palm of the hand.] A hand; a paw; a claw.

> Fy, Mr. Constable, what *golls* you have? Is justice so blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
> *Beau. & Fl.*

Gollach (gol'laċh), *n.* [Gael. *gobhlach*, forked.] A name of the earwig (*Forficula auricularia*); applied also to beetles in general and some other insects. [Scotch.]

Goloe-shoe (gō-lō'shō), *n.* [From *golosh* or *galoche;* or W. *golo*, a covering, and E. *shoe*.] An overshoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

Golore (go-lōr'), *n.* Same as *Galore*.

Goloshe (gō-losh'), *n.* An overshoe, now generally made of vulcanized india-rubber. See GALOCHE.

> I can assure you that the dirt of our streets is not quite over his shoes, so that he can walk dry. If he would wear *goloshes* as I do, he would have no cause of complaint. *Sheridan.*

Golpe (golp), *n.* In *her.* a roundlet of a purple colour.

Golt (golt), *n.* Same as *Gault*.

Gom,† **Goman,**† *n.* [A. Sax. and Goth. *guma*, a man.] A man; a person, whether male or female.

> *Rich.* Lady, well met.
> *Fran.* I do not think so, sir.
> *Rich.* A scornful *gom.* *Widow, Old play.*

Gomarite, Gomarist (gō'mār-īt, go'mār-ist), *n.* A follower of Francis *Gomar*, a Dutch disciple of Calvin in the seventeenth century. The sect, otherwise called *Dutch Remonstrants*, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin.

Gombo (gom'bō), *n.* Same as *Gumbo.*

Gome (gōm), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *coom* (which see).] The black grease of a cart-wheel.

Gomeh (gō'mā), *n.* In India, a handful; *lit.* as many rice-stalks, with ears attached, as can be grasped with the hand.

Gomelin (gom'el-in), *n.* A kind of German dextrine or starch made from potatoes, used by weavers as glue for cotton warps and for dressing printed calicoes.

Gomer (gō'mėr), *n.* A Hebrew measure. See HOMER.

Gomer (gō'mėr), *n.* [After its inventor *Gomer.*] A particular form of chamber in ordnance, consisting in a conical narrowing of the bore towards its inner end. It was first devised for the service of mortars in the wars of the first Napoleon.

Gomerel, Gamphrel (gom'ėr-el, gamf'rel), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption from Fr. *goinfre, goinfre,* one who eats much and dirtily, a gormandizer; comp. also Icel. *gambra,* to brag, to prate.] A stupid or senseless fellow; a blockhead. [Scotch.]

Gomlah (gom'la), *n.* In the East Indies, a water-jug or ewer.

Gomme,† *n.* Gum. *Chaucer.*

Gommer (gom'ėr), *n.* Amel-wheat (*Triticum amyleum*) deprived of its husks by means of millstones, much esteemed in and around Darmstadt in the preparation of soups.

Gomphiasis (gom-fī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr., toothache.] In *med.* looseness of the teeth (particularly the molars) in their sockets.

Gomphocarpus (gom'fō-kär-pus), *n.* [Gr. *gomphos,* a nail, and *karpos,* fruit.] A genus of African and Arabian plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, the leaves of one species of which (*G. fruticosus*) is used for adulterating senna.

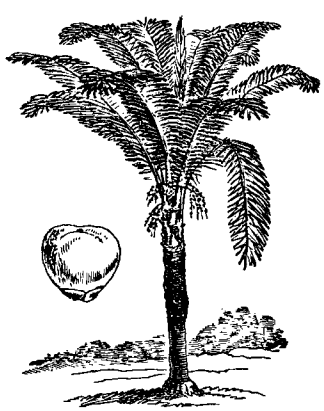
Gompholobium (gom-fo-lō'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *gomphos,* a nail or club, and *lobion,* for *lobos,* the capsule or pod of leguminous plants.] An Australian genus of shrubby Leguminosæ, with alternate simple or compound leaves, usually terminal red or yellow flowers, and spherical or oblong many-seeded pods. *G. uncinatum* is poisonous to sheep. They are all greenhouse plants in this country.

Gomphonema (gom-fo-nē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *gomphos,* a club, and *nēma,* a filament, from *neō,* to spin.] A genus of Diatomaceæ having several frustules attached to a branched stalk.

Gomphosis (gom-fō'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *gomphoō,* to bolt together, from *gomphos,* a club, a nail.] In *anat.* an immovable articulation in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole, occurring only in the articulations of the teeth with the alveoli. It is also called *Articulation by Implantation.*

Gomphræna, Gomphrena (gom-frē'na), *n.* [Corrupt form of L. *gromphæna,* name used by Pliny of a kind of amaranth.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Amaranthaceæ, chiefly natives of tropical America, consisting of undershrubs or herbs with opposite leaves and (often white or red) flowers in lax spikes or globular heads. *G. globosa* is in cultivation.

Gomuti (gō-mū'ti), *n.* The Malayan name



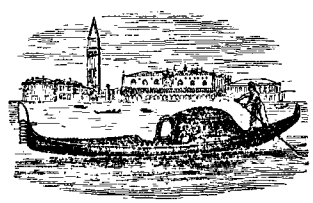
Gomuti Palm (*Saguerus saccharifer*).

for the sago-palm (*Saguerus saccharifer*), which yields a bristly fibre resembling black horsehair, known by the same name. This fibre, which is also called *Ejoo,* is manufactured into cordage, plaited into ornaments, employed for thatching, and put to various other similar uses.

Gon,† *v. i. inf.* and pres. tense pl. of *go. Chaucer.*

Gonakie (gō-na-kē'), *n.* An African name for *Acacia Adansonii,* which yields good building timber.

Gondola (gon'dō-la), *n.* [It.; origin unknown.] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy on the canals. A gondola of middle size is about



Gondola.

30 feet long and 4 broad, terminating at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the height of 5 feet. Towards the centre there is a curtained chamber for the passengers.

Didst ever see a *gondola*? for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long covered boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd 'gondolier,'
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.
Byron.

2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce and the like. [United States.]—3. A long platform car, with no or very low sides, used on railways. [United States.]

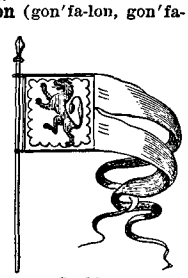
Gondolet (gon'do-let), *n.* A small gondola. *Moore.*

Gondolier (gon-dō-lēr'), *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless *gondolier. Byron.*

Gone (gon), pp. of *go.*

Gonfalon, Gonfanon (gon'fa-lon, gon'fa-non), *n.* [Fr. *gonfalon;* It. *gonfalone;* L.L. *guntfano;* from O.G. *guntfano—gunt,* a combat, and *fano,* a banner. Comp. A. Sax. *gūthfano—gūth,* war, and *fano,* a banner.] An ensign or standard; especially an ensign having two or three streamers or tails, fixed on a frame made to turn like a ship's vane, or, as in the case



Gonfalon.

of the Papal gonfalon, suspended from a pole similarly to a sail from a mast. The person intrusted with the gonfalon in many of the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief personage in the state.

Helmet and shield, and spear and *gonfalon,*
Streaming a baleful light that was not of the sun.
Rogers.

Gonfalonier (gon'fal-o-nēr''), *n.* A chief standard-bearer. See GONFALON.

Had she (Florence) not her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier*? *Bp. Wren.*

Gong† (gong), *n.* [A. Sax. *gang,* a privy, a passage. See GO.] A privy or jakes. *Chaucer.*

Gong (gong), *n.* [Malay.] A Chinese musical instrument made of a mixed metal of copper (about seventy-eight parts) and tin (about twenty-two parts), in form like a round flat dish with a rim 2 to 3 inches in depth. It is struck by a kind of drumstick, the head of which is covered with leather, and is used for the purposes of making loud sonorous signals, of marking time, and of adding to the clangour of martial instruments.—2. In *mach.* a stationary bell whose hammer is moved by a wire or cord, as in the engine-room of a steamer.

Gong-gong (gong'gong), *n.* A kind of cymbal made of copper alloy; a gong.

Gong-metal (gong'met-al), *n.* The metal of which gongs are made; an alloy consisting of about seventy-eight parts of copper and twenty-two of tin.

Gongonha (gon-gon'ya), *n.* A variety of maté or Paraguay tea used in Brazil, prepared from the leaves of *Ilex Gongonha* and *I. Theezans* (*paraguensis*), species of holly.

Gongora (gon-gō'ra), *n.* [In honour of Don A. C. y *Gongora,* a viceroy of New Granada.] A singular genus of orchids found growing on tree stems in tropical America. They have oblong, grooved, two-leaved pseudo-bulbs, the leaves broadly lance-shaped, plaited, and a foot or more in length. Growing from the base of the pseudo-bulbs are drooping flower racemes sometimes 2 feet long. Over a dozen species are known.

Gongylospermeæ (gon'ji-lō-spėr''mē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gongylos,* round, and *sperma,* seed.] A division of rose-spored algæ, containing those genera in which the spores are collected without order in a mucous or membranaceous mother-cell. The division includes the Ceramiaceæ, Rhodymeniaceæ, and Cryptonemiaceæ.

Gongylus (gon'ji-lus), *n.* [Gr. *gongylos,* round.] In *bot.* (*a*) a name given to a spore of certain fungi. (*b*) A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain sea-weeds.

Goniaster (gō-ni-as'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *gōnia,* an angle, and *astēr,* a star.] A genus of star-fishes found in a living state, and occurring also fossil in the green-sand, chalk, and elder tertiaries: often called *Cushion-stars.*

Goniatites (gō'ni-a-tī''tez), *n.* [Gr. *gōnia,* an angle.] An extinct genus of fossil shells, belonging to the dibranchiate cephalopodous molluscs and family of Ammonites.

Gonidia (go-ni'di-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gonē,* generation, and *eidos,* appearance.] In *bot.* a name applied to the secondary, reproductive, green, spherical cells in the thallus of lichens immediately below the surface, forming the distinctive mark between those plants and fungi.

Goniometer (gō-ni-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *gōnia,* angle, and *metron,* measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals.—*Reflecting goniometer,* an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by determining through what angular space the crystal must be turned so that two rays reflected from two surfaces successively shall have the same direction.

Goniometric, Goniometrical (gō'ni-o-met''rik, gō'ni-o-met''rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or determined by a goniometer.

Goniometry (gō-ni-om'et-ri), *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.

Goniopholis (gō-ni-of'ol-is), *n.* [Gr. *gōnia,* an angle, and *pholis,* a scale or scute.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, so named from the angular shape of their scales or scutes. Their teeth, bones, and dermal scutes occur in the Purbeck and Wealden strata. Sometimes called the Swanage crocodile, from the fine specimen now in the British Museum having been found in that locality.

Gonne,† *n.* A gun. *Chaucer.*

Gonnen,† **Gonne,**† pret. pl. of *ginne,* to begin. *Chaucer.*

Gonoblastidia (go'no-blas-ti''di-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gonos,* offspring, and *blastidion,* dim. of *blastos,* a bud.] In *zool.* the name applied to the processes which carry the reproductive receptacles or gonophores in many of the hydrozoa or zoophytes.

Gonocalyx (go-no-kā'liks), *n.* [Gr. *gonos,* a bud, and *kalyx,* a cup.] In *zool.* the swimming bell in a medusiform gonophore which is not detached.

Gonof, Gonoph (gon'of), *n.* [A Hebrew word meaning thief.] A thief or amateur pickpocket. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

Gonophore (gon'o-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *gonos,* seed, and *phoreō,* to bear.] 1. In *bot.* the short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in Anonaceæ, &c.—2. In *zool.* one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoa or zoophytes.

Gonoplacidæ, Gonoplacians (gō-nō-plā'sī-dē, gō-nō-plā'shanz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gonu,* knee, *plax,* anything flat, a plane, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of brachyurous crustaceans, whose carapace is either square or rhomboidal, and much wider than it is long. There is one British species. Several occur fossil.

Gonoplax (gō'nō-plaks), *n.* [See the preceding article.] A genus of decapod short-

tailed crustaceans, the type of the family Gonoplacidæ (which see).

Gonopteryx (gon-op'tėr-iks), *n.* [Gr. *gonu*, the knee, and *pteryx*, a wing.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, the brimstone or sulphur butterflies, remarkable for their rapidity of flight and migratory habits. The *G. rhamni* is one of the earliest among the Papilionidæ that makes its appearance, sometimes in favourable weather even as early as the middle of February. The male is of a pure sulphur-yellow above; the female is paler.

Gonorrhea, Gonorrhœa (go-no-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *gonorrhoia—gonos*, semen, and *rheō*, to flow.] A specific contagious inflammation of the male urethra or the female vagina, attended, from its early stages, with a profuse secretion of much mucus intermingled with a little pus. This secretion contains the contagion of the disease.

Gonosome (gō'nō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *sōma*, body.] In *zool.* a collective term for the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoon.

Gonotheca (gō-nō-thē'ka), *n.* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *thēkē*, a case.] In *zool.* the chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain of the hydrozoa are produced.

Gonys (gō'nis), *n.* [Gr. *gonu*, the knee.] In *ornith.* the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw or the united extremities of the gnathidia.

Good (gụd), *a.* [Found in slightly varying forms throughout the Teutonic languages. See GOD, where the different forms of the word are shown as contrasted with those of *God.*] 1. Conducive, in general, to any end or purpose, as health or happiness; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; profitable; wholesome; suitable; useful; fit; proper; right.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

The water of Nilus is excellent *good* for hypochondriac melancholy. *Bacon.*

2. Possessing desirable or valuable physical qualities: opposed to *bad*. 'Good wine needs no bush.' *Shak.* 'A *good* yoke of bullocks.' *Shak.*—3. Possessing moral excellence or virtue; virtuous; worthy; righteous; dutiful; pious; religious.

Yet peradventure for a *good* man some would even dare to die. Rom. v. 7.

The only son of light,
In a dark age, against example *good*,
Against all allurement. *Milton.*

4. Excellent; valuable; precious.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton.*

5. Kind; benevolent; humane; merciful; gracious; propitious; friendly: with *to* or *towards*. 'The men were very *good to* us.' 1 Sam. xxv. 15.—6. Serviceable; suitable; adapted; fitted; convenient; suited: frequently with *for*.

All quality that is *good for* anything is founded originally in merit. *Jeremy Collier.*

7. Clever; skilful; dexterous; handy. 'A *good* workman.' *Shak.*

Those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*

8. Adequate; sufficient; competent; valid.

My reasons are both *good* and weighty. *Shak.*

9. To be depended upon for the discharge of obligations incurred; of sufficient pecuniary ability or of unimpaired credit; able to fulfil engagements.

My meaning in saying he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. . . . I think I may take his bonds. *Shak.*

10. Real; actual; serious. '*Good* earnest.' *Shak.*—11. Considerable; more than a little.

The curiosity of the public went a *good* way to maintain an unabated interest in these publications. *Sir W. Scott.*

12. Not deficient; full; complete. 'Good measure.' Luke vi. 38.—13. Not blemished; unsullied; immaculate; fair; honourable. 'A *good* name.' Eccl. vii. 8.—A *good fellow*, a man esteemed for his companionable or social qualities.—*Good consideration*, in *law*, a consideration founded on motives of generosity, prudence, and natural duty, such as natural love and affection. See CONSIDERATION.—*Good heed*, great care; due caution.—*In good sooth*, in good truth; in reality.—*In good time*, opportunely; not too soon nor too late; in proper time.—*To make good*, (*a*) to perform; to fulfil; as, *to make good* one's word or promise. (*b*) To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, *to make good* a charge or accusation. (*c*) To supply deficiency; to make up a defect; as, I will *make good* what is wanting. (*d*) To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages; as, if you suffer loss, I will *make* it *good* to you. (*e*) To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to *make good* a retreat.—*To stand good*, to be firm or valid; as, his word or promise *stands good.*—*To think good, to see good*, to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.

If ye *think good*, give me my price. Zec. xi. 12.

—*As good as*, equally; no better than; the same as.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. Heb. xi. 12.

—*As good as his word*, equalling in fulfilment what was promised; performing to the extent.—*Good* is much used in greeting and leave-taking as expressing a friendly wish; as, *good* day; *good* night, and the like.

Good (gụd), *n.* 1. That which possesses desirable qualities, or contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; that which is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like; benefit; advantage: opposed to *evil* or *misery*; as, the medicine will do neither *good* nor harm; it does my heart *good* to see you so happy.

There are many that say, Who will show us any *good*? Ps. iv. 6.

2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness; as, he laboured for the *good* of the state.

The *good* of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it. *Jay.*

3. A valuable possession or piece of property; almost always in the plural, and equivalent to wares, merchandise, commodities, movables, household furniture, chattels, effects.

All thy *goods* are confiscate to the state. *Shak.*

—*For good, for good and all*, to close the whole business; for the last time; finally.

We were out of school *for good* at three. *Dickens.*

Good (gụd), *adv.* Well; especially in the phrase *as good* or *as good as*, equally well as, or with.

As good almost kill a man *as* kill a good book. *Milton.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds and the government of the waves. *South.*

—*Good cheap*, rather cheap, not estimated very highly. [*Good* here is strictly speaking an adjective, the phrase being equivalent to *good bargain*—Fr. *bon marché.*]

Hard things are glorious, easy things *good cheap*. *G. Herbert.*

Good (gụd), *v.t.* To manure. [Old English and Scotch.]

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath *gooded* and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for a harvest? *Bp. Hall.*

Good-breeding (gụd-brēd'ing), *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

Good-bye, Good-by (gụd-bī'). [Contr. of *God be with ye.* Old editions of Shakspere usually have 'God buy you' where the modern have 'God be with you.'] A form of salutation at parting; farewell; as, to say or bid *good-bye;* when the *good-byes* were said.

Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home:
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
Emerson.

Good-conditioned (gụd-kon-di'shond), *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favourable symptoms.

Good-day (gụd-dā'), *n.* and *interj.* A kind wish or salutation at meeting or parting.

Good-deed † (gụd-dēd), *adv.* [An intensive form of *indeed.*] In very deed, in good truth; indeed. 'Yet *good-deed*, Leontes, I love thee.' *Shak.*

Goodden,† Good-e'en† (gụd-den', gụd-ēn'), *n.* [Older E. *godden.*] A contraction for *Good Even* or *Good Evening*, a kind wish or salutation.

'God ye good morning, gentlemen.' 'God ye *good-den*, fair gentlewoman.' 'Is it *good-den?*' 'Tis no less, I tell you.' *Shak.*

Goodeniaceæ, Goodenoviæ (gụd-ē"ni-ā"sē-ē, gụd-ē-nō'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [After Dr. *Goodenough*, bishop of Carlisle.] A small nat. order of exogens chiefly found in Australia, and nearly allied to Stylideæ and Campanulaceæ. It contains 12 genera and about 200 species. They are herbs or undershrubs, with usually alternate leaves, and irregular yellow, blue, or white flowers, axillary or in terminal spikes, racemes, or panicles. The genus Scævola is widely spread throughout the coasts of tropical and sub-tropical regions. Some species of Leschenaultia are in cultivation.

Good-even, Good-evening (gụd'ē-vn, gụd'-ē-vn-ing), *n.* and *interj.* A form of salutation. *Shak.*

Good-faced (gụd'fāst), *a.* Having a handsome face; having a face with a good expression. *Shak.*

Good-fellow (gụd'fel-lō), *n.* A good-natured, pleasant person; a genial, sociable man; a boon companion.

Good-fellow (gụd-fel'lō), *v.t.* To make a boon companion of; to salute by the name of a good fellow. [Rare.]

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be *good-fellowed* with a hug for being one. *Feltham.*

Good-fellowship (gụd-fel'lō-ship), *n.* Merry society; companionableness; friendliness.

Good-folk, Good-neighbours (gụd'fōk, gụd'nā-bėrz), *n. pl.* A euphemism for fairies or elves, employed through a dread of offending them by naming them plainly.

Good-for-nothing (gụd'for-nu-thing), *n.* An idle, worthless person.

Good-for-nothing (gụd'for-nu-thing), *a.* Worthless.

Good Friday, *n.* A fast of the Christian church, in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, kept on the Friday of Passion-week; the third day or Friday before Easter.

Goodgeon (gụd'jon), *n.* See GOUGING.

Good-humour (gụd-hū'mėr), *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind. 'And keep *good-humour* still whate'er we lose.' *Pope.*

Good-humoured (gụd-hū'mėrd), *a.* Being of a cheerful temper; characterized by good-humour; as, a *good-humoured* remark.

Good-humouredly (gụd-hū'mėrd-li), *adv.* In a good-humoured manner; with a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

Gooding (gụd'ing), *n.* A mode of asking alms formerly in use in England, and in one form still continued. See extract.

To go a-*gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of ever-greens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival. *Todd.*

Gooding (gụd'ing), *n.* In *ship-building*, the same as *Gouging.*

Goodish (gụd'ish), *a.* Good in a moderate degree; pretty good; tolerable; fair. '*Goodish* pictures in gilt frames.' *Walpole.*

Good-lack (gụd-lak'), *interj.* [*Good*, and *lack*, which seems to be a contraction from *lakin* or *ladykin*, a diminutive of *lady*, that is the Virgin Mary ('Our lady'), who, in Catholic times, was appealed to on all occasions. Hence *good-lack* was originally equivalent to *good-lady.*] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or admiration.

Goodless,† *a.* Having no goods or money. *Chaucer.*

Goodliness (gụd'li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being goodly; beauty of form; grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Good-luck (gụd'luk), *n.* Good fortune; a fortunate event; success.

Goodly (gụd'li), *adv.* In a good manner; excellently.

To her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

Goodly (gụd'li), *a.* 1. Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; well-favoured; portly; handsome; as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment.

O what a *goodly* outside falsehood hath. *Shak.*

The *goodliest* man of men since born. *Milton.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link. *Dryden.*

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

It is a *goodly* sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land. *Byron.*

3. Large; considerable; as, a *goodly* number.

Goodlyhead † (gụd'li-hed), *n.* Goodness; grace. *Spenser.*

Goodman (gụd'man), *n.* [By some referred to A. Sax. *gummann*, a famous man, a man, *gum* (from *guma*, a man) being a prefix denoting eminence or excellence; but more probably simply *good* and *man*, on type of *goodwife.*] 1. A familiar appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment, frequently used to a person whose first name is un-

known, or when one does not wish to use that name: nearly equivalent to *Mr.* or sometimes to *gaffer*. [Obsolescent.]

Old *goodman* Dobson of the Green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*

It was sometimes used ironically.

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please. *Shak.*

2. A husband; the head of a family. Mat. xxiv. 43.

Good-manners (gụd-man'nėrz), *n. pl.* Propriety of behaviour; politeness; decorum.

Good-morning, Good-morrow (gụd-morn'ing, gụd-mo'rō), *n.* A salutation or greeting in the early part of the day.

Speaking a still *good-morrow* with her eyes. *Tennyson.*

Good-nature (gụd-nā'tūr), *n.* 1. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.—2.† A natural inclination to goodness or holiness.

Good-nature, being the relics and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Good-natured (gụd-nā'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having good-nature; naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.—2.† Naturally disposed to goodness or holiness. — *Benignant, Kind, Good-natured.* See under BENIGNANT.

Good-naturedly (gụd-nā'tūrd-li), *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good-nature or mildness of temper.

Good-naturedness (gụd-nā'tūrd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being good-natured; good-humour; good-temper.

Goodness (gụd'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being *good* (in all its senses); excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.—2. A euphemism for God.

Goodness knows, I could, if I liked, be serious. *Thackeray.*

Good-night (gụd-nīt'), *n.* and *interj.* 1. A kind wish between persons parting for the night.—2.† The title of a little poem.

And sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his fancies or *good-nights*. *Shak.*

Good-now (gụd'nou), *interj.* An exclamation of wonder or surprise, curiosity, entreaty.

Good-now! sit down and tell me. *Shak.*

Good-now! good-now! how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

Goods-engine (gụdz'en-jin), *n.* In *rail.* a steam-engine for drawing a goods-train, usually made with small driving-wheels for the sake of leverage.

Good-sense (gụd-sens'), *n.* Soundness of understanding; good judgment; as, that *good-sense* which nature affords us is preferable to most knowledge.

Good-nature and *good-sense* must ever join. *Pope.*

Goodship † (gụd'ship), *n.* Favour; grace; kindness. *Gower.*

Good-speed (gụd'spēd), *n.* and *interj.* Good success: an old form of wishing success.

Goods-shed (gụdz'shed), *n.* A cover or shelter for luggage at railway-stations, docks, or landing wharves. *Simmonds.*

Goods-train (gụdz'trān), *n.* A railway-train, consisting of wagons or trucks for the transportation of goods.

Goods-truck (gụdz'truk), *n.* An uncovered railway-wagon for transporting goods.

Goods-wagon (gụdz'wa-gon), *n.* A goods-truck. Called in America a *Freight-car*.

Good-tempered (gụd-tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated or annoyed.

Good Templar (gụd tem'plėr), *n.* [Name borrowed from the knights of the Temple.] A member of a certain society or organization established for the furtherance and propagation of teetotal principles.

Good Templarism (gụd tem'plėr'izm), *n.* The principles of the society or organization of Good Templars. Good Templarism combines the principles of teetotalism with certain mystic rites imitated less or more from freemasonry, having secret signs, passwords, and insignia peculiar to itself. The members of this organization differ from Free Templars in that they recognize the authority of the grand lodge, consisting of delegates from the various local branches, and accept its decision as binding.

Goodwife (gụd'wif), *n.* The mistress of a household: correlative to *goodman*.

Which is an ordinary passion amongst our *goodwives;* if their husband tarry out a day longer than his appointed time, or break his hour, they take on presently with sighs and tears; he is either robbed or dead! *Burton.*

Good-will (gụd-wil'), *n.* 1. Benevolence; favourable inclination or disposition; kindly feelings.

The natural effect of fidelity, clemency, kindness in governors is peace, *good-will*, order and esteem on the part of the governed. *Burke.*

2. Heartiness; earnestness; zeal.

Good-will, she said, my want of strength supplies,
And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden.*

3. In *com.* the custom of any trade or business; friendly feeling or influence, exerted with the view of transferring the custom of any shop or trade to a successor; the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing tenant or occupier.

The *good-will* of a trade is nothing more than a probability that the old customers will resort to the place. *Lord Eldon.*

Goodwoman (gụd-wụm'un), *n.* The mistress of a family.

Goody (gụd'i), *n.* [Probably contr. from *goodwife*.] 1. A term of civility applied to women in humble life; as, *goody* Dobson.

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

2. *pl.* Sweetmeats; bonbons.

Good-year, Good-years, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *Goujere* (which see). *Shak.*

Goodyera (gụd-yē'ra), *n.* [After J. *Goodyer*, a British botanist.] A small-flowered genus of terrestrial orchids, one species of which (*G. repens*) is found in moist woods in Northern Europe, Asia, and America, as well as in the north of Scotland.

Goody-good, Goody-goody (gụd'i-gụd, gụd'i-gụd-i), *a.* Affected with mawkish morality; excessively squeamish in morals.

Goodyship (gụd'i-ship), *n.* The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.]

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip. *Hudibras.*

Googe † (göj), *v.t.* To scoop out; to gouge. *B. Jonson.*

Googing, Goodgeon (gụj'ing, gụd'jon), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of several clamps of iron or other metal, bolted on the stern-post, whereon to hang the rudder; for which purpose there is a hole in each of them to receive a correspondent pintle, bolted on the back of the rudder, which turns thereby as upon hinges. There are generally four, five, or six goodgeons on a ship's stern-post and rudder, according to her size; and upon these the rudder is supported, and traverses from side to side as upon an axis.

Goolds (göldz), *n.* A popular name for the corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). See CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Goole † (göl), *n.* [Fr. *goulet*, a gullet, a narrow opening, dim. of O. Fr. *goule*, from L. *gula*, the throat.] A breach in a sea wall or bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. *Crabb.*

Goompany (göm'pa-ni), *n.* The wood of *Odina Wodier*, used in India for railway-sleepers.

Goon (gön), *n.* A species of East Indian grain.

Goonch (gönsh), *n.* The Hindu name for *Abrus precatorius*, a climbing leguminous plant, originally a native of India, but now found in the West Indies, Mauritius, and other tropical regions. See ABRUS.

Goor (gör), *n.* The Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*), a kind of coarse or half-made sugar. Four pints of goor yield one of good powder sugar.

Gooroo (gö'rō), *n.* [Hind. *gurū*, Skr. *guru*, a teacher.] A Hindu spiritual guide.

Goosander (gös'an-dėr), *n.* [*Goose*, and Icel. *andar*, genit. of *önd*, duck.] A bird allied to the ducks and divers, belonging to the genus Mergus. Called also *Merganser*. See MERGUS and MERGANSER.

Goose (gös), *n.* pl. **Geese** (gēs). [A. Sax. *gōs*, a goose. See GANDER.] 1. The common English name of the birds belonging to the family Anseridæ and order Lamellirostres (Cuvier), the Anatidæ or Anseres of earlier authors, a well-known family of natatorial birds. The domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. The soft feathers are used for beds, and the quills for pens. The common wild goose or grey-lag, which is migratory, is the *Anser ferus*, and is believed to be the original of the domestic goose; the snow-goose is the *A. hyperboreus*, inhabiting the arctic regions; the Canada goose is the *A. canadensis;* the swan-goose, the *A. cygnoides;* and the bean-goose, the *A. segetum;* the white-fronted goose, *A. albifrons;* the brent goose, *A. torquatus*.—2. A silly, stupid person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the goose; a simpleton; a fool. 'Called herself a little *goose* in the simplest manner possible.' *Thackeray.* 'The long-necked *geese* of the world that are ever hissing dispraise.' *Tennyson.*—3. A tailor's smoothing-iron, so called from the resemblance of its handle to the neck of a goose.

Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*. *Shak.*

4. A game of chance formerly common in England. It was played on a card divided into small compartments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure around a central open space, on which, at the beginning of the game, the stakes were laid, and during the game any forfeits paid. It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the compartment on which he might place his mark or counter. It was called the *game of goose*, because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose was depicted on the card, and, if the throw of the dice carried the counter of the player on a goose, he might move forward double the actual number thrown.

The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*. *Goldsmith.*

—*To cook one's goose*, to do for one; to finish a person.

Goose (gös), *v.t.* To hiss out; to condemn by hissing. [Slang.]

He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last, he was *goosed* to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always *goosed*, and he can't stand it. *Dickens.*

Gooseberry (gös'be-ri), *n.* [A corruption of *gossberry* for *gorseberry*, from the bristly hairs of the fruit, especially in its native state, or from the prickles on the bush itself; comp. G. *stachelbeere*—*stachel*, a prickle, and *beere*, berry. Others derive it from G. *krausbeere, kräuselbeere*, a gooseberry—*kraus*, frizzled, curled, crisp, and *beere*, a berry, through the Fr. *groseille* (It. and Sp. *grosella*), which certainly gives the Sc. forms *grosart, grozet*, so that the original form would be *groseberry*.] 1. The well-known fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the *Ribes Grossularia*, belonging to the nat. order Grossulaceæ, which is now usually combined with Saxifragaceæ. It is supposed to be a native of Europe, and has been found, according to Royle, in Nepal. The fruit varies much in size, colour, and quality, as well as in hairiness. It is one of the most popular fruits for preserving, and is cultivated extensively throughout Britain. (See RIBES.) The Cape gooseberry is *Physalis pubescens*, and the West Indian or Barbadoes gooseberry is *Pereskia aculeata*.—2. A silly person; a goosecap. *Goldsmith.*—*To play old gooseberry*, to play the deuce or the devil. [Slang.]

She took to drinking, left off working, sold the furniture, pawned the clothes, and *played old gooseberry*. *Dickens.*

Gooseberry (gös'be-ri), *a.* Relating to or made of gooseberries; as, *gooseberry* wine.

Gooseberry Fool (gös'be-ri-föl), *n.* [See FOOL, the dish.] A dish consisting of gooseberries scalded and pounded with cream.

Goosecap (gös'kap), *n.* A silly person.

Why, what a *goosecap* wouldst thou make me! *Beau. & Fl.*

Goose-corn (gös'korn), *n.* A species of rush found in marshy places in Britain; moss-rush (*Juncus squarrosus*).

Goose-flesh (gös'flesh), *n.* The same as *Goose-skin*.

Goosefoot (gös'fụt), *n.* The popular name for the genus Chenopodium (which see).

Goosegrass (gös'gras), *n.* A plant, *Galium Aparine*, called also *Clivers* (which see); the name is also applied to *Potentilla anserina*, or silver-weed, a roadside plant, well marked by its pinnate leaves, glossy with white silky down, and large yellow flowers.

Goose-mussel (gös'mus-el), *n.* A barnacle. See ANATIFA and LEPAS.

Gooseneck (gös'nek), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (*a*) an iron fitted to the end of a yard or boom for various purposes. (*b*) A davit.—2. In *mach.* a pipe shaped like the letter **S**.

Goosepaddle (gös'pad-l), *v.i.* To row in an awkward, irregular manner.

Goose-pie (gös'pī), *n.* A pie made of a goose and pastry.

Goosequill (gös'kwil), *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it: often two words.

O, Nature's noblest work, my gray *goose quill*,
Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will. *Byron.*

Goosery (gös'ė-ri), *n.* 1. A place for geese.

2. Silliness or stupidity like that of the goose.

The lofty nakedness of your latinizing barbarian, and the finical *goosery* of your neat sermon-actor. *Milton.*

Goose-skin (gös'skin), *n.* A peculiar roughness or corrugation of the human skin produced by cold, fear, and other depressing causes, as dyspepsia.

Goose-step (gös'step), *n.* *Milit.* the act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without making any progress forward.

Goose-tansy (gös'tan-zi), *n.* A plant, *Potentilla anserina.* See GOOSEGRASS.

Goose-tongue (gös'tung), *n.* *Achillea Ptarmica*, a herbaceous plant, about a foot high or more, bearing white heads rather less in size than a daisy. It is found in moist meadows, especially in hilly districts.

Goose-wing (gös'wing), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship. (*b*) One of the clews or lower corners of a square main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled or tied up. (*c*) The fore or the main sail of a schooner or other two-masted fore-and-aft vessel, because when running before the wind these sails are set on opposite sides.

Goosey-gander (gös'i-gan-dėr), *n.* A blockhead. 'That *goosey-gander* Alwright.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Colloq. Slang.]

Gootoo (gö'tö), *n.* The name given by the negroes to two species of fish found on the coast of Jamaica. One, the eatable gootoo, is a species of Scarus; the other, the sand-gootoo, a species of Tetraodon.

Go-out (gō'out), *n.* Same as *Gowt.*

Gopher (gō'fėr), *n.* [Fr. *gaufre*, waffle, honeycomb.] The name given by the French settlers in the valley of the Mississippi and Missouri, as well as in Canada, to many burrowing animals of different genera, from their honeycombing the earth. (*a*) A little quadruped of the genus Geomys (*G. bursarius*), having large cheek-pouches extending from the mouth to the shoulders, incisors protruding beyond the lips, and broad, mole-like fore-feet. Called also *Pouched-rat* and *Mulo.* (*b*) The name of several American burrowing squirrels, as *Spermophilus, Franklinii, S. Richardsonii*, &c. (*c*) *Xerobates carolinus*, a species of burrowing land-tortoise of the Southern States, whose eggs are valued for the table. (*d*) In Georgia, a snake, the *Coluber coupen.*

Gopher-wood (gō'fėr-wöd), *n.* [Heb.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, but whether cypress, pine, or other wood is a point not settled.

Goppish (gop'ish), *a.* [Allied to Icel. *gopi*, a vain person; Prov. E. *gope*, to talk loud.] Proud; pettish. *Ray.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Goracco (gō-rak'kō), *n.* Prepared tobacco, a paste smoked in their hookahs by the natives of Western India.

Goral (gō'ral), *n.* *Antilope goral* or *Nemorhedus goral*, a species of antelope inhabiting the Himalayan Mountains. It has short, conical, inclined, recurved horns; short fur; and is of a grayish-brown colour, minutely dotted with black, the cheeks, chin, and upper part of throat being white.

Goramy, Gourami (gō-ra-mī', gö-ra-mī'), *n.* [Javanese name.] A fish of the genus Osphromenus (*O. olfax*), family Anabasidæ or Labyrinthibranchidæ, a native of China and the Eastern Archipelago, but introduced into the Mauritius, West India Islands, and Cayenne on account of the excellence of its flesh, where it has multiplied rapidly. It is kept in jars in Java and fattened on water-plants. It is deep in proportion to its length, and the dorsal and anal fins have numerous short spines, while the first ray of the ventral is protracted into a filament of extraordinary length. It is one of the few fishes which build nests, which it does by interweaving the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

Gor-bellied (gor'bel-lid), *a.* Big-bellied.

O 'tis an unconscionable *gorbellied* volume, bigger bulked than a Dutch hoy. *Nash.*

Gor-belly† (gor'bel-li), *n.* [A. Sax. *gor*, dirt, dung, E. *gore*, and *belly.*] A prominent belly; a person having a big belly.

The belching *gor-belly* hath well nigh killed me. *Ant. Brewer.*

Gorce† (gors), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *gorse*; O.Fr. *gorge*, from L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear.

Gor-cock (gor'kok), *n.* [From the sound uttered by the bird, or from *gorse*, furze or heath.] The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

Gor-crow (gor'krō), *n.* [A. Sax. *gor*, dung, and E. *crow.*] The common or carrion crow (*Corvus corone*).

Gord† (gord), *n.* A sort of false dice. Written also *Gourd* (which see).

Gordiacea (gor-di-ā'sė-a), *n. pl.* [From *Gordius*, a king of Phrygia. See GORDIAN.] The hair-worms, an order of annuloid animals with a body so long and thin as to resemble horse-hair. In their early stages they inhabit the bodies of several insects, which they leave when developed. They have a mouth and alimentary canal, but no anus. In dry weather they become quite brittle, but retain vitality, and a shower of rain restores them to activity.

Gordian (gor'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, and which could not be untied; hence, complicated; intricate. — *Gordian knot*, a knot tied by Gordius, in the cord which bound the pole of his chariot to the yoke, and which was so very intricate that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot would be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it might prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence the term *Gordian knot* is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot* is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

Turn him to any cause of policy,
The *Gordian knot* of it he will unloose
Familiar as his garter. *Shak.*

Gordius (gor'di-us), *n.* Hair-worms; hair-eels, a genus of very simple thread-like annuloids found in stagnant and slow-running waters, at one time believed to have originated from horse-hairs which had fallen into the water. The name is in allusion to the complex knots into which they twist their bodies. See GORDIACEA.

Gore (gōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *gor*, gore, clotted blood, filth, dung; Icel. and Dan. *gor*, Sw. *gorr.* From this is the *gor* of *gorbellied, gor-crow.*] 1. Blood that is shed or drawn from the body; thick or clotted blood; blood that after effusion becomes inspissated.

Though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore.* *Milton.*

2.† Dirt; mud.

As a sowe waloweth in the stynkynge *gore* pytte, or in the puddel. *Bp. Fisher.*

Gore (gōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *gâra*, a projecting point of land, from *gâr*, a spear; Icel. *geiri*, a three-cornered piece of cloth, or of land, from *geirr*, a spear. *Skeat.*] A triangular-shaped piece let into or regarded as let into a larger piece; as, (*a*) a wedge-shaped or triangular piece sewed into a garment, sail, &c., to widen it in any part; a gusset. (*b*) A slip or triangular piece of land. (*c*) In *her.* a charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point. It is often used as synonymous with *Gusset.*

Gore (gōr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gored;* ppr. *goring.* [From A. Sax. *gâr;* Icel. *geirr*, a dart, spear, or javelin. Comp. W. *gyru*, to thrust, from *gyr*, a thrust, an onset, an attack.] To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear.

The mortall steele stayd not till it was seene
To *gore* her side. *Spenser.*
If an ox *gore* a man or a woman. Ex. xxi. 28.

Gore (gōr), *v.t.* To cut in a triangular way; to piece with a gore.

Gore-bill (gōr'bil), *n.* [A. Sax. *gâr*, a dart or spear, and E. *bill.*] A name of the garfish (the *Belone vulgaris*), from its long beak or nose.

Gor-fly (gor'flī), *n.* [A. Sax. *gor*, dung, and E. *fly.*] A species of fly.

Gorge (gorj), *n.* [Fr., from It. *gorgia*, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool; probably akin to L. *gurgulio*, E. *gurgle*, &c.] 1. The throat; the gullet; the canal by which food passes to the stomach.

Wherewith he nipped her *gorge* with so great pain. *Spenser.*

2. In *arch.* the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals, between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets; also, a cavetto or hollow moulding. 3. That which is gorged or swallowed; swallowed food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust. 'To heave the *gorge.*' *Shak.*

Now how abhorred in my imagination! my *gorge* rises at it. *Shak.*

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Spenser.*

4. A narrow passage or entrance; as, (*a*) a narrow passage between hills or mountains.

Downward from his mountain *gorge*
Stept the long-hair'd long-bearded solitary. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See cut BASTION.

Gorge (gorj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gorged;* ppr. *gorging.* 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence—2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach of; to satiate. 'The giant *gorged* with flesh.' *Addison.*

That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,
Dropt off *gorged* from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson.*

Gorge (gorj), *v.i.* To feed greedily; to stuff one's self.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their carnival,
Gorging and growling o'er carcase and limb. *Byron.*

Gorged (gorjd), *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat. — 2. In *her.* encircled round the throat, as when an animal is represented bearing a crown or the like round the neck. It is blazoned as gorged with a crown, &c.

Gorgeous (gor'jė-us), *a.* [O.Fr. *gorgias*, gaudy, flaunting, from *gorgias*, a ruff for the neck, from *gorge*, the throat (which see).] Showy; fine; splendid; magnificent; glittering with gay colours. 'With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sovereign sway.' *Dryden.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer. *Shak.*

Gorgeously (gor'jė-us-li), *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence; spendidly; finely.

Gorgeousness (gor'jė-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gorgeous; show of dress or ornament; splendour of raiment; magnificence.

Gorgerin (gor'jėr-in), *n.* [Fr., from *gorge.*] In *arch.* the neck of a capital, or more commonly the part forming the junction between the shaft and the capital.

Gorget (gor'jet), *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge*, the throat. See GORGE.] 1. A piece of armour, either scale-work or plate, for defending the throat or neck. The same term was also applied to a kind of breastplate like a half-moon. The *camail* or throat-covering of chain-mail is sometimes called the *gorget of mail.* See CAMAIL.—2. A small crescent-shaped metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast.—3. A ruff formerly worn by females.—4. In *surg.* (*a*) a cutting instrument used in lithotomy: written also *Gorgeret.* (*b*) A concave or channelled instrument used in operations for fistula in ano, serving merely as a conductor, called a *Blunt Gorget.*

Plate Gorget.

Gorgon (gor'gon), *n.* [Gr. *gorgō*, *gorgōn*, from *gorgos*, fierce, grim.] 1. In *Greek myth.* one of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters—Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. 2. Something very ugly or horrid; a woman regarded with repulsion, or of repellent appearance or manners.

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that *gorgon*, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar. *Disraeli.*

Gorgon (gor'gon), *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific: as, a '*gorgon* face'. *Dryden.*

Gorgonean, Gorgonian (gor-gō'nė-an, gor-gō'ni-an), *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons. *Milton.*

Gorgoneion (gor-gō-nī'on), *n.* pl. **Gorgoneia** (gor-gō-nī'a). In *arch.* a mask carved in imitation of the Gorgon's or Medusa's head: used as a key-stone or otherwise.

Gorgonia (gor-gō'ni-a), *n.* The typical genus of the family Gorgonidæ (which see).

Gorgonian, *a.* See GORGONEAN.

Gorgonidæ (gor-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Gorgon* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of sclerobasic corals, belonging to the order Alcyonaria, and comprising the sea-shrubs, fan-corals, and the red coral of commerce. In all the organism consists of a composite structure made up of numerous polypes united by a common flesh or cœnosarc, the whole supported by a central branched axis or coral formed by secretions from the bases of the polypes; hence the name sclerobasic for this variety of coral. They frequently grow in the form of flexible

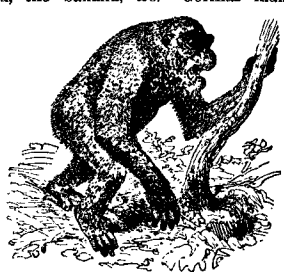
shrubs, twigs, reticulate fronds, &c. A few fossil species have been found in the upper chalk of Maestricht and in tertiary strata.

Gorgonize, Gorgonise (gor'gon-īz), *v.t.* To have the effect of a gorgon upon; to turn into stone; to petrify.

Gorgonized me from head to foot
With a stony British stare. *Tennyson.*

Gor-hen (gor'hen), *n.* [See GOR-COCK.] The female of the gor-cock.

Gorilla (go-ril'la), *n.* *Troglodytes Gorilla*, the largest animal of the ape kind, called also the *Great Chimpanzee*. It attains a height of about 5½ feet, is found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of the African continent, is possessed of great strength, has a barking voice, rising when the animal is enraged to a terrific roar, lives mostly on trees, and feeds on vegetable substances, as the fruit and cabbage of the palm-nut, the fruit of the ginger-bread tree, the papau, the banana, &c. Gorillas make a



Gorilla (*Troglodytes Gorilla*).

sleeping-place like a hammock, connecting the branches of the sheltered and thickly-leaved part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the broad dried fronds of palms or with long grass. This hammock-like abode is constructed at different heights from 10 to 40 feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. The gorilla has thirteen ribs, and in the proportion of its molar teeth to the incisors and in the form of its pelvis it approaches closely the human form. The Phœnician navigator Hanno found the name in use in the fifth century B.C. in W. Africa.

Goring (gōr'ing), *n.* A pricking; puncture.

His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel
The clinking lash, and *goring* of the steel. *Dryden.*

Goring, Goring-cloth (gōr'ing, gōr'ing-kloth), *n.* *Naut.* that part of the skirts of a sail where it gradually widens towards the bottom or foot.

Goring (gōr'ing), *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to a sail when it is cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the earing.

Gormand (gor'mand), *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*. See GOURMAND.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; a gourmand.

Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom that were not so by nature. *Locke.*

Gormand (gor'mand), *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous. *Pope.*

Gormander † (gor'mand-ėr), *n.* Same as *Gormand. Huloet.*

Gormandise † (gor'mand-īz), *n.* Gluttony. *Drayton.*

Gormandism (gor'mand-izm), *n.* Gluttony.

Gormandize, Gormandise (gor'mand-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gormandized*; ppr. *gormandizing*. To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.

O belly, belly!
You would be *gormandising* now I know.
But it shall not be so,
Home to your bread and water—home, I tell ye! *Southey.*

Gormandizer (gor'mand-īz-ėr), *n.* A greedy voracious eater.

Gorrel-bellied (gor'rel-bel-lid), *a.* Same as *Gor-bellied. Johnson.*

Gorse (gors), *n.* [A. Sax. *gorst, gost*, furze, a bramble-bush. In the midland counties of England *gorsty* is still an epithet of land overgrown with furze. Comp. Sc. *gorsk, gosk*, coarse rank grass; a *gorsky* or *gosky* hillock is a hillock covered with coarse grass. It may be allied to A. Sax. *gears, gærs*, Sc. *girse*, grass, and mean primarily any coarse rough plant.] The common furze or whin (*Ulex europœus*).

The prickly *gorse*, that, shapeless and deformed,
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold. *Cowper.*

Gorsy (gors'i), *a.* Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

Gory (gō'ri), *a.* [From *gore*.] 1. Covered with congealed or clotted blood.

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*

2.† Bloody; murderous.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak.*

— *Gory dew*, a name commonly given to one of the simplest forms of vegetation (*Palmella cruenta*), consisting only of a number of minute cells, which appears on the damp parts of some hard surfaces in the form of a reddish slime. It is an alga of the group Palmellaceæ, and is nearly allied to the plant to which the phenomenon of red snow is due.

Gose.† For *Goes* or *Goeth. Chaucer.*

Goshawk (gos'hąk), *n.* [A. Sax. *gōshafoc*, goose-hawk—so called from being flown at geese. See GOOSE and HAWK.] A raptorial bird of the hawk kind, belonging to the genus Astur (*A. palumbarius*). The general colour of the plumage is a deep brown, the breast and belly white. A full-grown female is 23 or 24 inches in length, the male a good deal smaller. It was formerly much used in falconry. This bird flies low, and pursues its prey in a line after it, or in the manner called 'raking' by falconers. The female was generally flown by falconers at rabbits, hares, &c., and the larger winged game, while the male was usually flown at the smaller birds, and principally at partridges.

You shal not neede to shew any other game to a *goshawke* for her first entring than a partridge, because in learning to flee the partridge they prove most excellent. *Turbervile.*

Gosling (goz'ling), *n.* [A. Sax. *gōs*, goose, and the dim. term. *ling* (which see).] 1. A young goose; a goose not full grown.—2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

Gospel (gos'pel), *n.* [A. Sax. *gōdspell—gōd*, good, and *spell*, history, narration, speech, that which is announced or communicated—answering to the Gr. *euangelion*, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message; or, as some think, compounded of *God* and *spell*, —lit. God's word.] 1. The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ; the whole scheme of salvation as revealed by Christ and his apostles; God's word, and more specifically the New Testament as the especial vehicle of the Christian creed. 'The stedfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*.' *Bentley.*—2. One of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles; as, the *gospel* according to Matthew.—3. System of gospel doctrine or of religious truth; hence, any system or principle exercising strong influence over one; that which chiefly influences one's conduct; that which one holds or affirms to be true.

Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw. *Milton.*

4. Any general doctrine.

The propagators of this political *gospel* are in hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked. *Burke.*

5. In the *Church of England*, a portion of Scripture taken from one of the four gospels and read immediately after the epistle in the ante-communion service.

Gospel (gos'pel), *a.* Accordant with the gospel; relating to the gospel; evangelical.

Gospel (gos'pel), *v.t.* To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of piety.

Are you so *gospell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shak.*

Gospel-gossip (gos'pel-gos-sip), *n.* One who is over-zealous in running about among his neighbours to lecture on religious subjects.

Gospelize, Gospellize (gos'pel-īz), *v.t.* 1. To form according to the gospel.

This command thus *gospellized* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing. *Milton.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to *gospelize* the savages.

Gospellary † (gos'pel-la-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological.

Let any man judge, how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles.
The Cloak in its Colours (1679).

Gospeller (gos'pel-ėr), *n.* 1. An evangelist; a missionary. 'The solemn sepulchral piety of certain North Eastern *gospellers*.' *Prof. Blackie.*—2. A follower of Wiclif, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation from Popery. [Rare.]—3. The priest who reads the gospel during church service.—*Hot gospellers*, a nickname given to the Puritans after the Restoration.

Goss (gos), *n.* Furze or gorse.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns. *Shak.*

Gossamer (gos'a-mėr), *n.* [Better *gossomer*, lit. God's summer. Comp. the German names, 'our lady's summer,' 'flying summer,' 'Mary's threads,' 'summer-threads,' &c., and similar names used by other continental nations, from the legend that these threads are relics of the neckcloth or winding-sheet with which the Virgin was invested, and which fell away from her as she ascended to heaven. Charnock, however, derives it from *gaze à Marie*, gauze of Mary.] A fine filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble fields and on furze or low bushes, and is formed by small species of spiders, and only, according to some, when they are young. Written also *Gossomer*.

Hadst thou been aught but *gossomer*, feathers, air,
So many fathoms down precipitating
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Shak.*

Gossamery (gos'a-mėr-i), *a.* Like gossamer; filmsy; unsubstantial.

Gossan, Gozzan (gos'an, goz'an), *n.* In *mining*, an oxide of iron and quartz. It occurs in lodes at shallow depths, and is a sure indication of ore at greater depth.

Gossaniferous (gos-an-if'ėr-us), *a.* Containing or producing gossan.

Gossip (gos'sip), *n.* [*God*, and *sib*, relation, connection, alliance, and signifying related in the service of God.] 1.† A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather or godmother.

Should a great lady that was invited to be a *gossip*, in her place send her kitchen-maid, 'twould be ill taken. *Selden.*

2. A tippling female companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl. *Shak.*

3. One who runs from place to place tattling and telling news; an idle tattler.

First whispering *gossips* were in parties seen:
Then louder Scandal walked the village green.

4. A friend or neighbour; an intimate companion.

Steenie, in spite of the begging and sobbing of his dear dad and *gossip*, carried off Baby Charles in triumph to Madrid. *Macaulay.*

5. Mere tattle; idle talk; trifling or groundless rumour.

Bubbles o'er like a city, with *gossip*, scandal, and spite. *Tennyson.*

Gossip (gos'sip), *v.i.* 1. To prate; to chat; to talk much.—2. To be a boon companion.

With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shak.*

3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

Gossip † (gos'sip), *v.t.* To stand godfather to. *With a world*

Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*. *Shak.*

Gossiper (gos'sip-ėr), *n.* One who gossips; a gossip.

'I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse,' said the great noble, loving gossip, though he despised the *gossiper*. *Disraeli.*

Gossipry, Gossipred (gos'sip-ri, gos'sip-red), *n.* 1. Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity; sponsorship.—2. Idle talk; gossip.

And many a flower of London *gossipry*
Has dropped whenever such a stem broke off.
E. B. Browning.

Now this our poor fellow-citizen, Oliver Proudfute, having been active in spreading these reports, as indeed his element lay in such *gossipred*, some words passed between him and me on the subject.
Sir W. Scott.

3. [Old English and Scotch.] Intimacy; familiarity.

Gossipy (gos'sip-i), *a.* Full of gossip; as, a *gossipy* person; a *gossipy* letter.

Gossomer, † *n.* Same as *Gossamer. Chaucer.*

Gossoon (gos-sön'), *n.* [Fr. *garçon*, corrupted.] A boy; a servant. [Irish.]

In most Irish families there used to be a bare-footed *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Gossypium (gos-si'pi-um), *n.* [L. *gossypion, gossipion*, said to be from Ar. *goz*, a soft substance.] The cotton-plant, a genus of plants, of the nat. order Malvaceæ, common to both the Old and the New World, and which, from the hair or cotton enveloping its seed being so admirably adapted for weaving into cloth, is, after those affording food, one of the most important groups of plants. See COTTON-PLANT.

Gost,† *n.* A ghost; spirit; mind. *Chaucer.*
Got (got), pret. of *get.*
Got, Gotten (got, got'n), pp. of *get.*
Gotch (goch) *n.* [It. *gozzo*, a kind of bottle, *gotto*, a drinking-glass.] A water-pot; a pitcher.
Gote,† *n.* [From A. Sax. *geótan*, to pour, to gush; allied to L.G. *gote, gaute;* L.L. *gota*, canal.] A sluice, ditch, or gutter. *Dugdale.*
Goth,† *v.i.* imper. of *go.* Go ye. *Chaucer.*
Goth (goth), *n.* [L. *Gothi*, Goths; Goth. *Gutthiuda.*] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic. Many great hordes of them migrating southwards in the second century dispossessed the Romans of Dacia, and occupied the coast of the Black Sea from the Don to the Danube. There they divided into two sections, Visigoths (Western Goths) to the west of the Dnieper, and Ostrogoths (Eastern Goths) to the east, and under these names overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman Empire. The Mœsogoths, a section of the Visigoths, settled in Mœsia and applied themselves to agriculture; and a portion of the Scriptures in their language is the earliest specimen of the Teutonic or Gothic tribe of tongues.—2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude ignorant person; one defective in taste.

Ilook upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry. *Addison.*
What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits? *Chesterfield.*

Gothamist (go'tham-ist), *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from *Gotham*, in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. Warton, speaking of 'the idle pranks of the men of Gotham,' says 'that such pranks bore a reference to some customary law-tenures belonging to that place or its neighbourhood, now grown obsolete, and that Blount might have enriched his book of ancient tenures with these ludicrous stories.'
Gothamite (go'tham-īt), *n.* 1. A Gothamist (which see).—2. A man of Gotham; a Gothamist: a term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.
Gothic (goth'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.—2. A term applied to the various styles of pointed architecture prevalent in Western Europe from the middle of the twelfth century to the revival of classic architecture in the sixteenth. The term was originally applied scornfully by the Renaissance architects to every species of art which existed from the decline of the classic styles till their revival, but so far from being now used in a depreciatory sense, it is regarded as characterizing one of the noblest and completest styles of architecture ever invented. The chief characteristics of Gothic architecture are:—The predominance of the pointed arch and the subserviency and subordination of all the other parts to this chief feature; the tendency through the whole composition to the predominance and prolongation of vertical lines; the absence of the column and entablature of classic architecture, of square edges and rectangular surfaces, and the substitution of clustered shafts, contrasted surfaces, and members multiplied in rich variety. The Gothic architecture of Britain has been divided into four principal epochs—the Early English, or general style of the thirteenth century; the Decorated, or style of the fourteenth century; the Perpendicular, practised during the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century (Flamboyant being the contemporary style in France); and the Tudor, or general style of the sixteenth century. See the separate terms and the illustrations under them.

I believe then, that the characteristic or moral elements of *Gothic* are the following, placed in the order of their importance:—(1) Savageness; (2) Changefulness; (3) Naturalism; (4) Grotesqueness; (5) Rigidity; (6) Redundance. . . . And I repeat that the withdrawal of any one, or any two, will not at once destroy the *Gothic* character of a building, but the removal of a majority of them will. *Ruskin.*

3. Rude; barbarous.

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old *Gothic* hour of four o'clock, I suppose. *Emilia Wyndham.*

Gothic (goth'ik), *n.* 1. The language of the Goths.—2. In *printing*, the name of a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work. 3. The Gothic style or order of architecture. See GOTHIC, *a.*
Gothical (goth'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Gothic.*
Gothicism (goth'i-sizm), *n.* 1. A Gothic idiom. 2. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it. *Gray.*

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again. *Shenstone.*

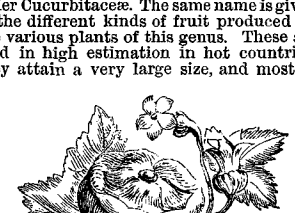
Gothicize (goth'i-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *Gothicized;* ppr. *Gothicizing.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *Gothicized.* *Strutt.*

Gothish (goth'ish), *a.* Relating to or resembling the Goths; rude; uncivilized.
Goud † (goud), *n.* [A French form, from A. Sax. *wād;* comp. O. Fr. *gaide*, woad.] Woad.
Gouda (gou'da), *a.* A term applied to a kind of cheese from *Gouda*, a town in Holland.
Gouf (gouf), *v.t.* or *i.* To remove soft earth from under a structure, substituting sods cut square and built regularly; to underpin. [Scotch.]
Gouge (gouj), *n.* [Fr. *gouge;* Sp. *gubia*, L.L. of Isidorus, *guvia*, a gouge. Origin uncertain; but comp. Biscayan *gubia*, a bow.] 1. A chisel with a hollow or semicylindrical blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone; a similar instrument used in turning wood.—2. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor. [Colloq. United States.]
Gouge (gouj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gouged;* ppr. *gouging.* [From *gouge*, *n.*] 1. To scoop out or turn with a gouge.—2. To force out the eye of with the thumb or finger.

Gouging is performed by twisting the fore-finger in a lock of hair, near the temple, and turning the eye out of the socket with the thumb-nail, which is suffered to grow long for that purpose. *Quoted by Bartlett.*

3. To impose upon; to cheat; to overreach in a bargain. [Colloq. United States.]
Gouge-bit (gouj'bit), *n.* A bit, in the form of a gouge, for boring wood.
Gouge-slip (gouj'slip), *n.* An oil-stone or hone for sharpening gouges or chisels.
Goujeers, Goujeres (gö-zhērz'), *n.* [From Fr. *gouge*, a soldier's mistress, who follows the camp, from Heb. *goge*, a Christian servant, *goj*, people, *goim*, the Gentiles. Many Jews used to inhabit the south of France, where the word first appeared as a French word.] The venereal disease. [This word is more usually spelled *Good-year*, its origin being not generally known.]
Gouland † (gö'land), *n.* [Sc. *gule, gules, gool*, corn-marigold, from *gule*, yellow.] A kind of plant or flower, probably the gowan or mountain-daisy. *B. Jonson.*
Goulard Water, Goulard's Extract (gö-lärd' wą'tėr, gö-lärdz' eks'trakt), *n.* [So called from the inventor, Thomas *Goulard*, a surgeon at Montpelier about 1750.] A saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a lotion in inflammation.
Goule (göl), *n.* Same as *Ghoul.*
Goune-cloth,† *n.* Cloth sufficient to make a gown. *Chaucer.*
Gour (gour), *n.* Same as *Gaur.*
Goura (gou'ra), *n.* A genus of pigeons, constituting the sub-family Gourinæ (which see).
Gourami, *n.* See GORAMY.
Gourd (görd or görd), *n.* [Fr. *gourde*, O.Fr. *gouourde, gougourde*, from L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] 1. The popular name for the species of Cucurbita, a genus of plants of the nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The same name is given to the different kinds of fruit produced by the various plants of this genus. These are held in high estimation in hot countries; they attain a very large size, and most of



Flower and Fruit of *Cucurbita Melopepo.*

them abound in wholesome, nutritious matter. The *C. Pepo*, or pumpkin, acquires sometimes a diameter of 2 feet. The *C. Melopepo*, or squash, is cultivated in America as an article of food. The *C. Citrullus*, or water melon, serves the Egyptians for meat, drink, and physic. The *C. aurantia*, or orange-fruited gourd, is cultivated only as a curiosity, and is a native of the East Indies. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*, or bottle gourd, a native both of the East and West Indies, is edible, and is often 6 feet long and 18 inches in circumference. The outer coat or rind serves for bottles and water-cups.—2.† A vessel to carry water, so named from its shape. *Chaucer.*
Gourd (gōrd or görd), *n.* [O.Fr. *gourt.*] A species of false dice, their falseness being effected by making a cavity in them. See FULLAM.
Gourde (gōrd), *n.* [Sp. *gordo*, large.] The Franco-American name for the colonial dollar. The term is in use in Hayti, Louisiana, Cuba, &c.
Gourdiness (gōrd'i-nes or görd'i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gourdy.
Gourd-tree (gōrd'trē or görd'trē), *n.* *Crescentia Cujete*, a tree about 30 feet high, with

Gourd-tree (*Crescentia Cujete*).

narrow clustered leaves and variegated flowers, the latter succeeded by globular or oval gourd-like fruits, the hard woody shell of which is applied to many useful purposes. It is found in various parts of tropical America and in the West Indies.
Gourd-worm (gōrd'wėrm), *n.* The fluke-worm, a worm that infests the liver of sheep.
Gourdy (gōrd'i or görd'i), *a.* In *farriery*, swelled in the legs, as after a journey: said of a horse.
Gourinæ (gou-rī'nē), *n. pl.* The ground doves, ground pigeons, a sub-family of the Columbidæ, characterized by a straight, slender, lengthened bill, wings short and rounded, and the tarsi and toes long and slender. They are found mostly on the ground in search of grains and seeds, and are natives of both hemispheres. The two species constituting the genus Goura, *G. coronata* and *G. Victoriæ*, far surpass in size all other pigeons. The head of *G. Victoriæ* is surmounted by a handsome crest, each feather being spread out into a spatulate or spoon-shaped form at its extremity, where the colour is blue bordered with white.
Gourmand (gör'mänd), *n.* [Fr., of Celtic origin. Comp. W. *gormant*, that which tends to overfill; *gormodd*, excess, overmuch, from *gor*, excess.] 1. A glutton; a greedy feeder.

This *gourmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A dainty feeder; an epicure. [In this sense *gourmet* is now generally used.]

I am no *gourmand;* I require no dainties: I should despise the board of Heliogabalus, except for its long sitting. *Lamb.*

Gourmandize (gör'man-dīz), *v.i.* To gormandize.

Singers are proverbially prone to *gourmandize.* *Disraeli.*

Gourmandize† (gör'man-diz), *n.* Gluttony; voraciousness.

With fell clawes full of fierce *gourmandize.* *Spenser.*

Gourmet (gör-mā or gör'met), *n.* [Fr., a connoisseur of wine, a wine-taster.] A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in wines and meats; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Awabi, a kind of shell-fish much affected by Japanese *gourmets.* *Cornhill Magazine.*

Gournet, *n.* See GURNET.
Gousla, Gouslo (gous'la, gous'lo), *n.* See GOUSLY.
Gously (gous'li), *n.* An old form of harp used by the Slavonians, whose bards were

called *Gouslas*, the poetry which they chanted being styled *gouslo*. *Brande*.

Gousty, Goustie (gous'ti), *a*. [A form of *gusty*.] Waste; desolate; dreary; tempestuous. [Scotch.]

Cauld, mirk, and *goustie* is the nicht,
Loud roars the blast ayont the hight. *Old ballad*.

Gout (gout), *n*. [Fr. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop, from the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour on the part—hence also *gutta serena*.] 1. A constitutional disorder or disease giving rise to paroxysms of acute pain with a specific form of inflammation, often favoured by original or hereditary constitution, appearing after puberty chiefly in the male sex, and returning after intervals. It is very often preceded by, or alternates with, disorder of the digestive or other internal organs, and is generally characterized by affection of the first joint of the great toe, by nocturnal exacerbations and morning remissions, and by vascular plethora, various joints, organs, or parts, becoming affected after repeated attacks without passing into suppuration. It may be acquired or hereditary. In the former case, it rarely appears before the age of thirty-five; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. Indolence, inactivity, and too free use of tartareous wines, fermented liquors, and very high-seasoned, fat, and nourishing food, are the principal causes which give rise to this disease. Gout is also called, according to the part it may affect, *Podagra* (in the feet), *Gonagra* (in the knees), *Chiragra* (in the hands), &c. It may be acute or chronic, and may give rise to concretions, which are chiefly composed of urate of soda.
2. A drop; a clot or coagulation.

I see thee still,
And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shak*.

Gout (gö), *n*. [Fr. *goût*, from L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

Goutily (gout'i-li), *adv*. In a gouty manner.

Goutiness (gout'i-nes), *n*. The state of being gouty; gouty affections.

Goutish (gout'ish), *a*. Having a predisposition to gout; somewhat affected by gout; gouty.

The dice are for the end of a drum among souldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints. *Quoted by Latham*.

Goutwort, Goutweed (gout'wėrt, gout'wēd), *n*. *Ægopodium Podagraria*, a plant of the nat. order Umbelliferæ, which grows in gardens and damp places, and was formerly believed to be a specific for gout. It has smooth thrice-ternate leaves, creeping rhizomes, and umbels of small greenish-white flowers, and is common throughout Europe. Called also *Ache-weed, Herb-gerard, English Master-wort*, and *Bishop-weed*.

Gouty (gout'i), *a*. 1. Diseased with or subject to the gout; as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* constitution.

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear. *Dryden*.

2. Pertaining to the gout; as, *gouty* matter.
3. Swoln out of proper proportion.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous. *Spenser*.

4.† Boggy; as, *gouty* land.—*Gouty concretions*, calculi formed in the joints of some gouty persons, consisting of urate of soda.

Gove (gōv), *n*. [Another form of *goaf*, a mow.] A mow, as of hay. [Provincial.]

Gove (gōv), *v.t*. To put up in a gove or mow, as hay. '*Gove* just in the barn.' *Tusser*. [Provincial.]

Gove (gōv), *v.i*. [Perhaps a form of *gape*, Sc. *goup*, to stare. Comp. G. *gaffen*, to gape or stare.] To stare; to gaze with a roving or unintelligent eye. Written also *Goave*. [Scotch.]

The wild beasts of the forest came,
Broke from their hights and faulds the tame,
And *goved* around charmed and amazed. *Hogg*.

Govern (gu'vėrn), *v.t*. [Fr. *gouverner*, L. *guberno*; a form of Gr. *kybernaō*, from *kybē*, the head, which occurs in one Greek author.] 1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller*.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

This is the chief point by which he is to *govern* all his counsels, designs, and actions. *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection.

May I *govern* my passion with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as my strength wears away. *Dr. Walter Pope*.

4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of; as, the helm *governs* the ship.
5. In *gram*. to cause to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive *governs* a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a transitive verb *governs* the accusative case.

Govern (gu'vėrn), *v.i*. 1. To exercise authority; to administer the laws; as, the chief magistrate should *govern* with impartiality.
2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control.

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*. *Dryden*.

Governable (gu'vėrn-a-bl), *a*. That may be governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule.

Governableness (gu'vėrn-a-bl-nes), *n*. State or quality of being governable.

Governaille,† Governail,† *n*. Government; steerage. *Chaucer*.

He of this gardin had the *governall*. *Spenser*.

Governance (gu'vėrn-ans), *n*. 1. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer or of a private guardian or tutor.

No part of its coercive authority could be exercised but by his authority, not any laws enacted for its *governance* without his sanction. *Hallam*.

2.† Behaviour; manners.

He likest is to fall into mischance
That is regardless of his *governance*. *Spenser*.

Governante (gu'vėrn-ant), *n*. [Fr. *gouvernante*, from *gouverner*. See GOVERN.] A lady who has the care and management of children; a governess.

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your noblemen's houses. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Governess (gu'vėrn-es), *n*. 1. A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a lady who has the care of instructing and directing children: generally applied to a lady who teaches children in their homes. Hence—
2. Anything regarded as feminine that governs, instructs, or tutors. 'Great affliction, that severe *governess* of the life of man.' *Dr. H. More*. 'The moon, the *governess* of floods.' *Shak*.

Governing (gu'vėrn-ing), *p*. and *a*. Holding the superiority; prevalent; directing; controlling; as, a *governing* wind; a *governing* party in a state; a *governing* motive.

Government (gu'vėrn-ment), *n*. 1. Direction; regulation; guidance; as, these precepts will serve for the *government* of our conduct.—
2. Control; restraint; as, men are apt to neglect the *government* of their temper and passions.—3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws, and usages, or by arbitrary edicts; as, Prussia rose to importance under the *government* of Frederick II.

Let family *government* be like that of our heavenly Father—mild, gentle, and affectionate. *Kollock*.

As eloquence exists before syntax, and song before prosody, so *government* may exist in a high degree of excellence long before the limits of legislative, executive, and judicial power have been traced with precision. *Macaulay*.

4. The system of polity in a state; the aggregate of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed; the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised; as, a monarchical *government* or a republican *government*. The British government is of the kind known as a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is placed in the sovereign, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the representatives of the people in the House of Commons. The executive power is vested in the sovereign, who is assisted in the discharge of it by his or her ministers and delegates. See ARISTOCRACY, DEMOCRACY, DESPOTISM, MONARCHY, OLIGARCHY, REPUBLIC.

For forms of *government* let fools contest;
Whate'er is best administer'd is best. *Pope*.

5. An empire, kingdom, or other state; a body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor.—6. The right of governing or administering the laws. 'I here resign my *government* to thee.' *Shak*.—7. The persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; the administration; executive power.—8. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.—9.† Regularity of behaviour; self-restraint; self-government.

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain. *Shak*.

10.† Management of the limbs or body.

Thy eyes' windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part deprived of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shak*.

11. In *gram*. the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

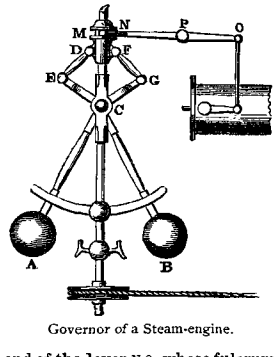
Governmental (gu'vėrn-ment'al), *a*. Pertaining to government; made by government.

Lord Palmerston has issued the following circular to members of the House of Commons understood to be favourable to the *governmental* policy. *Times newspaper*.

Governor (gu'vėrn-ėr), *n*. He who or that which governs, rules, or directs; as, (*a*) one invested with supreme authority, especially with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, or post; a chief ruler; as, the *governor* of a colony; in America, each state has its *governor;* the *governor* of the Bank of England; the *governors* of Heriot's Hospital. (*b*) A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners.

The great work of a *governor* is to fashion the carriage and form the mind. *Locke*.

(*c*) A father; a master or superior; an employer; an elderly person. [Slang.] (*d*) One who steers a ship; a pilot. Jam. iii. 4. (*e*) A contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance. A common form of the steam-engine governor is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. A and B are two centrifugal balls, CA and CB the rods which suspend the balls. These rods cross one another and pass through the spindle at C, where the whole are connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods which serves as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass M is made to slide up and down upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece



Governor of a Steam-engine.

the end of the lever NO, whose fulcrum is at P, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball rods by two short pieces and joints DE, FG. When the engine goes too fast, the balls fly farther asunder and depress the end N of the lever, which partly shuts a throttle-valve connected with the end O, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder; and on the other hand, when the engine goes too slow, the balls fall down towards the spindle and elevate the end N of the lever, which partly opens the throttle-valve and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder. By this ingenious contrivance, therefore, the quantity of steam admitted to the cylinder is exactly proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and the velocity kept constantly the same. A similar contrivance is employed in mills to equalize the motion of the machinery. When any part of the machinery is suddenly stopped, or suddenly set agoing, and the moving power

remains the same, an alteration in the velocity of the mill will take place, and it will move faster or slower. The governor is used to remedy this. (*f*) See GAS-GOVERNOR.

Governor-general (gu'vėrn-ėr-jen''ėr-al), *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy; as, the *Governor-general* of India.

Governorship (gu'vėrn-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a governor.

Gowan (gou'an), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *gugan*, a bud, a flower.] The Scotch name for the mountain daisy, or *Bellis perennis*.

Gowan (gou'an), *n.* Decomposed granite; granite rock in a soft or fragile condition.

Gowany (gou'an-i), *a.* Decked with gowans; covered with mountain daisies. [Scotch.]

Sweeter than *gowany* glens, or new-mown hay.
Ramsay.

Gowd (goud), *n.* Gold; money. [Scotch.]

Gowden (goud'en), *a.* Golden. [Scotch.]

Gowd-nook (goud'nök), *n.* A local name of a coast-fish, the skipper or saury-pike (*Scomberesox saurus*).

Gowff (gouf), *v.t.* [Allied to *golf*, *goff*.] To strike with the flat of the hand; to strike, as in playing at handball; to cuff. [Scotch.]

North, Fox, and Co.
Gowff'd Willie like a ba', man. *Burns.*

Gowk (gouk), *n.* [A Scotch and Northern English word. See GAWK.] 1. The cuckoo. 2. A stupid person; a fool; a simpleton. 'Such giddy-headed *gowks*.' *Dalrymple.*

Gowk (gouk), *v.t.* To make a person look like a fool or gawky; to puzzle.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowked*.
B. Jonson.

Gowkit (gouk'it), *a.* Foolish; stupid; giddy. [Scotch.]

Gowl (goul), *v.i.* [Akin to *howl*.] To howl, either threateningly or in weeping. [Old English and Scotch.]

May ne'er misfortune's *gowling* bark
Howl thro' the dwelling o' the Clerk! *Burns.*

Gowlee (gou'lē), *n.* *Lit.* a cow-herd; the name of one of the Indian castes.

Gown (goun), *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *gone*, a gown; but the E. word probably came from W. *gwn*, from *gwnio*, to sew, to stitch.] 1. A long, generally loose, upper garment; specifically, (*a*) a woman's outer garment; a dress. (*b*) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen indoors; a dressing-gown. (*c*) The official dress worn by members of certain peaceful professions, as divinity, medicine, law, as well as by civil magistrates, university professors and students, and the like; hence, the emblem of civil power or place, as opposed to the sword (compare L. *cedant arma togæ*, let arms give place to the toga), and the Oxford university expression *town and gown*, signifying the citizens or townspeople on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other.

He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield.
Dryden.

2. Any sort of dress or garb. 'Dressed in the *gown* of humility.' *Shak.*

Gown (goun), *v.t.* To put a gown on; to clothe or dress in a gown; as, he was capped and *gowned*.

One arm aloft,
Gowned in pure white that fitted to the shape.
Tennyson.

Gown (goun), *v.i.* To put on a gown; as, he *gowned* for the occasion.

Gown-piece (goun'pēs), *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Gownsman, Gownman (gounz'man, goun'man), *n.* 1. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, professor, or student of a university.

The *gownman* learn'd. *Pope.*

The townsmen came on with a rush and shout, and were met by the *gownsmen* with settled, steady pluck. *Hughes.*

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in opposition to a soldier.

Gowpen, Gowpin (goup'en), *n.* [Icel. *gaupn*, *gupn*; Sw. *gœpn*, the hollow of the hand.] 1. The hollow formed by the hand when contracted into a concave shape so as to hold anything; also both hands held together in the form of a round bowl.—2. A handful; particularly, as much as both hands held together, side by side, in the form of a round vessel, will hold. [Scotch.]

A neivefu' o' meal, or a *gowpen* o' aits,
Would have made her as blythe as a beggar could be. *Old ballad.*

Gowpenfu' (goup'en-fu), *n.* The fill of the gowpen; as much as can be contained in the hand held in a concave form, or in both hands held together side by side. [Scotch.]

Gowt (gout), *n.* [See GOTE.] A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt-water. [Local.]

Gozzard (goz'ėrd), *n.* [Corruption of *goose-herd*.] 1. One who herds geese. *Malone.*—2. A fool; a silly fellow. *Pegge.* [Provincial English.]

Graal (grāl), *n.* Same as *Grail*.

Grab (grab), *n.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

Grab (grab), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grabbed;* ppr. *grabbing.* [Akin *grapple*, *gripe*, *grasp*, *grope*, &c.] To seize; to gripe suddenly. [Colloq.]

Grab (grab), *n.* 1. A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; an advantage. [Colloq.]—2. An implement for clutching boring bits and the like for the purpose of giving power and steadiness in working them; also, an instrument of various shapes for clutching objects for the purpose of raising them, as for drawing pipes, drills, &c., from artesian wells.

Grabber (grab'bėr), *n.* One who or that which grabs, grasps, or snatches.

Grabble (grab'l), *v.i.* [Freq. of *grab*. Comp. D. *grabbelen*, to snatch; G. *grübeln*, to grub; allied to *grope*, *grovel*, and *grapple*.] 1. To grope; to feel with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails.
Arbuthnot.

2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.

Grab-game (grab'gām), *n.* A mode of theft by snatching one's purse or other property and making off with it.

Grace (grās), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasant, from a root seen in Gr. *chairō*, to rejoice, Gael. *gradh*, love, and Lith. *graz'us*, fair, agreeable.] 1. Favour; good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; as, a grant made as an act of *grace*.

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*. *Dryden.*

2. In *Scrip.* or in a theological sense, (*a*) the free unmerited love and favour of God.

And if by *grace*, then it is no more of works.
Rom. xi. 5.

'Cause *grace* and virtue are within
Prohibited degrees of kin;
And therefore no true saint allows
They shall be suffer'd to espouse. *Hudibras.*

(*b*) Divine influence or the influence of the Spirit in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.

My *grace* is sufficient for thee. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

(*c*) A state of reconciliation to God. Rom. v. 2. (*d*) Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, &c., proceeding from divine influence. (*e*) Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification. Eph. iv. 29. (*f*) Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. Eph. iii. 8. (*g*) Eternal life; final salvation. 1 Pet. i. 13.—3. Mercy; pardon.

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

4. Gracious or benign influence; favour conferred; privilege.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's *grace*.
Thomson.

To the ploughman of Ayr the daisy was a tender *grace* of God, and the mouse a fellow-traveller in the ways of life. *Ouida.*

5. That element in manner, deportment, or language which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity; as, the speaker delivered his address with *grace;* a man performs his part with *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton.*

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden.*

6. Natural or acquired excellence; any endowment or ornament that recommends the possessor to the liking or favour of others; beauty; embellishment.

From vulgar bounds with bold disorder part,
And snatch a *grace* beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

Ideas, emotions, experiences, which matter, however moulded, can only vaguely hint at, or which, from their very nature, are at war with and make havoc of material *grace* and beauty. *Dr. Caird.*

7. Affectation of elegance; assumption of dignity or refinement.

Old Sir Pitt . . . chuckled at her airs and *graces*.
Thackeray.

8. In *Greek. myth.* beauty deified; one of three goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and favour, worshipped in Greece under the name of Charites, called Gratiæ by the Romans. They were generally known as Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. 9.† Physical virtue.

O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak.

10. A sort of title or form of respect used in addressing or in speaking of a duke, duchess, or an archbishop, and formerly applied to the sovereign of England; as, His *Grace* the Duke of Wellington; Her *Grace* the Duchess of Bedford.

How fares it with your *Grace*? *Shak.*

11. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak.*

12. In *music*, a turn, trill, shake, &c., introduced for embellishment.—13. In *English universities*, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution.—14. In *law*, a faculty, license, or dispensation; a general and free pardon by act of parliament. Called also an *Act of Grace*.—15. *pl.* A play designed to promote or display grace of motion. It consists in throwing a small hoop from one player to another by means of two sticks in the hands of each.—*Day of grace*, in *theol.* time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.—*Days of grace*, in *com.* a certain number of days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. In Great Britain and the United States the days of grace are three.—*Good graces*, favour; friendship.

He knows that, as a go-between, he shall find his account in being in the *good graces* of a man of wealth. *Tatler.*

—*With a good grace*, gracefully; graciously: now used especially when the air of graciousness is believed to be rather forced; as, he made reparation *with a good grace*.

He does it *with a better grace*, but I do it more natural. *Shak.*

—*With a bad grace*, ungracefully; ungraciously; as, the apology came *with a bad grace*.

Grace (grās), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *graced;* ppr. *gracing.* 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify; to lend or add grace to.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*

Thus have I thought to *grace* a serious lay
With many a wild indeed but flow'ry spray.
Cowper.

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour; to honour.

He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

So you will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.
Tennyson.

3. To supply with heavenly grace. '*Grace* the disobedient.' *Bp. Hall.*—4. In *music*, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, &c., to; as, to *grace* a melody.

Grace-cup (grās'kup), *n.* 1. A vessel used to drink a health or toast from after grace. 2. The cup or health drunk after grace.

And dinner, grace, and *grace-cup* done,
Expect a wondrous deal of fun. *Lloyd.*

Graced (grāst), *a.* 1. Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful.

One of the properest and best *graced* men that I ever saw. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shak.*

Graceful (grās'fụl), *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; having an attractive mien or appearance; handsome: used particularly of motion, looks, and speech; as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode.
Dryden.

—*Elegant, Graceful.* See under ELEGANT.

Gracefully (grās'fụl-li), *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.

Gracefulness (grās'fụl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

Graceless (grās'les), *a.* Void of grace or excellence; wanting in propriety; departed from or deprived of divine grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified.

For modes of faith let *graceless* zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right. *Pope.*

Gracelessly (grās'les-li), *adv.* In a graceless manner.

Gracelessness (grās'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graceless.

Grace-note (grās'nōt), *n.* In *music*, a note added by way of ornament, and printed or

written in smaller characters; an appoggiatura (which see).

Gracile, Gracilent (gras'il, gras'i-lent), *a.* [L. *gracilis, gracilentus*, slender.] Slender.

Gracility (gras-il'i-ti), *n.* Slenderness.

It was accordingly subjected to a process of extenuation, out of which it emerged, reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*—a skeleton without marrow or substance. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Gracioso (grä-thē-ō'sō), *n.* [Sp.] A character in Spanish comedy, corresponding in many respects to our clown.

Gracious (grā'shus), *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*, L. *gratiosus*, from *gratia*, favour. See GRACE.] 1. Favourable; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offences and impart unmerited blessings.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful. Neh. ix. 17.

2. Expressing or exhibiting kindness and favour; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a *gracious* reception.

All bore him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded from his mouth. Luke iv. 22.

3. Proceeding from or produced by divine grace; as, a person in a *gracious* state; *gracious* affections.—4. Tending to bring into a state of grace; as, a *gracious* sermon.—5. Characterized by grace; endowed with grace; virtuous; good; as, a *gracious* minister; a *gracious* child.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shak.*

6. Acceptable; favoured. [Rare.]

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to Prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Lord Clarendon.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia. 1 Esdras viii. 80.

7. † Excellent; graceful; becoming; beautiful.

In dimension and the shape of nature
A *gracious* person. *Shak.*

8. Associated with divine grace; blessed.

Then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so *gracious* is the time. *Shak.*

9. [Scotch.] Exceedingly friendly and confidential; mutually tender.

The landlady and Tam grew *gracious*,
Wi' favours secret, sweet, and precious. *Burns.*

SYN. Favourable, kind, benevolent, friendly, beneficent, benignant, merciful.

Graciously (grā'shus-li), *adv.* In a gracious or friendly manner; with kind condescension; favourably.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed. *Dryden.*

Graciousness (grā'shus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension; mercifulness.

The answers to the addresses of Oxford were all *graciousness* and warmth. *Macaulay.*

He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught. *Johnson.*

Grackle, Grakle (grak'l), *n.* [L. *graculus*, imitative of the cry. See CROW.] A bird of the genus Gracula.

Gracula (grak'ū-la), *n.* A genus of conirostral, passerine birds, raised by some into a sub-family under the name of Graculinæ. See GRACULINÆ.

Graculinæ (grak-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *graculus*, a jay.] The grackles, a sub-family of conirostral birds of the order Passeres and family Sturnidæ or starlings, which birds they much resemble in habits, particularly in their power of imitating human speech. They are omnivorous, and inhabit Asia and Africa. The paradise grackle (*Gracula gryllivora* or *tristis*) of India, about the size of a blackbird, has acquired great celebrity as a destroyer of locusts and caterpillars.

Gradation (gra-dā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gradatio*. See GRADE.] 1. The act of grading or arranging in a series or in ranks; the state of being graded or arranged in a series or in ranks; arrangement in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step; as, a *gradation* in an argument.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold *gradations* of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way. *Johnson.*

2. A degree or relative position in any order or series; as, we observe a *gradation* in the scale of being, from brute to man, another from man to angels. 'The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe.' *Is. Taylor.*

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

3. In *the fine arts*, the regular arrangement or subordination of the parts of any work of art so as to produce the best effect, as in painting the gradual blending of one tint into another.—4. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

Gradation (gra-dā'shon), *v.t.* To form by gradation or with gradations.

Gradational (gra-dā'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or according to gradation.

Gradatory (grād'a-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Proceeding step by step; gradual. '*Gradatory* apostasy.' *Seward.*—2. Suitable or adapted for progression or forward motion: a term formerly applied to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

Gradatory (grād'a-tō-ri), *n.* In *eccles. arch.* a series of steps from the cloisters into the church.

Graddan (grad'dan), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *gradan*, parched corn.] [Scotch.] 1. Parched corn; grain burned out of the ear.—2. Meal ground on the quern or hand-mill.

Grade (grād), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gradus*, a step, and that from *gradior*, to go.] 1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military, ecclesiastical, or otherwise; a step or degree in any series, rank, or order; relative position or standing; as, *grades* of military; crimes of every *grade*. 'Teachers of every *grade*, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families.' *Buckle.*—2. The rate of ascent or descent in a railway or road; a graded ascending or descending portion of a road or railway; a gradient. [American.]

Grade (grād), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *graded;* ppr. *grading.* 1. To arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like; as, to *grade* the children of a school.—2. To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.—*Graded school*, a school taught in departments by different masters, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education.

Gradely (grād'li), *a.* Decent; orderly. [Provincial.]

Gradely (grād'li), *adv.* Decently; properly; pretty well; satisfactorily. [Provincial.]

Gradient (grā'di-ent), *a.* [L. *gradiens, gradientis*, ppr. of *gradior*, to go. See GRADE.] 1. Moving by steps; walking.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which . . . did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

2. In *her.* a term applied to the tortoise as being supposed to be walking.—3. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railway.

Gradient (grā'di-ent), *n.* 1. The degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, or canal passes or is intended to pass; the rate of ascent or descent; as, the *gradients* are favourable, the average rise being (on any given line) but 1 foot in 75; that is, the ground rises 1 foot in every 75 feet.—2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a way not level.

Gradin, Gradine (grā'din, gra-dēn'), *n.* [Fr. *gradin*, a step, from L. *gradus*, a step.] 1. One of a series of seats raised one above another. 'The *gradines* of the amphitheatre.' *Layard.* 2. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

Gradual (grad'ū-al), *a.* [Fr. *graduel*, from *grade*. See GRADE.] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; progressive; as, a *gradual* increase of knowledge; a *gradual* increase of light; a *gradual* decline.

Creatures animate with *gradual* life
Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in man. *Milton.*

Gradual (grad'ū-al), *n.* 1. An order or series of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd. *Dryden.*

2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) an ancient book of hymns and prayers: so called because some of the anthems were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit. (*b*) That part of the service of the mass which immediately follows the epistle, and which is sung as the deacon returns to the steps of the altar (whence the name).

Graduale (gra-dū-ā'lē or gra-dö-ä'lä), *n.* [L.] Same as *Gradual*, 2.

Graduality (grad-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being gradual; regular progression. [Rare.]

The *graduality* of the growth, so exactly resembling the progressively accumulating effect produced by the long action of some one cause, leaves no possibility of doubting that the seedling and the tree are two terms in a series of that description, the first term of which is yet to seek. *J. S. Mill.*

Gradually (grad'ū-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly; as, at evening the light vanishes *gradually*.—2. † In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

Graduand (grad'ū-and), *n.* A student who has passed his examinations for a degree, but has not yet been capped.

Graduate (grad'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *graduated;* ppr. *graduating.* [Fr. *graduer*, from L. *gradus*, a degree. See GRADE.] 1. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to divide into small regular distances; as, to *graduate* a thermometer, a scale, &c.—2. To honour with a degree or diploma, as in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to *graduate* a Master of Arts.—3. To prepare gradually; to temper or modify by degrees.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Sir T. Browne.*

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Med. Repos.*

4. To characterize or mark with degrees or differences of any kind; as, to *graduate* punishment.—5. † To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

6. In *chem.* to bring, as a fluid, to a certain degree of consistency by evaporation.

Graduate (grad'ū-āt), *v.i.* 1. To receive a degree from a college or university.—2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually; as, sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss; carnelian sometimes *graduates* into quartz.—3. To become gradually modified; to shade off.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin.*

Graduate (grad'ū-āt), *n.* One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society.

Graduate (grad'ū-āt), *a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees. 'Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages.' *Tatham.*

Graduateship (grad'ū-āt-ship), *n.* The state of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship.* *Milton.*

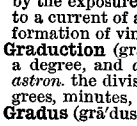
Graduation (grad-ū-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of graduating, or state of being graduated; as, (*a*) the being admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporation. (*b*) The art or act of dividing into degrees or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical or other instruments, and the like. (*c*) The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air so as to hasten its evaporation.—2. The marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.

Graduation-engine (grad-ū-ā'shon-en-jin), *n.* An engine or machine for dividing scales, &c., into small regular intervals or into degrees; a dividing engine.

Graduator (grad'ū-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which graduates; specifically, (*a*) an instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts. (*b*) A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation, by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air, particularly used in the formation of vinegar.

Graduction (gra-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *gradus*, a degree, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] In *astron.* the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c.

Gradus (grā'dus), *n.* [Abbrev. from L. *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.



A bend grady.

Grady (grā'di), *a.* In *her.* a term used to express steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another: sometimes termed *Battled Embattled*, or *Embattled Grady.*

Graf (graf), *n.* [G., by some regarded as the same word as A. Sax. *gerefa*, a steward or reeve, a sheriff; Sc. *greeve.*] The German equivalent of our earl and the French count.

Graff (graf), *n.* [See GRAVE.] 1. A ditch or moat.—2. A grave. 'E'en as he is, cauld in his *graff*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Graff (graf), *n.* A graft (which see).

I took his brush and blotted out the bird,
And made a gardener putting in a *graff*.
Tennyson.

Graff (graf), *v.t.* To graft.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. Rom. xi. 23.

Graffage (graf'āj), *n.* The scarp of a ditch or moat. 'To keep in repair the long line of boundary fence, to clean the *graffages*, clear out the moat-like ditches.' *Mary R. Mitford.*

Graffer (graf'ėr), *n.* In *law*, a notary or scrivener; a greffier.

Graffiti (grä-fē'tē), *n. pl.* [Pl. of It. *graffito*, a scribbling, from *graffiare*, to scribble.] A class of ancient delineations or inscriptions found on the walls of Pompeii, the Catacombs, and other Roman ruins, and consisting of rude scribblings or figures on the plaster of the walls, on pillars, door-posts, &c.; graphites. See GRAPHITE.

Graft (graft), *n.* [Fr. *greffe*, a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting, from O.Fr. *greffe*, a pointed instrument; L. *graphium*, a style for writing on waxen tablets, from Gr. *graphō*, to write, from the shape of the slips. From the same root comes A. Sax. *grafan*, to cut, to dig, and O.G. and Goth. *graban*. According to the etymology *graff* is the proper spelling of the word, but the spelling *graft* has almost entirely superseded it.] A small shoot or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.

Graft (graft), *v.t.* [From the noun *graft*, above.] 1. To insert, as a scion or shoot, or a small cutting, into another tree; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to fix a graft or grafts upon. 'Grafted to your relish.' *Shak.*

With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To insert in a body to which what is inserted did not originally belong; to incorporate after the manner of a scion or shoot on a stem; to join one thing to another so as to receive support.

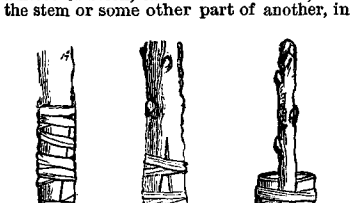
This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel. *Swift.*

—*To graft a rope* (*naut.*), to unlay the two ends of a rope, placing the strands one within the other, as for splicing and stopping them at the joining.

Graft (graft), *v.i.* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another.

Grafter (graft'ėr), *n.* One who grafts or inserts scions on foreign stocks; one who propagates trees or shrubs by grafting.

Grafting (graft'ing), *n.* The act of inserting a shoot or scion, taken from one tree, into the stem or some other part of another, in



Splice-grafting. Saddle-grafting. Cleft-grafting.

such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of grafting are of great variety, as *whip, splice, cleft, saddle, crown grafting*, &c. In *whip-grafting* or *tongue-grafting* the stock is cut obliquely across and a slit or very narrow angular incision is made in its centre downwards across the cut surface, a similar deep incision is made in the scion upwards, at a corresponding angle, and, a projecting tongue left, which being inserted in the incision in the stock, they are fastened closely together. *Splice-grafting* is performed by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across in an oblique direction, in such a way that the sections are of the same shape, then laying the oblique surfaces together so that the one exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. In *cleft-grafting*, the stock is cleft down, and the graft, cut in the shape of a wedge at its lower end, is inserted into the cleft; while, in *saddle-grafting*, the end of the stock is cut into the form of a wedge, and the base of the scion, slit up or cleft for the purpose, is affixed. *Crown-grafting* or *rind-grafting* is performed by cutting the lower end of the scion in a sloping direction, while the head of the stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark. A piece of wood, bone, ivory, or other such substance, resembling the thinned end of the scion, is inserted in the top of the slit between the alburnum and inner bark and pushed down in order to raise the bark, so that the thin end of the scion may be introduced without being bruised. The edges of the bark on each side are then brought close to the scion, and the whole is bound with matting and clayed.

Grail (grāl), *n.* Same as *Gradual*, 2.

Grail,† Graile† (grāl), *n.* [Fr. *grêle*, hail.] Small particles; gravel.

And lying down upon the sandy *graile*
Dronk of the streame as cleare as christall glas.
Spenser.

Grail, Graal (grāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *graal, greal, grasal*, Pr. *grasal, grazal*, a bowl or dish of some kind; L.L. *gradalis, gradale*, &c. Origin doubtful; perhaps as Diez suggests L. and Gr. *crater*, a cup.] The legendary holy vessel, supposed to have been of emerald, from which our Saviour ate the paschal lamb at the last supper, or, according to other legends, from which he dispensed the wine, and said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it as he was taken from the cross. Other accounts affirm it to have been brought by angels from heaven, and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a lofty mountain. When approached by any one not perfectly pure it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, became the great object of research or *quest* to knights-errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act, and the stories and poems of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend of the quest of the holy chalice. Written also *Grayle*.

Hither came Joseph of Arimathy,
Who brought with him the holy *grayle* they say,
And preach'd the truth, but since it greatly did decay. *Spenser.*

A light was in the crannies, and I heard,
'Glory and joy and honour to our Lord,
And to the Holy Vessel of the *Grail*.' *Tennyson.*

Grain (grān), *n.* [O.E. *grain, greyn, grein*, from Fr. *grain*; L. *granum*, a grain, seed, kernel. The word is from the same root as E. *corn* (which see).] 1. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds of plants whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell or covered with a husk, and contains the embryo of a new plant. 2. Used collectively, without a definitive, for corn in general, or the fruits of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., which constitute the chief food of man and beast, as also for the plants themselves. 'Champing golden *grain* the horses stood.' *Tennyson.*—3. Any small hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, &c.—4. Hence, a minute particle: frequently used partitively for the most minute portion of anything; as, he has not a *grain* of wit; had he but a *grain* of common sense. 'A *grain*, a dust; a gnat.' *Shak.* 'Neglect not to make use of any *grain* of grace.' *Hammond.*—5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth part a pennyweight troy.—6. One of the constituent particles of a body, as of a stone, a metal, and the like; hence, the body or substance of a thing regarded with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; the form of the surface of a body with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body regarded as composed of particles; as, marble, sandstone, sugar of a fine *grain*.

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*.
Sir T. Browne.

7. The veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substance, especially with regard to their arrangement or direction; hence, the body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres; as, wood of a cross *grain;* to plane wood against the *grain*. 'Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*.' *Dryden.*

Knots by the confluence of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine, and divert the *grain*. *Shak.*

—*Against the grain*, against the fibres of wood; hence, against the natural temper; unwillingly; unpleasantly; reluctantly.

Quoth Hudibras, It is in vain,
I see, to argue *'gainst the grain*. *Hudibras.*

8. An essential element in anything, as heart or temper in man. 'Brothers glued together but not united in *grain*.' *Hayward.* 9. A term formerly applied from their round seed-like form to one or more insects of the genus Coccus (*C. polonicus, C. ilicis*), which yield a scarlet dye, now largely superseded by cochineal (the product of the *C. cacti*), which also was sometimes called *grain;* kermes; hence, a red-coloured dye; a red colour of any kind pervading a texture: sometimes used by the poets as equivalent to Tyrian purple. '*Grain* of Sarra (=Tyre).' *Milton.* 'All in a robe of darkest *grain*.' *Milton.* '*Graine* that you dye scarlet withall.' *Hakluyt.*

This is that Indian cochenille so famous, and wherewith they die in *grain*. *Purchas.*

Doing as the dyers do, who, having first dipped their silks in colours of less value, then give them the last tincture of crimson in *grain*. *Coleridge.*

From the excellence and permanence of the dye obtained from these insects *grain* came to be applied to any fast colour, so that we find the phrase *in grain* coming to mean in any permanent colour; in any colour or dye so intimately associated with the texture as to be irremovable; while to *dye in grain*, which originally meant to *dye with grain* or kermes, now means to dye in the fibre or raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured.

Ant. What complexion is she of?
Drom. Swart like my shoe.
Ant. That's a fault that water will mend.
Drom. No, sir; 'tis *in grain;* Noah's flood could not do it. *Shak.*

—*Grain side of leather*, the side of leather from which the hair has been removed.

Grain (grān), *v.t.* 1. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.—2. To paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres. 3. In *tanning*, to take the hair off; to soften and raise the grain of; as, to *grain* skins or leather.

Grain (grān), *v.i.* 1.† To yield fruit. *Gower.* 2. To form grains or to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization.

Grain (grān), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *green*, a branch, a bough, the prong of a fork.] 1. A tine, prong, or spike.—2. *pl.* An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking dolphins and other fish.—3. *pl.* A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river. [Northern English and Scotch.]

Grain, Grane (grān), *v.i.* To groan. [Old English and Scotch.]

Grainage (grān'āj), *n.* 1. Duties on grain. 2. An ancient duty in London, consisting of a twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.

Grainage (grān'āj), *n.* In *farriery*, the term given to certain mangy tumours which sometimes form on the legs of horses.

Grained (grānd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Rough; made less smooth. *Shak.*—2. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul,
And there I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct. *Shak.*

3. Painted as having a grain.—4. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.—5. In *bot.* having tubercles or grain-like processes, as the petals or segments of the corolla of some flowers.—*Grained leather*, same as *Grain-leather*.

Grainer (grān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.—2. The peculiar brush or toothed instrument which the painter employs in graining.—3. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.—4. A knife used by tanners and skinners for taking the hair off skins.

Graining (grān'ing), *n.* 1. Indentation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim. *Leake.*

2. In *painting*, the act or process of producing an imitation of the grain or fibres of

wood; wainscotting.—3. A process in leather-dressing by which the skin is softened and the grain raised.

Graining (grān'ing), *n.* A fish of the dace kind, confined to fresh-water rivers in Lancashire and Switzerland; the *Leuciscus lancastriensis* of naturalists.

Grain-leather (grān'leтн-ėr), *n.* A name for dressed horse-hides, and for goat-skins, seal-skins, &c., blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, &c.

Grain-mill (grān'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill.

Grain-moth (grān'moth), *n.* A minute moth of which two species are known, *Tinea granella* and *Butalis cerealella*, whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in granaries. The moths have narrow, fringed wings, of a satiny lustre.

Grains (grānz), *n. pl.* [Probably as Wedgwood supposes a corruption of *drains*, used in Suffolk with same meaning and of the same root as *dregs;* or simply the word *grain* in the plural.] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.

Grains of Paradise. The pungent somewhat aromatic seeds of *Amomum Meleguetta*, nat. order Zingiberaceæ, a plant of tropical Western Africa. They are chiefly used in cattle medicines and to give a fiery pungency to cordials. The 'grain coast' of Africa takes its name from the production of these seeds in that region.

Grainstaff (grān'staf), *n.* A quarter-staff.

Grain-tin (grān'tin), *n.* The purest kind of tin, prepared from the ore called *stream-tin* found in river-beds.

Grainy (grān'i), *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

Graip (grāp), *v.t.* To grope; to feel. [Scotch.]

Graip (grāp), *n.* A dung-fork. [Scotch.]

> The *graip* he for a harrow tak's. *Burns.*

Graith (grāth), *n.* [Icel. *greithi*, preparation, equipment, *greithr*, ready; A. Sax. *gerœde*, trappings; G. *geräth*, utensils.] [Old English and Scotch.] Furniture; apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for travelling, &c.; specifically, (*a*) the harness of a horse. (*b*) The implements of a miner collectively; hence, *to lift one's graith*, to collect one's tools; to throw up one's employment and leave the mine. (*c*)† Accoutrements for war.

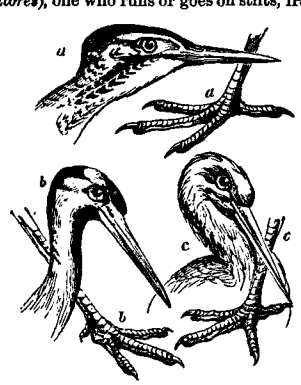
> Go dres you in your *graith*,
> And think weill, throw your hie courage,
> This day ye sall win vassalage. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

—*Riding graith*, furniture necessary for riding on horseback.

Graith (grāth), *v.t.* [Icel. *greitha*, to furnish or equip.] To supply with graith; to fit out; to prepare. [Old English and Scotch.]

Grakle (grak'l), *n.* See GRACKLE.

Grallatores, Grallæ (gral-a-tō'rēz, gral'ē), *n. pl.* [L. *grallæ*, stilts, *grallator* (pl. *grallatores*), one who runs or goes on stilts, from



Grallatores.

a, Head and Foot of Bittern. *b*, Do. of Crane. *c*, Do. of Stork.

gradior, to go.] Orders of birds in the systems of Linnæus and Vigors, generally characterized by very long legs, and by the nakedness of the lower part of the tibia, adapting them for wading in water without wetting their feathers. They have also generally long necks and long bills. The order includes the cranes, herons, storks, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c. &c. Most modern naturalists have, however, separated the herons and storks from the Grallatores, and placed them in an order by themselves, to which they give the name Ciconiæ.

Grallatorial, Grallatory (gral-a-tō'ri-al, gral'a-tō-ri), *a.* [See GRALLATORES.] Pertaining to the Grallatores or wading-birds; wading.

Grallic (gral'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Grallæ; grallatory.

Grallock (gral'ok), *v.t.* [Gael. *grealach*, entrails.] To remove the offals from, as deer.

Grallock (gral'ok), *n.* The offals of a deer.

Gram,† *a.* [A. Sax. G. Sw. and Dan. *gram*, angry, wroth.] Angry.

Gram,†**Grame,**† *n.* Grief; anger. 'A manne's mirth it woll turne al to *grame*.' *Chaucer.*

Gram (gram), *n.* Same as *Gramme* (which see).

Gram (gram), *n.* The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used extensively in India as fodder for horses and cattle.

Gram. A frequent Greek suffix, from *gramma*, what is written, a written character, a letter; as, epi*gram*, dia*gram*, chrono*gram*, tele*gram*, &c.

Gramarye (gra'ma-ri), *n.* [Fr. *grimoire*, a conjuring book, gibberish.] The art of necromancy.

> Whate'er he did of *gramarye*,
> Was always done maliciously. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gramashes (gra-mash'ez), *n. pl.* Same as *Gamashes* (which see).

Gramercy (gra-mėr'si). [Fr. *grand-merci*, great thanks.] A phrase formerly used to express thankfulness, generally mingled with surprise.

> *Gramercy*, sir, said he,
> Such a dinner had I not
> Of all these weeks three.
> *A Lytell Geste of Robin Hood.*

Graminaceæ (gra-min-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gramineæ*.

Graminaceous (gra-min-ā'shē-us), *a.* Belonging to the Graminaceæ or grasses; gramineous.

Gramineæ (gra-min'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass, from *gramen, graminis*, grass.] A very important group of Glumaceæ (which see) widely distributed throughout the globe, and comprising about 250 genera and 4500 species. Their nutritious herbage and farinaceous seed render them of incalculable importance, while the stems and leaves are useful for various textile and other purposes. The flowers are mostly bisexual, the perianth being in the majority composed of two very minute scales; the stamens are usually three, with versatile anthers; the ovary is one-celled, with one or two hairy or feathery stigmas. The fruit is terete or grooved on one side; the embryo is on one side of the base of the albumen. The stems are for the most part hollow and terete, the sheathing bases of the leaves being split to the base. The Gramineæ are generally herbaceous, the bamboos forming a marked exception to this rule. The various cereals and the sugar-cane are members of this family.

Gramineous, Gramineal (gra-min'ē-us, gra-min'ē-al), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, from *gramen*, grass.] Like or pertaining to grass or to the tribe of grasses.

Graminifolious (gra'min-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [L. *gramen, graminis*, grass, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having leaves resembling those of grass.

Graminivorous (gra-min-iv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on grass: said of oxen, sheep, horses, &c.

Grammalogue (gram'ma-log), *n.* [Gr. *gramma*, a letter, and *logos*, a word.] In *phonography*, a letter-word; a word represented by a logogram; as, *it*, represented by |, that is *t*. *Goodrich.*

Grammar (gram'mär), *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*, which must be derived from a hypothetical L.L. form *grammaria*, from Gr. *gramma*, a letter, from *graphō*, to write, for it cannot be derived from L. *grammatica*, Gr. *grammatikē*, grammar. See GRAVE, *v.t.*] 1. The study or exposition of the principles which underlie the use of language in general.—2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing such principles and rules; a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation.—3. The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness according to established usage.—4. Speech or writing in accordance with the rules of grammar; propriety of speech.

> 'Varium et mutabile semper femina,' is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and 'animal' must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

5. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science; an outline of the principles of any subject; as, a *grammar* of geography. —*Universal grammar* treats of those principles which must exist in all languages in order that they may be capable of giving expression to the operations of the mind. —*Comparative grammar* regards the resemblances and differences of the various languages of the world, classifying them into families and minor groups in accordance with their greater or less affinities.

Grammar† (gram'mär), *v.i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

> I'll *grammar* with you,
> And make a trial how I can decline you.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

Grammar (gram'mär), *a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar; as, a *grammar* rule.

Grammarian (gram-mā'ri-an), *n.* 1. One versed in grammar or the construction of languages; a philologist.—2. One who teaches grammar.

Grammarianism (gram-mā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The principles or use of grammar. [Rare.]

Grammar-school (gram'mär-skōl), *n.* A school in which grammar or the science of language is taught; particularly, a school in which Latin and Greek are taught.

Grammarye (gram'ma-ri), *n.* Same as *Gramarye*.

Grammates† (gram'māts), *n. pl.* [Gr. *grammata*, letters.] Elements, first principles, or rudiments, as of grammar.

> These apish boys when they but taste the *grammates*
> And principles of theory, imagine
> They can oppose their teachers. *Ford.*

Grammatical, Grammatic (gram-mat'ik-al, gram-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Belonging to grammar; as, a *grammatical* rule.—2. According to the rules of grammar; as, the sentence is not *grammatical;* the construction is not *grammatical.*

Grammatically (gram-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak *grammatically.*

Grammaticalness (gram-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being grammatical or according to the rules of grammar.

Grammaticaster (gram-mat'ik-as-tėr), *n.* [Comp. *poetaster*, &c.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

> I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters*. *Rymer.*

Grammatication† (gram-mat'i-kā"shon), *n.* Rule or principle of grammar.

Grammaticism (gram-mat'i-sizm), *n.* A point or principle of grammar.

> If we would contest *grammaticisms*, the word here is passive. *Leighton.*

Grammaticize (gram-mat'i-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grammaticized*; ppr. *grammaticizing.* To render grammatical.

> I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticize* his English. *Johnson.*

Grammaticize (gram-mat'i-sīz), *v.i.* To display one's knowledge of grammar.

> *Grammaticizing* pedantically, and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek participles. *Bp. Ward.*

Grammatist (gram'mat-ist), *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar. [Rare.]

Grammatite (gram'mat-īt), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *gramma*, a letter, from *graphō*, to write, from the lines on its crystals.] Same as *Tremolite* (which see).

Gramme (gram), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *gramma*, that which is written, a letter, among the ancient Greek physicians the weight of a scruple, from *graphō*, to write.] The French standard unit of weight, equivalent to a cubic centimetre of water, or the millionth of a cubic metre at a temperature of 4° Centigrade, or 39·2° Fahrenheit (its point of greatest density) in a vacuum, in Paris. It is equal to 15·43248 grains troy.

Grammopetalous (gram-mo-pet'al-us), *a.* Gr. *grammē*, a line, and *petalon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having linear petals.

Gramophone (gram'o-fōn), *n.* An instrument akin to the phonograph, able to record and reproduce speech or other kinds of sounds.

Grampus (gram'pus), *n.* [Sp. *gran pez*, from L. *grandis*, great, and *piscis*, a fish. Comp. *porpoise, porpus.*] A marine cetaceous mammal of the genus Orca, which grows to the length of 25 feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat, and turns up at the end. It has thirty teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top

of the neck. The colour of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness, and on each shoulder is a large white spot. The grampus is carnivorous and remarkably voracious, even attacking the whale.

Granade, Granado (gra-nād, gra-nā'dō), *n.* Same as *Grenade.*

Granadier (gran-a-dēr'), *n.* Same as *Grenadier.*

Granadilla (gran-a-dil'la), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate.] The fruit of *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert fruit. The name is also applied to the plant.

Granary (gra'na-ri), *n* [L. *granarium*, from *granum*, grain.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it is threshed; a corn-house.

Granate (gran'āt), *n.* Same as *Garnet.*

Granatite (gran'a-tīt), *n.* Same as *Grenatite.*

Grand (grand), *a.* [Fr. *grand;* L. *grandis.* Etymological affinities doubtful.] 1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; noble; as, a *grand* lord. 'The *grand* old gardener and his wife.' *Tennyson.*—2. Splendid; magnificent; as, a *grand* design; a *grand* parade; a *grand* view or prospect.

There is generally in nature something more *grand* and august than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. *Addison.*

3. Principal; chief; great; important: used largely in composition; as, *grand*-juror, *grand*-master, *grand*-signior, &c. 'Thy *grand* captain Antony.' *Shak.* 'To unseal their *grand* commission.' *Shak.* 'Satan, our *grand* foe.' *Milton.*—4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as, a *grand* conception. 'The *grand* old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens.' *Coleridge.* 5. Old; more advanced, or more remote; as in *grand*father, *grand*mother; and to correspond with this relation we use *grand*son, *grand*daughter, *grand*child.

What cause
Mov'd our *grand* parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton.*

—*Grand days*, certain days kept in a festive manner in the English Inns of Court; formerly Candlemas-day, Ascension-day, St. John Baptist's day, and All-Saints'-day were solemnly observed as grand days.—SYN. Eminent, majestic, dignified, stately, august, pompous, lofty, elevated, exalted, sublime, noble.

Grandam (gran'dam), *n.* [*Grand* and *dame.*] An old woman; especially, a grandmother.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the *grandam* hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden.

Grandchild (grand'child), *n.* A son's or daughter's child or offspring; a child or offspring in the second degree of descent.

Grand-cross (grand'kros), *n.* The highest class of knighthood in the order of the Bath.

Granddaughter (grand'da-tėr), *n.* The daughter or female offspring of a son or daughter.

Grand-distress (grand'dis-tres), *n.* In *law*, a writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance has been entered after the attachment. It commands the sheriff to distrain the defendant's lands and chattels, in order to compel appearance.

Grand-duke (grand'dūk), *n.* 1. The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany, who are considered to be of a rank between duke and king; also applied to members of the imperial family of Russia. 2. The great horned owl (*Bubo maximus*), a species but rarely met with in the British Islands: borrowed from the Fr. *grand duc.*

Grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande*, a nobleman. See GRAND.] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station; in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence.

Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig *grandees*, who had enslaved his predecessors and endeavoured to enslave himself, be restored to power. *Macaulay.*

Grandeeship (gran-dē'ship), *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee.

I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centred in his person. *H. Swinburne.*

Grandeur (grand'yėr), *a.* [Fr., from *grand.*] The quality of being grand; that quality or combination of qualities in an object which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions; vastness of size; splendour of appearance; elevation of thought or expression; nobility of action.

To me *grandeur* in objects seems nothing else but such a degree of excellence, in one kind or another, as merits our admiration. *Reid.*

To want little is true *grandeur;* and very few things are great to a great mind. *Taller.*

SYN. Majesty, sublimity, stateliness, augustness, loftiness.

Grandevity † (grand-ev'i-ti), *n.* [L. *grandævitas*, from *grandis*, great, and *ævum*, age.] Great age; long life.

Grandevous † (grand-ēv'us), *a.* Of great age; long-lived.

Grandfather (grand'fä-ŦHėr), *n.* A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.

Grand-garde, Grand-guard (grand'gärd), *n.* A piece of plate armour used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder, was affixed to the breastplate by screws, and hooked on the helmet.

You care not for a *grand-guard?*
No, we will use no horses; I perceive
You would fain be at that fight. *Old play.*

Grandific (grand-if'ik), *a.* [L. *grandificus—grandis*, great, and *facio*, to make.] Making great. [Rare or obsolete.]

Grandiloquence (grand-il'o-kwens), *n.* The condition or quality of being grandiloquent; lofty speaking; lofty expressions; bombast.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words and enthusiastic *grandiloquence.* *Dr. H. More.*

Grandiloquent, Grandiloquous (grand-il'o-kwent, grand-il'o-kwus), *a.* [L. *grandiloquens, grandiloquentis, grandiloquus—grandis*, big, lofty, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; bombastic; pompous.

Grandinous (grand'in-us), *a.* [L. *grando, grandinis*, hail.] Consisting of hail. [Rare.]

Grandiose (grand'i-ōs), *a.* [Fr.; It. *grandioso*, from L. *grandis*, great.] 1. In a good sense, impressive from inherent grandeur; grand in effect; magnificent; imposing.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. In a depreciatory sense, characterized by self-display or bombast; vulgarly showy or flaunting; grandiloquent; bombastic; swoln; turgid; as, a *grandiose* style.

The *grandiose* red tulips which grow wild. *E. B. Browning.*

Grandiosity (grand-i-os'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being grandiose; bombastic or inflated style or manner.

Grandisonian (grand-i-sō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Charles *Grandison*, the hero of a novel by Richardson, who designed by the character to represent his ideal of a perfect hero, a combination of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman; hence, excessively chivalrous and polite.

Grandity † (grand'i-ti), *n.* [L. *granditas*, from *grandis*, great.] Greatness; magnificence.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

Grand-juror (grand'jū-rėr), *n.* A member of a grand-jury.

Grand-jury (grand'jū-ri), *n.* A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court. See JURY.

Grand Lodge, *n.* The principal lodge or governing body of Freemasons. It is presided over by the grand-master, and has the power of granting charters of affiliation, enforcing uniformity of ceremonial, and settling all disputes that may arise between lodges under its charge. The officers of the grand lodge are chiefly delegates from the respective lodges, their delegation being in the form of proxy masters and wardens. A similar institution exists among the Good Templars.

Grandly (grand'li), *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely. '*Grandly* horrible.' *Boswell.*

Pent Greek patriotism slumbered for centuries till it blazed out *grandly* in the Liberation War of 1821-25. *Prof. Blackie.*

Grandmamma (grand'ma-mä), *n.* A grandmother.

Grand-master (grand'mas-tėr), *n.* The title of the head of the military orders of knighthood, as the Hospitallers, the Templars, and the Teutonic knights. The title is also given to the heads of the orders of Freemasons and Good Templars for the time being.

Grand-mercie, † *n.* Great thanks. *Chaucer.* See GRAMERCY.

Grandmother (grand'muŦH-ėr), *n.* 1. The mother of one's father or mother.—2. Any lineal female ancestor.

A child of our *grandmother* Eve; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*

Grand-nephew (grand'ne-vū), *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

Grandness (grand'nes), *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.

Grand-niece (grand'nēs), *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

Grando (gran'dō), *n.* The treadle of an egg. See extract under GALLATURE.

Grandparent (grand'pā-rent), *n.* The parent of a parent.

Grand-paunch † (grand'pänsh), *n.* A greedy fellow; a gourmand.

Our *grand-paunches* and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain. *Holland.*

Grand-piano (grand'pi-ä-nō), *n.* A large kind of piano, of great compass and strength, and in which the wires or strings are generally triplicated. These instruments are generally somewhat in the shape of a harp, to correspond with the varying length of the strings, which are stretched in the same direction as the keys.

Grand-relief (grand'rē-lēf), *n.* In *sculp.* alto-relievo (which see).

Grand-seignior (grand-sēn'yėr), *n.* The sovereign or sultan of Turkey.

Grand-serjeanty (grand'särj-jant-i), *n.* An ancient tenure by military service. See SERJEANTY.

Grandsire (grand'sīr), *n.* 1. A grandfather. 2. In *poetry* and *rhet.* any ancestor preceding a father.

Some sorcerer, whom a far-off *grandsire* burnt
Because he cast no shadow. *Tennyson.*

Grandson (grand'sun), *n.* The son or male offspring of a son or daughter.

Grand-stand (grand'stand), *n.* The principal stand or erection on a race-course, whence a view of the races can be obtained; a similar stand from which to view any spectacle.

Grand-vicar (grand-vi'kėr), *n.* [Fr. *grand*, great, and *vicaire*. See VICAR.] A principal vicar; a French ecclesiastical delegate.

Grand-vizier (grand-vi-zēr'), *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish Empire. See VIZIER.

Grane, † *n.* A grain; a single seed. *Chaucer.*

Grane (grān), *v.i.* To groan. [Scotch.]

Grane (grān), *n.* A groan. [Scotch.]

They've nae sair wark to craze their banes,
An' fill auld age wi' grips and *granes.* *Burns.*

Grange (grānj), *n.* [Fr. *grange*, a barn; L.L. *granea, granica*, a barn, from L. *granum*, grain.] 1. † *Lit.* a granary.

The loose unlettered hinds:
When for their teeming flocks, and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
Milton.

2. The farming establishment and granary attached to a religious house, where, in addition to their own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored. The name was also given to the farm buildings and granary of a feudal lord, the residence of his chief bailiff.

A *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the *grange.* *Malone.*

3. A farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, &c.; particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman-farmer.

Shepherds at the *grange*,
Where the Babe was born,
Sang, with many a change,
Christmas carols until morn. *Longfellow.*

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*

A *grange* implies some one particular house immediately inferior in rank to a hall, situated at a small distance from the town or village from which it takes its name; as Hornby *Grange*, Blackwell *Grange*, and is in the neighbourhood simply called the *Grange.* *Ritson.*

4. A combination, society, or lodge of farmers for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture, more especially for abolishing the restraints and burdens imposed on it by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, &c., and for doing away with the middlemen or agents

intervening between the producer and the consumer. Granges originated in the great agricultural region on the Mississippi, and still prevail most generally there, but they are extending to all the states, especially to those largely depending on agriculture. [United States.]

Granger (grānj'ėr), *n.* 1.† A farm steward or bailiff.—2. A member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture, as distinguished from the commercial and manufacturing interests. [United States.]

Gran Gusto (gran gös'tō), *n.* [It.] 1. In *painting*, a term applied to something in a picture very extraordinary and calculated to excite surprise.—2. In *music*, an expression applied to any high-wrought composition.

Graniferous (gran-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, seed, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain; as, *graniferous* pods.

Graniform (gran'i-form), *n.* In *bot.* formed like grains of corn.

Granilite (gran'i-lit), *n.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Indeterminate granite; granite that contains more than three constituent parts.

Granilla (gran-il'la), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *grano*, L. *granum*, grain, seed.] The dust or small grains of the cochineal insect.

Granite (gran'it), *n.* [Fr. *granit;* It. *granito*, grained, from L. *granum*, a grain.] In *geol.* and *mineral.* an unstratified rock, composed generally of quartz, felspar, and mica, united in a confused crystallization, that is, without regular arrangement of the crystals. The grains vary in size from that of a pin's-head to a mass of 2 or 3 feet, but they seldom exceed the size of a large gaming die. When they are of this size, or larger, the granite is said to be 'coarse-grained.' Some varieties of granite are evidently of igneous origin, but there is reason to believe that many granites are rocks originally stratified, but subsequently so highly metamorphosed as to have become crystalline throughout, and lost all trace of stratification and lamination. Granite is one of the most abundant rocks seen at or near the surface of the earth, and was formerly considered as the foundation rock of the globe, or that upon which all sedimentary rocks repose; but it is now known to belong to various ages from the Laurentian to the tertiary, the Alps of Europe containing granite of the later age. In alpine situations it presents the appearance of having broken through the more superficial strata; the beds of other rocks in the vicinity rising towards it at increasing angles of elevation as they approach it. It forms some of the most lofty of the mountain chains of the eastern continent, and the central parts of the principal mountain ranges of Scandinavia, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Carpathian Mountains are of this rock. No organic fossil remains have ever been found in granite, although it is sometimes found overlying strata containing such remains. Granite supplies the most durable materials for building, as many of the ancient Egyptian monuments testify. It varies much in hardness as well as in colour, in accordance with the nature and proportion of its constituent parts, so that there is much room for care and taste in its selection. Granite in which felspar predominates is not well adapted for buildings, as it cracks and crumbles down in a few years. The Aberdeen bluish gray granite is celebrated for its great durability, and also for its beauty. The Peterhead red granite, the hue of which is due to its felspar being the flesh-coloured potash variety called orthoclase, is highly esteemed for polished work, as columns, pillars, graveyard monuments, &c. Granite in which mica is replaced by hornblende is called *syenite;* when both mica and hornblende are present it is called *syenitic granite;* when talc supplants mica it is called *protogene;* a mixture of quartz and hypersthene, with scattered flakes of mica, is called *hypersthenic granite;* and the name of *graphic granite*, or *pegmatite*, is given to a variety composed of felspar and quartz, with a little white mica, so arranged as to produce an irregular laminar structure. When a section of this latter mineral is made at right angles to the alternations of the constituent materials, broken lines resembling Hebrew characters present themselves; hence the name.

Granitel, Granitelle (gran'i-tel), *n.* [Dim. of *granite.*] A binary granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and felspar, or quartz and shorl or hornblende. Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granite consisting of small grains.

Granitic, Granitical (gran-it'ik, gran-it'-ik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to granite; like granite; having the nature of granite; as, *granitic* texture.—2. Consisting of granite; as, *granitic* mountains.—*Granitic aggregate*, in *mineral.* a granular compound of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granite is present, as quartz and hornblende, felspar and shorl, &c.

Granitification (gran-it'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of forming into granite, or state or process of being formed into granite.

Granitiform (gran-it'i-form), *a.* Having the form of granite; resembling granite in structure or shape.

Granitify (gran-it'i-fī), *v.t.* [E. *granite*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To form into granite.

Granitin, Granitine (gran'it-in), *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granite, as quartz, felspar, and jade or shorl.

Granitoid (gran'it-oid), *a.* [E. *granite*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling granite; specifically, in *mineral.* having each of the materials separately crystallized and distinct, as in granite, syenite, &c.

Granivorous (grān-iv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as, *granivorous* birds.

Grannam (gran'nam), *n.* A grandmother; a grandam. [Colloq.]

> The magic-mill that grinds the *grannams* young,
> Close at the side of kind Godiva hung. *Crabbe.*

Granny (gran'ni), *n.* A grandmother. [Scotch.]

Grano (grä'nō), *n.* pl. **Grani** (grä'nē). A money of account in Malta, equal to about $\frac{1}{10}d.$ sterling.

Grant (grant), *v.t.* [Probably two words are here mixed up under one form—one from L. *gratus*, pleasant, L.L. *gratus, gratum*, consent, satisfaction, which last, by insertion of *n*, became *grantum, facere gratum* and *facere grantum* being equivalent to *gratificare*. In old charters we find such phrases as 'Ad *grantum* et voluntatem Archiepiscopi Remensis,' 'Faciemus vobis *grantum* nostrum,' in both which cases *grantum* means satisfaction. Parallel with this we have the O.Fr. *craanter, creanter, graanter*, Norm. *graunter*, to promise, to agree, and as double *a* in O.Fr. is an almost certain sign of the loss of *d*, such a form as *creanter, craanter*, almost certainly points to a L.L. *credentare*, to make to believe or trust, from L. *credens*, pp. of *credo*, to believe, to trust.] 1. To transfer the title or possession of for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing; to give or make over; as, the legislature have *granted* all the new land.

> *Grant* me the place of this threshing-floor.
> 1 Chr. xxi. 22.

2. To bestow or confer, with or without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

> Thou hast *granted* me life and favour. Job x. 12.
> Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown;
> O *grant* an honest fame, or *grant* me none. *Pope.*

3. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede; as, we take that for *granted* which is supposed to be true.

> *Grant* that the Fates have firmed, by their decree. *Dryden.*
> I *grant* in her some sense of shame. *Tennyson.*

—*Give, Confer, Grant.* See under GIVE.

Grant (grant), *v.i.* To consent; to give permission, countenance, or consent.

> The soldiers would have toss'd me on their pikes
> Before I would have *granted* to that act. *Shak.*

Grant (grant), *n.* 1. The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.—2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon; the thing conveyed by deed or patent.—3. In *law*, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, &c.

> A *grant* is an executed contract. *Z. Swift.*

4. That which is granted or conceded; concession; admission of something as true.

> This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

SYN. Present, gift, boon, allowance, stipend.

Grantable (grant'a-bl), *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

> I will inquire, therefore, in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom. *Sherlock.*

Grantee (grant-ē'), *n.* In *law*, the person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Granter (grant'ėr), *n.* He who grants.

Grantor (grant'or), *n.* In *law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance: the correlative of *grantee.*

Granula (gran'ū-la), *n. pl.* [Dim. of L. *granum*, a grain.] In *bot.* a little grain; applied to the large sporule contained in the centre of many algæ, as Gloionema.

Granular, Granulary (gran'ū-lėr, gran'ū-la-ri), *a.* [From L. *granum*, grain.] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains; as, a *granular* substance; a stone of *granular* appearance.—*Granular limestone*, a limestone having a crystalline granular character. It occurs in irregular masses, and is almost exclusively found in primary rocks. It furnishes varieties of statuary marble.

Granularly (gran'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a granular form.

Granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *granulated;* ppr. *granulating.* [Fr. *granuler*, from L. *granum*, a grain.] 1. To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.—2. To raise in granules or small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

> I have observed in many birds the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick-set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules. *Ray.*

Granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To collect or be formed into grains; to become granular; as, cane-juice *granulates* into sugar; melted metals *granulate* when poured into water.

Granulate, Granulated (gran'ū-lāt, gran'-ū-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Consisting of grains; resembling grains, as shagreen.—2. Having numerous small elevations; specifically, in *bot.* applied to roots which are divided into little knobs or knots, as in *Saxifraga granulata.*—*Granulated glass*, a kind of roughened glass used in stained windows.

Granulation (gran-ū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of forming into grains; state or process of being formed into grains; as, the *granulation* of powder and sugar. See extract.

> *Granulation* is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them, in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean-shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining. *Ure.*

2. In *surg.* (*a*) a process by which little grain-like fleshy bodies form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. (*b*) The fleshy grains themselves.

Granule (gran'ūl), *n.* [Fr., as if from a L. form *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, a grain.] A little grain; a small particle; as, in *bot.* (*a*) a small grain, many of which are contained in each grain of pollen, constituting the fovilla. (*b*) A sporule found in some algæ, and in all cryptogamic plants. (*c*) A small wart-like appendage on the calyx of certain species of Rumex, and on the roots of certain plants, as *Saxifraga granulata.*—*Granule cells*, minute cells found in animal solids and liquids containing globules of fat.

Granuliferous (gran-ūl-if'ėr-us), *a.* [E. *granule*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Bearing grains; full of grains.

Granuliform (gran'ūl-i-form), *a.* [E. *granule*, and L. *forma*, shape.] In *mineral.* having an irregular granular structure.

Granulite (gran'ūl-īt), *n.* [E. *granule*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A fine-grained granitic rock consisting of granular felspar (orthoclase) and a little quartz. It is often imperfectly schistose, and sometimes contains garnets. Called also *Eurite, Leptynite*, and *Retrosilex* or *Felsite.*

Granulous (gran'ūl-us), *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

Grape (grāp), *n.* [Fr. *grappe*, a bunch of fruit or flowers; It. *grappa*, the stalk of fruit, the part by which it is held; *grappare*, to seize, *grappolo*, a cluster of grapes; from the German; comp. O.G. *krapfe*, a hook; D. *krappe*, a cluster. See GRAB.] 1. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine, but commonly a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.—2. The cascabel or knob at the butt of a cannon.—3. *pl.* In *farriery*, a mangy tumour on the legs of a

horse.—4. *Milit.* grape-shot.—*Sour grapes*, things despised because they are beyond our reach. The phrase is borrowed from Æsop's fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes.'

Grape (grāp), *v.i.* To grope; to search by feeling, as in the dark. [Scotch.]

They steek their een, an' *grape* an' wale
For muckle anes, an' straught anes. *Burns.*

Grape-flower, Grape-hyacinth (grāp'-flou-ėr, grāp'hī-a-sinth), *n.* *Muscari racemosum*, a garden plant with grape-like clusters of dark-blue flowers which have an odour like that of starch.

Grapeless (grāp'les), *a.* Wanting grapes; wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

Grapery (grāp'ė-ri), *n.* A place, building, or other inclosure, where grapes are reared.

Grape-shot (grāp'shot), *n.* A missile discharged from a cannon intermediate between case-shot and solid shot, having much of the destructive spread of the former with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of the latter. A round of grape-shot consists of three tiers of cast-iron balls arranged, generally three in a tier, between four parallel iron discs connected together by a central wrought-iron pin. For carronades, in which the shot are not liable to such a violent dispersive shock, they are simply packed in canisters with wooden bottoms.—*Quilted grape-shot*, shot sewed up in a canvas bag and afterwards tied round with cord so as to form meshes.

Grape-shot.

Grapestone (grāp'stōn), *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

Grape-sugar (grāp'shu-gėr), *n.* See GLUCOSE.

Grape-vine (grāp'vīn), *n.* The vine that bears grapes. See VINE, VITIS.

Grape-wort (grāp'wėrt), *n.* Bane-berry, a poisonous plant. See ACTÆA.

Graph (graf), *n.* A sort of diagram intended to exhibit to the eye certain relations of quantities, numbers, or measurable phenomena, information given in this way being readily understood.

Graphic, Graphical (graf'ik, graf'ik-al), *a.* [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *graphikos*, from *graphō*, to write.] 1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating. 'His facility in the *graphic* art.' *Warton.*—2. Written; inscribed.

The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not *graphical* or composed of letters.
Sir T. Browne.

3. Well delineated or defined.

The letters will grow more large and *graphical.*
Bacon.

4. Describing with accuracy; describing vividly; vivid. 'A *graphic* description.' *Swift.*—5. Pertaining to or depending on the use of graphs.—*Graphic granite.* See under GRANITE.—*Graphic ore*, an ore of tellurium, containing gold and silver.

Graphicly, Graphically (graf'ik-li, graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a graphic manner.

Graphicness, Graphicalness (graf'ik-nes, graf'ik-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graphic.

Graphidei, Graphideæ (graf-id'ē-ī, graf-id'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Genus *Graphis*, Gr. *graphō*, to write, *eidos*, resemblance.] A *nat.* order of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification (apothecia or shields) bears to the forms of certain oriental alphabets, whence the scientific name, and popular name of *scripture-worts.* Some species are found only as parasites on the bark of particular species of Cinchona.

Graphis (graf'is), *n.* A genus of lichens. The species are found chiefly on the bark of trees. See GRAPHIDEI.

Graphite (graf'īt), *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to write.] 1. One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature, also known under the names of *Plumbago, Black-lead*, and *Wad.* It occurs not unfrequently as a mineral production, and is found in great purity at Borrodale in Cumberland. Graphite may be heated to any extent in close vessels without change; it is exceedingly unchangeable in the air; it has an iron-gray colour, metallic lustre, and granular texture, and is soft and unctuous to the touch. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces, in burnishing iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of wood or metal in machinery.—2. In *archæol.* a rudely scratched or engraved representation of a figure or a rude inscription on a wall, pillar, and the like; a *graffito.* See GRAFFITI.

The next (in the catacomb under the farm of Tor Marancia near Rome) was a *graphite*, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by idle or mischievous hands, prompted by the spirit which has moved the 'cockneys' of all ages to disfigure walls by recording their names or fancies upon them, nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This *graphite* was found on the *intonaco* (plaster) of the apse. It represented in rude outline the profile of a bishop seated, evidently preaching from the episcopal chair, with a kind of background showing the side of the choir, with the pulpit or ambo for the epistle. It was clearly a reminiscence of an event which had occurred within the basilica. Here, again, conjecture could only offer an explanation; but what event could the representation of a pontiff preaching in a basilica within the catacomb believed to be that of Domitilla suggest other than the sainted Gregory delivering that homily he is recorded to have preached to the people in the cemetery where the saints Nereus and Achilleus were buried, and which tradition has connected with the church dedicated to them within the walls!
Shakspere Wood.

Graphitoid, Graphitoidal (graf'it-oid, graf-it-oid'al), *a.* [From *graphite*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling graphite or plumbago.

Graphlolite (graf'ol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to write, and *lithos*, a stone.] A species of slate suitable for writing on.

Graphometer (graf-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to describe, and *metron*, measure.] A mathematical instrument, called also a *Semicircle*, for measuring angles in surveying.

Graphometrical (graf-o-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

Graphotype (graf'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, to write, and *typos*, an impression.] A process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing. Drawings are made on blocks of chalk with a siliceous ink; when dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then taken from the block. In a later form of the process the chalk block is superseded by a zinc plate covered with finely-powdered French chalk, brought to a hard and firm texture by enormous pressure.

Grapinel, † *n.* A grapnel. *Chaucer.*

Grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* [O.Fr. *grappil*, Fr. *grappin*, from root of *grapple.* See GRAB.] 1. A small anchor fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels. 2. A grappling-iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements preparatory to boarding.

Grapnel.

Grapple (grap'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grappled;* ppr. *grappling.* [A freq. of *grab* (which see).] To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; as, a man *grapples* his antagonist, or a ship *grapples* another ship.

That business
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shak.*

Grapple (grap'l), *v.i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers.

Your grace and I
Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.
Beau. & Fl.

Let Truth and Falsehood *grapple:* who ever knew
Truth put to the worst in free and open encounter?
Milton.

—*To grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle with; to confront boldly.

Who grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And *grapples with* his evil star. *Tennyson.*

Grapple (grap'l), *n.* 1. A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; close fight or encounter.

Still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd.
Milton.

2. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

Grapplement † (grap'l-ment), *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grisely *grapplement.*
Spenser.

Grapple-plant (grap'l-plant), *n.* The Cape name of the *Harpagophytum procumbens*, a South African procumbent plant of the nat. order Pedaliaceæ. The seed has many hooked thorns, and clings to the mouth of any ox which has come on it while grazing, the pain being so exquisite that the animal roars through agony and a sense of helplessness.

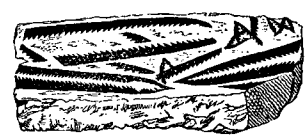
Grappling (grap'l-ing), *n.* 1. The act of laying fast hold on.—2. That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.

Grappling-iron (grap'l-ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast.

Grapsidæ (graps'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Genus *Grapsus*, from Gr. *grapsaios*, a crab, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of decapod brachyurous crustaceans belonging to the family Catametopes, placed by Milne-Edwards between the Gonoplacians and the family of the Oxystomes. The shell is nearly square, the legs flat, the eyes placed upon short footstalks at the anterior angles of the shell, and the antennæ covered by the front of the latter. They are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of the East and West Indies.

Grapsus (graps'us), *n.* A genus of decapod crustaceans of the tribe Grapsidæ, allied to the crabs. See GRAPSIDÆ.

Graptolite (grap'tol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *graptos*, written, inscribed, and *lithos*, stone.] One of a genus (Graptolithus) and sub-family



Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

(Graptolitidæ) of fossil hydrozoa, agreeing with the living sertularians in having a horny polypary, and in having the separate zooids protected by little horny cups, all springing from a common flesh or cœnosarc, but differing in that they were not fixed to any solid object, but were permanently free. Graptolites usually present themselves as silvery impressions on hard black shales of the Silurian system, presenting the appearance of fossil pens, &c.; whence the name.

Graptolithus (grap-tol'i-thus), *n.* The generic name of the graptolites. See GRAPTOLITE.

Graptolitic (grap-to-lit'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to graptolites; produced by graptolites; containing graptolites; as, *graptolitic* markings; *graptolitic* slate.

Graptolitidæ (grap-to-lit'ī-dē), *n. pl.* Graptolites, an extinct sub-family of the hydrozoa, found fossil in Silurian slate. See GRAPTOLITE.

Graptopora (grap-to-pō'ra), *n.* [Gr. *graptos*, written, from *graphō*, to write, and *pōros*, tuff-stone.] A rare form of extinct zoophytes, supposed to unite the genera Fenestella and Graptolithus. It occurs in the lower Silurian rocks, and appears in leaf-like bundles of fine lines radiating from numerous central pores.

Grapy (grāp'i), *a.* Composed of or resembling grapes. 'The *grapy* clusters.' *Addison.*

Grasp (grasp), *v.t.* [Comp. G. *grapsen*, to snatch, from O.G. *grappen, grabben*, from root of *grab* (which see); It. *graspare*, to grasp, is probably from the German.] 1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms.

Long arms stretch'd as to *grasp* a flyer. *Tennyson.*

2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of; as, kings often *grasp* more than they can hold.—3. To seize by the intellect; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.

To know the truth of things, to have cognizance of that which is real, we must penetrate beneath the surface, eliminate the accidental and irrelevant, and *grasp* the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances. *Dr. Caird.*

Grasp (grasp), *v.i.* 1. To catch or seize; to gripe.—2. † To struggle; to strive.

His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasps*
And tugg'd for life. *Shak.*

3. To seize with eager greed; to seize avariciously.

Like a miser, 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

—*To grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize.

Grasp (grasp), *n.* 1. The grip or seizure of the hand.

I long'd so heartily then and there
To give him the *grasp* of fellowship. *Tennyson.*

2. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; forcible possession.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp.*
Shak.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Lord Clarendon.*

3. Power of the intellect to seize and comprehend subjects; wide-reaching power of intellect.

The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or *grasp*, equal to their predecessors. *Is. Taylor.*

Graspable (grasp'a-bl), *a.* That can be grasped.

Grasper (grasp'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds.

Grasping (grasp'ing), *a.* Covetous; rapacious; avaricious; exacting; miserly.

He was *grasping* both in his ambition and his avarice. *Hallam.*

Graspingly (grasp'ing-li), *adv.* In an eager, grasping manner.

Grass (gras), *n.* [A. Sax. *græs, gœrs*, Goth. Icel. D. and G. *gras*, Sc. *girs*, grass. Probably akin to *grow* and *green*.] 1. In common usage, herbage; the plants on which cattle and other beasts feed or pasture; the verdurous covering of the soil.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to all the members of the order Gramineæ (which see).—3. In *mining*, the surface of a mine; as, the ore is '*at grass*,' that is, is raised to the surface—4. In *Scrip.* employed as a symbol for decay or transitoriness. 'All flesh is *grass*.' Is. xl. 6.—*China grass*, the popular name of the plant *Boehmeria nivea*, from the fibre of which grass-cloth is made. It is a native of China and Sumatra. See BOEHMERIA.—*Esparto grass.* See ESPARTO.—*Grass of Parnassus*, a genus of plants (Parnassia) generally regarded as belonging to the nat. order Droseraceæ, but referred by Lindley to Hypericaceæ. *P. palustris* is a British plant with handsome white flowers, of frequent occurrence in damp places; there are three or four North American species.

Grass (gras), *v.t.* 1. To cover with grass or with turf; to furnish with grass.—2. To bleach on the grass or ground, as flax.—3. To take out of the water, as a fish; to land; to lay on the grass. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Grass† (gras), *v.i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass.

Grassation† (gras-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *grassatio*, from *grassor, grassatus*, to walk about, from *gradior, gressus*, to go.] A wandering about with evil designs.

If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance. *Feltham.*

Grass-blade (gras'blād), *n.* A blade of grass.

Grass-cloth (gras'kloth), *n.* A name given to certain beautiful light fabrics, made in the East from the fibre of *Boehmeria nivea*, or China grass, *Bromelia Pigna*, &c. None of the plants yielding the fibre are grasses.

Grass-cutter (gras'kut-ėr), *n.* One who or that which cuts grass; specifically, one of a body of attendants on an Indian army, whose task it is to provide provender for the large number of cattle necessary for transporting munitions, baggage, &c.

Grass-finch, Grass-quit (gras'finsh, gras'kwit), *n.* Names given to the species of the genera Poëphila and Spermophila or Sporophila, exotic passerine birds belonging to the finch family, so called from feeding chiefly on the seeds of grasses.

Grass-green (gras'grēn), *a.* 1. Green with grass.—2. Dark green, like the colour of grass.

A gown of *grass-green* silk she wore. *Tennyson.*

Grass-green (gras'grēn), *n.* The colour of grass. *Hill.*

Grass-grown (gras'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with grass.

Grass-hearth (gras'härth), *n.* In *law*, an ancient customary service of tenants who brought their ploughs and did one day's work for their lord.

Grasshopper (gras'hop-ėr), *n.* [*Grass* and *hop*: so named from its living among grass and its moving by leaps.] A saltatorial orthopterous insect, family Gryllidæ, characterized by very long and slender legs, the thighs of the hinder legs being large and adapted for leaping, by large and delicate wings, and by the wing-covers extending far beyond the extremity of the abdomen. Grasshoppers form an extensive group of insects, and are distinguished by the power which they possess of leaping to a considerable distance, and by the stridulous or chirping noise the males produce by rubbing their wing-covers together. They are nearly allied to the locust tribe.

Grassiness (gras'i-nes), *n.* The condition of being grassy; the state of abounding with grass.

Grassland (gras'land), *n.* In *agri.* land kept perpetually under grass, as contrasted with land which is alternately under grass and tillage.

Grass-moth (gras'moth), *n.* A genus of small moths (Crambus) inhabiting dry meadows in the summer time. They are sometimes brown and white, sometimes silvery and golden.

Grass-oil (gras'oil), *n.* A name given to various fragrant volatile oils procured in India, by distillation, from the leaves and stems of certain scented grasses, chiefly of the genus Andropogon. Its chief use is in perfumery.

Grass-plot (gras'plot), *n.* A plot or spot covered with grass; also, a space consisting of beds of flowers with grass between them instead of gravel.

Grasspoly (gras'po-li), *n.* A plant, *Lythrum hyssopifolia*, nat. order Lythraceæ, an annual with purple flowers, growing in moist places in England.

Grass-quit. See GRASS-FINCH.

Grass-snake (gras'snāk), *n.* Same as *Ringed-snake* (which see).

Grass-table (gras'tā-bl), *n.* See EARTH-TABLE.

Grass-tree (gras'trē), *n.* The popular name of a genus of Australian plants (Xanthorrhœa) of the nat. order Liliaceæ, having shrubby stems with tufts of long grass-like wiry foliage, from the centre of which arise the tall flower-stalks, which sometimes reach the height of 15 or 20 feet, and bear dense cylindrical spikes of blossom at their summit. The base of the leaves forms, when roasted, an agreeable article of diet, and the leaves themselves are used as fodder for all kinds of cattle. A resin, known in commerce as *gum acroides*, useful in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., is obtained from all the species. The common species, *X. hastilis*, has a stem 4 feet long and 1 foot in diameter.

Grassum, Gersome (gras'um, gėr'sum), *n.* [A. Sax. *gœrsuma*, a premium.] A premium or sum paid to a landlord or superior, by a tenant or fiar at the entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties. [Scotch.]

Grass-vetch (gras'vech), *n.* A plant, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, so called from its grass-like leaves.

Grass-week (gras'wēk), *n.* An old name in the Inns of Court for Rogation week, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables. *Fosbroke.*

Grass-widow (gras'wi-dō), *n.* [Fr. *grace*, courtesy, and E. *widow*—a widow by courtesy.] Originally, an unmarried woman who had a child: now applied to a wife temporarily separated from her husband, as a wife living in England while her husband is in India.

A slightly different idea has been recently attached to the term (*grass-widow*). During the gold mania in California a man would not unfrequently put his wife and children to board with some family while he went to the diggin's. This he called 'putting his wife to grass,' as we put a horse to grass when not wanted or unfit for work. *Brewer.*

Grasswrack (gras'rak), *n.* Zostera, a genus of grass-like marine plants, nat. order Naiadaceæ, widely distributed on various coasts. The common grasswrack (*Z. marina*) grows in creeks and ditches of salt water, and on the sea-shore. It is used in the packing of glass bottles and earthenware, and beds are frequently made of it, especially in the north of Europe.

Grassy (gras'i), *a.* 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass.—2. Resembling grass; green.

Graste† (grāst), *pp.* Graced; favoured. *Spenser.*

Grat (grat), pret. of *greet*, to weep. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Grate (grāt), *n.* [It. *grata*, a grate, lattice, hurdle, from L. *crates*, a hurdle. See CRATE.] 1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. 'A secret *grate* of iron bars.' *Shak.*—2. A metallic receptacle for holding fuel in a state of combustion, and formed to a greater or less extent of bars; generally fixed in or forming part of a fireplace in a room.

Grate (grāt), *v.t.* To furnish with a grate or grates; to fill in or cover with cross bars; as, to *grate* a window.

Grate (grāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grated*; ppr. *grating*. [O.Fr. *grater*, Fr. *gratter*, to scratch, to scrape, to rub; It. *grattare*, L.L. *cratare*; from the Teutonic. Comp. O.H.G. *chrazôn*, G. *kratzen*, to scratch; Icel. *krassa*, to scrape, to scrawl, also E. *graze, scratch*, &c.] 1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another so as to produce a harsh sound; as, to *grate* the teeth.—2. To wear away in small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.

Grate it on a grater which has no bottom. *Evelyn.*

3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify; as, harsh words *grate* the heart.

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

4. To produce, as a harsh sound, by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies.

Open fly . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder. *Milton.*

Grate (grāt), *v.i.* 1. To rub hard so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity.

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

Harsh shingle should *grate* underfoot. *Tennyson.*

Grate† (grāt), *a.* [L. *gratus.*] Agreeable.

It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Grateful (grāt'fụl), *a.* [From stem of L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, and E. adjectival term. *ful*, full of. See GRACE.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favour has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as, a *grateful* heart.—2. Betokening or expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude.

So many *grateful* altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or monument to ages. *Milton.*

3. Affording pleasure; agreeable; pleasing to the taste or the intellect; acceptable; gratifying; as, a *grateful* present; a *grateful* offering.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope.

So *grateful* is the noise of noble deeds. *Tennyson.*

—*Grateful, Thankful.* *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind; as, a person of a *grateful* disposition; or when a person has received favours from some individual. *Thankful* has reference rather to gratitude for a particular act of kindness, and does not necessarily imply a favour conferred by a person; as, for instance, when we say we are *thankful* at being delivered from danger; I felt *thankful* at my escape, where it is nearly equivalent to relieved or glad; *thankful* has generally reference to some specific act; *grateful* is more general or characteristic of a habit. This is clearly seen in their opposites, *ungrateful* and *thankless*, or *ingratitude* and *thanklessness*. — SYN. Thankful, pleasing, acceptable, gratifying, agreeable, welcome, delightful, delicious.

Gratefully (grāt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a grateful or pleasing manner; as, he *gratefully* thanked his benefactor.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

Gratefulness (grāt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grateful or pleasing; gratitude; agreeableness.

Gratelupia (gra-tē-lū'pi-a), *n.* [In honour of Dr. *Grateloup.*] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusca.

Grater (grāt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grates; especially, (*a*) an instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface for rubbing off small particles of a body; as, a *grater* for nutmegs. (*b*) In *book-binding*, an iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books after pasting.

Graticulation (grāt-ik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [Fr. *graticulation, craticulation*, from *graticuler, craticuler*, to divide into squares, from *graticule, craticule*, L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle, wicker-work.] The division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

Graticule (gra'ti-kūl), *n.* [Fr. See GRATICULATION.] A design or draught divided into squares for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

To illustrate this, I have drawn out upon the same scale, on the same *graticule*, with common parallels, and with the assumption of the same meridian . . . the skeleton of the general map. *Col. Yule.*

Gratification (gra'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *gratificatio, gratificationis*, from *gratificor, gratificatus*, to gratify. See GRATIFY.] 1. The act of gratifying or pleasing; as, the *gratification* of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul, or heart.—2. That which affords pleasure; enjoyment; satisfaction; delight.

To renounce those *gratifications* in which he has long been used to place his happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompense.

Calling drunkenness, good fellowship; pride, comeliness; rage, valour; bribery, *gratification*. *Bp. Morton.*

Gratifier (gra'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gratifies or pleases; one who renders agreeable. 'Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons among the heathens who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man.' *Dr. H. More.*

Gratify (gra'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gratified;* ppr. *gratifying.* [Fr. *gratifier*, L. *gratificor —gratus*, pleasant, agreeable, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge; to delight; to humour; to satisfy; as, to *gratify* the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, &c.

For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

2. To requite; to recompense. 'I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.' *Todd.*

Grating (grāt'ing), *p.* and *a.* [See GRATE.] Fretting; irritating; harsh; as, *grating* sounds or a *grating* reflection.

The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms. *Shak.*

Grating (grāt'ing), *n.* [See GRATE.] A partition or frame of parallel or cross bars; as, (*a*) an open cover of wood in lattice-work for the hatches of a ship, serving to light and ventilate the interior of the vessel in good weather. (*b*) An open iron frame or lattice on the side-walk of a street admitting light to a sunk flat. (*c*) A frame of iron bars covering the opening to a drain or sewer.

Grating (grāt'ing), *n.* The act of rubbing roughly or harshly; the harsh sound caused by strong attrition or rubbing; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

The contrary is harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds. *Hobbes.*

Gratingly (grāt'ing-li), *adv.* In a grating manner; harshly; offensively.

Gratiola (gra-tī'ō-la), *n.* [L. *gratia*, grace, in allusion to its supposed medicinal virtues.] A genus of plants, the hedge-hyssop genus, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, containing about twenty species of herbs, widely dispersed through the extra-tropical regions of the globe. *G. officinalis* grows in meadows in Europe; it has been held in great repute as a remedy in visceral obstructions, liver affections, dropsy, scurvy, &c. It is extremely bitter, and acts violently both as a purgative and emetic, and in overdoses it is a violent poison.

Gratiosa (grā-tē-ō'zä), *n.* In *music*, same as *Grazioso.*

Gratious, *a.* An old spelling of *Gracious;* graceful; handsome. *Spenser.*

Gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing *gratis;* to perform service *gratis.*

Gratis (grā'tis), *a.* Given or done for nothing; free of charge; as, *gratis* admission.

Gratitude (gra'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *gratitudo*, from L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful. See GRACE.] The state or quality of being grateful or thankful; a sentiment of kindness or goodwill toward a benefactor; a warm and friendly feeling awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

The love of God is the sublimest *gratitude.* *Paley.*

Gratuitous (gra-tū'it-us), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, done for favour or friendship, without pay or reward, from *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. See GRACE.] 1. Given without an equivalent or recompense; free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of Heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances; made or done without sufficient cause or reason; adopted or asserted without any good ground. 'Acts of *gratuitous* self-humiliation.' *De Quincey.* 'A *gratuitous* assumption.' *Ray.*—*Gratuitous deed*, in *Scots law*, a deed which has been granted without any value being given for it.

Gratuitously (gra-tū'it-us-li), *adv.* In a gratuitous manner; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; without warrant or authority; without sufficient cause or reason; as, labour or services *gratuitously* bestowed; a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

Roads are sometimes made by the government, and opened *gratuitously* to the public; but the labour of making them is not the less paid for from the produce. *J. S. Mill.*

Gratuitousness (gra-tū'it-us-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gratuitous.

Gratuity (gra-tū'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *gratuité;* L.L. *gratuitas*, from L. *gratuitus.* See GRATUITOUS.] 1. That which is given for nothing; a free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent.

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

2. Something given in return for a favour; an acknowledgment.

Gratulant (grat'ū-lant), *a.* Expressing gratulation or joy; congratulatory.

Yet centring all in love, and in the end
All *gratulant*, if rightly understood. *Wordsworth.*

Gratulate (grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gratulated;* ppr. *gratulating.* [L. *gratulor, gratulatus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable.] 1. To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.

No farther than the Tower
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shak.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,
No less than if from peril. *B. Jonson.*

3. To reward; to recompense.

I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance. *Heywood.*

[Now rare in all its senses.]

Gratulate† (grat'ū-lāt), *a.* Felicitous; gratifying; to be rejoiced at; joyous. 'There's more behind that is more *gratulate.*' *Shak.*

Gratulation (grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] Act of gratulating or felicitating; an address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations.* *South.*

Glowing full-faced welcome, she
Began to address us and was moving on
In *gratulation.* *Tennyson.*

Gratulatory (grat'ū-la-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

There is a *gratulatory* gift, when one sendeth to another to testify their love and joy. *Willet.*

2. Expressing gratitude or thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services. *L. Addison.*

Gratulatory (grat'ū-la-tō-ri), *n.* A congratulation; an address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him.

Grauwacke. See GRAYWACKE.

Gravamen (gra-vā'men), *n.* [L., from *gravo*, to weigh down, to oppress, from *gravis*, heavy. See GRAVE, *a.*] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial cause of an action at law; ground or burden of complaint in general.

The great *gravamen* too of these charges against him (Lord Mansfield) is his leaning towards the Americans. *Brougham.*

Grave (grāv), *v.t.* pret. *graved;* pp. *graven* or *graved;* ppr. *graving.* [Fr. *graver*, A. Sax. *grafan*, G. *graben*, D. *graven*, to cut into, to dig, to engrave. The Fr. *graver* is from the German, and may be the original of the English in meanings 1 and 2; in meanings 3 and 4 the word may be directly from the Anglo-Saxon. Cog. Ir. *grafaim*, to engrave, to scrape; Armor. *krav*, scratch; Gr. *graphō*, to grave, to write.] 1. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on stone or other hard substance with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave; hence, to impress deeply.

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 9.

These sad experiences that *grave* their records deep on mortal face and form. *Dr. Caird.*

2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; as, to *grave* an image.

Thou shalt not make to thee any *graven* image. Ex. xx. 4.

3.† To dig.

And next the shrine a pit then doth she *grave.* *Chaucer.*

4. To entomb. [Rare.]

Have felt the worst of death's destroying wound,
And lie full low, *grav'd* in the hollow ground. *Shak.*

Grave (grāv), *v.i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. Ex. xxviii. 36.

Grave (grāv), *n.* [A. Sax. *græf*, G. *grab*, D. *graf*, tomb. From root *grab, graf, grav*, to cut into, to dig, &c. See GRAVE, to carve or cut.] 1. An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; hence, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulchre.—2. A place of great slaughter or mortality; as, Flanders was formerly the *grave* of English armies.—3. Death; destruction.

Richard marked him for the *grave.* *Shak.*

Grave (grāv), *v.t.* [From *graves, greaves*, the dregs of melted tallow. Ships' hulls were formerly smeared with *graves*, for which pitch is now substituted.] To clean a ship's bottom by burning off sea-weeds, barnacles, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.

Grave (grāv), *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, allied to Gr. *barys* (*gvarys*), heavy; Skr. *guru*, heavy, *garutā*, heaviness; Goth. *kaurs*, heavy, *kauritha*, weight.] 1.† Having weight; heavy; ponderous. 'His shield *grave* and great.' *Chapman.*—2. In *music*, low; depressed: opposed to *sharp, acute*, or *high;* as, a *grave* tone or sound.—3. Solemn; sober; serious: opposed to *light* or *jovial;* as, a man of a *grave* deportment; a *grave* character.

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers and of strangers do bear them witness. *Grew.*

4. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of clothes.—5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import.

No *graver* than a schoolboy's barring out. *Tennyson.*

—*Grave accent.* See ACCENT, 3.—SYN. Solemn, sober, serious, sage, staid, demure, thoughtful, sedate, weighty, momentous, important.

Grave (grāv), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] In *music*, to render grave, as a note or tone. [Rare.]

Grave-clothes (grāv'klōŦHz), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

Grave-digger (grāv'dig-ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to dig graves.—2. The common name in Jamaica for a hymenopterous insect of the genus Sphex, which digs holes in the clay, in which it deposits its egg, with a store of disabled caterpillars and spiders, which serve as food to the grub when hatched.

Gravel (gra'vel), *n.* [Fr. *gravele, gravelle*, from O. Fr. *grave*, rough sand or gravel, from a radical *grav, grau*, found in Armor. *grouan*, sand; W. *grou*, pebbles, coarse gravel; Skr. *gravan*, a stone.] 1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles. It is often intermixed with other substances, such as sand, clay, loam, flints, pebbles, iron-ores, &c., from each of which it derives a distinctive appellation.—2. In *pathol.* small concretions or calculi in the kidneys or bladder, similar to sand or gravel, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine; the disease or morbid state occasioned by such concretions; stone.

Gravel (gra'vel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gravelled;* ppr. *gravelling.* 1. To cover with gravel; as, to *gravel* a walk.—2. To cause to stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled;* and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To perplex utterly and bring to an intellectual standstill; to puzzle; to stop; to embarrass.

When you were *gravelled* for lack of matter, you might take occasion to kiss. *Shak.*

4. To hurt the foot of, as a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

Graveless (grāv'les), *a.* Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all . . .
Lie *graveless.* *Shak.*

Gravelliness (gra'vel-i-nes), *n.* The state of being gravelly, or of abounding with gravel.

Gravelling (gra'vel-ing), *n.* 1. The act of

covering with gravel.—2. The gravel which covers any area, walk, &c.

Gravelly (gra'vel-i), *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil or land.

Gravel-pit (gra'vel-pit), *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug.

Gravel-stone (gra'vel-stōn), *n.* A small concretion formed in the kidneys or bladder. See GRAVEL, 2. *Arbuthnot.*

Gravel-walk (gra'vel-wąk), *n.* A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom.

Gravely (grāv'li), *adv.* In a grave manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

Grave-maker (grāv'māk-ėr), *n.* A gravedigger. *Shak.*

Gravemente (grā-vā-men'tā). [It.] In *music*, with a depressed tone; solemnly.

Graven (grā'vn), pp. from *grave*. See GRAVE, to carve.

Graveness (grāv'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grave; seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behaviour; gravity of manners or discourse.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears;
Than settled age his sables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shak.*

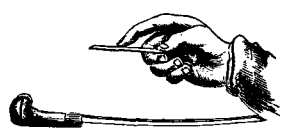
Graveolence (gra-vē'ō-lens), *n.* A strong and offensive smell. *Bailey.*

Graveolent (gra-vē'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *graveolens, graveolentis—gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, to smell.] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell. *Boyle.*

Graver (grāv'ėr), *n.* [See GRAVE, *v.t.*] 1. One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to cut letters or figures in stone or other hard material; a sculptor.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do. *Dryden.*

2. An engraving tool; an instrument made



Graver, and mode in which it is held.

of fine tempered steel for graving on hard substances; a burin.

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.

Grave-robber (grāv'rob-ėr), *n.* One who robs a grave; one who takes a dead body out of a grave; a resurrectionist.

Gravery (grāv'ė-ri), *n.* The process of engraving or carving; engravery; engraving.

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of picture or *gravery* and embossing, that came out of a servile hand. *Holland.*

Graves (grāvz), *n. pl.* [L.G. *greven.*] The dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow. See GREAVES.

Gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead.

Graveyard (grāv'yārd), *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead.

Gravic (grav'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or causing gravitation; as, *gravic* forces; *gravic* attraction. *Goodrich.* [Rare.]

Gravid (gra'vid), *a.* [L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy.] Being with child; pregnant. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Gravidate † (gra'vid-āt), *v.t.* [L. *gravido, gravidatum*, to load, to impregnate, from *gravidus*, pregnant.] To cause to become full or gravid.

Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated*, or great with child. *Barrow.*

Gravidation, Gravidity (gra-vid-ā'shon, gra-vid'i-ti), *n.* The act of gravidating or making pregnant, or state of being gravidated or made pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation.

The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot.*

Gravigrada (gra-vi-grā'da), *n. pl.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *gradus*, a step.] A family of huge fossil animals allied to the sloths of the present day, but of the bulk of a rhinoceros or hippopotamus, differing from the sloths in that their feet, instead of being suitable for climbing, were adapted for digging. They appear to have obtained their food by excavating around the roots of trees and overturning their trunks.

Gravigrade (gra'vi-grād), *n.* Properly, a member of the fossil family Gravigrada (which see). The term has been extended, however, by Blainville to the mammals characterized by a slow, heavy pace, as the elephant, hippopotamus, &c.

Gravimeter (gra-vim'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See HYDROMETER.

Gravimetric (gra-vi-met'rik), *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] Of or pertaining to measurement by weight; specifically, in *chem.* applied to a method of analysis of compound bodies performed by decomposing them and finding the weight of their elements.

Graving (grāv'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cutting figures in hard substances; act of engraving. 2. That which is graved or carved; carved work; an engraving. 2 Chr. ii. 14.—3. Impression, as upon the mind or heart. 'Former *gravings* . . . upon their souls.' *Eikon Basilike.*

Graving-dock (grāv'ing-dok), *n.* A dock in which ships are graved; a dry dock into which ships are taken to have their bottoms examined, cleaned, and the like. See DOCK.

Graving-piece (grāv'ing-pēs), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a small piece of wood put in to supply the defects of a plank.

Gravita (gra-vē-tā). [It.] In *music*, a term indicating that a piece is to be performed in slow, marked, and solemn time, and with an earnest, dignified expression.

Gravitate (gra'vi-tāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gravitated*; ppr. *gravitating*. [Fr. *graviter*, from L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.] To be affected by gravitation; to exert a force or pressure upon, or tend to move under the influence of gravitation.

Gravitation (gra-vi-tā'shon), *n.* The act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction; the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force. The attraction of gravitation exists between bodies in the mass, and acts at sensible distances. It is thus distinguished from chemical and cohesive attractions, which unite the particles of bodies together, and act at insensible distances, or distances too small to be measured.—*Terrestrial gravitation*, gravitation which respects the earth, or by which bodies descend or tend towards the centre of the earth. All bodies, when unsupported, fall by gravitation towards the earth in straight lines tending to its centre.—*General* or *universal gravitation*, gravitation by which all the planets tend towards one another, and by which all the bodies and particles of matter in the universe tend towards one another. The theory of universal gravitation was established by Sir Isaac Newton, who laid down the law that every particle of matter within the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportional directly to the product of the numbers representing their mass, and inversely to the square of the distance separating one from the other.

Gravitative (gra'vi-tāt-iv), *a.* Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre. *Coleridge.*

Gravity (gra'vi-ti), *n.* [Fr. *gravité*; L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy. See GRAVE, *a.*] 1. The state of being grave or weighty; heaviness; as, the *gravity* of lead.—2. Solemnity of deportment or character; solemnity of demeanour; seriousness. 'Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned.' *Shak.*—3. Relative importance, significance, dignity, and the like; weight; enormity. 'According to the *gravity* of the fact.' *Hooker.*

They derive an importance from . . . the *gravity* of the place where they were uttered. *Burke.*

4. The tendency of a mass of matter toward a centre of attraction, especially toward the centre of the earth; centripetal force; terrestrial gravitation.—5. In *music*, lowness or depth of tone or note.—*Centre of gravity.* See CENTRE.—*Absolute gravity*, that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium.—*Relative gravity*, that by which a body descends when the absolute gravity is constantly counteracted by a uniform but inferior force, such as in the descent of bodies down inclined planes, or in resisting mediums, as air and water.—*Specific gravity*, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance; the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of some other body which is assumed as a standard of comparison. The standard for the specific gravities of solids and liquids is pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity, and by comparing the weights of equal bulks of other bodies with this standard we obtain their specific gravities. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10·5 times and the platinum 21·4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10·5 and that of platinum 21·4. The practical rule is, weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and the weight in air divided by the loss of weight in water will give the specific gravity of the body. One substance is said to have a greater specific gravity than another when a given bulk of the former weighs more than the same bulk of the latter. In designating the specific gravities of gases the standard or unity is atmospheric air.—*Line of direction of gravity*, the straight line which passes through the centre of gravity of a body in a direction towards the centre of the earth; the line which the centre of gravity describes when the body is allowed to fall freely.

Gravy (grā'vi), *n.* [From *graves, greaves*, L.G. *greven*, G. *griebe*, the dregs of melted tallow.] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking made into a dressing for the meat when served up.

Gray, Grey (grā), *a.* [A. Sax. *græg*, D. *graauw*, Icel. *grár*, Dan. *graa*, G. *grau*, gray. Probably connected with G. *greis*, an old man.] 1. Of the colour of hair whitened by age; hoary; hence, white with a mixture of black, as the colour of ashes.

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks. *Newton.*

2. Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

'A year hence.' 'We shall both be *gray*.' *Tennyson.*

3. Old; mature; as, *gray* experience.

Gray, Grey (grā), *n.* 1. A gray colour; a dull or neutral tint.

The walls bear the dim, soft browns and *greys* of age. *Ouida.*

2. An animal of a gray colour, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon (*Salmo erox*).

Gray-beard, Grey-beard (grā'bērd), *n.* 1. A man with a gray beard; an old man. 'Love, which *gray-beards* call divine.' *Shak.*—2. A name given to stoneware drinking-jugs brought into use in the early part of the sixteenth century, which had a bearded face (resembling that of Cardinal Bellarmine, in ridicule of whom for his opposing the reformed religion these jugs were designed) in relief on the front part of the neck. The word is still in use in Scotland and north of England to designate a large earthen jar or bottle for holding spirituous liquor.

Gray-beard, Grey-beard (grā'bērd), *a.* Having a gray beard.

Hold off; unhand me, *gray-beard* loon. *Coleridge.*

Gray-bird (grā'bėrd), *n.* A species of thrush.

Gray-falcon (grā'fą-kn), *n.* The peregrine falcon.

Grayfly (grā'fli), *n.* The trumpet-fly.

Grayhound (grā'hound), *n.* Greyhound (which see).

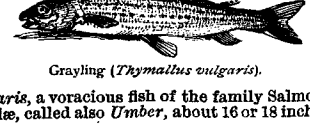
Grayish (grā'ish), *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

Gray-lag (grā'lag), *n.* or *a.* [*Lag* is probably the A. Sax. *lagu*, Icel. *lögr*, lake, water, or as Yarrell conjectures It. *lago*, the domesticated goose being perhaps brought originally from Italy.] A popular name for the *Anser ferus*, the common wild goose or fen-goose of Europe, and the supposed original of the domestic goose.

Grayle, † (grāl), *n.* [Fr. *grêle.*] Gravel. *Spenser.*

Grayle (grāl), *n.* Same as *Gradual*, 2.

Grayling (grā'ling), *n.* *Thymallus vul-*



Grayling (*Thymallus vulgaris*).

garis, a voracious fish of the family Salmonidæ, called also *Umber*, about 16 or 18 inches

in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the back and sides are of a silvery gray colour. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food.

Grayly, Greyly (grā'li), *adv.* In a gray colour or colours; with a gray tinge.

It may be the most important thing about a pollard willow that it comes *greyly* against a cloud, or gloomily out of a pool. *Ruskin.*

Gray-malkin (grā'mą-kin), *n.* [See GRIMALKIN.] A gray cat. *Shak.*

Gray-mare, Grey-mare (grā'mār), *n.* A cant term for a wife; as in the saying, 'The *grey-mare* is the better horse,' which means that 'the wife rules the husband;' hence, a wife who rules her husband; a domineering wife.

Ah! Glorvina, what a *gray-mare* you might have become had you chosen Mr. B. for your consort! *Thackeray.*

Gray-mill, Gray-millet (grā'mil, grā'milet), *n.* A plant, *Lithospermum officinale.* See GROMWELL.

Grayness, Greyness (grā'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gray.

Gray-owl (grā'oul), *n.* The tawny-owl (*Strix stridula*), a common British species inhabiting thick woods or strong plantations of evergreens, and feeding indiscriminately on leverets, young rabbits, moles, rats, mice, birds, frogs, and insects.

Gray-pease (grā'pēz), *n. pl.* Common pease in a dried state.

Graystone (grā'stōn), *n.* In *geol.* a grayish or greenish, compact, volcanic rock, composed of felspar and augite, or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

Graywacke, Grauwacke (grā-wa'ke, grou-wa'ke), *n.* [G. *grauwacke—grau*, gray, and *wacke*, a German mining term for a kind of rock.] Metamorphic sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals, as quartz and felspar, or of rocks, as slate and siliceous clay rocks, are embedded in an indurated matrix, which may be siliceous or argillaceous. The colours are gray, red, blue, or some shade of these. The term, as used by the earlier writers, included all the conglomerates, sandstones, and shales of the older formations, when these had been subjected to considerable change. At first it was nearly synonymous with Silurian strata, these in this country, and especially in Scotland, yielding the only genuine graywacke.

Gray-weather (grā'weTH-ėr), *n.* In *geol.* a large boulder of siliceous sandstone. Of this kind are the stones forming the circle of Stonehenge, which are derived either from the Woolwich and Reading beds or from the Bagshot sands.

Graze (grāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grazed;* ppr. *grazing.* [Perhaps a form of *grate*, to rub, G. *kratzen*, O.H.G. *chrazôn*, or the root meaning may be to skim along the grass: see GRAZE, to pasture.] To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of in passing; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall or the earth.

Whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze* nor pierce. *Shak.*

Graze (grāz), *v.i.* To pass so as to touch or rub lightly; to pass with a touch or rub, such as to ruffle the skin.

The shot . . .
Pierc'd Talgol's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon,
Who straight 'A surgeon' cried, 'a surgeon!' *Hudibras.*

Graze (grāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grazed;* ppr. *grazing.* [A. Sax. *grasian*, from *græs*, grass; comp. D. *grazen*, to graze, and *gras*, grass, G. *grasen* and *gras*.] 1. To feed or supply with growing grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer *grazes* large herds of cattle.

He hath a house and a barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To tend while grazing, as cattle.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shak.*

Graze (grāz), *v.i.* 1. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle *graze* on the meadows.—2. To supply grass.

Then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

3. To move on devouring, as spreading fire.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed.* *Bacon.*

[In the last sense *graze* may be connected with L. *grassor*, to go about, to go about with hostile intentions, to attack.]

Graze (grāz), *n.* The act of grazing or rubbing slightly; a slight rub or scratch; a light touch.

Paul had been touched—a mere *graze*—skin deep. *Lever.*

Graze (grāz), *n.* The act of grazing or feeding on grass.

Then he devoted himself to unharnessing Dobbin, and turning him out for a *graze* on the common. *Hughes.*

Grazer (grāz'ėr), *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.

Grazier (grā'zhėr), *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market; a farmer who raises and deals in cattle.

Grazierly (grā'zhėr-li), *a.* Relating to or like a grazier. *Heber.* [Rare.]

Grazing (grāz'ing), *n.* 1. The act of feeding on grass.—2. A pasture.

Grazing-ground (grāz'ing-ground), *n.* Ground for cattle to graze on.

Grazioso (grā-tsi-ō'sō). [It.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer that the music to which this word is affixed is to be executed elegantly and gracefully.

Gre,† *n.* [Fr. *gré*, from L. *gratum*, that which is pleasant, *gratus*, pleasant.] Pleasure; satisfaction.

Gre,† *n.* A step; a degree; superiority. *Chaucer.* See GREE.

Grease (grēs), *n.* [Fr. *graisse;* It. *grasso*, from L. *crassus*, fat, gross. Akin to Gael. *creis*, fat.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.—2. In *farriery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.

Grease (grēz or grēs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *greased;* ppr. *greasing.* 1. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.—2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*

3. In *farriery*, to affect with the disease called grease.

Grease-box (grēs'boks), *n.* The receptacle over the axle of a locomotive or railway carriage for holding grease; the portable box in which grease is carried to replenish the above.

Grease-cock (grēs'kok), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a short pipe, with two stop-cocks, fixed in the cylinder-cover, for the purpose of introducing melted grease into the cylinder to lubricate the piston, without allowing the steam to escape.

Greaser (grēz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which greases, as the person who looks after supplying the wheels of locomotives, carriages, and waggons with grease.—2. A name of contempt given by the people of the United States to a Mexican creole.

The Americans call the Mexicans *greasers*, which is scarcely a complimentary soubriquet; although the term '*greaser* camp' as applied to a Mexican encampment is truthfully suggestive of filth and squalor. *Marryat.*

Greasily (grēz'i-li), *adv.* In a greasy manner; as, (*a*) with grease or an appearance of it. (*b*) Grossly; indelicately.

You talk *greasily*, your lips grow foul. *Shak.*

Greasiness (grēz'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness; grossness.

Greasy (grēz'i), *a.* 1. Composed of or characterized by grease; oily; fat; unctuous; as, *greasy* food.—2. Smeared or defiled with grease. 'Mechanic slaves with *greasy* aprons.' *Shak.*—3. Like grease or oil; smooth; seemingly unctuous to the touch; as, a fossil that has a *greasy* feel.—4. Fat of body; bulky. [Rare.]

Let's consult together against the *greasy* knight (Falstaff). *Shak.*

5. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine,
For his rank fico, is surnamed divine. *Marston.*

6. In *farriery*, affected with the disease called grease; as, the legs of the horse are *greasy.*

Great (grāt), *a.* [A. Sax. *greât;* comp. L.G. and D. *groot*, Fris. *grat*, O.G. *grôz*, G. *gross*, great. Pott is of opinion that it is of the same origin as L. *grandis*.] The most general meanings of this word are large or considerable in extent, number, or degree; hence, distinguished from other things of the same kind by possessing in a large or unusual degree the characteristic quality or attribute of the class, or any quality or attribute regarded as characteristic for the time being; hence, remarkable, uncommon, notable. The principal usages may be given as follows:—1. Large in bulk, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; grand; immense; enormous; expanded; as, a *great* body; a *great* house; a *great* farm; a *great* lake; a *great* length; a *great* distance. 2. Large in number; numerous; as, a *great many*; a *great* multitude; a *great* army.—3. Large, extensive, or unusual in degree; as, *great* fear; *great* love; *great* strength; *great* wealth; *great* power; *great* influence; *great* folly.—4. Long continued; of long duration; as, a *great while*; a *great* interval of time. 5. Important; weighty; involving important interests; as, a *great* argument; a *great* truth; a *great* event; a thing of no *great* consequence.—6. Chief; principal; as, the *great* seal of England.—7. Holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquirements, virtue or vice, rank, office, power, or the like; eminent; distinguished; celebrated; notorious; as, the *great* Creator; a *great* genius; a *great* hero; a *great* philosopher or botanist; a *great* scholar; Peter the *Great.*

No ceremony that to *great* ones 'longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword . . .
Become them with one-half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*

Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, *great* in villany. *Shak.*

8. Of elevated sentiments; generous; noble; as, he has a *great* soul.—9. On an extensive scale; sumptuous; magnificent; as, a *great* feast or entertainment.—10. Wonderful; sublime; as, a *great* conception or idea.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power! *Milton.*

11. Expressive of haughtiness or pride; proud; as, he was not disheartened by *great* looks.—12. Pregnant; teeming; filled; as, *great* with young.

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears. *Sidney.*

13. Hard; difficult.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

14. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line; as, *great* grandfather, the father of a grandfather; *great great* grandfather, the father of a *great* grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and *great* grandson, *great great* grandson, &c.—*Great circle.* See under CIRCLE.—*Great gun.* See under GUN.—*Great organ*, a part of an organ, the largest and most powerful, played by a keyboard of its own, and forming in many respects an instrument by itself.—*The great, pl.* the powerful, the rich, the distinguished persons of rank and position.

Great (grāt), *n.* 1. The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the *great.*

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous asse, that many years since sold lyes by the *great.* *Nash.*

2. *pl.* The great-go at a university.

Lucy told the old ladies a good deal about herself and her father, and the old days in which Lawrence Desmond had read for '*greats*' at Henley. *Miss Braddon.*

Great (grāt), *a.* [A. Sax. *grîth*, peace.] Familiar as one on good terms; reconciled; friendly; intimate. [Old English and Scotch.]

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them. *Bacon.*

Great-bellied (grāt'bel-lid), *a.* Having a great belly; with child; pregnant. *Shak.*

Great-born† (grāt'born), *a.* Nobly descended. *Drayton.*

Greatcoat (grāt'kōt), *n.* An over-coat; a topcoat.

Greaten (grāt'n), *v.t.* To make great; to enlarge; to magnify.

I called the artist but a *greatened* man. *E. B. Browning.*

Greaten (grāt'n), *v.i.* To become large; to increase; to dilate.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it (sin) *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit. *South.*

Great-go (grāt'gō), *n.* The examination for degrees at some universities. See under GO.

Great-hearted (grāt'härt-ed), *a.* High-spirited; undejected.

Greatly (grāt'li), *adv.* 1. In a great manner or degree; much.

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. Gen. iii. 16.

2. Nobly; illustriously.

By a high fate, thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general send a brave defiance?
Dryden.

Great-mercy† (grāt'mėr-si), *n.* [Fr. *grand-merci.*] Great favour. *Spenser.*

Greatness (grāt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being great; as, (*a*) largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity; as, the *greatness* of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use *bulk, size, extent,* or *magnitude,* than *greatness;* as, the *bulk* or *size* of the body; the *extent* of the ocean; the *magnitude* of the sun or of the earth. (*b*) Large amount; high degree; extent; as, the *greatness* of a reward; the *greatness* of virtue or vice. (*c*) High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my *greatness.*
Shak.

(*d*) Swelling pride; affected state.

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

(*e*) Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness; as, *greatness* of mind.

Virtue is the only solid basis of *greatness.*
Rambler.

(*f*) Strength or extent of intellectual faculties; as, the *greatness* of genius. (*g*) Force; intensity; as, the *greatness* of sound, of passion, heat, &c.

Greave (grēv), *n.* A steward; a peace-officer; a reeve; a grieve. [Old English and Scotch.]

Greave† (grēv), *n.* Same as *Grove. Fairfax.*

Greave† (grēv), *n.* Same as *Groove. Spenser.*

Greave (grēv), *v.t. Naut.* to clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning; to grave.

Greave (grēv), *n.* [Fr. *grève,* armour for the leg; Pg. *greba,* probably from Ar. *djaurab,* Egypt. *gaurab,* a covering for the legs.] Armour, made of bronze, brass, or other metal, and lined with some soft substance, worn on the front of the lower part of the leg, across the back of which it was buckled.

All his *greaves* and cuisses dash'd with drops of onset.
Tennyson.

Greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* [L.G. *greven,* greaves; G. *griebe,* dregs of melted tallow. Comp. *gravy.*] The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting-pots, and made up into cakes for dog's meat. In Scotland such cakes are called *cracklings.*

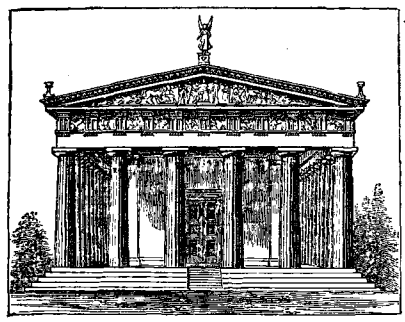
Grebe (grēb), *n.* [Fr. *grèbe;* G., Swiss, *grebe,* perhaps from Armor. *krib,* W. *crib,* a comb, a crest, because one variety (*Podiceps cristatus*), known as the great crested grebe, has a comb or crest.] The common name of the birds of the genus Podiceps, family Colymbidæ, characterized by a straight conical bill, no tail, tarsus short, toes flattened, separate, but broadly fringed at their edges by a firm membrane, and legs set so far back that on land the grebe assumes the upright position of the penguin. The geographical distribution of the genus is very wide, these birds haunting seas as well as ponds and rivers. They are excellent swimmers and divers; the little grebe or dabchick is well known for its quickly-repeated plungings. They feed on small fishes, frogs, crustaceans, and

Sclavonian or Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).

their nests, formed of a large quantity of grass, &c., are generally placed among reeds and sedges, and rise and fall with the water. Five species are British, the great crested grebe (*P. cristatus*), the little grebe or dabchick (*P. minor*), the Sclavonian or horned grebe (*P. cornutus*), the red-necked (*P. rubricollis*), and the eared (*P. auritus*). The three last are winter visitors, but the two first remain with us all the year. The great grebe is about 21 to 22 inches long, and has been called satin grebe from its beautiful silvery breast-plumage, much esteemed as material for ladies' muffs; the little grebe is about 9 inches long, and is by far the most common. The motions of the grebes on land are singularly ungainly; they walk with difficulty, and sometimes shuffle on their bellies like seals.

Grece (grēs), *n.* In *her.* same as *Griece.*

Grecian (grē'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece; Greek.—*Grecian architecture,* the architecture which flourished in Greece from about 500 years before the Christian era, or perhaps a little earlier, until the Roman conquest. It had its origin in the wooden hut formed of posts set in the earth, and covered with transverse poles and rafters. Its beginnings were very simple, being little more than imitations in stone of the original posts and beams. By degrees these were modified and decorated so as to give rise to the distinc-



Temple of Jupiter at Olympia—Doric order.

tion of what are called the orders of architecture, which comprehend the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, to which may perhaps be added the Caryatic order. Of these the Doric is the most distinctive, and may be regarded as the national style. The architecture of the Greeks is known to us only through the remains of their sacred edifices and monuments, and we have no means of ascertaining in what manner it was applied to their houses. Simple and grand in their general composition, perfect in proportion, enriched yet not encumbered with ornament of consummate beauty, these remains cannot be surpassed in harmony of proportion and beauty of detail. The arch in any form seems never to have been used.—*Grecian fire,* same as *Greek fire.* See under GREEK, *a.*

Grecian (grē'shan), *n.* 1. A native of Greece. 2. One who adopted the language and manners of the Grecians. Acts vi. 1.—3. One versed in or studying the Greek language.

Grecism (grē'sizm), *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as *grecisms* and hebraisms, into his poem. *Addison.*

Grecize (grē'sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grecized;* ppr. *grecizing.* 1. To render Grecian.—2. To translate into Greek.

Grecize, Grecianize (grē'sīz, grē'shan-īz), *v.i.* To speak the Greek language.

Grecque (grek), *n.* [Fr., fret-work.] An apparatus introduced into coffee-pots for holding the coffee grounds. The bottom is perforated with minute holes, and the hot water is poured through it, carrying with it the aroma of the coffee without the grounds. The name is also given to a coffee-pot furnished with this contrivance.

Grecque (grek), *a.* In *arch.* see A-LA-GRECQUE.

Gredalin (gred'a-lin), *n.* Same as *Gridelin.*

Grede,† *n.* A greedy person. *Chaucer.*

Grede,† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *grœdan,* Goth. *greitan,* Sc. *greet,* to weep.] To cry; to weep. *Chaucer.*

Gree† (grē), *n.* [Fr. *gré,* pleasure, satisfaction. See GRE.] 1. Favour; good-will; liking; estimation. *Spenser.*—2. In *law,* satisfaction for an offence committed or an injury done.

Now, good sir abbot, be my friend,
For thy courtesy,
And hold my lands in thy hands
Till *I* have made the *gree* *Old ballad.*

Gree (grē), *v.i.* 1.† To agree; to consent.

To trie the matter thus they *greed* both.
Harrington.

2. To live in amity; to give up quarrelling. [Scotch.]

Gree (grē), *v.t.* To reconcile parties at variance. [Scotch.]

Gree (grē), *n.* [Through O.Fr., from L. *gradus,* a step.] 1.† A step; a degree.—2. Pre-eminence; superiority; fame.—*To bear the gree,* to have the victory; to carry off the prize. [Scotch.]

Greece† (grēs), *n.* [Pl. of *gree,* a step.] Same as *Grees.*

Greed (grēd), *n.* [See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing; greediness.

The women, whom God intended to be Christian wives and mothers, the slaves of the rich man's *greed* by day. *Kingsley.*

Greedily (grēd'i-li), *adv.* [See GREEDY.] In a greedy manner; voraciously; ravenously; eagerly; as, to eat or swallow *greedily.*

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedily* after the error of Balaam for reward.
Jude 11.

Greediness (grēd'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being greedy; ravenousness; voracity; ardent desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness.* *Shak.*

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.
Denham.

Greedy (grēd'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *grēdig, grœdig.* Comp. Goth. *gredus,* hunger, *gredags,* hungry; Icel. *gráthugr,* Dan. *graadig,* D. *gretig,* greedy. Hence *greed,* which is quite a modern word in English.] 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; followed by *of.* 'A lion that is *greedy of* his prey.' Ps. xvii. 12.—2. Having a keen desire for anything; eager to obtain; of a covetous disposition; as, *greedy* of gain. 'Not *greedy* of filthy lucre.' 1 Tim. iii. 3. '*Greedy* to know.' *Fairfax.*

You would have thought the very windows spake,
So many *greedy* looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon his visage. *Shak.*

Greedy-gut, Greedy-guts (grē'di-gut, grē'di-guts), *n.* A greedy person; a glutton; a belly-god.

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fodder, meat, and other victuall,
Should serve so long so many a *greedy-gut?*
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Greek (grēk), *a.* [L. *græcus,* Fr. *grec.*] Pertaining to Greece.—*Greek Church,* the eastern church; that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century. It comprises the great bulk of the Christian population of Russia, Greece, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and is governed by patriarchs.—*Greek fire,* a combustible composition the constituents of which are supposed to have been asphalt, nitre, and sulphur.

Greek (grēk), *n.* 1. A native of Greece.—2. The language of Greece.—3. A cunning knave; a cheat. [Slang.]—4. A low Irishman. [Slang.]

Greekess (grēk'es), *n.* A female Greek.

Greekish (grēk'ish), *a.* Peculiar to Greece; Greek.

Venerable Nestor . . . knit all the *Greekish* ears
To his experienced tongue. *Shak.*

Greekism (grēk'izm), *n.* Same as *Grecism.*

Greekling (grēk'ling), *n.* A little Greek; a Greek of little importance or repute.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson.*

Green (grēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *grēne.* Comp. L.G. Dan. and Sw. *grön,* Icel. *grœnn,* G. *grün.* The root meaning is probably found in O.G. *gröen,* Icel. *gróa,* A. Sax. *grówan,* to germinate, to become green, to grow; L. *holus, olus,* green vegetables; Gr. *chloë,* a young shoot, *chlōros,* pale green; Skr. *hari,* green.] 1. Of the colour of herbage and plants when growing; resembling the colour of the solar spectrum situated between the yellow and the blue; composed of blue and yellow rays of light; emerald; verdant.—2. New; fresh; recent; as, a *green* wound. 'The *greenest* usurpation.' *Burke.*—3. Full of life and vigour; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed.

His hair just grizzled
As in a *green* old age. *Dryden.*

4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; as, *green* wood; *green* timber. 5. Not roasted; half raw.

We say the meat is *green,* when half roasted. *Watts.*

6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; as, *green* fruit.—7. Immature in age; young; raw; inexperienced; easily imposed upon; as, *green* in age or judgment.

I might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its *green* conceptions can instruct my gray hairs. *Sir W. Scott.*

A man must be very *green,* indeed, to stand this for two seasons. *Disraeli.*

3. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish-pale colour.

Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shak.*

Green (grēn), *n.* 1. The colour of growing plants; the colour of the solar spectrum intermediate between the blue and yellow; a colour composed of blue and yellow, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as, apple *green*, meadow *green*, leek *green*, &c.—2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

O'er the smooth enamelled *green*. *Milton.*

3. *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.

4. *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the open-hearted cabbage kind, kale, &c.

In that soft season, when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers.
Pope.

—*Scheele's green*, an arsenite of copper.—*Mineral green*, a sub-carbonate of copper.—*Brunswick green*, an oxy-chloride of copper.

Green (grēn), *v.t.* To make green.

Great spring before
Greened all the year. *Thomson.*

Nature . . . .
Steps from her airy hill, and *greens*
The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe,
With moss and braided marish-pipe. *Tennyson.*

Greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* A popular name for the paper money of the United States, first issued by the state department in 1862: so called from the back of the note being of a green colour. The term is sometimes used also to include the United States bank-notes.

Green-bird (grēn'bėrd), *n.* See GREENFINCH.

Green-bone (grēn'bōn), *n.* A local name for the garfish (*Belone vulgaris*), from the colour of its bones when boiled. The viviparous blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*) is also so called from a similar reason.

Green-brier (grēn'brī-ėr), *n.* A popular name in the United States for a very common thorny climbing shrub, *Smilax rotundifolia*, having a yellowish-green stem and thick leaves, with small bunches of flowers.

Greenbroom (grēn'bröm), *n.* A plant, *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's-weed. See GENISTA.

Green-chafer (grēn'chāf-ėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus Agestrata.

Greencloth (grēn'kloth), *n.* A board or court of justice formerly held in the countinghouse of the sovereign's household, composed of the lord-steward and the officers under him. This court had the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the household of the sovereign, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace within the verge of the palace, and 200 yards beyond the gates.

Green-crop (grēn'krop), *n.* A crop that is used in its growing or unripe state: sometimes used in contradistinction to grain-crop, root-crop, or grass-crop, sometimes including turnips, potatoes, &c.

Green-dragon (grēn'dra-gon), *n.* A North American herbaceous plant, the *Arisæma Dracontium*.

Green-earth (grēn'ėrth), *n.* A species of earth or mineral; the mountain-green of artists.

Green-ebony (grēn'eb-on-i), *n.* An olive-green wood obtained from the South American tree *Jacaranda ovalifolia*, nat. order Bignoniaceæ, used for round rulers, turnery, marquetry work, &c., and also much used for dyeing, yielding olive-green, brown, and yellow colours.

Greenery (grēn'e-ri), *n.* 1. A place where green plants are reared.—2. A mass of green plants or foliage; the appearance presented by such a mass.

A romantic glen, whose precipitate walls . . . are hung with *greenery*. *Geikie.*

Green-eyed (grēn'īd), *a.* 1. Having green eyes.—2. Of a morbid sight; seeing all things discoloured or distorted. '*Green-eyed* jealousy.' *Shak.*

Greenfinch (grēn'finsh), *n.* An insessorial bird of the genus Coccothraustes, the *C. chloris*, family Fringillidæ. It is otherwise called *Green-linnet*, *Green-grossbeak*, or *Green-bird*. See GROSSBEAK.

Greenfish (grēn'fish), *n.* A fish so called in the United States, the *Temnodos saltator*.

Greenfly (grēn'flī), *n.* The name given to various species of Aphides which infest plants.

Green-gage (grēn'gāj), *n.* [After a priest named *Gage*, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum, the *reine claude* of the French. It is large, and has a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour.

Greengrocer (grēn'grō-sėr), *n.* A retailer of greens and other vegetables.

Green-grossbeak (grēn'gros-bēk), *n.* See GREENFINCH.

Green-hand (grēn'hand), *n.* A raw and inexperienced person.

Green-heart (grēn'härt), *n.* The *Nectandra Rodiæi*, nat. order Lauraceæ, a native of Guiana, the bark of which yields bebeerine, an alkaloid of great value in intermittents. It is a large forest tree, 80 or 90 feet high, and its timber is excellent for ship-building and wooden harbours, from its not being liable to the attacks of *Teredo navalis*.

Greenhood (grēn'hụd), *n.* A state of greenness.

Greenhorn (grēn'horn), *n.* A person easily imposed upon; one unacquainted with the world; a raw inexperienced person.

Not such a *greenhorn* as that, answered the boy.
Hook.

Greenhouse (grēn'hous), *n.* A building, the roof and one or more sides of which consist of glazed frames, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature is generally kept up by means of artificial heat. It differs from a *conservatory* chiefly in containing plants growing in pots and tubs, while those contained in a conservatory generally grow in borders and beds.

Greening (grēn'ing), *n.* A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe.

Greenish (grēn'ish), *a.* 1. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a *greenish* yellow.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser.*

2. Somewhat raw and inexperienced.

Greenishness (grēn'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being greenish.

Greenlandite (grēn'land-īt), *n.* In *mineral.* a variety of precious garnet obtained from Greenland.

Green-laver (grēn'lā-vėr), *n.* The popular name of *Ulva latissima*, an edible sea-weed. Called also *Green-sloke*.

Green-linnet (grēn'lin-net), *n.* See GREENFINCH.

Greenly (grēn'li), *adv.* 1. With a green colour; newly; freshly; immaturely.—2. Unskilfully; in the manner of a green-hand.

And we have done but *greenly*
In hugger-mugger to inter him. *Shak.*

Green-mantled (grēn'man-tld), *a.* Wearing a green mantle; hence, having a green covering of any kind.

Green-mineral (grēn'min-ėr-al), *n.* A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

Greenness (grēn'nes), *n.* The quality of being green; viridity; unripeness; immaturity; freshness; newness; vigour; inexperience; ignorance of the world; as, the *greenness* of grass or of a meadow.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.
Sir P. Sidney.

A man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth.
South.

Greenockite (grēn'ok-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer Lord *Greenock*, eldest son of Earl Cathcart.] A native sulphuret of cadmium, presenting a honey-yellow or orange-yellow colour, occurring in Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire.

Green-room (grēn'röm), *n.* 1. A room near the stage in a theatre, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play. It is so called from having been originally painted or decorated in green.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the *green-room* of a theatre—it was literally a *green-room*, into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment. *T. Hook.*

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.

Greensand (grēn'sand), *n.* A name common to two groups of strata, the one (lower greensand) belonging to the lower cretaceous series, the other (upper greensand) to the upper cretaceous series: between them is the gault. They consist chiefly of sands, with clays, limestones, and chert bands. They were named on account of the green colour, due to silicate of iron, which some of the beds show. But this colour is not always present, nor is it confined to them, some tertiary sands being as green. The fossil contents are marine, and both deposits, which are thickest towards the south-west, represent shore accumulations.

Greenshank (grēn'shangk), *n.* The common name for a well-known species of sandpiper (*Totanus glottis* or *T. ochropus*), often called the *Whistling Snipe*, from the shrill note it utters when first flushed.

Green-sickness (grēn'sik-nes), *n.* A disease of young females, characterized by pale livid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, and a morbid condition of the catamenial discharge; chlorosis.

Green-sloke (grēn'slōk), *n.* See GREENLAVER.

Green-snake (grēn'snāk), *n.* The name given in the United States to two species of coluber.

Green-stall (grēn'stạl), *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

Greenstone (grēn'stōn), *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the colour.] A general designation for the hard granular-crystalline varieties of trap, consisting mainly of felspar and hornblende, felspar and augite, or felspar and hypersthene, in the state of grains or small crystals. Diorite and melaphyre are the principal members of this group, being now separated from the dolerites.

Green-sward (grēn'swạrd), *n.* Turf green with grass.

A foot, that might have danced
The *greensward* into greener circles. *Tennyson.*

Green-tea (grēn'tē), *n.* A tea of a greenish colour imported into Britain. The green colour is due to the mode in which the leaves of the tea-plant are treated in the process of drying.

Green-vitriol (grēn'vi-tri-ol), *n.* A name formerly given to sulphate of iron.

Green-wax (grēn'waks), *n.* In the court of exchequer, estreats of fines, amercements, &c., delivered for levy to a sheriff under the seal of the court, which is impressed upon green wax.

Green-weed (grēn'wēd), *n.* Dyer's-weed (*Genista tinctoria*). See GENISTA.

Greenwood (grēn'wụd), *n.* 1. A wood or forest when green, as in summer.—2. Wood which has acquired a green tint under the pathological influence of the fungus Peziza. 3. The plant *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's-weed.

Greenwood (grēn'wụd), *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood. 'A *greenwood* shade.' *Dryden.*

Greeny (grēn'i), *a.* Green; greenish; having a green hue. 'Great, *greeny*, dark masses of colour—solemn feeling of the freshness and depth of nature.' *Ruskin.*

Grees,† Grese† (grēz), *n.* [Pl. of *gree*, a step.] A flight of steps; a staircase; also, a step or degree.

Greeshoch (grēsh'oċh), *n.* Same as *Grieshoch* (which see).

Greet (grēt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *grētan*, to salute, to cry out, to bid farewell; also, to touch or approach; same as G. *grüssen*, D. *groeten*, to greet, to salute; perhaps allied to A. Sax. *grætan*, *greōtan*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *greet*, *greit*, to weep, to cry out, to lament; Goth. *gretan*, *greitan*, Dan. *græde*, to weep. Cog. W. *grydian*, *grydiaw*, to shout, to scream or shriek, to wail, to make a vehement rough noise.] 1. To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect; to pay respects or compliments to, either personally or through the intervention of another, or by writing or token; to salute; to hail.

My lord, the Mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
Shak.

2. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from afar,
Approacht in haste to *greete* his victorie. *Spenser.*

3. To meet, in the manner or spirit of those who go to pay congratulations.

Edmund. Your haste
Is now urged on you.
Albany. We will *greet* the time. *Shak.*

Greet (grēt), *v.i.* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*

Greet (grēt), *v.i.* [See GREET, to salute.] To weep; to cry. [Old or provincial English and Scotch.]

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee *greet*. *Spenser.*

'What makes the man *greet*?' asked G. of a bystander.—'By my faith,' was the answer, 'and you too would *greet* if you were in his place and had as little to say.' *Jeaffreson.*

Greete,† *n.* Weeping and complaint. *Spenser.*

Greeter (grēt'ėr), *n.* One who greets.

Greeting (grēt'ing), *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment sent by one absent.

You are come in very happy time
To bear my *greeting* to the senators. *Shak.*

Greeve (grēv), *n.* See GRIEVE.

Greeze,† *n.* Same as *Grees.*

Greffier (gref'i-ėr), *n.* [Fr. See GRAFT.] A registrar or recorder. *Bp. Hall.*

Gregal (grē'gal), *a.* [L. *grex, gregis*, a flock.] Pertaining to a flock.

Gregalia (grē-gā'li-a), *n.* See EUROCLYDON.

Gregarian (grē-gā'ri-an), *a.* [See GREGARIOUS.] Of or pertaining to a herd; gregarious; specifically, belonging to the herd or common sort; ordinary.

The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him. *Howell.*

Gregarine (gre'ga-rin), *n.* [See GREGARIOUS.] A member of the class Gregarinidæ.

Gregarinidæ (gre-ga-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [E. *gregarine*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A class of animal organisms, comprising the lowest forms of the Protozoa, found inhabiting the intestines of various animals, especially the cockroach and earth-worm. The Gregarinidæ consist of an outer colourless transparent membrane, with only faint signs of fibrillous structure, inclosing a granular mass, in which there is a nucleus surrounded by a clear space. They are destitute of a mouth, and have not the power of giving out pseudopodia, and hitherto no definite organs have been detected in them, so that all the processes of assimilating food and getting rid of waste must be effected by the general surface of the body. They vary in size from a pin's head to the length of nearly ½ inch.

Gregarious (grē-gā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, from *grex, gregis*, a herd.] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone; as, cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals. 'No birds of prey are *gregarious*.' *Ray.*

Gregariously (grē-gā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a gregarious manner; in a company.

Gregariousness (grē-gā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gregarious or of living in flocks or herds; disposition to associate together.

That marked *gregariousness* in human genius had taken place among the poets and orators of Rome which had previously taken place among the poets, orators, and artists of Greece. *De Quincey.*

Greggoe, Grego (gre'gō), *n.* A short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

Gregorian (grē-gō'ri-an), *a.* Belonging to, established, or produced by Gregory.—*Gregorian calendar*, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, which adjusts the leap-years so as to harmonize the civil year with the solar, and shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts.—*Gregorian year*, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. It consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds, the excess over 365 days forming a whole day every fourth year.—*Gregorian epoch*, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates, that is, from the year 1582.—*Gregorian chant*, one of a series of choral melodies introduced into the service of the Christian church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the sixth century.—*Gregorian telescope*, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards of Edinburgh.

Greit (grēt), *v.i.* Same as *Greet*, to weep.

Greith† (grēth), *v.t.* Same as *Graith.*

Greith† (grēth), *n.* Same as *Graith.*

Gremial (grē'mi-al), *a.* [L. *gremium*, the bosom.] Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom.

Gremial (grē'mi-al), *n.* 1.† A bosom friend; a confidant.

And now was not Waltham highly honoured with more than a single share, when, amongst those fourteen, two were her *gremials*. *Fuller.*

2. *Eccles.* an episcopal ornament for the breast, lap, and shoulders, originally a plain towel of fine linen, used in ordination to protect the sacred vestments from any drops of unction that might fall in the act of anointing the candidates for the priesthood. In later times it was made of silk or damask to match the episcopal vestments.

Grenade (grē-nād'), *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, a grenade, a pomegranate; Sp. *granada*; from L. *granatum*, a pomegranate; *granum*, a grain.] *Milit.* a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, or of annealed glass, which is filled with powder, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments.—*Hand grenade*, a small grenade, usually about 2½ inches in diameter, intended to be thrown into the head of a sap, trenches, covered-way, or upon besiegers mounting a breach.—*Rampart grenades*, grenades of various sizes, which, when used, are rolled over the parapet in a trough.

Grenadier (gren-a-dēr'), *n.* 1. Originally, a soldier who threw hand grenades. Soldiers

Grenadier of 1745, blowing his fuse to light grenade.

of long service and acknowledged bravery were selected for this duty, so that they soon formed a kind of *élite*. They were the foremost in assaults. At first there were only a few grenadiers in each regiment, but companies of grenadiers were formed in France in 1670, and in England a few years later. When hand grenades went out of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which were of great height and were distinguished by a particular dress, as for instance the high bear-skin cap. In the British and French armies the grenadier company was the first of each battalion. Now the companies of a battalion or regiment are equalized in size and other matters, and the title in the British army remains only to the regiment of grenadier guards.—2. A bird of brilliant plumage, red above, black below, called also *Grenadier Grossbeak* (*Pyromelana orix*), inhabiting the Cape Colony, and about the size of a sparrow.

Grenadillo (gren-a-dil'lo), *n.* A cabinet wood imported from the West Indies, called also *Grenada Cocus*, being a lighter species of the common cocoa.

Grenadine (gren'a-dīn), *n.* A thin gauzy silk or woollen fabric, plain, coloured, or embroidered, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

Grenado (grē-nā'dō), *n.* Same as *Grenade.*

Grenat (gre'nat), *n.* Same as *Garnet.*

Grenatiform (gren-at'i-form), *a.* Being in the form of grenatite.

Grenatite (gren'at-īt), *n.* [Fr. *grenat*, a garnet.] Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate and in talc, and is infusible by the blow-pipe. It is also called *Prismatic Garnet.*

Grenehede,† *n.* Childishness. *Chaucer.*

Grese,† *n.* Grease. *Chaucer.*

Grese† (grēs), *n.* See GREES.

Gressorial (gres-sō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *gressus*, a going, step.] In *ornithology*, a term applied to birds which have three toes forward (two of which are connected) and one behind.

Grete,† *v.i.* To greet. *Chaucer.*

Grette,† pret. of *greet.* Greeted; saluted. *Chaucer.*

Greut (grōt), *n.* Same as *Grewt.*

Greves,† *n. pl.* Groves. *Chaucer.*

Grew (grō), pret. of *grow.*

Grew, Grue (grō), *v.i.* [Comp. D. *gruwen*, G. *grauen*, Dan. *grue*, to shudder, as with horror.] To shudder; to shiver; to be filled with terror; to feel horror. [Scotch.]

Grew† (grų), *a.* and *n.* Greek. [Scotch.]

Affore that tyme all spak Hebrew,
Than sum began for to speik *Grew*.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

Grewia (grō'i-a), *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Tiliaceæ, so named in honour of Dr. *Grew*, celebrated for his work on the anatomy of vegetables. The species are distributed chiefly through the warmer regions of the Old World. They are trees or shrubs, with entire or serrate leaves, and usually yellow flowers in axillary cymes or terminal panicles. The fruit of one or two species is used in India for making sherbet. *G. elastica* is valued for the strength and elasticity of its wood.

Grewsome, Gruesome (grō'sum), *a.* [See GREW.] Causing one to shudder; frightful; horrible; ugly. 'Sic *grewsome* wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep.' *Sir W. Scott.*

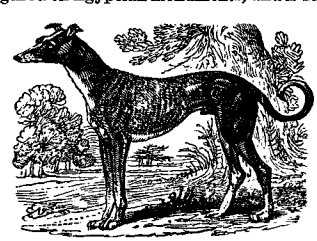
They put him (a dead duck) in the cupboard of an unoccupied study, where he was found in the holidays by the matron, a *grewsome* body. *Hughes.*

Grewt (grōt), *n.* In *mining*, a term applied to earth of a different colour from the rest, found on the banks of rivers as the miners are searching for mines.

Grey (grā). See GRAY.

Greybeard, *n.* See GRAYBEARD.

Greyhound (grā'hound), *n.* [A. Sax. *grighund*, Icel. *grey-hundr*, *grey*, a greyhound, a bitch; Sc. *grew*, a greyhound. The name would seem to have no connection with the colour.] A tall fleet dog kept for the chase, remarkable for the keenness of its sight, the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, and its great fleetness. There are many sub-varieties of the greyhound, from the Irish greyhound and Highland breed to the smooth-haired southern breeds, and the Italian greyhound. It is one of the oldest varieties of the dog known, being figured on Egyptian monuments, and is sup-



Greyhound (*Canis Gratius*).

posed to be the gazehound of old English writers.

Grey-lag (grā'lag), *n.* Same as *Gray-lag.*

Greys, Scotch-greys (grāz, skoch'grāz), *n.* An originally Scottish regiment of cavalry in the British service, so named from the horses being all of a gray colour. It forms the second regiment of dragoons.

Greywacke, *n.* Same as *Graywacke.*

Grias (grī'as), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. The best known species is *G. cauliflora* (the anchovy-pear), a native of Jamaica, which has long been cultivated. See ANCHOVY-PEAR.

Gribble (grib'l), *n.* An isopod crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans*, which commits great damage by boring into submerged timber. It is not unlike a wood-louse.

Grice (grīs), *n.* [Dan. *gris*, *grise*, Sw. and Icel. *gris*, a pig.] A little pig.

Grid (grid), *n.* [The *grid* of *gridiron*; akin *griddle.*] A grating, gridiron, or structure of cross-bars; a kind of sieve or the like.

Griddle (grid'l), *n.* [Sc. *girdle*, W. *greidell*, from *greidiaw*, to heat, to singe, to scorch; Gael. *gread*, to burn, to scorch; Ir. *greidell*, from *greidaim*, to scorch.] 1. A broad disk of iron used for baking oat-meal cakes, &c. 2. In *mining*, a sieve with a wire bottom.

Gride (grīd), *v.i.* [According to Skeat a metathesis of *gird*, O.E. *girden*, to strike, pierce, cut, from *gerde*, a rod = *yard*; lit. to strike with a rod.] 1. To pierce; to cut through;

to cut. 'So sore the *griding* sword . . . passed through him.' *Milton.*

Through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride.* *Spenser.*

2. To grate; to jar harshly. 'Above the wood which *grides* and clangs its leafless ribs.' *Tennyson.*

Gride (grīd), *n.* A grating or harsh sound; a harsh scraping or cutting.

The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam log, and tree, and stone. *Whittier.*

Gridelin (grid'e-lin), *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.] A colour mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin.*
Dryden.

Gridiron (grid'ī-ėrn), *n.* [Root of *griddle*, and *iron.*] 1. A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.—2. A frame, formed of cross beams of wood, upon which a ship rests for inspection or repair at low water.—*Gridiron pendulum.* See PENDULUM.

Cross crosslet on grieces.

Griece (grēs), *n.* In *her.* a degree or step, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.

Grief (grēf), *n.* [Fr., grievance, what oppresses; Pr. *greu, grieu*, It. *grieve, greve*, from L. *gravis*, heavy. Comp. *grave, aggravate*, &c.] 1. Pain of mind, arising from any cause, as loss of friends, misfortune, injury, misconduct on one's own part or on the part of others; sorrow; sadness.

The holy name of *grief!* holy herein
That by the *grief* of one came all our good.
E. B. Browning.

2. Cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts; that which afflicts or distresses; trial; grievance.

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs.* *Shak.*

3. Bodily pain, or a cause of physical pain. [Rare.]

Can honour set to a leg? no; or an arm? no; or take away the *grief* of a wound? no. *Shak.*

—*To come to grief*, to come to a bad end or issue; to turn out badly; to come to ruin; to meet with an accident.—*Affliction, Grief, Sorrow.* See under AFFLICTION.

Griefful (grēf'fụl), *a.* Full of grief or sorrow.

The same grave, *griefful* air,
As stands in the dusk on altar that I know . . .
Our Lady of all the sorrows. *E. B. Browning.*

Grief-shot (grēf'shot), *p.* and *a.* Pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken. *Shak.*

Griego (grē'gō), *n.* Same as *Greggoe.*

Grien (grēn), *v.i.* [Akin to *groan*; D. *grijnen*, to cry, fret, grumble; Icel. *grenja*, to howl.] To covet; to long: with *for* before the object of longing. [Scotch.]

Teugh Johnnie, staunch Geordie, an' Walie,
That *griens for* the fishes an' loaves. *Burns.*

Grieshoch (grēsh'oċh), *n.* [Gael. *grioach*, hot embers.] Hot embers; properly, those of peats or moss-fuel; also, a peat-fire. [Scotch.]

Griesing† (grēs'ing), *n.* A staircase; a stair. *Latimer.*

Grievable (grēv'a-bl), *a.* Causing grief; lamentable. *Gower.*

Grievance (grēv'ans), *n.* [See GRIEF.] 1. That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which gives ground for remonstrance or resistance, as arising from injustice, tyranny, and the like; wrong done and suffered; injury.—2.† Grieving; grief; affliction.

Madam, I pity much your *grievance.* *Shak.*

SYN. Burden, oppression, hardship, trouble.

Grievance-monger (grēv'ans-mung-gėr), *n.* One given to talk much about grievances, public or private; one who complains much and loudly about his own or his party's hardships.

Grievancer† (grēv'ans-ėr), *n.* One who commits a grievance; one who gives cause for complaints.

Some petition . . . against the bishops as *grievancers.* *Fuller.*

Grieve (grēv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grieved;* ppr. *grieving.* [O.Fr. *griever, grever*, to oppress; L. *gravo*, from *gravis.* See GRAVE, *a.*] 1. To give pain of mind to; to inflict mental pain upon; to wound the feelings of; to make sorrowful; to cause to suffer; to afflict.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. Lam. iii. 23.

When one man kills another, . . . and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this case he hath sinned. *Perkins.*

2. To mourn; to sorrow over; to deplore; as, I *grieve* his death.

Grieve (grēv), *v.i.* To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn: followed by *at, for*, and *over.*

Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er *grieves,*
Over the unreturning brave. *Byron.*

Grieve, Greeve (grēv), *n.* [A. Sax. *gerefa*, a governor, bailiff, agent, or reeve.] A manager of a farm, or overseer of any work; a reeve; a manorial bailiff. [Old English and Scotch.]

Griever (grēv'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grieves.

Nor should romantic *grievers* thus complain,
Although but little in the world they gain. *Crabbe.*

Grievingly (grēv'ing-li), *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievous (grēv'us), *a.* [From *grieve* or *grief.*] 1. Causing grief or sorrow; painful; afflictive; hard to bear; heavy; severe; offensive; harmful.

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight, because of his son. Gen. xxi. 11.

The famine was *grievous* in the land. Gen. xii. 10.

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way. Prov. xv. 10.

2. Great; atrocious; heinous; flagitious; aggravated.

Because their sin is very *grievous.* Gen. xviii. 20.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it. *Shak.*

3. Expressing great uneasiness or sense of grievance; full of grief; indicating great grief or affliction; as, a *grievous* cry.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

Grievously (grēv'us-li), *adv.* In a grievous manner; with grief or discontent; painfully; calamitously; greatly; heinously.

Grievousness (grēv'us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being grievous; oppressiveness; affliction; atrocity; enormity.

Griff† (grif), *n.* Gripe; grasp; reach. 'A vein of gold within our spade's *griff.*' *Holland.*

Griffin (grif'fin), *n.* [Perhaps from *griffon*, the griffin being humorously regarded as a kind of strange hybrid animal, neither Indian nor English.] A sportive name given in India to a new-comer from Britain; a greenhorn; a novice.

Griffin, Griffon (grif'fin, grif'fon), *n.* [Fr. *griffon*, It. *grifone*, from L. *gryps, gryphus*, griffin, from Gr. *gryps, grypos*, a griffon.] 1. In *myth.* an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The fore part is represented as an eagle and the lower part as a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armour. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture.—*Griffin-male*, in *her.* a griffin without wings and having large ears.—2. A species of vulture (*Vultur fulvus*) found in the mountainous parts of Europe, North Africa, and Turkey. The *bearded griffin* is the *lammergeyer.*

Griffin (in heraldry).

Griffinism (grif'fin-izm), *n.* The state or character of a griffin, or raw Indian cadet; greenness; simpleness.

Grig (grig), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *cricket;* comp. also Sw. dial. *kräka*, to creep.] 1. A cricket; a grasshopper.

High-elbowed *grigs* that leap in summer grass. *Tennyson.*

2. The sand-eel; a small eel of lively and incessant motion.—*As merry as a grig*, a saying supposed generally to have reference to the mirth and cheerfulness ascribed to the grasshopper, but by Mr. Nares shown to be a corruption for *as merry as a Greek*—the Greeks being proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations; comp. also *Mathew Merygreke*, the name of one of the characters in Udall's comedy of *Ralph Roister Doister.*

Open, liberall, or free housekeepers, *merry Greeks*, and such like stiles and titles. *Prynne.*

A true Trojan, and a mad *merry grig*, though no Greek. *B. Jonson.*

Grig (grig), *n.* [W. *grug*, heath.] Heath.

Some great mosses in Lancashire . . . that for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grig* or heath for sheep. *Aubrey.*

Grill (gril), *v.t.* [From Fr. *griller*, to broil, from *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grate; O.Fr. *graille*, from L.L. *graticula*, corrupted for L. *craticula*, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates*, a hurdle.] 1. To broil on a grill or gridiron. 2. To torment as if by broiling.

Grill (gril), *n.* A grated utensil for broiling meat, &c., over a fire; a gridiron.

Grill,† **Grille,**† *a.* [D. *grillen*, to shiver.] Causing to shake through cold; hence, severe; stern.

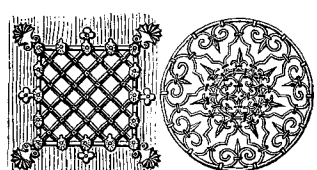
They han suffrid cold stronge
In wethers *grille.* *Chaucer.*

Grill† (gril), *v.t.* To cause to shake; to terrify. *Clarke.*

Grillade (gril-lād'), *n.* [Fr., from *griller*, to broil. See GRILL.] 1. The act of grilling.—2. Meat, fish, or the like broiled on a grill or gridiron.

Grillage (gril'āj), *n.* [Fr., from *grille*, a grate, a railing. See GRILL, *v.t.*] In *engin.* a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally, and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain foundations and prevent their irregular settling in soils of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, termed a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest.

Grille (gril), *n.* [Fr. See GRILL, to broil.] A lattice or open work or grating; a



1 2

1, Grille on door of English Convent, Bruges.
2, Grille, from Venice.—Archit. Pub. Soc. Dict.

piece of grated work; as, (*a*) a metal screen to inclose or protect any particular spot, locality, shrine, tomb, or sacred ornament. (*b*) A gate of metal inclosing or protecting the entrance of a religious house or sacred building. (*c*) A small screen of iron bars inserted in the door of a monastic or conventual building, in order to allow the inmates to converse with visitors, or to answer inquiries without opening the door; the wicket of a monastery.

Grill-room (gril'röm), *n.* A room where meat, &c., is grilled.

Grilly† (gril'i), *v.t.* To harass; to hold up to ridicule; to roast; to grill.

For while we wrangle here and jar,
W' are *grillied* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

Grilse (grils), *n.* [Probably a corruption of Sw. *græ-lax*, gray salmon.] The young of the common salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water.

Grim (grim), *a.* [A. Sax. *grim, grimm*, fierce, rough, ferocious; *grama*, fury. Cog. Icel. *grimm*, savage, angry, ugly, Dan. *grim*, ugly, D. *gram*, angry, *grimmen*, to growl: G. *grimm*, furious, *grimmen*, to rage: comp. also W. *grem*, a gnash, a snarl, *gremiaw*, to snarl.] Of a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; fierce; ferocious; furious; horrid; horrible; frightful; ghastly; grisly; hideous; stern; sullen; sour; surly.

Before mine eyes in opposition sits
Grim death, my son and foe. *Milton.*

—*Ghastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard.* See under GHASTLY.

Grimace (gri-mās'), *n.* [Fr., a wry face, from the Teutonic; comp. D. *grimmen*, to snarl, to make faces. See GRIM.] A distortion of the countenance expressive of affectation, or some feeling, as contempt or scorn, disapprobation, self-satisfaction, or the like; a smirk.

The French nation is addicted to *grimace.* *Spectator.*

Grimace (gri-mās'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grimaced;* ppr. *grimacing.* To make grimaces; to distort the countenance; to grin affectedly. *Martineau.*

Grimaced (gri-māst'), *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

Grimalkin (gri-mal'kin), *n.* [For *gray-malkin* —*gray*, and *malkin*, that is, *Moll-kin*, dim. from *Mary;* comp. *Tom-cat.*] An old cat, especially a female cat.

Grime (grim), *n.* [Comp. N. *grima*, Dan. *grime*, a spot or streak, *grim*, soot, lampblack.] Foul matter; dirt; dirt deeply in-

grained. 'A man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.' *Shak.*

Grime (grīm), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grimed;* ppr. *griming.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

Grimily (grīm'i-li), *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

Griminess (grīm'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness; dirtiness.

Grimly (grim'li), *a.* Having a grim, hideous, or stern look.

In came Margaret's *grimly* ghost,
And stood at William's feet. *Beau. & Fl.*

Grimly (grim'li), *adv.* In a grim manner; fiercely; ferociously; sullenly.

Grimmer (grim'ėr), *n.* A sort of hinge.

Grimm's Law, *n.* In *philol.* a law discovered by Jacob L. Grimm, the great German philologist, formulating certain changes which the mute consonants undergo in corresponding words in the most important branches of the Aryan family of languages. According to this law, stated briefly, the labials *p, b, f,* in Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit, become *f, p, b* in Gothic (with which English and the other low German languages agree), and *b (v), f, p* in old High German; the dentals *t, d, th* in Greek, &c., become *th, t, d* in Gothic, and *d, z, t* in old High German; and the gutturals *k, g, ch* in Greek, &c., become *h* (not quite regularly), *k, g* in Gothic, and *g, ch, k* in old High German; as Skr. *pitri,* Gr. *patēr,* L. *pater,* Goth. *fadrein,* O.H.G. *vatar,* all = E. *father;* Skr. *tvam,* Gr. *tu,* L. *tu,* Goth. *thu,* O.H.G. *du,* all = E. *thou;* Skr. *jánu* (for *gánu*), Gr. *gonu,* L. *genu,* Goth. *kniu,* O.H.G. *chniu, chneo,* all = E. *knee,* &c. See also the articles on the separate letters.

Grimness (grim'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grim; fierceness of look; sternness.

Grimsir,† Grimser† (grim'sėr), *n.* [From *grim* and *sir,* or perhaps from Fr. *grincur,* 'an angry gnasher of the teeth' (*Cotgrave*), from *grincer,* to gnash the teeth.] A haughty official; a person in office who acts proudly or arrogantly; a stern, unsociable person; a curmudgeon.

Even Tiberius Cæsar, who otherwise was known for a *grimsir,* and the most unsociable and melancholy man in the world. *Holland.*

Grimy (grīm'i), *a.* Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grin (grin), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grinned;* ppr. *grinning.* [A. Sax. *grinnian, grennian,* to grin, Dan. *grine,* D. *grijnen,* G. *greinen,* to grin, to cry, to weep.] 1. To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog.—2. To set the teeth together and open the lips; to show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

Fools *grin* on fools. *Young.*

Back to the hall the urchin ran,
Took in a darkling nook his post,
And *grinn'd* and muttered Lost! Lost! Lost!
Sir W. Scott.

Grin (grin), *v.t.* 1. To show, set, or snap, in grinning.

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden.

2. To express by grinning.

He ceased, for both seem'd highly pleased, and Death
Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

Grin (grin), *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; hence, a smile; a forced or sneering smile.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin.* *Addison.*

'Tis pitiful
To court a *grin* when you should woo a soul.
Cowper.

Grin† (grin), *n.* [A. Sax. *grin, gyrn,* a snare, a net, Sc. *girn,* a snare.] A snare or trap which snaps and closes when a certain part is touched.

The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9, Ed. 1611.

And like a bird that hasteth to his *grin,*
Not knowing the peril of his life therein. *Chaucer.*

Grin (grin), *v.t.* To grind. [Old English and Scotch.]

Grincomes (gring'kumz), *n.* An old cant term for syphilis.

I am now secure from the *grincomes,*
I can lose nothing that way. *Massinger.*

Grind (grīnd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ground,* very rarely *grinded;* ppr. *grinding.* [A. Sax. *grindan,* to grind; *grist* and *ground (n.)* are from this word.] 1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction, as in a mill or with the teeth; to comminute by attrition; to triturate.

Take the millstones and *grind* meal. Is. xlvii. 2.

Fierce famine is your lot for this misdeed,
Reduc'd to *grind* the plates on which you feed.
Dryden.

2. To wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; to make smooth, sharp, or pointed; to rub one thing against another; to whet; to grate. 'I have *ground* the axe myself.' *Shak.*

(He) gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Spenser.*

3. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to *grind* the faces of the poor.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes beard the high
And the fathers *grind* the low. *Macaulay.*

4. To prepare for examination; to instruct; as, he is *grinding* me in Greek. [University.] 5. To instruct in; to teach. 'A pack of humbugs and quacks, that weren't fit to get their living, but by *grinding* Latin and Greek.' *Thackeray.* [University.]—6. To prepare one's self in by study; to acquire by study; as, to *grind* Greek. [University.]

Grind (grīnd), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act or operation of grinding; to move a mill, or some object regarded as resembling a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton.*

2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as, the *grinding* jaws.—3. To be ground or pulverized by friction; as, corn will not *grind* well before it is dry.—4. To be polished or sharpened by friction; as, glass *grinds* smooth; steel *grinds* to a fine edge.—5. To work up for an examination; to study. [University.]

He's a fellow that *grinds,* and so he can't help getting some prizes. *Farrar.*

6. To perform hard and distasteful work; to drudge.

Grind (grīnd), *n.* The act of grinding, or turning a mill, or similar machine; the act of performing hard and distasteful work; a cant term used in the universities for working up for an examination by cramming the memory with the necessary facts; hard study.

'Come along, boys,' cries East, always ready to leave the *grind,* as he called it. *T. Hughes.*

Grinder (grīnd'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grinds; as, (*a*) one of the double teeth used to grind or masticate the food; a molar; a tooth in general.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork,
And on it often would his *grinders* work.
Dr. Wolcott.

(*b*) One who sharpens or polishes cutting instruments. (*c*) One who prepares students for an examination; a crammer; a coach; also, a hard student. [University.]

Grindery (grīnd'ė-ri), *n.* Shoemakers' and other leather-workers' materials.—*Grindery warehouse,* a shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers and other leather-workers are kept on sale.

Grindingly (grīnd'ing-li), *adv.* In a grinding manner; cruelly; harshly; oppressively; harassingly. *Quart. Rev.*

Grinding-slip (grīnd'ing-slip), *n.* A kind of oil-stone; a hone.

Grindle-stone (grīnd'l-stōn), *n.* A grindstone. **[Obsolete and provincial.]**

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men for the nonce
That turn round like *grindle-stones.* *B. Jonson.*

Grindlet (grīnd'let), *n.* A small ditch or drain.

Grindle-tail (grīnd'l-tāl), *n.* An old name for an animal with a curling tail.

Their horns are plaguy strong, they push down palaces;
They toss our little habitations
Like whelps, like *grindle-tails,* with their heels upward.
Beau. & Fl.

Grindstone (grīnd'stōn), *n.* A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools. Grindstones are mounted on spindles, and turned by a winch-handle or by machinery. —*To bring, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone,* to oppress one; to treat one harshly; also, to bring one to justice or retribution; to serve one out; to punish.

He would chide them and tell them they might be ashamed, for lack of courage, to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone.* *North.*

Would ten to-morrow suit you for finally *bringing* Boffin's *nose to the grindstone?* *Dickens.*

Grinner (grin'ėr), *n.* One who grins.

Grinningly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* In a grinning manner.

Grint.† For *Grindeth.* *Chaucer.*

Grinte,† pret. of *grind.* Ground. *Chaucer.*

Grinting,† *ppr.* Grinding; gnashing. *Chaucer.*

Grip† (grip), *n.* The griffon. See GRYPE.

Grip (grip), *n.* [Fr. *gripper,* to gripe, of Germanic origin. See GRIPE.] 1. The act or mode of grasping by the hand; act of holding fast; specifically, the grasp peculiar to any secret fraternity as a means of recognition; as, the masonic *grip;* also, power or strength in grasping or holding fast; as, what a *grip* he has! 'In the hard *grip* of his hand.' *Tennyson.*—2. That by which anything is grasped; a hilt or handle; as, the *grip* of a sword.

Grip (grip), *v.t.* To grasp by the hand; to gripe; to seize forcibly; to hold fast.

Grip (grip), *v.i. Naut.* to take hold; to hold fast; as, the anchor *gripes.*

Grip, Gripe (grip, grīp), *n.* [A. Sax. *græp,* a furrow or ditch; Sc. *grupe,* channel in a byre for urine.] A small ditch or furrow; a channel to carry off water or other liquid.

A man comfortably dressed lay flat on his back in the *gripe.* *W. S. Trench.*

Grip, Gripe (grip, grīp), *v.t.* To trench; to drain; to cut into ditches or furrows.

Gripe (grīp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *griped;* ppr. *griping.* [A. Sax. *grīpan,* to gripe, to grasp, to apprehend; comp. Icel. *gripa, greipa,* D. *grijpen,* Goth. *greipan,* G. *greifen,* O.G. *grifan,* to seize, from same root as *grab* (which see).] 1. To catch with the hand and to clasp closely with the fingers; to hold tight or close; to clutch.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkled brows. *Shak.*

2. To seize and hold fast; to embrace closely.

He had *griped* the monarchy in a stricter and faster hold. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To clench; to tighten.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope.

4. To give pain to the bowels of, as if by pressure or contraction.—5. To pinch; to straiten; to distress; to oppress. 'How inly sorrow *gripes* his soul.' *Shak.*

A disposition is everywhere exhibited by men in office to *gripe* and squeeze all submitted to their authority. *Brougham.*

Gripe (grīp), *v.i.* 1. To take fast hold of anything with or as with the hand; to clasp anything closely with the fingers.—2. To get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as, a *griping* miser.—3. To suffer griping pains.—4. *Naut.* to lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

Gripe (grīp), *n.* 1. Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw or with the arms; also, power or strength in grasping or holding fast.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe.* *Shak.*

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Fired with this thought at once he strained the breast;
'Tis true the hardened breast resists the *gripe.*
Dryden.

3. Oppression; cruel exaction; as, a usurer's *gripe.*—4. Affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.

Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound. *Milton.*

5.† A miser.

Let him be a bawd, a *gripe,* an usurer, a villain.
Burton.

6. A lever to press against a wheel to retard or stop its motion; a brake.—7. In *med.* (especially in *pl.*) a kind of pinching intermittent pain in the intestines, of the character of that which accompanies diarrhœa; colic.—8. *Naut.* (*a*) the forefoot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end. (*b*) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under water, chiefly towards the bottom of the stem. (*c*) *pl.* An assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats.

Gripe† (grīp), *n.* A griffin. See GRYPE.

Gripeful (grīp'fuł), *a.* Disposed to gripe.

Gripe-penny (grīp'pen-ni), *n.* A niggard; a miser. *Mackenzie.*

Griper (grīp'ėr), *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

Gripe's-egg† (grīpz'eg), *n.* A griffin or vulture's egg: a technical name for one of the vessels used by alchemists.

Gripingly (grīp'ing-li), *adv.* In a griping or oppressive manner; with a griping pain in the intestines.

Griple, *a.* See GRIPPLE.

Gripleness, *n.* See GRIPPLENESS.

Grippal (grip'al), *a.* Gripple; rapacious. *Sir W. Scott.*

Grippe (grip), *n.* A French term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh.

Gripper (grip'ėr), *n.* 1. An Irish term for a process-server or sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

2. In *printing*, one of the fingers on an impression cylinder which seize the paper by one edge and carry it to, and sometimes through, the press.

Grippie, Grippy (grip'i), *a.* Avaricious; disposed to defraud. [Scotch.]

Grippie (grip'i), *n.* [Dim. of *grip.*] A grip. —*Grippie for grippie*, gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling. [Scotch.]

Gripple,† Griplet (grip'l), *a.* [From stem of *grip, gripe, grab.*] 1. Griping; tenacious.

On his shield he *grippie* hold did lay. *Spenser.*

2. Grasping; greedy; oppressive; covetous.

It is easy to observe that none are so *grippie* and hard-fisted as the childless. *Bp. Hall.*

Gripple,† Griple† (grip'l), *n.* A grip; a grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *gripple* strong
For any thinge would slacke, but still upon him hong. *Spenser.*

Gripple-minded (grip'l-mīnd-ed), *a.* Of a griping, tenacious, greedy, or miserly disposition.

O Cyrus, how many close-handed, *gripple-minded* Christians shall once be choked in judgement with the example of thy just munificence! *Bp. Hall.*

Grippleness,† Gripleness† (grip'l-nes), *n.* The quality of being gripple; grasping disposition.

Griquas (grē'kwäs), *n. pl.* A South African breed of half-castes, occupying the banks of the Orange River, resulting from the intercourse between the Dutch settlers and Hottentot and Bush women. Part are Christians and considerably civilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders. They have a thriving settlement called Griquatown, 530 miles north-east of Cape Town.

Gris,† *n.* [Fr., gray.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

Grisaille (grēs-āl'), *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray.] A style of painting in various gray tints employed to represent solid bodies in relief, such as friezes, mouldings, ornaments of cornices, bas-reliefs, &c.

Grisamber† (gris-am'bėr), *n.* Ambergris.—*Grisamber-steamed*, flavoured with the steam of melted ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled,
Grisamber-steamed. *Milton.*

Grise† (grēs), *n.* A step or range of steps. See GREE.

Which as a *grise* or step may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shak.*

Grise (grīs), *n.* [See GRICE.] A swine.

Griseous (gris'ē-us), *a.* [L.L. *griseus*, gray, grizzled; Fr. *gris*, gray.] White, mottled with black or brown; grizzled; grizzly. *Maunder.*

Grisette (gri-zet'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *gris*, O.G. *gris*, gray, originally a sort of gray woollen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes: so called from its gray colour.] A girl or young married woman of the working-class in France; more commonly, a belle of the working-class given to gaiety and gallantry; a young female servant of loose morals.

She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw. *Sterne.*

Griskin† (gris'kin), *n.* [Dim. from *grise* or *grice.* See GRICE.] The spine of a hog.

Grislea (gris'lē-a), *n.* [After G. *Grisley*, a Portuguese botanist.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Lythraceæ, containing but one species, *G. secunda*, a native of Venezuela and New Granada. It is a shrub with opposite entire leaves and rather large flowers in axillary cymes, but is of no special importance or interest. The Old World plant formerly known as *G. tomentosa* is now referred to another genus (Woodfordia).

Grisled (griz'ld), *a.* Of a mixed colour; grizzled.

I lifted up mine eyes, and saw in a dream, and behold, the rams which leaped upon the cattle were ringstraked, speckled, and *grisled.* Gen. xxxi. 10.

Grisliness (griz'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being grisly or horrible.

Grisly (griz'li), *a.* [A. Sax. *grislic, grisenlic*, from *grisan* or *āgrīsan*, to dread, to fear greatly; allied to G. *grässlich*, horrible, dreadful, ghastly; *grausen, grauen*, horror; *grieseln*, to shudder. Akin to E. *grew, grue, grewsome.*] Frightful; horrible; terrible; grim; as, a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* spectre.

While the burghers and barons of the north were building their dark streets and *grisly* castles of oak and sandstone the merchants of Venice were covering their palaces with porphyry and gold. *Ruskin.*

—*Ghastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard.* See under GHASTLY.

Grisly (griz'li), *a.* Gray; grizzled. See GRIZZLY.

Grison (grī'sun), *n.* [Fr., gray, gray-haired, from *gris*, gray.] A South American animal of the weasel kind, *Gulo vittatus* or *Galictis vittata*, a little larger than a weasel. It is remarkable for being black on the under surface of the body and nearly white above. It is very amusing in captivity. Called also *Huron.*

Grisons (grē'sunz), *n. pl.* In *geog.* (*a*) the inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps. (*b*) The largest and most eastern of the Swiss cantons.

Grist (grist), *n.* [A. Sax. *grist*, a grinding, from *grindan*, to grind. See GRIND.] 1. That which is ground; corn ground; that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store. *Tusser.*

2. Supply; provision. *Swift.* — *To bring grist to the mill*, to be a source of profit; to bring profitable business into one's hands.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it *brings grist to the mill.* *Ayliffe.*

Gristle (gris'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *gristel*, gristle; akin to *grist*, being named from the grinding or crunching in eating it.] In *anat.* a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, giving support with a certain elasticity to various parts, as in the nose, ears, larynx, trachea, and sternum, and covering the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations; cartilage.

Gristly (gris'li), *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes.

Grist-mill (grist'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

Grit (grit), *n.* [A. Sax. *grytt, grytta*, flour, bran, *greót*, sand, gravel, *grút*, meal; comp. E. *grout, groats.* Allied words occur in almost all the Teutonic tongues as well as in the Celtic and Slavonic. Comp. Icel. *grjot*, stones, rubble; D. *grut*, groats; G. *gries*, grit, *grütze*, groats; Sw. *grus*, grit; Dan. *grytte*, to bruise, to grate; W. *grut, grud*, grit, gritty.] 1. The coarse part of meal. —2. Oats hulled or coarsely ground; groats: usually in the plural.—3. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles.—4. In *geol.* any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; as, millstone *grit;* grindstone *grit.*—5. Structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness or their opposites; as, a hone of fine *grit.*—6. Firmness of mind; courage; spirit; resolution; determination; pluck. [United States.]

If he hadn't a had the clear *grit* in him, and showed his teeth and claws, they'd a nullified him so you wouldn't see a grease spot of him no more. *Haliburton.*

7.† A kind of crab. *Holland.*

Grit (grit), *a.* Great. [Scotch.]

He has sae monie takin' arts,
Wi' *grit* an' sma'. *Burns.*

Grit (grit), *v.i.* To give forth a grating sound, as of sand under the feet; to grate; to grind.

The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread. *Goldsmith.*

Grit (grit), *v.t.* To grate; to grind; as, to *grit* the teeth. [Colloq.]

Grith† (grith), *n.* [A. Sax. and Icel. *grith*, peace, treaty, security: properly a Scandinavian word.] Agreement.

Grit-rock, Grit-stone (grit'rok, grit'stōn), *n.* See GRIT, 4.

Grittie (grit'i), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to the field when composed equally of metal and colour.

Grittiness (grit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gritty.

Gritty (grit'i), *a.* 1. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.—2. Courageous and resolute. [United States.]

Grivet (griv'et), *n.* A small green-gray Abyssinian monkey, belonging to the genus Cercopithecus, with a large patch of long whitish hairs reaching down each side of the head like whiskers. The common monkey which sits on a barrel-organ is often a grivet. Sometimes called *Tota.*

Grize† (grēz), *n.* Same as *Grise*, a step or range of steps.

Grizelin (griz'e-lin). See GRIDELIN.

Grizzle (griz'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grizzled*; ppr. *grizzling.* [Origin doubtful.] 1. To grin or show the teeth.—2. To fret; to grumble.

Grizzle (griz'l), *n.* [Fr. *gris*, G. *gries*, gray.] Gray; a gray colour; a mixture of white and black.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy case? *Shak.*

Grizzled (griz'ld), *a.* Gray; of a mixed colour.

Grizzly, Grisly (griz'li), *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

Living creatures do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white, as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later, . . . in old squirrels that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon.*

—*Grizzly* or *grisly bear*, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America, the *Ursus ferox* or *horribilis.* See BEAR.

Groan (grōn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *grânian, grânan*, to groan. Probably imitative. Comp. A. Sax. *grunan*, to grunt; W. *grwn*, a groan; Fr. *gronder*, to grunt, groan, grumble.] 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound; to sigh; as, a nation *groans* under the weight of taxes.

For we that are in this tabernacle do *groan*, being burdened. 2 Cor. v. 4.

2. To long or strive after something with deep earnestness, and as if with groans.

Nothing but holy, pure and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *G. Herbert.*

Groan (grōn), *n.* A low, moaning sound; usually, a deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; frequently, a deep, murmuring sound uttered in disapprobation or derision; the opposite of cheer; as, the speaker was received with *groans.*

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain. *Shak.*

Groan (grōn), *v.t.* To act upon in some way by groans, as to silence by groaning; as, the speaker was *groaned* down.

Groaner (grōn'ėr), *n.* One who groans.

Groanful (grōn'fụl), *a.* Sad; inducing groans.

Groanin'-maut (grōn'in-mat), *n.* Groaning-malt, that is drink, as ale or spirits, provided against a woman's confinement, and drunk by the women assembled on the occasion. [Scotch.]

Wha will buy my *groanin'-maut!* *Burns.*

Groat (grōt), *n.* [D. *groot*, G. *grot*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin: so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III. the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.] 1. An old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; hence, colloquially, fourpence, or a fourpenny piece.—2. A proverbial term for a small sum.

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

Groats (grōts), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *grûtan*, groats; comp. *grout*, and see GRIT.] Oats or wheat that has the husks taken off.

Grobman (grob'man), *n.* A name for the sea-bream (which see).

Grocer (grō'sėr), *n.* [A better spelling would be *grosser*, since the word originally meant one who sold things in the *gross* or in large quantities; O. Fr. *grossier*, one who sells wares by wholesale, from *gros*, great.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

Grocer's-itch (grō'sėrz-ich), *n.* A disease, a variety of eczema impetiginoides, produced in grocers and persons working in sugar-refineries by the irritation of sugar.

Grocery (grō'sė-ri), *n.* 1. A grocer's shop. [United States.]—2. The commodities sold by grocers: usually in the plural.

Many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

Groche,† *v.t.* To grudge; to murmur. *Chaucer.*

Groff,† *a.* [From root of *grovel* (which see).] Grovelling; flat on the ground; low; prostrate.

And with that word, withouten more respite
They fallen *groff*, and crien pitously. *Chaucer.*

Grog (grog), *n.* [From 'Old *Grog*,' a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage, from his wearing a grogram cloak in rough weather.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; more particularly applied to rum and water cold without sugar; also used as a general term for strong drink.

Grog-blossom (grog'blos-sum), *n.* A redness or pimple on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess.

Groggery (grog'ė-ri), *n.* A place where grog and other liquors are sold and drunk. [American.]

Grogginess (grog'i-nes), *n.* The state of being groggy or staggering; tipsiness; especially, in *farriery*, a tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse or weakness in the forelegs,

which causes him to move in a hobbling, staggering manner, often produced by much movement on hard ground.

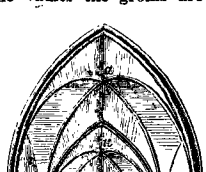
Groggy (grog'i), *a.* 1. Overcome with grog, so as to stagger or stumble; tipsy. [Slang.] Hence—2. In *farriery*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet; said, specifically, of a horse that bears wholly on its heels.—3. Acting or moving like a man overcome with grog; stupefied and staggering from blows and exhaustion: said of prize-fighters. [Slang.]

Cuff coming up full of pluck, but quite reeling and *groggy*, the Fig-merchant put in his left as usual on his adversary's nose, and sent him down for the last time. *Thackeray.*

Grogram, Grogran (grog'ram, grog'ran), *n.* [Fr. *grosgrain*, coarse-grain, of a coarse texture.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.

Grog-shop (grog'shop), *n.* A place where grog or other spirituous liquors are sold; a dram-shop.

Groin (groin), *n.* [Icel. *grein*, a branch, an arm of the sea, *greina*, to branch off or separate; Sw. *gren*, a branch, *grena*, to divide; Sc. *grain*, the branch of a tree or river.] 1. The hollow or depression of the human body in front at the junction of the thigh with the trunk.—2. In *arch.* the angular curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle. In Gothic vaults the groins are always covered with ribs, while other ribs are occasionally applied to the plain surfaces of the vaulting cells. The three classes of vaulting ribs may be designated as groin ribs, ridge ribs, and surface ribs. The diagonal rib is that which occupies the groin of a quadripartite vault, and therefore the diagonal of its plan.—3. A wooden breakwater or frame of wood-work constructed across a beach between low and high water to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide.



a a, Groins.

Groin (groin), *v.t.* In *arch.* to form into groins; to ornament with groins.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity. *Emerson.*

Groin,† Groine,† *v.i.* [Fr. *grogner*, to growl or grumble, L. *grunnio*, to grunt.] To groan or grunt; to hang the lip in discontent. *Chaucer.*

Groin,† Groine,† *n.* [Fr. *groin*, from L. *grunnio*, to grunt.] The snout of a swine; a hanging lip. *Chaucer.*

Groined (groind), *a.* In *arch.* having groins; having angular curves made by intersecting vaults or arches; as, a *groined* arch.—*Groined ceiling, groined roof*, a ceiling

Groined Roof, Salisbury Cathedral.

formed by three or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection, and all the groins meet in a common point called the apex or summit. The curved surface between two adjacent groins is termed the *sectroid*. Groined roofs are common to classic and medieval architecture, but it is in the latter style that they are seen in their greatest perfection. In this style, by increasing the number of intersecting vaults, varying their plans, and covering their surface with ribs and veins, great variety and richness were obtained, and at length the utmost limit of complexity was reached in the fan groin tracery vaulting.

Groining (groin'ing), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Groin*.

Gromel, Grommel (grom'el), *n.* See GROMWELL.

Gromet, Grommet (grom'et), *n.* [Fr. *gourmette*, a curb, from *gourmer*, to curb, from Armor. *grom*, a curb.] *Naut.* a ring for fastening the upper edge of a sail to its stay. It is formed by taking a strand just unlaid from a rope, forming a ring of the size wished by putting the end over the standing part, carrying the long end twice round the ring in the crevices till the ring is complete, and then tying the two ends by an overhand knot.—*Shot gromet*, a similar ring used to contain shot in time of action.—*Gromet wad*, a wad used in firing cold shot from smooth-bore guns when the elevation is less than 3°. It is formed of a circle of rope less in diameter than the bore of the gun for which it is intended, with the cross-pieces projecting beyond the exterior of the circle.

Gromet for a Sail.

Gromwell, Gromil (grom'wel, grom'il), *n.* [Called also *Gromel, Grommel, Graymill, Graymillet;* Fr. *grémil*—supposed by some to be from L. *granummilii*, grain of millet, on account of its grains.] The common name of the plants of the genus Lithospermum, nat. order Boraginaceæ, containing a number of widely distributed species, which are most numerous in the warmer parts of the temperate zone, and three of which are natives of Britain. The seeds of *L. officinale* were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, to be efficacious in the cure of gravel. They are occasionally used as a diuretic, and for obviating strangury in the form of emulsion. The species are all remarkable for the stony hardness of the pericarp, which, when analyzed, is found to contain a greater quantity of earthy matter than any other organized substance.

Grone,† *v.i.* To groan; to grunt. *Chaucer.*

Groningenist (grō-nin'jen-ist), *n. Eccles.* one of a sub-sect of the Anabaptists, which took its rise in the territory of *Groningen*. The Groningenists held the opinion that Judas and the high-priests were blessed, because in the murder of Jesus they had executed the designs of God.

Gront,† pret. of *groan*. *Chaucer.*

Groom (grōm), *n.* [A parallel form with Goth. and A. Sax. *guma*, O.E. *gome*, man, appearing in *bridegroom* (A. Sax. *brýdguma*); Sc. *grome*, a man, a warrior, a lover; O.D. *grom*, a youth; O.E. *grome*, a boy, a lover, a servant. *Guma* (O.H.G. *komo*) is the same word as L. *homo*, a man; the *r* does not belong to the root and is a comparatively late insertion.] 1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant; especially, a man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.

But when she parted hence she left her *groome*
An yron man, which did on her attend. *Spenser.*

2. One of several officers in the English royal household; as, *groom* of the stole; *groom* of the chamber.—3. A man newly married or about to be married; a bridegroom.

The brides are waked, their *grooms* are drest.
Dryden.

Drinking health to bride and *groom*,
We wish them store of happy days. *Tennyson.*

Groom (grōm), *v.t.* To tend or care for, as a horse.

Groomlet (grōm'let), *n.* A small groom. *T. Hook.*

Groom-porter (grōm'pōr-tėr), *n.* An officer of the royal household, whose business was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, as also to provide cards, dice, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c. He was allowed to keep an open gaming table at Christmas. The office was not abolished till the reign of George III.

He will win you
By irresistible luck, within this fortnight
Enough to buy a barony. They will set him
Upmost at the *groom-porter's* all the Christmas,
And for the whole year through, at every place
Where there is play. *B. Jonson.*

Groom's-man, Grcomsman (grömz'man), *n.* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Groot (grōt), *n.* [See GROAT.] An old money of account in Bremen, of the value of rather over ½*d.* Seventy-one groots were equal to one rix-dollar or thaler, of the value of 3*s.* 3½*d.*

Groove (grōv), *n.* [A. Sax. *gróf, græf*, a grave, a den, from *grafan*, to dig; comp. Icel. *gróf*, Goth. *groba*, a pit; D. *groeve*, a furrow, a ditch, a pit, G. *grube*, a pit, hole, grave, from *graben*, pret. *grub*, to dig.] 1. A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a rut or furrow, such as is formed in the ground or a rock by the action of water; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel, formed by whatever agency. Hence—2. The fixed routine of one's life.—3. In *mining*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

Groove (grōv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grooved;* ppr. *grooving*. To cut a groove or channel in; to furrow.

Grooved (grövd), *p.* and *a.* Channelled; cut with grooves; specifically, in *bot.* marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows; as, a *grooved* stem.

Groover (grōv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cuts a groove.—2. [Local.] A miner.

Grope (grōp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *groped;* ppr. *groping*. [A. Sax. *grópian, grápian;* Sc. and O.E. *grape*, to feel with the hands—closely allied to *gripe, grab*, and *grasp*.] 1. To use the hands; to feel with the hands; to handle.

Hands they have and they shall not *grope*.
Ps. cxiii. 7, *Wickliffe's Trans.*

2. To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to move about in darkness or obscurity; to feel one's way, as with the hands; to attempt anything blindly.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. Is. lix. 10.

The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to *grope* a little longer among the miseries and sensualties of a worldly life. *Buckminster.*

Grope (grōp), *v.t.* 1.† To seize or touch with the hands; to grasp; to handle; to feel.

I have touched and tasted the Lord, and *groped* Him with hands, and yet unbelief has made all unsavoury. *Rogers.*

2. To search out by feeling in or as in the dark, or as a blind person; as, we *groped* our way at midnight.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

3. To attempt to discover; to make examination of; to try; to sound.

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

Groper (grōp'ėr), *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

Gropingly (grōp'ing-li), *adv.* In a groping manner.

Groroilite (gro'roil-īt) *n.* In *mineral.* earthy manganese, found near *Groroi* in France, and occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black colour and reddish-brown streak. *Dana.*

Gros (grō), *n.* [Fr., thick, strong.] A fabric, usually of silk, of a strong texture; as, *gros* de Naples, *gros* de Tours, *gros* de Berlin, &c., all strong fabrics.

Grosbeak, *n.* See GROSSBEAK.

Groschen (grō'shen), *n.* [From L.L. *grossus*, thick—in opposition to ancient thin lead coins.] A German coin equal to a little over 1*d.* English. Ten groschens make one mark, which is worth about 1*s.* English. The groschen is divided into 10 pfennige. The oldest groschens known were struck at Treves in 1104.

Grosert. See GROSSART.

Gross (grōs), *a.* [Fr. *gros*, L.L. *grossus;* of doubtful connections.] 1. Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals, fat; corpulent; large; great; as, a *gross* body. 'Two *gross* volumes.' *Baker.* [Formerly used of size in general.]

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
Show scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shak.*

2. Coarse; rough; not fine or delicate; as, *gross* sculpture; *gross* features.—3. Coarse, in a figurative sense; rough; vulgar; indelicate; obscene; impure; sensual: applying either to persons or things.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton.*

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay.*

4. Great; palpable; enormous; shameful; flagrant; as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

We live in a highly civilized state of society, in which intelligence is so rapidly diffused by means of the press and the post office, that any *gross* act of oppression committed in any part of our island is in a few hours discussed by millions. *Macaulay.*

5. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure; as, a *gross* medium; *gross* air; *gross* elements.—6. Not easily roused or excited; not sensitive in perception or feeling; stupid; dull.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

7. Whole; entire; total; as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount, as opposed to a sum or amount consisting of separate or specified parts, or to a sum or amount from which a deduction has been made.—*Gross weight*, the weight of merchandise or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained. After an allowance of tare and tret is deducted, the remainder is denominated *neat* or *nett* weight.

Gross (grōs), *n.* 1. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as, the *gross* of the people.

Remember, son,
You are a general; other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden.*

2. Literally, the gross or great hundred; the number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as, a *gross* of bottles. It never has the plural form; as, *five gross* or *ten gross*. —*A great gross*, twelve gross or 144 dozen. —*In the gross, in gross*, in the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together. —*Advowson in gross*, in *law*, an advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner.—*Common in gross*, in *law*, a common annexed to a man's person, and not appurtenant to land. —*Villain in gross*, in *feudal law*, a villain or servant who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord, and was transferable by deed, like chattels, from one owner to another.

Grossart, Grosert (groz'art, groz'ert), *n.* [Fr. *groseille*, from G. *kräusel*, in the compound word *kräuselbeere*, a gooseberry. See GOOSEBERRY.] A gooseberry. Called also *Groset*. [Scotch.]

Grossbeak, Grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* [*Gross*, thick, and *beak*.] A name common to several insessorial birds of different genera, distinguished by the thickness of the bill, which is convex above, and so strong as to enable the birds, though of small size, to break the stones of cherries, olives, &c. In appearance they resemble the finches, to whose family (Fringillidæ) they in general belong. The hawthorn grossbeak or hawfinch is the *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. The green grossbeak or greenfinch is the *C. chloris*. The pine grossbeak is the *Loxia enucleator*. The grenadier grossbeak is the *Pyromelana orix*. The cardinal grossbeak is the *Cardinalis virginianus* or *Loxia Cardinalis* of Linnæus. These birds are in general shy and solitary, chiefly living in woods at a distance from the habitations of man. The green grossbeak is common in every part of Britain, and may be seen in every hedge, especially in winter.

Green Grossbeak (*Coccothraustes chloris*).

Gross-fed (grōs'fed), *a.* Fed or supported grossly, or by gross food.

Gross-headed (grōs'hed-ed), *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not prelatical are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow. *Milton.*

Grossification (gros'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of making gross or thick, or state of becoming gross or thick; especially, in *bot.* a term applied to the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.

Grossify (gros'i-fī), *v.t.* and *i.* [E. *gross*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make gross or thick; to become gross or thick.

Grossly (grōs'li), *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; without delicacy; coarsely; rudely; shamefully; vulgarly.

An offender, who has so *grossly* offended the laws. *Junius.*

I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Sir I. Newton.*

Grossness (grōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gross; greatness; coarseness; indelicacy; rudeness; vulgarity.

Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its *grossness*. *Burke.*

Grossulaceæ, Grossulariaceæ (gros-ū-lā'sē-ē, gros-ū-lā'ri-ā"sē-ē), *n.* [L.L. *grossula*, a gooseberry. See GROSSART.] A tribe of the nat. order Saxifragaceæ, comprehending the gooseberry and currant of gardens; and consisting, in fact, of only one genus, Ribes. See GOOSEBERRY, RIBES.

Grossulaceous (gros-ū-lā'shē-us), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the Grossulaceæ.

Grossular (gros'ū-lėr), *a.* [L.L. *grossula*, a gooseberry. See GROSSART.] Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.

Grossular, Grossularite (gros'ū-lėr, gros-ū-lār'), *n.* A rare translucent mineral, a variety of the dodecahedral garnet, found in Siberia: so named from its green colour, resembling that of the gooseberry.

Grossularite (gros'ū-lėr-īt), *n.* Same as *Grossular*.

Grot,† *n.* A groat; a coin worth fourpence. *Chaucer.*

Grot (grot), *n.* Same as *Grotto*. [Poetical.]

Grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* [Fr., from *grotte*, a grotto, from the paintings in the ancient crypts and grottos.] 1. Resembling the figures found in grottos; wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic; as, *grotesque* paintings; *grotesque* designs.

The champain head
Of a deep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access denied. *Milton.*

2. A term applied to artificial grotto-work, decorated with rock-work, shells, &c.

Grotesque (grō-tesk'), *n.* 1. A capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation, which, as a whole, has no type in nature, the parts of animals, plants, and other incongruous elements being combined together; used by the Romans in decorative painting and revived by the artists of the Renaissance. [In this sense written also *Grottesque*.] See ARABESQUE.—2. Whimsical figures or scenery. 'Phantasms or *grotesques*.' *Ruskin.*—3. Artificial grotto-work. [In this sense written also *Grottesque*.]—4. A squat-shaped printing type.

Grotesquely (grō-tesk'li), *adv.* In a grotesque manner.

Grotesqueness (grō-tesk'nes), *n.* State or quality of being grotesque.

Fancies, however extravagant in *grotesqueness* of shadow or shape. *Ruskin.*

Grotesquery (grō-tesk'ė-ri), *n.* [Formed on type of *chicanery, trickery, foolery*, &c.] The act of indulging in grotesque whims or antics; grotesque conduct; a grotesque action; an embodiment or expression of grotesqueness.

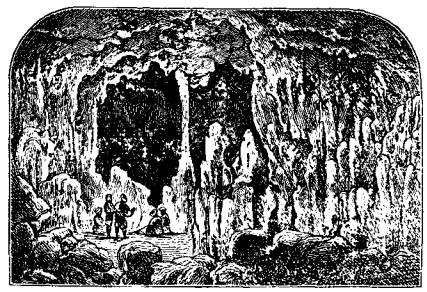
His (Prof. Wilson's) range of power is extraordinary: from the nicest subtleties of feminine tenderness, he passes at will to the wildest animal riot and the most daring *grotesqueries* of humour. *Chambers's Ency.*

Grotta (grot'ta), *n.* A grotto.

Let it be turned to a *grotta* or place of shade. *Bacon.*

Grottesque (grot-tesk'), *n.* See GROTESQUE, *n.*

Grotto (grot'tō), *n.* pl. **Grottos** or **Grottoes** (grot'tōz). [Fr. *grotte*, It. *grotta*, from L. *crypta*, Gr. *kryptē*, a covered place, a cave, a vault, from *kryptō*, to conceal.] 1. A cave or natural cavity in the earth, as in a mountain or rock. Some of these subterranean cavities are famed for the mephitic exhalations that issue from them, as the Grotta del Cane near Naples; but there are others not less celebrated for their beauty and grandeur, as the grotto of Antiparos and that represented in the cut.—2. An artificial cavern decorated with rock-work, shells, &c., constructed for coolness and pleasure.



Grotto of Melidhoni in Crete.

Grotto-work (grot'tō-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work or shell-work in a garden, in imitation of a grotto. *Cowper.*

Grouan, Growan (grou'an), *n.* [Armor. *grouan*, sand.] In *tin-mining*, a lode which abounds in rough gravel or sand.

Grought† (grōt), *n.* Growth. *Chapman.*

Ground (ground), *n.* [A. Sax. G. Dan. and Sw. *grund*, D. *grond*, Icel. *grunnr*, Goth. *grundus*, ground. Probably the original meaning was dust or earth, the origin of the Anglo-Saxon word being *grindan*, to grind. According to Dieffenbach '*Grund* stands in the same relation to *grindan* as *mulda* (A. Sax. *molde*, E. *mold*, *mould*) and other names for earth to *malan*' (Goth., to grind).] 1. The surface of the earth; the outer crust of the globe; hence, the surface of a floor or pavement, as supposed to be resting upon the earth.

There was not a man to till the *ground*. Gen. ii. 5.

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground* before the ark of the Lord. 1 Sam. v. 4.

2. Region; territory; country; land; as, Egyptian *ground;* British *ground;* heavenly *ground*.—3. Land; estate; possession; hence, the place assigned to one in certain games, as cricket; as, the batsman is in his *ground*.

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*. *Dryden.*

4. That on which anything may stand or rest, or be raised or transacted; that from which anything may rise or originate; foundation of knowledge, belief, or conviction; originating force, agency, or agent; support; ultimate or first principle: generally in a figurative sense. 'Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition. *Swift.*

To the solid *ground*
Of nature trusts the Mind that builds for aye. *Wordsworth.*

5. In the *fine arts*, (*a*) in *painting*, the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original colour, and to which the other colours are applied to make the representation; as, crimson on a white *ground*. (*b*) In *sculp.* the flat surface from which the figures rise: said of a work in relief.—6. In *manuf.* the principal colour, to which others are considered as ornamental; that portion of manufactured articles, as tapestry, carpeting, &c., of a uniform colour, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected. Hence—7. A foil or background that sets off anything.

Like bright metal on a sullen *ground;*
My reformation glittering o'er my fault. *Shak.*

8. *pl.* Sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; fæces; as, coffee *grounds;* the *grounds* of strong beer.—9. In *etching*, a composition spread over the surface of the plate to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating into the plate, except where an opening is made with the point of the etching-needle.—10. In *music*, (*a*) a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. (*b*) The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.—11. Formerly, the pit of a play-house.—12. In *mining*, the stratum in which the lode is found.—13. In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood fixed to walls and partitions, with their surfaces flush with the plaster, to which the facings or finishings are attached.—*To break ground*, to penetrate the soil for the first time, as in cutting the first turf of a railway, mine, &c.; hence, *fig.* to take the first step in, or enter upon, any undertaking.

How happy, could I but, in any measure, make manifest to you the meanings of Heroism; the divine relation . . . which in all times unites a great man to other men; and thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as *break ground* on it. *Carlyle.*

—*To fall to the ground*, to come to nought; as, the project *fell to the ground*.—*To gain ground*, (*a*) to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle *gains ground;* hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army *gains*

ground on the enemy. (*b*) To gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion *gains ground*.—*To lose ground*, (*a*) to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. (*b*) To lose advantage. (*c*) To lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.—*To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.—*To get ground, to gather ground*, to gain ground. [Rare.]—*To stand one's ground*, to stand firm; not to recede or yield.

Ground (ground), *v.t.* 1. To lay or set on or in the ground.

And friendship which a faint affection breeds
Without regard of good, dies like ill-*grounded* seeds.
Spenser.

When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command in course is to *ground* arms. *Addison.*

2. To settle or establish, as on a foundation, basis, cause, reason, or principle; to fix or settle firmly; to found; to base; as, arguments *grounded* on reason or common sense. 'Displeasure *grounded* upon no other argument.' *Shak.*

How *grounded* he his title to the crown
Upon our fail? *Shak.*

3. To thoroughly instruct in elements or first principles.

The fact is she had learned (French) long ago, and *grounded* herself subsequently in the grammar so as to be able to teach it to George. *Thackeray.*

4. *Naut.* to run ashore or aground; to cause to take the ground; as, to *ground* a ship.

Ground (ground), *v.i.* To run aground; to strike the ground and remain fixed; as, the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water.

Ground (ground), pret. & pp. of *grind*.

Groundage (ground'āj), *n.* A tax paid by a ship for the ground or space she occupies while in port.

Ground-angling (ground'ang-gl-ing), *n.* Angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.

Ground-annual (ground'an-nū-al), *n.* In *Scots law*, an estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent from the vendee, this ground-rent being a perpetual burden upon the land.

Ground-ash (ground'ash), *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash; also a name in some districts for *Ægopodium Podagraria*.

Ground-bailiff (ground'bā-lif), *n.* In *mining*, a superintendent of mines whose duty it is to make periodical visits, and report upon their condition.

Ground-bait (ground'bāt), *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect the fish together.

Ground-base, Ground-bass (ground'bās), *n.* In *music*, a base consisting of four or eight bars, which are continually repeated during the whole movement.

Ground-cherry (ground'cher-ri), *n.* 1. A name applied to *Cerasus chamæcerasus*, a plant with smooth shining leaves, and spherical acid fruit, sometimes found in our gardens budded on the common cherry.—2. An American name for the native plants of the genus Physalis.

Ground-dove, Ground-pigeon (ground'duv, ground'pi-jon), *n.* Names common to those birds of the family Columbidæ which live mostly on the ground and little on trees. Their wings are short and rounded, their legs long, and their feet more adapted for walking than grasping. The ground-doves include the beautiful bronze-wings of Australia.

Groundedly (ground'ed-li), *adv.* In a grounded or firmly established manner.

Grounden,† pp. of *grind*. Ground. *Chaucer.*

Ground-floor (ground'flōr), *n.* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

Ground-form (ground'form), *n.* In *gram.* a name sometimes given to the basis of a word to which the inflectional parts are added in declension or conjugation; the stem.

Ground-gru, Ground-ice (ground'grö, ground'īs), *n.* [*Gru* is probably Fr. *crue*, growth.] Ice formed at the bottom of a river, or other body of water, before ice begins to appear on the surface.

Ground-hemlock (ground'hem-lok), *n.* An American name for a creeping variety of the common yew (*Taxus baccata*) found in the United States.

Ground-hog (ground'hog), *n.* 1. The popular name of the American rodent, *Arctomys monax*, or marmot, usually called in New England *Woodchuck*.—2. A name applied to the *Orycteropus capensis*, a South African edentate quadruped which burrows in the ground: so called from its bearing a general resemblance to a small, short-legged pig. See ORYCTEROPUS.

Ground-hold (ground'hōld), *n.* *Naut.* tackle for holding on to the ground.

Like as a ship
Having spent all her masts and her *ground-hold*.
Spenser.

Ground-ice (ground'īs), *n.* See GROUND-GRU.

Ground-ivy (ground'ī-vi), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Nepeta Glechoma* (*Glechoma hederacea*), nat. order Labiatæ. It is a British plant, with opposite crenate leaves and whorls of purple labiate flowers, which appear in spring. It was formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties, and a herb tea was made from it. It was also used in making ale, whence one of its old names is *Alehoof*.

Ground-joint (ground'joint), *n.* In *mach.* a kind of joint in which the surfaces to be fitted are previously covered with fine emery and oil (in the case of metal), fine sand and water (in the case of glass), and rubbed together.

Ground-joist (ground'joist), *n.* In *arch.* one of the joists which rest upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones, or dwarf-walls, used in basement or ground-floors.

Ground-law (ground'lą), *n.* Fundamental or essential law.

The very constitution and *ground-law* of this human species which has been redeemed by Christ, is the self-sacrifice which Christ displayed as the one perfection of humanity. *C. Kingsley.*

Groundless (ground'les), *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; not authorized; false; as, *groundless* fear; a *groundless* report or assertion.

How *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship.
Freeholder.

Groundlessly (ground'les-li), *adv.* In a groundless manner; without reason or cause; without authority for support.

Groundlessness (ground'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being groundless; want of just cause, reason, or authority for support. 'The *groundlessness* of that tradition.' *L. Addison.*

Ground-line (ground'līn), *n.* In *geom.* and *persp.* the line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection.

Groundling (ground'ling), *n.* 1. A popular name for two fishes that keep at the bottom of the water: (*a*) the spined loach (*Lobitis trenia*); (*b*) the black goby (*Gobius niger*)—the former common in fresh water, the latter on the coast.—2.† A spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shak.*

Ground-liverwort (ground'li-vėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Peltidea canina*. Called also *Dog-lichen*.

Ground-lizard (ground'li-zėrd), *n.* A species of lizard (*Ameiva dorsalis*) very common in Jamaica, frequenting the roadsides and open pastures.

Groundly† (ground'li), *adv.* Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. 'A man *groundly* learned.' *Ascham.*

Ground-mail (ground'māl), *n.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. [Scotch.]

'Reasonable charges,' said the sexton, 'ou, there's *ground-mail*, and bell-siller (though the bell's broken nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and ale to the drigie.'
Sir W. Scott.

Ground-mould (ground'mōld), *n.* In *engin.* a mould or frame by means of which the surface of the ground is wrought to any particular form, as in terracing or embanking.

Ground-nest (ground'nest), *n.* A nest on the ground. *Milton.*

Ground-niche (ground'nich), *n.* In *arch.* a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground-floor.

Ground-nut (ground'nut), *n.* A name common to several plants: (*a*) *Arachis hypogæa*, an annual plant growing in the warm parts of America, having hairy pinnate leaves which have four leaflets, pods with a lining of a kind of net-work containing two to four seeds of the size of a hazel-nut, and a root having qualities resembling liquorice, for which it is sometimes used. See ARACHIS. (*b*) *Bunium flexuosum*. See EARTH-NUT. (*c*) A leguminous twining plant (*Apios tuberosa*), producing clusters of dark purple flowers, and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the

Ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

taste. (*d*) The American plant *Panax trifolium*, and its pungent globular root.

Ground-oak (ground'ōk), *n.* A sapling of oak.

Ground-pearl (ground'pėrl), *n.* In *entom.* an insect, *Coccus* (*Margarodes*) *formicarum*, found in ants' nests in the West Indies.

Ground-pig (ground'pig), *n.* 1. The name of a South African rodent animal (*Aulacodus Swinderianus*), sub-family Echimyna: so called from its burrowing habits.—2. A name sometimes given to the ground-hog.

Ground-pigeon, *n.* See GROUND-DOVE.

Ground-pine (ground'pīn), *n.* 1. A tufted spreading herbaceous plant of the genus Ajuga (*A. Chamæpitys*), nat. order Labiatæ, formerly classed among the germanders, and said to be called pine from its resinous smell. 2. A name sometimes given to several species of the genus Lycopodium or club-moss, nat. order Lycopodiaceæ; especially, (*a*) *L. clavatum*, or common club-moss, a long, creeping evergreen plant, found in heathy pastures, whose dust-like spores are very inflammable and are used to produce the lightning of theatres, for fireworks, &c. (*b*) *L. dendroideum*, a graceful tree-shaped evergreen, about 8 inches high, found in moist places in the dark woods of North America.

Ground-plan (ground'plan), *n.* In *arch.* the representation of the divisions of a building on the same level with the surface of the ground.

Ground-plane (ground'plān), *n.* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

Ground-plate (ground'plāt), *n.* In *arch.* one of the outermost pieces of framing placed on or near the ground; a groundsill.

Ground-plot (ground'plot), *n.* 1. The ground on which a building is placed.—2. Same as *Ground-plan*.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice. *Johnson.*

Ground-plum (ground'plum), *n.* A leguminous plant (*Astragalus caryocarpus*) found in the valley of the Mississippi.

Ground-rat (ground'rat), *n.* Another name for the ground-pig (which see).

Ground-rent (ground'rent), *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

Ground-room (ground'röm), *n.* A room on the ground-floor of a building; a lower room.

Ground-rope (ground'rōp), *n.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net. See TRAWL-NET.

Ground-sea (ground'sē), *n.* The West Indian name for the swell called *Rollers*, or in Jamaica the *North Sea*, occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The sea rises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with roarings resembling thunder. It is probably due to the gales called 'Northers,' which suddenly rise and rage off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico.

Groundsel (ground'sel), *n.* [O.E. *groundswell*, Sc. *groundie-swallow*, A. Sax. *grundeswelge, grundswelige*, groundsel, the literal meaning being apparently ground-swallowing, that is entirely covering; but the

original form was *gundeswelge*, 'pus-swallowing' (A.Sax. *gund*, pus, matter), from its use in poultices applied to sores.] *Senecio vulgaris*, a common annual weed belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. It is emollient, has an herbaceous and slightly acid taste, but is rejected by almost every quadruped except the hog and goat; small birds, however, are very fond of the seed.

Groundsill, Groundsel (ground'sil, ground'sel), *n.* [E. *ground* and *sill.*] The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.

Ground-snake (ground'snāk), *n.* An inoffensive snake (*Celuta amœna*), of a salmon colour and with a blunt tail, found under logs and stones in the United States; worm-snake.

Ground-squirrel (ground'skwi-rel), *n.* The common name of several animals of the genus Tamias, a genus of rodents allied to the true squirrels, but distinguished from them by the possession of cheek-pouches, and their habit of retreating into subterraneous holes. They are of small size, and all of them striped on the back and sides. A well-known species is the *T. Listeri*, the chipmunk, hackee, or chipping squirrel of North America. See TAMIAS.

Ground-swell (ground'swel), *n.* A broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore or where the water is not deep by a distant storm or heavy gale.

Groundswells are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water. *Brande & Cox.*

Ground-table (ground'tā-bl), *n.* In *arch.* see EARTH-TABLE.

Ground-tackle (ground'tak-l), *n.* *Naut.* a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, &c., used for securing a vessel at anchor.

Ground-tier (ground'tēr), *n.* 1. The lower or pit range of boxes in a theatre.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) the lowest range of water casks in the hold of a vessel before the introduction of iron tanks. (*b*) The lowest range of any material stowed in the hold.

Ground-ways (ground'wāz), *n. pl.* In *shipbuilding*, a substantial foundation of wood or stone for the blocks whereon a vessel is built.

Groundwork (ground'wėrk), *n.* 1. The work which forms the foundation of anything; the basis; the fundamental part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional; the first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.—2. First principle; original reason.

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

Group (gröp), *n.* [Fr. *groupe*, a group; It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, a knot, a knob, a group; allied to Fr. *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse; Icel. *croppr*, a hump or bunch, *kryppa*, humped; G. *kropf*, protuberance; A. Sax. *crop*, a crop, top, bunch. See CROUP (rump) and CROP (craw of a bird).] 1. An assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement; a cluster; as, a *group* of men or of trees; a *group* of isles. *Dryden.*

In *groups* they stream'd away. *Tennyson.*

2. In *paint.* and *sculp.* an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things which have some relation to each other; a combination of several figures forming an agreeable whole.

The famous *group* of figures which represent the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

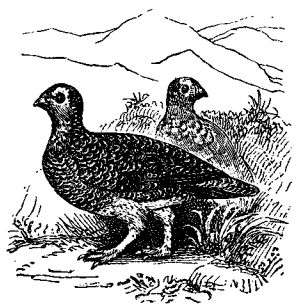
3. In scientific classifications, a certain number of figures or objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic; as, *groups* of strata; a *group* of animals; a *group* of plants.—4. In *music*, a number of notes of small time-value joined at the stems.

Group (gröp), *v.t.* [Fr. *grouper.*] To form into a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to arrange in a group or in groups, often with reference to mutual relation, common characteristics, or the best effect; to form an assemblage of; in the fine arts, to combine a number of figures of material objects so as to produce a picturesque effect.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

Grouping (gröp'ing), *n.* The disposal or relative arrangement of figures of men, animals, &c., in drawing, painting, or sculpture, so as to produce a pleasing effect.

Grouse (grous), *n.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood quotes an O.E. form *grice*, a moor-fowl, and derives it from O.Fr. *poule griesche*, a moor-hen—*poule*, a fowl, and *griais*, *griesche*, speckled, gray. Comp. *gray-hen*, *black-cock.*] The common name of a number of rasorial birds, of the genus Tetrao, family Tetraonidæ, characterized by having a very short, thickish, and sharp bill, and a naked red band or patch in place of an eye-brow. The well-known moor-fowl or red grouse of Britain is now often placed along with the ptarmigan in the genus Lagopus apart from the members of the genus Tetrao, the true grouse, although it is the species to which the name is exclusively applied by British sportsmen. The true grouse have their legs feathered to the feet, while the moor-fowl and ptarmigan have likewise their toes covered with feathers. The genus Tetrao comprises the largest birds of the family, including the



Red Grouse (*Tetrao* or *Lagopus scoticus*).

capercailzie, wood grouse, or cock of the woods (*T. urogallus*), the black-cock (*T. tetrix*), the prairie-hen of North America (*T. cupido*), the spotted grouse of Canada (*T. canadensis*), the dusky grouse of the Rocky Mountains (*T. obscurus*), &c.

Grouse (grous), *v.i.* To seek or shoot grouse.

Grout (grout), *n.* [A. Sax. *grût*, barley or wheat meal. See GROATS, GRIT.] 1. Coarse meal; pollard. *King.*—2. A thin coarse mortar used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork; also, a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings.—3. Liquor with malt infused for ale or beer before it is fully boiled; a kind of thick ale. 4. Lees; grounds; dregs.

The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them better than in *grouts* of tea. *Dickens.*

5. A species of apple.

Grout (grout), *v.t.* To fill up with grout, as the joints or spaces between stones.

Grouting (grout'ing), *n.* 1. In *building*, the process of filling in or finishing with grout. 2. The grout thus filled in.

Groutnol,† Groutnold† (grout'nol, grout'-nold), *n.* [That is, *great noll* or head. See GROWTHEAD.] 1. An idle lazy fellow; a growthead.

That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A kind of fish.

Grouty (grout'i), *a.* Cross; surly; sulky. [Colloq.]

Grove (grōv), *n.* [A. Sax. *grâf*, a grove, from *grafan*, to dig, a grove being originally an alley cut out in a wood; hence akin to *grave*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; an assemblage of growing trees of no great extent; a small wood.

The *groves* were God's first temples. *Bryant.*

2. Something resembling a wood or trees in a wood.

Tall *groves* of masts arose in beauteous pride. *Trumbull.*

Grovel (gro'vel), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grovelled*; ppr. *grovelling.* [Comp. *grabble*, *grubble*, to grovel, O.E. *grof*, *gruf* ('and *gruf* he fel adoun unto the grounde.' *Chaucer*), 'on the *groffe*,' Sc. 'on *groufe*,' flat, with the face towards the earth, E. dial. 'to lie *grubblings*;' Icel. *grufla*, to grovel, *gruf*, a grovelling; Sw. *grufva*, prone, with the face towards the earth; also L.G. and G. *krabbeln*, to crawl. Akin *grope*, *grub.*] 1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.

Gaze on and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*

To creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Milton.*

2. To have a tendency towards or take pleasure in low or base things; to be low, abject, or mean; as, his thoughts always *grovel.*

Groveller (gro'vel-ėr), *n.* One who grovels; a person of a low, mean, grovelling disposition.

Grovelling (gro'vel-ing), *a.* 1. Lying prone; moving with the body prostrate.—2. Mean; without dignity or elevation.

When the mind loses its feeling for elegance, it grows corrupt and *grovelling.* *Landor.*

Grovy (grōv'i), *a.* Pertaining to a grove; abounding in groves; frequenting groves. [Rare.]

Grow (grō), *v.i.* pret. *grew;* pp. *grown;* ppr. *growing.* [A. Sax. *grôwan*, past *greów*, pp. *grôwen.* Comp. D. *groeijen*, O.N. *groa*, to grow. Probably allied to *great* and *green.*] 1. To become enlarged in bulk or stature, by a natural and organic process; to increase in bulk by the gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism: said of animals and vegetables, and their parts.—2. To spring up and come to maturity in a natural way; to be produced by vegetation; to thrive; to flourish; as, wheat *grows* in most parts of the world; rice *grows* only in warm climates. 3. To increase in any way; to become larger and stronger; to be augmented; to wax; to advance; to improve; to extend; to swell, as sound; to accrue; as, to *grow* in knowledge or piety; his reputation is *growing;* the wind *grew* to a tempest.

The slender sound
As from a distance beyond distance *grew*
Coming upon me. *Tennyson.*

4. To be changed from one state to another; to result, as from a cause or reason; to become; as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* poor; to *grow* rich; lax morals may *grow* from errors in opinion.

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To become attached; to adhere.

Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they *grow.* *Shak.*

—*To grow out of*, to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from, as an effect from a cause.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.*

—*To grow up*, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.—*To grow up* or *grow together*, to close and adhere; to become united by growth, as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.

Grow (grō), *v.t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord. *Cranmer.*

Growan (grou'an), *n.* See GROUAN.

Growe,† *n.* A grove. *Spenser.*

Grower (grō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grows or increases.

The quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer.*

2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator.

Growing (grō'ing), *n.* 1. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; increase in bulk and the like; progression or advancement.—2. That which has grown; growth. 'A large *growing* of hair.' *Udall.*

Growl (groul), *v.i.* [Comp. D. *grollen*, to growl or grumble, *krollen*, to caterwaul; G. *grollen*, to roar; N. *gryla*, to grunt. Probably allied to G. *groll*, hate, rancour, *grollen*, to hate, A. Sax. *griellan*, *grillan*, to provoke. May be imitative in origin. Comp. also Gr. *grullê*, a grunting, *grylos*, a pig.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their carnival;
Gorging and *growling* o'er carcase and limb.
Byron.

Growl (groul), *v.t.* To express by growling; to utter in an angry or grumbling tone.

He reach'd
White hands of farewell to my sire, who *growl'd*
An answer. *Tennyson.*

Growl (groul), *n.* The angry sound uttered by a dog; hence, the inarticulate or grumbling sound uttered by a discontented or angry person.

Growler (groul'ėr), *n.* 1. One who growls. 2. A fish of the perch kind (*Grystis Salmonides*), abundant in many North American rivers, and affording excellent sport to the angler. It is about 2 feet long, and its flesh

is of excellent quality: so called from the sound it utters on being landed.

Grown (grōn), pp. of *grow*. 1. Advanced; increased in growth.—2. Having arrived at full size or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

—*Grown over*, covered by the growth of anything; overgrown.—*Grown-up*, full-grown; having attained man's or woman's estate.

When the lord's eldest son, the future superior, was made a knight, that is, attained his proper station of a *grown-up* warrior—the important ceremony of his enrolment was to be performed at the expense of the subjects of his father. *Brougham.*

Growse (grouz), *v.i.* [Akin to *grew, grewsome;* G. *grausen*, to make to shudder, to shiver.] To shiver; to have chills. [Old English and Scotch.]

Growth (grōth), *n.* 1. The process of growing; the gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of developing from a germ, seed, or root, to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels.—2. Increase in any way, as in number, bulk, frequency, strength, and the like; advancement; improvement; progress; extension; production; prevalence or frequency.—3. That which has grown; anything produced; product. 'The knightly *growth* that fringed his lips.' *Tennyson.*

Growthead, Growtnol (grōt'hed, grōt'nol), *n.* [*Growt*, a form of *great*, and *head*. Comp. O. Sax. and L.G. *grōt*, great. *Nol* in O.E. also means head.] 1. A certain kind of fish. 2.† A lazy person; a lubber; a lout; a blockhead.

Groyne (groin), *n.* Same as GROIN, 3.

Groyne,† Same as *Groin, Groine.*

Groyning,† *n.* [See GROYNE, GROIN.] Discontent. *Chaucer.*

Grozet, Grozzer (groz'et, groz'ėr), *n.* [See GOOSEBERRY.] A gooseberry. [Scotch.]

Grub (grub), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grubbed;* ppr. *grubbing*. [O.E. *grubbe, grobbe;* akin to *grope*. Comp. G. *gruben*, to dig.] 1. To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging.

Those who knew his (Lord Temple's) habits tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to *grub* underground. Whenever a heap of dirt was flung up it might well be supposed that he was at work. *Macaulay.*

2. To take one's food. [Slang.]

Grub (grub), *v.t.* 1. To dig; to dig up by the roots; to root up by digging: frequently followed by *up* or *out;* as, to *grub up* trees, rushes, or sedge.

Forest land
From whence the surly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The mutilated defenders of liberty . . . came back with undiminished resolution to the place of their glorious infamy, and manfully presented the stumps of their ears to be *grubbed out* by the hangman's knife. *Macaulay.*

2. To furnish or supply with food; to provide with victuals. [Slang.]

The red-nosed man warn't by no means the sort of person you'd like to *grub* by contract. *Dickens.*

Grub (grub), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The larva of an insect, especially of the Coleoptera or beetles; a caterpillar; a maggot.—2. A short thick man; a dwarf, in contempt.—3. [What is obtained by grubbing.] Food; victuals. [Low slang.]

Grub-axe (grub'aks), *n.* A grubbing-hoe (which see).

Grubber (grub'ėr), *n.* 1. One who grubs.—2. An instrument for grubbing out roots, weeds, &c.; an agricultural implement with a number of long teeth or tines fixed into a framework, and curved so that the points enter the soil obliquely, used to stir up and pulverize the soil, and clear it from weeds. Called also *Cultivator* or *Scarifier*.

Grubbiaceæ (grub-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, containing only the genus Grubbia, and referred by Lindley and others to the Bruniaceæ.

Grubbing-hoe (grub'ing-hō), *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock. Called also a *Grub-axe*.

Grubble (grub'l), *v.i.* [Dim. freq. of *grub*. Comp. G. *grübeln*. See GROVEL and GRABBLE.] To feel in the dark, or as a blind man; to grope. [Rare.]

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets. *Spectator.*

Grubble (grub'l), *v.t.* To feel with the hands in the dark, or as a blind man. [Rare and obsolete.]

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough. *Dryden.*

Grub-street (grub'strēt), *n.* 1. Originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London (now called Milton Street), much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *Grub-street. Johnson.* 2. Mean or needy authors collectively.

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof
Shall *Grub-street* dine, while duns are kept aloof. *Byron.*

Grub-street (grub'strēt), *a.* Mean; low; vile.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *Grub-street* lays. *Gay.*

Grub-worm (grub'wėrm), *n.* A grub. 'Gnats and *grub-worms.*' *Smart.*

Grudge (gruj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grudged;* ppr. *grudging*. [O.E. *grucche, grutche, groche*, &c., from O.Fr. *groucher, grouchier, groucer*, to grumble, probably from a Teutonic root the same as that of E. *grit*, &c. (See GRIT.) Comp. also Fr. *gruger*, to crush or bruise; L.G. *grusen*, to crumble.] 1. To see with discontent; to envy.

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say, they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To permit or grant with reluctance; to give or take unwillingly; to begrudge.

They have *grudged* those contributions which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

3. To feel or entertain in a malevolent or discontented spirit.

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty. *Shak.*

Grudge (gruj), *v.i.* 1. To murmur; to repine; to complain; to grudge or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*—2. To be unwilling or reluctant.

You steer betwixt the country and the court, . . .
Nor *grudging* give what public needs require. *Dryden.*

3. To be envious; to cherish ill-will.

Grudge not one against another. Jam. v. 9.

4.† To feel compunction; to grieve.

We . . . *grudge* in our concyence when we remember our synnes. *Bp. Fisher.*

Grudge (gruj), *n.* 1. Sullen malice or malevolence; ill-will; secret enmity; hatred; as, an old *grudge*.

I will feed fat the ancient *grudge* I bear him. *Shak.*

2. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me. *B. Jonson.*

3.† Slight symptom of disease.

Our shaken monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throes, and struggling against the *grudges* of more dreaded calamities. *Milton.*

4. Remorse of conscience.—SYN. Aversion, dislike, ill-will, malevolence, enmity, hatred, spite, pique.

Grudgeful† (gruj'fụl), *a.* Grudging; envious.

And rail at them with *grudgeful* discontent. *Spenser.*

Grudgekin (gruj'kin), *n.* [E. *grudge*, and *kin*, dim. suffix.] A small grudge. 'Some twaddler against whom I have a *grudgekin.*' *Thackeray.* [Rare and humorous.]

Grudgeons† (gruj'onz), *n. pl.* Coarse meal. See GRUDGINGS.

Grudger (gruj'ėr), *n.* One that grudges; a murmurer.

Grudging (gruj'ing), *n.* 1. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.—2. Reluctance.—3.† A secret wish or desire.

He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryden.*

4.† A symptom of disease, as the chill before a fever. [Comp. O.E. and Sc. *growse*, to be chill.]

The smart or feeling of the sting of conscience is as sensible and lively a prognostic of the worm which never dieth, as heaviness of spirit or *grudgings* are of fevers or other diseases. *Th. Jackson.*

5.† Feeling anticipatory of anything; a prophetic intimation; presentiment.

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me. *Old play.*

Grudgingly (gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In a grudging manner; unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give *grudgingly*.

Grudgings (gruj'ingz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *grugeons*, from *gruger*, to crunch, to grind. Comp. L.G. *grusen*, to grind, and see GRUDGE, *v.t.*] Coarse meal; grouts; the part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour. *Beau. & Fl.*

Grue (grū), *v.i.* See GREW.

Gruel (grū'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *gruel*, for *grutel;* Fr. *gruau*, oatmeal, gruel, meal, from Teut. root seen in E. *groat, grout, grit*. See GRIT.] Any kind of mixture or broth made by boiling ingredients in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats.—*To get one's gruel*, to be killed. [Slang.]

Gruesome, *a.* See GREWSOME.

Gruff (gruf), *a.* [D. *grof*, Dan. *grov*, G. *grob*, coarse, blunt, or rude in manner. Comp. O.E. *gruffle*, to growl.] Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts. *Bentley.*

Gruff (gruf), *n.* [See the adjective.] In the preparation of medicines, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in the pulverization of drugs.

Gruffish (gruf'ish), *a.* Somewhat gruff; rather rough and surly. *Disraeli.*

Gruffly (gruf'li), *adv.* In a gruff manner.

And *gruffly* looked the god. *Dryden.*

Gruffness (gruf'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gruff.

Grugeons (gruj'onz), *n. pl.* Same as *Grudgings.*

Gru-gru (grö'grö), *n.* 1. The grub of the large coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum;* it lives in the stems of palm-trees, and also in the sugar-cane, and is regarded as delicate eating by the natives of South America.—2. A name given in Trinidad to *Astrocaryum vulgare* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, two species of tropical American palms.

Gruidæ (grö-ī'dē), *n. pl.* [L. *grus, gruis*, a crane, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of wading birds, of which the crane (Grus) is the type. In this group the bill is long, and the nostrils are placed in a deep groove. The tail is short and even, and the toes are also short.

Gruinæ (grö-ī'nē), *n. pl.* The true cranes, a sub-family of the Gruidæ (which see).

Grum (grum), *a.* [A. Sax. *grum, grom, gram, grim*, severe; Dan. *grum*, fell; probably the origin of *grumble*. Comp. W. *grwm*, growling, surly; *grwmian*, to grumble; Gael. *gruamach*, surly.] 1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; glum.

Nick looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as, a *grum* voice.

Grumach (grö'mach), *a.* Ill-favoured. [Scotch.]

Grumble (grum'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *grumbled;* ppr. *grumbling*. [From *grum* (which see); or this word as well as some others beginning with *gr*, such as *grunt, gruff, growl, grum*, &c., may owe their origin, or at least have been affected by sound-imitation. Comp. D. *grommelen, grommen*, Fr. *grommeler*, to grumble; A. Sax. *grimman*, to murmur; W. *grymial*, to grumble.] 1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint; to give vent to discontented expressions.—2. To growl; to snarl.

The lion . . . with sullen pleasure *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound; as, a *grumbling* storm.

Thou *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice. *Mallet.*

Grumble (grum'bl), *v.t.* To express or utter by grumbling.

Grumbler (grum'bl-ėr), *n.* 1. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man.—2. A fish of the gurnard kind, which makes a grumbling noise when struggling to disengage itself from the hook on being raised to the surface.

Grumbles (grum'blz), *n. pl.* A grumbling, discontented disposition; a fit of discontent. [Colloq.]

Grumblingly (grum'bl-ing-li), *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.

Grume (grūm), *n.* [O.Fr. *grume*, Fr. *grumeau*, a clot; L. *grumus*, a little heap. Comp. Sc. *grummels*, dregs, *grumly*, muddy, mixed with dregs or sediment, as coffee.] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood. *Quincy.*

Grumly (grum'li), *adv.* In a grum manner.

Grummet (grum'met), *n.* Same as *Gromet.*

Grumness (grum'nes), *n.* The quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.

Grumose (grūm'ōs), *a.* In *bot.* clustered in grains at intervals; grumous.

Grumous (grūm'us), *a.* 1. Resembling or containing grume; thick; concreted; clotted;

as, *grumous* blood.—2. In *bot.* formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots.

Grumousness (grūm'us-nes), *n.* A state of being grumous or concreted.

Grumph (grumf), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To grunt; to make a noise like a sow. [Scotch.]

Grumph (grumf), *n.* A grunt. [Scotch.]

Grumphie (grumf'i), *n.* A sow. [Scotch.]

Grumpily (grum'pi-li), *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

Grumpy (grum'pi), *a.* [Connected with *grum, grumble.*] Surly; angry; gruff.

To-night . . . there was a special meeting of the *Grumpy* Club, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit. *Disraeli.*

Grundel (grun'del), *n.* The fish called *Groundling.*

Grunsel (grun'sel), *n.* Same as *Groundsill.* 'In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge.' *Milton.*

Grunstane (grun'stān), *n.* A grindstone. [Scotch.]

Grunt (grunt), *v. i.* [Probably from an imitative root seen in A. Sax. *grunan*, in E. *groan*, Dan. *grynte*, G. *grunzen*; comp. also L. *grunnio*, Fr. *grogner*, to grunt.] To snort or make a noise like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound; to groan.

Who would fardels bear
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life? *Shak.*

Grunt (grunt), *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.

Grunter (grunt'ėr), *n.* 1. One that grunts; as, (*a*) a fish of the gurnard kind; grunts. See GRUMBLER and GRUNTS. (*b*) A hog. [Craven dialect.]

A draggled mawkin
That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge.
Tennyson.

2. An iron rod bent like a hook, used by iron-founders.

Gruntingly (grunt'ing-li), *adv.* With grunting or murmurs.

Gruntle (grunt'l), *v. i.* To grunt. [Rare.]

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and *gruntle* to each other's moan.
Duke of Buckingham.

Gruntle (grunt'l), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A grunting sound.—2. The snout.

Gruntling (grunt'ling), *n.* A young hog.

Grunts (grunts), *n. s.* and *pl.* A popular name in the West Indies for the fishes of the genus Hæmulon, and in the United States for those of the genus Pogonias. See DRUMFISH.

Grunzie (grun'yē), *n.* [O. E. *groyne*, Fr. *groin*, the snout of a pig.] A mouth which pokes out like that of a pig. [Scotch.]

Grus (grus), *n.* A genus of birds including the crane. The bill in this genus is flattened at the base, and the third or fourth quills of the wings are longest. The outer *toe* is united at its base to the other toes, and the hinder toe is very short. See CRANE.

Grushie (grush'i), *a.* Thick; of thriving growth. [Scotch.]

Grutch† (gruch), *n.* A grudge. *S. Butler.*

Grutch† (gruch), *v. t.* and *i.* To grudge.

What to all may happen here,
If't chance to me I must not *grutch. B. Jonson.*

Grutten (grut'n), pp. of *greet*, to weep. [Scotch.]

Gry (grī), *n.* [Apparently from Gr. *gry*, a grunt, syllable, bit; comp. Sc. *gru*, a grain, a particle.] 1. A measure containing one-tenth of a line. [Rare.]—2. Anything very small or of little value. [Rare.]

Gryde† (grīd), *v. t.* [See GRIDE.] To cut or pierce; to gride. *Spenser.*

Gryfon† (grif'on), *n.* A griffin. *Spenser.*

Gryllidæ (gril'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *gryllus*, a cricket.] A family of insects belonging to the order Orthoptera. The thighs of the posterior legs are large, the tibiæ armed with spines, the abdomen terminated by two long and slender fleshy appendages, and the tarsi of the anterior and intermediate pairs of legs three-jointed. The three principal genera are Gryllus or Acheta, Gryllotalpa, and Tridactylus. The common house-cricket and the field-cricket afford examples of the first of these genera, and the name mole-cricket has been applied to the insects of the second from their burrowing habits.

Grype† (grīp), *v. t.* To gripe. *Spenser.*

Grype† (grīp), *n.* [Gr. *gryps*, a griffin.] A griffin; a vulture.

Like a white hind under the *grype's* sharp claws.
Shak.

Gryphæa (gri-fē'a), *n.* [L. *gryphus, gryps*; Gr. *gryps*, a griffin, from *grypos*, crooked.] A genus of fossil lamellibranchiate bivalves, closely allied to the oyster, and very abundant in the secondary strata of Europe from the lias upwards to the chalk, but scarcely known in tertiary strata.

Gryphite (grif'it), *n.* [From *gryphæa.* See above art.] An oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head and wider toward the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked. These shells belong to the genus Gryphæa, and are popularly known as 'miller's thumbs' or 'crowstones.' They occur in the cretaceous and jurassic formations.

Gryphon (grif'on), *n.* A griffin. See GRIFFIN.

Gryphosis, Gryposis (grī-fō'sis, grī-pō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *grypōsis*, from *grypos*, curved.] A growing inward of the nails.

Grypinæ (gri-pī'nē), *n. pl.* The wedge-tailed humming-birds, a sub-family of tenuirostral birds of the order Passeres and family Trochilidæ.

Grysboc, Grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* [D. *grijsbok*, gray antelope.] A South African antelope (*Antilope* or *Calotragus melanotis*) about 20 inches high and 3 feet long, of a warm chestnut colour flecked with white. It is easily captured, and furnishes excellent flesh.

Guacharo (gwa-chä'rō), *n.* [Sp.] An insessorial bird, the *Steatornis caripensis*, belonging to the family of goatsuckers. It is a native of South America, where it was discovered by Humboldt and Bonpland, and is about the size of a common fowl. It is a nocturnal bird, feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat.

Guaco (gwä'kō), *n.* 1. The *Eupatorium Guaco* or *Mikania Guaco*, a tropical South American plant of the order Compositæ, the juice of which is used as an antidote to serpent-bites. It has been proposed as a remedy in cholera.—2. *Aristolochia anguicida*, a Central American plant, the roots of which are used for the same purpose.

Guag (gū'ag), *n.* [Corn.] In *mining*, an old working.

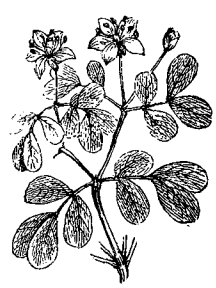
Guaiac (gwā'yak), *n.* Guaiacum.

Guaiac (gwā'yak), *a.* Relating to guaiacum.

Guaiacic (gwā-yas'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from guaiacum; as, *guaiacic* acid, an acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

Guaiacine (gwā'yas-in), *n.* A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle discovered in the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale.* It forms a yellow brittle mass, which has a sharp acrid taste.

Guaiacum (gwā'ya-kum), *n.* [The aboriginal name in South America.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zygophyllaceæ, and also the resin of *G. officinale*, popularly called lignum-vitæ, a native of the warmer parts of America. It is an ornamental tree with pretty blue flowers and pinnate leaves; the wood is very hard, ponderous, and resinous. The resin or guaiacum is greenish-brown, with a balsamic fragrance, and is used in medicine, as well as the bark and wood, as a stimulant in chronic rheumatism and other diseases.



Guaiacum officinale.

Guan (gwän), *n.* A South American gallinaceous bird, of the genus Penelope, allied to the curassows. See PENELOPE.

Guana (gwä'na), *n.* A species of lizard found in the warmer parts of America. Called also *Iguana.*

Guanaco (gwa-nä'kō), *n.* [Sp. *guanaco*, Peruv. *huanacu.*] The *Auchenia Huanaca*, family Camelidæ or Pylopoda, a species of the genus of ruminant mammals to which the llama belongs. It inhabits the Andes, and is domesticated.

Guaniferous (gwä-nif'ėr-us), *a.* Yielding guano.

Guanine (gwä'nin), *n.* ($C_5H_5N_5O$.) A peculiar substance contained in guano, closely corresponding with xanthic oxide. It forms also a constituent of the liver and pancreas of mammals, and has been found attached to the scales of some fishes, as the bleak.

Guanite (gwä'nit), *n.* A translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, found in guano. It is of a white or yellowish colour and vitreous lustre.

Guano (gwä'nō), *n.* [Sp. *guano, huano*, from Peruv. *huanu*, dung.] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of South America and Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and chiefly composed of their excrements in a decomposed state. It sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively applied for that purpose. Its active constituent is ammonia, containing much oxalate and urate of ammonia, with some phosphates.

Guano (gwä'nō), *v. t.* To manure with guano.

Guara (gwä'ra), *n.* The Brazilian name of the scarlet ibis of America.

Guarana, Guarana-bread (gwä-rä'na, gwä-rä'na-bred), *n.* A preparation made in South America by pounding the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis* into a kind of paste, and afterwards hardening it in the sun. It is employed medicinally in various diseases, and forms the essential constituent of a most refreshing beverage.

Guarantee (ga-ran-tē'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *guaranteed*; ppr. *guaranteeing.* [O. Fr. *guarantie*, another form of *warranty.* See GUARD, WARD, WARRANT, &c. For change of Teutonic *w* into Romance *gu* see GUISE.] 1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are performed; to become bound that an article, such as a purchase, shall be as good or useful as it is represented; to secure the performance of.

Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations. *Burke.*

2. To undertake to secure to another, as claims, rights, or possessions; to undertake to uphold or maintain.

By the treaty of alliance she *guaranteed* the Polish constitution in a secret article. *Brougham.*

3. To indemnify; to save harmless.

Guarantee (ga-ran-tē'), *n.* 1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed.

But times had changed; money was wanted; and the power which had given the *guarantee* was not ashamed to instigate the spoiler to excesses such that even he shrank from them. *Macaulay.*

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [In this sense *guarantor* is the more correct word.]

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it. *South.*

3. The party to whom a guarantee is given: the correlative of *guarantor.*

Guarantee-society (ga-ran-tē'sō-sī-e-ti), *n.* A joint-stock society formed for giving guarantees for carrying out engagements between two parties, or for making good losses occasioned by defalcations, on the payment of a premium.

Guarantor (ga-ran-tor'), *n.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed; a surety; also, one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

Guaranty (gar'an-ti), *v. t.* Same as *Guarantee.*

Guaranty (gar'an-ti), *n.* Same as *Guarantee.*

Guarapo (gwä-rä'pō), *n.* A preparation from the juice of the sugar-cane, much used as a beverage in Venezuela. The same name is given to sugar and water which has undergone vinous fermentation.

Guard (gärd), *v. t.* [The form in which *ward* passed into English through the Norman; comp. O. Fr. *guarder*, Fr. *garder*, to guard, *garer*, to ware, to beware, *gare!* look out! See WARD, WARRANT, &c. For change of *w* into *gu* see GUISE.] 1. To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to protect by attendance; to defend; to keep in safety; to accompany for protection; as, to *guard* a general on a journey; to *guard* the baggage of an army.

For Heaven still *guards* the right. *Shak.*

2. To provide or secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with caution. *Broome.*

3.† To protect the edge of anything, espe-

cially by an ornamental border; hence, to adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.

To be possess'd with double pomp,
To *guard* a title that was rich before. *Shak.*

4.† To gird; to fasten by binding.—*To guard one's self against*, to be on one's guard; to take pains to avoid.

One would take care *to guard one's self against* this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison.*

SYN. To defend, protect, shield, keep, watch.

Guard (gärd), *v.i.* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of caution or defence.

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts.*

Guard (gärd), *n.* [O. Fr. *guarde*, Fr. *garde*, E. *ward.*] 1. A state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack; defence; care; attention; watch; heed; as, to keep *guard;* to lose *guard;* to be on *guard;* a careful *guard* over the tongue.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. One who or that which protects or keeps in safety; one who or that which secures against danger, attack, loss, or injury; one who keeps watch over, as (*a*) a man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury, or in preventing an escape; he or they whose business is to defend or to prevent attack or surprise; as, kings have their *guards* to secure their persons.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

(*b*) Mental endowment or attitude that keeps off evil; as, modesty is the *guard* of innocence. (*c*) That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

(*d*) In *fencing* or *boxing*, a posture of defence; the arms or weapon in such a posture; as, to beat down one's *guard*. (*e*) In the game of *cricket*, the position of the bat for most effectually defending the wicket. (*f*) A person who has charge of a mail coach or a railway train.—3. Any appliance or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury, loss, or detriment of any kind, as (*a*) part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand. (*b*)† An ornamental lace, hem, or border.

The *guards* are but slightly basted on. *Shak.*

Hence, in the plural, ornaments in general.

Oh, 'tis the cunning livery of hell,
The damned'st body to invest and cover
In princely *guards*. *Shak.*

(*c*) A chain or cord for fastening a watch to one's person or dress. (*d*) *Naut.* the railing of the promenade deck of a steamer, intended to secure persons from falling overboard; also a widening of the deck of a steamer by a framework of strong timbers which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them against collision with wharfs and other boats.—*Guards, Life-guards*, the name by which the élite of the troops of all armies are distinguished, from its being their special duty to guard the person of the prince. In the British army the Guards are superior in rank and better paid and clothed than the rest of the army. They constitute the garrison of London in time of peace, and guard the person of the sovereign, forming what is called the Household Brigade. They consist of three regiments of cavalry, named respectively the 1st and 2d Life-guards and the Royal Horse Guards (blue); and of seven battalions of infantry, three of which constitute the Grenadier Guards, two the Coldstream Guards, and two the Scots Guards.—*National Guard of France.* See under NATIONAL.—*Off one's guard*, in a careless state; inattentive.—*On one's guard*, in a watchful state; vigilant.—SYN. Defence, shield, protection, safeguard, convoy, escort, care, attention, watch, heed, watchman, sentinel.

Guardable (gärd'a-bl), *a.* That may be guarded or protected.

Guardage† (gärd'āj), *n.* Wardship.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from his *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shak.*

Guardant† (gärd'ant), *a.* 1. Acting as guardian.

Guardant before his feet a lion lay. *Southey.*

2. In *her.* see GARDANT.

Guardant† (gärd'ant), *n.* A guardian.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tendering my ruin, and assail'd of none. *Shak.*

Guard-boat (gärd'bōt), *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds at night among ships of war in a harbour, to observe that a good look-out is kept; also a boat used by the sanitary authorities to see that quarantine regulations are duly attended to.

Guard-chamber (gärd'chām-bėr), *n.* A guard-room. I Kings xiv. 28.

Guarded (gärd'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Protected; defended.—2. Cautious; circumspect; as, he was *guarded* in his expressions.—3. Framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were *guarded*.—4. Adorned with lace, hem, or border.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shak.*

Guardedly (gärd'ed-li), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

It obliquely points out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly*, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author. *Sheridan.*

Guardedness (gärd'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guarded; caution; circumspection.

Guardenage,† Guardianage† (gärd'en-āj, gärd'i-an-āj), *n.* Guardianship.

His younger brother . . . had recommended his daughter to his tuition and *guardenage*. *Holland.*

Guarder (gärd'ėr), *n.* One that guards.

Guardful (gärd'fụl), *a.* Wary; cautious.

I meanwhile
Watch with *guardful* eye these murderous motions. *Aaron Hill.*

Guardfully (gärd'fụl-li), *adv.* Cautiously; carefully. [Poetical, like the adjective.]

O thou that all things seest
Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hand doth *guardfully* dispose
Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos. *Chapman.*

Guard-house (gärd'hous), *n.* The house or building in which a guard of soldiers is kept.

Guardian (gärd'i-an), *n.* [From *guard;* Fr. *gardien;* Sp. *guardian.* See GUARD.] A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom anything is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of any person or thing; especially, in *law*, one who has the custody and education of such persons as are not of sufficient discretion to manage their own affairs.—*Guardians of the poor*, persons who have the management of parish workhouses and unions, elected by the owners of property and ratepayers in the parish. In Scotland the same functions are performed by the managers of the parochial board.—*Guardian of the spiritualities*, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see.—*Guardian of the temporalities*, the person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.

Guardian (gärd'i-an), *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector.

A *guardian* angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing. *Rogers.*

Guardianage, *n.* See GUARDENAGE.

Guardiance† (gärd'i-ans), *n.* Guardianship; defence.

I got it nobly in the king's defence, and in the *guardiance* of my faire queene's right. *Chapman.*

Guardianess† (gärd'i-an-es), *n.* A female guardian.

I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*
For fear some poor earl steal her. *Beau. & Fl.*

Guardianize (gärd'i-an-īz), *v.i.* To act the part of a guardian. [Rare.]

Guardianless (gärd'i-an-les), *a.* Destitute of a guardian; unprotected.

A lady, *guardianless*,
Left to the push of all allurement. *Marston.*

Guardianship (gärd'i-an-ship), *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

Guard-irons (gärd'ī-ėrnz), *n. pl.* Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from injury.

Guardless (gärd'les), *a.* Without a guard or defence.

Guard-room (gärd'röm), *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards, and where military defaulters are confined.

Guardship (gärd'ship), *n.* Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

Guard-ship (gärd'ship), *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour, and to visit every night the ships which are not commissioned, as also to receive seamen raised in the port and not yet appropriated to other vessels.

Guardsman (gärdz'man), *n.* 1. One who guards or keeps ward; a watchman.—2. An officer or private in the Guards.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic *Guardsman*. *Byron.*

Guarea (gwä'rē-a), *n.* [From *guara*, the native name of one of the species in Cuba.] A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. The species are tall trees.

Guarish† (gä'rish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *guarir;* Fr. *guérir*, to heal, from the Teut.; Goth. *varjan*, A. Sax. *warian*, G. *wehren*, to defend. Akin *ware, guard*, &c.] To heal.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hart to *guarish*. *Spenser.*

Guava (gwä'va), *n.* [The native name in Guiana.] The popular name of the tropical genus Psidium of the nat. order Myrtaceæ. *P. Guaiava* (the guava tree) is a small tree, with square branches, egg-shaped leaves, and large white axillary flowers, which are succeeded by fleshy berries, which are either apple or pear shaped in the two principal varieties. The pulp is of an agreeable flavour, and of this fruit is made a delicious and well-known jelly.

Guava-jelly (gwä'va-jel-li), *n.* A West Indian preserve made from the fruit of the guava.

Guayaquillite (gwä-yä-kēl'līt), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{26}O_3$.) A fossil resin, of a pale yellow colour, said to form an extensive deposit near *Guayaquil* in South America. It yields easily to the knife and may be rubbed to powder. Its specific gravity is 1·092.

Guaza (gwä'zä), *n.* The native name for the narcotic tops of the Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*).

Guazuma (gwä-zū'ma), *n.* [Mexican name.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, nearly allied to Theobroma, but differing in their woody tubercular fruits of the size of a hazel-nut, the entire, instead of two-lobed, appendage at the ends of the petals, and in their whole appearance. They are found in the East Indies and the islands of Eastern Africa, but are most frequent in tropical America. *G. tomentosa* is common in India and America. It grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet, and is allowed to grow in pasture-lands for the sake of its shade, and because cattle feed and thrive on the foliage and fruit. The fruit and inner bark abound in mucilage. The wood is light, splits readily, and is made into staves for sugar casks, and cord is made of the strong fibre obtained from the young shoots of some of the species.

Gubernance† (gū'bėr-nans), *n.* Government. *Strype.*

Gubernate† (gū'bėr-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *guberno, gubernatum*, to govern. See GOVERN.] To govern. *Cockeram.*

Gubernation† (gū-bėr-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *gubernatio.* See GOVERN.] Government; rule; direction. *Watts.*

Gubernative† (gū'bėr-nāt-iv), *a.* Governing. 'Real and *gubernative* wisdom.' *Bp. Hacket.*

Gubernatorial (gū'bėr-nā-tō''ri-al), *a.* [L. *gubernator*, a governor. See GOVERN.] Pertaining to government or to a governor.

Guddle (gud'l), *v.i.* To drink much or greedily; to guzzle. *Jennings.* [Provincial English.]

Guddle (gud'l), *v.t.* [Probably from Fr. *coutelé—peau coutelé*, in curriery, a skin damaged by the knife, *couteau.*] To perform differently from the ordinary way, or more clumsily and less efficiently; to botch; to bungle. [Scotch.]

Guddle (gud'l), *v.i.* and *t.* To catch fish with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream. [Scotch.]

Gude, Guid (güd), *a.* Good. [Scotch.]

Gude (güd), *n.* God. [Scotch.]

Gudgeon (guj'on), *n.* [Fr. *goujon, gouvion*, from L. *gobio, gobius*, Gr. *kōbios*, a gudgeon.] 1. A small fresh-water fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*) of the family Cyprinidæ, with rather large scales and two barbels at the angles of the mouth; it is easily caught, and hence—2. A person easily cheated or insnared.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

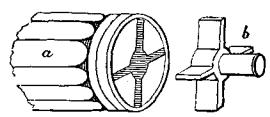
3. A bait; allurement; something to be caught to a man's disadvantage: in allusion, perhaps, to the gudgeon being used as a bait for pike.

Such as Gregory or Bede were, who being honest,

and withal credulous, and trusting others, swallowed many a *gudgeon*. *Dr. Favour.*

—*Sea-gudgeon*, the black goby or rock-fish.

Gudgeon (guj'on), *n.* [Fr. *goujon*, the fish, and also an iron shaft or gudgeon, but probably in the latter meaning the origin of the word is different.] 1. In *mach.* that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar, formerly meaning the portion revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when that



a, Wooden Shaft. *b*, Gudgeon.

part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of gudgeons and the mode of their insertion depend upon the form and material of the shaft.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) an eye or clamp fastened to a ship to hang the rudder on; a rudder brace or band. See GOGGING. (*b*) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes wherein the spindle of a windlass traverses.

Gudgeon (guj'on), *v. t.* To ensnare; to cheat; to impose on.

To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gue (gū), *n.* A musical instrument of the violin kind, but having only two strings of horse hair, and played on in the manner of a violoncello, formerly used in Shetland. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gue† (gū), *n.* A rogue; a vagabond; a sharper. *J. Webster.*

Guebre, Gueber (gā'bėr or gē'bėr), *n.* [A Per. form of Turk. *giaour*, Ar. *kafir*, an infidel.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in India *Parsees*. The Guebres live chiefly in the deserts of Caramania, towards the Persian Gulf, and in the province of Yerd Keram. They worship fire as a symbol of the Supreme Being. The sacred books of the Guebres and Parsees are termed *Zend-avesta*.

Guelder-rose, *n.* See GELDER-ROSE.

Guelf, Guelph (gwelf), *n.* [It. *guelfo*, O.G. *hwelfa*, O.H.G. *hwalf*, O.Sax. and A. Sax. *hwelp*, whelp.] The name of a distinguished princely family in Italy, originally German, and re-transported into Germany in the eleventh century, still, however, retaining large possessions in Italy. Welf, son of Isenbrand, Count of Altorf, one of the vassals of Charlemagne, is said to have been the first to bear the name. It still continues in the two branches of the House of Brunswick—the ducal and the royal, to which latter the reigning family of Britain belongs. After the battle of Weinsberg, fought in 1140 against the Waiblingens (Ghibellines), where the name of the head of the house was given as a rallying cry or watchword to his followers, the term became gradually extended to all the members of that faction in Italy which aimed at national independence and supported the pope, while that of Ghibelline was given to the supporters of the emperors in their endeavour to subjugate Italy to Germany. The contest lasted for nearly 300 years, desolating both countries. Latterly the term was applied to a supporter of democratic principles, and that of Ghibelline to an upholder of aristocracy. The terms fell into disuse towards the end of the fifteenth century. See GHIBELLINE.

Guelfic, Guelphic (gwelf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Guelfs.—*Guelfic order*, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by Geo. IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It consists of grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Guenon (ge-noń), *n.* The popular French name of the small long-tailed monkeys of Africa, including the grivet, vervet, &c. The green monkey (*Cercocebus Sabæus*) may be regarded as the type.

Guerdon (gėr'don), *n.* [O.Fr. *guerdon*, It. *guiderdone*, from L.L. *widerdonum*, corrupted from O.G. *widarlôn* (A. Sax. *witherleán*), a recompense—the *l* of *lôn* being changed into *d* through the influence of the L. *donum*, a gift—from *widar* (G. *wider*), against, and *lôn*, reward. For change of Teut. *w* into Romance *gu*, see GUISE.] A reward; requital; recompense: used both in a good and bad sense. [Poetical or rhetorical.]

They were sure of being able, for a time at least, to indulge in pillage and murder, and to practise, without restraint, those excesses which they regarded as the choicest *guerdon* of a soldier's career. *Buckle.*

Guerdon (gėr'don), *v. t.* To give a guerdon to; to reward.

And I am *guerdon'd* at the last with shame. *Shak.*

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson.*

Guerdonable (gėr'don-a-bl), *a.* Worthy of guerdon or reward. *Sir G. Buck.*

Guerdonless, *a.* Without reward. *Chaucer.*

Guereza (ge-re'za), *n.* A beautiful Abyssinian monkey of the genus Colobus, with long black-and-white hair.

Guerite (ge-rēt), *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.* a small projecting tower or box of wood at the salient angles of works on the top of the revetment to hold a sentry.

Guernsey (gėrn'se), *n.* A sort of close-fitting woollen knitted shirt.

Guerrilla, Guerilla (ge-ril'la; Sp. pron. gär-rēl'yä), *n.* [Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war.] 1. A carrying on of war by the constant attacks of independent bands; an irregular petty war.—2. One who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular warfare; especially, a member of an independent band engaged in predatory excursions against an enemy.

Guerrilla, Guerilla (ge-ril'la), *a.* Of or belonging to a guerrilla or petty war; as, a *guerrilla* war; a *guerrilla* soldier; a *guerrilla* band.—*Guerrilla war* or *warfare*, an irregular mode of carrying on war by constant attacks of independent bands of armed peasants, especially when government is occupied with invading armies. The troops are self-constituted, disconnected with the army as to pay, provisions, and movements, and may dismiss themselves at any time.

Guerrillero (ger-rēl-yer'ō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Guerrillist*.

Guerrillist, Guerillist (ge-ril'ist), *n.* A member of a band of irregular soldiers who engage in guerrilla warfare; a guerrillero.

Guess (ges), *v. t.* [O.E. *gesse*, L.G. and D. *gissen*, Dan. *gisse*, *giska*, *gizka*, to guess, the meaning of which appears to be lit. to try to *get*, the word being thus a derivative of *get*; comp. E. *get*, *forget*, D. *vergissen*, to make a mistake or an erroneous conjecture.] 1. To form an opinion concerning, without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge of at random.

First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess*. *Pope.*

I cannot *guess* her face or form;
But what to me is form or face? *Praed.*

2. To judge or form an opinion of from reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence; as, from slight circumstances or occasional expressions we *guess* a person's feeling regarding any matter.—3. To conjecture rightly; to solve by a correct conjecture; as, to *guess* a riddle; he *guessed* my designs.—4. To hit upon; to reproduce by memory.

Tell me their words as near as thou canst *guess* them. *Shak.*

5. To think; to suppose; to imagine: followed by clause or subject understood.

Not altogether; better far, I *guess*,
That we do make our entrance several ways. *Shak.*

What authority surfeits on would relieve us; if they would yield us but the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might *guess* they relieved us humanely. *Shak.*

[This verb is much used colloquially in the United States (especially in New England) in the sense of to believe, to be sure; as, I *guess* he is at home; I *guess* I shall; that is, to be sure, or of course, I shall.]—SYN. To conjecture, suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine.

Guess (ges), *v. i.* To form a conjecture; to judge at random, or without any strong evidence: with *at*.

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Guess (ges), *n.* Judgment without certain evidence or grounds; conjecture.

A poet must confess
His art's like physic, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

Guess (ges), *n.* [Corrupt form of *guise*.] Guise; fashion; sort: generally used adjectively.

Here comes another *guess* customer. *Sir W. Scott.*

My lady Isabella is of another *guess* mould. *H. Walpole.*

Business must be done in another *guess* way than that. *Godwin.*

Guesser (ges'ėr), *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.

If fortune should please to take such a crotchet, . . .
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom wouldst thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

Guessingly (ges'ing-li), *adv.* By way of conjecture; conjecturally; hypothetically.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shak.*

Guess-rope, Guess-warp (ges'rōp, ges'-wârp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope having one end fastened to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel towards the object.—*Guess-warp boom*, a spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

Guesswork (ges'wėrk), *n.* Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.

The pompous rascallion,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork*. *Byron.*

Guest (gest), *n.* [A. Sax. *gæst*, *gest*, *gist*; comp. Icel. *gestr*, O.Sax. D. and G. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*, a guest, a stranger. Cog. W. *gwest*, visit, entertainment, *gwestai*, a guest; Armor. *hostiz*, a guest; Rus. *gosty*, Bohem. *host*, a guest; L. *hostis*, an enemy. From a root *ghan*, Skr. *han*, to strike, whence also L. *hasta*, a spear.] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise; a lodger at a hotel or lodging-house.

The wedding was furnished with *guests*. Mat. xxii. 10.

True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting *guest*. *Pope.*

Guest† (gest), *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; to act the part of host to.

When you suppose to feast men at your table
You *guest* God's angels in men's habit hid. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Guest† (gest), *v. i.* To act the part of a guest; to be a guest.

And tell me, best of princes, who he was
That *guested* here so late. *Chapman.*

Guest-chamber (gest'chām-bėr), *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Mark xiv. 14.

Guesten (gest'en), *v. i.* To lodge as a guest. [Scotch.]

Guestive† (gest'iv), *a.* Pertaining to a guest. '*Guestive* fare.' *Chapman.*

Guest-rite (gest'rīt), *n.* Office due to a guest.

Guest-rope (gest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Guess-rope*.

Guest-taker† (gest'tāk-ėr), *n.* An agister; one who took cattle to feed in the royal forests.

Guestwise (gest'wīz), *adv.* In the manner or capacity of a guest.

My heart with her but as *guestwise* sojourned. *Shak.*

Gueux (gü), *n. pl.* [Fr., a raggamuffin; pl. *les gueux*, raggamuffins, beggars: a term first applied in disparagement to the party, but soon afterwards assumed by themselves as a title of honour.] The title of the patriot nobles of the Low Countries who withstood Philip II. of Spain in his efforts to impose the Inquisition on their native land.

Guevei, *n.* The native name of the pigmy antelope of Africa (*Antilope pygmæa*), the smallest species of the family. In size it scarcely exceeds a rat, and its legs are not thicker than a goose-quill.

Guffaw (guf-fą'), *n.* [Imitative.] A loud or sudden burst of laughter.

Young buttons burst out into a *guffaw*. *Thackeray.*

Guffer (guf'ėr), *n.* A local name for a fish, the viviparous blenny (*Zoarcœus viviparus*).

Guggle (gug'l), *v. i.* [Imitative, suggested by *gurgle*.] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being forced through a liquid; to gurgle.

Guggle (gug'l), *n.* A sound as of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being forced through a liquid; a gurgle. 'The slow *guggle* of the natives' bubble-bubbles.' *W. H. Russell.*

Guhr (gör), *n.* [G., primarily, fermentation, from *gähren*, to ferment.] A loose earthy deposit from water found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ochre.

Guiac, Guiacum (gwī'ak, gwī-ā'kum), *n.* Same as *Guaiacum*.

Guiana-bark (gwē-ä'na-bärk), *n.* The bark of the *Portlandia hexandra*, a tree of the

nat. order Rubiaceæ, much valued as a febrifuge, and commonly so used in French Guiana.

Guiba (gwī'ba), *n.* A kind of quadruped resembling the gazelle. *Goldsmith.*

Guicowar (gī'kwär), *n.* The title of a sovereign prince in India, the ruler of Baroda. Spelled also *Guikwar, Gaekwar,* &c.

Guidable (gīd'a-bl), *a.* That may be guided; that may be governed by counsel. 'A submissive and *guidable* spirit.' *Bp. Sprat.*

Guidage (gīd'āj), *n.* [See GUIDE.] 1. Guidance; direction; lead.

Bedew Mexitli's altar with your blood,
And go beneath his *guidage.* *Southey.*

2. An old legal term signifying the reward given for safe-conduct through a strange land or unknown country.

Guidance (gīd'ans), *n.* [See GUIDE.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

His studies were without *guidance* and without plan. *Macaulay.*

Guide (gīd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *guided;* ppr. *guiding.* [Fr. *guider;* It. *guidare;* Sp. *guiar* —of Teutonic origin, and akin to G. *weisen,* to show, to direct, to lead, and probably to Goth. *vitan,* to watch over, A. Sax. *witan,* to observe, to know. For change of *w* into *gu* see GUISE.] 1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; as, to *guide* an enemy or a traveller who is not acquainted with the road or course.

I wish you'd *guide* me to your sovereign's court. *Shak.*

2. To direct; to regulate.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion. Ps. cxii. 5.

3. To influence in conduct or actions; to give direction to.

When nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettlewell.*

4. To instruct and direct; as, let parents *guide* their children to virtue, dignity, and happiness.—5. To attend to; to look after; to superintend.

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and *guide* the house. 1 Tim. v. 14.

6. To treat; to use; as, the laddie was ill *guided.* [Scotch.]—*Guide, Direct, Sway. Guide* implies that the person guiding either accompanies or precedes us; while *direct* merely infers that he gives instructions, which may be done from a distance. *Direct* thus implies that we must reflect and to some extent exercise our own judgment; *guide,* that we trustingly follow where we are led. *Sway* is used of some influence (generally bad) which turns us aside from what otherwise would have been the course followed, and in this sense is nearly equal to *bias.* We are *guided* or *directed* by our principles or reason, and *swayed* by our passions or feelings.

Guide (gīd), *n.* [Fr. *guide,* It. *guida,* Sp. *guia.* See the verb.] 1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor; as, the army followed the *guide.* 2. One who or that which directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator.

He will be our *guide,* even to death. Ps. xlviii. 14.
We have sure experience for our *guide.* *Dryden.*
They were dangerous *guides,* the feelings. *Tennyson.*

3. A guide-book (which see).—4. In *technology,* applied to various contrivances intended to direct or keep to a fixed course or motion. See GUIDE-BAR, GUIDE-RAIL, &c.

Guide-bar, Guide-block (gīd'bär, gīd'blok), *n.* One of two pieces of metal with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the crosshead of a steam-engine, on which it slides and by which it is kept parallel to the cylinder. They are a substitute for the parallel motion. Called also *Slide-rod* and *Slide.*

Guide-book (gīd'bụk), *n.* A book for directing travellers and tourists as to the best routes, &c., and giving them information about the places they visit.

Guideless (gīd'les), *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director. *Dryden.*

Guide-post (gīd'pōst), *n.* A post at the forks of a road for directing travellers the way; a finger-post. *Burke.*

Guider (gīd'ėr), *n.* A guide; a director.

Guide-rail (gīd'rāl), *n.* In *rail.* an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of the track, and employed in connection with devices on the engine or carriages to keep a train from leaving the track in curves, crossings, or steep gradients.

Guideress,† *n.* A female guide or leader. *Chaucer.*

Guide-screw (gīd'skrö), *n.* In *mach.* a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

Guide-tube (gīd'tūb), *n.* In *mach.* any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, but which consists commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

Guidon (gī'don), *n.* [Fr. See GUIDE.] 1. The little flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to direct the movements of infantry; a flag used to signal with at sea; the flag of a guild or fraternity.—2. One who bears a guidon; a standard-bearer.—3. One of a community that Charlemagne established at Rome to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land.

Guikwar (gī'kwär), *n.* Same as *Guicowar.*

Guild (gild), *n.* [A. Sax. *gild, gield, geld,* a payment of money, tribute, hence a society or company where payment was made for its charge and support, from *gildan,* to pay; D. *gild,* a guild. See GUILT.] 1. An association or incorporation of men belonging to the same class or engaged in similar pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection; as, the Stationers' *Guild;* the Ironmongers' *Guild.*—2.† A guildhall. *Spenser.*

Guildable† (gild'a-bl), *a.* Liable to a tax. *Spelman.*

Guild-brother (gild'bruŦH-ėr), *n.* A fellow-member of a guild.

Guilder (gild'ėr), *n.* [Formerly *gylden, gildern,* D. and G. *gulden,* a florin; modified as if a coin of *Gelders* or *Gueldres.*] A coin in Holland worth twenty stivers, or 1*s.* 8*d.* English; a florin; in *pl.* formerly = money. Written sometimes *Gilder.*

I am bound
To Persia, and want *guilders* for my voyage. *Shak.*

Guildhall (gild'hạl), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall; specifically, the corporation hall and seat of several of the courts of the city of London.

The mayor towards *guildhall* hies him in all post. *Shak.*

Guild-rent (gild'rent), *n.* Rent payable to the crown by any guild or fraternity.

Guildry (gild'ri), *n.* In Scotland, a guild; the members of a guild.

Guile (gīl), *n.* [Romance form of Teut. *wile* (which see); O.Fr. *guile,* guile. For change of Teut. *w* into Romance *gu* see GUISE.] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile.* Jn. i. 47.
O, that deceit should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul *guile.* *Shak.*
We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*

Guile† (gīl), *v.t.* 1. To disguise craftily.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs? *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To deceive; to delude. *Spenser.*

Guiled† (gīl'ed), *a.* Deceiving; treacherous.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea. *Shak.*

Guileful (gīl'fụl), *a.* Full of guile; intended to deceive; cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; treacherous.

Without expense at all,
By *guileful* fair words peace may be obtain'd. *Shak.*

Guilefully (gīl'fụl-li), *adv.* In a guileful manner; treacherously; deceitfully. 'The tempter *guilefully* replied.' *Milton.*

Guilefulness (gīl'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guileful; deceitfulness.

Guileless (gīl'les), *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest. 'The plain ox, that harmless, honest, *guileless* animal.' *Thomson.*

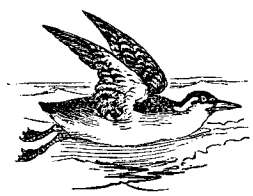
Guilelessness (gīl'les-nes), *n.* State or quality of being guileless; freedom from guile.

Guiler† (gīl'ėr), *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts.

So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of his prey. *Spenser.*

Guillemet (gil'lē-met), *n.* [Fr., from name of inventor.] In *printing,* one of the marks used to inclose a quotation (‘ ’), (“ ”); a quotation mark. [Rare.]

Guillemot (gil'lē-mot), *n.* [Fr. *guillemot,* perhaps from Armor. *gwēla,* to weep, and O.Fr. *moëtte,* a gull; comp. Armor. *gwelan,* a kind of sea-bird, and E. *gull.*] A natatorial bird of the genus Uria, included among the auks (Alcidæ), or made with them a sub-family of the divers (Colymbidæ), to which it bears a closer resemblance. These birds are spread over the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, reaching as far south as the southern coast of England. They breed in great numbers on the cliffs of Orkney and Shetland, forming a source of

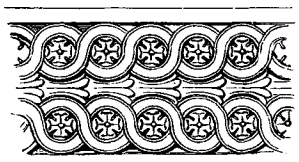


Common Guillemot (*Uria troile*).

profit to the adventurous inhabitants. The common guillemot (*U. troile*) is about 18 inches in length, and lays only one egg, of large size, which is esteemed a delicacy. It is for the eggs and the young birds the fowlers descend the rocks. If the egg is removed another is laid. The guillemot flies and runs tolerably well, and is said to convey its young to the water on its back. The black guillemot (*U. grylle*) is about 14 inches long, and lays three eggs, often on the bare rock. It is not so common as the former. Other species are enumerated among British birds, but are rare.

Guillevat (gil'lē-vat), *n.* [From Fr. *guiller,* to ferment, Armor. *goell,* ferment, and E. *vat.*] A vat for fermenting liquors.

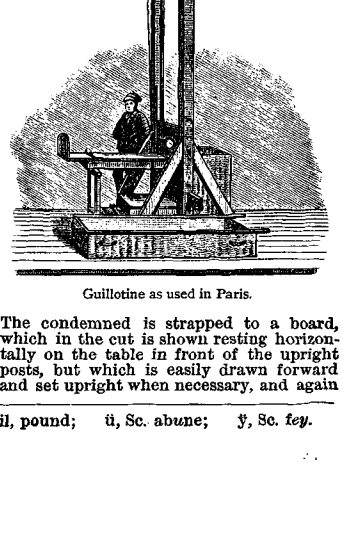
Guilloche (gil-lōsh'), *n.* [Fr., said to be after a workman named *Guilloche,* the inventor.] In *arch.* an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each



Guilloche Ornament.

other so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series by the spiral returning of the bands. The term is also applied, but improperly, to a fret.

Guillotine (gil-lo-tēn'), *n.* 1. An engine for beheading persons at one stroke—an invention of the middle ages—adopted with improvements by the National Assembly of France during the first revolution on the proposal of a Dr. *Guillotin,* after whom it is named. In this apparatus decapitation is effected by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts, grooved on their inner sides, the person's neck being confined in a circular opening between two planks, the upper one of which also slides up or down.



Guillotine as used in Paris.

The condemned is strapped to a board, which in the cut is shown resting horizontally on the table in front of the upright posts, but which is easily drawn forward and set upright when necessary, and again

canted over upon the table and rapidly moved up so as to place the neck of the condemned within the semicircle of the lower plank, the other being raised for the purpose. On the right of the table is a large basket or trough of wicker-work for the reception of the body. Under the place where the head rests is an oblong trough for its reception. The knife is fixed to the cap or lintel on the top of the posts by a claw in the form of an 8, the lower part of which opens as the upper part closes. This claw is acted upon by a lever to which a cord is attached. When the head of the condemned is in position the cord is pulled, and by the action of the lever the knife is set at liberty, descending by the grooves in the upright posts and falling upon the neck of the condemned just behind the planks which keep the head in position. The scaffold, which is surrounded by an open railing, is raised 6 or 7 feet from the ground.—2. A machine which cuts by a knife descending between grooved posts, much used for cutting paper, straw, &c. Called also *Guillotine-cutter*.

Guillotine (gil-lo-tēn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *guillotined;* ppr. *guillotining*. To behead by the guillotine.

Guills (gilz), *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *geolo*, yellow.] A plant, the corn-marigold.

Guilt (gilt), *n.* [A. Sax. *gylt*, a crime, from *gildan, gyldan*, to pay, to requite; Icel. *gjald*, payment, retribution, *gjalda*, to pay, to yield; E. *yield* (which see).] 1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his wilful or intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law. Guilt implies both criminality and liableness to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act or breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.—2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent.*

3.† A crime; offence.

Close pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shak.*

Guiltilike† (gilt'i-līk), *a.* Guilty.

Guiltily (gilt'i-li), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

His looks frightened the ambassador, who after looking *guiltily* for a little time at the grief-stricken man hurried away without a further word. *Thackeray.*

Guiltiness (gilt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of a humble faithfulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Guiltless (gilt'les), *a.* 1. Free from guilt, crime, or offence; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless* that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. 7.

2. Without experience; ignorant. 'Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke.' *Pope.*

Such gardening tools, as art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had formed. *Milton.*

Guiltlessly (gilt'les-li), *adv.* In a guiltless manner.

Guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes), *n.* State or quality of being guiltless. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Guilt-sick (gilt'sik), *a.* Made sick by or in consequence of guilt. 'A *guilt-sick* conscience. *Beau. & Fl.*

Guilty (gilt'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *gyltig*. See GUILT.] 1. Having incurred guilt; having committed a crime or offence, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect being liable to punishment; not innocent; criminal; morally delinquent: with *of* before the crime. 'The *guilty* kindred of the queen.' *Shak.*

Nor he, nor you, were *guilty of* the strife. *Dryden.*

2. Pertaining to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt; as, a *guilty* flush instantly rose to his face.—3.† Conscious; cognizant: with *of*.

I'll give out . . . and swear it too, if thou'lt ha' me; and that I know the time and place where he stole it, though my soul be *guilty of* no such thing. *B. Jonson.*

4.† Liable; owing; condemned to payment: with *of*.

They answered and said, He is *guilty of* death. Mat. xxvi. 66.

Gods of the liquid realms on which I row,
If, given by you, the laurel bind my brow,
Assist to make me *guilty of* my vow. *Dryden.*

Guimbard (gim'bärd), *n.* [Fr. *guimbarde*.] The Jew's-harp. [Rare.]

Guinea (gi'nē), *n.* [Because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.] 1. A gold coin of Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling: since the issue of sovereigns in 1817 no longer coined.

The *guinea*, so called from the Guinea gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663, and to go for twenty shillings; but it never went for less than twenty-one shillings. *Pinkerton.*

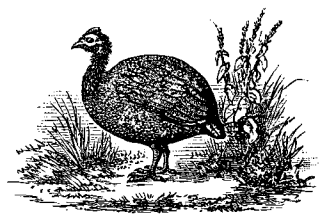
2. A sum of money of the same amount; as, he has sold his picture for 1000 *guineas*.

Guinea-corn (gi'nē-korn), *n.* A plant, *Sorghum vulgare*. See SORGHUM.

Guinea-dropper (gi'nē-drop-ėr), *n.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice or juggler's cards. *Gay.*

Guinea-fowl (gi'nē-foul), *n.* The *Numida meleagris*, a fowl of the rasorial order, family Phasianidæ, closely allied to the peacocks and pheasants, a native of Africa, and common in Guinea, whence the name.



Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*).

It is larger than the common domestic fowl, and has a short strong bill with a wattle hanging down at each side, the head naked and surmounted by a crest. Its colour is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small white spots. The guinea-fowl was well known to the Romans, and has long been common in our own poultry-yards, of which it is rather a quarrelsome member. Both flesh and eggs are esteemed as food.

Guinea-grains (gi'nē-grānz), *n. pl.* Grains of paradise.

Guinea-grass (gi'nē-gras), *n.* A species of grass (*Panicum jumentorum* or *P. maximum*) cultivated in the West Indies and Southern States of America, and used as fodder for horses. It is a native of West Africa, and of the same genus with millet.

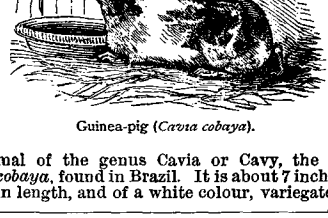
Guinea-hen (gi'nē-hen), *n.* 1. A guinea-fowl (which see).—2. A courtezan. [Old slang.]

Ere I would drown myself for the love of a *guinea-hen* I would change my humanity with a baboon. *Shak.*

Guinea-peach (gi'nē-pēch), *n.* A West African tropical plant (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*), having pink flowers and an edible fruit of the size of a peach. See SARCOCEPHALUS.

Guinea-pepper (gi'nē-pep-pėr), *n.* *Capsicum annuum*, a South American and Indian plant, which is frequently cultivated and preserved under the name of *Capsicum*, and was introduced to England before 1548. In many parts of the south of Europe its fruit is eaten green by the peasants, and is preferred by them to onions or garlic. The name is also given to the seeds or dried fruit of several widely different plants, but agreeing in their peppery character and being natives of West Africa, as to the capsules or dried fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*, sold by druggists under the name of guinea-pepper, to the seeds of *Habzelia æthiopica*, and sometimes to grains of paradise. See CAYENNE PEPPER.

Guinea-pig (gi'nē-pig), *n.* A rodent mammal of the genus Cavia or Cavy, the *C. cobaya*, found in Brazil. It is about 7 inches in length, and of a white colour, variegated with spots of orange and black. It is easily tamed, and is often kept in this and other countries as a domestic pet. The name guinea-pig is a sad misnomer, as the animal has nothing to do with Guinea, and of course is not related to the pig. *Guinea* may be by corruption for *Guiana*, and *pig* may have been suggested by the absence of a tail. See CAVIA.



Guinea-pig (*Cavia cobaya*).

Guinea-plum (gi'nē-plum), *n.* A West African tree (*Parinarium excelsum*), attaining the height of 60 feet, with long leaves and large terminal bunches of flowers, succeeded by a fruit about the size of an Imperatrice plum. This fruit is covered with a rough skin; the edible matter is a dry, farinaceous substance surrounding a large stone.

Guinea-worm (gi'nē-wėrm), *n.* A species of worm, *Filaria medinensis*, which is very common in hot countries, and often insinuates itself under the human skin, causing intense pain. When it shows itself externally it is extracted very slowly for fear of breaking it.

Guiniad (gwin'yad), *n.* Same as *Gwyniad*.

Guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An imitation of antique lace, very durable, equally beautiful, and less expensive.—2. A kind of gimp.

Guisard (giz'ard), *n.* A guiser. [Scotch.]

Guise (gīz), *n.* [Fr. *guise*, the Romance equivalent of E. *wise*, mode, fashion, O.H.G. *wisa*, G. *weise;* in A. Sax. used only as a term. in the form *wis*, as in *rihtwis*, righteous. Comp. *guard, ward; guile, wile; guarantee, warranty;* Fr. *guerre*, E. *war;* Fr. *Guillaume* (*Gulielmus*), Teut. *Wilhelm*. In each case the Teutonic form is the older, the *w* being changed into *gu* in passing into the Romance tongues, from the difficulty the Romance speaking people have in pronouncing it.] 1. External appearance; dress; garb; as, he appeared in the *guise* of a shepherd. 'Some, who under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands.' *Swift.*

That love which is without dissimulation wears not the *guise* of modern liberality. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Manner; mien; cast or behaviour.

Lo you, here she comes! This is her very *guise;* and, upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her; stand close. *Shak.*

By their *guise*
Just men they seem. *Milton.*

3. Custom; mode; practice; manner. 'To shame the *guise* o' the world.' *Shak.*

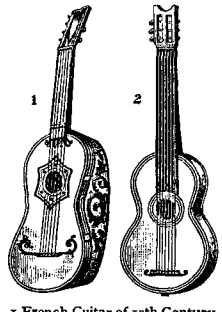
The swain replied, It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

Guise (gīz), *v.t.* and *i.* To dress as a guisard; to assume or act the part of a guisard.

Then like a *guised* band, that for a while
Has mimick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale. *J. Baillie.*

Guiser (gīz'ėr), *n.* [From *guise*, the meaning being one who assumes a *guise* or garb other than his own.] A masker; a mummer; one who volunteers vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and the New-year.

Guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* [Fr. *guitare*, It. *chitarra*, L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*.] A musical stringed instrument, somewhat resembling the lute, much esteemed in Spain and Italy. It has six strings, which are played upon by twitching with the fingers of the right hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the left hand upon the finger-board, which has frets across it. The three highest strings of the guitar are generally of gut, and the three lowest of silk spun over with silvered wire.



1, French Guitar of 17th Century. 2, Modern Guitar.

Guit-guit (gwit'gwit), *n.* [From the sound of its voice.] The name given to a subfamily of passerine birds found in Australia and South America. See CÆREBINÆ.

Guizard (gīz'ard), *n.* A guiser or masker. [Scotch.]

Gula (gū'la), *n.* [L. *gula*, the throat.] In *arch.* same as *Gola* (which see).

Gular (gū'lär), *a.* [From L. *gula*, the throat or gullet.] Pertaining to the gullet.

Gulaund (gū'land), *n.* [Icel. *gulönd—gul*, yellow, and *önd*, a duck.] An aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose, the breast and belly white, the head mallard green. It inhabits Iceland.

Gulch† (gulch), *n.* [Allied to Sw. *gölka*, to gulch; D. *gulzig*, greedy.] 1. A swallowing or devouring.—2. A glutton.

You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face,
While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?
Ant. Brewer.

3. A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water; a gully. [United States.]

Gulch† (gulch), *v.t.* To swallow greedily.

Gule (gūl), *v.t.* In *her.* to give the colour of gules to. *Heywood.*

Gules (gūlz), *n.* [French *gueules*, from Per. *gul*, a rose.] In *heraldry*, the term employed to indicate red. It is represented in an engraved escutcheon by vertical lines.

Gules.

Gulf (gulf), *n.* [Fr. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, Mod. Gr. *kolphos*, Gr. *kolpos*, gulf.] 1. A large indentation on the coast-line of a country or region and the sea embraced in it; a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land; a bay; a bight; as, the *Gulf* of Mexico; the *Gulf* of Venice. 2. An abyss; a chasm; a deep place in the earth; as, the *gulf* of Avernus.

A *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk. *Milton.*

3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. *Shak.* 4. That which gulfs or swallows; the gullet.

Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches' mummy, maw and *gulf*
Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark. *Shak.*

5. Anything insatiable.

A *gulf* of ruin swallowing gold. *Tennyson.*

6. A wide interval, as in station, education, and the like; as, the *gulf* that separates the higher and lower classes.—7. In Cambridge University, the place at the bottom of the list of passes, where the names of those who have barely escaped being plucked in examination are written. Their names are separated from those of the students who have passed creditably by a line.

The ranks of our curatehood are supplied by youths, whom at the very best merciful examiners have raised from the very gates of 'pluck' to the comparative paradise of the '*gulf*.' *Sat. Rev.*

8. In *mining*, a large deposit of ore in a lode.

Gulf (gulf), *v.t.* 1. To swallow; to overwhelm, as by swallowing; to ingulf. [Rare.]

If with thee the roaring wells
Should *gulf* him fathom-deep in brine. *Tennyson.*

2. In the University of Cambridge, to place in the gulf, or among those students who have barely escaped being plucked in their final examination.

Gulf-stream (gulf'strēm), *n.* A stream or current of warm water, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, past the Bermudas, touching the tail of the great bank of Newfoundland, and thence sweeps onwards towards Europe, part going north, and part returning southerly to the tropics.

Gulf-weed (gulf'wēd), *n.* A genus of sea-weeds (Sargassum), of the sub-order Fucaceæ, of which two species, *S. vulgare* and *S. bacciferum*, are found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean as well as in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. They are tropical plants. In the Atlantic they chiefly occupy a more or less interrupted space between the 20th and 30th parallels of north latitude, called the Sargasso Sea, and are also plentiful in the Gulf-stream, whence the name. The *S. bacciferum* has grapelike air-vessels by which it is buoyed. The plants get detached from rocky shores, and after floating about for a time sink.

Gulf-weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*).

Gulfy (gulf'i), *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did no sea-rites know. *Chapman.*

Gul-gul (gul'gul), *n.* [Native name.] A sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like a stone, and is put over a ship's bottom in India, so that worms cannot penetrate even when the copper is off.

Gulielma (gū'li-el-ma), *n.* [After Queen Caroline *Wilhelmine*, wife of Maximilian I. of Bavaria.] A genus of South American palms, of which *G. speciosa* or peach-palm is cultivated on the banks of the Amazon and Rio Negro, supplying the natives with food and other necessaries. It grows to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

Gulist† (gū'list), *n.* [*L. gulo.*] A glutton.

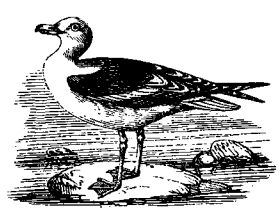
Gull (gul), *n.* [Old and Prov. E. *gull*, a young unfledged bird of any kind; a nestling; comp. 'As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo's bird.' *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV. v. 1. From Icel. *gul*, A. Sax. *geolo*, yellow, from the yellow colour of the beak. Comp. Fr. *béjaune*, yellow-beak, novice.] 1. A young unfledged bird. *Shak.*—2. One easily cheated; a simpleton. '*A gull* is he which seemes, and is not wise.' *Sir J. Davies.*—3. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shak.*

Gull (gul), *v.t.* To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

Gull (gul), *n.* [From the Celtic. W. *gwylan*, Armor. *gwelan*, Corn. *gullan.*] A natatorial bird of the genus Larus, family Laridæ, and order Longipennes of Cuvier. The gulls are web-footed and long-winged. They are exceedingly numerous, much on the wing, and particularly noisy. They are found on the shores of all latitudes, and are distinguished from other sea-fowls by their straight bill bending downwards towards the point, by their light body, supported by large wings, by slender legs, webbed feet, and a small hind toe. There are various species, as the common gull or sea-mew (*L. canus*), 18 inches long; the black-headed gull (*L. ridibundus*),



Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*).

also one of the most common in Britain, 16 inches long; the herring gull (*L. argentatus*), still larger; the kittiwake (*L. tridactylus*), smaller than any of the above, with no hind toe, whose eggs, with those of the guillemot, are the great object of cliff-fowlers; the little gull (*L. minutus*); the wagel or great black-backed gull (*L. marinus*), 30 inches long; the lesser black-backed gull (*L. fuscus*); the ivory gull (*L. eburneus*); the burgomaster (*L. glaucus*), about the same size and not improbably identical with the preceding; and some others.

Gullage† (gul'āj), *n.* Act of being gulled.

Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature?
B. Jonson.

Gullcatcher (gul'kach-ėr), *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.

Guller (gul'ėr), *n.* One who gulls; a cheat; an impostor.

Gullery† (gul'ė-ri), *n.* Cheating or cheat; fraud.

What more *gulleries* yet? they have cosend me of my daughters, I hope they will cheate me of my wife too. *Marmion.*

Gullet (gul'let), *n.* [Fr. *goulet*, neck of a bottle, *goulotte*, water-channel, from L. *gula*, the throat.] 1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus. 2. Anything resembling the food-passage, either in shape or functions; as, (*a*) a channel for water.

A deep, impassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fuller.*

(*b*) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations of sufficient width to admit of the earth waggons traversing it. (*c*) A peculiar concave cut in the teeth of some saw-blades. (*d*) A gore in a shirt.

Gulley (gul'li), *n.* Same as *Gully*.

Gullibility (gul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being gullible; unsuspecting credulity. *Burke.* [Colloq.]

Gullible (gul'i-bl), *a.* Easily gulled or cheated.

Gullish (gul'ish), *a.* Foolish; stupid.

They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led. *Burton.*

Gullishness† (gul'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gullish; foolishness; stupidity.

Gully (gul'li), *n.* [Fr. *goulet.* See GULLET.] 1. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a ravine; a ditch; a gutter.—2. An iron tram-plate or rail.

Gully (gul'li), *v.t.* To wear into a gully or channel.

Gully† (gul'li), *v.i.* To run with noise.

Gully (gul'li), *n.* A large knife; a warlike weapon. [Scotch.]

Gully-gut (gul'li-gut), *n.* A glutton. *Chapman.*

Gullyhole (gul'li-hōl), *n.* The opening through which gutters and drains empty themselves into the subterranean sewer.

Gulo (gū'lō), *n.* [L., a gormandizer, from *gula*, the throat.] The generic name under which the glutton or wolverine and the grison, with other carnivorous congeners, have been arranged. See GLUTTON.

Gulosity (gū-los'i-ti), *n.* [L. *gulosus*, from *gula*, the gullet.] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [Rare.]

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebricty, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats. *Sir T. Browne.*

Gulp (gulp), *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative of the sound made in swallowing, or a form of *gulf*, to swallow up. Comp. D. *golpen*, to swallow greedily; Dan. *gulpe*, to disgorge; to gulp up.] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.

He looses the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To gulp up*, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

Gulp (gulp), *n.* 1. The act of taking a large swallow; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a *gulp*. *Hook.*

2. A disgorging.

Gulph (gulf), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Gulf*.

Gulravage (gul-ra'vāj), *n.* [Scotch.] Same as *Gilravage*.

Guly (gū'li), *a.* Of or pertaining to gules. *Milton.*

Gum (gum), *n.* [A. Sax. *gōma*, Icel. *gómr*, G. *gaum*, palate, gum.] The cellular and elastic fleshy substance which covers the alveolar portions of the upper and lower jaw, and envelops the neck of the teeth.

Gum (gum), *n.* [A. Sax. *goma*, Fr. *gomme*, from L. *gummi*, Gr. *kommi*, gum.] 1. A juice which exudes from trees either spontaneously or after incisions are made, and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots. Gum is more or less soluble in water, but is insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. There are six varieties of gum, namely, gum-arabic, gum-senegal, gum of the cherry and other stone-fruit trees, gum-tragacanth, gum of Bassora, and the gum of seeds and roots. All these gums, except the last, flow spontaneously from the branches and trunks of their trees, and sometimes from the fruits, in the form of a mucilage, which dries and hardens in the air; the gum of seeds and roots, however, requires to be extracted by boiling water. It differs from the gums proper in not being soluble in water, merely swelling up when boiled with it. A number of very different substances are confounded in commerce under the name of gum; thus, gum-elemi and gum-copal, which are true resins; gum-ammoniacum, which is a gum-resin; and gum-elastic (caoutchouc), which differs from both, are all called gums. For constituents see ARABIN, BASSORINE, CERASIN.—2. Gumming (which see).

Gum (gum), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gummed;* ppr. *gumming.* To smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or a gum-like substance.

Gum (gum), *v.i.* To exude or form gum. See GUMMING.

Gum-animal (gum'an-i-mal), *n* The *Galago senegalensis*, a quadrumanous animal of Western Africa, is so called from feeding much on gum. It is about the size of a rat, and a favourite article of food in Senegal.

Gum-anime (gum-an'ēm). See ANIME.

Gum-arabic (gum-a'ra-bik), *n.* The juice of various species of trees of the genus Acacia, hardened in the air. It is collected chiefly

in the north-east of Africa, occurring in small round or spheroidal tears. It is sometimes employed as a demulcent, but more

Gum-arabic Plant (*Acacia Seyal*).

generally as a mere adhesive. Among the species yielding it are *A. Verek*, *A. Seyal*, *A. stenocarpa*, *A. arabica*, and *A. horrida*. See ACACIA.

Gumbo, Gombo (gum'bō, gom'bō), *n.* [United States.] 1. The name given in the Southern States to *Ochra* or *Okra*, the pod of *Hibiscus esculentus*.—2. A soup in which this fruit enters largely as an ingredient; also, a dish made of young capsules of ochra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

Gum-boil (gum'boil), *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.

Gum-cistus (gum-sis'tus), *n.* A plant, *Cistus ladaniferus*, largely cultivated in Portugal. It has lance-shaped, entire, three-nerved leaves, and large white flowers. A gum having a pleasant balsamic odour is obtained by boiling the summits of the branches in water.

Gum-dragon (gum'dra-gon), *n.* Same as *Gum-tragacanth*.

Gum-elastic (gum'ē-las-tik), *n.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber. See CAOUTCHOUC.

Gum-elemi (gum-el'ē-mi). See ELEMI.

Gum-juniper (gum-jū'ni-pėr), *n.* The resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a coniferous tree found in Barbary. The resin is used in varnish-making; when powdered it forms pounce, used for preparing paper and parchment for writing on.

Gumlac (gum'lak), *n.* Same as *Lac* (which see).

Gumma (gum'a), *n.* [See GUM.] In *med.* a kind of soft tumour, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

Gummiferous (gum-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing gum.

Gumminess (gum'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.—2. Accumulation of gum.

> The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wiseman.*

Gumming (gum'ing), *n.* A formidable disease in trees bearing stone fruit, as cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds, arising from external injury, from exposure to unusual degrees of heat or cold, or from sudden alteration of temperature or constitutional weakness, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and terminating generally in the destruction of the tree.

Gummosity (gum-os'i-ti), *n.* Gumminess; the nature of gum; a viscous or adhesive quality. [Rare.]

Gummous (gum'us), *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Gummy (gum'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive. 'A *gummy* juice.' *Sir W. Raleigh.*—2. Impregnated with gum; giving out gum; covered with gum or viscous matter. 'The *gummy* bark.' *Dryden.* 'Gummy eyes.' *Dryden.* 3. Having an accumulation of gum, or matter resembling gum; stuffy; puffy. [Slang.]

> A little *gummy* in the leg, I suppose. *Colman the younger.*

Gump (gump), *n.* [Comp. Dan. and Sw. *gump*, Icel. *gumpr*, the rump, the buttocks.] A foolish person; a dolt. [Vulgar.]

Gumption (gum'shon), *n.* [For *goamishing*, a being *goamish*, prov. *goam*, Icel. *guma*, A. Sax. *gýman*, to observe.] 1. Understanding; capacity; shrewdness. [Colloq.]

> One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated. *Lord Lytton.*

2. In *painting*, a name applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the supposed lost medium of the old masters, and to which they ascribe their unapproachable excellence; the art of preparing colours.

Gum-rash (gum'rash), *n.* A mild species of papular eruption to which many children are subject soon after birth; red gum.

Gum-resin (gum-re'zin), *n.* [See RESIN.] A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances, which have been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac.

Gum-sandarach (gum-san'da-rak), *n.* See SANDARACH.

Gum-senegal (gum-sen'ē-gal), *n.* A kind of gum-arabic, brought from the country of the river Senegal in Africa, yielded by *Acacia Verek*.

Gum-stick (gum'stik), *n.* A small piece of some hard substance, as of ivory or coral, given to children to put into the mouth for the purpose of relieving the pains of teething.

Gum-tragacanth (gum-tra'ga-kanth), *n.* A gum yielded by several eastern species of Astragalus, of the sub-genus Tragacantha.

Gum-tree (gum'trē), *n.* The name given to various species of the genus Eucalyptus (which see); also in the United States to the black gum (*Nyssa multiflora*), one of the largest trees of the Southern States. Its small blue fruit is the favourite food of the opossum.

Gum-water (gum'wạ-tėr), *n.* A distillation from gum.

Gum-wood (gum'wụd), *n.* A name given to the wood of some species of Eucalyptus (which see).

Gun (gun), *n.* [O.E. *gonne*, *gone*, *gunne*, &c. Etymology doubtful. A common and not improbable derivation is from L.L. *mangona*, *mangonus*, O.Fr. *mangonne*, a machine for throwing stones in sieges, a mangonel; some suggest that it is from W. *gwn*, a bowl.] A name applied to every species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive, consisting of a tube or barrel closed at one end, in which the projectile is placed, with an explosive charge behind, which is fired through a small hole or vent, as cannons, mortars, and other heavy pieces of ordnance, together with the fowling-piece, rifle, and pocket-pistol. In strict military language, however, the word is applied only to pieces of heavy ordnance.—*Guns of position*, heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.

> The infantry have not a leg left, the cavalry can barely keep their horses off their knees, and the horse-guns are reduced to the state of *guns of position*. *W. H. Russell.*

—*Great gun*, (*a*) a cannon. (*b*) A person distinguished in any department, as in oratory, preaching, &c. (*c*) *pl. Naut.* a tempest.

> Look at that cloud, no bigger than one's hand, to the southward. I tell you that, before we are two hours older, there will be a hurricane, and it will blow *great guns*. *Sala.*

Gun (gun), *v.i.* To shoot with a gun; to practise shooting the smaller kinds of game.

Guna (gụ'na), *n.* [Skr., quality.] A term used chiefly in Sanskrit grammar, and applied to the changing of *i* and *ī* to *e*, *u* and *ū* to *o*, *ri* and *rī* to *ar*, by compounding them with a prefixed *ă* (that is, *ă*+*i*=*e*, and so on). The term is also sometimes used in regard to similar changes in other languages.

Gunarchy† (gūn'ār-ki), *n.* Same as *Gynarchy*.

Gunate (gụ'nāt), *v.t.* In *philol.* to subject to the change known as guna (which see).

Gunation (gụ-nā'shon), *n.* [See GUNA.] In *philol.* the act of gunating or state of being gunated; the process, in the development of language, by which *ai*, *æ*, *ē*, &c., are produced by prefixing *ă* to *i* or *ī*, or *au*, *ō* by prefixing *ă* to *u* or *ū*, or similar vowel changes take place; thus, Gr. root *i*, stem *ei*, verb *eimi*; Gr. root *phug*, stem *pheug*, verb *pheugō*; Goth. root *bug*, stem *baug*; Goth. root *vit*, stem *vait*.

Gun-barrel (gun'ba-rel), *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.—*Gun-barrel drain*, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.

Gun-boat (gun'bōt), *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of heavy calibre, and from its light draught capable of running close inshore or up rivers.

Gun-carriage (gun'ka-rij), *n.* The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired. In the case of a field or siege piece it unites, for travelling, with a forepart, fixed on a pair of wheels, termed a *timber*, to which the horses are attached, so as to form a single four-wheeled carriage. In action it is unlimbered, and then rests on its wheels, and on a strong support termed the *trail*.—The *protected barbette gun-carriage*, called also the *Moncrieff gun-carriage* (after its inventor Major Moncrieff), is designed to store up the force of recoil on firing, and of applying it to the work of raising the gun to fire over a high parapet. When fired the gun descends under cover by its own recoil, assuming at the same time the loading position, in which it is retained by a toothed wheel and ratchet. When re-loaded, by releasing the ratchet, it is brought by a counterweight, which the force of the recoil has elevated, back to its original position. The carriage moves laterally on a circular rail laid on the platform, and can easily be turned in any direction. The same inventor has also designed a hydropneumatic carriage, in which the force is stored up in the form of air, which is highly compressed in a strong iron cylinder.

Gun-cotton (gun'kot-tn), *n.* A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or any vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It has about four times the explosive force of gunpowder, and is occasionally used as a substitute for it. Gun-cotton explodes without smoke, and does not foul the piece, but when confined in the bore of a rifle it occasionally bursts the barrel. By dissolving it in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, collodion is obtained. See COLLODION.

Gunda (gun'da), *n.* The sum of four cowry shells, used by the poorer natives of India as a medium of currency in smaller or fractional payments and purchases. *Simmonds.*

Gun-deck (gun'dek). See DECK.

Gundelet† (gun'dē-let), *n.* A gondola. *Marston.*

Gun-fire (gun'fīr), *n.* *Milit.* the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

Gun-flint (gun'flint), *n.* A piece of shaped *flint*, fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol before the introduction of percussion caps to fire the charge.

Gunge, Gunj (gunj), *n.* In Bengal, a public granary or store; a mart.

Gunjah (gun'jä), *n.* See GANJAH.

Gun-lock (gun'lok), *n.* The lock of a gun.

Gun-metal (gun'met-l), *n.* An alloy, generally of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for the manufacture of cannon, &c. Other metals, as zinc or iron, have sometimes been added or substituted for the tin.

Gunnage (gun'āj), *n.* The number of guns in a ship-of-war. [Rare.]

Gunnel (gun'el). See GUNWALE.

Gunner (gun'ėr), *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; one who works a gun, either on land or sea; a cannonier; also, a warrant-officer in the navy appointed to take charge of all the ordnance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship, and to superintend the practice of gunnery.

Gunnery (gun'ė-ri), *n.* A science which has for its object to ascertain the effects produced by firing a projectile from a piece of ordnance under every variety of circumstances, and thus to determine the right form of gun and projectile, the best proportion of charge, the elevation to be given to the piece, and the quality and disposition of material best adapted to resist the action of projectiles at various ranges.

Gunney, Gunny (gun'nē, gun'ni), *n.* [Bengalee *gūni*.] A strong coarse sackcloth manufactured in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, and packing generally. The material is made from jute, the fibre of *Corchorus capsularis*, and sunn, the fibre of *Crotalaria juncea*.

Gunning (gun'ing), *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

> In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practised. *Goldsmith.*

Gunocracy† (gūn-ok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *Gynocracy*.

Gun-port (gun'pōrt), *n.* A hole in a ship for a cannon. See PORT.

Gunpowder (gun'pou-dėr), *n.* An explosive

mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried, largely employed in the discharge, for war or sport, of projectiles from guns as well as in blasting. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder is different in different countries. That made for the English government contains about 75 parts of saltpetre, 10 of sulphur, and 15 of charcoal.—*Gunpowder tea*, a fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded, so as to have a granular appearance.

Gun-reach (gun'rēch), *n.* Gunshot; the distance a gun will carry. *Sidney Smith.*

Gun-room (gun'röm), *n.* *Naut.* an apartment on the after-end of the lower gun-deck, occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.

Gunshot (gun'shot), *n.* The reach or range of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown so as to be effective; *milit.* the length of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot.

Luxembourg retired to a spot which was out of *gunshot*, and summoned a few of his chief officers to a consultation. *Macaulay.*

Gunshot (gun'shot), *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound.

Gunsmith (gun'smith), *n.* A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.

Gunsmithery (gun'smith-ē-ri), *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms.

Gunster (gun'stėr), *n.* One who uses a gun; a gunner. [Rare.]

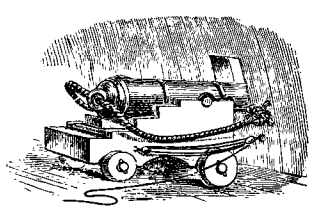
Gunstick (gun'stik), *n.* A rammer or ram-rod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

Gunstock (gun'stok), *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gunstone† (gun'stōn), *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon. [Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot.]

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones*. *B. Jonson.*

Gun-tackle (gun'tak-l), *n.* The blocks and pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage



Ship-gun with Gun-tackle.

and the side of a ship by means of which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole.

Gunter's Chain (gun'tėrz chān). [After Edmund *Gunter*, the inventor.] The chain in common use for measuring land, having a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 5½ yards each; and it is divided into 100 links of 7·92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre.

Gunter's Line (gun'tėrz līn). (*a*) A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by the dividers: called also *Line of Lines* and *Line of Numbers*. (*b*) A sliding scale corresponding to logarithms for performing these operations by inspection without dividers: called also *Gunter's Sliding-rule*.

Gunter's Quadrant (gun'tėrz kwod-rant). A quadrant made of wood, brass, or other substance, being a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, &c., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.

Gunter's Scale (gun'tėrz skāl). A large plain scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inch broad.

Gun-wadding (gun'wad-ing), *n.* Circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, &c., used to keep down the charge in a gun.

Gunwale, Gunnel (gun'wāl, gun'nel), *n.* [*Gun*, and *wale*, an edge, a plank, the upper edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks—because the upper guns are pointed from it.] *Naut.* the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. The gunwale of a boat is a piece of timber going round the upper sheer strake as a binder for its top-work.

Gurge (gėrj), *n.* [L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] A whirlpool. [Rare.]

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils up from under ground. *Milton.*

Gurge† (gėrj), *v.t.* To swallow.

Gurgeons, Gurgions† (gėrj'unz), *n. pl.* [See GRUDGEONS.] The coarser part of meal separated from the bran.

Gurgle (gėr'gl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *gurgled;* ppr. *gurgling.* [Probably imitative. Comp. G. *gurgeln*, It. *gorgogliare*, to gurgle. See GARGLE.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom; to flow with a purling sound.

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace. *Young.*

Gurgle (gėr'gl), *n.* A gush or flow of liquid; the sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or generally through any narrow opening; the sound made when air is forced through a liquid.

Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
With tinkling *gurgles* fill
The mazes of the grove. *Thompson.*

Gurglet (gėr'glet), *n.* A very porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

Gurgoyle (gėr'goil), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Gargoyle* (which see).

Gurhofite (gėr'hof-īt), *n.* A sub-variety of magnesian carbonate of lime or dolomite, found near *Gurhof*, in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal or even fracture.

Gurjun (gėr'jun), *n.* [Native name.] A thin balsam or oil, derived from trees of the genus Dipterocarpus in Burmah and the Eastern Archipelago, used as a substitute for linseed-oil in the coarser kinds of paints for house and ship painting, and also medicinally. It assists to preserve wood from the attacks of white ants.

Gurkin (gėr'kin), *n.* Same as *Gherkin.*

Gurmy (gėr'mi), *n.* In *mining*, a level; a working.

Gurnard, Gurnet (gėr'närd, gėr'net), *n.* [O.Fr. *grougnaut*, probably from *grogner*, to grunt or grumble, from the sound these fishes make when taken from the water; comp. Fr. *grondin*, another name of the gurnard, from *gronder*, to grunt; also N. *knurfisk*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl.] The popular name of the species of fishes of the genus Trigla, family Sclerogenidæ. The head is angular and wholly covered with bony plates, and there are seven rays in the membranes of the gills. The body is elongated, nearly round and tapering; there are two dorsal fins; the pectoral fins are large; the teeth are small and numerous. The gray gurnard is the *Trigla gurnardus*, common on the British coast; the red gurnard is the *T. cuculus*, also common on our coasts; the

Gray Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*).

flying gurnard is the *T. volitans*, which inhabits the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas.

Gurrah (gu'ra), *n.* [Hind. *gorhā.*] A kind of plain, coarse India muslin.

Gurry† (gu'ri), *n.* An alvine evacuation. *Holland.*

Gurry (gu'ri), *n.* The Indian name for a small native fort.

Gurt (gėrt), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter; a channel for water.

Gurts† (gėrts), *n. pl.* Groats. *Holland.*

Guse (güs), *n.* A goose. [Scotch.]

Gush (gush), *v.i.* [Icel. *gjósa*, to gush, to be poured out, *gusa*, a gush, and to gush, a Scandinavian word, allied to A. Sax. *geōtan*, Goth. *giutan*, G. *giessen*, to pour.] 1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; to flow suddenly or copiously; as, blood *gushes* from a vein in venesection.

Behold he smote the rock, that the waters *gushed* out. Ps. lxxviii. 20.

A sea of blood *gushed* from the gaping wound. *Spenser.*

2. To act with a sudden and rapid impulse; to be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.

Gush (gush), *v.t.* To emit suddenly, copiously, or with violence.

The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

Gush (gush), *n.* 1. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; outpouring of, or as of, a liquid; the fluid thus emitted.

The *gush* of springs
And fall of lofty fountains. *Byron.*

2. An effusive display of sentiment.

Gusher (gush'ėr), *n.* One who or that which gushes; a person who is demonstratively affectionate or sentimental.

Gushing (gush'ing), *ppr.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as, *gushing* waters.—2. Emitting copiously; as, *gushing* eyes.—3. Weakly and unreservedly demonstrative in matters of affection; exuberantly and demonstratively affectionate; extravagantly sentimental: applied to persons (generally females) or things; as, a *gushing* girl; a *gushing* letter.

To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this *gushing* young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in an odd, not to say false position. She is a wife in nothing but name. *Saturday Rev.*

Gushingly (gush'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a gushing manner.

Rivers, which flow *gushingly*,
With many windings through the vale. *Byron.*

2. With great display of sentiment or affection.

Gusing-iron (güs'in-ȳrn), *n.* A laundress's smoothing-iron. [Scotch.]

Gusset (gus'set), *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, a fob, a bracket, a gusset, from *gousse*, a cod, husk, or shell.] 1. A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part; hence, anything resembling such a piece of cloth in shape or function; as, (*a*) a small piece of chain-mail, afterwards of plate, placed at the juncture of the armour beneath the arms as a protection when the necessity for free motion would otherwise leave it uncovered. (*b*) A kind of bracket or angular piece of iron fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness. (*c*) An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, &c., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, &c., as in the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive.—2. In *her.* an abatement or mark of disgrace somewhat resembling a gusset, and formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief point one-third across the shield and then descending perpendicularly to the base. It may be on either the dexter or sinister side of the shield. When on the former, it is an abatement for adultery; when on the latter, for drunkenness. Sometimes erroneously called *Gore*.

Gust (gust), *n.* [L. *gustus*, taste; *gusto*, to taste.] 1. The sense or pleasure of tasting; gratification of the appetite; relish; gusto.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton.*

2. Gratification of any kind, especially that which is highly relished; pleasure; enjoyment.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*. *Pope.*

3. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

Gust† (gust), *v.t.* To taste; to have a relish for.

The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Gust (gust), *n.* [Icel. *gustr*, a blast of wind, *gusta*, to blow in gusts; may be allied to E. *gush* or *ghost*, Sc. *goustie*, gusty, haggard, ghostlike.] 1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.

One warm *gust*, full-fed with perfume. *Tennyson.*

2. A sudden violent burst of passion.

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul that swells
With sudden *gusts*. *Addison.*

Gustable (gust'a-bl), *a.* [From *gust*, to taste.] 1. That may be tasted; tastable.

This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter, whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste; having a pleasant relish. [Rare.]

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

Gustard (gust'ėrd), *n.* A local name of the great bustard.

Gustation (gust-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *gustatio.*] The act of tasting. [Rare.]

Gustatory (gust'a-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.—*Gustatory nerves*, a name of the lingual nerves.

Gustful† (gust'fụl), *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; palatable.

A famous composition made of divers cordials . . . which they throw into water to make it more *gustful.* *Howell.*

Gustfulness† (gust'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being gustful.

Then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant. *Barrow.*

Gustless† (gust'les), *a.* Tasteless.

Gusto (gust'ō), *n.* [It. and Sp. See GUST, taste or relish.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; keen relish; taste; fancy.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

Gustoso (gös-tō'zō). [It.] In *music*, with taste.

Gusty (gust'i), *a.* 1. Subject to gusts or sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with his shores. *Shak.*

2. Given to sudden bursts of passion; excitable; irritable.

Little 'brown girls' with *gusty* temperaments seldom do the sensible thing. *Saturday Rev.*

Gusty (gust'i), *a.* Pleasant to the taste; gustful. '*Gusty* sucker.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Gut (gut), *n.* [A. Sax. *gut, gutt*, gut, *guttas*, entrails; comp. prov. E. *gut*, a water channel, a drain; O.E. *gote*, a drain. Probably from root of Goth. *giutan*, A. Sax. *geótan*, to pour out.] 1. The intestinal canal of an animal from the stomach to the anus; intestine; as, the large *gut;* the small *gut;* the blind *gut*, or cœcum; in the *pl.* the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen.—2. *pl.* The stomach and digestive apparatus generally. [Low.]

With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden.*

3. Viscera; entrails in general. 'Greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls.' *Grainger.* 4. Any preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a fiddle or in angling, for the line to which the bait or lure is attached.—5. A narrow passage; a strait. 'A narrow *gut* between two stone terraces.' *Walpole.*

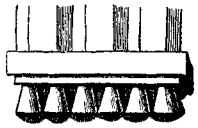
Gut (gut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gutted;* ppr. *gutting.* 1. To take out the entrails; to eviscerate.—2. To plunder of contents; to destroy or take out the interior of; as, the *fire* completely *gutted* the house.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

Gutcher (guch'ėr), *n.* Grandsire; grandfather. [Scotch.]

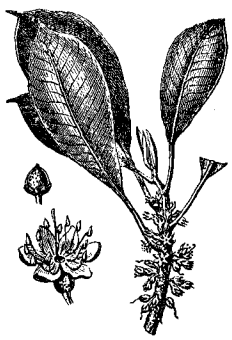
Gutscraper (gut'skrāp-ėr), *n.* A scraper of catgut; a fiddle-player.

Gutta (gut'ta), *n.* pl. **Guttæ** (gut'tē). [L.] A drop; specifically, in *arch.* one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of the frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and under the triglyphs of the Doric order. It is not clear what their origin may have been, whether they represent drops of water or *icicles*, or the heads of nails or wooden pins.



Guttæ.

Gutta Percha (gut'ta pėr'cha), *n.* [Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the tree from which it is obtained.] A substance resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties, but stronger, more soluble, and less elastic. It is obtained in the state of a milky-looking juice, which hardens on being exposed to the air, and is the sap of a large tree of the genus Isonandra, the *I. Gutta* of Hooker, nat. order Sapotaceæ. The tree abounds in the Malayan Peninsula and in some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Gutta percha comes to us in two forms; the one is in thin films or scraps, something similar to clippings of white leather; the other is in rolls formed by rolling the thin layers together in a soft state. When pure the slips are transparent and somewhat elastic, verging in colour from a whitish yellow to a pink. Below the temperature of 50° gutta percha is as hard as



Gutta-percha Plant (*Isonandra Gutta*).

wood, excessively tough, and only flexible in the form of thin slips. By an increase of heat it becomes more flexible, until at a temperature considerably below the boiling-point of water it becomes as soft as bees'-wax. It is now easily cut and divided by a knife, and may be moulded into all varieties of forms with the greatest ease, or it may be cut and united again so perfectly as scarcely to exhibit even the appearance of a joint, and possessing all the strength of an undivided mass. Whatever be the shape into which it is formed in the soft state it will retain precisely the same form as it cools, hardening again to its previous state of rigidity, and the process of softening and hardening may be repeated any number of times without injury to the material. Gutta percha is, in a great measure, devoid of elasticity, in which respect it offers a striking contrast to caoutchouc; but it possesses an astonishing degree of tenacity, and offers great resistance to an extending force. When once drawn out, however, it remains, without contracting, in the same position. It is soluble with difficulty in ether and other caoutchouc solvents, but very readily in oil of turpentine and naphtha. Gutta percha has been applied to a variety of purposes—as a substitute for leather; as an insulating coating for the copper wires of submarine telegraph cables; as an ingredient in mastics and cements; for the manufacture of flexible hose, tubes, bottles, soles of shoes, &c. It is also used by surgeons for splints, for covering moist applications to retard evaporations, and other purposes.

Gutta-serena (gut'ta-sē-rē''na), *n.* An old medical name for *Amaurosis* (which see).

Guttate (gut'āt), *a.* [L. *gutta*, a drop.] In *bot.* spotted, as if discoloured by drops.

Guttated (gut'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *gutta*, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops. *Bailey.*

Gutta-trap (gut'ta-trap), *n.* The inspissated juice of the *Artocarpus incisa*, or eastern bread-fruit tree, used from its glutinous properties for making bird-lime.

Gutté (gut-ā), *n.* In *her.* a drop.

Guttée, Gutty (gut-ā, gut'i), *a.* [Fr. *goutte.* L. *gutta*, a drop.] In *her.* a term implying sprinkled with liquid drops called guttés, and varying in colour; thus, *guttée d'huile*, represented green; *guttée de l'eau*, represented in white drops; *guttée d'or*, depicted yellow; *guttée de sang*, depicted red; *guttée de poix*, sprinkled with pitch, represented black.

Gutter (gut'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *gouttière*, from *goutte*, a drop, and that from L. *gutta*, a drop.] 1. A channel at the eaves of, or on, a roof for conveying away water.—2. A small channel at the side of a road, street, and the like, for carring away water. '*Gutters* running with ale, and conduits spouting claret.' *Macaulay.*—3. *pl.* Mud; mire; dirt. [Scotch.]

Gutter (gut'tėr), *v.t.* To cut or form into small longitudinal hollows.

My cheeks are *guttered* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

Gutter (gut'tėr), *v.i.* 1. To become hollowed or channelled by the melted tallow or wax running down, as a burning candle.—2. To fall in drops, as blood or sweat.

Gutter-blood (gut'tėr-blud), *n.* A person meanly born; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society.

In rushed a thorough Edinburgh *gutter-blood*, a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. *Sir W. Scott.*

Guttering (gut'tėr-ing), *n.* 1. A forming into gutters or channels.—2. A channel or collection of channels on the roofs of houses to receive and carry off rain-water.

Gutter-shaped (gut'tėr-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a gutter; channelled.

Gutter-snipe (gut'tėr-snīp), *n.* [*Gutter* and *snipe.*] A neglected, destitute boy that frequents the streets; a street Arab. [Slang.]

Gutter-spout (gut'tėr-spout), *n.* A channel for carrying away the rain from the roof of a house; a gutter.

Guttifer (gut'i-fėr), *n.* [L. *gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* a plant that exudes gum or resin; a plant belonging to the order Guttiferæ.

Guttiferæ (gut-if'ė-rē), *n. pl.* [See GUTTIFER.] A small natural order of exogenous trees or shrubs, natives of humid and hot places in tropical regions, chiefly South America, several being found in India, a few in Madagascar, and on the continent of Africa. The plants are generally acrid, and yield a yellow gum-resin; the trees which yield gamboge belong to this order. There are upwards of thirty known genera. Called also *Clusiaceæ.*

Guttiferous (gut-if'ėr-us), *a.* Yielding gum or resinous substances.

Guttle (gut'l), *v.t.* [A freq. from *gut.*] To swallow greedily.

The fool spit in his porridge to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chaps. *L'Estrange.*

Guttle (gut'l), *v.i.* To swallow greedily; to indulge in the pleasures of the table; to gormandize.

Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

Guttler (gut'l-ėr), *n.* A greedy eater; one who indulges in the pleasures of the table; a gormandizer.

Guttulous† (gut'ūl-us), *a.* [From L. *guttula*, a little drop, dim. of *gutta*, a drop.] In the form of a small drop or of small drops.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

Guttural (gut'ėr-al), *a.* [From L. *guttur*, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as, a *guttural* letter or sound; a *guttural* voice. 'In such a sweet *guttural* accent.' *Landor.*

Guttural (gut'ėr-al), *n.* A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat, as *k*; any guttural sound or articulation. In the English alphabet the gutturals are *c*, *g* (both hard), *k*, and *q*.

Carteret dismayed his colleagues by the volubility with which he addressed his majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious *gutturals* which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. *Macaulay.*

Gutturality (gut-ėr-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being guttural; gutturalness. [Rare.]

Gutturalize (gut'ėr-al-īz), *v.t.* To speak or enunciate gutturally. 'To *gutturalize* strange tongues.' *Gentleman's Mag.*

Gutturally (gut'ėr-al-li), *adv.* In a guttural manner.

Gutturalness (gut'ėr-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Gutturine† (gut'ėr-īn), *a.* [L. *guttur*, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat. 'The bronchocele or *gutturine* tumour.' *Ray.*

Gutturize (gut'ėr-iz), *v.t.* [L. *guttur*, the throat.] To form in the throat, as a sound. 'For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound.' *Coleridge.*

Gutty, *a.* See GUTTÉE.

Gutwort (gut'wėrt), *n.* A name given to the plant *Globularia Alypum*, a violent purgative, found in Africa.

Guy (gī), *n.* [O.Fr. *guier*, to guide; Sp. *guia*, a guide, a small rope used on board ship to keep weighty things in their places. See GUIDE.] A rope or other appliance used to steady anything; especially, (*a*) a rope attached to an object which is being hoisted or lowered, to steady it. (*b*) A rope which trims or steadies the booms, spars, or yards of ships. (*c*) A rope or rod, generally a wire-rope, attached to any stationary object to keep it steady or prevent undulations, as the rods which are attached to a suspension-

bridge and the land on each side, or the stay-rope of a derrick or shears.

Guy (gī), *v.t.* To steady or direct by means of a guy; to guide.

Guy (gī), *n.* A fright; a dowdy; a person of queer looks or dress: so named from the effigy of *Guy* Fawkes, which used to be burned annually on the 5th November.

Guylen† (gīl'en), *v.t.* To guile; to beguile.

> For who wotes not that woman's subtleties
> Can *guylen* Argus? *Spenser.*

Guze (gūz), *n.* In *her.* a roundlet of a sanguine tint, representing an eyeball.

Guzzle (guz'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *guzzled;* ppr. *guzzling.* [Derived by Skeat from O.Fr. *gouziller* (in compound *desgouziller*), to gulp down, to swill, connected with *gosier*, the throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to swill; to drink much; to drink frequently.

> Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
> Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise.
> *Roscommon.*
>
> They (the lackeys) swarmed in anterooms, they sprawled in halls and on landings, they *guzzled*, devoured, debauched, cheated. *Thackeray.*

Guzzle (guz'l), *v.t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gusto. 'Still *guzzling* must of wine.' *Dryden.*

Guzzle (guz'l), *n.* 1. An insatiable thing or person.

> That senseless, sensual epicure,
> That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
> *Marston.*

2. A debauch, especially on drink.

Guzzler (guz'l-ėr), *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Gwyniad, Gwiniad (gwin'i-ad), *n.* [W. *gwyniad*, from *gwyn*, white.] The *Coregonus Pennantii*, a fish of the salmon or trout kind found plentifully in some of the Welsh lakes, in Ullswater, and in many lakes in Europe. It is gregarious, and may be taken in great numbers at a draught.

Gyal, *n.* See GAYAL.

Gybe (jīb), *n.* A sneer. See GIBE.

Gybe (jīb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gybed;* ppr. *gybing. Naut.* to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

Gye† (gī), *v.t.* To guide (which see).

Gyeld,† *n.* A guildhall. *Spenser.*

Gyle (gīl), *n.* 1. A brewer's vat.—2. The fermented wort used by vinegar makers.

Gymkhana (gim-kä'na, or jim-), *n.* [Anglo-Indian, origin doubtful.] A celebration of sports or games of some kind; as, a bicycle *gymkhana.*

Gymnasiarch (jim-nā'zi-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *gymnasiarchos—gymnasion*, a gymnasium, and *archō*, to rule. See GYMNASIUM.] A magistrate who superintended the gymnasia in Greece. He had to maintain and pay the persons who were preparing themselves for the public games, and to provide them with oil and other necessities at his own expense.

Gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.* pl. **Gymnasia** (jim-nā'zi-a). [Gr. *gymnasion*, from *gymnos*, naked.] 1. A place where athletic exercises are performed. Among the ancient Greeks those who took part in such exercises were naked or nearly so; hence the name.—2. A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the universities.

Gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* [Gr. *gymnastēs*, a trainer of professional athletes. See GYMNASTIC.] One who teaches or practises *gymnastic* exercises.

Gymnastic, Gymnastical (jim-nast'ik, jim-nast'ik-al), *a.* [L. *gymnasticus;* Gr. *gymnastikos.* See GYMNASIUM.] Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion; also, pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect.

> The funeral (of Calanus) was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by *gymnastic* and musical contests. *Thirlwall.*

Gymnastic (jim-nast'ik), *n.* 1. Athletic exercise; disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character.—2. A teacher of gymnastics; a gymnast.

Gymnastically (jim-nast'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically; so as to fit for violent exertion.

> Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

Gymnastics (jim-nast'iks), *n.* The art of performing athletic exercises; athletic exercises; feats of skill or address, mental or bodily.

Gymnic, Gymnical (jim'nik, jim'nik-al), *a.* [L. *gymnicus;* Gr. *gymnikos*, from *gymnos*, naked.] Pertaining to, engaged in, or connected with athletic exercises. '*Gymnical* exercises at Pitana.' *Potter.*

> Have they not sword-players, and every sort
> Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners.
> *Milton.*

Gymnic† (jim'nik), *n.* Athletic exercise.

Gymnite (jim'nīt), *n.* In *mineral.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia.

Gymnocarpous (jim-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* having a naked fruit: a term applied to a class of plants in which the fruit is not disguised by the adherence of any other organ than the calyx.

Gymnocidium (jim-nō-sid'i-um), *n.* In *bot.* the swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore-case in urn-mosses.

Gymnocladus (jim-nok'la-dus), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *klados*, a branch.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, having but one species, *G. canadensis* (the Kentucky coffee-tree). The wood, which is hard, compact, and of a fine rose-colour, is used in cabinet-making and carpentry; and the seeds are used as a substitute for coffee.

Gymnoderinæ (jim'nō-dē-rī''nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *derē*, the neck.] A South American sub-family of conirostral birds of the family Corvidæ, nearly allied to the true crows, and approaching them in size; the fruit crows. The neck, instead of being covered with the usual plumage, is clothed with very minute, closely-set feathers of a very deep black, so that it seems as if covered with a piece of neatly sewn velvet.

Gymnodont (jim-nō-dont'), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] One of a family of plectognathous teleostean fishes, including the spinous globe-fishes, in which the projecting beak is covered with numerous dental lamellæ, developed from a subjacent pulp.

Gymnogen (jim'nō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *bot.* a plant with a naked seed; a gymnosperm The gymnogens form a division of dicotyledons or exogens, and are considered by Lindley as a class. Among the gymnogens are pines and firs, yews, joint-firs, the Cycadaceæ, &c. In the gymnogens there is no proper ovary, the seeds being fertilized by the pollen coming into direct contact with the foramen of the ovule without the intervention of a stigma. These plants are represented largely in the fossil flora of the secondary strata.

Gymnogenous (jim-no'jen-us), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the gymnogens; gymnospermous.

Gymnogynous (jim-no'jin-us), *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *gynē*, female.] In *bot.* having a naked ovary.

Gymnolæmata (jim-nō-lē'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *laima*, the throat.] An order of the Polyzoa, in which the mouth is devoid of the valvular structure known as the epistome.

Gymnophiona (jim-nō-fī'ō-na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *ophis*, a snake.] Huxley's name for a small order of Amphibia (the Ophiomorpha of Owen), including only certain vermiform animals which are found in various tropical countries burrowing in marshy ground, somewhat like gigantic earthworms. They are characterized by their snake-like form, and by having the arms placed almost at the extremity of the body. The skin is quite soft, but differs from that of the typical amphibians in having small horny scales embedded in it.

Gymnophthalmata (jim-nof-thal'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A tribe of Medusæ (the naked-eyed medusa) having a disk-shaped body, circulating vessels running to the margin, and the eye-specks either uncovered or wanting.

Gymnophthalmidæ (jim-nof-thal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of lizards, comprising several genera, in which the eyes are distinct and exposed, the eyelids being rudimentary.

Gymnosomata (jim-nō-sō'ma-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *sōma*, a body.] An order of Pteropoda in which the body is not protected by a shell.

Gymnosophist (jim-nos'o-fist), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *sophistēs*, a philosopher.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little or no clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation.

Gymnosophy (jim-nos'o-fi), *n.* The doctrines of the Gymnosophists.

Gymnosperm (jim'nō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed.] A plant with a naked seed; a gymnogen (which see).

Gymnospermous (jim-nō-spėr'mus), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to, or resembling the gymnosperms; having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.

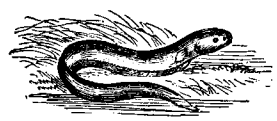
Gymnospore (jim'nō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *spora*, seed.] In *bot.* a naked spore.

Gymnosporous (jim-nos'pō-rus), *a.* In *bot.* having naked spores.

Gymnote (jim'nōt), *n.* [See GYMNOTUS.] 1. A naked person.—2. A fish of the genus Gymnotus.

Gymnotidæ (jim-nō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* A family of apodal fresh-water fishes, of which the Gymnotus is the type. The Gymnotidæ are mostly South American. See GYMNOTUS.

Gymnotus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *nōtos*, the back.] A genus of fishes of the section Apodes, or those which have no dorsal fin. The only known species is the *Gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel,



Electric Eel (*Gymnotus electricus*).

so named from the resemblance which it bears to an eel, and the singular power with which it is furnished of giving electric shocks. It is about 5 or 6 feet in length, the head is rather broad and depressed, the muzzle obtuse, and the pectoral fins small and rounded. The Linnæan genus Gymnotus, which included other species, has been erected into the family Gymnotidæ.

> One fearful shock, fearful but momentary, like that from the electric blow of the *gymnotus.*
> *De Quincey.*

Gymnura (jim-nū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *oura*, a tail.] A small quadruped found in Sumatra, having a spiny covering like that of a hedgehog.

Gymp (jimp), *n.* Same as *Gimp.*

Gyn† (gin), *v.t.* To begin.

> Soone as thou *gynst* to sette thy notes in frame.
> *Spenser.*

Gyn (jin), *n.* In *artillery*, a kind of hoisting-tackle or windlass for mounting and dismounting ordnance from their carriages, &c. See GIN.

Gynæceum, Gyneceum (jin-ē'sē-um), *n.* [Gr. *gynaikeion*, from *gynē, gynaikos*, a woman.] 1. Among the ancients, the females' apartment or division of a house of consideration, which was usually the remotest part of a building, lying beyond an interior court.—2. A sort of manufactory in ancient Rome for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's family, the managers of which were females.—3. In *bot.* the pistil taken in a collective sense, precisely as the stamens form the androœceum, the petals the corolla, and the sepals the calyx.

Gynæcian (jin-ē'shi-an), *a.* [Gr. *gynaikeios*, feminine, from *gynē*, a woman.] Relating to women.

Gynæcium (jin-ē'si-um), *n.* Same as *Gynæceum.*

Gynæcocracy, Gynecocracy (jin-ē-kok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *gynē, gynaikos*, a woman, and *kratos*, power.] Government by a woman; female power or rule.

Gynæcology, Gynecology (jin-ē-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *gynē, gynaikos*, a woman, and *logos*, discourse.] In *med.* the doctrine of the nature and diseases of women.

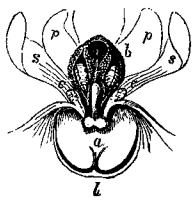
Gynæcomasty (jī'nē-ko-mas''ti), *n.* [Gr. *gynē, gynaikos*, a woman, and *mastos*, a breast.] In *physiol.* the condition of a man having breasts as large as those of a woman, and functionally active.

Gynæocracy, Gyneocracy (jin-ē-ok'ra-si), *n.* A badly-formed word, of the same origin and meaning the same thing as *Gynæcocracy.*

Gynander (jin-an'dėr), *n.* A plant belonging to the class Gynandria.

Gynandria (jin-an'dri-a), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, a female, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] The name given to one of the classes in the artificial system of Linnæus, the character of which is to have the sta-

mens and pistil consolidated into a single body. The principal part of the class consists of orchidaceous plants, forming in it the order Monandria.



Gynandria.

Portion of flower of *Orchis maculata*, magnified. *a*, Broad face of the stigma. *b*, Anther fixed on the stigma, showing the masses of pollen in their cells. These masses spring from glands inclosed in the pouch at the base. *c c*, Abortive stamina. *l*, Lip. *p p*, Petals. *s s*, Sepals.

Gynandrian, Gynandrous (jin-an'dri-an, jin-an'drus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the class Gynandria.

Gynarchy (jin'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, woman, and *archē*, rule.] Government by a female or females.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy*. *Chesterfield.*

Gyneceum (jin-ē'sē-um), *n.* See GYNÆCEUM.

Gynecian (jin-ē'shi-an), *a.* See GYNÆCIAN.

Gynecocracy (jin-ē-kok'ra-si), *n.* See GYNÆCOCRACY.

Gynecology, *n.* See GYNÆCOLOGY.

Gyneocracy, *n.* See GYNÆOCRACY.

Gynobase (jin'ō-bās), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, and *basis*, a base.] In *bot.* a central axis to the base of which the carpels are attached. The figure shows the fruit of Myosotis: *a a*, achenæ or nuts; *c*, calyx; *g*, gynobase.

Gynobase.

Gynobasic (jin-ō-bās'ik), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to or having a gynobase.

Gynocracy (jin-ok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *Gynæocracy.*

The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from absolute despotism to republicanism, not forgetting the intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy;* for I myself remember Alsatia governed for nearly nine months by an old fish-woman. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gynophore (jin'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a female, and *phoreō*, to bear.] 1. The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers, as in Fraxinella, the passion-flower, &c.—2. In *zoology*, the generative bud or gonophore of a hydrozoon, which contains ova alone, and differs in form from that which contains spermatozoa.

Pistil of *Dictamnus Fraxinella*: *a*, Gynophore.

Gynoplastic (jin-ō-plast'ik), *a.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *plassō*, to form.] In *surg.* a term applied to an operation for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of the female.

Gynostemium (jin-ō-stē'mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, woman, and *stēmōn*, a stamen.] In *bot.* the column of orchids, or the part formed by the union of stamens, style, and stigma.

Gyn-tackle (jin'tak-l), *n.* A system of pulleys consisting of a double and triple block, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the double block, which *is* movable. It increases the power five-fold. *Brande.*

Gyp (jip), *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. *gyps*, a vulture, from their supposed dishonest rapacity.] A cant term for a servant in Cambridge University, as *scout* is used at Oxford.

Gypaetinæ (jip-ā'ē-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gyps*, a vulture, and *aetos* or *œetos*, an eagle.] The bearded vultures, a sub-family of vultures, of which the type is the genus Gypaetos.

Gypaetos, Gypaetus (jip-ā'ē-tos, jip-ā'ē-tus), *n.* [Gr. *gyps*, a vulture, and *aetos* or *œetos*, an eagle.] A genus of birds, participating in the characters of both the eagle and vulture. See LÄMMERGEIER.

Gypogeranidæ (jip'o-jėr-an"i-dē), *n. pl.* [Typical genus *Gypogeranus*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of vultures, including a single genus, of which only one species, the secretary-falcon or vulture of South Africa, is known. The most characteristic feature of this bird is the extraordinary length of its tarsi. It preys on serpents and other reptiles. See SECRETARY-BIRD.

Gypogeranus (jip-ō-jer'a-nus), *n.* [Gr. *gyps, gypos*, a vulture, and *geranos*, a crane.] A genus of birds of the family Gypogeranidæ, of which only one species, the *G. reptilivorus* (*serpentarius*) or secretary-bird, is known. See SECRETARY-BIRD.

Gypse (jips), *n.* Same as *Gypsum.*

Gypseous (jip'sē-us), *a.* [See GYPSUM.] Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum.

Gypsey (jip'si), *n.* Same as *Gypsy* (which see).

Gypsiferous (jip-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [*Gypsum* (which see), and L. *fero*, to bear.] Producing gypsum.

Gypsine (jip'sin), *a.* Same as *Gypseous.*

Gypsography (jip-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gypsum* (which see), and Gr. *graphe*, writing, from *graphō*, to write.] The art of engraving on gypsum.

Gypsologist (jip-sol'o-jist), *n.* [E. *gypsy*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] One who has an extensive knowledge of the gypsies, as with their language, history, manners, and customs.

Gypsology (jip-sol'o-ji), *n.* That branch of knowledge which treats of the gypsies or that which pertains to them, as their language, history, manners, and customs.

Gypsoplast (jip'so-plast), *n.* [*Gypsum* (which see), and Gr. *plassō*, to mould.] A cast taken in plaster of Paris or white lime.

Gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* [L. *gypsum;* Gr. *gypsos*, chalk.] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster and selenite, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which in a very moderate heat gives out its water of crystallization, and becomes a very fine white powder, extensively used under the name of plaster of Paris. (See PLASTER.) This last is the most common, and is found in great masses near Paris, where it forms the hill of Montmartre, near Aix in Provence, and near Burgos in Spain. It is found in smaller portions in various parts of Europe. Gypsum occurs abundantly in the more recent sedimentary formations, and is even now forming, either as a deposit from water holding it in solution, or from the decomposition of iron pyrites when the sulphuric acid combines with lime, or from the action of sulphurous vapours in volcanic regions on calcareous rocks. The most interesting gypsums, in a general point of view, are the tertiary, or those of the plains or hills of comparatively modern formation. They are characterized by the presence of fossil bones of extinct animals, and a large proportion of carbonate of lime, which gives them the title of limestone gypsums. Such are the gypsums of the environs of Paris. When gypsum occurs without water it is called *anhydrite*, but in its most ordinary state it is combined with water; of this latter there are six sub-species: sparry gypsum or selenite, the foliated granular, the compact, the fibrous, the scaly foliated, the earthy. The plaster stone of the Paris basin, ground and mixed with water, is used as a mortar in building; when mixed with glue instead of water the material is known as stucco. Gypsum, pulverized by grinding or burning, has been used with good effect as a manure, especially as a top-dressing for meadows.

Gypsy (jip'si), *n.* [Corruption of O.E. *Gyptian*, itself a contraction of *Egyptian*, from the belief that the race are descendants of the ancient people of Egypt. Called in Fr. *Bohémiens;* G. *Zigeuner;* D. *Heidenen* (heathens); Dan. and Sw. *Tatars;* It. *Zingari;* Sp. *Gitanos, Zincali;* Turk. *Tchinghianes;* Per. *Sisech;* Hind. *Karachee*, and in their own tongue *Rom* (lit. man).] 1. One of a peculiar vagabond race found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America, acting as nomadic tinkers, workers in horn, horse and ass dealers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, &c., and distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their skin is of a tawny colour; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal-black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; teeth of dazzling whiteness; and their frame light, but lithe and agile. Their language, which they call *Romany chiv* or *chib* or *Romanes*, is a Hindu dialect closely allied to Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues of the peoples among whom they have sojourned. Thus, in the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish gypsies there are Greek, Slavonic, Roumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients, evidencing that they had sojourned in the countries where these languages are spoken. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the gypsies as descendants of some obscure Indian tribe.—2. A reproachful name for a person of a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gypsy;* Helen and Hero hildings and harlots. *Shak.*

3. A cunning or crafty person, or one of bad character, of either sex; a cheat; especially, a name of slight reproach to a young woman: sometimes implying artifice or cunning.

The *gypsy* knows her power and flies. *Prior.*

4. The language of the gypsies. Spelled also *Gipsy* and *Gipsey.*

Gypsy (jip'si), *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling a gypsy or the gypsies.

Gypsy (jip'si), *v.i.* To pic-nic; to feast or sport in the woods or fields.

Gypsy-hat (jip'si-hat), *n.* A bonnet with large side flaps worn by women.

Gypsyism (jip'si-izm), *n.* 1. The arts and practices of gypsies; deception; cheating; flattery.—2. The state or condition of a gypsy.

Gypsy-moth (jip'si-moth), *n.* The *Hypogymna dispar* of naturalists, a moth, the sexes of which differ much in appearance, the male being blackish-brown and the female grayish-white.

Gypsy-wort (jip'si-wėrt), *n.* A common name of the plants of the genus Lycopus, nat. order Labiatæ. One species, common gypsy-wort or water-horehound (*L. europœus*), is found in Britain in ditches and on river banks. It yields a black dye said to be used by the gypsies to render their skin darker, hence the name.

Gyracanthus (jī-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle or spire, and *akanthos* for *akantha*, a spine.] A genus of fossil acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to extinct shark-like fishes, found in the carboniferous and Permian formations, often from 10 to 18 inches long: so named from the sculptured ridges with which they are ornamented, which run spirally from the base upwards.

Gyral (jīr'al), *a.* [See GYRE.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.

Gyrant (jīr'ant), *a.* Turning round a central point; whirling; wheeling. [Poetical.]

Gyrate (jīr'āt), *v.i.* [L. *gyro, gyratum*, to turn round in a circle, from *gyrus*, a circle. See GYRE.] To turn round; to revolve round a central point, as a tornado; to move spirally.

Waters of vexation filled her eyes, and they had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle . . . appear to leap and *gyrate*, as if he were possessed by several devils. *Dickens.*

Gyrate (jīr'āt), *a.* Winding or going round, as in a circle. In *bot.* a term applied to the manner in which the fronds of ferns are rolled up.

Gyration (jīr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. L. *gyratio, gyrationis*, from L. *gyro, gyratum*. See GYRATE, GYRE.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.

The stately and voluminous *gyrations* of an ascending balloon. *De Quincey.*

—*Centre of gyration*, a point in a revolving body, into which, if all its matter could be collected, it would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places.

Gyratory (jīr'a-tō-ri), *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.

Gyre (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. *gyros*, a ring, circle.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

Graduating up in a spiral line
Of still expanding and ascending *gyres*.
E. B. Browning.

Gyre† (jīr), *v.t.* and *i.* To turn round; to revolve.

He (the devil) puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may *gyre* us about in the mill of unprofitable wickedness. *Bp. Hall.*

Gyre-carline (gīr'kär-lin), *n.* [Icel. *gýgr*, an ogress, a witch, and Sc. *carline*, Icel. *karlinna*, a woman.] A hag; a witch. [Scotch.]

Gyreful† (jīr'fụl), *a.* Abounding in gyres or spiral turns. *Drant.*

Gyrencephala (jī-ren-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle or spire, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] One of the four sub-classes into which Owen has divided the mammalia, based on the structure of the brain. This

sub-class is characterized by having the hemispheres of the cerebrum covering the greater part of the cerebellum and the olfactory lobes. A corpus callosum is present, and the surface of the cerebral hemispheres is thrown into numerous convolutions. To the Gyrencephala belong the Quadrumana, Carnivora, Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Toxodontia, Sirenia, and Cetacea.

Gyrencephalate (jī-ren-sef'a-lāt), *a.* Of or belonging to the division Gyrencephala.

Gyrfalcon (jėr'fą-kn), *n.* [O.Fr. *gerfault*, Fr. *gerfaut*, It. *girofalco, gerfalco*, L.L. *gyrofalco*, from *gyrus*, a circle, so called from its flight.] A species of falcon, the *Falco gyrfalco*, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe. Three closely allied species were formerly confounded under this term, but have now been satisfactorily distinguished. The gyrfalcon proper (*F. gyrfalco*) is a native of Norway and Sweden; the other two species are the Iceland falcon (*F. Islandus*) and the Greenland falcon (*F. grœnlandicus* or *candicans*). Their haunts and habits are very similar. See FALCON.

Gyrinidæ (ji-rī'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [From the Linnæan genus *Gyrinus*, from *gyrus*, a circle, from their swimming in circles.] A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Pentamera, and sub-section Hydradephaga or water-beetles. This family corresponds with the Gyrinus of Linn. It includes the whirling-beetles (which see).

Gyrocarpus (jī-rō-kärp'us), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, round, and *karpos*, fruit.] A genus of apetalous exogens, nat. order Illigeraceæ, consisting of trees having polygamous flowers; natives of the East Indies and tropical America. The fruit is nut-like, two winged at the apex, from two of the lobes of the calyx enlarging while the others fall off. The wood of one Asiatic species is employed for making catamarans for the Madras coast.

Gyrodus (jī'rō-dus), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, round, and *odous*, a tooth.] A thick-toothed fossil fish found in the oolite of Durrheim in Baden, as also in the chalk: so named from its circular grinding teeth, arranged in rows on the bones of the roof, floor, and sides of the mouth, by which it was enabled to crush crustaceans and fishes.

Gyrogonite (jī-rog'on-it), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, round, and *gonos*, seed.] A petrified spiral seed-vessel of plants of the genus Chara, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to have been a shell.

Gyroidal (jī-roid'al), *a.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Spiral in arrangement or action; as, (*a*) in *crystal.* having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right or all to the left of a vertical line; (*b*) in *optics*, turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

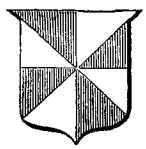
Gyrolepis (jī-rol'ē-pis), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, found in the new red sandstone and the bone beds of the lias formation.

Gyroma (jīr-ō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *gyroō*, to round, to bend, from *gyros*, round.] 1. A turning round.—2. In *bot.* the shield of lichens.

Gyromancy (jīr'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circuit, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

Gyron (jī'ron), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* an ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.

Gyronechina (jī-ron'ē-kī"na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *echinos*, a hedgehog.] Whirligigs, a sub-family of aquatic carnivorous beetles: so named from their darting under water, head foremost, upon being disturbed.

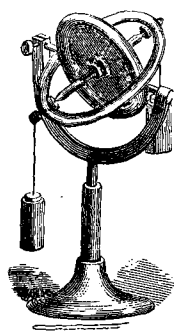


Gyronny of eight, gules and argent.

Gyronny, Gironny (jī'ron-ni). In *her.* an epithet for a field that is divided into triangular parts or gyrons of two different tinctures.

Gyrophora (jī-rof'o-ra), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *pherō*, to bear.] A genus of lichens, one of which is the *tripe-de-roche*, on which Sir J. Franklin and his companions lived for some time.

Gyropristis (jī-rō-pris'tis), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *pristis*, a large fish.] A genus of fossil placoid fishes from the red sandstone near Belfast.



Gyroscope of simple form.

Gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *skopeō*, to view.] An apparatus, consisting of a rotating disc mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or rings, also rotating in different ways, for illustrating various properties of rotation and the composition of rotations. By means of this instrument the rotation of the earth on its axis can be ocularly demonstrated.

Gyrose (jī'rōs), *a.* [L. *gyrus*, a circle.] In *bot.* turned round like a crook.

Gyte (gȳt), *a.* [Perhaps connected with *giddy.*] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious; distracted. [Scotch.]

> What between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, here and in London, the gudeman's gaen clean *gyte*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Gyte (gȳt), *n.* [Icel. *geit*, a goat.] [Scotch.] 1. A goat.—2. A child: generally in contempt. 3. A first year's pupil in the High School of Edinburgh.

Gyve (jīv), *n.* [W. *gevyn*; Ir. *geibheal* or *geibion*; from *geibhim*, to get, to hold.] A shackle, usually for the legs; a fetter.

> *Gyves* and the mill had tamed thee. *Milton.*
>
> Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,
> Through the cold and heavy mist;
> And Eugene Aram walked between,
> With *gyves* upon his wrist. *Hood.*

Gyve (jīv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gyved*; ppr. *gyving*. To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

> Those yron fetters wherewith he was *gyv'd*,
> The badges of reproch, he threw away. *Spenser*

H.

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, often called the *aspirate*, as being a mere aspiration or breathing, though not the only aspirated letter in English. The sound that distinctively belongs to it is that which it has at the beginning of a syllable either before a vowel, as in *hard, heavy*, or after (in spelling, but really before) *w*, as in *where, when* (=*hwere, hwen*). Classing it by this sound it may be regarded (though authorities are not quite agreed upon the subject) as a continuous surd consonant, being produced very far back in the throat by an unchecked emission of breath, accompanied with a very slight approximation of the root of the tongue to the back of the throat, and probably a slight tension of the vocal chords. It is more closely allied to *k* (including the hard sound of *c*), *g*, and *ng* (in *sing*) than to any of the other consonants. To represent the sound just described, however, is only a comparatively small part of the duty it has to perform; it is also very commonly joined to other consonants to represent sounds for which there are no special letters in the alphabet, as in the digraphs *ch, sh, th* (*child, ship, thin, this*), or in other consonantal combinations of various origins and values, as in the words *enough* (*gh*=*f*), *plough* (*gh* silent), *philosophy* (*ph*=*f*), *rhetoric* (*h* silent), &c. *Rh* and *ph* are found only in words borrowed or derived from the Greek and Latin. *Ch* is also common in words taken from the Greek, but in this case it generally has the *k* sound, as in *chemistry, chyle, logomachy*, &c. This letter, along with most of the others in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, was borrowed from the Latin alphabet, into which it passed from the Greek. In the Greek alphabet it latterly was used to represent *ē* (*e* long), but originally and at the time when borrowed by the Latins it represented the rough breathing or aspirate. In Anglo-Saxon it appears generally to have been more strongly guttural than in most Latin words, often corresponding to the rough guttural *ch* in German *nach*. In many words formerly spelled with this guttural *h* alone, we now find the *h* strengthened by the addition of a *g* before it, though the combination is now often silent altogether, as in *night* (A. Sax. *niht*), *thought* (A. Sax. *thoht*), &c. (See G.) In Old English such words were often written with a character distinct from *g* or *h*, and when this was dropped both these letters seem to have been considered necessary to give the proper guttural sound. In some words coming to us from the French it is silent when initial, as in *hour, honour, honest*. In A. Sax. *h* frequently occurs at the beginning of a syllable before *l, n*, and *r*, positions from which it has since fallen out. Comp. *hlâf, loaf; hlûd, loud; hræfen, raven; hring, ring; hrôf, roof; hnecca, neck*, &c. According to Grimm's law, when the same roots or words occur in English and Latin or Greek (with which Sanskrit generally agrees), *h* in English represents *k* in the latter languages; thus, E. *heart*=L. *cor, cordis*, Gr. *kardia;* E. *horn*=L. *cornu;* E. *head* (O.E. *heafod*)=L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē;* E. *hound*=L. *canis*, Gr. *kyōn* (dog); E. *hemp*=Gr. *kannabis*, &c.—In *music*, H is the German equivalent for B natural, B being with them our B flat.—As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it $\overline{\text{H}}$ 200,000.—As an abbreviation in Latin, H stands for *homo, hæres, hora*, &c.—In English, H.M.S. stand for his (her) majesty's ship or service. H.R.H. for his (her) royal highness. H.P. for half-pay.

Ha (hä). [From the sound.] An exclamation, denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion. When repeated, as *ha! ha!* it expresses for the most part laughter.

Ha (hä), *v.i.* To express surprise; to hesitate.

Ha (hä), *n.* An expression of wonder, surprise, or admiration. 'The shrug, the hum, the *ha.*' *Shak.*

Ha' (hą or hä), *n.* A hall; the principal apartment in a house. [Scotch.]

Haaf (häf), *n.* [Icel. *haf*, the sea; G. *haff*, bay, gulf.] Shetland fishing ground.—*Haaf-fishing*, the term used in Shetland to denote the deep-sea fishing for ling, cod, tusk, &c.

Haak (hāk), *n.* [See HAKE.] A fish, the hake (which see).

Haar (hąr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hâr*, hoar, hoary.] A fog; a chill easterly wind.—*Sea-haar*, a chilly, piercing fog, or mist arising from the sea. [Scotch.]

Haarkies (härkēz), *n.* [G. *haar*, hair, and *kies*, gravel pyrites.] Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals. The term is also applied by the German mineralogists to native sulphuret of nickel (millerite) and sulphuret of iron (marcasite).

Habakkuk (ha-bak'kuk), *n.* The name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Habakkuk was the eighth of the twelve minor prophets, and his prophecy is admired for its elevated, religious, lyrical style.

Habber (hab'ėr), *v.i.* [Comp. G. *hapern*, to be impeded.] To stutter; to stammer. [Scotch.]

Habber (hab'ėr), *n.* A stutter; a stammer. [Scotch.]

Habeas corpus (hā'bē-as kor'pus). [L., you may have the body.] In *law*, a writ which is used for various purposes; especially in the case of a person who considers himself illegally imprisoned. It is directed to the person who detains another in custody, and commands him to produce the body of this person, with a statement of the cause of his detention, that the court may deal with him.

Habenaria (ha-bē-nā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *habena*, a rein, a thong—in allusion to the long strap-shaped spur.] An extensive genus of terrestrial tuberous-rooted orchids,

abundant in India and Africa, and more or less generally distributed. The British plants known by the name of frog-orchis and butterfly-orchis are referred to this genus.

Habendum (ha-ben'dum), *n.* [L., a thing to be possessed.] In *law*, that clause of a deed which determines the estate or interest granted by the deed.

Habenry,† *n.* A barbican; a corner turret.

Haberdash† (ha'bėr-dash), *v.i.* [See next art.] To deal or traffic in small wares.

What mean dull souls, in this high measure,
To *haberdash*
In earth's base ware, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash? *Quarles.*

Haberdasher (ha'bėr-dash-ėr), *n.* [From O.Fr. *hapertas*, a kind of cloth, a word of doubtful origin — hence *hapertaser*, the seller of *hapertas.*] A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, muslins, silks, ribbons, lace, trimmings, &c.

To match this saint there was another,
As busy and perverse a brother,
An *haberdasher* of small wares
In politics and state affairs. *Hudibras.*

Haberdashery (ha'bėr-dash-ė-ri), *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

Haberdine† (ha'bėr-dīn), *n.* [O.Fr. *haberdeon; D. abberdaan*—probably from *Aberdeen*, whence the fish came.] A dried salt cod.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon and salt *haberdine.* *Bp. Hall.*

Habergeon (ha-bėr'jė-on), *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon;* of Germanic origin. See HAUBERK.] A short coat of mail or armour consisting of a jacket without sleeves. It was formed of little iron rings united, and descended from the neck to the middle of the body.

Ha'-bible (hä'bī-bl), *n.* In Scotland a large Bible used at family worship, and which lay in the ha' (hall) or principal apartment of houses of every class.

The sire turns o'er wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *ha'-bible*, ance his father's pride. *Burns.*

Habile† (ha'bil), *a.* [L. *habilis*, fit, proper. *Able* is the same word in a slightly different form.] Fit; proper; ready; appropriate; having power or qualification; apt; skilful; handy.

Habile and ready to every good work. *Walker.*

Habiliment (ha-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress—properly, to render one's self *habile*, *i.e.* proper.] A garment; clothing: usually in the plural.

He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,
Teaching the Satyrs. *Spenser.*

Habilimented (ha-bil'i-ment-ed), *a.* Having habiliments; clothed.

Habilitate (ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* [From L. *habilitas*, from *habilis.* See HABILE.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon.*

Habilitate (ha-bil'i-tāt), *a.* Qualified; entitled. 'Not *habilitate* to serve in parliament.' *Burke.*

Habilitation (ha-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* Qualification.

Things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon.*

Hability† (ha-bil'i-ti), *n.* Ability. *South.*

Habit (ha'bit), *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitus*, state, dress, from *habeo*, to have, to hold. See GIVE.] 1. The ordinary state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; the bodily constitution or temperament; as, a full *habit* of body.—2. Tendency or capacity resulting from the frequent repetition of the same acts; practice; usage; as, *habit* makes many a difficult thing easy; *habit* is second nature.—3. A way of acting; a peculiar practice or custom; a characteristic item of behaviour. 'A bad *habit* of frowning.' *Shak.* 'A man of shy retired *habits.* *Irving.*—4. Dress; garb; specifically, the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback.

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy. *Shak.*

5. The general appearance and mode of growth of a plant. — *Custom, Habit.* See under CUSTOM.

Habit (ha'bit), *v.t.* 1. To dress; to clothe; to array. 'They *habited* themselves like rural deities.' *Dryden.*—2.† To fix by custom; to accustom; to habituate. 'So *habited* in taking heed.' *Chapman.*

Habit,† *v.t.* To dwell; to inhabit. *Chaucer.*

Habitability (ha'bit-a-bil"li-ti), *n.* Habitableness. *Buckland.*

Habitable (ha'bit-a-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *habitabilis*, from *habito*, to dwell, a freq. of *habeo*, to have.] That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as, the *habitable* world.

Habitableness (ha'bit-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.

Habitably (ha'bit-a-bli), *adv.* In a habitable manner, or so as to be habitable.

Habitacle† (ha'bit-a-kl), *n.* [L. *habitaculum*, from *habito.* See HABITABLE.] A dwelling.

Fortune hath set his happy *habitacle*
Among the ancient hills, near mountain streams,
And lakes pellucid. *Southey.*

Habitance† (ha'bit-ans), *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine *habitance*? *Spenser.*

Habitancy (ha'bit-an-si), *n.* Same as *Inhabitancy.*

Habitant (ha'bit-ant), *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitans, habitantis*, ppr. of *habito*, to dwell. See HABITATION.] 1. An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.

Oh Love! no *habitant* of earth thou art. *Byron.*

2. A name applied to the inhabitants of Lower Canada who are of French extraction.

Habitat (ha'bit-at), *n.* In *nat. hist.* the natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.

Habitation (ha-bit-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *habitatio, habitationis*, from *habito, habitatum*, to dwell, a freq. from *habeo*, to have.] 1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; occupancy.

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local *habitation* and a name. *Shak.*

Habitator (ha'bit-ā-tor), *n.* [L., from *habito*, to dwell.] A dweller; an inhabitant. *Sir T. Browne.*

Habit-maker (ha'bit-māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes habits; specifically, a tailor who makes ladies' long cloth riding-dresses, termed *habits.*

Habit-shirt (ha'bit-shėrt), *n.* A thin muslin or lace garment, worn by females over the breast and neck.

Habitual (ha-bit'ū-al), *a.* [Fr. *habituel*, from *habit.* See HABIT.] 1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

2. According to habit; existing by habit; customary; regular; usual; as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of forbearance.—3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes.—4. By or in virtue of habit or practice; as, a *habitual* drunkard or criminal.

Habitually (ha-bit'ū-al-li), *adv.* In a habitual manner; by habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as, *habitually* profane; *habitually* kind and benevolent.

Habitualness (ha-bit'ū-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being habitual.

Habituate (ha-bit'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *habituated;* ppr. *habituating.* [L. *habituo, habituatum*, to bring into a habit of body. See HABIT.] 1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. 'Our English dogs who were *habituated* to a colder clime.' *Digby.*—2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

Many nobles and gentlemen . . . left their families *habituated* in these countries. *Sir W. Temple.*

Habituate (ha-bit'ū-āt), *a.* Inveterate by custom; formed by habit.

The constitutions of men's bodies may be either native or *habituate.* *Sir W. Temple.*

Habituation (ha-bit'ū-ā"shon), *n.* The act of habituating, or state of being habituated.

Habitude (ha'bit-ūd), *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitudo*, from *habitus.* See HABIT.] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Rare.]

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife. *Swift.*

2. Association; intercourse; familiarity.

To write well one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; repetition of the same acts; habit; as, the *habitudes* of fowls or insects.

Let a man assert withal that he is king over his *habitudes;* that he could and would shake them off, on cause shewn. *Carlyle.*

Habitué (a-bē-tü-ā), *n.* [Fr., pp. of *habituer*, to accustom.] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recreation, and the like; as, an *habitué* of the billiard-room.

Habiture† (ha'bit-ūr), *n.* Habitude.

Without much do or far-fetched *habiture. Marston.*

Hable† (hā bl), *a.* [See HABILE.] Fit; proper.

As hagard hauke, presuming to contend,
With hardy fowle above his *hable* might. *Spenser.*

Habnab (hab'nab), *adv.* [See HOBNOB.] At random; by chance; here and there; without order or rule.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras.*

Habranthus (ha-bran'thus), *n.* [Gr. *habros*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of South American bulbous plants, belonging to the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. They have narrow leaves, produced in two rows, and single or many flowered scapes with red, purple, yellow, or white flowers.

Habrocoma (ha-brok'ō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *habros*, delicate, and *komē*, hair.] A genus of mammals, order Rodentia and sub-order Hystricidæ, allied to the cavies. Two species were taken by Mr. Darwin near Valparaiso, *H. Cuvieri* and *H. Bennettii.*

Habromania (ha-bro-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *habros*, gay, and *mania*, madness.] Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character.

Habroneme (hab'ro-nēm), *a.* [Gr. *habros*, delicate, and *nēma*, a thread.] In *mineral.* having the form of fine threads.

Habundant,† *a.* Abundant. *Chaucer.*

Habzelia (hab-zē'li-a), *n.* [From *habzeli*, the Ethiopic name of the species mentioned.] A small genus of tropical shrubs or trees belonging to the nat. order Anonaceæ. The dried fruit of *Habzelia æthiopica* is the *Piper æthiopicum* of the shops, and is used as pepper by the African negroes. The genus is now united with Xylopia.

Hachel (hach'el), *n.* [From *hash.*] A sloven; a person dirtily dressed. [Scotch.]

A gipsey's character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper. *Hogg.*

Hachure (hach'ūr), *n.* [Fr., from *hacher*, to hack. See HATCHING.] Short lines which mark half-tints and shadows in designing and engraving. Hachures are employed in map-engraving in delineating mountains. When the hachures, whether straight or curved, are all parallel, they are said to be *simple;* when they cross each other they are said to be *double.*

Hachure (hach'ūr), *v.t.* To cover with hachures.

Hacienda (ä-thē-en'da), *n.* [Sp.; O. Sp. *facienda*, employment, estate, from L. *faciendi*, pl. of *faciendum*, what is to be done, from *facio*, to do.] An estate; a manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, or other establishment in the country; an isolated farm or farm-house. [Spanish, Spanish American, &c.]

Hack (hak), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *haccian*, D. *hakken*, G. *hacken*, to hack, *hacke*, an axe. The Romance languages have borrowed the word from the Teutonic; comp. Fr. *hache*, Sp. *hacha*, It. *accia*, a hatchet; E. *hatch* (in engraving), *hatchet, hash.*] 1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument. 'Yet was his helmet *hacked* and hewed.' *Sir W. Scott.* Hence—2. To utter with stops or catches; to mangle or murder, as language.

Let them keep their limbs whole and *hack* our English. *Shak.*

Hack (hak), *n.* 1. A notch; a cut.

Look you, what *hacks* are on his helmet. *Shak.*

2. A blunt axe.—3.† A catch or hesitation in speaking.

He speaks . . . with so many *hacks* and hesitations. *Dr. H. More.*

4. In *football*, a kick on the shins.

We all wear white trousers to shew 'em we don't care for *hacks.* *T. Hughes.*

Hack (hak), *n.* [O.Fr. *haque, haquet*, a pony; Sp. *haca*, a pony. Origin uncertain. See HACKNEY.] 1. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; a worn-out horse.—2. A drudge or a person overworked; a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making.

The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street *hacks.* *Macaulay.*

3. A procuress; a prostitute.

Hack (hak), *a.* Hired; mercenary; much used or worn, like a hired horse; hackneyed.

Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. *Wakefield.*

Hack (hak), *v.i.* 1. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire: said of a horse.—2.† To be common or vulgar; to turn prostitute; to have to do with prostitutes.

Hack (hak), *v.t.* To let out for hire; as, to *hack* a horse.

Hack (hak), *v.i.* To make an effort to raise phlegm. See HAWK.

Hack (hak), *n.* [Comp. D. *hek*, a railing, a grating, gate. Akin *hatch*.] A grated frame of various kinds. (*a*) A frame for drying fish or cheese. (*b*) A rack for feeding cattle. (*c*) A frame of wooden bars in the tail-race of a mill. (*d*) A place for drying bricks before they are burned.

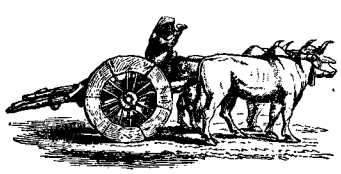
Hackberry (hak'be-ri), *n.* A North American tree (*Celtis crassifolia*), with the aspect of an elm, bearing sweet edible fruits as large as bird-cherries, which ripen in autumn. It grows to a great height, but the thickness of the trunk is not proportionate. The wood is little used on account of its aptitude to decay; but it is said to make very fine charcoal. Called also *Hoop-ash*.

Hackbut (hak'but), *n.* Same as *Hagbut*.

Hackee (hak'ē), *n.* The North American name of the common ground-squirrel (which see).

Hackenaie,† *n.* A hackney (which see). *Chaucer*.

Hackery (hak'ē-ri), *n.* [Hind. *chakṛā*, a car.] A rude two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen,



Hackery or Bullock-cart.

used by the natives of India for the transport of goods, &c.

Hacking (hak'ing), *p.* and *a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.

Hackle (hak'l), *v.t.* [In form this seems a freq. from *hack*, to cut, and in the second meaning probably is so, being thus a parallel form of *haggle*. Comp. D. *hekeln*, G. *hecheln*, to comb flax, and see the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; that is, to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine and straighten out the fibres, by drawing them through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel; to hatchel or heckle.—2. To tear asunder. 'Other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces.' *Burke*.

Hackle (hak'l), *n.* [Comp. D. *hekel;* G. *hechel*, a hackle, a comb for flax or hemp.] 1. A *hatchel*, heckle, or *comb* for dressing flax.—2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun.—3. A long pointed feather on the neck of a fowl, or any similar feather: often used to dress hooks for fly fishing. 'The red *hackle* of a capon.' *Walton*.

Hackler (hak'l-ėr), *n.* One who hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler or hatcheller.

Hackly (hak'li), *a.* 1. Rough; broken as if hacked or chopped.—2. In *mineral.* having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as, a *hackly* fracture.

Hackmatack (hak'ma-tak), *n.* [Amer. Indian.] The popular American name of the black larch, the *Larix americana*. Called also the *Tamarack-tree*.

Hackney (hak'nē), *n.* [Fr. *haquenée*, a pacing horse; Sp. *hacanea*, a nag somewhat larger than a pony; *haca*, a pony; Pg. *hacanea* or *acanea*, a choice pad, or ambling nag; D. *hakkenei*, a hackney. See HACK, a horse. The relationship and historical connection of these words is not clear.] 1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag; a pony.—2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hack.—3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire.—4. A person accustomed to drudgery; a person ready to be hired for any drudgery or dirty work; a hireling; a prostitute.

> She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an *hackney*. *Bp. Burnet*.

Hackney (hak'nē), *a.* 1. Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as, a *hackney*-coach.—2. Prostitute; vicious for hire.—3. Much used; common; trite; as, a *hackney* author or remark.

Hackney (hak'nē), *v.t.* 1. To devote to common or frequent use; to use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite. '*Hackneyed* in the eyes of men.' *Shak.*—2. To carry in a hackney-coach.

Hackney-coach (hak'nē-kōch). See HACKNEY, 3.

Hackney-coachman (hak'nē-kōch-man), *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

Hackneyed (hak'nēd), *p.* and *a.* Trite; commonplace; as, a *hackneyed* subject.

Hackneyman (hak'nē-man), *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hackster† (hak'stėr), *n.* [From *hack*, to cut.] A bully; a ruffian or assassin.

> Happy times, when braves and *hacksters*, the only contented members of his government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his person. *Milton*.

Hack-watch (hak'woch), *n.* *Naut.* a watch with a seconds' hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer. The watch must be compared with the chronometer immediately before and after every observation. Called also *Job-watch*.

Hacqueton† (hak'e-ton), *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton, auqueton;* Pr. *alcoto;* O.Sp. *al-coton*, cotton, from the cotton with which it was stuffed.] A padded jacket formerly worn under armour, sometimes made of leather. See ACTON, GAMBESON.

Had (had), pret. & pp. of *have*.

Had (had), *v.t.* To hold. [Scotch.]

Hadbote (had'bōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *hâd-bote—hâd*, order, priestly dignity, and *bote*, recompense.] Compensation made for violence or an affront offered to a priest.

Hadden (had'n), *pp.* Holden. [Scotch.]

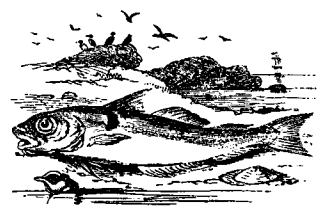
Hadden,† pret. pl. of *have*. *Chaucer*.

Hadder† (had'dėr), *n.* [A form of *heather*.] Heath.

Haddie (had'i), *n.* A haddock. [Scotch.]

Haddin, Hadden (had'in, had'en), *n.* A holding; a possession; a place of residence; means of support. Written also *Haudin*. [Scotch.]

Haddock (had'dok), *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *hadot, hadou*, Ir. *codog*, a haddock; also Gr. *gados*, a cod; but the origin of the word is really unknown.] A well-known fish of the cod family (Gadidæ), *Morrhua* (*Gadus*) *æglefinus*. It is smaller than the cod, which it much resembles, has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown colour, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black; it has a spot on each side of the body just behind the head. This fish breeds in



Haddock (*Morrhua* (*Gadus*) *æglefinus*).

immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food.

Hade (hād), *n.* [A. Sax. *heald*, inclined, bent; G. *halde*, declivity.] 1.† The descent of a hill. *Drayton*.—2. In *mining*, (*a*) the steep descent of a shaft. (*b*) The slope of the fracture line between two portions of faulted or dislocated strata; the inclination or deviation of a vein from a vertical direction.

Hade (hād), *v.i.* In *mining*, to deviate from the vertical or perpendicular line of descent; to slope: said of a vein.

Hades (hā'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *Hadēs, i.e. aidēs*, invisible, unseen (from *a*, priv., and *idein*, to see), the Greek equivalent of the Latin Pluto.] The invisible abode of the dead; the place or state of departed souls; the world of spirits.

Hading (hād'ing), *n.* [See HADE.] In *mining*, the dip from the perpendicular line of descent; the dipping of a vein.

Hadith (had'ith), *n.* [Ar., a legend.] In *Mohammedan theol.* the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran. Originally it was not lawful to commit them to writing, but the danger of their being lost or corrupted led to their being placed on record.

Had-I-wist† (had-ī-wist'). An interjectional expression, Oh that I had known!

Hadj (haj), *n.* [Ar. *hadjdj*, from *hadjdja*, to walk, to go on a pilgrimage.] The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

Hadji, Hadjee (haj'ē), *n.* [Ar. See HADJ.] A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage (*hadj*) to Mecca. The name is also given to a Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Hadrosaurus (had-ro-sā'rus), *n.* [Gr. *hadros*, thick, large, great, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct reptiles belonging to the deinosaurian division of the Ornithoscelida, whose remains have been found in the newer cretaceous strata of the United States. It appears to have been the American representative of the gigantic iguanodon of Europe, resembling it in its enormous dimensions, herbivorous habits, and anatomical structure. The only species as yet established is the *H. Foulkii*, found in a tough, micaceous, fossiliferous clay, near Haddonfield, New Jersey. It appears to have been of higher organization than living reptiles generally, resembling the crocodile though on a more highly organized model.

Hae (hā), *n.* Possession; property. [Scotch.]

Hae (hā), *v.t.* To have. [Scotch.]

Hæcceity† (hek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [From L. *hæc*, this.] *Lit.* the quality of being this; thisness; the relation of individuality conceived by the schoolmen as a positive attribute or essence.

Hæma- (hē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos*.] Blood: much used as a prefix in words of Greek origin referring to the blood. Many compounds and derivatives of *haima* are spelled indifferently *hæ-* or *he-*, while in others there is a preference either for *hæ-* or *he-*. Therefore such words as may not occur in the immediately following list will be found under the spelling *Hema*.

Hæmachrome (hē'ma-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *chrōma*, colour.] The colouring matter of the blood. Called also *Hæmatosin*.

Hæmagogue (hē'ma-gog), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *agōgos*, having the power to expel, from *agō*, to drive out.] A medicine which promotes the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

Hæmal (hē'mal), *a.* [Gr. *haima*, blood.] Pertaining to the blood; connected with the blood-vessels or the circulatory system. —*Hæmal cavity*, in *anat.* a term applied to the cavity which contains the great centres of circulation in the Vertebrata, together with the digestive and respiratory apparatus. —*Hæmal arch*, the arch formed by the projections anteriorly of the ribs and the sternum from the vertebræ.

Hæmalopia (hē-mal-ō'pi-a), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ōps*, the eye.] In *med.* bloodshot eye.

Hæmanthus (hē-man'thus), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *anthos*, a flower.] The blood flower or lily, a genus of South African bulbous plants of low growth, belonging to the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. They receive their names from the fine red colour of the corolla and involucre of some of the species. The most common species is *H. coccineus*, or Cape tulip, a very showy plant, the bulb of which is used as a diuretic. Its fresh leaves are antiseptic, and are applied to foul, flabby ulcers, and in anthrax. The juice of the bulbs of *H. toxicarius* and some other species contain poisonous properties.

Hæmapophysis (hē-ma-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *apophysis*, apophysis, or a process of bone.] In *compar. anat.* the name given by Professor Owen to that part of the typical vertebra occurring on each side of the hæmal arch.

Hæmastatic (hē-ma-stat'ik), *n.* See HEMASTATIC.

Hæmastatics (hē-ma-stat'iks), *n.* See HEMASTATICS.

Hæmatemesis (hē-ma-tem'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *emeō*, to vomit.] In *med.* a vomiting of blood from the stomach.

Hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), *n.* In *med.* a medicine intended to effect a change in the condition of the blood.

Hæmatics (hē-mat'iks), *n.* That branch of physiology which treats of the blood.

Hæmatin. See HEMATIN.

Hæmatinic (hē-ma-tin'ik), *n.* [Gr. *haimatina*, hæmatin, the red colouring matter of the blood.] A medicine, as a preparation of iron, which tends to increase the proportion of the colouring globules of the blood.

Hæmatinone (hē-mat'in-ōn), *n.* A red glass known to the ancients and used for mosaics, ornamental vases, &c. It contains no tin and no colouring matter except cupric oxide. All attempts of the moderns to imitate it have hitherto failed.

Hæmatite (hē'ma-tīt), *n.* Same as *Hematite.*

Hæmatocele (hē'ma-to-sēl), *n.* Same as *Hematocele.*

Hæmatococcus (hē'ma-tō-kok''kus), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *kokkos,* a berry.] A genus of chlorospermous algæ, the species of which are found upon moist rocks, upon the walls of caverns, and in damp places.

Hæmatodes (hē-ma-tō'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *eidos,* resemblance.] In *med.* a name applied to a particular kind of malignant growth in which a bloody discharge takes place.

Hæmatoid (hē'ma-toid), *a.* [Gr. *haimatoeidēs—haima, haimatos,* blood, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Having the appearance of blood.

Hæmatoidin, Hæmatoidine (hē-ma-toid'in), *n.* [See HÆMATOID.] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood. It is supposed to be produced by the decomposition of hematin.

Hæmatology (hē-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Hematology.*

Hæmatopodinæ (hē'ma-to-pod-ī''nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of grallatorial birds of the family Charadriadæ, of which the genus Hæmatopus is the type. See HÆMATOPUS.

Hæmatopus (hē-mat'o-pus), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *pous,* a foot, from its red legs.] A genus of wading birds having a long strong bill, the best known species of which is the *H. ostralegus,* or common oyster-catcher. They belong to the family Charadriadæ.

Hæmatosin (hē-mat'o-sin), *n.* Same as *Hematosin.*

Hæmatosis (hē-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *haimatōsis,* a changing into blood, from *haima, haimatos,* blood.] The arterialization of blood; sanguification, or the formation of the blood.

Hæmatoxyline (hē-ma-toks'i-lin). See HEMATOXYLINE.

Hæmatoxylon (hē-ma-toks'i-lon), *n.* A genus of leguminous trees containing but a single species, *H. campechianum* (the logwood tree).

Hæmatozoa (hē'ma-to-zō''a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *zōon,* a living creature.] A term applied to the entozoa which exist in the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrate animals. They are generally microscopic, without generative organs, and found existing in the blood circulating both in the arteries and veins.

Hæmaturia (hē-ma-tū'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *ouron,* urine.] In *med.* a discharge of bloody urine.

Hæmodoraceæ (hē'mo-do-rā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of epigynous monocotyledons, consisting of perennial plants with fibrous roots and sword-shaped leaves, and bearing woolly hairs or scurf on their stems and flowers. They are natives of America, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. The roots of some of the plants yield a red colour, whence the name of the typical genus (Hemadorum) and of the order (from Gr. *hæma,* blood, and *dōron,* gift).

Hæmoglobin, Hæmoglobulin (hē'mo-glōb-in, hē-mo-glōb'ū-lin), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and L. *globus,* a ball.] The semi-fluid or quite fluid matter of a red colour contained in the red corpuscles of the blood. It can be resolved into an albuminous substance called globulin and the colouring matter hæmatin.

Hæmony (hē'mo-ni), *n.* A plant described by Milton as of 'sovereign use 'gainst all enchantments, mildew, blast, or damp.' Coleridge says the word is *haima-oinos* (blood-wine), and refers to the blood of Jesus Christ, which destroys all evil. The leaf, says Milton, 'had prickles on it,' but 'it bore a bright golden flower.' The prickles are the crown of thorns; the flower, the fruits of salvation. *Brewer.*

Hæmoptoe (hē-mop'tō-ē), *n.* Same as *Hæmoptysis.*

Hæmoptysis (hē-mop'tis-is), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *ptysis,* a spitting, from *ptyō,* to spit.] The coughing up of blood, sometimes produced by fulness of the blood-vessels of the lungs or throat, or by the rupture of blood-vessels as a consequence of ulceration. It is distinguished from blood coming from the stomach by the comparative smallness of its quantity, and by its usually florid colour.

Hæmorrhage (hē'mor-āj), *n.* Same as *Hemorrhage.*

Hæmorrhoidal (hē-mor-oid'al), *a.* Same as *Hemorrhoidal* (which see).

Hæmorrhoids (hē'mor-oidz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hemorrhoids.*

Hæmospastic (hē-mo-spas'tik), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *spastikos,* drawing, from *spaō,* to draw.] An agent which draws or attracts blood to a part, as a cupping-glass.

Hæmostasia (hē-mo-stā'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *histēmi,* to stand.] Stagnation of blood.

Hæmotrophy (hē-mot'ro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *trophē,* nourishment.] An excess of sanguineous nutriment.

Hæmulon (hē'mū-lon), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family Sciænidæ.

Haet (hāt), *n.* The least thing; an iota. [Scotch.]

They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy;
Tho' deil *haet* ails them, yet uneasy. *Burns.*

Haf,† pret. of *heave. Chaucer.*

Hafendeale,† *adv.* See HALFENDEAL. *Chaucer.*

Haff (haf), *n.* Same as *Haaf.*

Haffet, Haffit (haf'fet, haf'fit), *n.* [A. Sax. *healf-heafod,* E. *half-head.*] [Scotch.] 1. The side of the head.—*Haffits,* the temples.

His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
His lyart *haffets* wearing thin and bare. *Burns.*

2. A workman's name for the fixed part of a lid or cover, to which the movable part is hinged.

Haffle (haf'l), *v.i.* [Probably an imitative word. Comp. *faffle, maffle.*] To speak unintelligibly; to waver: to prevaricate.

Haffling, Hafling (haf'ling), *n.* [For *halfling—half,* and term. *ling* (which see).] [Scotch.] 1. A stripling; a lad.—2. A person who is half witted. [Scotch.]

Hafflin, Haflin (haf'lin), *a.* Half-grown; not fully grown. [Scotch.]

A man cam' jingling to our door, that night the young laird was born, and my mother sent me, that was a *hafflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place. *Sir W. Scott.*

Haffling, Hafling (haf'ling), *adv.* [*Half,* and adv. term. *ling* or *long;* comp. *darkling, endlong.*] Partly; in part. [Scotch.]

Jenny *haffling* is afraid to speak. *Burns.*

Hafiz (haf'iz), *a.* [Per.] Having the whole Koran by heart.

The Dervish Falladeen, whose prefix of *Hafiz* means 'one who has committed the Koran to memory.' *James Grant.*

Haft (haft), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæft,* a haft, whence *hæftan,* to seize; D. and G. *heft,* a handle; Icel. *hepti* (=*hefti*), a haft; Goth. *hafts,* adhering to; from the root of *have.*] 1. A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used: used chiefly of a knife, sword, or dagger; the hilt.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's *haft* hard against the board. *Tennyson.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling. [Scotch.]

'Her bairn,' she said, 'was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Haft (haft), *v.t.* 1. To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.—2. To fix or settle, as in a habitation. [Scotch.]

I hae heard him say that the root of the matter was mair deeply *hafted* in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hafter† (haft'ėr), *n.* [Comp. G. *haften,* to cling or stick to.] A caviller; a wrangler.

Hafter (haft'ėr), *n.* In *cutlery,* a workman who forms and fixes the hafts or handles of knives.

Hag (hag), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæges, hægtes, hægtesse;* O.G. *hazes, hazessa,* Mod. G. *hexe,* D. *heks,* a witch, probably from A. Sax. *haga,* a hedge, a field, G. *hag,* a thicket, a wood (the meaning being woman of the woods or fields), or from root seen in Icel. *hagr,* wise, clever.] 1. An ugly old woman; as, an old *hag* of threescore.—2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress.—3. A fury; a she-monster. 4.† A wizard. 'That old *hag*' (Silenus). *Golding.*—5. A genus of cartilaginous fishes (Gastrobranchus or Myxine) having a ring-like mouth, a strong tooth in the palate, and two rows of teeth, by means of which they are enabled to eat into other fishes and devour them. Some, however, believe that the hag is swallowed by the fish. One species (*G. cæcus* or *M. glutinosa*) is found in the British seas; it is about 12 to 15 inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey.—6.† A name formerly given to an appearance of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair.

Hag (hag), *v.t.* 1. To harass; to torment; to annoy; to vex. '*Hag* themselves with apparitions.' *Hudibras.*—2. To chop or hew. [Provincial English.]

Hag, Hagg (hag), *n.* [A form of *hack.*] 1. Branches lopped off for firewood; brushwood. [Scotch.]—2. A small wood or part of a wood marked off or inclosed for felling. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—3. [From the peat or turf holes cut in them.] A quagmire or pit in mossy ground. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Owre mony a weary *hag* he limpit,
And aye the tither shot he thumpit. *Burns.*

Hag† (hag), *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *hægsteald,* a bachelor, a novice.] A bachelor; a fellow; a man.

Thou canst not but brag, like a Scottish *hag.* *Skelton.*

Hagada, Haggada (hag-ä'da), *n.* [Heb. *hagged,* to relate.] 1. A legend, anecdote, or saying in the Talmud illustrative of the law.—2. The free rabbinical interpretation of Scripture.

Hagberry (hag'be-ri), *n.* The bird-cherry (which see). [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Hagbut (hag'but), *n.* Same as *Arquebuse* (which see).

Hag-fish (hag'fish), *n.* Same as *Hag,* 5.

Haggai (hag'gi), *n.* The name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Haggai was the tenth of the twelve minor prophets, and the first of those who prophesied in Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. He urged the rebuilding of the temple as a condition of the bringing down of the divine blessing on the new state.

Haggard (hag'gärd), *a.* [Fr. *hagard,* originally a wild falcon, a falcon of the woods, hence a person with a wild look, from G. *hag,* a wood, thicket, and affix *ard.*] 1. Wild; fierce; intractable; as, a *haggard* hawk.

If I do prove her *haggard,*
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*

2. Having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering; having eyes sunk in their orbits; having the face worn and pale; gaunt.

Haggard (hag'gärd), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. An untrained or refractory hawk; hence any one wild and intractable. 'Wild as *haggards* of the rock.' *Shak.*—2.† A hag; an ugly old woman. *Garth.*

Haggard (hag'gärd), *n.* [A. Sax. *haga,* hay, and *geard,* a yard.] A stack-yard.

Haggardly (hag'gärd-li), *adv.* In a haggard manner. *Dryden.*

Hagged (hagd), *a.* Haggard; ugly; hag-like.

Bleakly the blinding snow beats in thy *hagged* face. *Southey.*

Haggies (hag'gis), *n.* See HAGGIS.

Haggis, Haggess (hag'gis, hag'ges), *n.* [From *hag,* to chop, a form of *hack;* comp. Fr. *hachis,* a hash.] 1. A Scotch dish, commonly made in a sheep's stomach, of the heart, lungs, and liver of the same animal, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper.—2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. Spelled also sometimes *Haggies.*

Haggish (hag'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling a hag; ugly; horrid.

On us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak.*

Haggishly (hag'ish-li), *adv.* In a haggish manner.

Haggle (hag'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *haggled;* ppr. *haggling.* [Freq. of *hag,* to hack.] 1. To cut into small pieces; to notch or *cut* in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.

Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd. *Shak.*

2. To tease; to worry.

Haggle (hag'l), *v.i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil; to stick at small matters; to higgle.

I never could drive a hard bargain in my life concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to *haggle* and huckster with merit. *Burke.*

Haggler (hag'l-ėr), *n.* 1. One who haggles; one who cavils, hesitates, and makes difficulty in bargaining.—2. In London, the middleman of the green markets; the person who comes between the producer of vegetables and the retail dealer.

Hagiarchy (hā'ji-är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *hagios,* holy, sacred, and *archē,* rule, government.] A sacred government; government of holy orders of men. *Southey.*

Hagiocracy (hā-ji-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *hagios,* holy, and *krateō,* to govern.] The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy.

Hagiograph (hā'ji-o-graf), *n.* A holy writing. See next article.

Hagiographa (hā-ji-og'ra-fa), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, *graphō*, to write.] The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. These divisions are:—The Law, which is contained in the first five books of the Old Testament; the Prophets; and the Ketubim or 'writings', by way of eminence. The last class is called by the Greeks the Hagiographa or sacred writings, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.

Hagiographal (hā-ji-og'ra-fal), *a.* Pertaining to the hagiographa.

Hagiographer (hā-ji-og'ra-fêr), *n.* One of the writers of the hagiographa or hagiography; a writer of holy or sacred books; a writer of lives of the saints.

Hagiography (hā-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *graphō*, to write.] Sacred writings; sacred literature; collectively, the lives of saints; hagiology.

Hagiologist (hā-ji-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings; a writer of lives of the saints.

Hagiology (hā-ji-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. The history or description of the sacred writings.—2. That branch of literature which has to do with the history of the lives and legends of the saints; as, the *hagiology* of the Church of Rome.

Hagioscope (hā'ji-o-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, sacred, and *skopē*, view.] In *mediæval arch.* the same as *Squint* (which see).

Hag-ridden (hag'rid-n), *a.* Afflicted with the nightmare. *Cheyne.*

Hagseed (hag'sēd), *n.* The descendant of a hag. *Shak.*

Hagship (hag'ship), *n.* The state or title of a hag or witch.

What's this? Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me. *Middleton.*

Hag's Tooth, Hake's Tooth (hagz'tōth, hāks'tōth), *n. Naut.* a part of a matting, pointing, &c., which is interwoven with the rest in an erroneous and irregular manner so as to spoil the general uniformity of the work.

Hag-taper (hag'tā-pėr), *n.* A plant, the great mullen (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

Haguebut (hag'but). See ARQUEBUSE.

Hah (hä), *interj.* Expression of effort, surprise, &c.

Ha-ha (hä'hä), *n.* [Reduplicated form of *haw*, a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch. See HAW-HAW.

Ha'-house (hä'hous), *n.* A manor-house; the habitation of a landed proprietor. [Scotch.]

There were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatly. *Sir W. Scott.*

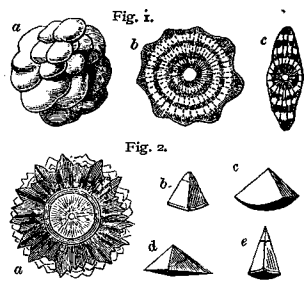
Haidingerite (hā'ding-ėr-īt), *n.* [After *Haidinger*, the mineralogist.] Turner's name for an arsenate of lime, which is white and transparent, with a vitreous lustre and white streak. The haidingerite of Berthier is now known as berthierite; it is an ore of antimony, consisting of sulphuret of antimony and proto-sulphuret of iron; it has a metallic lustre, and dark steel-gray colour, with a vitreous lustre and white streak.

Haiduck (hī'duk), *n.* [Hung. *Hajdú*, pl. *Hajduk*, drovers.] One of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary who sold their services to the best bidder but who displayed great bravery. The name is now given to macers in the Hungarian courts, halberdiers of Hungarian magnates, and the lackeys and other attendants in German courts.

Haie,† *n.* A hedge. See HAY. *Chaucer.*

Haik (hä'ik), *n.* [Ar. *hâik*, from *hâka*, to weave.] A large piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by the Arabs over the tunic but under the burnoose. Also written *Hyke. Campbell.*

Hail (hāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hagal*, *hagol*, *hagul*; comp. G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hagel*, Icel. *hagl*, hail. Perhaps from a verb *hag*, to hack or cut, hail being regarded as pieces cut small. For a similar softening or disappearance of *g*, comp. *flail*, *nail*, *fair*, *way*, &c.] The small masses of ice or frozen vapour falling from the clouds in showers or storms. These masses consist of little spherules united, but not all of the same consistence, some being as hard and solid as perfect ice, others soft, like frozen snow. Hailstones assume various figures; some are round, others angular, others pyramidical, others flat, and sometimes they are stellated with six radii, like crystals of snow. Hail occurs chiefly in spring and summer, and is always accompanied with electrical phenomena, and not unfrequently with thunder. It usually precedes storms of rain, sometimes accompanies them, but never, or very rarely, follows them, especially if the rain is of any duration. The time of its continuance is always very short, generally only a few minutes. The usual size of hail-



Forms of Hailstones.

Fig. 1. *a*, Hailstone which fell at Bonn in 1822: diameter 1½ inch, weight 300 grains. *b c*, Sections of differently shaped Hailstones which fell on the same occasion, showing the radiating nucleus and concentric layers. Fig. 2. *a*, Section of Hailstone with minute pyramids on its surface. *b c d e*, Fragments of do. when burst asunder.

stones is about ½ inch in diameter, but they are frequently of much larger dimensions, sometimes even 3 and 4 inches in diameter. Hailstorms are very destructive to crops, particularly in hot climates. The phenomena attending the formation and fall of hail are not well understood; the dry state in which they fall shows that they have been exposed to cold below 0° C. This cold is probably due to the meeting of currents of unequal temperature and electric tension. In temperate regions the storms usually come with the prevalent winds of the district. Probably when hailstones are formed they are carried along through the atmosphere by currents of wind in a direction very oblique to the horizon, by which means they may be kept suspended a sufficient length of time to acquire the dimensions they possess by congealing the particles of humid vapour with which they successively come in contact. Hail-rods, upon the same principle as lightning-rods, have been erected in Germany and Switzerland with the view of subtracting the superabundant electricity from the clouds and preventing the formation of hail; but they have not been attended with the success which was expected.

Hail (hāl), *v.i.* To pour down hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. Isa. xxxii. 19.

Hail (hāl), *v.t.* To pour down as hail.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eyne,
He *hail'd* down oaths that he was only mine. *Shak.*

Hail, Haill (hāl), *a.* Sound; whole; healthy. See HALE.

Hail (hāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hælu*, health, safety, salvation; O.E. *hele*, *heil*, *hale*—'living in blisse, in richesse, and in *hele*,' *Chaucer*; comp. *hale*, *health*, *whole*.] 1. Health: now used only as a term of salutation expressive of well-wishing, equivalent to Latin *salve*, *salvete* (from *salvus*, safe).

Hail, *hail*, brave friend. *Shak.*
Cæsar, all *hail*! *Shak.*

2. A wish of health; a salutation.

The angel *hail*
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Milton.*

Hail (hāl), *v.t.* [Probably from *hail*, the exclamation. See above.] 1. To call; to call to a person at a distance to arrest his attention: a word in common use among seamen.—2. To designate as; to salute or address as.

I gained a son,
And such a son as all men *hailed* me happy. *Milton.*

—*To hail a ship*, to call to those on board.

Hail (hāl), *v.i.* Used only in the phrase *to hail from*, originally used of a ship, which is said to *hail from* the port where she is registered; hence, to assign or have as one's residence or birth-place; to come from; to belong to.

Hail (hāl), *n.* Call.—*Within hail*, within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.

Hail-fellow (hāl'fel'lō), *n.* or *a.* An intimate companion, or in intimate companionship.

Now man, that erst *hail-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least. *Bp. Hall.*

—*At hail-fellow*,† very intimate; on very familiar terms.—In the phrase *hail fellow well met*—as, he was *hail fellow well met* with everybody—*hail* appears to be the exclamation rather than part of a compound word.

Hail-mixed (hāl'mikst), *a.* Mingled with hail.

The drifted turbulence
Of *hail-mixed* snows. *Mallet.*

Hailse† (hāls), *v.t.* [See HALSE, to greet.] To greet; to embrace.

And therewith I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had *hailsed* the one the other. *Sir T. More.*

Hailshot† (hāl'shot), *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones when discharged.

Hailsome, Halesome (hāl'sum), *a.* Contributing to health; wholesome. [Scotch.]

Hailstone (hāl'stōn), *n.* A single ball or pellet of hail. See HAIL.

Hail-storm (hāl'storm), *n.* A storm of hail.

Hailly (hāl'i), *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail. '*Haily* showers.' *Pope.*

Haimura (hā-mū'ra), *n.* A large fresh-water fish of Guiana of the genus Erythrinus (*E. Macrodon*), and family Characini, highly esteemed for the table. It sometimes attains the length of 4 feet.

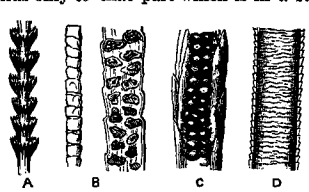
Hain, Hane (hān), *v.t.* [Same as Icel. *hagna*, to hedge, to protect. See HEDGE.] 1. To inclose for mowing; to set aside for grass. *Holland.*—2. To spare; not to exhaust by labour; to save; not to expend. [Scotch.]

Auld Coila, now, may fidge fu' fain,
She's gotten bardies o' her ain,
Chiels wha their chaunters winna *hain*. *Burns.*

Hain (hān), *v.i.* To be parsimonious or penurious. [Scotch.]

Hainous (hān'us), *a.* See HEINOUS.

Hair (hār), *n.* [A. Sax. *hær*; comp. Icel. *hár*, O.D. *hair*, D. Dan. and G. *haar*, hair. Perhaps from the same root as L. *cæsaries*, head of hair.] 1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. Each filament contains a tube or hollow within, occupied by a pulp or pith, which is intended for its nutrition, and extends only to that part which is in a state



Hairs of various Animals magnified.

A, Indian bat. B, Mouse. C, Sable. D, Human.

of growth.—2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal and forming an integument or covering; such filaments in the mass; as, the *hair* of the head; the *hair* of a horse; a cartload of *hair*; the two *hairs* are of very different values. Hair is the common covering of many beasts. When the filaments are very fine and short they are called in the aggregate *fur*. Very stiff and strong hairs, such as those on the back of a swine, are called *bristles*. Wool also is a kind of hair.—3. In *bot.* an external filamentous prolongation composed of one or more transparent delicate cells proceeding from the epidermis and covered with the cuticle; a species of down or pubescence.—4. Anything very small or fine, or a very small distance.

If the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou diest. *Shak.*

5.† From growing hair having a certain set or direction—Course; order; drift or tendency; peculiar nature; character.

You go against the *hair* of your profession. *Shak.*
The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division. *Shak.*

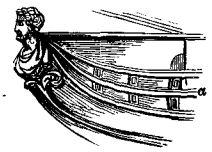
6. In *mech.* a spring or other contrivance in a rifle or pistol-lock, which may be released by a very slight pressure on the trigger, and which then strikes the tumbler-catch and releases the tumbler.—*To a hair*, to a nicety. —*To split hairs*, to be unduly nice in making distinctions.—*Not worth a hair*, of no value.

—*A hair of the dog that bit him,* spirits drunk in the morning after a debauch.—*To comb one's hair the wrong way,* to irritate one.

Hair† (hār), *v.t.* [See HARE, *v.t.*] To frighten; to terrify.

The people were first *haired* out of their senses with tales and jealousies, and then made judges of the danger, and consequently of the remedy. *L'Estrange.*

Hair† (hār), *n.* Haar; a cold fog. 'Here all is cold as the *hairs* in winter.' *Beau. & Fl.*



a, Hair-bracket.

Hairbell (hār'bel), *n.* A plant. See HAREBELL.

Hair-bracket (hār'brak-et), *n.* In *ship-building,* a moulding which in many vessels comes in at the back of or runs aft from the figure-head.

Hairbrained (hār'brānd). See HARE-BRAINED.

At first Elizabeth would not hear of it; she would not ruin herself by any such *hairbrained* madness. *Froude.*

Hair-breadth (hār'bredth), *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. Among the Jews it was reckoned the forty-eighth part of an inch.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed; every one could sling stones at an *hair-breadth* and not miss. Judg. xx. 16.

Hair-breadth (hār'bredth), *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow. 'Of *hair-breadth* 'scapes.' *Shak.*

Hair-broom (hār'bröm), *n.* A broom made of hair.

Hair-brush (hār'brush), *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

Haircloth (hār'kloth), *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair or in part of hair: used for covering the cushions or padding of chairs, couches, &c., as well as for covering the powder in waggons or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c. This fabric, which is rough and prickly, is sometimes worn next the skin in doing penance.

Hair-compasses (hār'kum-pas-ez), *n. pl.* See under COMPASS.

Hair-dresser (hār'dres-ėr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

Hair-dye (hār'dī), *n.* A preparation for altering the colour of the hair.

Haire,† *n.* A haircloth. *Chaucer.*

Haired (hārd), *a.* Having hair: used in composition; as, long-*haired,* yellow-*haired,* dark-*haired,* &c.

Hairen† (hār'en), *a.* Hairy; made of hair.

His *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet. *Jer. Taylor.*

Hair-glove (hār'gluv), *n.* A glove made of horse hair for rubbing the skin while bathing.

Hair-grass (hār'gras), *n.* The popular name of the grasses of the genus Aira. One species, *A. cæspitosa,* is the windlestrae of Scotland.

Hairhung (hār'hung), *a.* Hanging by a hair; suspended as by a hair.

Man, whose fate,
Fate irreversible, entire, extreme,
Endless, *hairhung,* breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf.
A moment trembles. *Young.*

Hairiness (hār'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hairy; the state of abounding or being covered with hair.

Hair-lace (hār'lās), *n.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

Hairless (hār'les), *a.* Destitute of hair; bald; as, *hairless* scalps.

Hair-lichen (hār'lī-ken), *n.* The *Lichen pilaris,* a variety of lichenous rash, in which the small tubercles are limited to the roots of the hairs of the skin, and scale off after ten days.

Hair-like (hār'līk), *a.* Resembling hair.

Hair-line (hār'līn), *n.* 1. A line made of hair.—2. A very slender line made as in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.—3. A kind of type having all the face-lines fine.

Hair-needle† (hār'nē-dl), *n.* A hair-pin.

Hair-net (hār'net), *n.* A net for confining a female's hair.

Hair-oil (hār'oil), *n.* Oil for dressing the hair, generally perfumed.

Hair-pencil (hār'pen-sil), *n.* A fine brush or pencil made of hair used in painting. Two sorts are made; those with coarse hair, as that of the swine, the wild-boar, the dog, &c., which are attached usually to short wooden rods as handles; these are commonly called *brushes;* and hair-pencils, properly so called, which are composed of very fine hairs, as of the ermine, the marten, the badger, the pole-cat, &c. These are mounted in a quill when they are small or of moderate size, but when larger than a quill they are mounted in various ways.

Hair-pin (hār'pin), *n.* A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position; especially, a doubled pin or bent wire used by women.

Hair-powder (hār'pou-dėr), *n.* A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head.

Hair-pyrites (hār'pi-rī-tēz), *n.* The name given by the Germans to a native sulphuret of nickel, which occurs in capillary filaments, of a yellow-gray colour. See HAARKIES.

Hair-salt (hār'salt), *n.* [*Haar-salz,* Werner.] Epsomite, a native sulphate of magnesia: it not unfrequently occurs as a fine capillary incrustation upon the damp walls of cellars and new buildings.

Hair's-breadth (hārz'bredth), *n.* Same as *Hair-breadth.*

The people has a right to be governed not only well, but as well as possible, and owes no thanks to its servants the governors for stopping a *hair's-breadth* short of this point. *Brougham.*

Hair-seating (hār'sēt-ing), *n.* Hair-cloth, generally with a mixture of cotton interwoven, used for covering chairs, couches, cushions, &c.

Hair-shaped (hār'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* the same as *Filiform,* but more slender so as to resemble a hair: often applied to the fine ramifications of the inflorescence of grasses.

Hair-shirt (hār'shėrt), *n.* A shirt made of hair; a coarse shirt.

Hair-sieve (hār'sēv), *n.* A strainer or sieve with a haircloth bottom.

Hair-space (hār'spās), *n.* The thinnest space used by printers.

Hair-splitting (hār'split-ing), *a.* Making very minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hair-splitting (hār'split-ing), *n.* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hair-spring (hār'spring), *n.* In *watch-making,* the fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel.

Hairst (hārst), *n.* Harvest. 'Ae *hairst* afore the Shirra-muir.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Hair-streak (hār'strēk), *n.* A butterfly of the genus Thecla.

Hair-stroke (hār'strōk), *n.* The fine upstroke in penmanship.

Hair-tail (hār'tāl), *n.* The blade-fish, or *Trichiurus lepturus,* a marine fish with a pointed tail.

Hair-trigger (hār'trig-ėr), *n.* A trigger to a gun-lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece.

Hair-worker (hār'wėrk-ėr), *n.* One who works in hair; a fancy-worker who makes ornaments, as bracelets, lockets, pictures, &c., of human hair.

Hair-worm (hār'wėrm), *n.* A worm of the genus Gordius; a filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species.

Hairy (hār'i), *a.* 1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair.

Esau, my brother, is a *hairy* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

2. Consisting of hair.—3. Resembling hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryden.*

Haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith! a word of emphasis. [Scotch.]

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. *Burns.*

Hai-tsai (hā-tsā), *n.* A transparent gluten much used in China, the chief ingredient of which is supposed to be *Plocaria tenax,* a small sea-weed.

Haiver (hāv'ėr), *v.i.* Same as *Haver.*

Haivers (hāv'ėrz), *n. pl.* Senseless talk; idle gossip. [Scotch.]

Hajilij (haj'i-lij), *n.* The bito-tree, an Egyptian, Indian, and African tree of the genus Balanites (*B. ægyptiaca*), nat. order Simarubeæ, cultivated for its edible fruit, from the seeds of which an oil called zachun is expressed. So highly is it valued that there is an African proverb which affirms that a milch-cow and a bito-tree are the same.

Hajj. Same as *Hadj.*

Hake, Haak (hāk), *n.* [Prov. E. *hake,* a hook, from the hook-shaped jaw of the fish.] A genus of fishes (Merlucius) of the cod family (Gadidæ), characterized by a head much flattened, and two dorsal and one anal fin. One species, *M. vulgaris,* is found in British seas, and in some places is known as king of the herrings, on which it preys. When salted and dried it forms a palatable enough

Hake (*Merlucius vulgaris*).

article of food, but is not now highly esteemed.

Hake (hāk), *n.* [A form of *hook.*] A hook. [Local.]

Hake (hāk), *n.* [A form of *hack.*] A frame for holding cheeses; a rack for cattle or horses to feed at. [Scotch.]

Hake (hāk), *v.i.* To sneak; to loiter; to go about idly. [Provincial.]

Hake (hāk), *n.* A lazy person who strolls about purposely in search of what he can pick up, instead of working. [O.E. and Sc.]

How some sing Lætabundus
At every ale stake
With welcome *hake* and make. *Skelton.*

Hakeem, Hakim (hā'kēm), *n.* [Ar.] 1. In Oriental countries, a physician.

Was it that He (Christ) might be regarded by them in his true light—not as a mighty wonder-worker, not as a universal *Hakim,* but as a Saviour by revelation and by hope? *Farrar.*

2. A title sometimes given to a commander, ruler, or governor, as of a province.

Hakemite (hā'kem-īt), *a.* Relating to the caliph Hakem, or to astronomical tables published under the caliph Hakem.

Hakeney,† *n.* A hackney. *Chaucer.*

Hakesdame (hāks'dām), *n.* The Cornish name of the forked hake or great forked beard (*Phycis furcatus*), a fish of the cod family.

Haketon,† *n.* *Chaucer.* See HACQUETON.

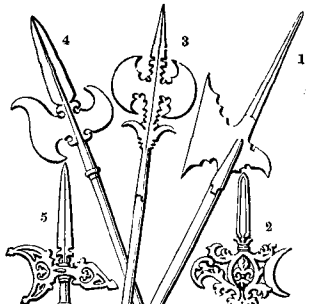
Hakot (hak'ot), *n.* A fish of the same kind as the hake.

Halacha, Halaka (ha'la-ka), *n.* [Heb., rule.] 1. The Jewish oral or traditional law, as distinguished from the written law laid down in the Scriptures, and like it believed to be of divine origin. As, in the numerous vicissitudes to which the Jewish state was subject, this body of tradition was liable to become uncertain and partially, at least, lost, it was finally reduced to a written code forming part of the Talmud.—2. The ultimate conclusion of Talmudic rabbis on a disputed question.

Haladroma (ha-la'drō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *hals,* the sea, and *dremō,* I run.] A genus of palmiped birds of the order Longipennes. The birds of this genus resemble the petrels in their figure and beak, and the cormorant in their pouch-like throat, and are excellent divers. They are natives of New Zealand.

Halation (hā-lā'shon), *n.* [From *halo.*] In *photog.* an appearance as of a halo of light surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photographic picture developed upon iodide of silver. The effect is to give a disagreeable, unnatural hardness to the outline.

Halberd, Halbert (hal'bėrd, hal'bėrt), *n.*



Halberts.

1, Halbert (time of Henry VIII.) 2, Do. with fleur-de-lis (Henry VII.) 3, Double-axed Halbert (Charles I.) 4, Halbert (Charles II.) 5, Do. (William III.)

[Fr. *hallebarde,* from O.G. *helmparte, helmbarte,* a halberd—*helm,* a handle, and *parte,*

barte, an axe.] An ancient military weapon, intended for both cutting and thrusting, formerly carried by sergeants of foot, artillery, and marines. It was a kind of combination of a spear and a battle axe, with a variously formed head, and a shaft about 6 feet long. It is now rarely to be seen in use, except in Scotland in the hands of town-officers (counterparts of English javelin-men), when attending the magistrates of a borough.

Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

Halberd-headed, Halberd-shaped (hal'bêrd-hed-ed, hạl'bêrd-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* see HASTATE.

Halberdier (hạl-bêrd-ēr'), *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

Halce (hals), *n.* A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, &c.

Halcyon (hal'si-on), *n.* [L. *halcyon*, Gr. *alkyōn* or *halkyōn*, a kingfisher, said to be from *hals*, the sea, and *kyō*, to conceive.] 1. An old or poetical name of the kingfisher. This bird was formerly fabled to lay its eggs in nests that floated on the sea, about the winter solstice, the legend further crediting the bird with the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of incubation, so that the weather was then calm.

Then came the *halcyon*, whom the sea obeys
When she her nest upon the water lays. *Drayton.*
Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be
As *halcyon* brooding on a winter's sea. *Dryden.*

2. A genus of the kingfisher family, of which there are many species. Called more commonly *Alcedo.*

Halcyon (hal'si-on), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon. '*Halcyon* beaks.' *Shak.*—2. Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. 'Deep, *halcyon* repose.' *De Quincey.*—*Halcyon days*, according to the ancient belief, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood and the weather was calm; hence, days of peace and tranquillity.

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon days* from so incompetent and partial a cause as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

Halcyonian (hal-si-ō'ni-an), *a.* Halcyon; calm. '*Halcyonian*, serene, and peaceable days.' *Worthington.*

Halcyonidæ (hal-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* The kingfishers, a family of insessorial birds, remarkable for the great length of their bill and the extreme shortness of their feet. Called also *Alcedinidæ.*

Halcyonoid (hal'si-on-oid), *n.* Same as *Alcyonoid.*

Halcyornis (hal-si-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *halkyōn*, the kingfisher, and *ornis*, a bird.] An extinct bird apparently allied to the kingfishers, whose remains occur in the eocene beds of the Isle of Sheppey.

Hald (hạld), *n.* A hold; an abiding place. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or *hald*. *Burns.*

Haldanite (hạl'dān-īt), *n.* A follower of the brothers *Haldane*, Scotch Independents or Congregationalists, who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland and founded the sect at the close of last century.

Halden. For *Holden*, pp. of *hold. Chaucer.*

Hale (hāl), *a.* [Comp. Goth. *hails*, Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, in good health, sound, &c. In this form, which probably is of Scandinavian introduction, the word exists in English side by side with *whole*, which is the direct descendant of A. Sax. *hāl*, whole, sound; comp. also *heal.* Cog. with Gr. *kalos*, beautiful.] 1. Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health; as, *hale* of body. 2. [Scotch.] Whole; entire; unbroken; without a rent.

Hale† (hāl), *n.* Welfare. 'Heedless of his dearest *hale*.' *Spenser.*

Hale (hāl or hạl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *haled;* ppr. *haling.* [See HAUL.] To pull or draw with force; to drag. More generally written and pronounced *Haul.*

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune
And *hale* him up and down. *Shak.*

Hale (hāl, hạl), *n.* A violent pull; a haul; act of dragging forcibly.

Hale† (hāl). For *Hole. Spenser.*

Halecret† (hal-ē-crā), *n.* Same as *Allecret.*

Haleness (hāl'nes), *n.* The state of being hale; healthiness; soundness.

Haler (hāl'ėr, hạl'ėr), *n.* One who pulls or hauls.

Halesia (ha-lē'zi-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Hales*, author of *Vegetable Statics.*] A genus of plants of the nat. order Styracaceæ; snowdrop-tree. The species are shrubs or small trees, with large veiny deciduous pointed leaves and showy clusters or short racemes of drooping white flowers, which have some resemblance to those of the snowdrop, and suggested the popular name.

Halewort (hāl'wėrt), *n.* The whole. [Scotch.]

I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye. *Hogg.*

Half (häf), *n.* pl. **Halves** (hävz). [A. Sax. *half* or *healf*, O.Fris. D. and Sw. *half*, Goth. *halbs*, G. *halb*, half.] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety; as, *half* a pound; *half* a tract of land; *half* an orange; *half* the miseries or pleasures of life. It is applied to quantity, number, length, and everything susceptible of division. In practice *of* is often or usually omitted after *half.* We say, *half* a pound; *half* a mile; *half* the number.

Thou hast the one *half* of my heart. *Shak.*

—*In half*, incorrect for *into halves;* as, to break *in half.*—*To cry halves*, to claim an equal share.

And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground,
Cries halves! to everything you've found. *Savage.*

—*To go halves*, to agree with another for the division of anything into equal parts between the two.

Half† (häf), *v.t.* To divide into halves; to halve.

Half (häf), *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree; by half; to some extent: much used in composition and often indefinite; as, *half*-learned; *half*-hatched. '*Half* loth, and *half* consenting.' *Dryden.*

Half (häf), *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.

Half-and-half (häf'and-häf), *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale.

Half-baptize (häf'bap-tīz), *v.t.* To baptize without full rites; to baptize privately: usually in consequence of the child being in a dangerous state.

(The curate) got out of bed at half-past twelve o'clock one winter's night to *half-baptize* a washerwoman's child in a slop basin. *Dickens.*

Half-batta (häf'bat-ta), *n.* *Milit.* an East Indian term for half field-allowance.

Half-binding (häf'bīnd-ing), *n.* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth.

Half-blood (häf'blud), *n.* 1. Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood.*—2. One born of the same mother but not the same father as another, or *vice versâ.*—3. One born of a male and female of different breeds or races; a half-breed.

Half-blood (häf'blud), *a.* A term applied to one born of the same mother but not of the same father as another, or *vice versâ*, or to one born of a male or female of different breeds or races.

Half-blooded (häf-blud'ed), *a.* 1. Partly of noble, partly of mean origin; bastard.

The let alone lies not in your good will.—
Nor in thine, lord.—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races; having only one parent of good stock; as, a *half-blooded* sheep.

Half-bloom (häf'blōm), *n.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

Half-boarder (häf'bōrd-ėr), *n.* A day-boarder at a school, or one who takes dinner only.

Half-bound (häf'bound), *a.* A term applied to a book in half-binding. See HALF-BINDING.

Half-bred (häf'bred), *a.* 1. Mixed; mongrel; mean; as, a *half-bred* dog, horse, &c. 2. Partially or imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

Half-breed (häf'brēd), *n.* One who is half-blooded: specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites.

Half-breed (häf'brēd), *a.* Half-blooded. See the noun.

Half-brother (häf'bruŦH-ėr), *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.

Half-cadence (häf'kā-dens), *n.* In *music*, a cadence where the last chord is the dominant preceded by the tonic. It is used *in* the progress of a harmonized composition, and but seldom if ever at its close. Called also *Imperfect Cadence.*

Half-cap (häf'kap), *n.* An imperfect act of civility, or slight salute with the cap.

With certain *half-caps*, and cold morning nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*

Half-caponiere (häf-kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* Same as *Demicaponiere* (which see under CAPONIERE).

Half-caste (häf'kast), *n.* One born of a Hindu parent on the one side and of a European on the other; a half-blood or half-breed.

Half-cheek (häf'chēk), *n.* A face in profile. *Shak.*

Half-clammed† (häf'klamd), *a.* [See CLAM, CLEM, to starve.] Half-starved.

Lions' *half-clammed* entrails roar for food. *Marston.*

Half-cock (häf'kok), *n.* The position of the cock or hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch.

Half-cock (häf'kok), *a.* A term applied to a gun whose cock or hammer is raised half-way to the perpendicular.

Half-cock (häf'kok), *v.t.* To set the cock of a gun at the first notch.

Half-crown (häf-kroun'), *n.* A silver coin of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.*

Half-dead (häf'ded), *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

Half-dime (häf-dīm'), *n.* A silver coin of the United States of the value of five cents or about 2½*d.* sterling.

Half-dollar (häf'dol-lėr), *n.* A silver coin of the United States of the value of fifty cents, or about 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling.

Half-dozenth (häf'duz-enth), *a.* Sixth.

A sallow prisoner has come up in custody for the *half-dozenth* time. *Dickens.*

Halfe,† *n.* A side; a part.—*A' Goddes halfe*, on God's part; with God's favour.—*A' this halfe God*, on this side of God.—*Four halves*, four sides.

Half-eagle (häf'ē-gl), *n.* An American gold coin of the value of five dollars, or say 20*s.* 10*d.* sterling.

Half-educated (häf'ed-ū-kāt-ed), *a.* Imperfectly educated.

They produced in those narrow communities, peopled by proud, dissolute nobles, adventurous traders, and active, excitable, even polished but *half-educated* men, a dominion of factions unexampled in any other age or quarter of the world. *Brougham.*

Halfen† (häf'n), *a.* Wanting half its due qualities.

Halfen-deal† (häf'n-dēl), *adv.* [O.E. *halfendele—half*, and *deal*, a part.] Nearly half.

That now the humid night was farforth spent,
And hevenly lamps were *halfendeale* ybrent. *Spenser.*

Halfer (häf'ėr), *n.* 1. One that possesses only half.—2. A male fallow-deer gelded.

Half-face (häf'fās), *n.* The part of the face seen in profile.

Then turned the tongueless man
From the *half-face* to the full eye. *Tennyson.*

Half-face, Half-faced (häf'fās, häf'fāst), *a.* Showing only part of the face; thin-faced; meagre.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow—he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may, with as great aim, level at the edge of a pen-knife. *Shak.*

Specifically, applied to certain coins, as groats, which bore the sovereign's face in profile.

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chittyface. *Old play.*

Half-farthing (häf'fär-ŦHing), *n.* The smallest British copper coin, in value the eighth part of a penny. Some issues were made between 1852 and 1854, but it is no longer in circulation.

Half-guinea (häf'gi-nē), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 10*s.* 6*d.*, no longer in circulation.

Half-hatched (häf'hacht), *a.* Imperfectly hatched; as, *half-hatched* eggs.

Half-header (häf'hed-ėr), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a brick either cut longitudinally into two equal parts; or so cut, and again transversely into four: used to close the work at the end of a course. See CLOSER.

Half-hearted (häf'härt-ed), *a.* 1. Illiberal; ungenerous; unkind. *B. Jonson.*—2. Devoid of eagerness or enthusiasm; indifferent; lukewarm; as, *half-hearted* partisanship; a *half-hearted* apologist.

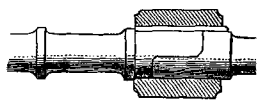
Half-holiday (häf'ho-li-dā), *n.* Half of a day given up to recreation; a day on which work is carried on only during half or a portion of the usual working hours.

Half-hourly (häf'our-li), *a.* Occurring at intervals of half an hour, or lasting half an hour.

Half-kirtle† (häf'kėr-tl), *n.* A short-skirted, loose-bodied gown: a common dress for courtesans.

You filthy famish'd correctioner! if you be not swinged,
I'll forswear *half-kirtles.* *Shak.*

Half-lap Coupling (häf'lap kup-ling), *n.* In *mech.* a kind of permanent coupling, in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semicylindrical, so as to overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain



Half-lap Coupling.

cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure. This is reckoned the best form of all the varieties of permanent coupling.

Half-lattice Girder (häf'lat-tis gėr-dėr), *n.* A girder composed of two horizontal upper and lower beams, connected by diagonal bars which do not cross one another but divide the intervening space into a series of triangles.

Half-length (häf'length), *a.* Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper half of the body, as a portrait.

Half-length (häf'length), *n.* In *painting,* a portrait showing only the bust or upper half of the body.

Half-mark (häf-märk'), *n.* A coin formerly current in this country; a noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

Half-measure (häf'me-zhūr), *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.

Half-merlon (häf'mėr-lon), *n.* In *fort.* one of the merlons at either extremity of a battlemented parapet.

Half-moon (häf'mön), *n.* 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disc appears illuminated.—2. Anything in the shape of a half-moon.—3. In *fort.* an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon.

Half-netted (häf'net-ed), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a plant or any part of it, the outer layers of which only are reticulated, as in the roots of *Gladiolus communis.*

Half-note (häf'nōt), *n.* In *music,* (*a*) a minim, being half a semibreve; (*b*) a semitone.

Half-pace, Foot-pace (häf'pās, fụt'pās), *n.* 1. The resting-place of a staircase; the broad space or interval between two flights of steps. When it occurs at the angle turns of the stair it is called a *Quarter-pace.*—2. A raised floor in a bay-window.

Half-past (häf'past), *adv.* 1. Half an hour past; as, *half-past* six o'clock.—2. Half a year past. [Colloq.]

There's a little girl, I'm sure she ain't more than *half-past* seven. *Mayhew.*

Half-pay (häf'pā), *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; reduced pay, seldom literally half of the full pay; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service.

Half-pay (häf'pā), *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as, a *half-pay* officer.

Halfpenny (hā'pen-ni), *n.* pl. **Halfpence** (häf'pens or hā'pens). A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny.

He cheats for *half-pence.* *Dryden.*

Shakspere uses the word in the sense of a small fragment: 'She tore the letter into a thousand *halfpence.*'

Halfpenny (hā'pen-ni), *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; as, a *halfpenny* loaf.

Halfpenny-worth (hā'pen-ni-wėrth), *n.* The value of a halfpenny.

O monstrous! but one *half-pennyworth* of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shak.*

Half-physician (häf'fi-zi-shan), *n.* A medical practitioner imperfectly skilled in his profession.

Half-pike (häf'pīk), *n.* A spear-headed weapon with a shaft about half the length of the ordinary pike. One form of this weapon, called also *spontoon,* was formerly carried by infantry officers; another form is used in the navy in boarding ships.

Half-port (häf'pōrt), *n.* A shutter made of slit-deal to fit the port of ships, and having a hole for the muzzle of a gun to go through.

Half-press (häf'pres), *n.* In *printing,* the work performed by one man at a printing-press.

Half-price (häf'prīs), *n.* Half the ordinary price; specifically, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

Half-price (häf'prīs), *adv.* At half the ordinary price.

Half-quarter (häf'kwąr-tėr), *n.* One-eighth; one-eighth of a year.

Half-read (häf'red), *a.* Superficially informed by reading.

The clown unread, and *half-read* gentleman. *Dryden.*

Half-round (häf'round), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

Half-round (häf'round), *a.* Semicircular. *Milton.*

Half-royal (häf'roi-al), *n.* In the *paper trade,* a kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes, small 20¼ by 13 inches, and large 21 by 14 inches.

Half-scholar (häf'skol-ar), *n.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days. *Watts.*

Half-seas-over (häf-sēz-ō'vėr). A phrase of nautical origin, signifying primarily far-advanced in one's progress to any destination or condition: now restricted to the sense of pretty far gone in drunkenness; half-drunk; tipsy. 'I am *half-seas-over* to death.' *Dryden.*

Half-shift (häf'shift), *n.* In playing the violin, a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument so that the first finger can readily stop the note G on the first string.

Half-sighted (häf'sīt-ed), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment. *Bacon.*

Half-sister (häf'sis-tėr), *n.* A sister by the father's side only, or by the mother's side only.

Half-sovereign (häf'so-ve-rin), *n.* A British gold coin, in value 10*s.*, and weighing 2 dwts. 13·63724 grains.

Half-starved (häf-stärvd'), *a.* Almost starved; very ill fed.

Half-step (haf'step), *n.* In *music,* one of the smallest intervals of the diatonic scale; a semitone.

Half-strained (häf-strānd'), *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet,
But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

Half-stuff (häf'stuf), *n.* Any material half-formed in the process of manufacture; specifically, the name for a partially prepared pulp in paper-making.

Half-sword (häf'sōrd), *n.* A fight within half the length of a sword; close fight. 'At *half-sword* with a dozen of them.' *Shak.*

Halft (halft), *n.* Dwelling; custody. *Sir W. Scott.*

Halfted (halft'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Domiciled. *Sir W. Scott.*

Half-terete (häf'te-rēt), *a.* In *bot.* semi-cylindrical, a term applied to a long narrow body, flat on one side and convex on the other.

Half-tide (häf'tīd), *n.* Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when it is half-way between ebb and flood.

Half-tide Dock (häf'tīd dok), *n.* A basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.

Half-timber (häf'tim-bėr), *n.* In *ship-building,* one of the timbers in the cant-bodies, which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

Half-timbered (häf'tim-bėrd), *a.* A term applied to a style of decorative house-building extensively practised in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the foundations and principal supports were of stout timber, and all the interstices of the front of the building filled in with plaster.

Half-tint (häf'tint), *n.* An intermediate colour; middle tint; in *painting,* such a colour as is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture.

Half-tongue (häf'tung), *n.* In *law,* a term applied to the jury for the trial of foreigners when one-half of them were English, and the other half of the same country as the defendant. Since 1870 foreigners are no longer entitled to this privilege.

Half-way (häf'wā), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.

Meets destiny *half-way,* nor shrinks at death.
B. Jonson.

Half-way (haf'wā), *a.* Midway; equidistant from the extremes; as, a *half-way* house, that is, an inn lying between two towns, or any place of call on the way to one's destination.

Half-wit (haf'wit), *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
Dryden.

Half-witted (häf-wit'ed), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish. 'A *half-witted* crack-brained fellow.' *Arbuthnot.*

Half-year (häf'yėr), *n.* Six months.

Half-yearly (häf-yėr'li), *a.* Happening twice in a year; semi-annual.

Half-yearly (häf-yėr'li), *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

Haliaetus, Haliæetus (hal-i-a'ē-tus, hal-i-ē'ē-tus), *n.* [Gr. *hals, halos,* the sea, and *aetos, cætos,* an eagle.] A genus of birds of the family Falconidæ, and of the eagle group, differing from the true eagles in the greater length of the bill, in the toes and lower part of the tarsi being destitute of feathers, and generally also in frequenting the sea-coast and the banks of lakes and rivers to feed on fish, in feeding on carrion almost as readily as on newly-killed prey, and in inferior courage. The only British species is *H. albicilla,* the sea-eagle or white-tailed sea-eagle, of frequent occurrence in the north of Scotland, its favourite haunts being the shelves and ledges of stupendous precipices on the coast. It is found in most parts of Europe, and is about 33 inches in length. Another noted species is *H. leucocephalus,* the white-headed erne or eagle, bald eagle, or sea-eagle of America, the chosen symbol of the United States. It is about the same size as the British species. Another American species is *H. Washingtonii,* the bird of Washington; Australia produces one, *H. leucogaster,* while the Pondicherry or Brahmany kite of India is the *H. ponticerianus.*

Haliard (hal'yärd), *n.* See HALLIARD.

Halibut, Holibut (ha'li-but, ho'li-but), *n.* [From *hali,* that is, holy, and *but* or *butt,* a flounder; comp. D. *heilbot*—*heil,* holy, and *bot,* a flat-fish, a flounder; G. *heilbutt, heiligbutte* (*heilig,* holy, *butte,* a flat-fish); also the Icel. name *heilag-fiski,* 'holy fish.'] A fish of the genus Hippoglossus (*H. vulgaris*), and

Halibut or Holibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*).

one of the largest of the flat-fish family or Pleuronectidæ. This fish has a compressed body, one side resembling the back, the other the belly, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size, some to the weight of more than 300 lbs. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious.

Halichondriæ (ha-li-kon'dri-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hals,* the sea, and *chondrē,* gristle.] An order of Porifera or Spongidea, comprising the common sponges of the British coasts, which are found abundantly incrusting stones and sea-weeds below tide-mark, and sometimes shooting up into independent branching tufts or tubes. These sponges are quite frush, and unfit for any use. Their skeleton is composed of a combination of horny granules or fibres, with siliceous spicules of diverse and often very elegant forms. *H. oculata* is a species often named the 'mermaid's glove.'

Halicore (ha-li'ko-rē), *n.* [Gr. *hals, halos,* the sea, and *korē,* a maid.] The generic name of the dugong. See DUGONG.

Halictus (ha-lik'tus), *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects belonging to the section Aculeata, sub-section Apiariæ or bees, and group Andrenidæ or short-tongued bees—the same as the genus Hylæus of Fabricius.

Halidam† (ha'li-dam), *n.* *By halidam,* by the holy dame or virgin.

Halidom† (ha'li-dom), *n.* [A. Sax. *hāligdom,* anything especially holy, and on which oaths were wont to be taken, as a holy relic, the gospels, &c.—*hālig,* holy, and term. *dom.*] 1. Holiness; sacred word of honour: a word formerly used in adjurations. 'By my *halidom,* I was fast asleep.' *Shak.*—2. Lands holding of a religious foundation. 'The men of the *halidome,* as it was called, of St. Mary's.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Halieutics (ha-li-ū'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *halieutika*, from *halieus*, a fisherman.] A treatise on fishes, or on the art of fishing; ichthyology; as, the *Halieutics* of Oppian.

Halimass (ha'li-mas), *n.* [A. Sax. *hâlig*, holy, and *mass.*] The feast of All Souls; Hallowmass.

Haliographer (ha-li-og'ra-fer), *n.* One who writes about the sea.

Haliography (ha-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hals*, *halos*, the sea, and *graphō*, to describe.] That department of science which treats of the sea; a description of the sea.

Haliotidæ (ha-li-ō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hals*, *halos*, the sea, *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The ear-shells, a family of phytophagous gasteropods, named from the genus Haliotis (which see).

Haliotis (ha-li-ō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *ous*, an ear.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, both fossil and recent, commonly called *sea-ears* or *ear-shells*, obtaining its name from the excessive amplitude of its aperture, and the flatness and smallness of its spire, whence it has been likened to an ear. The recent shells when polished are highly ornamental, and are remarkable for the pearly iridescence of the inner surface. They are found adhering to rocks on the shore.

Haliotoid (ha'li-ot-oid), *a.* [*Haliotis* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] In *zool.* shaped like the ear-shells.

Halituous (ha-lit'ū-us), *a.* [L. *halitus*, breath.] 1. Like breath; vaporous.—2. In *pathol.* applied to the skin when covered with a gentle moisture.

Halitus (ha'li-tus), *n.* [L., from *halo*, to breathe out.] In *physiol.* the breath; the vapour exhaled from the body, so long as the blood is warm; the odorous vapour exhaled by newly drawn blood.

Halke,† *n.* [A. Sax. *healc*, a hook.] A corner. *Chaucer.*

Hall (hąl), *n.* [A. Sax. *heal*, *healle*; Icel. *höll*, *hall*; Sw. *hall;* probably from root signifying to cover, seen also in E. *hell.*] 1. A large room, especially a large public room; a room or building devoted to public business, or in which meetings of the public or corporate bodies are held; as, a town *hall;* a music *hall;* the servants' *hall.*

I know you, Clara Vere de Vere:
You pine among your *halls* and towers.
Tennyson.

Used with such more specific meanings as (*a*) a large room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby. (*b*) An edifice in which courts of justice are held, as Westminster *Hall*, which was originally a royal palace. (*c*) A manor-house, courts being formerly held in manor-houses.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate.
Addison.

(*d*) In the University of Oxford, an unendowed college; at Cambridge, a college in general, whether endowed or not. (*e*) In the English universities, the large room in which the students dine in common. Hence—2. The students' dinner.

Hall is at five o'clock. *Macmillan's Mag.*

—*Apothecaries' Hall.* See under APOTHECARY.—*A hall! A hall!* an exclamation formerly used in the same way as *a ring! a ring!* now is, in order to make room in a crowd for some particular purpose.

Come, musicians, play.
A hall! a hall! give room, and foot it, girls.
B. Jonson.

Hallabaloo (hal'la-ba-lō), *n.* A loud, riotous noise; uproar; tumult. [Local.]

Hallage (hąl'āj), *n.* Tolls paid for goods or merchandise vended in a hall.

Hallan (hal'an), *n.* [Probably allied to Sw. *haell*, the stone at the threshold, or to A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, to shelter.] A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, serving to shelter the inner part of the house from the cold air of the door when it is opened. [Scotch.]

Hallanshaker (hal'an-shā-ker), *n.* [*Hallan* and *shaker.* Formerly a beggar was not allowed to advance further into the house than just within the outer door, where he was bound to stand, though shivering with cold, till he received his alms.] A sturdy beggar; a beggarly knave; a low fellow. [Scotch.]

Tho' I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Nodding to jouks of *hallanshakers.* *Ramsay.*

Hall-dinner (hąl'din-ner), *n.* A public dinner in a hall, as the students' dinner at a university, or the dinner of a livery company.

Hallelujah, Halleluiah (hal-lē-lö'ya), *n.* [Heb. See ALLELUIAH.] Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God: a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun or as an exclamation.

And the empyrean rung with *Hallelujahs.* *Milton.*

[This word is improperly written with *j*, which does not represent the *y*-sound here required. The like mistake appears in *Jehovah*, *Jordan*, *Joseph*, which, however, have firmly established themselves.]

Hallelujatic (hal'lē-lō-yat''ik), *a.* Denoting a song of thanksgiving; pertaining to or containing hallelujahs. [Rare.]

Halliard (hal'yärd), *n.* See HALYARD.

Hallidome† (hal'li-dom), *n.* Same as *Halidom.* *Spenser.*

Hallier (hal'li-ėr), *n.* [From *hale* or *haul.*] A kind of net for catching birds.

Hallion (hal'yon), *n.* [Perhaps the same as E. *hilding*, a paltry, cowardly fellow; or a perverted form of *cullion.*] A clown; a rogue; a worthless, idle fellow. [Scotch.]

Hall-lamp (hąl'lamp), *n.* A lamp suspended in a lobby, hall, or passage.

Hall-mark (hąl'märk), *n.* The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.

Hallmote (hąl'mōt), *n.* Same as *Halmote* (which see).

Halloo (hal-lö'), *interj.* [Comp. G. *halloh!* and Fr. *halle*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs; *haller*, to encourage dogs.] An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; also, a hunting cry to set a dog on the chase.

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo,*
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
Dryden.

Halloo (hal-lö'), *v.i.* [From the interjection.] To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to cry, as after dogs; to call to by name or by the word *halloo.*

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me.
Sidney.

Halloo (hal-lö'), *v.t.* 1. To encourage with shouts.

Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shak.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him, *halloo* the other. *Shak.*

Halloo (hal-lö'), *n.* A cry uttered to attract attention, or for the purpose of incitement; a shout.

Some far off *halloo* breaks the silent air. *Milton.*

Hallow (hal'lō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hâlgian*, *gehâlgian*, to hallow, from *hâlig*, holy. See HOLY.] 1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use.

Hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein.
Jer. xvii. 22.

2. To reverence; to honour as sacred.

Hallowed be thy name. *Lord's Prayer.*

Hallow-e'en, Hallow-even (hal'lō-ēn, hal'lō-ēv-n), *n.* The eve or vigil of All-Hallows or All-Saints. In Scotland, the evening is frequently celebrated by meetings of young people, when various mystical ceremonies are performed with the view of determining future husbands and wives.

Hallow-fair (hal'lō-fār), *n.* A market held in November. [Scotch.]

Hallowmas (hal'lō-mas), *n.* [A. Sax. *hâlig*, holy, and *mæsse*, the mass, and also a feast, a festival.] The feast of All-Souls; the time about All-Saints' and All-Souls' Day, the former being the 1st of November, and the latter the 2d.

Hallowtide (hal'lō-tīd), *n.* Same as *All-Hallowtide.*

Hallucinate† (hal-lū'sin-āt), *v.i.* [L. *hallucinor*, *hallucinatus*, to wander in mind, to talk idly, to dream.] To stumble or blunder.

Hallucination (hal-lū'sin-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinor*, to wander in mind, to talk idly, to dream.] 1. A mere dream or fancy; a delusion; a mistake.

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

2. In *med.* a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which perception of objects or sensations takes place when no impression has been made on the organs of the special sense; the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived; an imaginary or mistaken idea attending on or giving evidence of insanity.

Hallucination or delusion almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain, but is not an index of insanity, unless the patient believes in the existence of the subject of the hallucination.
Dunglison.

Hallucinator (hal-lū'sin-āt-ėr), *n.* One who acts under hallucinations; a blunderer. *North Brit. Rev.*

Hallucinatory (hal-lū'sin-a-to-ri), *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

Halluf (hal'luf), *n.* The Abyssinian name of a wild member of the pig family, of the genus Phacochœrus. Called also the *Ethiopian Wild-boar*, or the *Abyssinian Phacochœre.*

Hallux (hal'luks), *n.* [L. *hallex* or *allex*, the thumb or great toe.] The innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal; a person's great toe; the hind toe of a bird.

Halm (hąm), *n.* [A. Sax. *halm, healm;* comp. G. D. Sw. and Dan. *halm.* Cog. L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, stalk, stem, as of a grass or reed.] Straw; stems; haulm.

Halmalille (hal'ma-lil), *n.* A Ceylonese tree of the genus Berrya (*B. amomilla*) and nat. order Tiliaceæ, closely allied to the linden or lime tree of Europe, and highly esteemed for house and boat building, and for many other purposes.

Halmaturus (hal-ma-tū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *halma*, *halmatos*, a spring, a leap, a bound, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of marsupials belonging to the kangaroo family. These animals are natives of Australia, are shy, and very fleet, and are only distinguished from the true kangaroo (Macropus) by having the muzzle naked. The male of *H. Parryi* measures 5 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. *H. ualabatus* is the whallabee of Australia.

Halmote,† **Halimote**† (hąl'mōt, hąl'i-mōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *halle-gemot*, a meeting of the hall.] The old name for a court, which is now called a *Court-baron.*

Halo (hā'lō), *n.* [L. *halos*, genit. and acc. *halo*, a halo, from Gr. *halōs*, a circular threshing-floor, and hence the disk of the sun, a halo.] 1. A luminous ring or circle, either white or coloured, appearing round the sun or moon. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time; when the circles are of small diameter they are usually called *coronæ.* Halos are at times accompanied with other phenomena, such as *parhelia*, or mock-suns; *paraselenæ*, or mock-moons, and variously arranged white bands, crosses, or arcs. All these appearances are believed to be the result of certain modifications which light undergoes by reflection, refraction, dispersion, diffraction, and interference when it falls upon the crystals of ice, the rain-drops, or the minute particles that constitute fog and clouds.—2. Applied to any circle of light, as to the 'glories' surrounding the heads of saints.—3. A coloured circle round the nipple; an areola.—4. *Fig.* an ideal glory investing an object, due to the object being viewed through the medium of feeling or sentiment.

A *halo* of romance surrounded America in these days. It was the India of the reigns of the first Georges. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Halo (hā'lō), *v.i.* To form itself into halo.

His gray hairs
Curled life-like to the fire
That *haloed* round his brow. *Southey.*

Halo (hā'lō), *v.t.* To surround with a halo.

Haloed (hā'lōd), *a.* Surrounded by a halo.

Halogenous (hal-oj'en-us), *a.* Having the nature of halogens; generating saline compounds.

Halogens, Halogenia (hal'ō-jenz, hal-ō-jē'ni-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hals*, salt, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *chem.* the name formerly given by some chemists to those substances which form compounds of a saline nature by their union with metals, namely, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, to which cyanogen was added as a compound halogen.

Haloid (hal'oid), *a.* [Gr. *hals*, sea-salt, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *chem.* a term applied to all those compounds which consist of a metal, and chlorine, bromine, iodine, cyanogen, or fluorine. They are distinguished by the name of *haloid salts*, because in constitution they are all similar to sea-salt; and the term *halogenous* is applied to chlorine and those elements by which haloid salts are generated.

Haloid (hal'oid), *n.* A haloid salt.

Halonia (ha-lō'ni-a), *n.* A genus of fossil

trees, apparently intermediate between the conifers and lycopods.

Halophytes (ha'lo-fīts), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hals, halos*, the sea, salt, and *phyton*, a plant.] A class of saltworts which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield barilla, as Salsola, Salicornia, and Chenopodium.

Haloragese, Halorageaceæ (ha-lor-ā'jē-ē, ha'lor-ā'jē-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hals, halos*, the sea, and *rax, ragos*, a berry.] A nat. order of calyciflorol exogenous plants, containing a few genera of perennial (rarely annual) terrestrial or aquatic herbs or shrubs. They are mostly obscure weeds, natives of ponds or moist places in various parts of the globe. The order is represented in Britain by the mare's tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*) and water-milfoil (Myriophyllum).

Haloscope (hā'lō-skōp), *n.* [*Halo* (which see), and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument invented by M. Beauvais, which exhibits all the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, and the like.

Halosel (hal'ō-sel), *n.* A haloid salt.

Halpe,† pret. of *help*. Helped. *Chaucer.*

Hals, Halse† (hals), *n.* [A. Sax. *hals, heals;* comp. Goth. D. Dan. Sw. and G. *hals*, the neck or throat. Cog. with L. *collum*, the neck.] The neck or throat. [Provincial.]

Many a truer man than he hase hanged up by the *halse.* *Bp. Still.*

Halse† (hals), *n.* One of the holes at the head of a ship through which the cable goes: now written *Hawse* (which see).

Halse† (hals), *v.t.* [The Icel. *heilsa*, Sw. *hälsa*, Dan. *hilse*, to say hail to one, to wish one health, to salute (see HAIL), suits the meaning better than the A. Sax. *hālsian*, (from *hāl*, safe, sound, whole), which means to adjure or beseech—a meaning probably impressed on it through the influence of the A. Sax. *halsian*. See the next word.] To greet; to salute. *Chaucer.*

Halse† (hals), *v.t.* [In the first meaning from A. Sax. *halsian, healsian*, from *hals, heals*, the throat; in the second meaning may be the A. Sax. *hālsian;* see preceding word.] 1. To embrace round the throat or neck.

Each other kissed glad
And lovely *halst.* *Spenser.*

2. To beseech; to adjure.

Halset (hals), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *haulser*, Fr. *hausser*, to heave, to lift up, from L.L. *altiare*, from L. *altus*, high.] To hoist.

He . . . *halsed* up his sails. *Grafton.*

Halsening † (hal'sen-ing), *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. *Carew.*

Halser (hā'sėr), *n.* A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line; a hawser. See HAWSER.

Halt (hąlt), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *healtian*, to be lame, *healt*, lame; comp. Icel. *haltr, halltr*, Dan. Sw. *halt*, Goth. *halts*, lame, Dan. and Sw. *halte*, to limp: the connection with A. Sax. *healden*, G. *halten*, to hold, is doubtful. Probably cog. with L. *claudus*, lame.] 1. To limp; to be lame.

The king would have given unto him Judith, the widowe of Earle Waltheofus, but shee refused him because that he *halted* on the one legge. *Stow.*

2. To stop in walking; to cease to advance; to stop for a longer or shorter period on a march, as a body of troops.—3. To stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate; to linger; to loiter.

Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*
How long *halt* ye between two opinions?
1 Ki. xviii. 21.

4. To fail or come short; to be defective, as in connection of ideas or the like; to be faulty in measure or versification; as, a *halting* simile; a *halting* sonnet.

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

Halt (hąlt), *v.t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; as, the general *halted* his troops for refreshment.

Halt (hąlt), *a.* [A. Sax. *healt*, lame. See the verb.] Lame; not able to walk without limping.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. Luke xiv. 21.

Halt (hąlt), *n.* 1. A stopping; a stop in walking or marching; as, the troops made a *halt* at the bridge.—2. The act of limping; lameness; as, to have a *halt* in one's gait.

Halt.† Holds; held. *Chaucer.*

Halter (hąlt'ėr), *n.* One who halts or limps.

Halter (hąlt'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hælfter*, headstall, noose; comp. D. L.G. and G. *halfter*, O.H.G. *halftra, halaftra*, D. also *halster*, with similar meanings. The origin is doubtful. But for the presence of the *f* it would be easily derived from A. Sax. *healdan*, G. *halten*, to hold.] 1. A rope, cord, or strap, forming a headstall or noose for leading or confining a horse or other animal.—2. A rope specially intended for hanging malefactors.

No man e'er felt the *halter* draw,
With good opinion of the law. *Trumbull.*

Halter (hąlt'ėr), *v.t.* To put a halter on; to bind, catch, or fasten with a halter; as, to *halter* a horse.

Halteres (hal-tē'rēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haltēres*, weights held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping, from *hallomai*, to leap.] The poisers or balancers of insects; the aborted second pair of wings.

Halterman† (hąl'tėr-man), *n.* A hangman.

It is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for *haltermen* and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day. *Bundle of New Wit, 1638.*

Haltersack† (hąl'tėr-sak), *n.* A term of reproach equivalent to *Hang-dog.*

If he were my son, I would hang him up by the heels, and flea him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sack!* *Beau. & Fl.*

Haltica (hal'ti-ka), *n.* [Gr. *haltikos*, good at leaping, from *hallomai*, to leap.] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Chrysomelinæ, popularly known as flea-beetles. The turnip-flea (*H. nemorum*), whose larvæ are sometimes so destructive to the turnip crops, furnishes an example. They have thickened femora to their hind legs, and jump, hence their scientific and popular names.

Halticidæ (hal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See HALTICA.] The flea-beetles, a family of coleopterous insects, now usually included under the Chrysomelidæ, destructive to cruciferous plants, and of which the genus Haltica is the type. See HALTICA.

Haltingly (hąlt'ing-li), *adv.* In a halting manner; with limping; slowly.

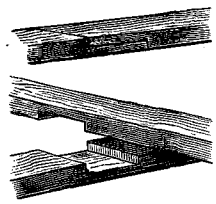
Haltio (hal'ti-o), *n.* In *Lapland myth.* one of the guardian spirits of Mount Niemi.

From this height (Niemi) we had opportunity several times to see those vapours rise from the lake, which the people of the country call *Haltios*, and which they deem to be the guardian spirits of the mountain. *Maupertuis.*

Halvanner (hal'van-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from halvans.

Halvans (hal'vanz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, ores not sufficiently rich or too impure to be offered for sale, but sometimes sold when washed and freed from impurities.

Halve (hāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *halved;* ppr. *halving.* [From *half.*] 1. To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple. — 2. To join as timbers by lapping or letting into each other. The top fig. represents the simple lap-joint, and the lower one the common halving.



Halving (in joinery).

Halved (hāvd), *a.* In *bot.* appearing as if one side or one half were cut away; dimidiate; hemispherical.

Halve-net, Haave-net (hąv'net), *n.* [Icel. *hâfr*, a kind of net for herring fishing.] A standing-net, placed within water-mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide. [Scotch.]

Halves (hāvz), *n.* pl. of *half.*

Haly (hā'li), *a.* Holy. [Scotch.]

Halyard (hal'yārd), *n.* [*Hale* or *haul*, and *yard.*] *Naut.* a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering sails, yards, gaffs, &c. Written also *Halliard.*

Halymote† (hā'li-mōt), *n.* [*Haly*, A. Sax. *hālig*, holy, and *mote*, A. Sax. *gemôt*, a meeting.] A holy or ecclesiastical court.

Halysites (hal'i-sīts), *n. pl.* [Gr. *halysis*, a chain.] A fossil genus of coral of the family Favositidæ, peculiar to the palæozoic strata. Called also *Catenipora* and *Chain-pore Coral.*

Ham (ham). [A. Sax. *hām*, a house, home, village, town.] A common element in English place-names, as Buckingham, Nottingham, Wrentham, Durham, &c. *Hamlet* is a diminutive.

Ham (ham), *n.* [A. Sax. *ham, hamm;* D. *ham;* G. *hamme*, a ham. Cog. Gr. *kampto*, to bend; W. Ir. and Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent.] 1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal; the thigh of any animal.—2. The thigh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and cured; the thigh of a hog salted and dried in smoke.

Ham (ham), *v.t.* To make into ham; to cure meat, as beef, pork, &c., by salting and drying in smoke.

Hamadryad (ham'a-drī-ad), *n.* pl. **Hamadryads, Hamadryades** (ham'a-drī-adz, ham-a-drī'ad-ēz). [Gr. *hamadryas*, from *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree, a nymph whose life was bound up with that of some tree.] 1. In *Greek* and *Roman antiq.* a wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs, whom the ancients called *hamadryads*, is more to the honour of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependence on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together. *Spectator.*

2. A dog-faced ape or baboon (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*), with long mane and whiskers, a native of Abyssinia.

Hamal (ha'mal), *n.* A porter in Constantinople. The hamals carry immense weights between them, suspended on poles supported on their shoulders.

Hamamelidaceæ (ha-ma-mē'li-dā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hamamēlis, hamamēlidos*, a tree with fruit like the pear.] Witch-hazels, a small natural order of epigynous exogenous plants of Lindley's umbellal alliance, much diffused but none European. They consist of small trees or shrubs, varying in height from 6 to 30 feet. They have alternate, stipulate, feather-veined leaves, and small axillary unisexual flowers, and are allied on the one hand to Bruniaceæ and on the other to Cornaceæ.

Hamarthritis (ham-ār-thrī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *hama*, at once, and *arthritis*, gout, from *arthron*, a joint.] In *med.* universal gout, or gout in all the joints.

Hamate (hā'māt), *a.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked, from *hamus*, a hook.] Hooked; entangled.

Hamated (hā'māt-ed), *a.* Hooked or set with hooks.

Hamble† (ham'bl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hamelan*, to hamstring, from *ham.*] 1. To hamstring. 2. To render dogs unfit for hunting by cutting out the balls of the feet.

Hamburg-lake (ham'bėrg-lāk), *n.* A cochineal pigment of a purplish colour, inclining to crimson.

Hamburg-white (ham'bėrg-whīt), *n.* A pigment composed of two parts of barytes and one of white-lead.

Ham-curer (ham'kūr-ėr), *n.* One who cures meat, as beef, pork, &c., by salting and drying.

Hame (hām), *n.* [Comp. D. *haam*, same meaning.] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draught horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck.

Hame (hām), *n.* Home. [Old English and Scotch.]

Hame (hām), *n.* A rare form of *haulm*, a stalk of grain.

Hamel,† *v.t.* [See HAMBLE.] To hamstring; to cut off. *Chaucer.*

Hamel (ham'el), *n.* The name for the bright star α in the constellation Aries.

Hamely (hām'li), *a.* Homely; familiar. [Scotch.]

Hamers.† For *Hammers. Chaucer.*

Hamesucken (hām'suk-n), *n.* [A. Sax. *hām*, home, and *secan, secean*, to seek. Comp. Icel. *heimsôkn*, an attack on one's house; G. *heimsuchen*, to ravage.] In *Scots law*, the offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place.

Hamiform (hā'mi-form), *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] In *zool.* curved at the extremity, so as to resemble a hook.

Hamiltonia (ham-il-ton'i-a), *n.* [In honour of Mr. *Hamilton* of Philadelphia, an eminent botanist.] A genus of North American and East Indian plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The species are shrubs with fragrant flowers, which have a funnel-shaped corolla. They are cultivated in stoves.

Hamite (hām'īt), *n.* [From L. *hamus*, a hook.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, allied to the Ammonites: so named from the shell being hooked or bent on itself, instead of being spiral. They are peculiar to the chalk or greensand.

Hamitic (ham-it'ik), *a.* Relating to *Ham* or his descendants; specifically, appellative of a class of African tongues, comprising the ancient Hieroglyphic language, Coptic, the Ethiopian or Abyssinian, the Libyan or Ber-

ber, and the Hottentot groups. The alliances of this class have not yet been distinctly ascertained.

Hamkin (ham'kin), *n.* A pudding made of a shoulder of mutton.

Hamlet (ham'let), *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *hâm*, home.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

The country wasted and the *hamlets* burned.
Dryden.

Hamleted (ham'let-ed), *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamleted* in some untravelled village of the duller country. *Feltham.*

Hammel (ham'mel), *n.* A small shed and yard used for sheltering fattening cattle. See HEMMEL.

Hammer (ham'mėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hamor;* comp. D. *hamer*, G. and Dan. *hammer*, Icel. *hamarr*, O.H.G. *hamar.* In Icel. and A. Sax. the word also means a rock, and the term may have been originally applied to a stone implement for striking with.] 1. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting usually of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle.—2. Something which in form or action resembles the common hammer; as, (*a*) the part of a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour; the striker. (*b*) One of the small padded mallets by which the strings of a piano are struck. (*c*) That part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c., which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow, and causes the explosion of the detonating substance in connection with the powder. (In the old flint-lock it was a piece of steel covering the pan and struck by the flint.) (*d*) In *anat.* the malleus or outermost of the four small bones of the ear.—3. *Fig.* anything destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill.*

—*To bring to the hammer*, to sell by auction, from the auctioneer using a small hammer to knock down the goods to the highest bidder.

Hammer (ham'mėr), *v.t.* 1. To beat with a hammer; as, to *hammer* iron or steel.—2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field.
Dryden.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour; to excogitate: usually with *out;* as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

Who was *hammering out* a penny dialogue.
Jeffrey.

Hammer (ham'mėr), *v.i.* 1. To strike anything repeatedly, as with a hammer.—2. To work; to be busy; to labour in contrivance.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering.*
Shak.

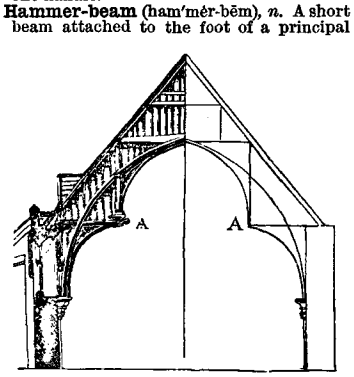
2. To be working or in agitation; to keep up an excited state of feeling.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.
Shak.

Hammerable (ham'mėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer; malleable. *Sherwood.*

Hammer-axe (ham'mėr-ax), *n.* A tool consisting of a hammer and axe combined on one handle.

Hammer-beam (ham'mėr-bēm), *n.* A short beam attached to the foot of a principal



Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall.

rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than half way across the apartments. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib rising up from a corbel below; and in its turn forms the support of another rib, constituting with that springing from the opposite hammer-beam an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie in the roofing, it does not act as a tie; it is essentially a lever, as will be obvious on an examination of the figure, which is a representation of the roof of Westminster Hall. Here the inner end of the hammer-beam A receives the weight of the upper portion of the roof, which is balanced by the pressure of the principal at its outer end.

Hammer-cloth (ham'mėr-kloth), *n.* The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages: so called perhaps from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in a little pocket hid by this cloth, or rather, as Skeat explains it, from D. *hemel* and E. *cloth, hemel* meaning the top or cover of a coach, also heaven (=G. *himmel*).

Hammer-dressed (ham'mėr-drest), *a.* Dressed or prepared with a hammer; especially applied to a building-stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

Hammerer (ham'mėr-ėr), *n.* One who works with a hammer.

Hammer-fish (ham'mėr-fish), *n.* A rapacious fish of the family Squalidæ or sharks, the balance-fish, *Zygæna vulgaris, Z. malleus,* or *Sphyrna zygæna;* called also *Hammer-headed Shark,* from the shape of its head, which resembles a double-headed hammer. Written also *Hammer-head.* See SHARK.

Hammer-harden (ham'mėr-här-dn), *v.t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state.

Hammer-head (ham'mėr-hed), *n.* 1. The piece of iron which forms the head of a hammer.—2. Same as *Hammer-fish.*

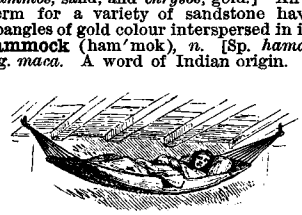
Hammer-headed (ham'mėr-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head like a hammer. See HAMMER-FISH.

Hammerman (ham'mėr-man), *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer; specifically, in Scotland, a smith, or worker in metal.

Hammer-oyster (ham'mėr-ois-tėr), *n. Malleus vulgaris,* a bivalve shell-fish found in the West Indies, resembling the pearl-oyster when young, but when mature resembling the form of a hammer.

Hammochrysos (ham-mo-krī'sos), *n.* [Gr. *hammos,* sand, and *chrysos,* gold.] An old term for a variety of sandstone having spangles of gold colour interspersed in it.

Hammock (ham'mok), *n.* [Sp. *hamaca;* Pg. *maca.* A word of Indian origin. Co-


Sailor's Hammock suspended by hooks.

lumbus, in the Narrative of his first Voyage, says:—'A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep.'] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth, usually canvas, or netting, about 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords and hooks. It very commonly forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships.

Hammock-racks, Hammock-battens (ham'mok-raks, ham'mok-bat-tnz), *n.* Cleats or battens from which the hammocks are suspended.

Hamous, Hamose (hā'mus, hā'mōs), *a.* [L. *hamus,* a hook. Cog. Celt. *cam,* crooked.] In *bot.* hooked; having the end hooked or curved.

Hamper (ham'pėr), *n.* [Contr. from *hanaper* (which see).] A kind of rude basket or wicker-work receptacle, generally of considerable size, and chiefly used as a case for packing articles in.

Hamper† (ham'pėr), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A fetter or some instrument that shackles.

Shacklocks, *hampers,* gyves, and chains.
Sir T. Browne.

2. *Naut.* a collective name for things which, though necessary to the equipment of a ship, are in the way in time of service.

Hamper (ham'pėr), *v.t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form corresponding to D. *haperen,* to stammer, falter, stick fast. Comp. Sc. *hamp,* to stammer, to halt in walking; *hamfise* or *hamphis,* to hamper, to hem in; Goth. *hamfs, hanfs,* mutilated; G. *humpeln, hümpeln,* to limp.] 1. To shackle; to entangle; to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult to; to perplex; to embarrass; to encumber.

A lion *hampered* in a net. *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upward. *Tillotson.*

2. To derange or put out of working order, as a piece of mechanism.

I *hampered* the lock of the library door.
Life of a Lover.

Hamper (ham'pėr), *v.t.* To put into a hamper.

Hamshackle (ham'shak-l), *v.t.* [*Ham* and *shackle* (which see).] To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its forelegs to prevent it from running away or wandering too far; hence, to curb, to restrain.

Hamster (ham'stėr), *n.* [G. *hamster,* O.H.G. *hamistro, hamastro,* a hamster.] A genus of rodent burrowing quadrupeds (Cricetus) of the rat family (Muridæ), and resembling the true rats in their dentition, but differing in having short hairy tails as well as cheek-pouches, in which they convey grain, peas, acorns, &c., to their winter residence. The common hamster of the north of Europe and Asia (*C. vulgaris* or *frumentarius*) is of the size of the water-rat, but is of a browner colour, and its belly and legs are yellow. In its burrow, which consists of several compartments—one, lined with straw or hay, being reserved for sleeping—it stores as much as 60 lbs. of corn or 1 cwt. of beans as provision for the milder months of winter, hybernating during the colder months. It is carnivorous as well as graminivorous. The hamster is not known in Britain, but is common in Germany and Poland.

Hamster (*Cricetus vulgaris* or *frumentarius*).

Hamstring (ham'string), *n.* [*Ham* and *string.*] The tendon or one of the tendons of the ham.

Hamstring (ham'string), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed;* ppr. *hamstringing.* To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not *hamstringed* his horse. *Macaulay.*

Hamular (ham'ū-lėr), *a.* [See HAMULUS.] Hooklike; hooked.

Hamulose (ham'ū-lōs), *a.* [See HAMULUS.] In *bot.* covered with little hooks, or having a little hook at the end.

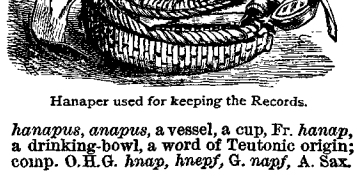
Hamulus (ham'ū-lus), *n.* [L., a little hook, dim. of *hamus,* a hook.] A little hook; as (*a*) in *anat.* the hooklike portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, or any similar object. (*b*) In *bot.* a kind of hooked bristle found in the flower of Uncinia.

Han.† An old plural and inf. of *have.*

Han (han), *n.* The name given to the Chinese dynasty founded by Kau-tsu, and lasting from B.C. 206 to A.D. 220. It is the most celebrated of all the dynasties of China, and with it commences the modern history of that empire.

Hanap† (han'ap), *n.* [See HANAPER.] A rich silver or golden goblet or tankard formerly used on state occasions.

Hanaper (ha'na-pėr), *n.* [L.L. *hanaperium,* a large vessel, properly a receptacle for cups, hence for any valuables, from L.L.


Hanaper used for keeping the Records.

hanapus, anapus, a vessel, a cup, Fr. *hanap,* a drinking-bowl, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. O.H.G. *hnap, hnepf,* G. *napf,* A. Sax.

knæp, a goblet, a bowl.] 1. A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding and carrying with them their money as they journeyed from place to place; the king's treasury. The clerk or warden of the hanaper was an officer who received the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There was also an officer who was controller of the hanaper. This word therefore answered to the modern *exchequer*.—*Hanaper-office*, of the Court of Chancery, so called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hanaper (*in hanaperio*), those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag. The act 5 and 6 Vict. ciii. transferred the duties of the hanaper-office to other officials.

This charge they laid to John Hales, clerk of the *hanaper*, a good and publick spirited man, and one of those commissioners. *Strype.*

2.† A hamper. *Holland.*

Hance,† **Haunce**† (hans). For *Enhance*. See ENHANCE.

Hance (hans), *n.* [A form of *haunch*.] 1. In *arch.* a term sometimes used as synonymous with *haunch* (which see), by older writers more especially applied to (*a*) the lower part, above the springing, of three and four centred arches. (*b*) A small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost. Written also *Hanse*.—2. *pl. Naut.* falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

Hanch (hanch), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Haunch*.

Hanchinol (han'shin-ol), *n.* The Mexican name for *Heimia salicifolia*, a plant of the nat. order Lythraceæ, which is a powerful sudorific and diuretic, and is much in repute as a cure for venereal diseases. See HEIMIA.

Hand (hand), *n.* [Common, in forms varying but little from the English, to all the Teutonic tongues. Probably allied to Goth. *hinthan*, to capture; O.Fris. *handa, henda*, to take; E. *hend, hent*, to seize, *hent*, seized; perhaps also *hunt, hound. Handsel, handy, handsome* are derivatives.] 1. In man, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the part with which we hold and use any instrument. That which constitutes a hand, properly speaking, is the power of opposing the thumb to the other fingers either singly or in combination. The hand

Skeleton of Human Hand and Wrist.

1, Scaphoid bone. 2, Semilunar bone. 3, Cuneiform bone. 4, Pisiform bone. 5, Os trapezium. 6, Os trapezoides. 7, Os magnum. 8, Unciform bone. 9, Metacarpal bones of thumb and fingers. 10, First row of phalanges of thumb and fingers. 11, Second row of phalanges of fingers. 12, Third row of phalanges of thumb and fingers.

of man alone exemplifies this condition, that of the apes and monkeys being able to imitate but feebly the opposition of the thumb and the fingers. The human hand is composed of twenty-seven bones, namely, the eight bones of the carpus or wrist, the five bones of the metacarpus forming the palm, and the fourteen bones or phalanges of the fingers. Of these phalanges the thumb has but two, all the other digits having three each.—2. A member of certain of the lower animals resembling in use or structure the human hand; as, one of the four extremities of an ape; one of the fore-paws of a squirrel; in *falconry*, the foot of a hawk; in the *manége*, the fore-foot of a horse.—3. A measure of 4 inches; a palm: applied chiefly to horses; as, a horse 14 *hands* high.—4. Side; part; direction, either right or left; as, on the one *hand* or the other; this is admitted on all *hands*, that is, on all sides or by all parties.—5. Performance; handiwork; workmanship; that is, the effect for the cause, the hand being the instrument of action.

Arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the *hand* of Eve. *Milton.*

6. Power of performance; skill.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addison.*

7. Manner of acting or performance; mode of procedure.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

8. Agency; part in performing or executing; as, punish every man who had a *hand* in the mischief.

The word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet. 1 Ki. xiv. 18.

Let it therefore be required on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles. *Hooker.*

9. Possession; power; as, the estate is in the *hands* of the owner.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God . . . , the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

10. In *card-playing*, (*a*) the cards held by a single player. (*b*) One of the players, the *elder hand* being the player sitting next after the dealer in the order in which the cards are dealt. (*c*) A game at cards. (*d*) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played. 'The odd trick at the conclusion of a *hand*.' *Dickens.*

A saint in heaven would grieve to see such *hand*
Cut up by one who will not understand. *Crabbe.*

11. As much as may be held in the hand; specifically, (*a*) five of any article of sale; as, five oranges or five herrings make a *hand;* (*b*) with tobacco-growers, a bundle or head of tobacco leaves tied together, without the stem being stripped.—12. That which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing; as, the *hands* of a clock.—13. A person: so used by itself mostly as applied to persons employed on board ship or in manufactories, but more widely in such phrases as, a good *hand* at a speech; a poor *hand* at an explanation, in which there is a reference to some special faculty or ability ascribed or denied to a person, and in one or two other phrases, such as, a cool *hand*, a person not easily abashed or deprived of his self-possession; an old *hand*, a person of long experience, an astute fellow.—14. Style of penmanship; as, a good *hand;* a bad *hand;* a fine *hand*.—15.† Terms; conditions; rate; price. 'Bought at a dear *hand*.' *Bacon.*—*At hand*, (*a*) near; either present and within reach or not far distant. (*b*) Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is *at hand*. 2 Thes. ii. 2.

—*At* or *in any hand*, on any account; at any rate; at all events; *at no hand*, on no account.

Hark you, sir; I'll have them fairly bound:
All books of love; see that *at any hand*. *Shak.*

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design; let him fetch off his drum *in any hand*. *Shak.*

Accept the mystery, but *at no hand* wrest it by pride or ignorance. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*At first hand*, from the producer, or new; *at second hand*, or simply *second hand*, from an intermediate purchaser, or old or used; as, these goods were bought *at first hand;* this book was obtained *second hand*.—*At the hand* or *hands of*. See above under meaning 8.—*By hand*, with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals; as, to weed a garden *by hand;* to lift, draw, or carry *by hand*.—*For one's own hand*, on one's own account; for one's self; without regard to others; as, he fought like Harry of the Wynd *for his own hand*.

For each
But sought to rule *for his own* self and *hand*. *Tennyson.*

—*From hand to hand*, from one person to another.—*In hand*, (*a*) present payment, in respect to the receiver.

Receiving *in hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles.*

(*b*) In the state of preparation or execution. 'We have sport *in hand*.' *Shak.*—*Of all hands*,† in any event.

We cannot cross the cause why we were born,
Therefore, *of all hands*, we must be forsworn. *Shak.*

—*Off hand*, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dexterously; without previous preparation.—*Off one's hands*, done; ended.—*Of his hands*, an expression used in Shakspere's time in such phrases as, a tall man *of his hands;* a proper fellow *of his hands;* and probably equivalent to *with his hands, tall* having meant at that time not only what we now mean by it, but also strong, sturdy, able. Schmidt compares the expression 'ein helt ze sinen handen' (a hero at his hands) in the 'Nibelunge Not.'—*On hand*, in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods *on hand*.—*On one's hands*, under one's care or management; as a burden upon one.

Jupiter had a farm *on his hands*. *L'Estrange.*
His wife came *upon my hands*. *Fielding.*

—*Out of hand*, (*a*) at once; directly; without delay or hesitation.

What have you done to your step-dame?
Come, tell me *out of hand*. *Old ballad.*

(*b*) Off one's hands; done; ended; as, 'Were these inward wars once *out of hand*.' *Shak.*—*To his hand, to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

The work is made *to his hands*. *Locke.*

—*Under his hand, under her hand*, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name. This deed is executed *under the hand* and seal of the owner.—*Hand in and out*,† the name of an old game prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.'s reign.—*Hand in hand*, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Enoch and Annie sitting *hand-in-hand*. *Tennyson.*

—*Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand;* also, rapidly; as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand:* used by seamen.—*Hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [Rare.]—*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight.—*Hand to mouth*. To live *from hand to mouth* is to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires, without making previous provision or having an abundant previous supply.—*Hands off!* keep off; forbear; refrain from blows.—*A cool hand*. See above under meaning 13.—*A heavy hand*, severity or oppression.—*A light hand*, gentleness; moderation.—*An old hand*. See above under meaning 13.—*A slack hand*, idleness; carelessness.—*A strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government.—*Clean hands*, innocence; freedom from guilt.—*Heavy on hand*, difficult to manage: an expression properly belonging to the manége.

Poor Bella, how *heavy on hand* she will find him. *Lawrence.*

—*Hot at hand*,† same as *Heavy on hand*. See above.

But hollow men, like horses *hot at hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shak.*

—*Light in hand*, easy to manage. See above, *Heavy on hand*.—*To ask the hand of*, to ask in marriage.—*To be hand and glove with*, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.—*To be on the mending hand*, to be improving in health; to be recovering.—*To bear a hand* (*naut.*), to give assistance quickly; to hasten.—*To bear in hand*,† to keep in expectation or dependence; to delude with false hopes and pretences.

A rascally yea forsooth knave, to *bear* a gentleman *in hand*, and then stand upon security. *Shak.*

—*To bind* or *tie hand and foot*, to bind firmly; to attach so as to be inseparable; to restrain completely.

He thought of the dreadful nature of his existence, *bound hand and foot* to a dead woman, and tormented by a demon in her shape. *Dickens.*

—*To change hands*, to change sides; to change owners.—*To come to hand*, to be received; to come within one's reach.—*To get hand*,† to gain influence.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got hand upon his youth. *Daniel.*

—*Give me your hands*, support me with your applause; clap your hands in approval. *Shak.*—*To give the hand of*, to give a woman in marriage.—*To have a hand in*, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in.—*To have one's hands full*, to be fully occupied; to have a great deal to do.—*To hold hand with*,† to hold one's own with; to vie with; to equal.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hand with any princess in the world. *Shak.*

—*To lay hands on*, (*a*) to seize; (*b*) to assault.—*Laying on of hands*, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—*To lend a hand*, to give assistance.—*To make a hand*,† to profit; to gain an advantage.

The French king, supposing to *make his hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

—*To pour water on the hands*, in the Bible, is to serve or minister to. 2 Ki. iii. 11.—*To put forth the hand against*, in the Bible, to use violence against; to kill. 2 Sam. xviii.

12.—*To put one's hand to a neighbour's goods*, in the Bible, to steal them. Ex. xxii. 8.—*To put the last hand* or *finishing hand to*, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections or give the final polish.—*To set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou *settest thine hand to*. Deut. xxiii. 20.

—*To shake hands*, to clasp the right hand mutually (with or without a shake), as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation.—*To strike hands*, to make a contract or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour. Prov. xvii. 18. —*To take by the hand*, to take under one's protection.—*To take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake. Luke i. 1. Also, to seize and deal with.—*To wash one's hands of*, to have nothing more to do with; to renounce all connection with or interest in.

Hand (hand), *v.t.* 1. To give or transmit with the hand; as, *hand* me a book.—2. To lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*

3.† To manage with the hand or hands.

I bless my chain, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

4.† To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'm off. *Shak.*

5. *Naut.* to furl, as a sail—6.† To pledge by the hand; to handfast.

If any two be but once *handed* in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed. *Milton.*

—*To hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor; as, fables are *handed down* from age to age.

Hand† (hand), *v.i.* To go hand in hand; to co-operate.

Let but my power and means *hand* with my will. *Massinger.*

Hand (hand), *a.* Belonging to or used by the hand: much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand; as, *hand*-barrow, *hand*-bell, *hand*-loom, *hand*-saw, &c. Anciently, when prefixed to names of animals, it signified tame or pet; as, a *hand*-wolf, a tame wolf.

Though I am tame, and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my foster-brothers, I may leap,
Like a *hand*-wolf, into my natural wildness,
And do an outrage. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hand-ball (hand'bąl), *n.* A game with a ball.

Handbarrow (hand'ba-rō), *n.* A kind of litter or stretcher, sometimes flat, sometimes trough-shaped, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.

Handbasket (hand'bas-ket), *n.* A small or portable basket.

Handbell (hand'bel), *n.* A small bell rung by the hand, as opposed to one with bell-ropes; a table-bell.

Hand-bill (hand'bil), *n.* An instrument for pruning trees.

Hand-bill (hand'bil), *n.* A loose printed paper or sheet to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.

Handblow (hand'blō), *n.* A blow or stroke with the hand.

Hand-book (hand'bụk), *n.* A small book or treatise such as may be easily held in the hand; a manual or compendium; a guide-book for travellers.

Hand-brace (hand'brās), *n.* A boring-tool, consisting of a cranked spindle, at one end of which a broad head or breastplate is attached by a swivel, so that it may remain stationary while the crank is turned, the other end having a socket into which a drill can be fixed. *Weale.*

Hand-breadth (hand'bredth), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. Ex. xxv. 25.

The Eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barleycorns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth. *Arbuthnot.*

Hand-car (hand'kär), *n.* A hand cart or carriage. [United States.]

Hand-cart (hand'kärt), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

Hand-cloth (hand'kloth), *n.* A handkerchief.

Hand-craft (hand'kraft), *n.* Same as *Handicraft.*

Hand-craftsman (hand'krafts-man), *n.* A handicraftsman. *Swift.*

Handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* [A. Sax. *handcops* —*hand*, the hand, *cosp*, *cops*, a fetter.] A manacle or fastening for the hand, consisting of an iron ring round the wrist, usually connected by a short chain with one on the other wrist.

Handcuff (hand'kuf), *v.t.* To manacle; to confine the hands with, or as firmly as with handcuffs.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak by attempting to rend it. *Hay.*

Hand-director (hand'di-rekt-ėr), *n.* An instrument designed to assist a player of the piano to acquire a good position of the hands and arms; a hand-guide.

Hand-drop (hand'drop), *n.* A popular term for paralysis of the hand, produced by the action of lead.

Handed (hand'ed), *a.* 1. With hands joined.

Into their inmost bower, *handed* they went. *Milton.*

2. Having a hand possessed of any peculiar property: used especially in composition with qualifying words; as, right-*handed*, left-*handed*, empty-*handed*, full-*handed*, &c.

What false Italian,
As poisonous tongued as *handed*, hath prevailed. *Shak.*

Hander (hand'ėr), *n.* One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*

Handfast† (hand'fast), *n.* 1. Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping.

If that shepherd is not in *hand-fast*, let him fly. *Shak.*

2. Gripe; grasp; hold upon.

Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms. *Beau. & Fl.*

Handfast† (hand'fast), *a.* Fast by contract; betrothed, or united as if by betrothal.

A virgine made *handfast* to Christ.. *Bale.*

Handfast† (hand'fast), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *handfæstan*, to pledge one's hand]. 1. To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join in close union.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* to any man (betrothed, present version). Deut. xxii. 23. *Coverdale's Trans.*

2. Formerly in parts of Scotland, to marry for a year, after which the union might be broken or made permanent.—3. To give over as a possession; to transfer to the possession of.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Handfastly† (hand'fast-li), *adv.* By means of handfasting; in a solemnly-pledged manner. *Holinshed.*

Hand-fetter (hand'fet-tėr), *n.* A fetter for the hand; a manacle.

Hand-fish (hand'fish), *n.* See CHEIRONECTES.

Hand-footed (hand'fụt-ed), *a.* Having feet formed like human hands; chiropodous.

Handful (hand'fụl), *n.* pl. **Handfuls** (hand'fụlz). 1. As much as the hand will grasp or contain.—2. As much as the arms will embrace.—3.† A palm; four inches.

Broke his thigh bone about an *handful* above the knee. *Clarendon.*

4. A small quantity or number; as, a *handful* of men.—5. As much as can be done; full employment.

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

The phrase now used is to have the *hands full.*

Hand-gallop (hand'gal-lup), *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

Hand-gear (hand'gēr), *n.* In a *steam-engine*, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.

Hand-glass (hand'glas), *n.* In *hort.* a glass used for placing over, protecting, and forwarding plants.

Hand-grenade (hand'gren-ād), *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand. See GRENADE.

Handgripe (hand'grīp), *n.* A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand.

Handgrith† (hand'griŦH), *n.* [A. Sax. *handgrith*—*hand*, hand, and *grith*, peace.] In *law*, peace or protection granted by the king under his own hand.

Hand-guide (hand'gīd), *n.* Same as *Hand-director.*

Hand-gun (hand'gun), *n.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Hand-hole (hand'hōl), *n.* In *steam-boilers*, a small hole in the bottom of a water space, to admit of the hand being inserted for the purpose of cleaning the boiler, &c.

Hand-hook (hand'hök), *n.* An instrument used by smiths in twisting bars of iron.

Handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* [Probably a contraction of *hand in the cap*, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both principles.] 1. In *racing*, an allowance of a certain amount of time or distance to the inferior competitors in a race to bring all as nearly as possible to an equality, or the extra weight imposed upon the superior competitors with the same object. The former mode is usually adopted in races between pedestrians, the latter in horse-racing. The amount of the handicap is generally adjusted in accordance with the performance of the competitors in previous contests; and in horse-racing regard is had also to the age and sex of the horses. The principle is applied in other contests of agility or skill; thus, in draughts, a superior player is handicapped if he play an inferior with eleven men to his twelve.—2. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by additional penalties of weight imposed on them to carry, or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting; as, the Ebor *handicap*; the Newmarket *handicap.* 3. An old game at cards not unlike loo.

Handicap (han'di-kap), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *handicapped*; ppr. *handicapping.* To arrange, as the competitors or the mode of competing in a contest, by allowing some advantage to an inferior competitor, or imposing some penalty on a superior, so as to bring them as nearly as possible to an equality; as, to *handicap* a player; to *handicap* a race or a game.

Handicap (han'di-kap), *a.* A term applied to a contest in which the competitors are handicapped; as, a *handicap* race.

Handicapper (han'di-kap-ėr), *n.* One who handicaps.

Handicraft (hand'i-kraft), *n.* [A. Sax. *handgecræft.* Comp. *handiwork.*] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.—2. A man who obtains his living by manual labour; one skilled in some mechanical art. [Rare.]

The nurseries of children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed in the same manner. *Swift.*

Handicraft (hand'i-kraft), *a.* Belonging to a trade that requires art and manual labour.

Handicraftsman (hand'i-krafts-man), *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; an artisan; a manufacturer.

Handicuff (hand'i-kuf), *n.* Same as *Handycuff.*

Handily (hand'i-li), *adv.* In a handy manner.

Handiness (hand'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being handy.

Ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-*handiness* (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education, and low company. *Chesterfield.*

Hand-in-hand (hand'in-hand), *adv.* With hand joined in hand; hence, with concert of action; in cordial union.

Handiwork (hand'i-wėrk), *n.* [A. Sax. *handgeweorc*, from *hand*, the hand, and *geweorc* = *weorc*, work. Comp. *handicraft.*] Work done by the hands; hence, any work.

Handkercher† (hand'kėr-chėr), *n.* Handkerchief. 'He showed me your *handkercher.*' *Shak.*

Handkerchief (hand'kėr-chēf), *n.* [*Hand* and *kerchief.* See KERCHIEF.] 1. A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face or hands as occasion requires. 2. A neckcloth; a neckerchief.

Hand-language (hand'lang-gwaj), *n.* The art of conversing by the hands; certain movements of the hands or fingers by which ideas are conveyed, employed chiefly by or in conversing with mutes. See DEAFNESS.

Handle (han'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *handled*; ppr. *handling.* [A. Sax. *handlian*, to handle, a kind of freq. from *hand.* Comp. *manage*, from L. *manus*, the hand.] 1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to bring the hand or hands in frequent contact with.

The bodies we daily *handle* . . . hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

The hardness of the winters (in Flanders) forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

2. To manage; to ply; to wield.

That fellow *handles* a bow like a crow-keeper. *Shak.*

3. To treat; to deal with, as a person or a

topic; to use well or ill; to discourse on; to discuss; as, the author *handled* the subject with address.

How wert thou *handled*? *Shak.*

You shall see how I will *handle* her. *Shak.*

I did in the beginning separate divine testimonie from human; which method I have pursued, and so *handled* them both apart. *Bacon.*

Handle (han'dl), *n.* [A. Sax. *handel*, from *hand*.] 1. That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving the thing, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, the knob of a door, the lug on a trunk, &c.—2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose: said of a person or thing.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

—*To give a handle*, to furnish an occasion. —*A handle to one's name*, a title. [Colloq.]

Handle (han'dl), *v.t.* To use the hands; to feel with the hands; to work or act by means of the hands.

They have hands, but they *handle* not. Ps. cxv. 7.

Handleable (han'dl-a-bl), *a.* That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

Hand-lead (hand'led), *n. Naut.* the lead which is used for sounding in rivers, harbours, or shoal-water, and which is much smaller than the deep-sea lead. See LEAD.

Handler (han'dl-ėr), *n.* One who handles.

Handless (hand'les), *a.* 1. Without a hand or hands.—2. [Scotch.] Awkward.

Hand-line (hand'līn), *n.* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.

Handling (han'dl-ing), *n.* 1. A touching or using by the hand; a treating in discussion; dealing; action.—2. In *painting*, management of the pencil.

Handloom (hand'lōm), *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a *power-loom*.

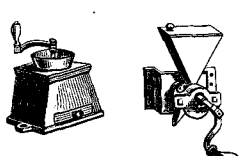
Hand-made (hand'mād), *a.* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine; as, *hand-made* paper.

Handmaid, Handmaiden (hand'mād, hand'mād-n), *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

Hand-making† (hand'māk-ing), *n.* The act of pilfering; theft. *Latimer.*

Hand-mallet (hand'mal-let), *n.* A mallet or wooden hammer with a handle.

Handmill (hand'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding



Handmills.

grain, pepper, coffee, &c., moved by the hand, in opposition to one driven by steam, water, &c.

Hand-organ (hand'or-gan), *n.* A portable or barrel organ, played by means of a cylinder set with pins or staples, and turned by the hand.

Hand-paper (hand'pā-pėr), *n.* A particular sort of paper well known in the Record Office, and so called from its water-mark (☞ *), which goes back to the fifteenth century. *Brewer.*

Hand-plant (hand'plant), *n.* [*Hand* and *plant*, from the appearance of the stamens.] The *Cheirostemon platanoides*, a singular Mexican tree of the order Sterculiaceæ, that produces a flower, the stamens of which are so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat like that of the human hand. See CHEIROSTEMON.

Hand-press (hand'pres), *n.* A press worked by the hand, in opposition to one moved by steam-power, &c.

Hand-pump (hand'pump), *n.* In *locomotive engines*, the pump placed by the side of the fire-box, worked by a hand-lever when the engine has to stand with steam up. This pump has now been superseded by injectors, &c., driven by the machinery of the locomotive.

Hand-rackle (hand'rak-l), *a.* Rash in striking; hasty. [Scotch.]

Handrail, Handrailing (hand'rāl, hand-rāl'ing), *n.* A rail or railing to hold by; as, (*a*) in a stair a rail raised upon slender posts, called balusters, to prevent persons falling down the well-hole, as also to assist them in ascending and descending. (*b*) In a locomotive engine, the railing along the sides to protect persons when passing to the front.

Hand-ruff (hand'ruf), *n.* The original term for the ruffle.

Hand-sail (hand'sāl), *n.* A sail managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *hand-sails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

Hand-sale (hand'sāl), *n.* A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands.

Handsaw (hand'są), *n.* A saw to be used with the hand. In the proverb, 'not to know a hawk from a *handsaw*,' denoting great ignorance, *handsaw* is a corruption of *hernshaw* or *heronshaw*, the heron (which see).

Hand-screen (hand'skrēn), *n.* A screen resembling a fan, used by ladies for keeping off the heat of the fire, too glaring light, &c.

Handscrew (hand'skrū), *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

Hand-seax (hand'sēks), *n.* [A. Sax.] The Anglo-Saxon dagger, or short sword.

Handsel, Hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *n.* [From *hand*, and root of *sell*, *sale*. Comp. A. Sax. *hand-selen*, *hand-syllan*, to give into one's hands, or to give the hand, from *hand*, and *selan*, *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, to sell; Icel. *handsal* (from *hand*, and *sal*, sale), defined by Vigfusson as 'the transference of a right, bargain, duty to another by shaking hands;' Dan. *handsel*, hansel, earnest.] A colloquial or familiar term much used both in England and Scotland to signify a gift; a New-year's gift; an earnest, or earnest penny; a sale, gift, or delivery, or a using, which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money received in the morning for the sale of goods; the first money that a merchant receives in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, &c.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Handsel, Hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *v.t.* To give a handsel to; to use or do for the first time.

In timorous deer he *hansels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws,
Cowley.

Handsel, Hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *a.* Used or enjoyed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited. [Scotch.]

Handsel-Monday (hand'sel-mun-dā), *n.* The first Monday of the new year, when it was formerly usual in Scotland for servants, children, and others to ask or receive presents or handsel.

Handshoe (hand'shö), *n.* [G. *handschuh*, a glove—*hand*, a hand, and *schuh*, a shoe.] A glove. *Lemon.* [Rare.]

Handsmooth† (hand'smöŦH), *adv.* With dexterity; with skill or readiness; easily; readily.

If we can but come off well here, we shall carry on the rest *handsmooth*. *Dr. H. More.*

Handsome (hand'sum), *a.* [From *hand*, and term. *some* (which see). Comp. D. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, mild; G. *handsam*, convenient, favourable.] 1. Dexterous; handy; ready; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

That they (engines of war) be both easy to be carried and *handsome* to be moved and turned about. *Ralph Robinson* (More's *Utopia*).

2. Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; endowed with a certain share of beauty along with dignity; having symmetry of parts; well formed; as, a *handsome* woman or man; she has a *handsome* person or face; a *handsome* building.

O, what a world of vile ill-favour'd faults
Looks *handsome* in three hundred pounds a year!
Shak.

3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate; as, a *handsome* style or composition.

Easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Ample; large; as, a *handsome* fortune.

He at last accumulated a *handsome* sum of money. *Knox.*

5. Characterized by or expressive of liberality or generosity; as, a *handsome* present; a *handsome* action.

Handsome† (hand'sum), *v.t.* To render handsome; to render neat or beautiful. *Donne.*

Handsomely (hand'sum-li), *adv.* 1. In a handsome manner.

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes unhandsome, *handsomely* to 'scape.
Waller.

2. *Naut.* steadily and carefully; leisurely; as, to lower *handsomely*.

Handsomeness (hand'sum-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being handsome.

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

2.† Favour; approval.

He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

Handspike (hand'spīk), *n.* A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.

Handstaff (hand'staf), *n.* pl. **Handstaves** (hand'stāvz). A javelin. Ezek. xxxix. 9.

Handstroke (hand'strōk), *n.* A blow or stroke given by the hand.

Handtight (hand'tit), *a. Naut.* tight as may be made by the hand; moderately tight.

Handtimber† (hand'tim-bėr), *n.* Underwood.

Hand-tree (hand'trē), *n.* Same as *Hand-plant*.

Handvice (hand'vīs), *n.* A small portable vice that may be held in the hand while it is used.

Hand-waled (hand'wāld), *a.* Waled or picked out with the hand; carefully selected. [Scotch.]

Hand-weapon (hand'we-pon), *n.* A weapon to be wielded by the hand. Num. xxxv. 18.

Hand-wheel (hand'whēl), *n.* A small fly-wheel, having usually a handle inserted in the rim of it, to serve the purpose of a crank in a machine which is worked by hand.

Handwhile† (hand'whīl), *n.* A short interval.

Conscience every *handwhile* thou doste cry. *Heywood.*

Hand-winged (hand'wingd), *a.* Having hands developed into something resembling wings; cheiropterous: said of bats.

Handwork (hand'wėrk), *n.* Work done by the hands.

Handworked, Handwrought (hand'wėrkt, hand'rąt), *a.* Made with the hands.

Hand-worm (hand'wėrm), *n.* A species of Acarus.

Handwrite (hand'rīt), *v.t.* To express in handwriting; to write out; to copy or express in manuscript. [Rare.]

This work . . . did not enter on the question of the authorship of the Letters (of Junius), but was devoted to proving that, whoever was their author, they were *handwritten* by Sir Philip Francis. *Temple Bar.*

Handwrite (hand'rīt), *v.i.* To perform the act of forming characters, letters, &c., as with a pen; to write.

Think what an accomplished man he would be, who could read well, *handwrite* well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manners. *Sir A. Helps.*

Handwriting (hand'rīt-ing), *n.* 1. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography.—2. That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Blotting out the *handwriting* of ordinances. Col. ii. 14.

Handy (hand'i), *a.* [From *hand;* comp. Sw. Goth. and D. *handig*, handy.] 1.† Performed by the hand. 'To draw up and come to *handy* strokes.' *Milton.*—2. Performing with skill and readiness; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; dexterous; ready; adroit; skilful.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she drest.
Dryden.

3. Ready to the hand; near; suited to the use of the hand; convenient; as, my books are very *handy*.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

Handy-billy (hand'i-bil-li), *n. Naut.* a small jigger purchase, used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed.

Handyblow (hand'i-blō), *n.* A blow or stroke with the hand.

Both parties now were drawn so close
Almost to come to *handyblows*. *Butler.*

Handycuff (hand'i-kuf), *n.* A blow or cuff with the hand. Written also *Handicuff*.

Handy-dandy (hand'i-dan-di), *n.* A play among children in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made as to which hand it is retained in.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief!
Hark in thine ear, change places, and *handy-dandy*,
Which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shak.*

Handy-fight† (hand'i-fīt), *n.* A fight with the fists; a boxing-match; a hand-to-hand fight.

Castor his horse, Pollux loves *handy-fights*. *B. Jonson.*

Handygripe (hand'i-grīp), *n.* A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand; close fighting.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handygripes* were come. *Hudibras.*

Handystroke (hand'i-strōk), *n.* A blow or stroke given by the hand.

Handywork. Same as *Handiwork.*

Hane (hān), *v.t.* Same as *Hain.*

Hang (hang), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hung* or *hanged* (the latter is obsolete except in sense 2); ppr. *hanging*. [A. Sax. *hangan, hōn*, for *hāhan*, pret. *heng*, pp. *hangen*, to hang up, to suspend (the *n* is inserted, as in *go, gang*); A. Sax. also *hangian*, to hang or be suspended; O. H. G. *hahan*, G. *hängen*, Dan. *hænge*, Icel. *hanga*, Goth. *hahan*, to suspend, to hang.] 1. To suspend; to fasten to some elevated point without support from below: often used with *up;* as, to *hang* a coat on a hook; to *hang up* a sign.—2. To put to death by suspending by the neck. 'Suppose he should have *hung* himself.' *B. Jonson.* 'Was *hung* by martial law.' *Southey.* '*Hung* brave Sir Hugh.' *W. Morris.* 3. To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension: said of a door, a gate, and the like.—4. To cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended, as pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like; as, to *hang* an apartment with curtains or with pictures.

Hung be the heavens with black. *Shak.*
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils.
Dryden.

5. To cause or suffer to assume a drooping attitude; as, to *hang* the head. 'Cowslips wan that *hang* the pensive head.' *Milton.*—*To hang down*, to let fall below the proper position; to bend down; to decline; as, to *hang down* the head.—*To hang fire*, to be slow in discharging or communicating fire through the vent to the charge: said of a gun; hence, to hesitate or be slow in acting; to exhibit want of promptitude.—*To hang out*, (*a*) to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to *hang out* false colours. (*b*) To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.—*To hang up*, (*a*) to suspend; to place on something fixed on high. (*b*) To keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to *hang up* a question in debate.

Hang (hang), *v.i.* 1. To be suspended; to be sustained wholly or partly by something above; to dangle; to depend; to be supported with free motion on the point or points of suspension; as, his coat was *hanging* on a peg; the door *hangs* well; to *hang* on the neck of a person.

Hang not on my garments. *Shak.*

2. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder *hung*. *Pope.*

3. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as, a *hanging* garden on the top of a house.—4. *Fig.* to be attached to or connected with in various ways; as, (*a*) to have origin; to proceed; to arise.

Where curt speech and soft persuasion *hung*.
Prior.

(*b*) To cling to or remain with one, as habits.

I felt the prejudices of my education . . . still *hanging* about me. *Juvenis.*

(*c*) To have a basis of certain grounds or considerations; as, this question *hangs* on a single point.—5. To hover; to impend; as, many dangers *hang* over the country.

Sundry blessings *hang* about his throne. *Shak.*

6. To be delayed; to be kept back. 'Her accents *hung*.' *Dryden.*

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton.*

7. To linger; to lounge; to loiter.

I *hung* with grooms and porters on the bridge.
Tennyson.

8. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as, *hanging* grounds.—9. To be put to death by suspension from the neck.

Sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

—*To hang back*, to recede; to go reluctantly forward.—*To hang on* or *upon*, (*a*) to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome; to weigh upon; to drag.

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which *hang on* the timorous. *Addison.*

Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden.
Addison.

(*b*) To adhere obstinately; to be importunate. (*c*) To rest; to reside; to continue; as, sleep *hung on* his eyelids. *Shak.* (*d*) To be dependent on.

How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours!
Shak.

(*e*) *Naut.* to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly. (*f*) To regard with passionate admiration; as, the audience *hung upon* the speaker's words.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hung upon* with love, so fortunate. *Shak.*

—*To hang out*, to lodge or reside. [Colloq.]—*To hang over*, to project at the top. A wall is said to *hang over* when the top projects beyond the bottom.—*To hang together*, (*a*) to be closely united; to cling.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To be self-consistent; as, the story does not *hang together*.—*To hang to*, to adhere closely; to cling.—*To hang in doubt*, to be in suspense or in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee.
Deut. xxviii. 66.

Hang (hang), *n.* 1. A slope or declivity; amount of slope or declivity; as, the *hang* of a road; hence, general inclination, bent, or tendency; as, the *hang* of a discourse.—2. The mode in which one thing is connected with another, or in which one part of a thing is connected with another part; as, the *hang* of a scythe.—3. A bit; the least bit. [Colloq.]

She looks as well as you by candle-light, but she can't ride a *hang*. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Hang-bird (hang'bėrd), *n.* In America, a name familiarly given to the Baltimore oriole, from the peculiar construction of its nest.

Hangby (hang'bī), *n.* A dependant: so called in contempt; a hanger-on.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hangbies;*
Welcome beauties and your kind shadow.
B. Jonson.

Hang-choice (hang'chois), *n.* The position of a person who is under the necessity of choosing one of two evils. [Scotch.]

I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be *hang-choice* between the poet and the precentor. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hang-dog (hang'dog), *n.* A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of dogs. *Congreve.*

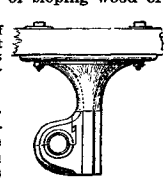
Hang-dog (hang'dog), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hang-dog; having a low, degraded, or blackguard-like appearance; as, a *hang-dog* look; a *hang-dog* countenance.

Hanger (hang'ėr), *n.* 1. One who hangs or causes to be hanged.

He (Sir Miles Fleetwood) was a very severe *hanger* of highwaymen. *Aubrey.*

2. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, (*a*) a short broad sword, incurvated at the point, which was suspended from the girdle. (*b*) A hanging or sloping wood or grove.

A considerable part of the great woody *hanger* at Hawkley was torn from its place, leaving a high freestone cliff naked and bare. *Gilbert White.*



Hanger or Hanging-bracket.

3. That from which anything is hung or suspended; as, (*a*) the girdle or belt from which the sword was suspended at the side. (*b*) In *mach.* a part that suspends a journal-box in which shafting, &c., runs. Called also *Hanging-bracket.*

Hanger-on (hang'ėr-on), *n.* pl. **Hangers-on** (hang'ėrz-on). 1. One who hangs on or sticks to a person, a place, society, &c.; a parasite; a dependant; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.—2. In *mining*, a person employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain.

Hanging (hang'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Foreboding death by the halter.

What a *hanging* face! *Dryden.*

2. Requiring or deserving punishment by the halter.

It's a *hanging* matter to touch a penny's worth of them. *Sala.*

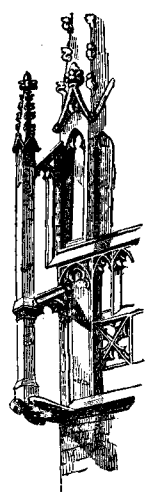
Hanging (hang'ing), *n.* 1. Death by suspension.—2. What is hung up to drape a room, as tapestry, paper, or the like, hung or fastened by way of ornament against the walls: used chiefly in the plural.

No purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls.
Dryden.

3. Display; exhibition: with *out.* 'The *hanging out* of false colours.' *Addison.*

Hanging-bracket (hang'ing-brak-et), *n.* See HANGER.

Hanging-buttress (hang'ing-but-tres), *n.* In *arch.* a buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel. It is applied chiefly as a decoration.



Hanging-buttress.

Hanging-garden (hang'ing-gär-dn), *n.* A garden formed in terraces rising one above the other. The hanging-gardens of Babylon were anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, and occupied each an area of 4 acres, and the summit was 300 feet above the base, so that the whole presented the appearance of a great pyramid. They were supplied with water by a reservoir at the summit, which afforded the means of irrigation and supplied the fountains. Groves, avenues, and parterres of flowers completed the beauty of the scene, and banquetting rooms were distributed through the terraces.

Hanging-guard (hang'ing-gärd), *n. Milit.* a defensive position with the broadsword.

Hanging-holder (hang'ing-hōld-ėr), *n.* One employed to hold up hangings; an usher. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hanging-pear (hang'ing-pār), *n.* A species of pear which ripens about the end of September.

Hanging-side (hang'ing-sīd), *n.* In *mining*, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein.

Hanging-sleeve (hang'ing-slēv), *n.* 1. A strip of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.—2. A loose sleeve.

Hanging-valve (hang'ing-valv), *n.* A species of valve common in rotatory steam-engines and pumps, so named from its position when open.

Hangman (hang'man), *n.* 1. One who hangs another; a public executioner; hence, as such persons were often low characters, sometimes a term of reproach, without reference to office.—2.† A jocular term of endearment or familiarity.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot. *Shak.*

Hangmanship (hang'man-ship), *n.* The office or character of a hangman.

Hangnail (hang'nāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *angnægl*, an agnail, a whitlow—*ange*, trouble, pain, and *nægl*, a nail.] A small piece of the epidermis detached so as to tear the integument at the root of the finger nails.

Hangnest (hang'nest), *n.* 1. A nest that hangs from something, as the branch of a tree, like a bag or pocket.—2. A bird that constructs such a nest, as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; a hang-bird.

Hang-net (hang'net), *n.* A net with a large mesh.

Hangwite (hang'wit), *n.* [A. Sax. *hangan*, to hang, and *wite*, a mulct or fine.] In *old English law*, a liberty granted to a person whereby, on paying a certain fine, he is quit of a felon or thief hanged without judgment or trial, or escaped out of custody.

Hank (hangk), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *hank*, a handle, a hook, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band; Icel. *hanki*, a hasp or clasp, a pulley; *hönk*, a hank or coil, *hangr*, a coil, a difficulty. Probably from *hang.*] 1. A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together.—2. A tie; a hold.

For if you side for love or money,
With crowns that have so oft undone ye,
The dev'l will get a *hank* upon ye.
Hudibras Redivivus.

3. *Naut.* a ring of wood, rope, or iron fixed to a stay to confine the stay-sails: used in the place of a grommet.—4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Local.]—*Hank for hank (naut.)*, a phrase applied to two ships which tack and make a progress together; as, the *Vulture* and *Mercury* turned up the river *hank for hank*, without being able to get to windward of each other.

Hank (hangk), *v.t.* 1. To form into hanks.—

2. To compress tightly by means of a rope or cord; to draw tightly; to fasten. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Hanker (hang'kėr), *v.i.* [Allied to D. *hunkeren*, to desire earnestly, to long after; probably to *hunger* also.] 1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; to have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness: usually followed by *after*.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering after* the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

2. To linger with expectation.

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts. *Stokes* (1659).

Hankering (hang'kėr-ing), *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

The republic that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*

Hankeringly (hang'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hankering manner; longingly.

Hankey-pankey (hang'ke-pang'ke), *n.* [Comp. *hocus-pocus.*] Jugglery; trickery.

Hankle (hang'kl), *v.t.* [Dim. and freq. from *hank.*] To twist; to entangle.

Han-lin (han'lin), *n.* [Chinese.] The national or imperial college of China, from the members of which the emperor's ministers are generally chosen.

Hanoverian (han-o-vē'ri-an), *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hanover.

Hanoverian (han-o-vē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Hanover.

Hans (hanz), *n.* A nickname for a Dutchman, equivalent to *John* or *Jack*.

Hans, after filling the pockets of his . . . hose with our money by assuming the character of a native, would, as soon as a pressgang appeared, lay claim to the privileges of an alien. *Macaulay.*

Hansard (han'särd), *n.* [See HANSE.] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

Hansard (han'särd), *n.* The name given to the British parliamentary records and debates, from their being printed and published by the Messrs. *Hansard*.

Hanse (hans), *n.* [G. *hanse, hansa*, league.] A league; a confederacy.

Hanse (hans), *a.* Hanseatic; as, *Hanse towns.*—*Hanse towns*, certain commercial cities in Germany which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two, and for centuries the confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, the three free cities of Germany, are still often spoken of as the Hanse towns.

Hanseatic (han-sē-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns or to their confederacy.

Hansel (han'sel), *n.* See HANDSEL.

Hansel (han'sel), *v.t.* See HANDSEL.

Hanselines, *n.* The loose breeches worn during the fifteenth century.

Hansom, Hansom-cab (han'sum, *han'sum-kab*), *n.* A two-wheeled hackney carriage or cabriolet used in the cities and large towns of Britain, and named after the inventor. It holds two persons besides the driver, who sits on an elevated seat behind the body of the carriage, the reins being brought over the top.

Ha'nt (hänt). A vulgar contraction of *have not* or *has not;* as, I *ha'nt*, he *ha'nt*, we *ha'nt*.

Hantle (han'tl), *n.* [Dan. *antal*, G. *anzahl*, a number, a multitude, with aspirate prefixed.] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [Scotch.]

Hanuman (han'ų-man), *n.* [Skr., lit. having a jaw, because he was cast to the ground by Indra and had his jaw broken.] The name of a fabulous monkey, the friend of Vishnu, much referred to in the second or classical age of Hindu mythology. Also, the name of a monkey in India to which worship is paid, noted for its fondness for rice.

Hap (hap), *n.* [Icel. *happ*, good fortune, luck; comp. A. Sax. *hæpp*, suitable, convenient; D. *happen*, to snatch at; W. *hap, hab*, chance, fortune. *Happy, mishap, perhaps*, and *happen* are derivatives.] That which takes place or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; also, the manner of occurrence or taking place; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; vicissitude.

Whether art it was or heedless *hap*. *Spenser.*
Often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray;
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax.*

Hap (hap), *v.i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

Oftimes it *haps* that sorrowes of the mynd
Find remedie unsought. *Spenser.*

Hap (hap), *v.i.* To hop. [Scotch.]

Hap (hap), *v.t.* [Probably from A. Sax. *heapian*, to heap up.] To cover in order to conceal; to cover in order to defend from cold or from rain or snow; to screen. [Old English and Scotch.]

He should not be the better *hapt* or covered from cold. *Robinson.*

Hap, Happin (hap, hap'in), *n.* A cloak or plaid; a covering. [Old English and Scotch.]

Hapalidæ (hap-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of South American platyrhine monkeys, found chiefly in Brazil. The marmoset, sahoni, and ouistiti are the popular and native names for these animals.

Hap-harlot (hap'här-lot), *n.* [O.E. *hap*, a covering, and *harlot*, a male servant.] A coarse rough coverlet; a rug.

Hap-hazard (hap-ha'zėrd), *n.* [*Hap*, and *hazard* (which see).] Chance; accident.

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* on trust. *Locke.*

Hapless (hap'les), *a.* Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as, *hapless* youth; *hapless* maid.

Haplessly (hap'les-li), *adv.* In a hapless manner.

Haplessness (hap'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hapless.

Haplolæneæ (ha-plo-lē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haploos*, single, and *lainos*, stoned, from *laas*, a stone.] A tribe of frondose liverworts (Hepaticæ), of the division Jungermanniaceæ, characterized by a one-leaved involucre without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and dichotomous ribbed fronds. This tribe comprises some of the finest of the frondose liverworts.

Haply (hap'li), *adv.* By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found to fight against God. Acts v. 39.

Hap'orth (hap'ėrth), *n.* [Contr. of *half-penny-worth.*] As much as a halfpenny will buy; hence, a very small quantity. [Colloq.]

Happe,† *n.* Hap; chance. *Chaucer.*

Happe,† *v.i.* To happen. *Chaucer.*

Happen (hap'n), *v.i.* [From *hap;* comp. W. *hapiaw*, to happen, to have luck. See HAP.] To chance; to be or be brought about unexpectedly or by chance; to take place; to occur; as, I *happened* to be there; this *happens* often.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. Prov. xii. 21.
They talked together of all those things which had *happened*. Luke xxiv. 14.

—*To happen in* or *into*, to enter casually; to make a chance call at. [Colloq.]—*To happen on*, to meet with; to fall or light upon.

I have *happened on* some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

Happen, Happens (hap'n, hap'nz), *adv.* Possibly; perhaps. [Provincial.]

Happer (hap'ėr), *n.* A mill-hopper. [Scotch.]

Happer† (hap'ėr), *v.i.* To skip about; to hop.

Those shameless companions, which attribute unto themselves the name of the company of Jesus; which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer* and swarm throughout the world. *Harmar.*

Happify (hap'pi-fī), *v.t.* To make happy. [Rare.]

Happily (hap'pi-li), *adv.* [See HAPPY.] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success.

Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

2. In a happy manner, state, or circumstances; as, he lived *happily* with his wife.

3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to insure success.

Formed by thy converse *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

4. By chance; peradventure; haply.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Sir K. Digby.*

SYN. Fortunately, luckily, successfully, prosperously, contentedly, dexterously, felicitously, gracefully.

Happiness (hap'pi-nes), *n.* [From *happy.*] 1. The state of being happy; the agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity.

Happiness consists in the multiplicity of agreeable consciousness. *Johnson.*

2. Good luck; good fortune; as, I have the *happiness* to find you at home.—3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace. 'Certain graces and *happinesses* peculiar to every language.'

For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*

—*Happiness. Felicity, Blessedness. Happiness*, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every kind of pleasure, except that of our mere animal nature; *felicity* is not only a more formal word for *happiness*, but also involves a substantial ground for the feeling; *blessedness* denotes a state of the most refined happiness arising from the purest social, benevolent, and religious affections.

Ah! whither now are fled
Those dreams of greatness? those unsolid hopes
Of *happiness*. *Thomson.*
Mind immortal is power and *felicity*. *Is. Taylor.*
True *blessedness* consisteth in a good life and a happy death. *Murray.*

Happit (hap'pit), *pp.* Covered for warmth or security; also, hopped. [Scotch.]

Happy (hap'pi), *a.* [From *hap* (which see).] 1. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying good of any kind, peace, tranquillity, and comfort; contented in mind; delighted; satisfied.—2. In circumstances or condition favourable to such enjoyment; prosperous; fortunate; successful; secure of good.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord. Ps. cxliv. 15.
Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments, than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

3. Well suited for a purpose or occasion; well devised; felicitous; apt; as, a *happy* thought; a *happy* expedient; a *happy* expression; a *happy* reply.—4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; that brings or is attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable; as, a *happy* condition; in *happier* times. 'Parts and *happy* havens.' *Shak.*—5. Dexterous; ready; able.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

6. Living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as, a *happy* family.—7. Propitious; favourable; as, a *happy* omen.

Therefore, for goodness' sake and as you're known
The first and *happiest* hearers of the town,
Be sad as we would make you. *Shak.*

8. Indicative or expressive of happiness.

The air was full of *happy* sounds; overhead the skylarks sang in jocund rivalry; . . . the bees made the heather and the thyme musical as they flew from flower to flower. *Cornhill Mag.*

—*Happy family*, an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage.—*Happy go lucky*, taking things as they come; easy-going.—*Happy man be his dole*, an ancient proverbial expression implying may his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man!

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole!* *Beau. & Fl.*

Happy (hap'pi), *v.t.* To make happy. *Shak.*

Happy-making (hap'pi-māk-ing), *a.* Making happy.

Hapshackle (hap'shak-l), *v.t.* Same as *Hamshackle* (which see).

Haquebut (hak'but), *n.* [Fr. *haquebute.*] A hand-gun; an arquebuse.

Haqueton (hak'ē-ton), *n.* Same as *Hacqueton.*

Har- (här). [A. Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, an army.] A syllable occurring as a prefix in person and place names, and signifying an army; thus, *Harold* signifies the leader of an army; *Harman*, G. *Hermann*, man of an army; *Hereford*, ford of an army. It takes various forms, as *hare, her, here*, &c.

Haram (hā'ram), *n.* Same as *Harem.*

Harangue (ha-rang'), *n.* [Fr.; Pr. *arengua*, It. *aringa*, a harangue, *aringo*, a place where harangues are made, from O.H.G. *hring*, a circle, a ring.] 1. A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a loud address to a multitude; a popular oration; a public address.—2. A bombastic or pompous address to one or a few persons; a tirade or declamation.—*Speech, Harangue, Oration.* See under SPEECH.

Harangue (ha-rang'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *harangued;* ppr. *haranguing.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a bombastic or pretentious speech.

Harangue (ha-rang'), *v.t.* To address by a harangue; as, the general *harangued* the troops.

Haranguer (ha-rang'ėr), *n.* One who harangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot. *Berkeley.*

Harass (ha'ras), *v.t.* [Fr. *harasser*. Origin uncertain, probably connected with Fr. *harier*, to harry, vex, molest. Comp. *hare*, *v.t.*] To weary, fatigue, or tire with bodily labour; to weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to perplex; to annoy by repeated attacks; to waste or desolate; as, to *harass* an army by a long march; to *harass* an enemy by constant assaults; to be *harassed* by continued anxieties.

Nature oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care. *Addison.*

A multitude of tyrants, which have for a long while *harassed* and wasted the soul. *Hammond.*

SYN. To weary, jade, tire, perplex, distress, tease, vex, molest, trouble, disturb.

Harass (ha'ras), *n.* Waste; disturbance; distress; devastation. [Rare.]

The men of Judah to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton.*

Harasser (ha'ras-ėr), *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

Harassment (ha'ras-ment), *n.* The act of harassing or state of being harassed; vexation.

Harborous† (här'bėr-us), *a.* Same as *Harborous*. *Tyndale.*

Harbinger (här'bin-jėr), *n.* [O.E. *harbegier*, *harbesher*, &c., one who provides harbourage or lodging, a harbinger; for the insertion of the *n* compare *messenger*, *passenger*. See HARBOUR.] 1. One who provides lodging; specifically, an officer of the king's household who rides a day's journey before the court when travelling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.

Bishop Ken's house . . . was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn. *Hawkins.*

2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else 'Vice like virtue's *harbinger*.' *Shak.*

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak.*

Harbinger (här'bin-jėr), *v.t.* To precede by a harbinger; to presage or determine, as a harbinger.

One majority often *harbingers* another. *Remarks on State of Parties*, 1809.

Harborough† (här'bur-rō), *n.* A harbour or lodging. *Spenser.*

Harborous,† Harbourous† (här'bėr-us), *a.* Affording harbour or shelter; hospitable.

Harbour (här'bėr), *n.* [O.E. *harborrow*, *harbroughe*, &c., lodging, protection; A. Sax. *here-berga*, a military station, a lodging-house—*here*, an army, and *beorgan*, *bergan*, to shelter or protect; comp. G. *herberge*, shelter, house of entertainment, which has given origin to It. *albergo*, Fr. *auberge*, an inn.] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest; an asylum; a shelter; a refuge.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*

2. A port or haven for ships. Harbours are often formed artificially, either wholly or partially, by the building of moles, breakwaters, piers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.—3. In *glass-making*, a technical name for a chest 6 or 7 feet long, which holds the mixed ingredients previous to being put into the pot for fusion.

Harbour (här'bėr), *v.t.* 1. To shelter; to protect; to secure; to secrete; as, to *harbour* a thief. 'Any place that *harbours* men.' *Shak.*—2. To entertain; to cherish; to indulge; as, to *harbour* malice or revenge. —*Foster*, *Cherish*, *Harbour*, *Indulge*. See under CHERISH.

Harbour (här'bėr), *v.i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment; to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shak.*

Harbourage† (här'bėr-āj), *n.* Shelter; entertainment; lodgment: both literally and figuratively.

Where can I get me *harbourage* for the night? *Tennyson.*

How could a dream so vain find *harbourage*
In thy fantastic brain? *J. Baillie.*

Harbour-dues (här'bėr-dūz), *n. pl.* Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected for the use of a harbour, moorings, &c.

Harboured (här'bėrd), *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.—*Harboured* or *lodged*, in *her.* a term peculiar to the stag, hart, &c., when lying down. It is sometimes termed *Couchant*.

Harbourer (här'bėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who entertains or shelters.—2.† One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert.

Harbour-gasket (här'bėr-gas-ket), *n. Naut.* one of a series of broad, but short and well-blacked gaskets, placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship, for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

Harbourless (här'bėr-les), *a.* Without a harbour; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

Harbour-light (här'bėr-lit), *n.* A light or lighthouse to guide ships in entering a harbour.

Harbour-log (här'bėr-log), *n. Naut.* that part of the log-book which belongs to the period during which a ship is in port.

Harbour-master (här'bėr-mas-tėr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbours.

Harbour-reach (här'bėr-rēch), *n. Naut.* the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harbour.

Harbour-watch (här'bėr-woch), *n. Naut.* a division or subdivision of the watch kept on night-duty, when the ship rides at single anchor, to meet any emergency.

Harbrough† (här'brō), *n.* [An older form of *harbour*.] An inn; a lodging. Usually written *Harborough*.

Leave me those hills where *harbrough* nis to see,
Nor holly bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch. *Spenser.*

Hard (härd), *n.* 1. A ford or passage across a river. The term is chiefly used in the fenny districts.—2. A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river. *Marryatt.*

Hard (härd), *a.* [A. Sax. *heard;* comp. Goth. *hardus*, Icel. *hardr*, Dan. *haard*, D. *hard*, G. *hart*. Cog. Gr. *kratos*, *kartos*, strength.] 1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure: applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft;* as, *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.—2. Difficult to the understanding; not easy to the intellect; as, a *hard* problem; a *hard* cause.

In which are some things *hard* to be understood. 2 Pet. iii. 16.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed; laborious; fatiguing; as, a *hard* way; *hard* work or labour; *hard* duty; *hard* service; a *hard* task; a disease *hard* to cure.

Is anything too *hard* for the Lord? Gen. xviii. 14.

4. Difficult to endure; oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; distressing; painful; as, *hard* bondage; a *hard* case; it is *hard* to punish a man for speculative opinions.

There are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

5. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections; harsh; severe; obdurate; exacting; as, a *hard* heart.

They will take her, they will make her *hard*,
And she will pass me by in after-life
With some cold reverence worse than were she dead. *Tennyson.*

6. Severe; harsh; abusive; unkind; unfavourable.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shak.*

7. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as, a *hard* winter.—8. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse. *L'Estrange.*
The disputant was too *hard* for his antagonist. *Anon.*

9. Austere; rough; acid; sour; as, the cider is *hard*.—10. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural.

Others . . . make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. *Dryden.*

In *painting*, a picture is said to be hard when the lights and shades are too strongly marked, and too close to each other.—11. Attended with poverty or dearth; not prosperous; distressing; as, last three years have been very *hard*.

There are bonfires decreed; and if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too. *Dryden.*

12. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close; of a griping, sordid disposition.

I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown. Mat. xxv. 24.

13. Rough; of coarse features; as, a *hard* face or countenance.—14. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty; as, *hard* fare.—15. In *gram.* applied (*a*) to the consonants (also called *surd*) *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and the sound of *th* in *thin*, which are all capable of being pronounced without any voice sound, as distinguished from the consonants *v*, *g* (in *get*), *b*, *z*, *d*, and the sound of *th* in *thine*, which are incapable of being so pronounced; and (*b*) to the sound of *c* in *corn* and *g* in *get*, as distinguished from the sound of the same letters in *city* and *gin*.—16. Heavy; slow.

If the interim be but a se'nnight, time's pace is so *hard* that it seems the length of seven year. *Shak.*

17. Possessing the characteristic of not being suitable for washing with: a term applied to certain kinds of water. Water has this characteristic from holding salts of lime or magnesia in solution, which decompose common soap and form an insoluble stearite of lime or magnesia.—*Hard cash*, gold or silver coin. [Colloq.]—*Arduous*, *Difficult*, *Hard*. See under ARDUOUS.

Hard (härd), *adv.* 1. Close; near; as in the phrase *hard by*. [In this phrase the word has a sense analogous to that of It. *presso*, Fr. *près*, from L. *pressus*, pressed close.]

Indeed, my lord, it followed *hard* upon. *Shak.*

2. With urgency; vehemently; vigorously; energetically; as, to work *hard* for a living; to run *hard;* to hold *hard*.

And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange.*

3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

4. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shak.*

5. So as to raise difficulties.

The question is *hard* set. *Sir T. Browne.*

6. Violently; with great force; as, the wind blows *hard*, or it blows *hard;* it rains *hard*. 7. Heavily; slowly.

He (Time) trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized. *Shak.*

—*To die hard*, to die, as it were, reluctantly, and after a struggle for life; to die unrepentant.

He (Lord Ranelagh) *died hard*, as their term of art is here, to express the woful state of men who discover no religion at their death. *Swift.*

—*Hard up*, *hard run*, colloquial expressions signifying in want of money; needy; without resources: followed by *for*, *hard up* signifies ill provided with, or having difficulty in getting anything; as, *hard up for* amusement, at a loss how to find amusement.—*Hard all*, a sporting expression used chiefly in boating, signifying that the greatest exertions are made or are to be made by all engaged.

Pulling '*hard all*' from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. *Macmillan's Mag.*

—*In hard condition*, an expression used in horse-racing signifying in very good condition.

(The horses) are both *in hard condition*, so it can come off in ten days. *Lawrence.*

—*Naut. hard* is often used by seamen to add emphasis to other words of command, and to indicate that the order is to be executed with energy or despatch. When the order is one for turning the helm, as in *hard a-lee! hard a-weather! hard a-port! hard up!* &c., the meaning is that the helm is to be turned as much as possible in the proper direction.

Hard-bake (härd'bāk), *n.* A kind of sweetmeat of boiled brown sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, and flavoured with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like; a species of toffee.

The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters. *Dickens.*

Hard-beam (härd'bēm), *n.* A plant; hornbeam (*Carpinus Betulus*). See CARPINUS.

Hard-believing (härd'bē-lēv-ing), *a.* Difficult to persuade; incredulous. *Shak.*

Hard-billed (härd'bild), *a.* Having a hard bill or beak: said of birds.

Hardbound (härd'bound), *a.* Costive; fast or tight; stiff and slow in action.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*

Hard-drinker (härd'dringk-ėr), *n.* One who drinks to excess.

Harde,† *v.t.* To make hard; to harden. *Chaucer.*

Hard-earned (härd'ėrnd), *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty. '*Hard-earned* bread.' *Burke.*

Hardely,† *adv.* Hardily; boldly; certainly. *Chaucer.*

Harden (härd'n), *v.t.* [*Hard, a.* (which see), and *en*, verb-forming suffix.] 1. To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to *harden* iron or steel; to *harden* clay.—2. To confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity.

Wherefore then do ye *harden* your hearts, as the Egyptians and Pharaoh *hardened* their hearts? 1 Sam. vi. 6.

3. To make insensible or unfeeling; as, to *harden* one against impressions of pity or tenderness.

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift.*

4. To make firm; to strengthen; to inure.

I would *harden* myself in sorrow. Job vi. 10.

Harden (härd'n), *v.i.* 1. To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; as, mortar *hardens* by drying.—2. To become unfeeling.—3. To become inured.

Hardened (härd'nd), *p.* and *a.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice; as, a *hardened* sinner.

Hardener (härd'n-ėr), *n.* He who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who brings tools up to the required temper.

Harder (härd'ėr), *n.* A kind of mullet, about 8 inches long, caught near the coasts of the Cape Colony, which is cured in brine, and sent up the country in small casks for the use of the farmers.

Hard-faced (härd'fāst), *a.* Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured.

Hard-favoured (härd'fā-vėrd), *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured.* *L'Estrange.*

Hard-favouredness (härd'fā-vėrd-nes), *n.* Coarseness of features.

Hard-featured (härd'fē-tūrd), *a.* Having coarse features.

Hard-fern (härd'fėrn), *n.* The popular name for *Lomaria spicant*, which is also known as *Blechnum boreale.* It is a very common fern, being found everywhere in Britain growing on heaths, in glens, on old roadside walls, and other places. It has simple pinnatifid fronds, of which the sterile ones grow to about a foot in length, while the fertile ones are somewhat longer, and have contracted segments.

Hard-fish (härd'fish), *n.* Salted and dried cod, ling, &c. [Scotch.]

Hard-fisted (härd'fist-ed), *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a labourer.—2. Close-fisted; covetous.

None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless. *Bp. Hall.*

Hard-fought (härd'fąt), *a.* Vigorously contested; as, a *hard-fought* battle. '*Hard-fought* field.' *Fanshawe.*

Hard-got, Hard-gotten (härd'got, härd'got-n), *a.* Obtained with difficulty. '*Hard-got* spoils.' *Drayton.*

Hard-grass (härd'gras), *n.* A popular name for various grasses, such as Rottboellia, Sclerochloa, and Ægilops.

Hard-hack (härd'hak), *n.* The American popular name of a plant, the *Spiræa tomentosa*, common in pastures and low grounds, and celebrated for its astringent properties.

Hard-handed (härd'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Having hard hands, as a labourer.—2. Practising severity; ruling with a high hand.

The easy or *hard-handed* monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies. *Milton.*

Hardhead (härd'hed), *n.* 1. Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them. *Dryden.*

2. A local name for the knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

Hard-headed (härd'hed-ed), *a.* Shrewd; difficult to be over-persuaded; intelligent or clear-headed and firm; as, a *hard-headed* Scotchman.

Hard-hearted (härd'härt-ed), *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable.

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hard-hearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

Hard-heartedly (härd'härt-ed-li), *adv.* In a hardhearted manner.

Hard-heartedness (härd'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

Hardihead,† **Hardyhead**† (härd'i-hed), *n.* Same as *Hardihood.*

Enflamed with fury and fierce *hardyhead.* *Spenser.*

Hardihood (härd'i-hụd), *n.* [*Hardy* and suffix *hood.*] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

SYN. Intrepidity, courage, stoutness, audacity, effrontery.

Hardily (härd'i-li), *adv.* In a hardy manner; with hardiness.

Hardiment† (härd'i-ment), *n.* Same as *Hardihood.* *Spenser.*

Hardiness (härd'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being hardy; (*a*) boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery: applied to the mind it is synonymous with *hardihood.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

(*b*) Firmness of body; capability of endurance. (*c*) Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.—2.† Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness.* *Spenser.*

Harding,† *n.* Hardening. *Chaucer.*

Hardish (härd'ish), *a.* Somewhat hard; tending to hardness.

Hard-laboured (härd'lā-bėrd), *a.* Wrought with severe labour; elaborate; studied; as, a *hard-laboured* poem. *Swift.*

Hardle† (här'dl), *n.* Same as *Hurdle. Holland.*

Hardly (härd'li), *adv.* 1. With difficulty; with some trouble; not easily; not readily. 'Recovering *hardly* what he lost before.' *Dryden.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

2. Scarcely; barely; not quite; as, the veal is *hardly* done; the writing is *hardly* completed.—3. Grudgingly; with a feeling of anger or ill-will.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shak.*

4. Severely; unfavourably; as, to think *hardly* of public measures.—5. Rigorously; oppressively; as, the prisoners were *hardly* used or treated.—6.† Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man. *Locke.*

7. Coarsely; roughly; not softly. 'So *hardly* lodged.' *Dryden.*—8.† Confidently; hardily. *Holland.*

Hard-money (härd-mun'i), *n.* Silver and gold coin, as distinguished from paper-money.

Hard-mouthed (härd'mouTHd), *a.* 1. Having a hard mouth; not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.

'Tis time my *hard-mouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse in stricture; harsh in reproof; as, a *hard-mouthed* barrister.

Hardness (härd'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being hard in any of its senses; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance; obduracy; harshness; want of sensibility; roughness; niggardliness; severity; inclemency.

This label . . . whose containing
Is so from sense in *hardness* that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shak.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour. *Ray.*

Specifically—2. In *mineral.* the capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the quality of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scales have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and numbered, and other bodies are referred to this scale in respect of hardness. The diamond is the hardest body known, and in the scale of Mohs its hardness is indicated by the number 10. This scale is as follows: Talc, 1; rock-salt, 2; calcareous spar, 3; fluor-spar, 4; apatite, 5; felspar, 6; rock-crystal, 7; topaz, 8; corundum, 9; diamond, 10.

Hard-nibbed (härd'nibd), *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

Hardock (här'dock), *n.* A kind of dock with whitish leaves; hoar-dock.

Hard-pan (härd'pan), *n.* A hard stratum of earth below the surface soil; a hard compact mass of subsoil.

Hard-pressed (härd'prest), *a.* In a strait or difficulty; short of cash; having neither time nor money to fulfil obligations.

Hard-pushed (härd'pụsht), *a.* Hard-pressed; urged by difficulties; straitened; hard-pressed for money or time.

Hard-ruled (härd'rōld), *a.* Governed with difficulty. *Shak.*

Hard-run (härd'run), *a.* See under HARD, *adv.*

Hards (härdz), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *heordan.*] The refuse or coarse part of wool or flax.

Hardship (härd'ship), *n.* 1. Toil; fatigue; severe labour or want; whatever oppresses the body.

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*

2. Injury; oppression; injustice.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

Hard-tack (härd'tak), *n.* Large, coarse, hard biscuit much used by sailors and by soldiers; sea-bread.

Hard-up (härd'up), *a.* See under HARD, *adv.*

Hard-visaged (härd'vi-zājd), *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance.

Hardware (härd'wār), *n.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c. The hardware manufacture is one of the most important carried on in Great Britain. Birmingham and Sheffield are its principal seats.

Hardwareman (härd'wār-man), *n.* A maker or seller of hardware.

Hard-won (härd'wun), *a.* Won with difficulty.

Hardwood (härd'wụd), *n.* A term applied to woods of a very close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, ebony, &c.

Hard-working (härd'wėrk-ing), *a.* Labouring hard.

Hardy (härd'i), *a.* [Fr. *hardi*, bold, daring, presumptuous, properly the pp. of the old verb *hardir* (for which *enhardir* is now used), to make bold, from O.H.G. *hartjan*, from *hart* (E. *hard*), hard, bold. Though French in form the English word derives several of its meanings directly from *hard.* See HARD.] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid; as, who is *hardy* enough to encounter contempt?—2. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess. 3. Strong; firm; compact.

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*

4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.—5. Capable of bearing exposure to cold weather; as, a *hardy* plant.

Hardy (här'di), *n.* In *blacksmiths' work*, a chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

Hardy-shrew (härd'i-shrō), *n.* The shrew-mouse.

Hare (hār), *n.* [A. Sax. *hara;* comp. Dan. and Sw. *hare*, Icel. *heri*, G. *hase*, O.G. *haso;* probably allied to Skr. *ça̧ça*—a hare; *ça̧*, to jump.] 1. The common name of the rodent quadrupeds of the genus Lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, a divided upper lip, two small incisors immediately behind the usual rodent incisors in the upper jaw, long hind-legs, and hairy soles. The com-

Hare (*Lepus timidus*).

mon hare (*L. timidus*) is a timid animal, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity, generally producing three or four at a time and breeding several times in the year. The Irish hare is the *L. hibernicus;* the Alpine, Scotch, or varying hare the *L. variabilis*, which is less than the common hare, and is confined to northern alpine districts, becoming white in winter; the American hare is the *L. americanus*, not much larger than a rabbit; the Polar hare is the *L. glacialis;* the Indian hare *L. ruficaudatus*, very similar to the common hare. Other species occur at

the Cape of Good Hope, in Egypt, and various parts of Asia. The fur of the hare is used for felting and for making hats, &c.—2. In *astron.* one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere.

Hare † (hār), *v.t.* [O.Fr. and Norm. *harer, harier*, to stir up or provoke. Comp. *harass, harry.*] To fright, or to excite, tease, and harass or worry.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?
Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits
And seven senses. *B. Jonson.*

Harebell (hār'bel), *n.* The common English name of the *Campanula rotundifolia*, a plant of the nat. order Campanulaceæ, also termed the common bell-flower and Scottish blue-bell. It is very abundant in Scotland, and grows on dry and hilly pastures, borders of fields, road sides, hedges, &c., growing to the height of from 6 to 14 inches. It is perennial, and flowers in July and August; the corolla is blue and bell-shaped. The whole plant is slender and graceful. It is a great favourite in Scotland, and has been much celebrated by the poets of that country.

Harebell (*C. rotundifolia*).

E'en the slight *harebell* raised its head,
Elastic from her airy tread. *Sir W. Scott.*

The name harebell is also applied in many districts to the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*), also known as *Hyacinthus non-scriptus.*

Hare-brain † (hār'brān), *a.* Hare-brained. 'A bold, *hare-brain*, mad fellow.' *Burton.*

Hare-brained (hār'brānd), *a.* [Comp. 'mad as a March *hare.*'] Giddy; volatile; heedless. 'That *hare-brained* wild fellow.' *Bacon.*

Hareem (ha-rēm'), *n.* See HAREM.

Harefoot (hār'fụt), *n.* 1. The ptarmigan.—2. A plant. See HARE'S-FOOT.

Hare-hearted (hār'härt-ed), *a.* Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.

Harehound (hār'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound.

Hare-hunting (hār'hunt-ing), *n.* The sport of coursing or hunting the hare with dogs.

Hare-kangaroo (hār'kang-ga-rö'), *n.* A small kangaroo (*Macropus leporoides*) of Australia, not unlike a hare, but smaller in size.

Hareld (ha'reld), *n.* [Perhaps from its cry.] An oceanic duck of the genus or sub-genus Harelda, having a short thick bill, a high forehead, and two very long feathers in the tail of the male, whilst the females have the tail short and rounded. The long-tailed duck (*H. glacialis*) inhabits the northern and arctic seas during summer, being frequent in Orkney and Shetland, but it is rare in South Britain. It flies swiftly and is an expert diver, and its down is said to rival that of the eider.

Hare-lip (hār'lip), *n.* A fissure or vertical division of one or both lips, sometimes extending also to the palate. Children are frequently born with this kind of malformation, particularly of the upper lip. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe or portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. Every species of the deformity has the same appellation of hare-lip, in consequence of the imagined resemblance which the part has to the upper lip of a hare. The cure of hare-lip is performed by cutting off quite smoothly the opposite edges of the fissure, and then bringing them together and maintaining them in accurate apposition till they have firmly united.

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. He begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. He . . . squints the eye and makes the *hare-lip.* *Shak.*

Hare-lipped (hār'lipt), *a.* Having a harelip.

Harem (hā'rem), *n.* [Ar. *harām*, anything prohibited, *muharram*, prohibited, from *harram*, to prohibit.] 1. The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family.—2. The occupants of a harem. These may consist of a wife, or wives to the number of four, of female slaves, who may be retained as concubines or as servants, and of female free slaves with whom concubinage is unlawful. Written also *Hareem, Harim, Haram.*

Hare-mint (hār'mint), *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Harengiform (ha-ren'ji-form), *a.* Shaped like a herring.

Hare-pipe (hār'pīp), *n.* A snare for catching hares.

Hare's-ear (hārz'ēr), *n.* The popular name of the genus Bupleurum, a remarkable genus of umbelliferous plants, one species of which (*B. rotundifolium*) is common in some parts of England. It has alternate leaves, so extended at the base that the stalks seem to grow through the leaves, whence the plant is also called *Thorow-wax* and *Thorow-leaf.* The flowers are small and of a greenish-yellow colour. The term hare's-ear is also assigned to *Erysimum austriacum* and *E. orientale.*

Hare's-foot (hārz'fụt), *n.* A name applied to *Ochroma Lagopus*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Sterculiaceæ. It is a Central American tree, growing to the height of 40 feet, and its spongy wood is so light that rafts formed from it are unsinkable. It has its name from its fruit, which is about 1 foot long, and when ripe splits open by five slits, from which the silk-cotton of the seeds spreads over the whole surface, giving it the appearance of a hare's foot. The cotton is used for stuffing cushions and pillows.—The *hare's-foot trefoil* is *Trifolium arvense.*

Hare's-foot Fern (hārz'fụt fėrn), *n. Davallia canariensis*, a fern having a creeping stem or rhizome covered with brown chaff, and supposed to resemble the foot of a hare. See DAVALLIA.

Hare's-form (hārz'form), *n.* A hare's seat or bed.

Hare's-lettuce (hārz'let-tis), *n.* A plant, the sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), a favourite food of hares.

Hare's-tail (hārz'tāl), *n.* A species of cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

Hare's-tail Grass (hārz'tāl gras), *n.* The popular name of a genus of grasses, Lagurus, nat. order Gramineæ: so called from the resemblance of the head to a hare's tail. One species (*L. ovatus*) grows in Guernsey.

Hare-stane (hār'stān), *n.* [See HOARSTONE.] A memorial stone, or a stone marking a boundary; a hoarstone; as, the *hare-stane* on the Borough Muir of Edinburgh. [Scotch.]

Harfang (här'fang), *n.* [A. Sax. *hara*, a hare, and *fangan*, to catch.] The great snowy owl (*Surnia nyctea*) found in the arctic regions. It preys on hares, grouse, &c.

Hari (ha'ri), *n.* A name of the Hindu god Vishnu.

Haricot (ha'ri-kō), *n.* [Fr., a ragout; O.Fr. *harigoter*, to mince, *harigote*, a piece, a morsel. The bean probably has its name from its being much used in ragouts: *haricot-bean*=ragout-bean.] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and roots.—2. The kidney-bean or French bean.

Harie, † *v.i.* To hurry; to harass. *Chaucer.*

Haried, † *pp.* Hurried. *Chaucer.*

Harier (ha'ri-ėr), *n.* Same as *Harrier.*

Hariff (ha'rif), *n.* A plant, goose-grass or clivers (*Galium Aparine*).

Harigals, Harigalds (ha'ri-galz, ha'ri-galdz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *haricot.* See HARICOT.] [Scotch.] 1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. 2. The hair of the head.

I think I have towzled his *harigalds* a wee.
Ramsay.

Hariolation (här-i-o-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *hariolatio, hariolationis*, soothsaying, from *hariolor*, to foretell.] Soothsaying.

Hariot (ha'ri-ot), *n.* Same as *Heriot.*

Harish (hār'ish), *a.* Like a hare.

Hark (härk), *v.i.* [Contr. from *hearken.*] To listen; to hearken: now only used in the imperative.

Pricking up his ears to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*
Hark the clock within, the silver knell. *Tennyson.*

—*Hark!* a hunting cry used with various adjuncts to stimulate or direct the hounds; as, *hark forward! hark away!* cries intended to urge the chase forward; *hark back!* a cry to the hounds, when they have lost the scent, directing them to return upon their course and recover it; hence, to *hark back* has come to be used in literature as meaning to return to some previous point, as of a subject, and start from that afresh.

Harl (härl), *n.* 1. A filamentous substance; especially, the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in dressing fly-hooks.

Harle (härl), *v.t.* See HAURL.

Harleian (här'le-an), *a.* Term appellative of a collection consisting of 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, made by Secretary *Harley*, earl of Oxford, and his son. The collection is now in the British Museum.

Harlequin (här'lē-kwin), *n.* [Fr. *harlequin, arlequin;* It. *arlechino*, probably from the devil *Alichino*, in the 30th canto of Dante's *Inferno.*] A performer on the stage, as in a pantomime or harlequinade, masked, dressed in tight parti-coloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword, with which he plays tricks, generally without speaking, to divert the audience or spectators; hence, a buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow; a droll.

Harlequin (här'lē-kwin), *v.i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Harlequin (här'lē-kwin), *v.t.* To remove as if by a harlequin's trick; to conjure away.

The kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequin'd* away the fit.
Green, Poem of the Spleen.

Harlequinade (här'lē-kwin-ād'), *n.* A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime which follows the transformation-scene, and in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.

Harlequin-beetle (här'lē-kwin-bēt-l), *n.* A coleopterous insect (*Acrocinus longimanus*), so called from the mixture of gray, black, and red on the elytra.

Harlequin-duck (här'lē-kwin-duk), *n.* A species of duck (the *Clangula histrionica*), a native of Hudson's Bay and Northern Europe. It has a beautifully mottled plumage, the male being fantastically streaked with gray, whence the name.

Harlequin-snake (här'lē-kwin-snāk), *n.* A venomous South American snake (*Elaps fulvius*), so called from its being striped with red and black.

Harlock (här'lok), *n.* A plant mentioned by Shakspere and Drayton, and supposed by some to be the charlock.

Harlot (här'lot), *n.* [This word may be the same as O.Fr. *harlot, herlot*, Pr. *arlot*, Sp. *arlote*, It. *arlotto*, a glutton, a lazy good-for-nothing, a word of uncertain origin; or it may be the W. *herlawd*, a stripling, a springal, *herlodes*, a damsel.] 1. † A male servant; a husbandman; a fellow.

A sturdy *harlot* went them aye behind,
That was her hostes man. *Chaucer.*
He was a gentle *harlot* and a kind. *Chaucer.*

2. † A base person; a rogue; a cheat.

No man, but he and thou and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching. *Foxe.*

3. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.

As soon as this thy son was come, who hath devoured thy living with *harlots.* Luke xv. 30.

Harlot (här'lot), *a.* Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; lewd; low; base.

Harlot (här'lot), *v.i.* To practise lewdness. *Milton.*

Harlotize (här'lot-īz), *v.i.* To play the harlot. *Warner.*

Harlotry (här'lot-ri), *n.* 1. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.—2. † A name of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shak.*

3. † False show; meretriciousness. 'The *harlotry* of the ornaments.' *Matthias.*

Harm (härm), *n.* [A. Sax. *hearm* or *harm;* Dan. Sw. G. *harm*, grief, offence; Icel. *harmr.* Probably akin to Skr. *çram*, to weary.] 1. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Do thyself no *harm.* Acts xvi. 28.

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.

Deep *harm* to disobey,
Seeing obedience is the bond of rule. *Tennyson.*

Harm (härm), *v.t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage.

Harmaline (här'ma-līn), *n.* ($C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$.) A vegeto-alkali obtained from the seeds of the *Peganum Harmala*, a plant of Southern Europe and Asia Minor.

Harmattan (här-mat'tan), *n.* [Arabic name.] A wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean. It prevails in December, January, and February, and is generally accompanied with a fog or haze, which conceals the sun for days together. Extreme dryness and hotness are the characteristics of this wind; it withers vegetation, and even affects the human body so that the skin peels off.

Harmel (här'mel), *n.* [Ar. *harmal.*] Syrian rue (*Peganum Harmala*), common in the south of Europe and Asia Minor. The seeds

yield harmaline, and are used in Turkey as a vermifuge.

Harmful (härm'fụl), *a.* Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

Harmfully (härm'fụl-li), *adv.* In a harmful manner.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than in spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Ascham.*

Harmfulness (härm'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being harmful.

Harmin, Harmine (här'min), *n.* ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$.) A substance derived from harmaline by oxidation, or directly from the seeds of *Peganum Harmala.*

Harmless (härm'les), *a.* 1. Free from harm; unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another *harmless.*

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless.* *Raleigh.*

2. Free from power or disposition to harm; not injurious; innocent. 'The *harmless* deer.' *Drayton.*—Syn. Innocent, innoxious, innocuous, inoffensive, unoffending, unhurt, uninjured, unharmed, undamaged.

Harmlessly (härm'les-li), *adv.* In a harmless manner: without inflicting injury; without receiving injury.

Harmlessness (härm'les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being harmless.

The *harmlessness*, . . . the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted. *South.*

Harmonia (här-mō'ni-a), *n.* A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt, March 31, 1856.

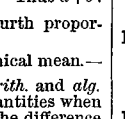
Harmonic, Harmonical (här-mon'ik, här-mon'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to harmony or music.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; consonant; as, *harmonic* sounds.

Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

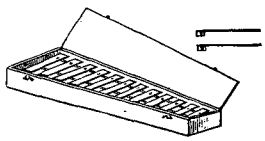
3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any string, pipe, or other sonorous body.—4. In *math.* having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances: said of numbers, terms of certain ratios, proportions, and the like.—*Harmonical curve*, an ideal curve into which a musical chord is supposed to be inflected when put into such a motion as to excite sound.—*Harmonic interval*, in *music*, the distance between two chords or between two consonant notes.—*Harmonical mean*, in *arith.* and *alg.* a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities. An harmonical mean between two quantities, as a and b, is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the quantities, and the quantities themselves. Thus $a+b$: $a :: b : \frac{a\,b}{a+b}$, which is the fourth proportional, and $\frac{2\,a\,b}{a+b}$ is the harmonical mean.—*Harmonical proportion*, in *arith.* and *alg.* The relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth, or when $a : d :: a \sim b : c \sim d$. In like manner three quantities are said to be in harmonical proportion when the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third.—*Harmonical series*, a series of many numbers in continued harmonical proportion.—*Harmonic triad*, in *music*, the chord of a note, consisting of its third and perfect fifth, or in other words, the common chord.



Harmonic Triad.

Harmonic (här-mon'ik), *n.* In *music*, (*a*) a note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other; a secondary and less distinct tone which accompanies any principal and apparently simple tone, as the octave, the twelfth, the fifteenth, and the seventeenth. (*b*) An artificial tone produced.

Harmonica (här-mon'i-ka), *n.* 1. A collection of musical glass goblets, resembling finger-glasses, which were put into a revolving motion on their centres while the rim was touched by the finger. This instrument was invented by a German and improved by Dr. Franklin.—2. A musical instrument consisting of a small box, in which are ranged horizontally a number of oblong plates of glass, sometimes of metal, of unequal length, which are struck with a small flexible hammer, the handle of which is made of whalebone, and the striking part of cork covered with taffeta. The length of the plates determines the pitch of the notes, the high notes being produced by the short plates, and the low by the long. 3. Same as *Harmonicon*, 2.



Harmonica.

Harmonically (här-mon'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a harmonic manner; musically; harmoniously; suitably.

Harmonichord (här-mon'i-kord), *n.* An instrument played like a pianoforte, but sounding like a violin. The tone is produced by the pressure of the keys, which sets a revolving cylinder of wood, covered with leather and charged with rosin, in action over the strings.

Harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), *n.* 1. A powerful musical instrument consisting of a large barrel organ, containing, in addition to the common pipes, others to imitate the different wind-instruments and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c., the combination being intended to resemble the effect of a military band.—2. A musical instrument only used as a toy, consisting of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another.—3. Same as *Harmonica*, 2.—*Chemical harmonicon*, a contrivance consisting of a tube of glass, or of any other material, in which a small flame of hydrogen gas is made to burn, in consequence of which the column of air contained in the tube gives forth musical sounds.

Harmonics (här-mon'iks), *n.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds.

Harmonious (här-mō'ni-us), *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by harmony; as, (*a*) adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

(*b*) Musically concordant; consonant; symphonious. Harmonious sounds are such as accord and are agreeable to the ear.

Thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

(*c*) Agreeing in action or feeling; living in peace and friendship; as, an *harmonious* family or society.

Harmoniously (här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a harmonious manner.

Distances, motions, and quantities of matter *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system. *Bentley.*

Harmoniousness (här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being harmonious.

Harmoniphon (här-mon'i-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *harmonia*, a close fitting together, harmony, and *phōnē*, sound.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a series of free reeds inserted in a tube like a clarinet. It is played upon by means of keys arranged like those of a pianoforte, that is, those producing the normal scale are in one row, and those producing the chromatic tones in another.

Harmonist (här'mon-ist), *n.* 1. One who harmonizes; specifically, (*a*) in *music*, one skilled in the principles of harmony; a writer of harmony; a musical composer.

A musician may be a very skilful *harmonist* and yet be deficient in the talents of melody, air, and expression. *A. Smith.*

(*b*) One who shows the agreement or harmony between corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists.

He endeavoureth to show how, among the fathers, Augustine and Hierom are flatly against the *harmonists.* *R. Nelson.*

2. One of a certain sect of Protestants from Würtemberg, who settled in America in 1803. Their first American settlement was at New Harmony, Indiana, whence they removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822. They hold their property in common, and consider marriage a civil contract.

Harmonite (här'mon-it), *n.* Same as *Harmonist*, 2.

Harmonium (här-mō'ni-um), *n.* A musical instrument resembling a small organ, and much used as a substitute for it. It is played on by a clavier or key-board similar to that of an organ or pianoforte, and the sounds are produced by reeds, not unlike the reed-pipes of an organ, but left free at one end—hence called *free reeds*—caused to vibrate by wind from a bellows worked by the feet. It has different stops or registers. This instrument is best adapted for the performance of grave or sacred music.

Harmoniumist (här-mō'ni-um-ist), *n.* A player of the harmonium.

Harmonization (här'mon-īz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of harmonizing or state of being harmonized.

Harmonize (här'mon-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *harmonized;* ppr. *harmonizing.* 1. In *music*, to form a concord; to agree in sounds or musical effect; as, the tones *harmonize.*—2. To be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families.—3. To agree in action, adaptation, or effect; to agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments *harmonize;* the facts stated by different witnesses *harmonize.*

Harmonize (här'mon-īz), *v.t.* 1. To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to show the harmony or agreement of; to reconcile the contradictions between.—2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set accompanying parts to, as an air or melody. 'The Lutheran chorals *harmonized* by Bach.' *Dwight.*

Harmonizer (här'mon-īz-ėr), *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist. 'Commentators and *harmonizers.*' *Cleaver.*

Harmonizing (här'mon-īz-ing), *a.* Being in accordance; bringing to an agreement.

Harmonometer (här-mon-om'et-ėr), *n.* [*Harmony* (which see), and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It often consists of a single string stretched over movable bridges.

Harmony (här'mō-ni), *n.* [L. and Gr. *harmonia*, from Gr. *harmos*, a suiting or fitting together, from *arō*, to fit, to adapt.] 1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; as, the *harmony* of the universe.

Equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony.* *Bacon.*

Heaven's *harmony* is universal law. *Cowper.*

2. In *music*, (*a*) just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds called chords.

Ten thousand harps that tuned
Angelic *harmonies.* *Milton.*

(*b*) The science which treats of such sounds. 3. Concord or agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like; good correspondence; peace and friendship; as, good citizens live in *harmony.*

Harmony to behold in wedded pair,
More grateful than harmonious sounds to the ear. *Milton.*

4. In *anat.* an immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences presented by the bony surface are but slightly marked, as in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.—5. A literary work which brings together parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency: said especially respecting the gospels.—*Natural harmony*, in *music*, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord.—*Artificial harmony* is a mixture of concords and discords.—*Figured harmony* is when one or more of the parts move during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.—*Perfect harmony* implies the use of untempered concords only.—*Tempered harmony* is when the notes are varied by temperament. See Temperament.—*Close harmony* is when the sounds composing each chord are placed so near to each other that no sound belonging to the chord could again be interposed between any of those already present.—*Spread harmony* is when the sounds of a chord are placed at such a wide distance from each other that some of them might be again

interposed between the sounds already present. —*Harmony* or *music of the spheres*, the music imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies, according to the belief or hypothesis of Pythagoras and his school. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds. It is to this hypothesis that Shakspere refers in the following passage:—

Look how the floor ôf heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubim:
Such *harmony* is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Merch. of Venice, v.

—*Pre-established harmony*, an hypothesis adopted by Leibnitz, to explain the correspondence which exists between the course of our sensations and the series of changes actually going on in the universe.

Harmost (här'most), *n.* [Gr. *harmostēs*, from *harmozō*, to regulate.] In *Greek antiq.* a governor sent by the Lacedæmonians, after the Peloponnesian war, into a subject or conquered town, partly to keep it in subjection, and partly to abolish the democratic form of government, and establish in its stead one similar to their own.

Harmotome (här'mō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *harmos*, a joint, and *temnō*, to cut.] See CROSS-STONE.

Harn (härn), *n.* [For *hardin*, *hardyn*, from *hards*, the refuse of flax.] A very coarse kind of linen. [Scotch.]

Her cutty sark o' Paisley *harn*,
That while a lassie she had worn. *Burns.*

Harn (härn), *a.* Made of harn; hence, coarse. [Scotch.]

Harneis,† *n.* Harness; armour; furniture. *Chaucer.*

Harneise,† *v.t.* or *i.* To dress.

Harness (här'nes), *n.* [W. *harnais*, *haiarnaez*, harness, from *haiarn*, iron. Fr. *harnais*, G. *harnisch*, are probably borrowed from the English.] 1. The whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman; originally perhaps defensive armour, but used also for the furniture of a military man, defensive or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, &c.

I can remember that I buckled his *harness* when he went into Blackheath field. *Latimer.*

2. The gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked to and made to draw or work a vehicle or anything else, as a waggon, coach, gig, chaise, plough, harrow, mill, log of wood, &c.; the working gear of a horse or other animal: sometimes applied to gear by which men drag heavy weights. 3. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately to form the shed. It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion. Called also *Mounting*.

Harness (här'nes), *v.t.* 1. To dress in armour; to equip with armour for war, as a horseman. '*Harnessed* in rugged steel.' *Rowe.* 2. To equip or furnish for defence.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen. 1 Macc. iv. 7.

3. To put harness on, as a horse. '*Harness* the horses.' Jer. xlvi. 4.

Harness-cask (här'nes-kask), *n.* See HARNESS-TUB.

Harness-currier (här'nes-ku-ri-ėr), *n.* A dresser of leather for harness or saddlery purposes.

Harnesser (här'nes-ėr), *n.* One who harnesses.

Harness-plater (här'nes-plāt-ėr), *n.* A workman who electroplates the metal work for harness.

Harness-tub (här'nes-tub), *n.* *Naut.* a cask of a peculiar form fastened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salted provisions for daily consumption. Called also *Harness-cask*.

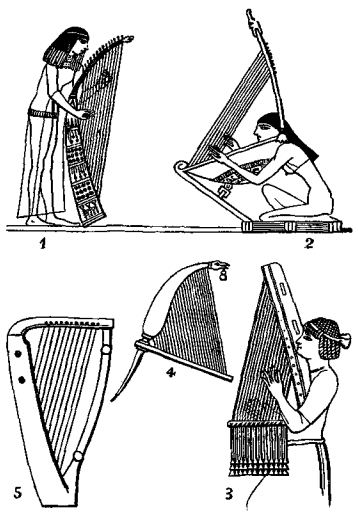
Harness-weaver (här'nes-wēv-ėr), *n.* A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, &c. [Scotch.]

Harns (härnz), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *hærnes*, D. *hierne*, Icel. *hjarni*, G. *ge-hirn*, brains.] Brains. [Scotch.]

Haroja (ha-rō'ja), *n.* Same as *Halluf*.

Harow,† **Harrow**† (ha'rō), *exclam.* [O.Fr. *haro*.] A form of exclamation anciently used in Normandy to call for help or to raise the hue-and-cry.

Harp (härp), *n.* [A. Sax. *hearpe*, Icel. *harpa*, O.H.G. *harfa*, G. *harfe*, late L. *harpa*, which is probably the Latin form of Gr. *harpē*, a sickle, from its shape. The name may be originally Teutonic, however, and the L.L. *harpa* merely a Latinized form of it.] 1. A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, found among the Assyrians, Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Irish, Welsh, and other nations. It is found in great variety of form and construction, some of its varieties being shown in the accompanying figures. All these, it will be seen, except the Anglo-



Ancient Harps.

1, 2, Egyptian. 3, Assyrian. 4, Persian. 5, Anglo-Saxon.

Saxon, differ from the modern harp in wanting the front pillar. There are no representations of the Hebrew harp of undoubted accuracy. The modern harp is nearly triangular in form, and the strings are stretched from the upper part to one of the sides. It stands erect and is played with both hands, the strings being struck or pulled by both fingers and thumb. Before its improvement by Erard, the harp was tuned in the principal key, and modulations effected by pressure of the thumb, or by turning the tuning-pins of the strings which it was desired to alter. Erard first added seven pedals to the instrument, which were moved by the foot of the performer, and afterwards constructed a double-action harp with seven pedals. The harp thus constructed contains forty-three strings tuned according to the diatonic scale, every eighth string being a replicate in another octave of the one counted from. By means of the pedals each string can be sharpened twice, each time a semitone, so that the instrument is capable of rendering the full chromatic scale, and of modulating into all the keys of the tonal system. Its range is six octaves, being from double E below the bass to E in altissimo.—2. A constellation, otherwise called *Lyra* or *the Lyre*.—3. Formerly, an Irish coin bearing the emblem of a harp, of the value of a halfpenny.—4. In Scotland, a grain-sieve for removing weed-seeds from grain; also, an oblong implement, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp, for separating the finer from the coarser parts of sand; a screen.

Harp (härp), *v.i.* 1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers, *harping* with their harps. Rev. xiv. 2.

2. To dwell on a subject tiresomely and vexatiously, in speaking or writing; to speak or write repeatedly with slight variations: usually with *on* or *upon*.

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping on* what I am . . .
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

—*To harp on one string*, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy the hearers.

You *harp* a little too much *upon one string*. *Collier.*

Harp (härp), *v.t.* 1. To give forth, as a harp gives forth sound; to give expression to or utter.

Thou'st *harped* my fear aright. *Shak.*

2. In Scotland, to sift or separate by means of a harp; as, to *harp* grain; to *harp* sand.

Harpa (här'pa), *n.* [L. *harpa*, a harp.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs of the whelk family (Buccinidæ), distinguished by the beauty of their shells. They are commonly called *Harp-shells*, because their curved outlines have some resemblance to the shape of a harp, and their deep longitudinal ridges represent the strings.

Harpactidæ (här-pak'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *harpax*, rapacious, from *harpazō*, to seize, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of entomostracous crustaceans of the order Copepoda, having the eyes so closely set together as to appear only one.

Harpagon† (här'pa-gon), *n.* [Gr. *harpagē*, from *harpazō*, to seize.] A grappling-iron.

Harpagophytum (här-pa-gof'i-tum), *n.* [L. *harpago*, a hook; Gr. *harpagē*, a seizure, from *harpazō*, to seize; and Gr. *phyton*, a plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Pedaliaceæ, including the grapple-plant of South Africa, *H. procumbens*. Another species, *H. leptocarpum*, much resembling the grapple-plant in distinctive characteristics, is a native of Madagascar.

Harpalidæ (här-pal'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *harpalos*, greedy, and *eidos*, resemblance.] An extensive family of coleopterous insects, of the section Geodephaga, by some regarded as a sub-family of the Carabidæ. The Harpalidæ are divided into three principal sections, characterized by modifications of the anterior tarsi of the male: (*a*) *Harpalinæ*, having the four anterior tarsi of the males dilated: (*b*) *Feroninæ*, having the two anterior tarsi dilated, and the joints heart-shaped: (*c*) *Patellimana*, having the two anterior tarsi of the males dilated, the joints being square or rounded. They are usually found under stones.

Harpax (här'paks), *n.* [Gr. *harpax*, rapacious.] A genus of fossil shells of the group Ostreacea, oblong and somewhat triangular in shape, the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth. It is now included in the genus Plicatula.

Harper (härp'ėr), *n.* 1. A player on the harp.—2. An Irish brass coin of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the size of a shilling and the value of a penny: so called from bearing the figure of a harp. 'The *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper.' *B. Jonson.*

Harping (härp'ing), *a.* Pertaining to the harp; as, *harping* symphonies. *Milton.*

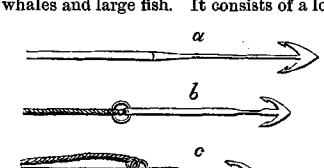
Harping-iron (härp'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A harpoon (which see).

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe.
Waller.

Harpings, Harpins (härp'ingz, härp'inz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* the foreparts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and terminate in the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea.

Harpist (härp'ist), *n.* A player on the harp; a harper.

Harpoon (här-pön'), *n.* [Fr. *harpon*, a harpoon, from *harper*, to gripe, to clutch, probably from *harpe*, a harp, and also a claw, a hook or angle-iron (see HARP); the D. *harpoen*, G. *harpune*, have the same origin.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish. It consists of a long



a, Hand-harpoon. *b c*, Gun-harpoons.

shank, with a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility. It may be thrown by the hand or fired from a gun. See HARPOON-GUN.

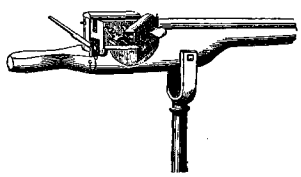
Harpoon (här-pön'), *v.t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes *harpooned*. *Pennant.*

Harpooneer (här-pön-ēr′), *n.* A harpooner. [Rare.]

Harpooner (här-pön′ėr), *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

Harpoon-gun (här-pön′gun), *n.* A gun for firing a harpoon, employed in the whale-fishery. Its barrel is about 2 feet long and 3 inches exterior diameter, and rests on a swivel. The harpoon to be discharged from



Harpoon-gun.

it has the end of its shank fitting the bore of the gun, and is so contrived that while a part of its shank passes into the gun-barrel, the cord attached to it remains outside, and slides up to the end on being fired.

Harpour,† *n.* A harper. *Chaucer.*

Harpress (härp′res), *n.* A female player on the harp. *Sir W. Scott.*

Harp-seal (härp′sēl), *n.* The Greenland seal (*Phoca Greenlandica*): so called from the large, black, crescent-shaped mark on each side of the back. See SEAL.

Harp-shell (härp′shel), *n.* See HARPA.

Harpsichon† (härp′si-kon), *n.* The old name for the spinet and the harpsichord.

Harpsichord (härp′si-kord), *n.* [Older forms, *arpsichord, harpsechord, harpsachorda,* O.Fr. *harpechorde,* It. *arpicordo*—*harp* and *chord:* it does not appear how the *s* got inserted.] A stringed musical instrument with a key-board for the fingers, in shape something like the horizontal grand pianoforte. The strings or wires were set in vibration by a quill plectrum. This instrument was difficult to keep in tune, and the quills needed constant renewal. It was superseded by the pianoforte about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Harpsicol, Harpsecol† (harp′si-kol), *n.* A harpsichord.

Harpster (härp′stėr), *n.* A female performer on the harp. [Rare.]

Harpy (här′pi), *n.* [Fr. *harpie;* L. *harpyia;* Gr. *harpuia,* from the root of *harpazō,* to seize or claw.] 1. In *class. antiq.* a fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a bird, with its feet and fingers armed with sharp claws, and the face pale with hunger.

Harpy, from an antique gem.

The harpies were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. In *her.* the harpy is represented as a vulture with the head and breast of a woman. — 2. The harpy-eagle (which see).—3. A name given to the *Circus æruginosus,* or marsh-harrier, a British species of hawk, allied to the buzzards. See HARRIER.—4. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

I will . . . do you any embassage . . . rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy. Shak.*

Harpy-eagle (här′pi-ē-gl), *n.* The *Harpyia destructor* of Linn., the *Thrasaëtus Harpyia* of modern zoologists, a raptorial bird of Mexico and South America, celebrated for the enormous development of its legs and beak, and for the strength and power it evinces in mastering its prey.

Harquebuse, Harquebuss (här′kwē-bus). See ARQUEBUSE.

Harquebussier (här′kwē-bus-ēr″). See ARQUEBUSIER.

Harr (här), *n.* [See HAAR.] A storm proceeding from the sea; a tempest; an eagre.

Harrage† (här′rāj), *v.t.* To harass; to plunder from.

This of Lincoln, *harraged* out before, should now lie fallow. *Fuller.*

Harrateen (har-ra-tēn′), *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*

Harrico (har′ri-kō), *n.* The same as *Haricot.*

Harridan (ha′ri-dan), *n.* [Fr. *haridelle,* Prov. Fr. *hardele, harin,* a worn-out horse, a jade.] A hag; an odious old woman; a vixenish woman; a trollop.

Harrier (ha′ri-ėr), *n.* [From *hare.*] A small kind of dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow-hunting harrier and the little fox-beagle, and a cross-breed between these. In all the scent is extremely keen, which enables them to follow all the doublings of the hare.

Harrier (ha′ri-ėr), *n.* [From *harry,* to pillage, because it pillages the poultry-yards.] A hawk of the genus Circus, allied to the buzzards. The harriers are more bold and active than the buzzards. They strike their prey upon the ground and generally fly very low. There are several species, as the marsh-harrier, the hen-harrier, and ash-coloured harrier. These are all found in Great Britain. The marsh-harrier (*C. æruginosus*), also called the moor-buzzard, harpy, and duck-hawk, is from 21 inches to 23 inches long. The head of the male is yellowish white. The hen-harrier (*C. cyaneus*) is 18 inches to 20 inches long; the adult male is of an almost uniform gray, the female brown. The female is called the *ringtail,* from the rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers. The hen-harrier is very destructive to poultry-yards, whence the name. The male is sometimes known as the blue hawk.

Harri-karri, Harri-kiri (ha′ri-ka′ri, ha′ri-ki′ri), *n.* The Chinese term for the mode of suicide incumbent on Japanese military and civil officials, when ordered by government to perform it as a punishment for any offence. It is effected by inflicting two gashes on the belly in the form of a cross. Called frequently by English writers *Happy Despatch.* Written also *Harri-kiru.*

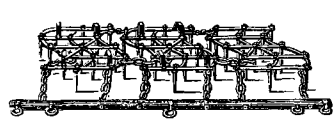
Harrington† (har′ring-ton), *n.* A farthing: so named because Lord Harrington obtained from James I. a patent for making brass farthings.

Harringtonite (har′ring-ton-īt), *n.* Same as *Natrolite* (which see).

Harrot† (ha′rot), *n.* A corruption of *Herald.*

The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen do I fetch my pedigree from, by the *harrot's* book. *B. Jonson.*

Harrow (ha′rō), *n.* [A. Sax. *hearge,* a harrow; same word as Dan. *harve,* Sw. *harf,* a harrow; perhaps akin to D. *hark,* G. *harke,* a rake.] An agricultural implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron teeth, called tines.



Harrow.

It is drawn over ploughed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. An implement, called a *chain harrow,* consisting of a congeries of iron rings, is used for covering grass seeds, and especially for separating weeds from the earth or clods in which they are enveloped.

Harrow (ha′rō), *v.t.* 1. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown; to break or tear with a harrow; as, to *harrow* land or ground.—2. To tear; to lacerate; to torment; to harass.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul. *Shak.*

Harrow† (ha′rō), *v.t.* [See HARRY.] To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence.

Meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

Harrow (ha′rō), *exclam.* See HAROW.

Harrower (ha′rō-ėr), *n.* One who harrows.

Harrower (ha′rō-ėr), *n.* A species of hawk; a harrier (which see).

Harrowingly (ha′rō-ing-li), *adv.* In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.

Harry (ha′ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *harried;* ppr. *harrying.* [A. Sax. *hergian, herian,* to plunder, to afflict, from *here,* an army, an expedition; comp. Icel. *herja,* to lay waste, to oppress; Dan. *hærge, hærje,* G. (*ver*)*heeren,* to ravage. With this word the A. Sax. *hyrwian,* to vex, afflict, seems to have been early confounded. See HARROW.] 1. To strip; to pillage; to plunder; to rob; as, to *harry* a bird's nest.

And still, from time to time the heathen host
Swarm'd overseas and *harried* what was left.
Tennyson.

2. To harass; to agitate; to tease; to harrow.

I repent me much
That I so *harried* him. *Shak.*

Harry† (ha′ri), *v.i.* To make harassing incursions.

What made your rogueships
Harrying for victuals here? *Beau. & Fl.*

Harry Soph (ha-ri-sof′), *n.* [Gr. *erisophos,* very learned.] In the University of Cambridge, a title given to those students who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B.A., declare themselves candidates for a degree in law or physic.

Harsh (härsh), *a.* [A Scandinavian word: O.E. and Sc. *harsk,* harsh, rough, sharp, acid; Dan. and O.Sw. *harsk,* rancid; G. *harsch,* harsh, rough; root doubtful.] 1. Rough; rugged; grating; especially, (*a*) to the touch; as, *harsh* cloth: opposed to *smooth.* '*Harsh* sand.' *Boyle.* (*b*) To the taste; as, *harsh* fruit. (*c*) To the ear; discordant; jarring; as, *harsh* notes; a *harsh* voice.—2. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish; as, civilization softens the *harsh* temper or nature of man.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

3. Rough; rude; abusive; rigorous; severe; as, a *harsh* reflection.

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies.
Jer. Taylor.

Harshly (härsh′li), *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly; austerely; crabbedly; rudely; unpleasantly.

It would sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shak.*

Harshness (härsh′nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being harsh.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* give offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

—*Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness, Tartness.* See ACRIMONY.

Harslet (härs′let), *n.* Same as *Haslet.*

Hart (härt), *n.* [A. Sax. *heort, hiorot;* comp. L.G. and D. *hert,* Dan. *hiort,* Sw. *hjort,* Icel. *hjörtr,* G. *hirsch,* stag; lit. horned animal; allied to Gr. *keras,* L. *cornu,* a horn. See HORN.] A stag or male deer when he has passed his fifth year, and the sur-royal or crown antler is formed. See ANTLER.—*Hart of ten,* a hart with ten tines or branches on his horns.

A great large deer!—
What head?—Forked, a *hart of ten. B. Jonson.*

Hartall (härt′al), *n.* The East Indian name of orpiment.

Hartbeest, Hartebeest (härt′bēst, här′te-bāst), *n.* [Dutch.] The name given by the Dutch colonists to the kaama, a South African antelope. See KAAMA.

Hart-berry, Hart-crop (härt′be-ri, härt′-krop), *n.* Bilberry (which see).

Harten† (härt′n), *v.t.* To hearten; to encourage. *Spenser.*

Hartin (härt′in), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{17}O$.) A fossil resin resembling hartite; massive, but crystallizing from rock-oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartite (härt′īt), *n.* (C_5H_5.) A fossil resin resembling hartin, and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartroyal (härt′roi-al), *n.* A plant, a species of plaintain.

Hart's-clover, Hart's-trefoil (härts′klō-vėr, härts′trē-foil), *n.* A plant, the common yellow melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*). See MELILOT.

Hartshorn (harts′horn), *n.* The antler of the hart or stag (*Cervus elaphus*). The constituent elements of deciduous horns differ materially from those of persistent horns, as of the ox, and are identical, or nearly so, with those of bone. These horns were formerly much used as a source of ammonia, and the products of their distillation much used in medicine under the name of the *volatile salt of hartshorn, spirit of hartshorn,* but these have now been superseded by simpler preparations of ammonia and carbonate of ammonia. See AMMONIA.—*Jelly of hartshorn,* a nutritive jelly, formerly obtained from the shavings of the horns of harts, now procured by planing down the

bones of calves. — *Hartshorn plantain*, *Plantago Coronopus*. See BUCKS-HORN.

Hart's-tongue (härts'tung), *n.* The popular name of a genus of ferns, the Scolopendrium, nat. order Polypodiaceæ. One species (*S. vulgare*) is found in Britain. The name hart's-tongue is also given to another fern—*Polypodium phyllitidis*.

Hart's-trefoil. See HART'S-CLOVER.

Hartwort (härt'wėrt), *n.* Tordylium, a genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ, having pinnatisect leaves and compound umbels of white flowers, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region. One species, *T. maximum*, an annual, has been found growing in waste ground about London and Oxford.

Harum-scarum (hā'rum-skā'rum), *a.* [Perhaps from *hare*, to fright, and *scare*.] Hare-brained; unsettled; giddy; rash.

Harum-scarum (hā'rum-skā'rum), *n.* A giddy, hare-brained, or rash person.

Haruspice. See ARUSPICE.

Haruspicy (ha-rus'pis-i). See ARUSPICY.

Harvest (här'vest), *n.* [A. Sax. *harfest*, *hearfest*, *hærfest*; comp. O.Fris. *harvest*, G. *herbst*, D. *herfst*, autumn, harvest; probably cognate with Gr. *karpos*, fruit, L. *carpo*, to pluck. Wedgwood, following Ihre, thinks the truer form is seen in Icel. *haust*, Sw. and Dan. *höst*, harvest, autumn, D. *oogst*, harvest, from L. *augustus*, the month of August, Armor. *eost*, harvest, being of the same origin.] 1. The season of gathering a crop of any kind; the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain. —2. That which is reaped and gathered in; the ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main *harvest* reaps. *Shak.*

3. The product of any labour; gain; result; effect; consequence.

Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat. *Dryden.*
What is that to him that reaps not *harvest* of his youthful joys? *Tennyson.*

Harvest (här'vest), *v.t.* To reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast.

Harvest-bug (här'vest-bug), *n.* A species of tick (*Leptus autumnalis*) which infests the skin in the autumn.

Harvester (här'vest-ėr), *n.* One who or that which harvests; specifically, an American machine for cutting grain, grass, or other crop; a mower; a reaper.

Harvest-feast (här'vest-fēst), *n.* The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

Harvest-field (här'vest-fēld), *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered.

Harvest-fly (här'vest-flī), *n.* A name applied in America to several large hemipterous insects of the Cicada group, popularly called locusts in the United States.

Harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), *n.* A stubble-goose (which see).

Harvest-home (här'vest-hōm), *n.* 1. The time of getting home the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest: hence, any opportunity for making gain.

. . . And his chin, new reaped,
Showed like a stubble land at *harvest-home*. *Shak.*
I will use her as the key of the cuckoldly rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*. *Shak.*

2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself.

Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden.*

Harvest-lady (här'vest-lā-di), *n.* The second reaper in a row.

Harvest-lord (här'vest-lord), *n.* The head-reaper at the harvest, or the first reaper in a row.

Harvest-louse (här'vest-lous), *n.* Same as *Harvest-bug* (which see).

Harvestman (här'vest-man), *n.* 1. A labourer in harvest. —2. A long-legged spider of the family Phalangidæ, in which the head and abdomen are united into one piece. These spiders are common in gardens. Called also *Shepherd-spider*.

Harvest-month (här'vest-month), *n.* The month of September.

Harvest-moon (här'vest-mön), *n.* The moon near the full at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

Harvest-mouse (här'vest-mous), *n.* The *Mus messorius*, a very small species of field-mouse, which builds its nest amidst the straws of standing corn and sometimes in thistles.

Harvest-queen (har'vest-kwēn), *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

Harvest-spider (här'vest-spī-dėr), *n.* Same as *Harvestman*, 2.

Harvest-woman (här'vest-wụ-man), *n.* A woman employed in harvest work.

Harwe,† *v.t.* To harry; to pillage.

Has (haz). The third person singular of the verb *have*.

Hasardour,† *n.* A player at hazard; a gamester. *Chaucer*.

Hasardrie,† *n.* Gaming in general. *Chaucer*.

Has-been (haz'bēn), *n.* Anything old or ancient, as an animal, custom, &c.: used chiefly or only in the phrase, a good old *has-been*. [Scotch.]

There are so many relics of ancient superstition lingering in the land, and worshipped under the deluding and endearing names of 'Gude auld *has-beens*.' *Blackwood's Mag.*

Haschish (hash'ēsh), *n.* See BHANG.

Hase† (hāz), *v.t.* To haze; to frighten; to harass. *Booth*.

Hash (hash), *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher*, E. to *hack*. See HACK.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to *hash* meat.

Hash (hash), *n.* [Fr. *hachis*, a hash, from *hacher*, to mince, to hack.] 1. That which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or a dish of meat, especially such as has been already cooked, and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed. —2. Any mixture and second preparation of old matter; a repetition; a re-exhibition.

I cannot bear elections and still less the *hash* of them over again in a first session. *H. Walpole.*

3. A sloven; a country clown; a stupid, soft, or silly fellow. 'A poor, doylt, drucken *hash*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Hasheesh, Hashish (hash'ēsh), *n.* See BHANG.

Hash-meat, Hashed-meat (hash'mēt, hasht'mēt), *n.* A dish composed of minced meat; hash.

Hask,† Haske† (hask), *n.* [W. *hesg*, sedge, rushes.] A case made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish. *Spenser*.

Haslet (has'let), *n.* [Contr. for *hastelet*; Fr. *hastille*, the pluck of an animal. The primary sense is a little roasting, from *haste*, a spit, from L. *hasta*, a spear.] The entrails of a beast, especially of a hog, which are used for human food, as the heart, liver, lights, &c.

Haslock, Hassock (has'lok, has'sok), *a.* A term descriptive of the finest wool of the fleece of sheep, being the lock that grows on the halse or throat. 'A stane o' *haslock* woo'.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Hasoda (ha-sō'da), *n.* [Turk.] In the Turkish seraglio, a school established for training young slaves of both sexes. *Brougham*.

Hasp (hasp), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæspe*, *hæps*, the hook of a hinge; comp. Icel. *hespa*, a skein, a fastening; G. *hæspe*, a clasp, a fastening; *haspel*, a reel; Dan. *hasp*, *haspe*, a hasp, a reel.] 1. A clasp, especially a clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door. —2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. [Local.]—3. A quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle. —4. An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land. Called also a *Scarifier*.—*Hasp and staple*, in *Scots law*, the ancient form of entering an heir in a burgage subject, in accordance with which the heir was made to take hold of the hasp and staple of the door as a symbol of possession, and then enter the house and bolt himself in, the transaction being noted and registered.

Hasp (hasp), *v.t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Haspicoll† (hasp'i-kol), *n.* A harpsichord. *Goldsmith*.

Hassack, Hassock (has'sak, has'sok), *n.* The provincial name for Kentish rag-stone.

Hassock (has'sok), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Comp. Sc. *haslock*, *hassock*, W. *hesg*, sedge, also Sw. *hwass*, rushes.] 1. A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church; also a small, generally round footstool, consisting of a cloth outside covering, stuffed inside with flock or other material.

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced.
Cowper.

2. [Scotch.] A besom; anything bushy; a large round turf used as a seat.

Hassock. See HASLOCK.

Hast (hast). The second person singular of the verb *have*, I have, thou *hast*, contracted from *havest*.

Hastate, Hastated (has'tāt, has'tāt-ed), *a.* [L. *hastatus*, from *hasta*, a spear.] In *bot.* spear-shaped; resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading; as, a *hastate* leaf.

Hastate Leaf (*Atriplex hastata*).

Hastato-lanceolate (has-tāt'o-lan-sē-o-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* between spear-shaped and lance-shaped. *Loudon*.

Hastato-sagittate (has-tāt'o-saj'i-tāt), *a.* In *bot.* between spear-shaped and arrow-shaped. *Loudon*.

Haste (hāst), *n.* [Not an A. Saxon word; G. Sw. and Dan. *hast*, haste, whence O.Fr. *haste*; Fr. *hâte*. The word as used in modern English probably came in through the French.] 1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; despatch; expedition: applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals, never to other bodies.

The king's business required *haste*. 1 Sam. xxi. 8.

2. Sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. Ps. cxvi. 11.

3. The state of being urged or pressed by business; hurry; urgency; as, I am in great *haste*.—*To make haste*, to hasten, to proceed rapidly. Shakspere also uses such expressions as 'make good *haste*,' 'make your best *haste*,' 'make your soonest *haste*,' 'make all the speedy *haste* you may;' also, 'let him take his *haste*.'— SYN. Speed, quickness, nimbleness, swiftness, expedition, celerity, rapidity, despatch, hurry, urgency, precipitance, vehemence, precipitation.

Haste, Hasten (hāst, hās'n), *v.t.* To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate the movement of; to expedite.

All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*
I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm.
Ps. lv. 8.

Used reflexively in the sense of to make haste; to be speedy or quick.

Weary with toil, I *haste me* to my bed. *Shak.*

Haste, Hasten (hāst, hās'n), *v.i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

They were troubled, and *hasted* away. Ps. xlviii. 5.
I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came.
Defoe.

Hastener (hās'n-ėr), *n.* 1. One that hastens or urges forward.

Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems. *Johnson.*

2. A metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to the joint while cooking.

Hastif,† *a.* Hasty. *Chaucer*.

Hastifly,† *adv.* Hastily. *Chaucer*.

Hastile (has'til), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Hastate*.

Hastily (hāst'i-li), *adv.* [See HASTY.] In a hasty manner; quickly; rashly; under the influence of sudden excitement.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

Hastiness (hāst'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hasty; quickness; promptitude; rashness; irritability.

Our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker.*

As for that heat and *hastiness* . . . , which was in him misliked and offensive, age and time would daily diminish and bereave him of it. *Holland.*

Hasting (hāst'ing), *a.* Coming soon to maturity; ripening early: used only in composition, as in *hasting*-apple, *hasting*-pear, early ripe varieties of apple and pear.

Hasting (hāst'ing), *n.* [From *hasty*.] An early fruit or vegetable; specifically, an early kind of pea.

Hasting-apple (hāst'ing-ap-pl), *n.* An apple which ripens early.

Hasting-pear (hāst'ing-pār), *n.* An early pear. Called also *Green Chisel*.

Hastings Sand (hāst'ingz sand), *n.* In *geol.* the middle group of the Wealden formation in England, and occurring around *Hastings* in Sussex. The Hastings sand is composed chiefly of sand, sandstone, clay, and calcareous grit, passing into limestone.

Hastive† (hāst'iv), *a.* [O.Fr. *hastif*, Mod.Fr. *hâtif*, from *haste*.] Forward; early, as fruit.

Hasty (hāst'i), *a.* 1. Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy: opposed to *slow*.

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. Eccl. viii. 3.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate: opposed to *deliberate*.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxix. 20.

3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate: applied to persons.

He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. Prov. xiv. 29.

4. Arising from or indicating passion; passionate: applied to words or actions.

Take no unkindness of his *hasty* words. *Shak.*

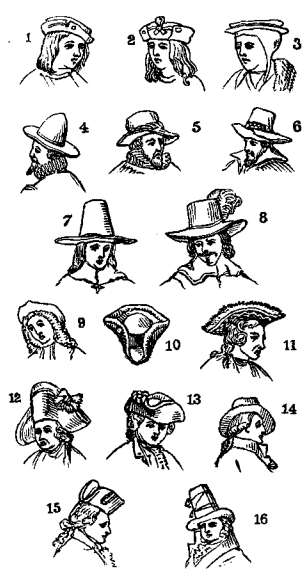
5. Early ripe; forward. Is. xxviii. 4.

Hasty-footed (hās'ti-fut-ed), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. '*Hasty-footed* time.' *Shak.*

Hasty-pudding (hās'ti-pud-ding), *n.* 1. A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge. — 2. [United States.] A batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush.

Hasty-witted (hās'ti-wit-ted), *a.* Rash; inconsiderate. *Shak.*

Hat (hat), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæt, hætt;* cog. Dan. *hat,* Sw. *hatt,* Icel. *hattr*—hat. But G. *hut,* a hat, and E. *hood* are not allied to it.] 1. A covering for the head; a head-dress with a crown, sides, and continuous brim, made of different materials, as felt, silk, wool, straw, &c., and worn by men or wo-



Forms of Hats in 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

1, 2, time of Henry VIII. 3, time of Mary. 4, time of Elizabeth. 5, 6, time of James and Charles I. 7, 8, time of Commonwealth. 9, 10, time of William III. 11–16, Eighteenth century.

men for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament.—2. The dignity of a cardinal: from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress. —*To give one a hat,* to lift the hat to one, or to take it off in his presence; to salute.

I said nothing to you, but *gave you my hat* as I passed you. *History of Col. Jack,* 1723.

—*To hang up one's hat* in a house, to make one's self at home; to take up one's residence in another's house.

The merchants of Calcutta are celebrated for a frank and liberal hospitality, which dates from the time when every European *hung up his hat* in his banker's or his agent's house on his arriving in the country. *W. H. Russell.*

—*To pass round the hat,* to ask for money in the shape of charity, subscription, &c.

Hatable (hāt'a-bl), *a.* That may be hated; odious.

Hat-band (hat'band), *n.* A band round a hat.

Hat-block (hat'blok), *n.* A block for forming or dressing hats on.

Hat-body (hat'bod-i), *n.* The whole body of a hat in an unfinished state.

Hat-box (hat'boks), *n.* A box for a hat.

Hat-brush (hat'brush), *n.* A soft brush for hats.

Hat-case (hat'kās), *n.* Same as *Hat-box.*

Hatch (hach), *v.t.* [Allied to G. *hecken,* to hatch, to breed, to bring forth young ones; *hecke,* the pairing of birds, a brood. Wedgwood connects it with *hack,* assigning as its proper meaning, to chip or break the shell.] 1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat.

As the partridge sitteth on eggs and *hatcheth* them not. Jer. xvii. 11.

2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce; as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy.

Thine are fancies *hatch'd*
In silken-folded idleness. *Tennyson.*

Hatch (hach), *v.i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity; as, eggs will not *hatch* without a due degree and continuance of heat.

Hatch (hach), *n.* 1. A brood; as many young birds as are produced at once, or by one incubation. — 2. The act of hatching; what is brought forth.

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And I do doubt the *hatch* and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shak.*

Hatch (hach), *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher,* to hack, to shade by lines.] 1. To shade by lines in drawing and engraving; especially, to shade by lines crossing each other.

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

2.† To chase; to engrave. '*Hatched* in silver.' *Shak.* 'This sword silvered and *hatched.*' *Chapman.*—3.† To spot; to stain; to steep. 'His weapon *hatch'd* in blood.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Hatch (hach), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæca,* the bar of a door; Sc. *hack, heck,* a rack for hay; D. *hek,* a grating; G. *heck,* a fence of laths.] 1. The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; one of the pieces of the lid or cover of a hatchway.—2. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening; more properly called the *hatchway.* See HATCHWAY.—3. An opening in the floor of a shop, warehouse, &c., admitting to a lower apartment; a trap-door.—4. A half-door or a door with an opening over it.

In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch. Shak.*

5. A floodgate.—6. In *mining,* an opening made in mines, or made in search of mines. 7. A frame or weir in a river for catching fish.—8. A bedstead. [Scotch.]

A rude wooden stool, and still ruder *hatch* or bed-frame. *Sir W. Scott.*

9. A hollow trap, to catch weasels and other animals. [Provincial.]—*To be under hatches,* (*a*) to be in the interior of a ship with the hatches down. 'The mariners asleep *under the hatches.*' *Shak.* (*b*) To be in distress, depression, or slavery.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood *was under hatches. Locke.*

Hatch (hach), *v.t.* To close, as with a hatch or hatches.

If in our youth we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched. Shak.*

Hatch-bar (hach'bär), *a.* One of the iron bars by which the hatches of a ship are secured.

Hatch-boat (hach'bōt), *n.* A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; one that has a hatch or well for holding fish. *Simmonds.*

Hatchel (hach'el), *n.* [A softened form of *hackle* or *heckle.*] An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part; a hackle or heckle.

Hatchel (hach'el), *v.t.* 1. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts; to hackle or heckle.—2. To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; to heckle.

Hatcheller (hach'el-ėr), *n.* One who hatchels.

Hatcher (hach'ėr), *n.* One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift.*

Hatchet (hach'et), *n.* [Fr. *hachette,* from *hacher,* to cut: of Teutonic origin. Akin G. *hacke,* a hatchet; A. Sax. *haccan,* to cut; E. *hack, &c.* See HACK.] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.—*To take up the hatchet,* to make war; *to bury the hatchet,* to make peace: phrases derived from the customs of the American Indians. See TOMAHAWK.

Hatchet-face (hach'et-fās), *n.* A face with sharp and prominent features; a face like a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face. Dryden.*

Hatchet-faced (hach'et-fāst), *a.* Having a hatchet-face; having a thin face with prominent features.

Hatchetine (hach'et-īn), *n.* [After Mr. *Hatchett,* the mineralogist.] 1. A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Merthyr-Tydvil and other localities, like wax or spermaceti in consistence, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow colour, inodorous when cold, but of a slightly bituminous odour when heated, or after fusion. It is also termed *Adipocere Mineral* and *Mineral Tallow.* (See ADIPOCERE.) It consists of 86 carbon and 14 hydrogen.—2. A soft mineral containing 80 carbon, 20 hydrogen, found in cavities of carboniferous rocks in Saxony.

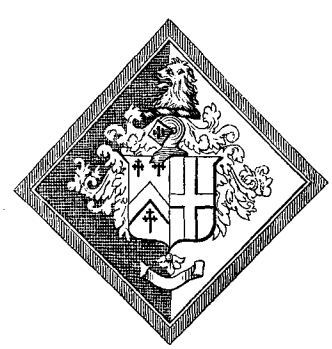
Hatchet-shaped (hach'et-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet; dolabriform (which see).

Hatchet-work (hach'et-wėrk), *n.* Work executed by means of a hatchet.

Hatching (hach'ing), *n.* Shading in a drawing or engraving consisting of crossed lines; cross-hatching.

Hatching-apparatus (hach'ing-ap-pa-rā-tus), *n.* An artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of steam and hot water.

Hatchment (hach'ment), *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement.*] In *her.* the coat of arms of a person dead, usually placed on the front of a house, in a church, or on a hearse at funerals, by which the fact of the death and the rank of the deceased may be known; the whole being distinguished in such a



Hatchment of an Esquire—his arms impaled with those of his wife—the wife surviving.

manner as to indicate whether the person was a bachelor, a married man, a wife, &c. Called also *Achievement.*

No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones. *Shak.*

Hatchment (hach'ment), *n.* [From *hatch,* to chase, to engrave.] An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation,
Five marks in *hatchments* to adorn this thigh.
Beau. & Fl.

Hatchway (hach'wā), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments. The *after-hatchway* is placed near the stern of the vessel; the *fore-hatchway* towards the bows; the *main-hatchway* is placed near the mainmast, and is the largest in the ship.—2. The opening of any trap-door, as in a floor, ceiling, or roof.

Hatchway-screens (hach'wā-skrēnz), *n. pl.* Pieces of thick woollen cloth put round the hatchways of a ship-of-war in the time of an engagement. They are also called *Fire-screens.*

Hatchy (hat'chi), *n.* Same as *Hasheesh.*

Hat-die (hat'di), *n.* A block for holding a hat while pressing.

Hate (hāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hated;* ppr. *hating.* [A. Sax. *hate, hete,* hate, hatred, *hatian,* to hate; comp. Goth. *hatan,* Icel. and Sw. *hata,* D. *haten,* G. *hassen,* to hate.] 1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to.

The Roman tyrant was contented to be *hated,* if he was but feared. *Rambler.*

2. In *Scrip.* to love less. Mat. vi. 24.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not father and mother. Luke xiv. 26.

—*Hate, Abhor, Detest. Hate,* generic, including the other two, and specifically implying the presence of a great dislike and the idea

of continuance, the feeling not necessarily springing from a specific cause; *abhor, lit.* to start from with a strong emotion of horror, to have all our better feelings excited against; *detest, lit.* to bear witness against, to condemn with loathing and indignation, to look upon with the strongest feelings of dislike and condemnation.

Do good to them which *hate* you. Luke vi. 27.
I *abhor* this dilatory sloth. *Shak.*
I do *detest* false perjured Proteus. *Shak.*

SYN. To abhor, detest, abominate, loathe.

Hate (hāt), *n.* [A. Sax. *hate, hete*; comp. Icel. *hatr*, D. *haat*, Goth. *hatis*, G. *hass*, hate.] Great dislike or aversion; hatred.

'Haughty Juno's unrelenting *hate.*' *Dryden.*

What a fine definition of *hate* is that which Chaucer gives in the *Persones Tale* 'Hate is old wrathe.' It is, however, borrowed from Cicero:—'Odium ira inveterata.' *Tusc. Disp.* iv. 9. *G. P. Marsh.*

Hate,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hâtan*, to name, to be named. See HIGHT.] To be named. *Chaucer.*

Hateful (hāt'fụl), *a.* 1. Causing hate; exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust; odious.

Falsehood and yourself are *hateful* to us. *Tennyson.*

2. That feels hatred; expressing hate; malignant; malevolent.

And worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest. *Dryden.*

SYN. Odious, detestable, abominable, execrable, loathsome, abhorrent, repugnant, malignant, malevolent.

Hatefully (hāt'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner such as to excite great dislike; abominably; odiously; disgustingly.

The ceremony was *hatefully* tedious. *Drummond.*

2. In a manner exhibiting hate; malignantly; maliciously. Ezek. xxiii. 29.

Hatefulness (hāt'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust; odiousness.

Hater (hāt'ėr), *n.* One that hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hateral, Hatrel (hat'er-al, hat'rel), *n.* [Comp. Prov. E. *hatter*, to entangle.] A dirty and confused heap. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Hath (hath), 3d pers. sing. pres. of *have*, now archaic or poetical.

Hatless (hat'les), *a.* Having no hat.

Hat-money (hat'mun-i), *n.* A small sum of money paid along with the freight, to the master of a ship, for his care of the goods; primage.

Hat-mould (hat'mōld), *n.* Same as *Hat-die* (which see).

Hat-rack (hat'rak), *n.* A rack furnished with pegs for hanging hats on.

Hatred (hā'tred), *n.* [*Hate*, and A. Sax. suffix *red, ræd*, condition.] Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity—arising from disapprobation of what is wrong; as, the *hatred* of vice or meanness; from offences or injuries done by fellow-men, or from envy, jealousy, or the like.—*Antipathy, Hatred, Aversion, Repugnance.* See under ANTIPATHY.—SYN. Ill-will, enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, rancour, malignity, odium, detestation, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance, antipathy.

Hatted (hat'ed), *a.* Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

Hatted-kit, Hattit-kit (hat'tit-kit), *n.* A bowlful of sour cream; also, a mixture of milk warm from the cow, and butter-milk. [Scotch.]

He has spilled the *hatted-kit* that was for the Master's dinner. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hattemist (hat'tem-ist), *n.* One of an ecclesiastical sect in Holland, so called from Pontian von *Hattem* of Zealand (seventeenth century). They denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ, and the corruption of human nature. *Brewer.*

Hatter† (hat'ėr), *v.t.* [Prov. E. to entangle; L.G. *verhaddern*, to entangle.] To harass.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

Hatter (hat'ėr), *n.* A maker or seller of hats.

Hatteria (hat-tē'ri-a), *n.* A genus of saurians now usually called *Sphenodon* (which see).

Hatting (hat'ing), *n.* 1. The trade of a hatter.—2. Stuff for hats.

Hatti-sherif, Hatti-sheriff (hat'ti-sher-if), *n.* [Turk.] An order which comes immediately from the Sultan of Turkey, who subscribes it usually with these words:—'Let my orders be executed according to its form and import.' These words are usually edged with gold, or otherwise ornamented. An order given in this way is irrevocable. See FIRMAN.

Hattle (hat'l), *a.* [A. Sax. *haetol*, hot, furious.] Wild; skittish. [Local.]

Hattock† (hat'tok), *n.* [A dim. from *hat.*] A shock or stook of corn.

Hat-worship (hat'wėr-ship), *n.* Respect paid by taking off the hat.

Haubergh† (hạ'berg), *n.* A hauberk. *Spenser.*

Hauberk (hạ'bėrk), *n.* [Directly from O.Fr. *hauberc*, Fr. *haubert*, which is the O.H.G. *halsberg—hals*, the throat, and *bergen*, to defend: the word occurs also in A. Sax. (*healsbeorga*) and Icel. (*hálsbjörg*, a gorget). *Habergeon* is a diminutive.] A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven. See HABERGEON.

Haud (hạd), *v.t.* To hold. [Scotch.]

Hauding (hạd'ing), *n.* See HADDIN.

Hauerite (hou'er-it), *n.* After F. von *Hauer*, an Austrian geologist.] Native disulphide of manganese.

Haugh (hạch), *n.* [A. Sax. *haga*, a field, a hedge; Icel. *hagi*, a pasture, properly a hedged field; G. *hage*, an inclosed meadow, from *hag*, a fence, a hedge.] Low-lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Haught† (hạt), *a.* [Fr. *haut*, O.Fr. *hault*, high, from L. *altus*, high, with *h* prefixed, probably through the influence of the G. *hoch*, high. An older E. form was *haulte*; the *gh* has probably got in through the influence of *high.*] High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent. 'Courage *haught.*' *Spenser.*

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man,
Nor no man's lord. *Shak.*

Haughtily (hạt'i-li), *adv.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain; as, to speak or behave *haughtily.*

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized. *Dryden.*

Haughtiness (hạt'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

I . . will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible. Is. xiii. 11.

'Tis pride, rank pride, and *haughtiness* of soul,
I think the Romans call it stoicism. *Addison.*

SYN. Arrogance, disdain, contemptuousness, superciliousness, loftiness.

Haughty (hạt'i), *a.* [From *haught.*] 1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious; as, a *haughty* person; a *haughty* spirit.

His wife was a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. *Clarendon.*

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride, disdain, or defiance; as, a *haughty* air or walk; a *haughty* tone.

At the high and *haughty* sound,
Rock, wood, and river rung around. *Sir W. Scott.*

3.† Lofty; bold; of high hazard. 'This *haughty* enterprise.' *Spenser.*—4.† Lofty; high. 'To measure the most *haughty* mountain's height.' *Spenser.*

Haul (hạl), *v.t.* [Comp. D. *halen*, Dan. *hale*, O.H.G. *halón, holón*, G. *holen*, to fetch, to drag, to tow; the word passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages, as in Fr. *haler*, to haul, to tow; Sp. *halar.*] To pull or draw with force; to transport by drawing; to drag; to tug; as, to *haul* a heavy body along on the ground; to *haul* a boat on shore: much used by seamen; as, to *haul* down the sails; *haul* in the boom; *haul* aft, &c.—*To haul over the coals*, to bring to a reckoning; to take to task; to reprimand.—*To haul the wind* (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.

Haul (hạl), *v.i.* *Naut.* to alter a ship's course; to change the direction of sailing.

I immediately *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island. *Cook.*

—*To haul off*, to sail closer to the wind in order to get farther off from any object.—*To haul in with*, to sail close to the wind in order to approach an object more nearly. The wind also is said to *haul round* to any point of the compass when it gradually shifts in that direction.

Haul (hạl), *n.* 1. A pulling with force; a violent pull. 'The leap, the slap, the *haul.*' *Thomson.*—2. A draught of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a *haul.*—3. That which is caught by one haul; hence, that which is taken, gained, or received at once.—*Haul of yarn*, in *rope-making*, about four hundred threads, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred, the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn in a tar-kettle, and then hauling it through nippers to express the superfluous tar.

Haulage (hạl'āj), *n.* 1. The act of hauling or drawing.—2. The amount of force expended in hauling.—3. A duty imposed on some tenants who pay part of their rent in kind, to haul or carry by their carts or other vehicles the produce so due to some specified place.

Hauld (hạld), *n.* Hold; habitation; place of resort.—*Out of house and hauld*, ejected from home; destitute; stripped of everything. [Scotch.]

Hauler (hạl'ėr), *n.* He who pulls or hauls. Specifically, (*a*) a fisherman who pulls in a cast-net to the shore. (*b*) In *mining*, a workman engaged in drawing ore out of a mine.

Haulm, Haum (hạlm, hạm), *n.* [See HALM.] 1. The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.—2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c., in general. Spelled also *Halm, Hame, Hawm*, and *Helm.*

Haulm (hạm), *n.* Part of a horse's harness. See HAME.

Haulse (hạls), *n.* Same as *Halse.*

Hault† (hạlt), *a.* [O.Fr. *hault.*] Lofty; haughty. 'Countenance proud and *hault.*' *Spenser.*

Haun, *n.* See HAULM.

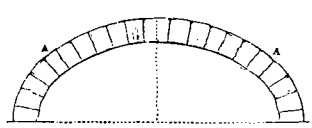
Haunce,† **Haunse,**† *v.t.* To raise; to elevate too much; to enhance. *Chaucer.*

Ye shal swear, That ye shal wel and diligently oversee that the pavements in every ward be well and rightfully repaired, and not *haunsed* to the noyaunce of the neighbours.—*Oath of Scavagers of the Ward, time of Henry VIII.*

Haunch (hạnsh), *n.* [Fr. *hanche*, the haunch, from the Teutonic; comp. Fris. *hancke, hencke*, haunch; G. *hanke*, the haunch of a horse.] 1. The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds which lies between the last ribs and the thigh.—2.† The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shak.*

3. In *arch.* the middle part between the



A A, Haunches of an Arch.

vertex or crown and the springing of an arch—sometimes used to include the spandrel or part of it; the flank.

Haunched (hạnsht), *a.* Having haunches.

Haunt (hạnt), *v.t.* [Fr. *hanter*, to frequent, from Armor. *hent*, a way, *henti*, to frequent. Littré inclines, however, to derive it from L. *habitare*, to dwell.] 1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily; also, to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house. *Shak.*

Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

2. To frequent or inhabit, as a ghost or spirit; to appear in or about, as a spectre; to be in the habit of visiting, as an apparition.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place. *Fairfax.*

3.† To practise; to pursue.

Leave honest pleasure, and *haunt* no good pastime. *Ascham.*

Haunt (hạnt), *v.i.* To be much about; to be present often; to hover about.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my door. *Shak.*

Haunt (hạnt), *n.* 1. A place to which one frequently resorts: applied poetically to places where abstract qualities are wont to exhibit themselves.

Those large eyes, the *haunts* of scorn. *Tennyson.*
The household nook
The *haunt* of all affections pure. *Keble.*

2.† The habit or custom of resorting to a place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

3.† Custom; practice.

Of cloth-making she had such a *haunt.* *Chaucer.*

Haunte,† *v.t.* To practise.

Haunted (hạnt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Frequently

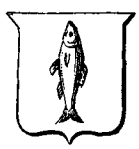
visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead.

Where'er we tread, 'tis *haunted*, holy ground. *Byron.*

Haunteden,† pret. pl. of *haunte.* Practised; frequented. *Chaucer.*

Haunter (hant'ér), *n.* One who frequents a particular place or is often about it. 'Haunters of theatres.' *Sir H. Wotton.*

Haurient (hạ'ri-ent), *a.* [Fr., from L. *hauriens, haurientis*, ppr. of *haurio*, to draw.] In *her.* a term applied generally to fishes of any kind when placed pale-ways or upright, as if putting the head above water to draw or suck in the air.



A salmon haurient.

Haurl, Harle (härl), *v.t.* [A form of *haul.*] [Scotch.] 1. To trail; to drag along the ground; to drag along with force.—2. To rough-cast a wall with lime.

Haurl (härl), *n.* As much as can be hauled or gathered at once. [Scotch.]

Hause (hạs), *n.* The throat. See HALS. [Scotch.]

Hausmannite, Haussmannite (hous'manit), *n.* [After M. *Hausman*, the mineralogist.] Pyramidal manganese ore. It occurs in porphyry, in veins, in America and Germany.

Hausse (hạs), *n.* [Fr.] In *gunnery*, a kind of breech sight for a cannon.

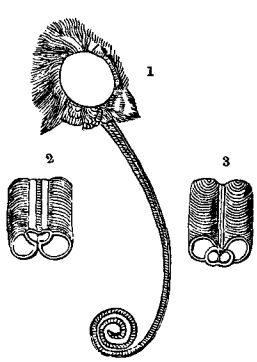
Haussé (hōs-sā), *a.* In *her.* same as *Enhanced.*

Hausse-col (hōs-col), *n.* [Fr. *hausser*, to raise, and *col*, the neck.] A gorget of plate.

Haust† (hạst), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwôsta*, Icel. *hósti*, Dan. *hoste*, Sc. *host*, a cough. Imitative.] A dry cough.

Haust† (hạst), *n.* [L. *haustus*, a draught, from *haurio, haustum*, to draw.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

Haustellata (hạs'tel-lā''ta), *n. pl.* A very extensive division of insects, in which the mouth is furnished with a haustellum or proboscis adapted for suction. It includes the homopterous, heteropterous, lepidopterous, and dipterous insects. The haustellum is formed by fusion of certain of the oral appendages, named *maxillæ* or lesser jaws, which in Mandibulata remain distinct, and are more or less cutting organs. The figures show the form and structure of this member in one of the hawk-moths (Sphingidæ). Fig. 1 shows the head of the moth



Haustellum of the Hawk-moth.

with the proboscis extended; figs. 2 and 3 are sections of the proboscis showing its structure—the one (2) viewed from above, the other (3) from beneath.

Haustellate (hạs'tel-lāt), *a.* In *zool.* a term applied to that structure of mouth which is adapted for sucking liquids, otherwise called suctorial; also, provided with a haustellum or sucker, as certain insects.

Haustellate (hạs'tel-lāt), *n.* A member of the division of insects called *Haustellata.*

Haustellum (hạs-tel'lum), *n.* [L., a quasi-diminutive of *haustrum*, a machine for drawing water, from *haurio, haustum*, to draw up.] The suctorial organ of certain insects, otherwise called the proboscis or antlia. See HAUSTELLATA.

Haustement† (hạst'ment), *n.* [Fr. *ajustement*, adjustment.] A garment fitting close or adjusted to the body, worn by soldiers beneath their armour. The figure shows a soldier in the act of throwing the hacqueton over the haustement.

Haustement, from MS. in Royal Library, Paris.

Haustorium (hạs-tō'ri-um), *n.* [From Lat. *haurio, haustum*, to draw.] In *bot.* the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of dodder.

Haustus (hạs'tus), *n.* [L.] In *med.* a draught.

Haut (hạt), *n.* In Bengal, a weekly market.

Hautboy, Hautbois (hō'boi), *n.* [Fr. *hautbois—haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, from the high tone of the instrument.] 1. An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double-reed, and now made with a range of available notes from the B below middle C to G in alt, including all the intermediate semitones.

Hautboy.

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *B. Jonson.*

2. An organ-stop resembling the hautboy in sound.—3. A sort of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior.*

Hautboyist (hō'boi-ist), *n.* A player on the hautboy.

Hautein,† *a.* [Fr. *hautain*, haughty.] Haughty; loud. *Chaucer.*

Hautelisse (ot'lis), *a.* [Fr. *hautelice*, high warp.] Appellative of a kind of tapestry wrought with a perpendicular warp, as distinguished from *Basselisse*, that wrought with a horizontal warp. See BASSELISSE.

Haute-pace (hōt'pās), *n.* A raised floor in a bay window.

Hauteur (hạ-tèr, è long), *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

The ill-judging zeal and *hauteur* of this king. *Ellys.*

Haut-gout (hō-gö), *n.* [Fr.] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent; high seasoning.

Hauyne (hou'īn), *n.* A haloid mineral called by Haüy latialite, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute shining crystals. Its colour is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, &c., and consists generally of about 34·8 silica, 28·9 alumina, 17·2 soda, 7·9 lime, and 11·2 sulphuric acid.

Havana, Havannah (ha-van'a, ha-van'na), *a.* Pertaining to or brought from Havana, as a cigar.

Havana, Havannah (ha-van'a, ha-van'na), *n.* A kind of cigar, so called from Havana, the capital of Cuba, where they are largely manufactured.

Havanese (hav'an-ēz), *a.* Of or belonging to the town of *Havana* in Cuba.

Havanese (hav'an-ēz), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Havana in Cuba; *pl.* the people of Havana.

Have (hav), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *had;* ppr. *having.* Ind. pres. I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has;* we, ye, they *have.* [A. Sax. *habban, haebban, hafian* (*fi* becoming regularly *bb* in A. Sax. between vowels); comp. Dan. *have*, Icel. *hafa*, Goth. *haban*, G. *haben*, to have. Cog. L. *capio*, to take. L. *habeo*, to have, probably belongs to a different root. *Heave* may be allied.] 1. To possess; to hold in possession or power; as, I *have* money, land, books, clothes.—2. To possess, as something that is connected with or regularly attached to one.

Have ye another brother? Gen. xliii. 7.
Sheep that *have* not a shepherd. 1 Ki. xxii. 17.

3. To accept; to take as husband or wife; as, will you *have* this apple?

Break thy mind to me in broken English: wilt thou *have* me? *Shak.*

4. To hold; to regard; as, to *have* in honour, that is, to hold in honour, to honour; to *have* in derision or contempt, to hold in derision or contempt, to deride, to despise. 'Of them shall I be *had* in honour.' 2 Sam. vi. 22.—5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty; as, I *have* to visit twenty patients every day; the nation *has* to pay the interest of an immense debt.

We *have* to strive with heavy prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

7. To seize and hold; to catch; as, the hound *has* him.—8. To contain; as, the work *has* many beauties and many faults.—9. To procure or make to be; to effect; to cause; to require; to determine.

Every day after his meal, he *has* proclamation made that all the kings of the earth are now at liberty to dine. *Brougham.*

10. To cause to go or be removed; to cause to be brought; to take.

And Amnon said, *Have* all men out from me.
2 Sam. xiii. 9.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tusser.*

11. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase; as, I *had* this cloth very cheap; he *has* high wages for his services.—12. To bring forth, to produce, as a child.

By the first (wife) *had* he Suane. *R. Brunne.*
Both blue eyes more bright than clear,
Each about to *have* a tear. *Coleridge.*

13. To perceive, know, or find something happen: in this sense followed by an infinitive, usually without the *to;* as, 'I must not *have* you question me.' *Shak.* 'I hate to *have* thee climb that wall by night.' *Longfellow.* 'We often *had* the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine.' *Goldsmith;* but sometimes the infinitive has the *to;* as, 'Do but speak what thou'lt *have* me to do.' *Marlowe.*—14. To experience in any way, as to enjoy, to participate in, to feel; as, to *have* a cigar; to *have* a rest; to *have* a discussion, debate, encounter; to *have* a reluctance to do anything: seldom found in this sense in the passive voice, though this use sometimes occurs; as, a debate *was had* on the appropriation of hospitals.—15. To understand; to know; to be expert in; to have learned; to have become acquainted with.

He *hath* neither Latin, French, nor Italian. *Shak.*
You *have* me, *have* you not? *Shak.*

Where *have* you this? (that is, Where have you learned this?) *Shak.*

I had as good, it would be as well for me; *I had better*, it would be better for me; *I had best*, it would be best for me; *I had as lief* or *lieve*, I would as willingly; *I had rather*, I should prefer.

Then you *had as good* make a point of first giving away yourself. *Goldsmith.*
You *had better* leave your folly. *Marlowe.*
I *had as lief* be none as one. *Shak.*
I *had* much *rather* be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him. *Cowper.*

The great antiquity of this construction in English forbids the supposition that the *had* in such phrases is a corruption of *would*, as has been suggested. *Have after!* pursue! let us pursue!

Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.—*Have after!* *Shak.*

—*Have at!* go at! assail! encounter! as, *have at* him!—*Have with!* come on! agreed!

Will you go, Mrs. Page?—*Have with* you! *Shak.*

—*To have away*, to remove; to take away. —*To have in*, to contain.—*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.

He saw a man who *had* not *on* a wedding garment. Mat. xxii. 11.

—*To have a care*, to take care; to be on guard, or to guard.—*To have a person out*, to meet him in a duel.

Our mother can't marry a man with whom one or both of us has been out on the field, and who has wounded us or killed us, or whom we have wounded or killed. We must *have him out*, Harry. *Thackeray.*

—*To have it out of a person*, to punish him; to retaliate on him; to take him to task.—*Have* is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and intransitive verbs, the past participle of which completes the tense either alone or with some other auxiliary. In such cases the word *have* no doubt originally had its proper meaning as a transitive verb, and was so used at first only with other transitive verbs, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle of the latter verb; thus *I have received a letter*, means literally I possess a letter received. The construction was afterwards extended to cases in which the possessor of the object and the performer of

the action are not necessarily the same, as in *I have written a letter*, and to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin *habere*, to have, has come to be used as an auxiliary or merely a formative element in the conjugation of the verb in the Romance languages.

Haveless† (hav'les), *a.* Having little or nothing. 'Though a man be *haveless.*' *Gower.*

Havelock (hav'lok), *n.* [After General *Havelock*, distinguished in the Indian Mutiny of 1857.] *Milit.* a light kind of covering for the head and neck, composed of white cloth, used by soldiers and others as a protection against sun-stroke.

Haven,† inf. of *have*. *Chaucer.*

Haven (hā'vn), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæfen;* comp. D. and L. G. *haven*, Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, G. *hafen*, and Fr. *havre*, which is probably from the Teutonic. The word may be connected with *have* or with *heave* (as the place where the vessels were heaved up or drawn ashore). Comp. Sc. *howff.*] 1. A harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea. Hence—2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

Haven (hā'vn), *v.i.* To shelter, as in a haven.

Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain. *Keats.*

Havenage (hā'vn-āj), *n.* Harbour-dues.

Havener† (hā'vn-ėr), *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbour-master.

Havenet† (hā'vn-et), *n.* A small haven. *Holinshed.*

Haven-master (hā'vn-mas-tėr), *n.* A harbour-master.

Haver (hav'ėr), *n.* 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [Rare.]

Valour is the chiefest virtue and most dignifies the *haver*. *Shak.*

2. In *Scots law*, the holder of a deed or writing, called upon to produce it judicially, *in modum probationis*, or for inspection in the course of a process.

Haver, Haiver (hā'vėr), *v.i.* [Perhaps from Icel. *ha-varr*, noisy, or connected with G. *geifer*, slaver, drivel.] To talk foolishly or without method. [Scotch.]

Haver, Havre (hav'ėr), *n.* [Dan. *havre*, D. *haver*, G. *hafer*, oats.] Oats: of local use in the north of England; as, *haver*bread, oaten bread.

Haverbread, Havrebread (hav'ėr-bred), *n.* Bread made of oatmeal. [Local in north of England.] See HAVER.

She gloried in her skill . . . in making Jenny go short to save to-day's baking of *havrebread*. *Cornhill Magazine.*

Haverel, Haveril (hāv'rel, hāv'ril), *n.* [From *haver*, to talk foolishly.] One who habitually talks in a foolish or incoherent manner; a chattering half-witted person. [Scotch.]

Haverel, Haveril (hāv'rel, hāv'ril), *v.i.* To talk foolishly or without much meaning. [Scotch.]

Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen guffawing and *haverelling* wi' Jeanie. *Galt*

Havermeal, Havremeal (hav'ėr-mēl), *n.* Oatmeal. [Scotch.]

Havermeal, Havremeal (hav'ėr-mēl), *a.* Made of oatmeal. [Scotch.]

Havers, Haivers (hā'vėrz), *n.* Foolish or incoherent talk. [Scotch.]

Haversack (hav'ėr-sak), *n.* [Fr. *havresac*, from G. *habersack*, *hafersack*, a haversack, literally, a sack for oats. See HAVER.] 1. A sack for oats or oatmeal. [Provincial English.]—2. A bag of strong cloth with a strap fitting over the shoulder, worn by soldiers in marching order, for carrying their provisions.—3. In *artillery*, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the piece in loading.

Haversian (ha-vėr'si-an), *a.* [After Clopton *Havers*, the discoverer of the Haversian canals.] The epithet applied to a net-work of minute canals, which traverse the solid substance of bones, and proceed from the central cavity, conveying the nutrient vessels to all parts. These canals usually run in the shafts of long bones in the direction of their length, and are connected every here and there by cross branches.

Haverstraw, Havrestraw (hav'ėr-strą), *n.* The straw of oats. [Scotch.]

Havil, Havill (hav'il), *n.* The name given in London to a small species of crab. *Illust. Lond. News.*

Havildar (hav'il-dar), *n.* The highest non-commissioned officer in the native armies of India and Ceylon; a sepoy sergeant. The term is adopted in the British native regiments.

Having (hav'ing), *n.* 1. The act or state of possessing.

And, having that, do choke their service up
Even with the *having*. *Shak.*

2. That which is had or possessed; possession; goods; estate.

My *having* is not much;
I'll make division of my present with you. *Shak.*
Our content is our best *having*. *Shak.*

Havins (hā'vinz), *n.* [*Havings*, from *have;* comp. *behave.*] Carriage; behaviour in general; good manners; propriety of behaviour. [Scotch.]

To pit some *havins* in his breast. *Burns.*

Haviour (hā'vi-ėr), *n.* Conduct; demeanour; behaviour. [Poetical.]

Put thyself
Into a *haviour* of less fear. *Shak.*

Havock, Havoc (ha'vok), *n.* [W. *hafog*, destruction.] Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.

Ye gods! What *havock* does ambition make
Among your works. *Addison.*

Ideas, emotions, experiences, . . . which, from their very nature, are at war with and make *havoc* of material grace and beauty. *Dr. Caird.*

Sometimes as an interjection.

Cry *havoc*, and let slip the dogs of war! *Shak.*

Havock, Havoc (ha'vok), *v.t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

To waste and *havock* yonder world. *Milton.*

Havrel, (hāv'rel), *n.* Same as *Haverel.*

Haw (hą), *n.* [A. Sax. *haga*, a hedge, inclosure, dwelling-house—*haga-thorn*, *haw*-thorn, lit. hedge-thorn; O. E. and G. *hag*, a hedge. See HEDGE, HAUGH.] 1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.—2. A small piece of ground adjoining a house; a yard; a small field; properly, an inclosed piece of land.

There was a polecat in his *haw*. *Chaucer.*

3.† A dale; a haugh.

Haw (ha), *n.* A name sometimes given to the nictitating membrane. See under NICTITATE.

Haw (ha), *n.* [Comp. *ha*, an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] An intermission or hesitation of speech.

For if through any hums and *haws*,
There haps an intervening pause. *Congreve.*

Haw (hą), *v.i.* To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation; as, to hem and *haw.*

Haw (hą), *v.i.* [Comp. Fr. *hue.* See GEE.] To turn to the near side or to the side of the driver: said of horses when driven.

Haw (hą), *v.t.* To order to turn to the near side or to the side of the driver; as, to *haw* a team.

Hawaiian (ha-wī'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island or kingdom of Hawaii or Owhyhee, or to the Sandwich Islands.

Hawaiian (ha-wī'yan), *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hawaii.

Hawcubite (hą'kū-bit), *n.* One of a band of dissolute young men who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers-by, breaking windows, &c.; a mohawk.

Hawfinch (hą'finsh), *n.* [*Haw*, from O.E. *hag*, hedge, and *finch.*] The hawthorn grossbeak, a small bird, *Coccothraustes vulgaris.*

Hawhaw (hą'hą), *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence formed by a fosse or ditch, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached; a sunk fence. It is also written *Haha.*

Haw-haw (hą-hą), *v.i.* To laugh loudly; to guffaw.

Hawk (hąk), *n.* [A. Sax. *hafoc*, perhaps from *hafian*, *habban*, to have; comp. D. *havik*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Dan. *høg*, a hawk.] A name frequently applied to almost all the members of the family Falconidæ, but also restricted to designate a section of that family, characterized by having a crooked beak, furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, the head thick set with feathers, and wings which reach no farther along the tail than two-thirds of its length. Most of these birds are rapacious, feeding on birds or other small animals, as the goshawk and the sparrow-hawk (which see). The species of hawks are numerous, and are arranged under different genera. They are distributed over the world. Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds. They were reckoned among the ignoble birds of prey.

Hawk (hąk), *v.i.* 1. To catch or attempt to catch birds or small quadrupeds by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practise falconry. 'He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows.' *Locke.*—2. To fly in the manner of the hawk; to soar.

Now *hawks* aloft, now skims along the flood. *Dryden.*

—*To hawk at*, to fly at; to attack on the wing. 'To *hawk at* flies.' *Dryden.*

Hawk (hąk), *n.* In *building*, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the plaster.

Hawk (hąk), *v.i.* [Probably imitative. Comp. D. *harke* and W. *hochi*, to hawk.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to *hawk* and spit.

Hawk (hąk), *v.t.* To raise by hawking; as, to *hawk* up phlegm.

Hawk (hąk), *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

Hawk (hąk), *v.t.* [From the noun *hawker*, which is much older than the verb; comp. O.D. *heukeren*, to retail, to huckster; G. *höken*, *höcken*, to higgle, to retail; *höker*, *höcker*, a higgler, a hawker, from G. *hocken*, *hucken*, to take upon the back, to squat.] To sell or offer for sale by outcry in a street or other public place; to sell, or try to sell, as goods, by offering them at people's doors; to convey through town or country for sale.

His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift.*

Hawk-bell (hąk'bel), *n.* A bell on the foot of a hawk.

Hawk-bit (hąk'bit), *n.* A popular name for plants of the genus Hieracium.

Hawkboy (hąk'boi), *n.* A boy who waits on a plasterer to supply him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.

Hawked† (hąkt), *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persians. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hawker (hąk'ėr), *n.* [D. *heuker*, a retailer. See HAWK, *v.t.*, to offer for sale.] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a pedlar; one who travels about the country selling small wares from a cart or van.

This broad-brimm'd *hawker* of holy things. *Tennyson.*

Hawker (hąk'ėr), *n.* One who hawks or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer. '*Hawkers* and hunters.' *Harmar.*

Hawkey (hąk'i), *n.* See HOCKEY.

Hawkey (hą'ki), *n.* [Perhaps from Gael. *gealc*, *gealaich*, to whiten.] [Scotch.] 1. A cow; specifically, a cow of a black and white colour; more specifically, a cow of a dark colour with a white stripe in the face.—2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

Hawk-eyed (hąk'id), *a.* Having acute sight; discerning.

Hawkie. See HAWKEY.

Hawking-pole (hąk'ing-pōl), *n.* A staff used in falconry. 'Canes . . . serve for *hawking-poles.*' *Holland.*

Hawkit (hąk'it), *a.* [Scotch.] 1. Having a white face: applied to cattle.—2. Foolish; silly.

Hawk-moth (hąk'moth), *n.* A lepidopterous insect of the family Sphingidæ or sphinxes, so called from its hovering motion, which resembles that of a hawk looking for its prey. The death's-head hawk-moth is the *Acherontia atropos;* the privet hawk-moth, the *Sphinx ligustri;* the humming-bird hawk-moth, the *Macroglossa stellatarum.*

Privet Hawk-moth (*Sphinx ligustri*).

Hawk-nosed (hąk'nōzd), *a.* Having a nose resembling that of a hawk.

Hawk-nut (hąk'nut), *n.* The plant *Bunium flexuosum* and its edible nut; earth-nut (which see).

Hawk-owl (hąk'oul), *n.* A bird, the harfang (which see).

Hawk's-beard (hąks'bērd), *n.* A popular name for the species of plants of the genus Crepis, nat. order Compositæ. See CREPIS.

Hawk's-bill, Hawk's-bill Turtle (hąks'-bil, hąks'bil-tėr-tl), *n.* *Chelone* or *Caretta imbricata*, a well-known turtle, so named from having a small mouth like the beak of a hawk. See TURTLE.

Hawkweed (hąk'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium, nat. order Compositæ: so

named because it was formerly believed that birds of prey used the juice of these plants to strengthen their vision. See HIERACIUM.

Hawm (hąm), *n.* Same as *Haulm.*

Hawse (hąs), *n.* [See HAWSER.] *Naut.* (*a*) that part of a vessel's bow where holes called the hawse-holes are cut for the cables going through; also, the hole cut in the vessel's bow. (*b*) The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear *hawse,* or a foul *hawse.* A *foul hawse* is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together. A *clear* or *open hawse,* the reverse of a *foul hawse.* A *bold hawse* is when the holes are high above water. (*c*) The distance between a ship's head and the anchors employed to ride her; as, he has anchored in our *hawse;* the brig fell athwart our *hawse.*

Hawse† (hąs), *v.t.* [Fr. *hausser,* to elevate.] To raise; to increase.

> Everything was *hawsed* above measure; amerciaments were turned into fines, fines into ransoms. *Sir T. More.*

Hawse-bag (hąs'bag), *n.* A canvas bag filled with oakum, used in a heavy sea to stop the hawse-holes, and thereby prevent the admission of water.

Hawse-block (hąs'blok), *n.* Same as *Hawse-plug* (which see).

Hawse-bolster (hąs'bōl-stėr), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) one of the planks above and below the hawse-holes. (*b*) A piece of canvas stuffed with oakum and roped round, for plugging the hawse-holes when the cables are bent.

Hawse-box (hąs'boks), *n.* The hawse-hole.

Hawse-hole (hąs'hōl), *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.

Hawse-hook (hąs'hök), *n.* *Naut.* a breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

Hawse-piece (hąs'pēs), *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which the hawse-hole passes.

Hawse-pipe (hąs'pīp), *n.* An iron pipe fitted into the hawse-hole to prevent the wood from being abraded.

Hawse-plug (hąs'plug), *n.* A plug used for stopping the hawse-holes.

Hawser (hąs'ėr), *n.* [Older form *halser,* from *halse,* now *hawse,* a hole at the bow of a ship, from O. and Prov. E. *halse,* the neck; Icel. *hals,* besides neck means also the bow of a vessel, the sheet of a vessel, the end of a rope, &c.] *Naut.* a small cable or a large rope, in size between a cable and a **tow-line,** used in warping, &c.

Hawser-laid (hąs'ėr-lād), *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to a rope made of three small ropes laid up into one, used for small running rigging, standing rigging, shrouds, &c.

Hawse-timber (hąs'tim-bėr), *n.* *Naut.* one of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

Hawse-wood (hąs'wụd), *n.* *Naut.* a general name for the hawse-timbers.

Hawthorn (hą'thorn), *n.* [A. Sax. *haga-thorn, hæg-thorn,* haw-thorn, lit. hedge-thorn; comp. G. *hagedorn,* D. *haagedoorn,* which both mean lit. hedge-thorn. See HAW, HEDGE.] A genus of rosaceous plants, Cratægus, belonging to the sub-order Pomeæ or Pomaceæ. It consists of trees, the wood of which is hard, and both useful and ornamental. The common hawthorn (*C. Oxyacantha*) is the best hedge-plant in Europe, and some of its varieties are very beautiful when in full blossom. There are several species and many varieties of the hawthorn, all natives of Europe and America.

Hawthorn-fly (hą'thorn-flī), *n.* A kind of fly. *Walton.*

Hay (hā), *n.* [A. Sax. *hēg, hīg;* comp. O. Fris. *hai,* Goth. *havi,* Icel. *hey,* O.H.G. *hawi,* G. *heu,* hay; all connected with verbs meaning to cut or *hew.* See HEW.] Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation.—*To make hay when the sun shines,* to seize the favourable opportunity.—*To dance the hay,* to dance in a ring.

Hay (hā), *v.i.* To dry or cure grass for preservation.

Hay (hā), *n.* [A. Sax. *haga,* a hedge.] 1.† A hedge.—2. A net set round the haunt of an animal.

> If they scape away
> From hounds, staves kill them: if from staves, the *hay.* *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Hay (hā), *v.i.* To lay snares for rabbits.

Hay-bird (hā'bėrd), *n.* An English bird of the family Muscicapidæ, or flycatchers; the spotted flycatcher. See FLYCATCHER.

Haybote (hā'bōt), *n.* In *law,* (*a*) A fine for damaging or breaking fences. (*b*) Anciently, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences; hedge-bote.

Haycock (hā'kok), *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field.

Haydenite (hā'dn-īt), *n.* A variety of the zeolite chabasie, discovered by Dr. *Hayden* near Baltimore. It occurs in garnet-coloured crystals.

Hayesine (hāz'in), *n.* [After the mineralogist *Hayes.*] Borate of lime, found in rounded nodules of interwoven silky fibres in great abundance on the coast of Peru, and of great value in the manufacture of glass and pottery.

Hay-fever (hā'fē-vėr), *n.* A summer fever, popularly but erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay. It is probably due to the irritation of pollen or vegetable spores entering the nostrils.

Hay-field (hā'fēld), *n.* A field where grass for hay is grown.

Hay-fork (hā'fork), *n.* A fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in lifting it as into a cart, on to a rick, &c.

Haying-time (hā'ing-tīm), *n.* Hay-making time. *J. R. Lowell.*

Hayknife (hā'nīf), *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

Hayloft (hā'loft), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

Haymaids (hā'mādz), *n.* A plant, ground-ivy or gill. See GROUND-IVY.

Haymaker (hā'māk-ėr), *n.* 1. One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.—2. A kind of country-dance. Called also the *Haymakers' Jig.*

Haymaking (hā'māk-ing), *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

Haymarket (hā'mär-ket), *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

Haymow (hā'mō), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

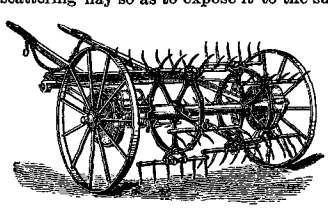
Hayrick (hā'rik), *n.* A rick of hay; a large pile for preservation in the open air.

Haystack (hā'stak), *n.* A stack or large pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

Haystalk (hā'stąk), *n.* A stalk of hay.

Hay-tea (hā'tē), *n.* The juice of hay extracted by boiling, and used as food for cattle.

Hay-tedder (hā'ted-ėr), *n.* A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun



Hay-tedder.

and air. It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reel, carrying bars set with curved tines pointing outwards. The reel is rotated by a pinion connected with a spur-wheel in the hub of one of the wheels.

Haythorn (hā'thorn), *n.* Same as *Hawthorn.*

Haytian (hā'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Hayti.

Haytian (hā'ti-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Hayti.

Hayward† (hā'wąrd), *n.* [*Hay* and *ward,* hedgeward.] A person who kept the common herd or cattle of a town, one part of his duty having been to see that they neither broke nor cropped the hedges of inclosed grounds.

Hazard (ha'zėrd), *n.* [Fr. *hasard;* It. *azzardo,* hazard, chance, danger; Sp. *azar,* an unlucky throw of the dice; said to be from Ar. *az-zahr,* a die.] 1. A fortuitous event; chance; accident; casualty.

> I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak.*

2. Danger; peril; risk; as, he encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life.

> Men are led on from one stage of life to another, in a condition of the utmost *hazard.* *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice requiring much calculation and experience, and almost always played for money.—*Chicken hazard,* a chance game with very small stakes.—*Losing hazard,* in *billiards,* a stroke by which the player pockets his own ball.—*Winning hazard,* in *billiards,* a stroke by which the player pockets the object ball.—*To run the hazard,* to do or neglect to do something, when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the powers of calculation; to risk; to take the chance.

Hazard (ha'zėrd), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; as, to *hazard* life to save a friend; to *hazard* an estate on the throw of a die; to *hazard* salvation for temporal pleasure.

> To *hazard* life and rescue you from him
> That would have forced your honour. *Shak.*
> He *hazards* his neck to the halter. *Fuller.*

2. To venture to incur, or bring on; as, to *hazard* the loss of reputation.

> Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained equal to the evil *hazarded.* *Clarke.*

SYN. To venture, adventure, risk, jeopardize, peril, endanger.

Hazard (ha'zėrd), *v.i.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

> Pause a day or two before you *hazard.* *Shak.*

Hazardable (ha'zėrd-a-bl), *a.* That is liable to hazard or chance. 'A *hazardable* piece of art.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Hazarder (ha'zėrd-ėr), *n.* One who hazards.

Hazardize† (ha'zėrd-iz), *n.* A hazardous situation or enterprise; danger.

> Herself had run into that *hazardize.* *Spenser.*

Hazardous (ha'zėrd-us), *a.* That exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky; as, a *hazardous* attempt or experiment. 'The enterprise so *hazardous* and high.' *Milton.*—*Hazardous insurance,* an insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods more than ordinarily liable to catch fire, as on wooden houses, theatres, oils, &c. When the risk is considered to be very great, such insurances are called *doubly hazardous.*—SYN. Perilous, dangerous, bold, daring, adventurous, venturesome, precarious, uncertain, risky.

Hazardously (ha'zėrd-us-li), *adv.* In a hazardous manner.

Hazardousness (ha'zėrd-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being hazardous.

Hazardry (ha'zėrd-ri), *n.* 1. Rashness; temerity. 'Hasty wrath and heedless *hazardry.*' *Spenser.*—2. Playing at games of chance; gaming; gambling.

> Some fell to daunce; some fell to *hazardry.* *Spenser.*

Hazard-table (ha'zėrd-tā-bl), *n.* A table for playing at games of chance.

Haze (hāz), *n.* [Probably allied to A. Sax. *haso,* livid, dusky, dark; Icel. *höss,* gray, dusky. It may be another form of the Sc. *haar,* fog.] Fog; a watery vapour in the air; or a dry vapour like smoke, which renders the air thick; a slight want of transparency in the air; hence, obscurity; dimness.

> Light *haze* along the river-shores. *Tennyson.*

Haze (hāz), *v.i.* To be foggy.

Haze, Hase (hāz), *v.t.* 1. To harass with labour; to punish with unnecessary work; used among seamen.—2. To play shameful tricks on: among American students.

Hazel (hā'zl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæsel, hæsl;* comp. Icel. *hasl,* Dan. *hassel,* G. *hasel,* hazel; cog. with L. *corylus,* for *cosylus,* a hazel. The change of L. *c,* Gr. *k,* into Teut. *h* in roots or words common to the several languages is regular. See H.] The common name of the plants belonging to the genus Corylus, nat. order Corylaceæ. The common hazel (*C. Avellana*) is found growing in a wild state in many woods and coppices of Great Britain. The nuts are extensively used as an article of food; and the wood is employed for hoops, fishing-rods, walking-sticks, crates, and other purposes. It makes excellent charcoal for drawing. There are many varieties of the hazel-nut, distinguished by the size and shape and also by the quality of the kernel. The oblong large Spanish nut is most esteemed. The filbert is a variety of the common nut.

Hazel (hā'zl), *a.* Pertaining to the hazel or like it; of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut. 'The dark of *hazel* eyes.' *Tennyson.*

Hazel-earth (hā'zl-ėrth), *n.* Soil suitable for the hazel; fertile loam.

Hazelly (hā'zl-li), *a.* Of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.

Hazel-nut (hā'zl-nut), *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

Haziness (hāz'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hazy.

Hazle † (hā'zl), *v.t.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *hasler* (Fr. *hâler*, to sun-burn), to dry, *hasle*, dried, from Fl. *hael*, dry.] To make dry; to dry.

That happy wind did *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge. *Rogers.*

Hazy (hāz'i), *a.* [See HAZE.] Foggy; misty; thick with haze; as, *hazy* weather; the *hazy* north.

Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*. *Burnet.*

He (hē), *pron.* possessive *his*, objective *him* (also dative, as in give *him* that); nom. pl. *they*, possessive *their*, objective (also dative) *them*. [A. Sax. *hē, heó, hit*, he, she, it; genit. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine;* pl. nom. and acc. *hī*, genit. *hira*, dat. *him, heom*. The plural forms now used do not properly belong to *he*. (See THEY.) *She*, which now is used as the feminine, is properly the feminine of the def. art.] The masc. sing. form of the pronoun of the 3d person. It stands for (*a*) The man or male being or object named before, or a masc. sing. class name.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and *he* shall rule over thee. Gen. iii. 16.

Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God; *him* shalt thou serve. Deut. x. 20.

(*b*) Any individual described by a following relative clause, or by an equivalent of a relative clause, = the man or person. '*He* of the bottomless pit.' *Milton.*

What is *he* at the gate? *Shak.*

He that walketh with wise men shall be wise. Prov. xiii. 20.

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that *he* also is flesh. Gen. vi. 3.

It is used as a noun in such instances as the following, being equivalent to individual; person:—

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort. *Shak.*

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shak.*

He is prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind; as, a *he*-goat; a *he*-bear.

Hea (hē'a), *n.* The local name for an undefined tree in the Pacific Islands, the fruit of which furnishes a glutinous red varnish with which fibres are stained. *Simmonds.*

Head (hed), *n.* [A. Sax. *heafd, heafod*, Dan. *hoved*, G. *haupt*, O.H.G. *houbit*, Goth. *haubith*, head. Cog. L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*, head. For change of *c*, Gr. *k*, into Teut. *h*, see H.] 1. The name applied generally to the anterior part or extremity of animals. The development of the head is due to the principle termed *cephalisation* (which see) by Professor Dana, *i.e.* a tendency towards specialization and concentration of nerve-centres and sense-organs. The head bears the mouth, brain, and sense-organs. In invertebrates the jaws are never true parts of the head, but may be modified limbs or hard parts developed in the lining membrane of the mouth. The head of vertebrates is divisible into a *facial* and *cranial* part, the latter containing the brain. In Invertebrata (*e.g.* insects, lobsters, &c.) the head consists of a varying number of segments resembling those of the body in essential nature, but having their appendages peculiarly modified for mastication and prehension.—2. As the seat of the brain and mental faculties it is used for understanding; will or resolution; inclination; thoughts; mind; as, a good *head;* a strong *head;* and also in the phrases, *of his own head; on* or *upon their own head*.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries *upon their own head*, without any pay or commission from the state. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A person; an individual; a unit; as, the tax was raised by a certain rate per *head:* used only in *sing.*

Thirty thousand *head* of swine. *Addison.*

4. A chief; a principal person; a leader; a commander; one who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; as, the *head* of an army; the *head* of a sect or party. Eph. v. 23.—5. What gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, a head-dress, antlers of a deer, &c.; as, a beautiful *head* of hair; 'a buck of the first *head*' (that is of the fifth year). *Shak.* 'A laced *head.*' *Swift.*—6. Part of a thing regarded as in some degree resembling in position or otherwise the human head, (*a*) the top, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; as, the *head* of a spear; the *head* of a cabbage; the *head* of a nail; the *head* of a mast. (*b*) The main point or part; that which is most had regard to.

True, I have married her;
The very *head* and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more. *Shak.*

(*c*) The forepart; as, the *head* of a ship, which includes the bows on both sides; also, the ornamental figure or image erected on or before the stem of a ship. (*d*) The upper part, as of a bed or bedstead, of a street, &c. (*e*) In *bot.* the top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows. See CAPITULUM. (*f*) That which rises on the top; as, the froth or *head* on a pot of beer or other effervescing liquor. (*g*) The maturated part of an ulcer or boil; hence, to *come to a head*, to suppurate. (*h*) The principal source of a stream; as, the *head* of the Nile. (*i*) The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea; as, the *head* of a bay, gulf, or creek. (*j*) A headland; promontory.—7. Altitude of water in ponds or reservoirs, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels.

A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual *head* is ten feet. *Grier's Mechanics' Dict.*

8. The foremost place; the place of honour or of command; as, the lord-mayor sat at the *head* of the table.

An army with the Duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them. *Addison.*

9. Crisis; height; influence; force; strength; pitch; as, the sedition got to such a *head* as not to be easily quelled.

The indisposition . . . is grown to such a *head*. *Addison.*

10. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary; as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

Aids were properly speaking confined to the *heads* of marrying the lord's daughter, making his son a knight and redeeming his own person from captivity. *Brougham.*

11. A bundle of flax measuring probably 2 feet in length and weighing a few pounds. In the north of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax weigh about 1 cwt.—12. Armed force. 'By raising of a *head.*' *Shak.* 'This gallant *head* of war.' *Shak.*—*Head and ears*, deeply; wholly; completely; as, he plunged *head and ears* into the water; he was *head and ears* in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed.—*Head and shoulders*, (*a*) by force; violently; as, to drag one *head and shoulders*.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. *Felton.*

(*b*) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great deal; by much; by far; greatly; as, he is *head and shoulders* above his fellows.—*Head or tail!* the part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure, or the reverse: a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or chance.—*Neither head nor tail*, neither one thing nor another; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite.—*A broken head*, a flesh wound in the head.—Of *his, her, their, its own head*, spontaneously; without external influence. See 2 above. The extension of the phrase to inanimate things is worth noting.

It (the pistol) may go off *of its own head*. *Sheridan.*

—*Over head* = L. *per capita*, per head, on the average, without individual distinction; as, the cattle sold for so much *over head.*—*By the head (naut.)*, the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.—*Head to wind (naut.)*, the situation of a ship or boat when her head is turned in the direction of the wind.—*To eat one's head off*, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said usually of an animal.

My mare has *eaten her head off* at the Ax in Aldermanbury. *Country Farmer's Catechism.*

—*To make head against*, to withstand or resist; to resist with success.

Most of these
Made head against him, crying, 'Who is he
That he should rule us?' *Tennyson.*

—*To give, to take, to get, &c., the head*, used literally in horsemanship of a horse that is not held in by the reins, and hence figuratively in such phrases *head* means license; freedom from check, control, or restraint.

With that he *gave* his able horse *the head*. *Shak.*
He has too long *given* his unruly passions *the head*. *South.*

To his head, to or before his face. 'Revile him *to his head.*' *Jer. Taylor.*—*To turn head*, to turn and face in an opposite direction.

The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renew. *Dryden.*

—*Chief, Commander, Leader, Head.* See under CHIEF.

Head (hed), *v.t.* 1. To be or put one's self at the head of; to lead; to direct; to act as leader to; as, to *head* an expedition; to *head* a riot. 'Him that *heads* an army.' *South.*—2. To behead; to decapitate.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way. *Shak.*

3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to *head* a nail.—4. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; to get into the front of; as, to *head* a drove of cattle.

One of the outriders had succeeded in *heading* the equipage and checking the horses. *Disraeli.*

5. To oppose; to check or restrain; as, the wind *heads* a ship.

Head (hed), *v.i.* 1. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river. [Rare.]

A broad river that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge of mountains. *Adair.*

2. To be directed; to go or tend; as, how does the ship *head?*—3. To form a head; as, the cabbages *head* early.

Head (hed), *a.* Belonging to the head; chief; principal: often used in composition; as, a *head*-workman; a *head*-master, &c.

Headache, Headach (hed'āk), *n.* 1. Pain in the head.—2. Also, an English name for the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).

Headachy (hed'āk-i), *a.* Afflicted with a headache.

Next morning he awoke *headachy* and feverish. *Farrar.*

Headband (hed'band), *n.* 1. A fillet; a band for the head.

The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the *headbands*. Is. iii. 20.

2. The band at each end of a book; also, a bookbinder's material of narrow silk or other substance, sold in pieces of a certain number of yards.

Head-block (hed'blok), *n.* In *saw-mills*, the movable cross-piece of a carriage on which the log rests.

Head-board (hed'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board at the head, as of a bed.—2. *pl. Naut.* the berthing or close boarding between the head-rails.

Head-borough, Head-borrow (hed'bu-rō), *n.* In England, formerly the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families. Called in some counties *Bors-holder*, that is, *Borough's-elder*, and sometimes *Tithing-man*. In England head-boroughs are now known by the name of *Petty Constables*.

Head-cheese (hed'chēz), *n.* In *cookery*, portions of the head and feet of swine cut up fine, and after being boiled pressed into the form of a cheese.

Head-court (hed'kōrt), *n.* A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were fined in default of attendance. Those head-courts were afterwards reduced to one, and by the act 20 Geo. II. fines were abolished for non-attendance.

Head-dress (hed'dres), *n.* 1. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. The head-dress has always been an important part of female attire, and has assumed many forms since early times.—2. The crest or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.

Lady's Head-dress (14th cent.)—From a brass.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *head-dress*. *Addison.*

Headed (hed'ed), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with a head; having a top.

Headed and winged with flame. *Tennyson.*

Used chiefly in composition; as, clear-*headed*, long-*headed*, thick-*headed*, &c.

Header (hed'ėr), *n.* 1. One who puts a head on anything, as one who heads nails or pins; a cooper who puts in the heads of, or who closes casks.—2. One who stands at the head of anything; hence, one who leads a mob or party.—3. In *arch.* see BOND.—4. A plunge or dive into water head foremost; as, he took a *header*.

Headfast (hed'fast), *n. Naut.* a rope at head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object.

Headfirst (hed'fėrst), *adv.* With the head foremost.

Head-foremost (hed'fōr-mōst), *adv.* With the head first; hence, hurriedly; rashly; precipitately.

Headful (hed'fụl), *n.* As much as the head can hold. '*A headful* of wit.' *Ford.*

Head-gargle (hed'gär-gl), *n.* A disease of cattle.

Head-gear (hed'gēr), *n.* Covering or ornament of the head.

Headily (hed'i-li), *adv.* In a heady or rash manner; hastily; rashly. '*Headily* carried on by passion.' *Tillotson.*

Headiness (hed'i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heady or rash; rashness; stubbornness.

Heading (hed'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of providing with a head.—2. That which stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a paper.—3. Material to form a head, as timber to form the head of a cask.—4. A drift-way or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the workmen labour.—5. The foam on liquor.—6. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green-vitriol used in brewing.

Heading-course (hed'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *arch.* a course which consists entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall. See BOND.

Heading-joint (hed'ing-joint), *n.* In *arch.* the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres.

Head-knee (hed'nē), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of moulded knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

Head-knot (hed'not), *n.* A knot of ribbons, &c., worn by females on the top of the head. *Prior.*

Head-lace (hed'lās), *n.* A ribbon or fillet; hair-lace.

Headland (hed'land), *n.* 1. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

Flames on the windy *headland* flare. *Tennyson.*

2. A ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about. *Tusser.*

Headledge (hed'lej), *n.* *Naut.* a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladderways.

Headless (hed'les), *a.* 1. Having no head; beheaded; as, a *headless* body, neck, or carcass.—2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

They made the empire stand *headless.* *Raleigh.*

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate. '*Headless* hardiness.' *E. K. on Spenser.*—4.† Wanting foundation; groundless. '*Headless* old wives' tales.' *Fotherby.*

Headlesshood† (hed'les-hụd), *n.* The state of being headless. *Spenser.*

Head-light (hed'līt), *n.* In *rail.* &c. a light with a reflector placed in the front of a locomotive at night to give warning of its approach.

Headline (hed'līn), *n.* 1. In *printing*, the line at the top of the page which contains the folio or number of the page, and frequently the title of the book, or the subject of the chapter or of the page.—2. *Naut.* a term applied to a rope of a sail next to the yards, and by which the sail is made fast to the yards.

Headlong (hed'long), *adv.* [*Head* and adv. term. *long.*] 1. With the head foremost; as, to fall *headlong.*—2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

He hurries *headlong* to his fate. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Headlong (hed'long), *a.* 1. Steep; precipitous.

Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock. *Byron.*

2. Rash; precipitate; as, *headlong* folly.—3. Rushing precipitately; as, *headlong* streams.

Headlongly (hed'long-li), *adv.* In a headlong manner. *Donne.*

Head-lugged (hed'lugd), *a.* Lugged or dragged by the head. 'The *head-lugged* bear.' *Shak.*

Headly (hed'li), *a.* Headstrong; rash; passionate. *Shak.* [This word rests upon the single authority of one of the folios.]

Head-main (hed'mān), *n.* The main ditch or channel by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation, to be distributed through smaller channels.

Headman (hed'man), *n.* A chief; a leader; a principal workman; specifically, in the West Indies, the chief of a gang of negro labourers.

Head-mark (hed'märk), *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species.

Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny. *Agric. Surv. Peebles.*

Head-master (hed-mas'tėr), *n.* The principal master of a school or seminary.

Head-money (hed'mun-nē), *n.* A capitation-tax.

To be taxed by the pole, to be sconced our *head-money.* *Milton.*

Headmost (hed'mōst), *a.* Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression; as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

Headmould† (hed'mōld), *n.* The bones containing the brain.—*Headmould shot*, an old term for the disease hydrocephalus or 'water in the head', a kind of dropsy which occurs especially in children, causes dislocation of the bones of the skull, and often occasions convulsions and death.

Head-netting (hed'net-ing), *n.* An ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails.

Head-pan (hed'pan), *n.* The brain-pan.

Head-pence,† Head-silver† (hed'pens, hed'sil-vėr), *n.* A poll-tax.

Head-piece (hed'pēs), *n.* 1. Armour for the head; a helmet; a morion.—2. The head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding.

In his *headpiece* he felt a sore pain. *Spenser.*

Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

Head-post (hed'pōst), *n.* The post in the stall partition of a stable which is nearest the manger.

Head-pump (hed'pump), *n.* *Naut.* a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel, with the lower end communicating with the sea, used chiefly for washing decks.

Headquarters (hed-kwar'tėrz), *n. pl.* 1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.—2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued; the centre of authority or order; whence, colloq. the place where one chiefly resides.

Head-rail† (hed'rāl), *n.* A kerchief used as a head-dress.

Head-rail (hed'rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the elliptic rails at the head of the ship.

Head-ranger (hed'rānj-ėr), *n.* The chief ranger or superintendent of a forest.

Head-rope (hed'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* that part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is sewed.

Head-sail (hed'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* one of the sails which are extended on the fore-mast and bowsprit, as the fore-sail, foretop-sail, jib, &c.

Head-sea (hed'sē), *n.* A sea that meets the head of a ship or rolls against her course.

Headshake (hed'shāk), *n.* A significant shake of the head. *Shak.*

Headship (hed'ship), *n.* The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; dignity; rule; government.

Head-silver. See HEAD-PENCE.

Headsman (hedz'man), *n.* 1. One that cuts off heads; an executioner.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head. *Shak.*

2. A labourer in a colliery, who conveys the coals from the workings to the horseway.

Headspring (hed'spring), *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

Headstall (hed'stạl), *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

Headstick (hed'stik), *n.* *Naut.* a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust, before it is sewed on.

Head-stock (hed'stok), *n.* In *mach.* (*a*) the framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel. (*b*) The frame which supports the centres of a lathe, namely, the mandril-frame and the poppet-head, or back-centre frame.

Headstone (hed'stōn), *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone; the keystone of an arch.—2. The stone at the head of a grave.

Headstrong (hed'strong), *a.* 1. Not easily restrained; obstinate; ungovernable; bent on pursuing one's own course.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. *Dryden.*

2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a *headstrong* course.—SYN. Obstinate, ungovernable, intractable, stubborn, unruly.

Headstrongness (hed'strong-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being headstrong.

Head-sword (hed'sōrd), *n.* A Cornish mining term for water running through the adit-level.

Head-timber (hed'tim-bėr), *n.* *Naut.* one of the upright pieces of timber inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail, to support the frame of the head-rails.

Head-tire (hed'tīr), *n.* Dress or attire for the head. 1 Esdras iii. 6.

Head-water (hed'wo-tėr), *n.* The upper part of a river, near its source, or one of the streams that contribute their waters to form a larger stream.

Headway (hed'wā), *n.* 1. The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.—2. In *arch.* the distance measured perpendicularly from a given landing-place or step of a stair to the ceiling; clear space or height, as under an arch.—3. In *mining*, a passage in a mine driven in the direction of the layer of coal.

Head-wind (hed'wind), *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to a ship's course.

Head-work (hed'wėrk), *n.* 1. Mental or intellectual labour.—2. In *arch.* a name given to the heads and other ornaments on the keystones of arches.

Head-workman (hed-wėrk'man), *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory.

Heady (hed'i), *a.* [See HEAD.] 1. Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required is to be *heady*—to be violent on one side or the other. *Temple.*

2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong.

A sort of wine which was very *heady.* *Boyle.*

3. Violent; impetuous. 'A *heady* current.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Head-yard (hed'yärd), *n.* *Naut.* one of the yards in the forepart of a ship.

Heal (hēl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hælan*, to heal, from *hāl*, whole, sound; comp. the related words *hale, hail, whole, holy, health.*] 1. To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to *heal* the sick.

Speak, and my servant shall be *healed.* Mat. viii. 8.

2. To remove or subdue, as a disease or wound.—3. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter from.

Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters. 2 Ki. ii. 21.

4. To reconcile, as a breach or difference; as, to *heal* dissensions.

I will *heal* their backsliding. Hos. xiv. 4.

Heal (hēl), *v.i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals* or the wound *heals:* sometimes with *up* or *over;* as, it will *heal up* or *over.*

Heal† (hēl), *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, to conceal. See HELE.] To conceal; to cover, as a roof, with tiles, slates, lead, &c.

Healable (hēl'a-bl), *a.* That may be healed.

Heald (hēld), *n.* A heddle (which see).

Healer (hēl'ėr), *n.* He who or that which cures or restores to soundness, or removes differences.

Healfang (hēl'fang), *n.* [A. Sax. *healsfang*, a pillory—*heals*, the neck, and *fang*, a catch.] In *English antig.* (*a*) the punishment of the pillory. (*b*) A fine in commutation of the punishment of the pillory, to be paid either to the king or the chief lord.

Healful† (hēl'fụl), *a.* Tending to heal or cure; healing. 'Water of *healful* wisdom.' Ecclus. xv. 3.

Healing (hēl'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Curing; restoring to a sound state.—2. Mild; gentle; assuasive. '*Healing* words.' *Milton.*—*Healing art*, the art or science of medicine.

Healing-box (hēl'ing-boks), *n.* *Eccles.* the box which contains the chrism for unction.

Healingly (hēl'ing-li), *adv.* So as to cure.

Healsome (hēl'sum), *a.* Wholesome. [Scotch.]

Health (helth), *n.* [From *heal.*] 1. That state of an organized being in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which all the organs perform freely their natural functions.

Though *health* may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. *Buckminster.*

2. Moral or intellectual soundness; natural vigour of faculties; purity; goodness; righteousness.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

3.† Salvation or divine favour or grace. Ps. lxvii. 2.

'Take also the helmet or headpiece of *health*,' or true *health* in Jesus Christ; for there is no *health* in any other name; not the *health* of a gray friar's coat, or the *health* of this pardon or that pardon. *Latimer.*

4.† Welfare; safety; well-being; prosperity.

Have mind upon your *health*, tempt me no further. *Shak.*

It is often used in toasts, and hence sometimes means toast: formerly it frequently answered to *Hail!* as a salutation; as, to drink one's *health*; Your *health!* (that is, I wish you *health*). '*Health* to thy person;' '*Health* to my sovereign.' *Shak.*

I have a *health* for you.
I shall take it, sir. *Shak.*

Healthful (helth'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of or in the enjoyment of health; free from disease; characterized by or resulting from health; as, a *healthful* body; a *healthful* person; a *healthful* plant; a *healthful* condition.—2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.

The *healthful* spirit of thy grace. *Book of Com. Prayer.*

3. Well disposed; favourable. [Rare.]

Gave *healthful* welcome to their shipwrecked guests. *Shak.*

Healthfully (helth'fụl-li), *adv.* In a healthful manner; in health; wholesomely.

Healthfulness (helth'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being healthful or healthy; wholesomeness. 'The *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.' *Bp. Patrick.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air. *Addison.*

Health-guard (helth'gärd), *n. Naut.* officers appointed to superintend the due observance of the quarantine regulations.

Healthily (helth'i-li), *adv.* In a healthy manner or condition.

Healthiness (helth'i-nes), *n.* The state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease; as, the *healthiness* of an animal or plant.

Healthless (helth'les), *a.* 1. Infirm; sickly. 'A *healthless* old age.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Not conducive to health. [Rare.]

Healthlessness (helth'les-nes), *n.* State of being healthless.

Health-officer (helth'of-fis-ėr), *n.* An officer appointed to watch over the public health.

Healthsome† (helth'sum), *a.* Wholesome.

Healthy (helth'i), *a.* 1. Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as, a *healthy* body or constitution; a *healthy* mind.—2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; as, a *healthy* exercise; a *healthy* climate. '*Healthy* recreations.' *Locke.*—SYN. Vigorous, sound, hale, salubrious, healthful, wholesome, salutary, bracing.

Heam (hēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *hâma, hâme*, womb, birth; O.E. *hame*, skin; O.D. *hamme*, L.G. *hamen*, after-birth.] The after-birth or secundine of a beast.

Heam (hēm), *n.* Same as *Hame.* [Local.]

Heap (hēp), *n.* [A. Sax. *heâp*, a pile, a crowd, probably allied to *hebban*, to raise, and to E. *heave*; comp. D. *hoop*, Dan. *hob*, Icel. *hópr*, G. *haufe*, O.G. *houf*, a heap, a host, a crowd.] 1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of earth or stones.

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster: said of persons. 'Among the princely *heap.*' *Shak.*—3. A large quantity; a great number; a mass or accumulation of any kind; as, the boy got *heaps* of toys. 'The great *heap* of your knowledge.' *Shak.*

Heap (hēp), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *heâpian*, to heap up, to accumulate, to heave.] 1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to accumulate; to amass; as, to *heap* stones: often with *up*; as, to *heap up* earth: or with *on*; as, to *heap on* wood or coal; to *heap up* treasures. '*Heaped on* her terms of disgrace.' *Tennyson.*

Though the wicked *heap up* silver as the dust. Job xxvii. 16.

2. To round or form into a heap, as in measuring.

Heaper (hēp'ėr), *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

Heap-keeper (hēp'kēp-ėr), *n.* A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface.

Heapy (hēp'i), *a.* Lying in heaps. '*Heapy* rubbish.' *Gay.*

Hear (hēr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *heard;* ppr. *hearing.* [A. Sax. *hȳran, hêran*, to hear, to obey; comp. O.Fris. *hera, hora*, Icel. *heyra*, D. *hooren*, G. *hören*, Goth. *hausjan.* It gives origin to *hearken, hark*, and is probably allied to *ear.*] 1. To perceive by the auditory sense; to take cognizance of by the ear; as, to *hear* sound; to *hear* a voice; to *hear* words.—2. To give audience or allowance to speak; to listen to.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. Acts xxiv. 24.

3. To regard with favour or attention; to heed; to obey.

They have Moses and the prophets; let them *hear* them. Luke xvi. 29.

4. To accede to the demands or wishes of; to answer favourably; to favour.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. Mat. vi. 7.

5. To attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties; to try in a court of justice; as, the cause was *heard* and determined at the last term; or, it was *heard* at the last term, and will be determined at the next.—6. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear?* [Colloq.]—7. To learn; to be taught.

I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him. John viii. 26.

8. To listen to one repeating or going over, as a task or the like; to listen to the repetition of.—*To hear a bird sing*, to receive private communication.

I *heard a bird* so *sing*. *Shak.*

—*To hear say*, to hear a person say; to learn by general report. [Colloq.]

Hear (hēr), *v.i.* 1. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; as, he is deaf, he cannot *hear.* 'The *hearing* ear.' Prov. xx. 12.—2. To listen; to hearken; to attend; as, he *hears* with solicitude.—3. To be told; to receive by report; as, so I *hear.*—4.† To be heard; to be heard of; to be reported. —*To hear well*, to be reported well of.—*To hear ill*, to be censured or blamed.

Softly, sir; speak softly . . .
This must not *hear*. *B. Jonson.*

(Fabius) was well aware that not only within his own camp, but also now at Rome, he *heard ill* for his temporizing and slow proceedings. *Holland.*

England *hears well* abroad. *Milton.*

5. To be called; to let one's self be called. [A Latinism.]

Hear'st thou submissive but a lowly birth. *Prior.*

Heard (hėrd), pret. & pp. of *hear.*

Heard† (hėrd), *n.* A keeper of cattle or sheep. *Spenser.*

Heardgroome,† Herdegrome,† *n.* A keeper of a herd; a shepherd-boy. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Heared† (hėrd), *pp.* Heard.

Hearer (hēr'ėr), *n.* One who hears; one who attends or listens to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience; specifically, one who sits under the ministry of another.

Hearing (hēr'ing), *n.* 1. The act of perceiving sound; perception of sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; one of the five external senses. See EAR.—2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; as, I waited on the minister, but could not obtain a *hearing.* 'Vouchsafe me *hearing.*' *Shak.* 3. A judicial investigation of a suit, as before a court of equity, for the sake of adjudication; attention to the facts, testimony, and arguments in a cause between parties with a view to a just decision.

His last offences to us
Shall have judicious *hearing*. *Shak.*

4. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard; as, he was not within *hearing.*—5. A scolding; a lecture. [Colloq. or Scotch.]—*Hearing in presence*, in the *Court of Session*, a formal hearing of counsel before the whole of the judges.

Hearing-trumpet (hēr'ing-trum-pet), *n.* See EAR-TRUMPET.

Hearken (härk'n), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *heorcnian, hȳrcnian*, from *hȳran*, to hear. See HEAR.] To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered with eagerness or curiosity; to give heed to what is uttered; to hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

The Furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you. Deut. iv. 1.

Hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant. 1 Ki. viii. 30.

Hearken (härk'n), *v.t.* 1. To hear by listening. [Rare.]

But here she comes; I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here. *Milton.*

2. To hear with attention; to regard.

The King of Naples being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit. *Shak.*

Hearkener (härk'n-ėr), *n.* One who hearkens; a listener. '*Hearkeners* of rumours and tales.' *Barret.*

Hearsal† (hėrs'al), *n.* Rehearsal. *Spenser.*

Hearsay (hēr'sā), *n.* Report; rumour; fame; common talk.

Much of the obloquy that has so long rested on the memory of our great national poet originated in frivolous *hearsays* of his life and conversation. *Prof. Wilson.*

Hearsay (hēr'sā), *a.* Of or pertaining to or depending upon hearsay, or common report; told or given at second hand.

Blamed herself for telling *hearsay* tales. *Tennyson.*

—*Hearsay evidence*, evidence repeated at second hand by one who heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of the transaction or fact in question. Such evidence can only be admitted in England when given in the immediate prospect of death and after the occurrence of that event; in Scotland, after the death of the witness.

Hearse (hėrs), *n.* [O.Fr. *herce*, a harrow, a kind of portcullis, a herse. See HERSE.] 1.† Same as *Herse*, 2.—2. A bier; a bier with a coffin.

We wept after her *hearse*. *Shak.*

Decked with flowers a single *hearse*
To the churchyard forth they bear. *Longfellow.*

3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Hearse (hėrs), *v.t.* To put on or in a hearse; to carry to the grave.

Hearse (hers), *n.* A hind in the second year of its age.

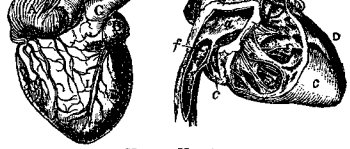
Hearse (hėrs), *a.* Hoarse. [Scotch.]

Hearse-cloth (hėrs'kloth), *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

Hearselike (hėrs'līk), *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearselike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

Heart (härt), *n.* [A. Sax. *heorte, heort;* comp. Goth. *hairto*, D. *hart*, O.H.G. *herza*, G. *herz*, and the other similar words in the rest of the Teutonic tongues. Cog. Gael. *cridhe, croidhe*, L. *cor, cordis*, Gr. *kardia*, Skr. *hrid*, for *krid*—heart. Perhaps from a root *skard*, meaning to leap. For change of L. *c*, Gr. *k*, into Teut. *h*, see H.] 1. A muscular organ, which is the



Human Heart.

Fig. 1, Exterior. A, Right auricle. B, Left auricle. C, Right ventricle. D, Left ventricle. E, Vena cava superior. F, Aorta. G, Pulmonary artery. H, Brachiocephalic trunk. I, Left primitive carotid artery. K, Left subclavian artery. L, Left coronary artery.
Fig. 2, Section, right side. C, D, E, F, G as in fig. 1, *a*, Cavity of right auricle. *b*, Inferior vena cava. *c*, Coronary valve. *d*, Entrance of the auriculo-ventricular opening. *e*, Valve of the pulmonary artery. *f*, Fossa ovalis.

propelling agent of the blood in the animal body, situated in the thorax of vertebrated animals. From this organ the primary arteries arise, and in it the main veins terminate. By its alternate dilatation and contraction the circulation is carried on, the blood being received from the veins, and returned through the arteries. In man, quadrupeds, and birds the heart consists of four chambers; reptiles and amphibians have a three-chambered heart, whilst fishes have two chambers only. The heart of an insect or a spider is a long tube divided into compartments; that of molluscs is two or three chambered.—2. Regarded as the seat of the mental faculties or capacities, or some one or other or combination of them, it stands for (*a*) the mind, the soul, the consciousness; the thinking faculty; as, there are many devices in a man's *heart;* the *heart* of kings is unsearchable; David had it in his *heart* to build a house of rest for the ark. 'My *heart* misgives me.' *Shak.* 'Ask your *heart* what it doth know.' *Shak.*

'What his *heart* thinks his tongue speaks.' *Shak.*

Michal saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart.* 2 Sam. vi. 16.

(*b*) The seat of the affections and passions, either singly or combined, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure, &c., especially of the more admirable feelings or emotions; as, a good, tender, loving, bad, or selfish *heart:* hence, sometimes used of the moral side of our nature in contradistinction to the intellectual; as, he was all head and no *heart;* sometimes confined to courage; spirit; as, to take *heart;* to give *heart;* to recover *heart.*

The king's *heart* was toward Absalom. 2 Sam. xiv. 1.

Kind *hearts* are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood. *Tennyson.*

Being so clouded with his grief and love,
Small *heart* was his after the holy quest. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) The seat of the will or inclination; hence, disposition of mind; mental tendency.

He had a *heart* to do well. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *heart* of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. Eccles. viii. 11.

(*d*) Conscience, or sense of good or ill; the seat of moral life and character.

Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hooker.*

The evidence might be accumulated a thousandfold, from the works of Veronese, and of every succeeding painter—that the fifteenth century had taken away the religious *heart* of Venice. *Ruskin.*

3. The inner part of anything; the part nearest the middle or centre; as, the *heart* of a country, kingdom, or empire; the *heart* of a town; the *heart* of a tree. Hence— 4. The chief part; the vital or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core; the very essence or essential part.

Barley, being steeped in water, will sprout half an inch, and much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

Wordsworth goes to the very *heart* of things, and not to their outsides, to the soul of man, and not his body. *Lord Coleridge.*

And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

5. An appellation of kindness or of encouragement.

Cheerly, my *hearts.* *Shak.*

6. Strength; power of producing; vigour; fertility; as, keep the land in *heart.*

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

7. The utmost degree.

This gay charm . . . hath beguiled me.
To the very *heart* of loss. *Shak.*

8. That which has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart.

'This token, which I have worn so long,' said Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the *Heart,* 'is the assurance that you may.' *Hawthorne.*

9. One of a suit of playing cards marked with such a figure.—*At heart,* in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really; as, he is good *at heart.*—*For one's heart,* for one's life; if one's life was at stake; as, I could not *for my heart* refuse his request.

I could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shak.*

—*In one's heart of hearts,* in the inmost heart; in the inmost affections.

Like most parents, *in my heart of hearts* I have a favourite child. That child is David Copperfield. *Dickens.*

—*To break the heart of,* (*a*) to cause the deepest grief to; to reduce to desolate despair; to kill by grief. (*b*) To bring almost to completion; to nearly finish.—*To find in the heart,* to be willing or disposed.

I *find* it *in my heart* to ask your pardon. *Sidney.*

—*To get* or *learn by heart,* to commit to memory; to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.—*To have in the heart,* to purpose; to have design or intention.—*To have the heart in the mouth,* to be terrified.—*To lay to heart,* same as *to take to heart.*—*To set the heart at rest,* to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.—*To set the heart on,* to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.—*To speak to one's heart,* in *Scrip.* to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.—*To take to heart,* to be much affected by; to be zealous, ardent; or solicitous about a thing; to have concern about.—*To wear the heart upon the sleeve,* to expose one's disposition, feelings, or intentions to every one.

Heart (härt), *v.t.* 1. To give heart to; to encourage; to hearten. [Rare.]—2. To build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar.

Heart (härt), *v.i.* To form a close compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact.

Heartache (härt'āk), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

By a sleep, to say we end
The *heartache* and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to. *Shak.*

Heart-blood (härt'blud), *n.* The blood of the heart; hence, life; essence.

Heart-bond (härt'bond), *n.* In *masonry,* a kind of bond in which two stones forming the breadth of a wall, have one stone of the same breadth placed over them.

Heart-break (härt'brāk), *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. 'Much grief and *heart-break.*' *Holland.*

Heart-breaker (härt'brāk-ėr), *n.* One who or that which breaks hearts; a lady's curl; a love-lock.

Like Samson's *heart-breakers* it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

Heart-broke† (härt'brōk), *a.* Heart-broken.

Heart-broken (härt'brōk-n), *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Heart-burn (härt'bėrn), *n.* An uneasy burning sensation in the stomach; cardialgy (which see).

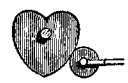
Heart-burning (härt'bėrn-ing), *a.* Causing discontent.

Jealousies, strifes, and *heart-burning* disagreements. *Middleton.*

Heart-burning (härt'bėrn-ing), *n.* 1. Heartburn (which see).—2. Discontent; secret enmity.

There will remain much *heart-burning* and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift.*

Heart-cam, Heart-wheel (härt'kam, härt'-whēl), *n.* In *mach.* a wheel or double cam, having the form of a heart, the two sides of which may be symmetrical or otherwise, according as the motion is required to be the same in each half revolution or different, used for converting a uniform circular motion into a reciprocating alternating motion. It is much employed in the machinery of the cotton and flax manufacture.



Heart-cam.

Heart-clover (härt'klō-vėr), *n.* A plant, germander (which see).

Heart-dear (härt'dēr), *a.* Sincerely beloved. 'My *heart-dear* Harry.' *Shak.*

Heart-deep (härt'dēp), *a.* Rooted in the heart.

Heart-disease (härt'diz-ēz), *n.* A morbid condition of the heart, either functional or organic. To the former class belong palpitation, syncope, and angina pectoris; to the latter hypertrophy of the heart, dilatation of the cavities, &c.

Heart-ease (härt'ēz), *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind.

Heart-easing (härt'ēz-ing), *a.* Giving quiet to the mind. '*Heart-easing* mirth.' *Milton.*

Heart-eating (härt'ēt-ing), *a.* Preying on the heart.

Hearted (härt'ed), *a.* 1. Having a heart: frequently used in composition; as, hard-*hearted,* faint-*hearted,* stout-*hearted,* &c.—2.† Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the heart. *Shak.*—3.† Composed of hearts.—4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate. 'With *hearted* spear-head.' *Landor.*

Heartedness (härt'ed-nes), *n.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal.

Hearten (härt'n), *v.t.* 1. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate the courage of. '*Hearten* those that fight.' *Shak.*

Now *hearten* their affairs
With health renew'd. *Chapman.*

2. To restore fertility or strength to; as, to *hearten* land. [Rare.]

Heartener (härt'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gives courage or animation.

Heart-felt (härt'felt), *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting; as, *heart-felt* joy or grief.

Heart-free (härt'frē), *a.* Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.

He strove to tear himself away from the noxious siren that had bewitched him. But he could not do it. He could not be again *heart-free.* *Trollope.*

Heart-grief (härt'grēf), *n.* Affliction of the heart.

Hearth (härth), *n.* [A. Sax. *heorth,* hearth; D. *haard,* G. *heerd, herd, herde,* area, floor, hearth; perhaps really the same word as *earth,* G. *erde.*] 1. That portion of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below a chimney; also, the grate and apparatus employed on board ship for preparing the food and messes for the ship's company. See cut FIREPLACE.—2. The house itself; the fireside; the domestic circle.

Household talk and phrases of the *hearth.* *Tennyson.*

Heart-hardness (härt'härd-nes), *n.* Hardness of heart; insensibility either natural or moral.

Heart-hatred (härt'hā-tred), *n.* Deep or intense hatred; thorough detestation.

Hearth-broom, Hearth-brush (härth'-bröm, härth'brush), *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping the hearth.

Heart-heaviness (härt'he-vi-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits. *Shak.*

Heart-heavy (härt'he-vi), *a.* Sad-hearted; depressed in spirits.

Hearth-money, Hearth-penny (härth'-mu-nē, härth'pen-ni), *n.* A tax on hearths, in existence from the time of the Conquest, but which received parliamentary sanction by 13th and 14th Car. II., every hearth in all houses paying the church and poor rates being taxed at 2*s.* It was abolished by the 1st Wm. and Mary.

Hearth-rug (härth'rug), *n.* A small thick carpet laid on the hearthstone or before a fire.

Hearthstone (härth'stōn), *n.* 1. The stone forming the hearth; fireside.—2. A soft stone used for colouring hearths, door-steps, &c.

Heartily (härt'i-li), *adv.* In a hearty manner; from or with the heart; really; cordially; actively; vigorously; zealously; eagerly; freely; largely.

I *heartily* forgive them. *Shak.*

He would do it vigorously and *heartily.* *Atterbury.*

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating till this moment. *Addison.*

Heartiness (härt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hearty; sincerity; zeal; ardour; earnestness; eagerness; freeness; largeness.

Heartist† (härt'ist), *n.* One who can hit the heart. *Beau. & Fl.*

Heart-leaf (härt'lēf), *n.* Same as *Heart-clover.*

Heartless (härt'les), *a.* 1. Without a heart.

You have left me *heartless;* mine is in your bosom. *Webster.*

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel; as, he treated her in the most *heartless* manner.—3. Destitute of courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. *Dryden.*

Heartlessly (härt'les-li), *adv.* In a heartless manner.

Heartlessness (härt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heartless; want of courage or affection.

Heartlet (härt'let), *n.* A little heart.

Heartlings† (härt'lingz), *interj.* An exclamation used in addressing a familiar acquaintance. *Shak.*

Heart-pea (härt'pē), *n.* See HEART-SEED.

Heart-quake (härt'kwāk), *n.* Trembling of the heart.

It did the Grecians good to see; but *heart-quakes* shook the joints
Of all the Trojans. *Chapman.*

Heart-rending (härt'rend-ing), *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive; very distressing.

Heart-rising (härt'riz-ing), *n.* A rising of the heart; opposition.

Heart-robbing (härt'rob-*ing*), *a.* 1. Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic. '*Heart-robbing* gladness.' *Spenser.*—2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning.

Drawn with the power of a *heart-robbing* eye. *Spenser.*

Heart's-blood (härts'blud), *n.* Heart-blood (which see).

Heart-scald, Heart-scaud (hert'skąld, hert'skąd), *n.* Heartburn; a disgust; *met.* regret; remorse. [Scotch.]

I put on a look, my lord, that suld give her a *heart-scald* of walking on such errands. *Sir W. Scott.*

Heart's-ease (härts'ēz), *n.* 1. Ease of heart; quiet or tranquillity of mind.

What infinite *heart's-ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy? *Shak.*

2. A name given to various plants of the genus Viola, as *V. tricolor, V. lutea, V. grandiflora,* and *V. amœna,* but more especially to *V. tricolor.* This last is an annual, with stalks from 4 to 6 inches in height, the leaves variously shaped, being ovate or

elliptical, according to position, and with pinnatifid stipules. The cultivated varieties, commonly called pansies, are numerous,

Heart's-ease (garden variety).

the prevailing colours being yellow, purple, and violet, each with many shades. The name heart's-ease is also given to the hybrids produced by mingling the above-mentioned species together.

Heart-seed (härt'sēd), *n.* The name given to various plants of the genus Cardiospermum, nat. order Sapindaceæ, with black seeds having heart-shaped white scars indicating their point of attachment. They are climbing shrubs or herbs with vinelike tendrils, biternate or very compound leaves, and small white or greenish flowers in axillary racemes. *C. Halicacabum*, the commonest species, is found in all tropical countries. The plants are also known by the name of *Heart-pea.*

Heart-shaped (härt'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a heart; having the form of a heart; cordate. See CORDATE.

Heart-shell (härt'shel), *n.* A mollusc of the genus Isocardia (*I. cor*), whose shell is shaped like a heart.

Heart-sick (härt'sik), *a.* 1. Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.—2. Indicating or expressive of sickness of heart. 'The breath of *heart-sick* groans.' *Shak.*

Heart-sickening (härt'sik-n-ing), *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

Heart-sickness (härt'sik-nes), *n.* Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.

Heart-sinking (härt'singk-ing), *n.* Despondency; discouragement.

Heartsome (härt'sum), *a.* 1. Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating.—2. Merry; cheerful; lively. 'Ye *heartsome* choristers.' *Wordsworth.*

Heartsore (härt'sōr), *a.* 1. Sore at heart.—2. Paining the heart. *Shak.*

Heart-sorrow (härt'sor-ō), *n.* Sincere grief.

Heart-stirring (härt'stėr-ing), *a.* Arousing or moving the heart.

Heart-stricken (härt'strik-n), *a.* Afflicted at heart.

Heart-strike (härt'strīk), *v.t.* pret. *heart-struck*; pp. *heart-stricken* or *heart-struck.* 1. To affect at heart; to afflict; to shock with fear; to dismay.

> Adam at the news
> *Heart-struck* with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. *Milton.*

2. To drive to the heart; to inflx in the mind.

Heart-string (härt'string), *n.* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

> If I do prove her haggard,
> Though that her jesses were my dear *heart-strings*,
> I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind. *Shak.*

Heart-swelling (härt'swel-ing), *a.* Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

> Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate. *Spenser.*

Heart-wheel. See HEART-CAM.

Heart-whole (härt'hōl), *a.* 1. With a heart not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected by the passion.

> Cupid hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shak.*

2. Having unbroken spirits or good courage.

Heart-wood (härt'wụd), *n.* The central part of the wood of exogens; the duramen (which see). See cut ALBURNUM.

Hearty (härt'i), *a.* 1. Having the heart engaged in anything; of or pertaining to, or proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be *hearty* in support of government; a *hearty* welcome; a *hearty* laugh.

> They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*
>
> Full of *hearty* tears
> For our good father's loss. *Marston.*

2. Being full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy; as, a *hearty* man. '*Hearty* timber.' *Wotton.*—3. Promoting strength; nourishing; as, *hearty* food.—4. Large to satisfaction; abundant; as, a *hearty* meal.—*A hearty eater*, one who eats much and with relish.—*Hearty, Cordial, Sincere. Hearty*, having the heart in a thing; warmly interested in favour of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceeding straight from the heart, and manifested outwardly. *Cordial* is rather applied to feelings cherished or felt in the heart, heart-felt; as, *cordial* love; *cordial* hatred; *cordial* desires. *Sincere*, devoid of deceit or pretence, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

> How many a message would he send
> With *hearty* prayers that I should mend. *Swift.*
>
> He, with looks of *cordial* love, hung over her enamoured. *Milton.*
>
> Weak persons cannot be *sincere*. *La Rochefoucauld.*

SYN. Sincere, real, unfeigned, undissembled, cordial, earnest, warm, zealous, ardent, eager, active, vigorous.

Hearty-hale† (härt'i-hāl), *a.* Good for the heart.

> Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
> Sound savory and basil *hearty-hale*. *Spenser.*

Heat (hēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *hætu, hæte*, from *hāt*, hot. Comp. D. and L.G. *hitte*, Icel. *hiti*, Dan. *hede*, O.H.G. *hizza*, G. *hitze*, heat; Goth. *heito*, fever. The root is probably seen also in G. *hei*, dry, *heiter*, clear, bright; Skr. *chitra*, bright, glancing; Gr. *kaiō*, to burn.] 1. An affection of matter believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed: it is a condition or exhibition of energy, of which motion, light, gravity, electricity, &c., are other exhibitions under different conditions. Heat is *latent* when present in matter but not perceptible. It is *sensible* when it is evolved and perceptible. It is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. It expands all bodies, but the expansions are different in different substances. In general solids expand least by heat; liquids expand more and more rapidly, and air and gases expand most and most rapidly of all. Heat is always manifested through matter, and although unequally diffused among bodies it is always tending to an equilibrium. It may be communicated to surrounding bodies either by contact or conduction or by radiation, the ether being the medium of communication. Its influence at different distances from the place or point whence it emanates is inversely as the squares of those distances. The chief sources of heat are the following—viz. the sun's rays, combustion, percussion, friction, pressure, the mixture of different substances, electricity, and magnetism.—*Specific heat*, a term applied to the quantity of heat required to raise equal weights of different substances through equal intervals of temperature.—*Animal heat*, a certain amount of heat or temperature possessed by animals, which is necessary for the performance of vital action. See under ANIMAL, *a.*—2. The sensation produced on the sentient organs of animals by heat when present in excess, or when above that which is normal to the human body; the bodily feeling when one is exposed to fire, the sun's rays, &c.; the reverse of cold. When we touch or approach a hot body the heat passes *from* that body *to* our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body the heat passes *from* the hand *to* that body, and causes a sensation of cold.—3. High temperature, as distinguished from low; a concentration of heat; the greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; as, the *heat* of the tropics; the *heat* of the body in fever; the *heat* of the day.—4. The state of being once heated or hot; exposure to heat; as, give the iron another *heat*.—5. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort, as in a race.

> Many pauses are required for refreshment between the *heats*. *Dryden.*
>
> As for 'Manfred,' the two first acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second *heats*. *Byron.*

6. Indication of high temperature, as the condition or colour of the body or part of the body; redness; high colour; flush.

> It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces. *Addison.*

7. Utmost ardour or violence; rage; vehemence; as, the *heat* of battle; the *heat* of party.—8. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as, the *heat* of passion. 'The *heat* and hurry of his rage.' *South.*—9. Animation in thought or discourse; fervency. 'With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence.' *Addison.*—10. Fermentation.

Heat (hēt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hætan*, to make hot. See the noun.] 1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, that is, to impart a greater rapidity to the ultimate molecules of; to cause to grow warm; as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron.—2. To make feverish; to excite; as, to *heat* the blood.

> Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast?
> Ay, to see meat fill knaves and wine *heat* fools. *Shak.*

3. To warm with passion or desire; to rouse into action; to animate.

> A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

4.† To run a heat over, as in a race.

> You may ride us
> With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere
> With spur we *heat* an acre. *Shak.*

Heat (hēt), *v.i.* 1. To grow warm or hot by the communication of heat, as by fire or friction; as, the iron or the water *heats* slowly.—2. To grow warm or hot by fermentation or the development of heat by chemical action; as, green hay *heats* in a mow, and green corn in a bin.

Heat (hēt or het), old pret. and pp. of *heat*, formerly used by good authorities, but now only a provincialism. 'The iron . . . *heat* red hot.' *Shak.*

> Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should heat the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*. *Dan.* iii. 19, ed. 1611.

Heat-engine (hēt'en-jin), *n.* A machine in which heat is transformed into mechanical force. The name of heat-engine or thermodynamic engine is given to all machines which yield work in virtue of heat which is supplied to them.

Heater (hēt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which heats; specifically, (*a*) a mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it and keep it hot, for ironing or smoothing clothes. (*b*) A vessel attached to a steam-engine for the application of the waste steam to the heating of water.

Heatful (hēt'fụl), *a.* Full of warmth.

Heath (hēth), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæth*, L.G. D. Fris. and G. *heide*, the plant, and also a moor or heath; Goth. *haithi*, a field; Icel. *heithi, heithr*, a waste, a fell.] 1. A name common to all the plants of the nat. order Ericaceæ, but more specifically confined to the members of the genera Erica and Calluna. (See ERICA, CALLUNA.) They inhabit the northern parts of Europe and a few of the loftiest hills in the south, but their chief habitat is the southern promontory of Africa, where thousands of acres are covered with heaths in incredible numbers, and with hundreds of different species. In Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste lands, and is used to thatch houses, to make brooms, and even beds in the Highlands of Scotland. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract finely flavoured honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been anciently employed in this country for the manufacture of beer. Three species of heaths are common in Britain, two of which belong to the genus Erica—*E. cinerea*, or fine-leaved heath, and *E. Tetralix*, or cross-leaved heath—the third being the only known species of the genus Calluna—*C. vulgaris*, common heath or ling, or common Scotch heather. This last is the most common heath in Europe.—2. A place overgrown with heaths; a desert and desolate tract of land. 'The *heaths* of Staffordshire.' *Temple.*

> Their stately growth, though bare,
> Stands on the blasted *heath*. *Milton.*

3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind.

> Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon.*

Heath-bell, Heather-bell (hēth'bel, heTH'-ėr-bel), *n.* The flower of *Erica Tetralix.* Sometimes applied to the flower of *Erica cinerea* also.

> 'Tis sweet beneath the *heather-bell*,
> To live in autumn brown. *Leyden.*

Heath-berry (hēth'be-ri), *n.* The crowberry (which see).

Heath-clad (hēth'klad), *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

Heath-cock (hēth'kok), *n.* The *Tetrao tetrix*, otherwise called *Black-cock*, *Black-grouse*, and *Black-game*.

Heathen (hē'ᴛHen), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæthen;* comp. Goth. *haithno*, G. *heide*, a heathen. Although so closely resembling Gr. *ethnea*, contr. *ethnē*, Gentiles, the word is probably not derived from this source, but from A. Sax. *hæth*, Goth. *haithi*, the fields or open country, hence it is exactly equivalent to the L. *paganus*, originally a countryman. See HEATH.] 1. One who worships idols or does not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater. In *Scrip.* the word seems to comprehend all nations except the Jews or Israelites, as they were all strangers to the true religion, and all addicted to idolatry. The word may now be applied perhaps to all except Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans. *The heathen*, without the plural termination, is used collectively for Gentiles or heathen nations.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance. Ps. ii. 8.

2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous, or irreligious person.

Heathen (hē'ᴛHen), *a.* Gentile; pagan. 'A *heathen* author.' *Addison.*

Heathendom (hē'ᴛHen-dum), *n.* 1. Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails.—2. Heathen nations or peoples regarded collectively.

Heathenesse (hē'ᴛHen-es), *n.* Heathendom. *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]

Heathenish (hē'ᴛHen-ish), *a.* 1. Belonging to Gentiles or pagans or their religions; as, *heathenish* rites. 'The laws of *heathenish* religion.' *Hooker.* — 2. Rude; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; cruel.

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the Episcopal clergy. *South.*

Heathenishly (hē'ᴛHen-ish-li), *adv.* In a heathenish manner.

Heathenishness (hē'ᴛHen-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heathenish.

The *heathenishness* and profaneness of most play books. *Prynne.*

Heathenism (hē'ᴛHen-izm), *n.* 1. The rites or system of religion of a heathen nation; paganism; idolatry.— 2. The manners, customs, and morals prevalent in a heathen; rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

Heathenize (hē'ᴛHen-iz), *v.t.* To render heathen or heathenish. '*Heathenizes* all the common people.' *Firmin.*

Heathenness (hē'ᴛHen-nes), *n.* State of being heathens.

Heathenry (hē'ᴛHen-ri), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being heathen; the character of heathens; heathenism.—2. Heathens collectively.

Heather (heᴛH'ėr), *n.* [Formerly *hadder*, *hedder*; origin doubtful.] The plant heath; common heath or ling (*Calluna vulgaris*).

Heather-bell (heᴛH'ėr-bel), *n.* See HEATH-BELL.

Heather-bleat, Heather-bleater (heᴛH'-ėr-blēt, heᴛH'ėr-blēt-ėr), *n.* The snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*). Called also *Heather-blutter*. [Scotch.]

Heathery (hēth'ėr-i), *n.* A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.

Heathery (heᴛH'ėr-i), *a.* Abounding in heather; heathy.

Heath-game (hēth'gām), *n.* Same as *Heath-cock*.

Heath-grass (hēth'gras), *n.* A name given to the plants of the genus Triodia, nat. order Graminеæ. *T. decumbens*, or decumbent heath-grass, is found in dry mountainous pastures and on the sea-coast in Britain.

Heath-hen (hēth'hen), *n.* The female of the heath-cock.

Heath-pea (hēth'pē), *n.* A plant, *Orobus tuberosus*, nat. order Leguminosæ. Called also *Common Bitter-vetch*. It grows in this country in heaths, and in open woods and pastures.

Heath-pout (hēth'pout), *n.* [That is, *heath-poult.*] The heath-cock.

Heathwort (hēth'wėrt), *n.* A name given by some botanists to a plant of the nat. order Ericaceæ.

Heathy (hēth'i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered or abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land.

From its hill of *heathy* brown,
The muirland streamlet hastens down.
J. Baillie.

Heating (hēt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating; as, *heating* medicines or applications.

Heatingly (hēt'ing-li), *adv.* In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

Heating-surface (hēt'ing-sėr-fās), *n.* See FIRE-SURFACE.

Heatless (hēt'les), *a.* Destitute of heat; cold. 'Through *heatless* skies.' *Hughes.*

Heat-spectrum (hēt'spek-trum), *n.* An invisible spectrum, analogous to a light-spectrum, produced by the rays of the sun when a beam of light is decomposed by means of a prism. By the heat-spectrum it is discovered that the blue rays have the least heat, or none, and the red the greatest, but the heat goes on increasing beyond the visible spectrum, the length of the heat-spectrum considerably exceeding the entire length of the light-spectrum from violet to red.

Heaume (hōm), *n.* [Fr.] A helm.

Over the basinet was placed the ponderous *heaume* or helm when in battle or in the lists; but the great weight and inconvenience of the *heaume* led to the adoption of a vizor for the basinet. *Planché.*

Heave (hēv), *v.t.* pret. *heaved* or *hove;* pp. *heaved*, *hove*, formerly *hoven;* ppr. *heaving.* [A. Sax. *hebban* (from older *hafian*), pret. *hōf*, pp. *hafen;* comp. Goth. *hiffjan*, O. Fris. *heva*, D. *heffen*, *heven*, Icel. *hefja*, to lift. Probably of cognate origin with L. *capio*, to take. The words *heavy*, *haft*, *heft* are akin.] 1. To lift; to raise.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake, nor ever hence
Had ris'n or *heaved* his head. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* to raise; to elevate in condition. 'One *heaved* a-high to be hurl'd down below.' *Shak.*—3. To cause to swell or rise.

The glittering finny swarms
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson.

4. To puff up; to elate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into a high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net. *Heywood.*

5. To raise or force from the breast; as, to *heave* a sigh.

The wretched animal *heaved* forth such groans. *Shak.*

6. To throw; to cast; to send; as, to *heave* a stone; to *heave* the lead in sounding.— 7. *Naut.* to apply power to, as by means of a windlass, in order to pull or force in any direction; as, to *heave* a ship ahead, that is, to bring her forward when not under sail by means of cables or other appliance; to *heave* a ship astern, to cause her to recede; to *heave* up an anchor, to raise the anchor from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere.—*To heave a vessel about* (*naut.*), to put her on the other tack.—*To heave down* (*naut.*), (*a*) to throw or lay down a vessel on its side; to careen. (*b*) To loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.—*To heave the keel out* (*naut.*), to raise the keel out of the water in order to repair or clean it by careening the vessel.—*To heave in stays*, in *tacking*, to bring a ship's head to the wind.—*To heave a cable short*, to draw so much of a cable into the ship as that she is almost perpendicularly above the anchor.—*To heave a strain* (*naut.*), to work at the windlass with unusual exertion.—*To heave taut* (*naut.*), to turn a capstan, &c., till the rope becomes strained.—*To heave a ship to* (*naut.*), to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion.—*To heave a flag aboard* (*naut.*), to hang it out.—*To heave up*, to throw up from the stomach; to vomit. [Colloq.]

Heave (hēv), *v.i.* 1. To be thrown or raised up; to rise. 'Where *heaves* the turf in many a mouldering heap.' *Gray.*

The huge columns *heave* into the sky. *Pope.*

2. To rise and fall with, or as with, alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, a ship on the waves, the lungs in heavy, difficult, rapid, or painful breathing, the earth at the breaking up of frost or during an earthquake, &c.; to swell, dilate, or become distended. 'The *heaving* plains of ocean.' *Byron.*

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves.*
Prior.

3. To pant, as after severe labour or exertion; to labour; to struggle. 'He *heaves* for breath.' *Dryden.*

The Church of England had *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliffe's day. *Atterbury.*

4. To make an effort to vomit; to retch.—*To heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance, as a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached.—*To heave at the capstan, windlass*, &c. (*naut.*), to turn the capstan, windlass, &c., by means of bars, handspikes, or otherwise.

Heave (hēv), *n.* 1. An upward motion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of a ship on the waves, of the lungs in heavy, rapid, difficult, or painful breathing, of the earth at the breaking up of frost or during an earthquake, &c.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves*,
You must translate. *Shak.*

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. An effort to raise something, as a weight, one's self, the contents of one's stomach, and the like; a severe struggle.

But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

3. In *mining*, the horizontal dislocation occuring when a lode is intersected by another lode having a different direction, and throwing the regular lode either to the right or to the left.—*4. pl.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.—*Heave of the sea*, the power that the swell of the sea exerts in advancing, retarding, or altering the course of a vessel.

Heaven (hev'n), *n.* [A. Sax. *heofon*, *hefon*, heaven; cog. O.Sax. *hevan*, L.G. *heben*, Icel. *himinn*; akin G. Sw. and Dan. *himmel*, heaven; root unknown.] 1. The blue expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the atmosphere: often used in the plural.

I never saw the *heavens* so dim by day. *Shak.*

2. Climate. [Comp. L. *cœlum.*]

From vases in the hall
Flowers of all *heavens*, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side. *Tennyson.*

3. The part of space in which Jews and Christians believe God affords more sensible manifestations of his glory; the final abode of the blessed: applied also to the abodes of the celestial deities of heathen mythologies.

The sanctified heart loves *heaven* for its purity, and God for his goodness. *Buckminster.*

4. The Supreme Being; God; Providence; celestial beings; as, prophets sent by *Heaven:* used also of the gods of pagan nations, and frequently in the plural. 'Her prayers whom *Heaven* delights to hear.' 'And show the *heavens* more just.' *Shak.*

The will
And high permission of all-ruling *Heaven.* *Milton.*

5. Supreme felicity; great happiness; state of bliss; a sublime or exalted condition.

It is a *heaven* upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn on the poles of truth. *Bacon.*

Heaven (hev'n), *v.t.* To place in, or as in, heaven; to make happy or blessed, as if in heaven; to beatify. [Rare.]

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills. *G. Massey.*

Heaven-born (hev'n-born), *a.* Born of or sent by heaven; as, *heaven-born* sisters.

How the tabbies will stare when they get up in the morning and find Pitt walked away—discover 'the *heaven-born* minister' removed. *Jerrold.*

Heaven-bred (hev'n-bred), *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven; as, '*heaven-bred* poesy.' *Shak.*

Heaven-bright (hev'n-brīt), *a.* Bright as heaven; gloriously bright.

Heaven-built (hev'n-bilt), *a.* Built by the agency or favour of the gods. 'Her (Troy's) *heaven-built* wall.' *Pope.*

Heaven-directed (hev'n-di-rekt-ed), *a.* 1. Pointing to the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise. *Pope.*

2. Guided or directed by the celestial powers; as, *heaven-directed* hands.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, *heaven-directed*, to the poor. *Pope.*

Heaven-fallen (hev'n-fal-n), *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

Heaven-gifted (hev'n-gift-ed), *a.* Bestowed by heaven. '*Heaven-gifted* strength.' *Milton.*

Heavenize † (hev'n-iz), *v.t.* To render like heaven.

If thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts. *Bp. Hall.*

Heaven-kissing (hev'n-kis-ing), *a.* Touching as it were the sky. '*Heaven-kissing* hill.' *Shak.*

Heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heavenly.

Heavenly (hev'n-li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to heaven; inhabiting heaven; celestial; as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* bliss; the *hea-*

venly throng. 'The *heavenly* race.' *Dryden.* 2. Appropriate to or suited for heaven; supremely blessed; supremely excellent; as, a *heavenly* voice; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sidney.*

SYN. Celestial, godlike, divine, angelic, spiritual, blissful, beatific.

Heavenly (hev'n-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

Where *heavenly* pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

Heavenly-minded (hev'n-li-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven and heavenly objects.

Heavenly-mindedness (hev'n-li-mīnd-ednes), *n.* The state or quality of being heavenly-minded.

Heavenward (hev'n-wėrd), *adv.* Toward heaven.

Heave-offering (hēv'of-fėr-ing), *n.* In *the Jewish ceremonial law*, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received, or of the first of the dough, &c., which was to be heaved or elevated.

Heaver (hēv'ėr), *n.* One who or that which heaves or lifts; specifically, (*a*) one of a class of men employed about docks taking goods from barges, flats, &c.: sometimes used in composition; as, coal-*heaver*. (*b*) *Naut.* a staff employed as a lever on many occasions, particularly in setting up the top-mast shrouds, frapping the top-masts, strapping the large blocks, seizing the standing rigging, &c.

Heaves (hēvz), *n. pl.* See HEAVE, *n.* 4.

Heavily (he'vi-li), *adv.* In a heavy manner; with great weight; grievously; sorrowfully; dejectedly; oppressively; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

I came hither to transport the tidings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shak.*

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak.*

And took off their chariot-wheels, that they drave them *heavily*. Ex. xiv. 25.

Heaviness (he'vi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heavy in its various senses; weight; gravity; sadness; sorrow; sluggishness; languidness; burden; oppression; thickness.

Heaving (hēv'ing), *n.* A rising or swell; a panting; palpitation. 'The *heavings* of this prodigious bulk of waters.' *Addison.* 'His needless *heavings*.' *Shak.*

Heavisome (he'vi-sum), *a.* Dark; dull; drowsy.

Heavy (he'vi), *a.* [A. Sax. *hefig*, lifted with labour, heavy, from the stem of *hebban*, to heave.] 1. Heaved or lifted with labour; ponderous; weighty: the opposite of *light;* as, a *heavy* stone; a *heavy* load; sometimes large in size, extent, amount, or quantity; as, a *heavy* fall of snow or rain; also, difficult to be acted upon or moved; as, a *heavy* draught.—2. Not easily borne; weighing down; hard to endure; burdensome; oppressive; afflictive; as, a *heavy* yoke; *heavy* taxes, expenses, news, or the like.—3. Hard to accomplish; as, a *heavy* enterprise or undertaking: either from the labour required in its execution or the expense of it.—4. Weighed or bowed down; labouring under; encumbered; loaded; burdened: either with an actual burden, or with care, sorrow, pain, disappointment, sleep, stupidity, weariness, and the like; as, a *heavy* heart; his spirits were *heavy*.

I am very *heavy*. *Shak.*

And he came and found them asleep again; for their eyes were *heavy*. Mat. xxvi. 43.

He found his men *heavy* and laden with booty. *Bacon.*

5. Moving or acting slowly or with difficulty; slow; sluggish; dilatory; inactive; also, wanting life, spirit, or animation; dull; lifeless; inanimate; as, a *heavy* gait; *heavy* style of writing. 'A *heavy* writer.' *Swift.*

My *heavy* eyes you say confess
A heart to love and grief inclined. *Prior.*

Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear *heavy*, that it cannot hear. Is. lix. 1.

6. Impeding motion or action; cloggy; clayey; as, *heavy* roads, soil, or the like.—7. Acting or moving with violence; strong; forcible; as, a *heavy* sea, wind, cannonade, and the like.—8. Dense; dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering; as, a *heavy* cloud; a *heavy* sky.—9. Caused, or as if caused, by a superincumbent weight; as, a *heavy* pain; a *heavy* sensation.—10. Not easily or readily acted on by the stomach; not easily digested: said of food.—11. Not properly fermented or raised; clammy; not spongy; solid: said of bread.—12. Made, or as if made, by the rolling of a weighty body; deep and voluminous; as, *heavy* thunder.

Hark! that *heavy* sound breaks in once more. *Byron.*

13. Having much body or strength: said of wines, ales, &c.—14. Great with child; pregnant.—*Heavy metal*, guns or shot of large size; hence, *fig.* ability, mental or bodily; power; influence; as, he is a man of *heavy metal;* also, a person or persons of great ability or power, mental or bodily: used generally of one who is or is to be another's opponent in any contest; as, we had to do with *heavy metal.* [Colloq.]

Heavy (he'vi), *adv.* Heavily; in a heavy manner.

How *heavy* do I journey on the way. *Shak.*

Heavy† (he'vi), *v.t.* To make heavy.

Heavy (hēv'i), *a.* Having the disease called heaves; as, a *heavy* horse.

Heavy-armed (he'vi-ārmd), *a.* Bearing heavy arms or armour; as, a *heavy-armed* soldier.

Heavy-gaited (he'vi-gāt-ed), *a.* Moving heavily and slowly. *Shak.*

Heavy-handed (he'vi-hand-ed), *a.* Clumsy; not active or dexterous.

Heavy-headed (he'vi-hed-ed), *a.* Having a heavy or dull head.

Heavy-laden (he'vi-lād-n), *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

Heavy-sailing (he'vi-sāl-ing), *a.* Sailing slowly and with difficulty.

Heavy-spar (he'vi-spar), *n.* A term often loosely applied to the carbonate as well as to the sulphate of baryta, and not unfrequently to the carbonate and sulphate of strontia. Properly the heavy-spar of the mineralogist is the sulphate of baryta, occurring in veins massive, fibrous, lamellar, and in prismatic crystals.

Heavy-stone (he'vi-stōn), *n.* The name originally given to cerite from its density.

Heavy-weight (he'vi-wāt), *n.* A man or animal of considerable weight, or above a fixed weight: applied specifically in sporting phraseology, in respect of some contest about to be engaged in, to a boxer, a jockey, the horse that carries such a weight in a race, or the like.

Heazy (hē'zi), *a.* [Another form of *wheezy.*] Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty; wheezy. [Provincial.]

Hebdomad† (heb'dom-ad), *n.* [L. *hebdomas, hebdomadis;* Gr. *hebdomas*, the number seven, seven days, from *hepta*, seven.] A week; a period of seven days.

Hebdomadal, Hebdomadary (heb-dom'adal, heb-dom'ad-a-ri), *a.* Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days. '*Hebdomadal* periods, or weeks.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Hebdomadary, Hebdomader (heb-dom'ad-a-ri, heb-dom'ad-ėr), *n.* In *R. Cath. Ch.* a member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

Hebdomatical (heb-dom-at'ik-al), *a.* Weekly. '*Hebdomatical*, or peradventure ephemeral, office.' *Bp. Morton.*

Hebe, statue by Canova.

Hebe (hē'bē), *n.* [Gr. *Hēbē.*] 1. *In class. antiq.* the goddess of youth and the cupbearer of Olympus, a daughter of Zeus and Here, who gave her as a wife to Herakles after his deification, in reward of his achievements. She had the power of restoring the aged to the bloom of youth and beauty. Statues of her are rare, and she is only to be recognized by the cup in which she presented the nectar. Sometimes she also holds in the right hand a vase from which the cup was filled.

Wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on *Hebe's* cheek,
And love to live in dimple sweet. *Milton.*

2. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Encke, a Prussian astronomer, 1st July, 1847.

Heben† (he'ben), *n.* The yew tree.

There mournfull cypresse grew in greatest store,
And trees of bitter gall, and *heben* sad. *Spenser.*

Hebenon† (heb'en-on), *n.* Yew.

With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial. *Shak.*

Hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hebetated;* ppr. *hebetating.* [L. *hebeto, hebetatum*, from *hebes*, dull. See HEBETE.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), *a.* Obtuse; dull.

Hebetation (heb-ē-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid.—2. The state of being blunted or dulled.

Hebete† (heb'ēt or he-bēt'), *a.* [L. *hebes, hebetis*, dull, blunt, heavy, from *hebeo*, to be dull, blunt, &c.] Dull; stupid. 'How *hebete* and dull they (the commonalty) are.' *Ellis.*

Hebetude (heb'ē-tūd), *n.* [L. *hebetudo*, from *hebes*, dull. See HEBETE.] Dulness; stupidity. *Harvey.*

Hebe-vase (hē'bē-vās), *n.* In the *fine arts*, a small vase, so named because borne by Hebe, who is represented as filling the cups of the gods from such a vessel.

Hebradendron (heb-ra-den'dron), *n.* A genus of plants of the natural family Guttiferæ, established for the gamboge-tree of Ceylon, *H. gambogoides.* (See GAMBOGE.) Another tree included in the genus is *H. pictorium*, the Mysore gamboge-tree. The species are, however, often referred to Garcinia.

Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hebraical (hē-brā'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Hebraic*, but seldom used.

Hebraically (hē-brā'ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language; as, to write *hebraically*, that is, to write from right to left.

Hebraicize (hē-brā'i-sīz), *v.t.* To turn into Hebrew; to hebraize.

Hebraism (hē'brā-izm), *n.* An idiom, manner, custom, and the like, peculiar to the Hebrews; specifically, an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms* into the language of his poem. *Addison.*

Hebraist (hē'brā-ist), *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hebraistic, Hebraistical (hē-brā-ist'ik, hē-brā-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

Hebraize (hē'brā-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hebraized;* ppr. *hebraizing.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.

Hebraize (hē'brā-īz), *v.i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom, manners, customs, and the like.

Hebrew (hē'brö), *n.* [Fr. *hébreu*, L. *hebræus*, from Heb. *Heber* or *Eber*, a proper name and a word denoting region beyond the Euphrates—the name having been originally given to the Hebrews from their having come from the other side of the Euphrates.] 1. One of the descendants of Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew.—2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the Semitic family of languages.—*Rabbinical* or *modern Hebrew*, the language used by the Rabbins in the writings they have composed. Its basis or body is the Hebrew and Chaldaic, with various alterations in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

Hebrew (hē'brö), *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; as, the Hebrew language or rites.

Hebrewess (hē'brö-es), *n.* An Israelitish woman.

Hebrewist (hē'brö-ist), *n.* Same as *Hebraist.* [Rare.]

Hebrician (hē-bri'shan), *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language.

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

Hebridean, Hebridian (hē-brid'ē-an, hē-brid'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, islands lying to the west of and belonging to Scotland.

Hebridean, Hebridian (hē-brid'ē-an, hē-brid'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hecate (*hek'a-tē*), *n.* In *Greek mythol.* (as

afterwards in Latin), a goddess of a threefold character identified sometimes with Selene or Luna, sometimes with Artemis or Diana, sometimes with Proserpine, in later times especially regarded as a goddess of the infernal regions. [In one instance in Milton, and in every instance except one in Shakspere, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hek'at.]

Hecatomb (he'ka-tom), *n.* [L. *hecatombe*, Gr. *hekatombē—hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.] 1. In *class. antiq.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind.—2. Any great sacrifice of victims; any great number of persons or animals slaughtered.

Slaughtered *hecatombs* around them bleed. *Dryden.*

Hecatompedon (he-ka-tom'pe-don), *n.* [Gr. *hekatompedos*, a hundred feet long; *to hekatompedon*, the Parthenon—*hekaton*, a hundred, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A temple 100 feet in length; particularly applied to the temple of Minerva or Parthenon at Athens.

Hecatonstylon (he-ka-ton'stil-on), *n.* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *stylos*, a pillar, a column.] In *ancient arch.* a building having a hundred columns.

Hech (hech), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of the heaviness of one's work, as also of surprise. [Scotch.]

Hecht (hecht), *v.t.* [See HIGHT.] To call; to name; to promise; to prophesy; to offer; to proffer. [Scotch.]

Heck (hek), *n.* [A form of *hatch*, a grating.] 1. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Provincial and Scotch.]—2. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of lattice-work or a grating; as, a salmon *heck*.—3. In *weaving*, an apparatus with beaded eyes through which the warp-threads pass from the bobbins to the warping-mill, serving to keep the threads distinct for the heddles. 4. A door; especially, a door not closely pannelled, but partly of lattice-work. [Provincial.]—5. The latch of a door. [Provincial.]—*Living at heck and manger*, a phrase applied to one who has got into quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant. [Scotch.]

Heck (hek), *n.* The bend or winding of a stream.

Heckle (hek'l), *v.t.* 1. To dress, as flax or hemp, by separating the finer from the coarser parts by means of a heckle; to hackle.—2. To tease or vex, as by sarcasms, reproaches, questions, or the like; especially, to catechize severely, as a candidate for a seat in parliament.

Heckle (hek'l), *n.* Same as *hackle*; but more especially an apparatus for preparing fibres for spinning. It consists of a series of long metallic teeth, through which the material is drawn so as to comb the fibres out straight and fit them for the subsequent operations. The teeth are fixed in a wooden or metallic base, in several rows, alternating with each other at short distances apart.

Heckler (hek'l-ėr), *n.* One who heckles or uses a heckle.

Hectare (hek'tār), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and L. *area*.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres =2·471143 statute acres; a square hectometre.

Hectic, Hectical (hek'tik, hek'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual, hectic or consumptive, from *hexis*, habit of body, from *echō*, future *hexō*, to have.] 1. A term applied to a kind of fever which is the especial accompaniment of consumption and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage.—2. Pertaining to or affected with such fever; consumptive; feverish, literally or figuratively; as, a *hectic* patient. 'The *hectick* heate of Oswald's blood.' *Sir W. Davenant.* 'The busy brain of a lean and *hectick* chymist.' *Sterne.*

Hectic (hek'tik), *n.* A hectic fever. 'By wasting *hectics* of his flesh bereft.' *Sandys.*

Hectically (hek'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively.

Hectocotylized (hek-to-kot'il-izd), *a.* Changed into a hectocotylus, as an arm of certain cuttle-fishes.

Hectocotylus (hek-to-kot'il-us), *n.* [Gr. *hektos*, out of, and *kotylē*, a small cup.] In *biology*, the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes, as the argonaut, which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm-cells to her.

Hectogram, Hectogramme (hek'to-gram), *n.* [Fr. *hectogramme*, from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *gramma*, a gramme.] In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing 100 grammes, or 3 ounces 8·4383 drams avoirdupois.

Hectolitre (hek'to-lē-tėr), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *litra*, a pound. See LITRE.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing 100 litres; equal to $\frac{1}{10}$th of a cubic metre, or 22·009668 imperial gallons. As a dry measure it was called a *setier*, and contained 10 decalitres or bushels (*boisseaux*), or about $2\frac{3}{4}$ Winchester bushels.

Hectometre (hek'to-mā-tėr), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure containing 100 metres, and equivalent to 109·3633 yards.

Hector (hek'tėr), *n.* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors* who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lie a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

2. One who teases or vexes.

Hector (hek'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To treat with insolence; to threaten; to bully.

She's a drudge when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

2. To tease; to vex; to torment by words. '*Hectoring* his servants.' *Arbuthnot.*

Hector (hek'tėr), *v.i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent.

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

Hectorian (hek-tō'ri-an), *a.* Relating to or like Hector of Troy.

Hectorism (hek'tėr-izm), *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector or bully. [Rare.]

Hectorly (hek'tėr-li), *a.* Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent. '*Hectorly* profaneness.' *Barrow.*

Hectostere (hek'to-stār), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *stereos*, solid.] A French measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic metres, and equivalent to 3531·66 English cubic feet.

Hed,† *n.* Head. *Chaucer.*

Hedde. For *Hidde* (*Hidden*). *Chaucer.*

Heddle (hed'l), *n.* [A form of *heald;* comp. *world* in O.E. and Prov. E. and Sc. *wordle, field*, North of Scotland, sometimes *feedle*.] In *weaving*, one of the parallel double threads which are arranged in sets, and, with their mounting, compose the harness for raising the warp threads to form the shed and allow the shuttle to pass; a heald. Each heddle has a loop or eye in its centre, through which a warp thread passes.

Heddle (hed'l), *v.t.* In *weaving*, to draw through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness, as the warp-threads.

Heddle-eye (hed'l-ī), *n.* The eye or loop formed in the heddle, through which the warp-thread is passed.

Hedenbergite (he-den-bėrg'īt), *n.* [After *Hedenberg*, who first analyzed it.] A variety of pyroxene, a bisilicate of lime and iron, occurring in crystals, and in masses composed of shining plates, which break into rhombic fragments. It is of a black or blackish-green colour, and is found at Tunaberg in Sweden, and at Lotala in Finland.

Hedeoma (he-dē'o-ma), *n.* [From Gr. *hēdys, hēdeos*, sweet.] A North American genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ, consisting of low fragrant annuals with small leaves and loose axillary clusters of small bluish flowers, often forming terminal leafy racemes. *H. pulegioides* (the American pennyroyal) is highly reputed as an emmenagogue.

Hedera (he'de-ra), *n.* [L., ivy.] A small genus of Araliaceæ, containing only two species, one a native of Australia, the other, *H. Helix*, being the common ivy which is so familiar to every one. See IVY.

Hederaceæ (he-dėr-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* A name sometimes given to the nat. order Araliaceæ.

Hederaceous (he-dėr-ā'shē-us), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy.] Pertaining to, resembling, or producing ivy.

Hederal (he'dėr-al), *a.* Composed of or pertaining to ivy.

Hederiferous (he-dėr-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing ivy.

Hederine (he'dėr-in), *n.* An alkaloid said to exist in the seeds of the common ivy.

Hederose (he'dėr-ōs), *a.* Pertaining to ivy; full of ivy.

Hedge (hej), *n.* [A.Sax. *hegge, hege, hæge, haga*, a hedge, fence, inclosure; comp. Icel. *hagi*, a pasture, properly an inclosed field; D. *haag*, a hedge (whence the *Hague*); G. *hag*, a bush, thicket, inclosure, hedge; *hecke*, a thicket, a quickset hedge. Comp. also E. *haw-thorn*, that is *hedge-thorn*, *hay*, in place-names, Hayes or the Hayes, *haw-haw*, a sunk fence, and also *haugh*.] A fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together, such as thorn-bushes or beeches; any kind of shrubbery, as evergreens, planted in a line, whether intended as a fence or not. *Hedge*, prefixed to another word, or in composition, often denotes something mean, low, rustic, as a *hedge*-priest, a *hedge*-school.

Hedge (hej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hedged;* ppr. *hedging*. 1. To inclose or fence with a hedge; to separate by a hedge; as, to *hedge* a field or garden.—2. To obstruct with a hedge or barrier; to stop by any means.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. Hos. ii. 6.

3. To surround for defence; to fortify; to guard; to protect; to hem in.

England *hedged* in with the main. *Shak.*

4. To surround so as to prevent escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow. *Locke.*

5.† To proceed along, as a road, behind, or as if behind, the hedges, so as to escape observation; to creep along or pursue stealthily.

The king in this perceives him, how he coasts
And *hedges* his own way. *Shak.*

—*To hedge a bet*, to bet upon both sides, that is, after having betted on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result.

Ten to one I lose my match with Lord Chokejade by not riding myself, and I shall have no opportunity to *hedge my bets* neither. *Colman.*

Hedge (hej), *v.i.* 1. To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk.

I myself sometimes hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shak.*

2. To leave a road and walk behind the hedges of it; to proceed stealthily; to wander from the most direct course. *Shak.*—3. In *betting*, to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets.

Hedge (hej), *v.i.* [Corrupted for *edge*.] To force one's self in, as into a place already full. [Rare.]

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise: for thy life preserved. *Dryden.*

Hedge (hej), *v.t.* To force or thrust in, as into a place already full.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift.*

Hedge-accentor (hej'ak-sent-ėr), *n.* Same as *Hedge-sparrow*.

Hedge-bill, Hedging-bill (hej'bil, hej'ing-bil), *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges; a bill-hook (which see).

Hedge-bird (hej'bėrd), *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges.

Hedge-born (hej'born), *a.* Of low birth; as if born in the woods; outlandish; rustic; obscure. 'Quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain.' *Shak.*

Hedge-bote (hej'bōt), *n.* In *law*, the right of a tenant to cut wood on the farm or land for repairing hedges.

Hedge-chafer (hej'chāf-ėr), *n.* A cock-chafer.

Hedge-creeper (hej'krēp-ėr), *n.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

Hedge-fumitory (hej'fū-mi-to-ri), *n.* A plant of the genus Fumaria. *Ainsworth.*

Hedge-garlic (hej'gär-lik), *n.* A plant, *Alliaria officinalis*, belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ, so called in allusion to the smell of its leaves.

Hedgehog (hej'hog), *n.* 1. A genus of insectivorous quadrupeds (Erinaceus), the

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*).

type of the family Erinaceidæ. The common hedgehog (*E. europæus*) has round ears and crested nostrils; the body is about 9 inches long, the upper part covered with prickles or spines, and the under part with

hair. When attacked, the hedgehog erects its prickles and rolls itself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles on all sides to an assailant. There are various other species found in different parts of Asia and Africa.—Sometimes as a term of reproach applied to a person.

Didst thou not kill this king?—I grant ye.—
Dost grant me, *hedge-hog?* *Shak.*

2. The popular name for the plant *Medicago intertexta*, the seeds of which are shaped like a snail, downy, and armed with a few short spines.—3. (*a*) A popular name for the fish *Diodon hystrix*, or sea-hedgehog. See DIODON. (*b*) An echinoderm of the genus Echinus; a sea-urchin. See ECHINUS.—4. A kind of dredging-machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, and used for loosening mud, silt, &c., so that it may be carried off by the current.

Hedgehog-plant (hej'hog-plant), *n.* Same as *Hedgehog*, 2.

Hedgehog-thistle (hej'hog-this-l), *n.* A plant, the cactus.

Hedge-hyssop (hej'his-sop), *n.* A plant, *Gratiola officinalis*. See GRATIOLA.

Hedge-knife (hej'nīf), *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.

Hedgeless (hej'les), *a.* Having no hedge.

Hedge-marriage (hej'ma-rij), *n.* A secret or clandestine marriage; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest.

Hedge-mustard (hej'mus-tėrd), *n. Sisymbrium officinale*, a plant of the nat. order Cruciferæ. It has runcinate leaves and very small yellow flowers, and is of very upright habit. It grows among rubbish and by roads and hedges, and was formerly much used in medicine for its expectorant and diuretic qualities.

Hedge-nettle (hej'net-l), *n.* A plant, *Stachys sylvatica*, whose flowers grow in spikes, and the species of which are chiefly strong-smelling weeds.

Hedge-note (hej'nōt), *n.* A term of contempt for low writing.

They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem. *Dryden.*

Hedge-parsley (hej'pärs-li), *n.* The popular name for plants of the genus Torilis (which see).

Hedge-parson (hej'pär-sn), *n.* A poor, mean, or illiterate parson.

Hedgepig (hej'pig), *n.* A hedgehog. *Shak.*

Hedge-press (hej'pres), *n.* A printing-press at which literature of a low, mean description is printed.

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

Hedge-priest (hej'prēst), *n.* A poor mean priest.

There are five in the first shew; the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shak.*

Hedger (hej'ėr), *n.* One who makes or repairs hedges.

Hedge-rhyme (hej'rīm), *n.* Vulgar doggerel rhyme.

Hedgerow (hej'rō), *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. '*Hedgerows* of myrtle.' *Berkeley.*

Hedge-school (hej'sköl), *n.* A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor mean school.

Hedge-scissors (hej'siz-ėrs), *n. pl.* A large crooked kind of scissors for trimming hedges.

Hedge-sparrow (hej'spa-rō), *n.* A British bird of the genus Accentor (*A. modularis*), frequenting hedges. It is scarcely so large as the house-sparrow, and resembles it in colour, but in little more, belonging to a different genus and family.

Hedge-stake (hej'stāk), *n.* A stake to support a hedge.

Hedge-warbler (hej'wąr-bl-ėr), *n.* Same as *Hedge-sparrow.*

Hedge-writer (hej'rīt-ėr), *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author. *Swift.*

Hedging-bill (hej'ing-bil), *n.* See HEDGE-BILL.

Hedging-glove (hej'ing-gluv), *n.* A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

Hedonic (hē-don'ik), *a.* [Gr. *hēdonikos*, from *hēdonē*, pleasure.] Pertaining to pleasure; pursuing, or placing the chief good in, sensual pleasure; as, the *hedonic* sect.

Hedonism (hē'don-izm), *n.* The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure, maintained by Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school.

Hedonist (hē'don-ist), *n.* One who professed hedonism; one of the hedonic or Cyrenaic sect or school.

Hedyphane (hē'di-fān), *n.* [Gr. *hēdys*, sweet, and *phainō*, to show.] A white or grayish mineral, of an adamantine lustre, consisting of oxide of lead and lime, with arsenic and some chlorine. It is a variety of mimetite, part of the lead being replaced by lime.

Hedysarum (he-dis'a-rum), *n.* [Gr. *hēdysaron*, from *hēdys*, sweet.] A genus of perennial leguminous shrubby herbs, with unequally pinnate leaves and pedunculate axillary racemes of purple, white, or yellowish flowers. There are about fifty species, natives of Europe, Northern Africa, temperate Asia, and North America.

Hee balou (hē ba-lö'), *interj.* Words used to sooth a child. *Burns.*

Heed (hēd), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hēdan*, to heed, from *hōd*, care (like *feed* and *food*, *heat* and *hot*, &c.); comp. D. *hoeden*, G. *hüten*, to look after, to guard, to watch. See HOOD.] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*. *Dryden.*

Sometimes apparently intransitive, but really transitive.

Nor *heeds* that some fell beast, who thirsts for blood,
Or the rude foot, may crush the future brood.
Warton.

Heed (hēd), *n.* 1. Care; attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning. *Milton.*

Amasa *took* no *heed* to the sword that was in Joab's hand. 2 Sam. xx. 10.

Therefore we ought to *give* the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard. Heb. ii. 1.

2. A look or expression indicating care, grave thought, or seriousness.

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shak.*

Heedful (hēd'fụl), *a.* Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

Give him *heedful* note,
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face. *Shak.*

Heedfully (hēd'fụl-li), *adv.* In a heedful manner; cautiously; attentively; watchfully.

Heedfulness (hēd'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heedful; attention; caution; wariness; circumspection.

Heedily † (hēd'i-li), *adv.* Heedfully.

Heediness † (hēd'i-nes), *n.* Attention; caution.

By God's grace, and her good *heedinesse*
She was preserved from their traytrous traine.
Spenser.

Heedless (hēd'les), *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving. 'O negligent and *heedless* discipline!' *Shak.*

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

Heedlessly (hēd'les-li), *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Our women run on so *heedlessly* in the fashion.
Tatler.

Heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), *n.* State or character of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

Heedy † (hēd'i), *a.* Heedful; careful; cautious.

The watch-tower is not unfurnished with *heedy* eyes. *Bp. Hall.*

Heehaw (hē'hą), *v.i.* [Imitative of the bray of the ass.] To bray, as an ass; hence, to act like an ass; to make an ass or fool of one's self.

Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself, young Harry Warrington, of Virginia! are there not people in England who *heehaw* too? *Thackeray.*

Heel (hēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hēla*, *hœla*, the heel; O. Fris. *hela*, Icel. *hœll*, D. *hiel*, O. D. *hiele*, the heel.] 1. The hinder part of the foot, in man or quadrupeds: sometimes used for the whole foot, particularly of a quadruped.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels*. *Denham.*

2. The hinder part of a covering for the foot, as of a shoe, stocking, sock.—3. Something shaped, or considered as shaped, like the human heel; a protuberance or knob.—4. The application of the heel to a horse's side in riding, especially the spurred heel; as, the horse understands the *heel* well.—5. Anything that occupies a position corresponding to the heel; the lower backmost part of anything, or that part upon which it rests; as, the after-end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a mast, a boom, a bowsprit, a stern-post, a rafter, a tool, and the like.—6. In *arch.* a workman's name for a cyma reversa.—7. The latter or concluding part of anything; a part left over; the end; the remainder; as, the *heel* of a parliamentary session; the *heel* of a loaf.—*To be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.

Hungry want *is at my heels*. *Otway.*

—*To be down at heel*, to have on shoes the quarters of which are not pulled up; to be slipshod; hence, to be in decayed circumstances.—*To be out at heels*, to have on stockings that are worn out at the heels; hence, to be in decayed circumstances: equivalent to the phrase, *to be out at elbows.*—*To cool the heels*, to be made to wait, especially when making a call upon a great man.—*To go heels overhead*, to turn one's self over so as to bring one's heels uppermost; hence, to move in a hasty, inconsiderate, or rash manner.—*To have the heels of*, to outrun.—*To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.

If the king blame me for't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels. *Shak.*

—*To show the heels*, to flee; to run from.—*To take to the heels*, to flee; to betake to flight.—*Neck and heels*, the whole length of the body.—*Heels o'er gowdy*, heels over head. [Scotch.]

Soon *heels o'er gowdy*, in he gangs. *Burns.*

Heel (hēl), *v.t.* 1. To perform by the use of the heels, as a dance.

I cannot sing
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shak.*

2. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.—3. To add a heel to; as, to *heel* a shoe.

Heel (hēl), *v.i.* [For *heeld*, from A. Sax. *hyldan*, *heldan*, to tilt; Dan. *helde*, D. *hellen*, to tilt.] To incline or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship; as, the ship *heels* a-port, a-starboard, or over.

Heel (hēl), *n.* The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant; as, the ship gave a *heel* to port.

Heeler (hēl'ėr), *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

Heel-knee (hēl'nē), *n. Naut.* the knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

Heel-piece (hēl'pēs), *n.* 1. Armour for the heels.—2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.—3. The end; the conclusion. 'Just at the *heel-piece* of his book.' *Lloyd.*

Heel-piece (hēl'pēs), *v.t.* To put a heel-piece upon. '*Heel-piecing* her shoes.' *Arbuthnot.*

Heel-post (hēl'pōst), *n.* 1. The outer post in the stall partition of a stable.—2. *Naut.* the post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling screw of a steam-vessel.

Heel-rope (hēl'rōp), *n. Naut.* a rope applied through the heel of anything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom, or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.

Heel-tap (hēl'tap), *n.* 1. A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe or boot.—2. The small portion of liquor that is left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.—*No heel-taps!* a demand by a host to his guests to empty their glasses to the bottom.

Bottle stands—pass it round—way of the sun—through the button-hole—*no heel-taps*. *Dickens.*

Heel-tap (hēl'tap), *v.t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as a shoe or boot.

Heel-tip (hēl'tip), *n.* An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

Heel-tool (hēl'töl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron, or turning it to somewhat near the intended size.

Heen (hēn), *n.* In China, a city of the third class.

Heer (hēr), *n.* The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woollen thread.

Heeze, Heise (hēz), *v.t.* [A form of *hoise, hoist.*] To move or raise a little, as a heavy body.

Heeze, Heise (hēz), *n.* The act of lifting up; furtherance; a lift. [Scotch.]

Heft (heft), *n.* [From *heave*, to lift.] 1. The act of heaving or throwing up; violent strain or exertion; effort.

He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Shak.*

2. Weight; heaviness. 'To judge by the *heft* or weight.' *Holloway.* [Provincial English; Colloq. United States.]—3. The greater

part of anything; the bulk. [Colloq. United States.]

Heft (heft), *v.t.* [Local.] 1. To lift up; to heave up.—2. To try the weight of by raising.

Heft (heft), *n.* [See HAFT.] A handle; a haft. [Old English and Scotch.]

Heft, Hefte (heft). Old past tense and past participle of *heave*.

Inflamed with wrath, his raging blade he *hefte*.
Spenser.

Heft (heft), *v.t.* [Icel. *heftha*, to acquire by occupancy or possession, *hefth*, acquisition by lapse of time.] To familiarize with a place or employment; to attach or cause to become attached by long usage. [Scotch.]

Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is *hefted*, as it were, to his new calling. *Sir W. Scott.*

Heft (heft), *v.i.* To dwell. [Scotch.]

Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I hae *heft* near fifty year. *Skinner.*

Heft (heft), *n.* A dwelling; a place of residence. [Scotch.]

Hegelian (he-gē'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Hegel or his system of philosophy.

Hegelian (he-gē'li-an), *n.* One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel.

Hegelianism, Hegelism (he-gē'li-an-izm, hē'gel-izm), *n.* The system of philosophy propounded by Hegel.

Hegemonic, Hegemonical (hej-e-mon'ik, hej-e-mon'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hēgemonikos*, fit to lead. See HEGEMONY.] Ruling; predominant; principal.

Hegemony (hej'e-mo-ni or he-jem'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *hēgemonia*, from *hēgemōn*, guide, leader, from *hēgeomai*, to lead.] Predominance; preponderance; leadership: usually applied to the relation of one state to another or to others. 'The first efforts of Prussia to attain the *hegemony* of Germany.' *Edin. Rev.*

Hegges,† *n. pl.* Hedges. *Chaucer.*

Hegira (hej'i-ra), *n.* [Ar. *hidjrah*, departure, from *hadjara*, to remove, to desert one's country or friends.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, 13th September, 622 A.D., afterwards adopted as the name of the era from which the Mohammedans reckon their time, beginning 16th July, 622; hence, any similar flight.

Heifer (hef'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *heáfre*, *heáhfore*, *heáfore*, from *heáh*, high, or (according to Dr. R. Morris) from *hea*, a pen or stall, and *fore*, a cow; allied to A. Sax. *fear*, a bull or ox; comp. *farrow*.] A young cow.

Heigh (hī), *interj.* An exclamation used in encouraging.

Heigh, my hearts, cheerly, cheerly, my hearts. *Shak.*

Heigh-ho! (hī'hō). An exclamation usually expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. Dryden in the following passage uses it to express exultation:—

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.

Height (hīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *heáhtho*, *hŷhtho*, from *heáh*, high. See HIGH. The difficulty of pronouncing guttural *h* and *th* together caused the latter to become *t*.] 1. The condition of being high; elevated position; elevation; eminence

Unto what pit thou seest
From what *height* fallen. *Milton.*

2. The distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation, or above the earth; the distance by which one object rises above another; altitude; as, the *height* of a tower or steeple.—3.† Degree of latitude either north or south.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abp. Abbot.*

4. That which is high; an elevated part of anything; an eminence; a summit; a hill or mountain. 'Alpine *heights*.' *Dryden.*

5. Elevation or pre-eminence among other persons, as in society, rank, or office; elevation in excellence of any kind, as in virtue, learning, arts, and the like.

By him that raised me to this careful *height*. *Shak.*

6. Elevation or dignity, as of a literary subject, sentiment, expression, or the like.

That to the *height* of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

7. Extent; degree; stage in progress or advancement: *the height*, the utmost degree in extent or violence; as, I never saw a man go to such a *height* of folly; *the height* of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly, of happiness, of good breeding.

My grief was at *the height* before thou camest. *Shak.*

Social duties are carried to greater *heights* and enforced with stronger motives by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

Sometimes written *Highth*.

Heighten (hīt'n), *v.t.* 1. To make high; to raise higher; to elevate.

Heightened in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton.*

2. To increase; to augment; to intensify; hence, sometimes to improve, sometimes to aggravate; as, to *heighten* virtue; to *heighten* the beauties of description or of poetry.

Foreign states have endeavoured to *heighten* our confusion. *Addison.*

3. To set off to advantage by means of contrast; to add a foil to; to make brighter, more intense, more pronounced, or more prominent.

O fair undress, best dress! it checks no vein,
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns,
And *heightens* ease with grace. *Thomson.*

Heightener (hīt'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which heightens.

Heighth, *n.* An old spelling of *Height*.

Heimia (hī'mi-a), *n.* [From a German botanist *Heim*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lythraceæ, remarkable for their yellow flowers, the prevailing colour in the other plants of this order being blue or purple. The two known species—*H. salicifolia*, called by the Mexicans *hanchinol* (which see), and *H. grandiflora*—are smooth, erect, bushy shrubs, the former common to Texas, Mexico, and S. America, the latter confined to S. America. Now placed in genus Nesæa.

Heinous (hā'nus), *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, malice, hate, from *haïr*, O. Fr. *hadir*, to hate, from Teut. verb = E. to *hate*.] Hateful; odious; hence, great; enormous; aggravated; as, a *heinous* sin or crime.

How *heinous* had the fact been, how deserving
Of blame. *Milton.*

SYN. Enormous, excessive, aggravated, great, monstrous, flagrant, flagitious, atrocious.

Heinously (hā'nus-li), *adv.* In a hateful manner; hatefully; abominably; enormously.

Heinousness (hā'nus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heinous; odiousness; enormity; as, the *heinousness* of theft or robbery or of any crime.

Heir (ār), *n.* [O. Fr. *heir*, L. *hæres*, an heir.] 1. One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments by descent; one on whom the law casts an estate of inheritance by the death of the ancestor or former possessor; one in whom the title to an estate of inheritance is vested by the operation of law on the death of a former owner; an inheritor.

Lo, one born in my house is my *heir*. Gen. xv. 3.
What lady is that same?
The *heir* of Alençon, Rosaline her name. *Shak.*

2. One who inherits or takes anything from an ancestor; one who receives any endowment from an ancestor; as, the son is often *heir* to the disease or to the miseries of the father. '*Heir* to an honourable name.' *Macaulay.*—3. That which is procreated or begotten; a child.

If the first *heir* of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather. *Shak.*

—*Heir apparent*, one whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlives his ancestor, at whose death he is *heir at law*.—*Heir presumptive*, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.—*Heir at law*, or *heir general*, one who by the common law succeeds to the lands and tenements of his father or ancestor at his death.—*Heir special*, one who succeeds in the order pointed out by some instrument which determines such special course of descent.—*Heir by custom*, one whose right as heir is determined by certain customary modes of descent which are attached to the land.

Heir (ār), *v.t.* To inherit; to succeed to.

One only daughter *heired* the royal state. *Dryden.*

Heir-apparency (ār-ap-pā'ren-si), *n.* The state of being heir apparent.

Heirdom (ār'dum), *n.* The state of an heir; succession by inheritance.

Heiress (ār'es), *n.* A female heir.

Heirless (ār'les), *a.* Destitute of an heir.

Heirloom (ār'lōm), *n.* [*Heir* and *loom* (A. Sax. *lōma*), which originally (as still occasionally in Scotland) meant a tool, implement, or article. See LOOM.] A personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it, as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like; any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time.

Heirship (ār'ship), *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.—*Heirship movables*, in *Scots law*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate: a distinction abolished in 1868.

Heise, *v.t.* and *n.* See HEEZE.

Heisie (hēz'i), *n.* [Dim. of *heise*.] A lift. [Scotch.]

Heisugge,† *n.* The hedge-sparrow. *Chaucer.*

He-jalap (hē'ja-lap), *n.* A kind of jalap, produced by *Ipomœa orizabensis*.

Hejira (hej'i-ra), *n.* Same as *Hegira*.

Helamys (hē'la-mis), *n.* [Gr. *hellos*, a fawn, and *mys*, a rat.] The jumping-hare or jumping-rat, a genus of rodent animals allied to the jerboas. The head is large, the tail long, and the fore-legs very short in comparison with the hinder. One species is known, a native of the Cape of Good Hope (*H. elamys* or *Pedetes capensis* or *caffer*). It somewhat resembles a hare in colour, is as large as a rabbit, and, like it, inhabits deep burrows. It can jump 20 or 30 feet at a bound.

Helarctos (hē-lärk'tos), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *arktos*, a bear.] A sub-genus of the genus Ursus, comprising bears found in India and the eastern islands. The Thibetan sun-bear (*H. thibetanus*) is a black species with a white patch on the breast. The Malayan sun-bear (*H. malayanus*), also black with a white mark on the breast, has a yellow patch on the muzzle, which is broader and shorter than in the foregoing. It is called also *Bruang* (which see). The Bornean sun-bear (*H. Eurysypilus*) is black, with an orange-coloured patch on the breast. All the sun-bears are slenderly made, and their fur is not so heavy and thick as that of other bears.

Helbeh (hel'bā), *n.* The seed of a plant of the genus Trigonella, with a somewhat bitter taste, whose flour, mixed with dourah or dhurra, is used as food by the labourers of Egypt.

Helcology (hel-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *helkos*, an ulcer, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of, or a treatise upon ulcers.

Helcoplasty (hel'ko-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *helkos*, an ulcer, and *plassō*, to form.] In *surg.* an operation which consists in grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from the opposite limb, or from the limb of another person, when the destruction of skin is too great to permit the healing process.

Held (held), pret. & pp. of *hold*.

Hele† (hēl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *helan*, to conceal. Cog. L. *celo*, to conceal. Comp. *hell*.] To hide; to cover; to roof.

Hele,† *v.t.* To heal; to help. *Chaucer.*

Hele† (hēl), *n.* Health.

Heleles,† *a.* Remediless. *Chaucer.*

Helena (hel'e-na), *n.* A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships. See CASTOR and POLLUX.

Helenin, Helenine (hel'e-nin), *n.* ($C_{21}H_{20}O_3$.) A substance derived from *Inula Helenium*, or elecampane, by acting on the fresh root with hot alcohol, or by distilling it with water. It crystallizes in white prisms, and resembles the stearoptenes in being volatile.

Heliac, Heliacal (hē'li-ak, hē-lī'ak-al), *a.* [L. *heliacus*, from Gr. *hēlios*, the sun. Akin L. *sol*, and W. *haul*, sun.] In *astron.* emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it; rising or setting at the same time, or nearly the same time, as the sun. The heliacal rising of a star is when, after being in conjunction with the sun and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sunrising. On the contrary, the heliacal setting of a star is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by its superior splendour.

Heliacally (hē-lī'ak-al-li), *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

Helianthemum (hē-li-an'thē-mum), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *anthemon*, a flower.] A very numerous genus of herbaceous undershrubs and shrubby or creeping plants, chiefly European, nat. order Cistaceæ; the rock-rose genus. They are cultivated as ornamental plants. Six species are found in Britain.

Helianthoida (hē'li-an-thoid''a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, resemblance.] An order of actiniform polypes, of the division Anthozoa, of which the Actiniæ or sea-anemones may be taken as the type: often called *sunflowers*.

Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of Compositæ containing about fifty species, chiefly North American annual or perennial herbs, with rough leaves and large yellow flowers, of which the common sunflower (*H. annuus*) and the *H. tuberosus* (the Jerusalem artichoke) are examples. See SUNFLOWER.

Helical (hel'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a helix; having a spiral form; spiral.

Helically (hel'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a helical manner; spirally.

Helicidæ (he-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See HELIX.] The general name by which the land shell-snails are distinguished. See HELIX.

Heliciform (he-lis'i-form), *a.* [L. *helix*, *helicis*, Gr. *helix*, a convolution, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a helix; helical.

Helicina (hel-i-sīn'a), *n.* [See HELIX.] A genus of gasteropod mollusca, snail-like in form, but having a horny operculum. They are found in America and the West Indies.

Helicine (hel'i-sīn), *a.* Relating to or resembling a tendril.

Helicite (hel'i-sīt), *n.* [See HELIX.] Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.

Helicogyrate (hel'i-ko-jī"rāt), *a.* [Gr. *helix*, *helikos*, convoluted, and *gyros*, a circle.] In *bot.* applied to a plant, or part of a plant, having a ring carried obliquely round it, as in the spore-cases of Trichomanes.

Helicoid, Helicoidal (hel'i-koid, hel-i-koid'-al), *a.* [Gr. *helix*, anything spiral, and *eidos*, form.] Spirally curved like the spire of a univalve shell; spiral.—*Helicoid parabola*, in *math.* the curve which arises from the supposition that the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge toward the centre of the said circle.

Helicoid (hel'i-koid), *n.* [See the adjective.] In *geom.* a warped surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that every point of it shall have a uniform motion in the direction of a fixed straight line, and at the same time a uniform angular motion about it.

Helicometry (hel-i-kom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *helix*, *helikos*, anything spiral, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

Helicon (hel'i-kon), *n.* A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, from which flowed two fountains sacred to the Muses, Aganippe and Hippocrene. The Greeks supposed it to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

> From *Helicon's* harmonious springs
> A thousand rills their mazy progress take. *Gray.*

Heliconia (hel-i-kō'ni-a), *n.* A genus of butterflies, the type of the family Heliconidæ (which see).

Heliconian (hel-i-kō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Helicon.

Heliconidæ, Heliconiidæ (hel-i-kon'i-dē, hel'i-kon-i"i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of butterflies, in which the club at the end of the antennæ is very small, the central cell of the hind wings is closed, and the legs are very slender. They all inhabit hot countries, and in the typical genus Heliconia the wings are nearly transparent.

Helicteres (hē-lik'tēr-ēz), *n.* [Gr. *heliktēr*, anything twisted, from *helix*, a spiral.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, containing about thirty species of chiefly American trees or shrubs, with entire or serrate leaves, and small axillary flowers which are succeeded by the curious spirally-twisted carpels.

Helictis (he-lik'tis), *n.* A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, allied to the skunks, of which there are at least two species, one (*H. moschata*) found in China, where it was discovered by Mr. Reeves, the other (*H. orientalis*) in Nepál, whence it was sent by Mr. Hodgson. *Maunder.*

Heling (hēl'ing), *n.* [From O.E. *hele*, L. *celo*, to conceal. See HELE.] That which covers; especially, the covering of the roof of a building. Written also *Hilling.*

Heliocentric, Heliocentrical (hē'li-o-sen"-trik, hē'li-o-sen"trik-al), *a.* [Fr. *héliocentrique*—Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *kentron*, centre.] In *astron.* relating to the sun as a centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre.

> Copernicus had satisfied himself of the truth of the *Heliocentric* Theory, according to which the planets, and the earth as one of them, revolve round the sun as the centre of their motions. *Whewell.*

The *heliocentric place* of a planet is the place of the ecliptic in which the planet would appear to a spectator at the centre of the sun. The *heliocentric latitude* of a planet is the inclination of a line drawn between the centre of the sun and the centre of a planet to the plane of the ecliptic. *Heliocentric longitude* of a planet, the angle at the sun's centre, formed by the projection of its radius vector on the ecliptic, and the line drawn from the sun's centre to the first point of Aries.

Heliochrome (hē'li-o-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *chrōma*, colour.] A coloured photograph.

Heliochromic (hē'li-o-krom"ik), *a.* In *photog.* pertaining to heliochromy.

Heliochromy (hē-li-ok'ro-mi), *n.* In *photog.* the art of producing coloured photographs.

Heliograph (hē'li-o-graf), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *graphō*, to write.] In *photog.* (*a*) an instrument for taking photographs of the sun. (*b*) A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

Heliographic, Heliographical (hē'li-o-graf"ik, hē'li-o-graf"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to heliography.

Heliography (hē-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *graphō*, to write.] The process of taking pictures on any prepared material by means of the sun and the camera obscura; photography.

Heliolater (hē-li-ol'at-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *latreuō*, to worship.] A worshipper of the sun.

Heliolatry (hē-li-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *latreia*, service, worship.] The worship of the sun.

Heliolite (hē'li-o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *lithos*, a stone.] A synonym of sunstone or avanturine felspar, composed of oligoclase and albite, with included crystals of hematite or gothite.

Heliolites (hē'li-o-lī"tēz), *n.* [See above.] An extensive genus of corals, belonging to the family Milleporidæ, so named from the radiating, sun-like appearance of the septa of their pores. They occur in the Silurian and Devonian systems.

Heliometer (hē-li-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *metreō*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring with exactness the diameters of the sun, moon, and planets, or any small apparent distance between celestial objects.

Heliornis (hē-li-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of birds. See FIN-FOOT.

Helioscope (hē'li-o-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *skopeō*, to view.] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with coloured glasses or glasses blackened with smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small portion of light.

Helioscopic (hē'li-o-skop"ik), *a.* Pertaining to a helioscope.

Heliosis (hē-li-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr., exposure to the sun, from *hēlios*, the sun.] In *bot.* a term applied to the spots produced upon leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting on them.

Heliospherical (hē'li-o-sfe'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and E. *spherical* (which see).] Round as the sun.

Heliostat (hē'li-os-tat), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *statos*, fixed, from *histēmi*, to stand.] A name which is given to various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light either temporarily or continuously to an observer at a distance. The simplest heliostat is a mirror hung up at a distant station so as to reflect a flash to the observer whose station may be many miles from it. This mirror is generally so adjusted that the flash occurs exactly at some prearranged hour, and by being in readiness the observer can get an observation with precision as regards time. Some heliostats are visible for 80 miles. By being fitted with an adjustment of clockwork, the mirror can be made to revolve with the sun, and so to reflect a beam of sunlight steadily in one direction, being then called also *heliotrope*. The heliostat has been used for signalling in war.

Heliotrope (hē'li-o-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *trepō*, to turn; *tropē*, a turning.] 1. † In *astron.* an instrument or erection for showing at a place when the sun arrives at his farthest point north or south of the equator as seen at that place.—2. A heliostat. See HELIOSTAT.—3. A mineral, a sub-species of quartz, of a deep green colour, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots of jasper, and is more or less translucent. Before the blowpipe it loses its colour.—4. A genus of plants (Heliotropium), of the nat. order Boraginaceæ. The species are herbs or undershrubs, mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world. They have alternate leaves and small flowers usually disposed in scorpioid cymes, one species, *H. europæum*, being a common European weed. *H. peruvianum* (the Peruvian heliotrope) has long been a favourite garden plant on account of the fragrance of its flowers.

Heliotrope (Jenny Lind variety).

Heliotropeæ (hē-li-o-trō'pē-ē), *n. pl.* A group or sub-order of Boraginaceæ, of which the genus Heliotropium is the type.

Heliotropic, Heliotropical (hē'li-o-trop"-ik, hē'li-o-trop"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, heliotropism.

Heliotropism (hē-li-ot'ro-pizm), *n.* [See HELIOTROPE.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline toward the sun, especially the characteristic tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light.

Heliotype (hē'li-o-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and E. *type*.] 1. A photographic process by which pictures can be printed in the same manner as lithographs, depending on the fact that a dried film of gelatine and bichromate of potash, when exposed to light, is afterwards insoluble in water, while the portion not so exposed swells when steeped. A mixture of gelatine, bichromate of potash, chrome alum, and water is poured on a plate of glass, where it shortly settles into a film. When dried the film contracts and separates from the glass. A picture is then printed on it from a negative, after which it is attached to a plate of zinc, and copies are taken from it by inking it with lithographic ink exactly as in the ordinary lithographic process. The films are technically called 'skins.' Sometimes a guttapercha mould is prepared from the film, and copper deposited on it by the electrotype process, the plate thus produced being printed from in the ordinary way.—2. A picture produced by this process.

Heliotypography (hē'li-o-tīp-og"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *typos*, type, and *graphō*, to write.] A photographic process by which the sun paints its own picture. The picture is first received on a glass plate rendered sensitive by collodion, whence it is transferred to a positive covered with a varnish of a complex chemical nature. Certain constituents of the varnish, which are more easily affected by the sun's actinic rays, are removed by chemical means, when the plate becomes a matrix or foundation, from which an electrotype can be taken, available either for surface-printing or printing on the copperplate plan.

Helise, † *n.* Elysium. *Chaucer.*

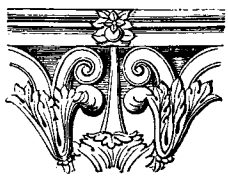
Helispheric, Helispherical (hel-i-sfe'rik, hel-i-sfe'rik-al), *a.* [*Helix* and *spheric.*] Spiral.—*Helispherical line*, the rhumb line in navigation, so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it. It is also called a *Loxodromic Curve* or *Line.*

Helium (hē'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun.] An elementary substance which spectrum analysis (in 1868) showed to exist in the sun's chromosphere, and which has latterly been found in some rare minerals; very light, only 2·18 times as heavy as hydrogen.

> It seems to have been proved that at least some sensible part of the light of the corona is a terrestrial atmospheric halo or dispersive reflection of the light of the glowing hydrogen and '*helium*' round the sun. *Sir W. Thomson.*
>
> Frankland and Lockyer find the yellow prominences to give a very decided bright line not far from D, but hitherto not identified with any terrestrial flame. It seems to indicate a new substance, which they propose to call *helium.* *Nature.*

Helix (hē'liks), *n.* pl. **Helices** (hel'i-sēz). [Gr., a winding, a convolution: applied to a snail from its convolutions.] 1. A spiral line,

as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvolution; specifically, in *geom.* a non-plane curve whose tangents are all equally inclined to a fixed right line—such a curve as is described by every point of a screw that is turned round in a fixed nut. 2. In *arch.* a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital, of which in every perfect capital there are sixteen, two at each angle, and two meeting under



Helices.

the middle of each face of the abacus, branching out of the caulicoli or stalks, which rise from between the leaves.—3. In *anat.* the whole circuit or extent of the auricle or external border of the ear.—4. In *zool.* a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, the type of the family Helicidæ, belonging to the order Pulmonata, and comprising the land shell-snails. The common garden snail (*H. hortensis*) and the edible snail of France (*H. pomatia*) are examples.

Hell (hel), *n.* [A. Sax. *hell, helle,* from *helan,* to cover, conceal, literally a concealed place or place of concealment, hence hell, the grave, a tomb; comp. Icel. *hel,* the abode of the dead, death, and the goddess of death; D. *hel,* G. *hölle,* hell. Some consider that Hell (O.H.G. *Hella*) was originally the name of the goddess of death, and that the notion of locality afterwards attached itself to the word. See HELE.] 1. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions or the grave; called in Hebrew *sheol,* and by the Greeks *hades.*—2. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. Mat. x. 28; Luke xii. 5.

Sin is *hell* begun, as religion is heaven anticipated.
J. Lathrop.

3. Wicked spirits; the infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain.
Cowley.

4. A place regarded as in some respects resembling hell; as, (*a*) in some games the place to which are carried those who are caught. (*b*) A place into which a tailor throws his shreds or a printer his broken type. (*c*)† A dungeon or prison.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry foot well,
One that before the judgment carries poor souls to *hell.* *Shak.*

(*d*) A gaming-house.

At midnight he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. . . . The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a *hell.* *Disraeli.*

Hell† (hel), *v.t.* [A corruption of *hele* (which see).] To hide; to cover.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fyre devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.
Spenser.

Helladotherium (hel'la-do-thē"ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *Hellas, Hellados,* Greece, and *thērion,* a wild beast.] A fossil genus of mammals, of which only one species is known, somewhat resembling the giraffe. It occurs in the pliocene of France and Greece.

Hellanodic (hel-la-nod'ik), *n.* [Gr. *Hellanodikēs,* a chief judge at the Olympic games—*Hellēn,* a Greek, and *dikē,* right, judgment.] In *Greek antiq.* a judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to which of the candidates the prizes belonged.

Hell-bender (hel'bend-ėr), *n.* A name given to the large North American salamander. See MENOPOME.

Hell-black (hel'blak), *a.* Black or dark as hell. *Milton.*

Hell-born (hel'born), *a.* Born of or in hell.

Hell-brewed (hel'bröd), *a.* Prepared in hell. 'Thy *hell-brewed* opiate.' *Milton.*

Hell-broth (hel'broth), *n.* A composition for infernal purposes.

Hell-cat (hel'kat), *n.* A witch; a hag.

Hell-doomed (hel'dömd), *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell.

Hellebore (hel'le-bōr), *n.* 1. A name applied to the species of two very different genera of plants—Helleborus and Veratrum (both of which see).—2. The powdered root of white hellebore (*Veratrum album*), used to destroy lice, and by gardeners for killing caterpillars.

Helleborine (hel'le-bōr-īn), *n.* 1. A name commonly applied to plants of the genus Epipactis, nat. order Orchidaceæ. There are but few species, perennials with creeping rhizomes, fibrous roots, leafy stems, and loose racemes of dull-coloured flowers. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, three or four species being found in Britain.—2. A resin obtained from the root of black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*).

Helleborise (hel'le-bōr-īz), *v.t.* [Gr. *helleborizō,* to treat with hellebore.] To dose with hellebore with the view of bringing one to his senses; to treat for madness by hellebore.

I am represented, as dogmatical in the assertion, as original in the opinion, as singular in the paradox, nay, as one who would be *helleborised* as a madman for harbouring the absurdity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Helleborism (hel'le-bōr-izm), *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore.

In vain should the physician attempt with all his medicines and *helleborisms.* *Ferrand* (1640).

Helleborus (hel-leb'ō-rus), *n.* [L. *helleborus,* Gr. *helleboros,* hellebore.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, consisting of perennial low-growing plants with palmate or pedate leathery leaves, yellowish, greenish, or white flowers, having five conspicuous persistent sepals, eight to ten small tubular petals, and several many-seeded carpels. *H. orientalis* is the species which produced

Helleborus niger (Christmas-rose).

the black hellebore of the ancients. *H. niger* is the Christmas-rose common in gardens; it is a native of South and East Europe, and is the source of the black hellebore of modern pharmacopeias. *H. viridis* and *H. fœtidus* are herbaceous plants with green flowers, and grow in Britain; their leaves are emetic and purgative. The whole of these plants are accounted purgative, and in large doses act as a narcotic acrid poison; but they are now mostly laid aside.

Hellenes (hel-lēn'ez), *n. pl.* [Gr.] The inhabitants of Greece; the Greeks.

Hellenian, Hellenic (hel-lē'ni-an, hel-len'-ik), *a.* [Gr. *hellēnikos, hellēnios,* from *Hellēnes,* the Greeks.] Pertaining to the Hellenes or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian.

Hellenism (hel'len-izm), *n.* [Gr. *hellēnismos,* from *Hellēn,* a Greek.] A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language.

Hellenist (hel'len-ist), *n.* [Gr. *hellēnistēs,* from *Hellēn,* a Greek.] 1. One who affiliates with Greeks or who adopts their language, manners, and customs; especially, a Jew who used the Greek language in the early ages of Christianity.—2. One skilled in the Greek language. 'The critical *Hellenist.*' *Dalgarno.*

Hellenistic, Hellenistical (hel-len-ist'ik, hel-len-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists.—*Hellenistic language,* the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries where the Greek language prevailed.

Hellenistically (hel-len-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect.

Hellenization (hel'len-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Act of using the Greek language.

Hellenize (hel'len-īz), *v.i.* To use the Greek language.

Hellespont (hel'les-pont), *n.* [Gr. *Hellēspontos,* lit. sea of Helle (daughter of Athamas), who was drowned in it—*Hellē, Hellēs,* and *pontos,* sea.] A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles;* a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Ægean Sea.

Hellespontine (hel-les-pont'īn), *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont.

Hell-fire (hel'fīr), *n.* The fire of hell; the torments of hell.

Hell-gate (hel'gāt), *n.* The portal or entrance into hell. 'Fast by *hell-gate.*' *Milton.*

Hell-hag (hel'hag), *n.* A hag of hell; a malicious, mischievous old woman.

Hell-hated (hel'hāt-ed), *a.* Abhorred as hell. *Shak.*

Hell-haunted (hel'hant-ed), *a.* Haunted by the devil or evil spirits. 'This *hell-haunted* grove.' *Dryden.*

Hellhood (hel'hụd), *n.* The state or condition of hell. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hell-hound (hel'hound), *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a miscreant.

Hellicat (hel'i-kat), *n.* A wicked creature. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Hellicat, Hellicate (hel'i-kat, hel'i-kāt), *a.* Light-headed; giddy; half-witted; violent; extravagant. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Hellier† (hel'i-ėr), *n.* One who heles or covers; a tiler or slater. See HELE.

Hellish (hel'ish), *a.* Pertaining to hell; fit for or like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable. 'Vanquish *hellish* wiles.' *Milton.* 'Hellish breasts.' *South.*

Hellishly (hel'ish-li), *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally; wickedly; detestably.

Hellishness (hel'ish-nes), *n.* The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety; extremity of torment.

Hellite (hel'īt), *n.* One who frequents a gambling house. [Rare.]

Hell-kite (hel'kit), *n.* A kite of hell: used metaphorically of a person of extreme cruelty. *Shak.*

Hellward (hel'wėrd), *adv.* Toward hell.

Helly† (hel'i), *a.* Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

Such blasphemies they bray out of their *helly* hearts.
Anthony Anderson.

Helm (helm), *n.* [A. Sax. *helma, healma,* a helm; D. *helm,* a tiller; G. *helm,* a helve, a tiller—from root of *helve* (which see).] 1.† A handle; a helve.

A great ax first she gave, that two ways cut,
In which a fair well-polish'd *helm* was put,
That from an olive-bough received his frame.
Chapman.

2. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels a wheel; in a narrower sense, the tiller. Hence, *fig.*—3. The place or post of direction or management; as, to be at the *helm* in the administration.

I may be wrong in the means, but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

—*To ease the helm,* to give the wheel a quick turn down to meet a heavy sea and prevent the helmsman from being thrown over the wheel.—*Down with the helm!* the order to push it down to the lee-side of the ship, in order to put the ship about or to lay her to windward.—*Up with the helm!* the order to put the helm a-weather.—*Shift the helm!* the order to put it from starboard to port, or the reverse.—*Helm a-midships,* or *right the helm!* the order to keep it even with the middle of the ship.—*Port the helm!* the order to put it over towards the left side of the ship.—*Starboard the helm!* the order to put it on the right side of the ship.

Helm (helm), *v.t.* To steer; to guide; to direct. 'The business he hath *helmed.*' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Helm (helm), *n.* A helmet. [Poetical and antiquarian.] See HELMET.

Helm (helm), *v.t.* To cover with a helmet.

Helm (helm), *n.* The stem or stalk of grain; the haulm.

Helmage (helm'āj), *n.* Guidance.

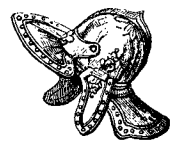
Helmed, Helmeted (helmd, helm'et-ed), *a.* Furnished with a helmet. '*Helmeted* Bellona.' *Beau. & Fl.*

The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings displayed.
Milton.

Helmet (helm'et), *n.* [Dim. from A. Sax. *helm,* what covers, a helmet, from *helan,* to cover; D. and G. *helm,* Goth. *hilms,* Icel. *hjálmr.* See also HELL.] 1. A defensive covering for the head; especially, a piece of armour composed of metal, leather, &c., for the protection of the head. The earlier Greek and Roman helmets did not protect the face. During the middle ages helmets were made of steel, frequently inlaid with gold, and provided with bars

and flaps to cover the face in battle and to allow of being opened at other times. The full-barred helmet entirely covered the head, face, and neck, having in front perforations for the admission of air, and slits

Full-barred Helmet.



Open Helmet.

through which the wearer might see the objects around him. The open helmet covered only the head, ears, and neck, leaving the face unguarded. Some open helmets had a bar or bars from the forehead to the chin, to guard against the transverse cut of a broadsword. The modern military helmets afford no protection for the face. Firemen wear a heavy head-piece of leather and brass, or other materials, to protect them as far as possible from falling ruins at conflagrations. Helmets of white felt, with folds of linen wrapped round them, are worn in India and other hot climates as a protection against the sun. The name helmet is also given to a kind of hat worn by policemen.—2. In *her.* the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. Of the helmets borne over coat-armour, the form and position of which show the quality or dignity of the bearer, only four are used by English heralds—viz.

King

Noble.

that assigned to the sovereign and princes of the blood-royal, which is full-faced, composed of gold, with the beaver divided into six projecting bars and lined with crimson;

Knight.

Esquire

that borne by dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, which is of steel with five bars of gold, and represented somewhat in profile; that assigned to baronets and knights, which is a full-faced steel helmet with the visor open and without bars; and that of an esquire and gentleman, which is of steel and always depicted in profile, with the visor closed.—3. That which resembles a helmet in form, position, and the like; as, (*a*) the upper part of a retort; (*b*) a heavy cloud hanging over the top of a mountain (see HELMWIND); (*c*) in *bot.* the upper part of a ringent corolla.

Helmet-flower (helm'et-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant and its flower; the aconite or wolf's-bane.

Helmet-shaped (helm'et-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a helmet; galeated (which see).

Helmet-shell (helm'et-shel), *n.* The common name of the shells of the genus Cassis, a genus of pectinibranchiate gasteropods belonging to the family Buccinidæ. Most of the species are inhabitants of tropical shores, but a few are found on the coast of the Mediterranean. Some of the shells attain a large size. Those of *C. rufa, C. cornuta, C. tuberosa,* and other species, are the material on which shell cameos are usually sculptured.

Helmet-shell (*Cassis tuberosa*).

Helmichthyidæ (hel-mik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *helmins,* a worm, *ichthys,* a fish, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Synonym of *Leptocephalidæ,* a family of fishes, to which the Anglesea morris belongs, remarkable for the imperfect ossification of their skulls.

Helminth (hel'minth), *n.* [Gr. *helmins, helminthos,* a worm.] 1. A worm; specifically, a parasitical worm, as a tapeworm, or larva infesting the internal parts or intestinal canal of an animal.—2. A silicate of alumina and iron with magnesia, occurring in vermicular crystallizations.

Helminthagogue (hel-min'tha-gog), *n.* [Gr. *helmins, helminthos,* a worm, and *agō,* to expel.] In *med.* a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic.

Helminthiasis (hel-min-thī'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *helminthiaō,* to suffer from worms, from *helmins, helminthos,* a worm.] In *med.* a generic name for the condition which gives occasion to the presence of worms in any part of the body.

Helminthic (hel-min'thik), *a.* [Gr. *helmins, helminthos,* a worm.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.

Helminthic (hel-min'thik), *n.* A medicine for expelling worms.

Helminthite (hel-min'thīt), *n.* [Gr. *helmins, helminthos,* a worm.] The term applied to those long sinuous tracks common on the surface of sandstones, and usually supposed to be worm-trails.

Helminthoid (hel-min'thoid), *a.* [Gr. *helmins, helminthos,* a worm, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Worm-shaped; vermiform.

Helmintholite (hel-min'thol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *helmins, helminthos,* a worm, and *lithos,* a stone.] A fossil worm, with or without a shell.

Helminthologic, Helminthological (hel-min'thol-oj''ik, hel-min'thol-oj''ik-al), *a.* [See HELMINTHOLOGY.] Pertaining to helminthology.

Helminthologist (hel-min-thol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in helminthology.

Helminthology (hel-min-thol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *helmins, helminthos,* a worm, and *logos,* discourse.] The science or knowledge of vermes or worms; the description and natural history of worms, more especially the Scolecida.

Helmless (helm'les), *a.* Destitute of a helmet.

Helmless (helm'les), *a.* Without a helm or steering apparatus.

Helm-port (helm'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.* the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder passes.

Helmsman (helmz'man), *n.* *Naut.* the man at the helm or wheel who steers a ship.

Helmwind (helm'wind), *n.* [From *helm,* a covering for the head. See HELMET.] A wind in the mountainous parts of England: so called from the dark cloud called *helm* that lies on the mountain tops for some days before the storm, while the rest of the sky is clear.

Helocera (hē-los'ė-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hēlos,* a stud, and *keras,* a horn.] A tribe of pentamerous beetles, with clubbed antennæ, limbs singularly flattened, and so arranged that each part can be folded closely up to the others, in which contracted state they are received in small cavities in the lower part of the body. The tribe includes the species of the genus Hister or mimic beetles, the Byrrhidæ or pill-beetles, &c.

Helodus (hē'lo-dus), *n.* [Gr. *hēlos,* a stud, and *odous,* a tooth.] A fossil genus of shark teeth, so termed from the stud-like appearance of their crushing crowns. They abound in carboniferous limestone.

Helonias (hē-lō'ni-as), *n.* [From Gr. *helos,* a marsh.] A North American genus of plants, nat. order Melanthaceæ. They have tuberous roots, broadly lanceolate leaves, and a scape bearing a dense raceme of nearly sessile flowers.

Helopidæ (hē-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera, named from the genus Helops, several species of which are found in England, living in rotten wood, and under the bark of trees.

Helosis, Helotis (he-lō'sis, he-lō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *heilō,* to turn.] In *pathol.* eversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes; strabismus. *Dunglison.*

Helot (hē'lot), *n.* [Gr. *heilōtēs,* a Spartan serf, a bondsman.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave in general.

Those unfortunates—the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community. *Is. Taylor.*

Helotism (hē'lot-izm), *n.* The condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta; slavery.

Helotry (hē'lot-ri), *n.* Helots in a collective sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that of Helots; bondsmen.

The *Helotry* of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of commercial tyranny. *Macaulay.*

Help (help), *v.t.* Conjugated regularly, the old past tense and participle *holp* and *holpen* being obsolete or used only in poetry. [A. Sax. *helpan,* Goth. *hilpan,* D. *helpen,* Icel. *hjálpa,* G. *helfen,* to help—from same root as Skr. *kalp,* to suit, to be of service.] 1. To lend strength or means toward effecting any purpose; to aid; to assist; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* another in raising a building; to *help* one to pay his debts; to *help* the memory or the understanding. 'Being lustily *holpen* by the rest.' *Tennyson.*

Help thyself and God will *help* thee. *G. Herbert.*

How should I that am a king,
However much he *holp* me at my need,
Give my one daughter saving to a king.
Tennyson.

2. To bring succour or relief to; to succour; to relieve; as, to *help* one in distress.

Help me, Lysander, *help* me! do thy best
To pluck this crawling serpent from my breast.
Shak.

3. To cure or to mitigate, as pain or disease; to cure or relieve, as a person in pain or disease; to heal (with *of*).

Do wounds *help* wounds, or grief help grievous deeds. *Shak.*

The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerard.*

Love doth to her eyes repair
To *help* him of his blindness. *Shak.*

4. To change for the better; to remedy; to avail against; to prevent.

Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help.* *Shak.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help.* *Sanderson.*

5. To forbear; to avoid.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author. *Pope.*

6. To increase; to aggravate. [Rare.]

Their armour *helped* their harm, crushed in and bruised
Into their substance pent. *Milton.*

Such an infinitive as *to go, to take,* &c., is often omitted after *help,* especially in colloquial language; as, *help* me in, that is, help me to go in; *help* me off my horse. 'Blessedly *holp* hither.' *Shak.*—*To help forward,* to advance by assistance; to assist in making progress.—*To help off,* to remove by help; to occupy or engross. '*To help off* their time.' *Locke.* [Rare.]—*To help on,* to forward; to aid.—*To help out,* to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design.

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out.* *Swift.*

—*To help over,* to enable to surmount; as, to *help* one *over* a difficulty.—*To help to,* to supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help to* a kingdom.
1 Maccab. viii. 13.

—*To help up,* to raise; to support. 'A man is well *holp up* that trusts to you.' *Shak.*

SYN. To aid, assist, succour, relieve, serve.

Help (help), *v.i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means; to be of use; to avail. 'Though what they (words) do impart *help* not at all.' *Shak.*

A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*

—*To help out,* to lend aid; to bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help out* where the Muses failed. *Rymer.*

Help (help), *n.* [A. Sax. *helpe,* Icel. *hjálp.* See the verb.] 1. Aid furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid; assistance.

Give us *help* from trouble; for vain is the *help* of man. Ps. lx. 11.

Embrace, and invite *helps,* and advices, touching the execution of thy place. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives assistance; one who or that which contributes to advance a purpose.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*

God is a very present *help* in time of trouble.
Ps. xlvi. 1.

3. Remedy; relief; as, the evil is done and there is no *help* for it; there is no *help* for the man; his disease is incurable.—4. A hired man or woman; a domestic servant. [United States.]

Helper (help'ėr), *n.* One that helps, aids, or

assists; an assistant; an auxiliary; one that furnishes or administers a remedy. 'Any *helper* for Israel.' 2 Ki. xiv. 26.

Compassion . . . is . . . an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *Dr. H. More.*

Help-fellow (help'fel-lō), *n.* A colleague; a partner or associate; a helpmate. 'An *help-fellow* of our office.' *Udall.*

Helpful (help'fụl), *a.* Furnishing help; useful; wholesome; salutary. '*Helpful* medicines.' *Raleigh.*

Helpfulness (help'fụl-nes), *n.* The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were, and the necessity of mutual *helpfulness* among the settlers. *W. Black.*

Helpless (help'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of help or strength; needing help; feeble; weak; as, a *helpless* babe.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend. *Pope.*

2. Bringing or affording no help; unaiding.

Yet since the gods have been
Helpless foreseers of my plagues. *Chapman.*

3. Beyond help; irremediable. '*Helpless* harms.' *Spenser.*—4. † Unsupplied; destitute.

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

Helplessly (help'les-li), *adv.* In a helpless manner.

Helplessness (help'les-nes), *n.* The state of being helpless.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness.* *Buckminster.*

Helpmate (help'māt), *n.* [*Help* and *mate.*] A mate that helps; a helper; a partner; a companion; a wife.

Helpmeet (help'mēt), *n.* [A corruption of *helpmate*, the change being probably suggested by the expression 'an *help meet* for him' in Gen. ii. 18.] A partner; a consort; a wife; a helpmate.

Helpmeet is not a compound to be defended, and yet it has been used by at least two writers of very high repute (Southey, Dr. Newman). *Fitzedward Hall.*

Helter-skelter (hel'tėr-skel'tėr), *adv.* [A sort of onomatopoesis representing bustle, noise, and confusion. Comp. *hubble-bubble, hurly-burly;* G. *holter-polter;* Sw. *huller om buller,* &c.] An expression denoting hurry and confusion.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee. *Shak.*

Helve (helv), *n.* [A. Sax. *helf, hylf, hielfa,* O.H.G. *halbe, helbe.*] 1. The handle of an axe or hatchet.—2. † The head of an axe. [Rare.]

The *helve* of the axe craved a handle of the wood of oaks. *Fuller.*

Helve (helv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *helved;* ppr. *helving.* To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

Helve-hammer (helv'ham-mėr), *n.* A large, heavy blacksmith's hammer for manufacturing wrought iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings.

Helvella (hel-vel'la), *n.* A genus of fungi, one species of which, *H. esculenta,* is a delicate article of food.

Helvellei (hel-vel'lē-ī), *n. pl.* An order of fungi, of the division Ascomycetes, distinguished by the hymenium being more or less exposed, comprising the esculent Helvellæ, the morels, &c.

Helver (helv'ėr), *n.* In *mining,* the handle or helve of a tool.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), *a.* [L. *Helveticus,* from *Helvetii.* Probably = high-hill-men.] Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or what pertains to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), *n.* A follower of Zwinglius in opposition to Luther.

Helvin, Helvine (hel'vin), *n.* [From Gr. *hēlios,* the sun, in allusion to its yellow colour.] A mineral of a yellowish colour, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated angles. It is related to the garnet group, and melts easily into a blackish-brown glass. It is found near Schwartzenberg in Saxony.

Helvite (hel'vīt), *n.* Same as *Helvin* (which see).

Helwingiaceæ (hel-win'ji-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of monochlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, nearly allied to the Araliaceæ, with alternate leaves, and flowers clustered on the midribs of the leaves. The young leaves of *Helwingia ruscifolia* are used in Japan as an esculent.

Helxine (helks'īn), *n.* A plant having leaves like those of ivy. *Crabb.*

Hem (hem), *n.* [A. Sax. *hem, hemm;* comp. Fris. *heam,* and W. *hem,* hem, border. Perhaps from a verb with sense of stopping, and hence of inclosing; comp. G. *hemmen,* to stop a wheel, to stop, to check.] 1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the weft threads.—2. Edge; border; margin. 'The very *hem* of the sea.' *Shak.*—3. In *arch.* the spiral projecting part of the Ionic capital.

Hem (hem), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hemmed;* ppr. *hemming.* 1. To form a hem or border to; to fold and sew down the edge of; as, to *hem* a handkerchief.—2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hemm'd* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

—*To hem about* or *around,* to shut in; to inclose. 'With valiant squadrons *round about* to *hem.*' *Fairfax.*—*To hem in,* to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ; as, the troops were *hemmed in* by the enemy.

So was it *hemmed in* by woody hills. *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*To hem out,* † to shut out. 'You can not *hem* me *out* of London.' *J. Webster.*

Hem (hem), *interj.* [Imitative, and more correctly *hm.*] An exclamation, whose utterance is a voluntary half-cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest: sometimes used as a noun.

I would try if I could cry *hem,* and have him. *Shak.*

Hem (hem), *v.i.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem;* hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking; to hum. *Shak.*

Hem (hem), *v.t.* To remove by hemming or hawking. *Shak.*

Hem † (hem), *pron.* Them. *Chaucer, Spenser,* &c.

Hemachate (hē'ma-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *achatēs,* agate.] A species of agate, interspersed with spots of red jasper.

Hemachrome (hē'ma-krōm), *n.* Same as *Hæmachrome.*

Hemadromometer (hē'ma-dro-mom"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, *dromos,* a course, and *metron,* a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries.

Hemadromometry (hē'ma-dro-mom"et-ri), *n.* The art of measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries.

Hemadynamometer (hē'ma-dī-na-mom"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *dynamometer* (which see).] A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries or veins by observing the height to which it will raise a column of mercury.

Hemal (hē'mal), *a.* Same as *Hæmal.*

Hemanthus (hē-man'thus), *n.* Same as *Hæmanthus.*

Hemapophysis (hē-ma-pof'i-sis), *n.* Same as *Hæmapophysis.*

Hemastatic, Hemastatical (hē-ma-stat'ik, hē-ma-stat'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *statikos,* causing to stand, from *histēmi,* to stand.] 1. Relating to the weight of the blood.—2. In *med.* serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood, as a medicine; arresting hemorrhage.

Hemastatic (hē-ma-stat'ik), *n.* A remedy for stanching the flow of blood.

Hemastatics (hē-ma-stat'iks), *n.* The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies.

Hematein, Hemateine (hē-ma-tē'in), *n.* (Probably $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$.) A dark-red colouring matter obtained by acting on hematoxylin by ammonia. With excess of ammonia it forms a splendid purple matter.

Hematemesis (hē-ma-tem'ē-sis), *n.* Same as *Hæmatemesis.*

Hematherm (hē'ma-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. *haima,* blood, and *thermos,* hot.] A name given by some zoologists to a warm-blooded animal.

Hematin, Hematine (hē'ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood.] 1. The red colouring matter of the blood occurring in solution in the interior of the blood corpuscles or cells. Watts gives the formula $C_{32}H_{32}FeN_3O_3$ as probable. It is the only structure of the body, except hair, which contains iron. Hematin can be obtained by submitting the comminuted clod of ox blood, freed as much as possible from serum, to pressure, and agitating the expressed liquid by small portions with a saturated solution of oxalic acid, with addition of alcohol and a large quantity of ether. The solution, left to stand for some weeks over chloride of calcium, deposits the hematin in small black nodules made up of cubes. It may be obtained in various other ways.—2. The name sometimes given to hematoxylin. See HEMATOXYLIN.

Hematitic (hē-ma-tit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to hematite or resembling it.

Hematocele (hē'ma-to-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *kēlē,* a tumour.] A tumour filled with blood; a swelling of the scrotum or spermatic cord containing blood.

Hematology (hē-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *logos,* a discourse.] The doctrine of the blood.

Hematosin, Hematosine (hē-ma-tō'sin), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood.] The red colouring matter of the blood. See HEMATIN.

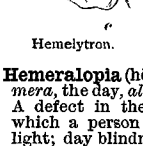
Hematosis (hē-ma-tō'sis), *n.* Same as *Hæmatosis.*

Hematoxylin, Hematoxyline (hē-ma-toks'i-lin), *n.* [Gr. *haima, haimatos,* blood, and *xylon,* wood.] ($C_{16}H_{14}O_6$.) The colouring principle of logwood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*), of a red colour and bitterish taste. It crystallizes in small crystalline laminæ of a reddish-white colour. Their taste is bitter, acrid, and slightly astringent. This colouring matter is a constituent part of all the colours prepared with logwood, and the changes which it undergoes by the action of acids and alkalies render it useful as a reagent to detect their presence.

Hematoxylon (hē-ma-toks'i-lon). See HÆMATOXYLON.

Hematuria (hē-ma-tū'ri-a), *n.* Same as *Hæmaturia.*

Hemelytron (hem-el'i-tron), *n.* pl. **Hemelytra** (hem-el'i-tra). A wing-cover of a tetrapterous insect when it is coriaceous at the base and membranous at the extremity, as in the order Hemiptera. In the fig. *a* shows the coriaceous or leathery portion, and *b c* the membranous or transparent portions.



Hemelytron.

Hemeralopia (hē'me-ra-lō"pi-a), *n.* [Gr. *hēmera,* the day, *alaos,* blind, and *ōps,* the eye.] A defect in the sight in consequence of which a person can see only by artificial light; day blindness. It is also used, however, for exactly the opposite defect of vision. See NYCTALOPIA.

Hemerobaptist (hē'me-ro-bap"tist), *n.* [Gr. *hēmera,* day, and *baptō,* to wash.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

Hemerobian (hē-me-rō'bi-an), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family Hemerobiidæ.

Hemerobiidæ (hē'me-rō-bī"i-dē), *n. pl.* [Typical genus Hemerobius—Gr. *hēmera,* a day, *bios,* life, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] Lacewing flies, a family of neuropterous insects, remarkable for the exceeding brilliancy of the eyes in most of the species, and for the delicate structure and varied colours of their long reticulated wings. The larvæ prey upon plant-lice.

Hemerobius (hē-me-rō'bi-us), *n.* [See HEMEROBIIDÆ.] A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of the family Hemerobiidæ. The eggs are placed in a long thread-like pedicel.

Hemerocallideæ (hē'me-ro-kal-lid"ē-ē), *n. pl.* [See HEMEROCALLIS.] A section of the nat. order Liliaceæ, comprising many showy plants bearing red, white, blue, or yellow umbellate or racemose flowers. It includes the New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), and *Sanseviera cylindra,* which yields fibres for cordage.

Hemerocallis (hē'me-rō-kal"lis), *n.* [Gr. *hēmera,* the day, and *kallistos,* most beautiful.] A genus of Liliaceæ, natives of temperate Asia and Eastern Europe, two species of which (*H. flava* and *H. fulva*) are grown in gardens for the beauty of their flowers, under the name of day-lily. They have long radical leaves, and a branched few-

flowered scape, with large handsome blossoms, the segments of which are united into a tube.

Hemi- (he'mi). [Gr. *hēmi*, abbrev. from *hēmisu*, neut. of *hēmisus*, half.] A prefix signifying half, used in many compound words derived from the Greek; equivalent to L. *semi*, Fr. *demi*.

Hemianatropal, Hemianatropous (he'mi-an-at"rop-al, he'mi-an-at"rop-us), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and *anatropal* (which see). In *bot.* half-anatropal: applied to ovules.

Hemicarp (he'mi-kärp), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* one of the halves of a fruit which spontaneously divides into two.

Hemicrania, Hemicrany (he-mi-krā'ni-a, he'mi-krā-ni), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *kranion*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

Hemicranic (he-mi-kran'ik), *a.* Relating to hemicrania.

Hemicycle (he'mi-sī-kl), *n.* [Gr. *hēmikyklos*, —*hēmi*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle.] 1. A half circle; more generally called a *Semicircle*. 2. A semicircular arena; a semicircular room or division of a room.

> The collections will be displayed in the *hemicycle* of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadero. *Academy.*

Hemidactyl (he-mi-dak'til), *a.* In *zool.* having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as in some saurian reptiles.

Hemidactylus (he-mi-dak'til-us), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] A genus of lizards belonging to the gecko family or flat-toed lizards, which have an oval disk at the base of the toes.

Hemidesmus (he-mi-des'mus), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *desmos*, a band—alluding to the filaments.] A genus of twining plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, having opposite leaves, and cymes of small greenish flowers. *H. indicus* yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic, which is rarely employed in England.

Hemidiapente (he-mi-dī'a-pen"tē), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *diapente*, a fifth in music.] In *music*, an imperfect fifth.

Hemiditone (he-mi'di-tōn), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *ditonos*, of two tones—*di*, for *dis*, twice, double, and *tonos*, a tone.] In *Greek music*, the lesser or minor third.

Hemidystrophia (he'mi-dis-trō"fi-a), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, Gr. *dys*, ill, and *trophē*, from *trephō*, to nourish.] In *bot.* a term employed to design the partial nourishment of trees, owing to the unequal distribution of their roots, from these being prevented spreading in some directions, or other causes.

Hemigale (he-mig'a-lē), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *galē*, weasel.] A Bornean animal of the civet family, distinguished by the row of broad dark stripes which cross its back. It is a sub-genus of Paradoxurus.

Hemigamous (he-mig'a-mus), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female: said of grasses.

Hemiglyph (he'mi-glif), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *glyphē*, a carving.] In *arch.* the half channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet in the Doric entablature.

Hemihedral (he-mi-hē'dral), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *hedra*, a face.] In *mineral.* a term applied to a crystal having only half the number of planes belonging to any particular modification which the law of symmetry requires, as when a cube has planes only on half of its eight solid angles, or one plane out of a pair on each of its edges; or as, in the case of a tetrahedron, which is hemihedral to an octohedron, it being contained under four of the planes of an octohedron.

Hemihedrally (he-mi-hē'dral-li), *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.

Hemihedrism (he-mi-hē'drizm), *n.* In *crystal.* the property of crystallizing hemihedrally.

Hemihedron (he-mi-hē'dron), *n.* A solid hemihedrally divided; thus the tetrahedron is a hemihedron.

Hemimetabola (he'mi-me-tab"o-la), *n. pl.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *metabolē*, change.] The section of the class Insecta which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis. See INSECT.

Hemimetabolic (he'mi-me-ta-bol"ik), *a.* [See HEMIMETABOLA.] In *zool.* a term applied to those insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis, the larva differing from the perfect insect chiefly in the absence of wings and in size.

Hemimorphic (he-mi-mor'fik), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *morphē*, form.] In *crystal.* a term applied to a crystal having the two ends modified with unlike planes.

Hemina (hē-mī'na), *n.* [L., from Gr. *hēmina*, from *hēmisus*, half.] 1. An ancient Roman measure containing half a sextarius, and, according to Arbuthnot, about ½ pint English wine measure.—2. In *med.* a measure equal to about 10 fluid ounces.

Hemiope (hē'mi-ōp), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *ops*, *opos*, a voice.] An ancient musical wind-instrument consisting of a tube with three holes.

Hemiopia, Hemiopsy (hē-mi-ō'pi-a, hē-mi-op'si), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *opsis*, sight.] A defect of vision in which the patient sees only a part of the object he looks at, the middle of it, its circumference, or its upper or lower part, or more commonly one lateral half being completely obscured.

Hemiplegia, Hemiplegy (he-mi-plē'ji-a, he'mi-ple-ji), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *plēgē*, a stroke, from *plēssō*, to strike.] A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame.

Hemiplegic (he-mi-plej'ik), *a.* Relating to hemiplegia.

Hemiplexy (hē'mi-pleks-i), *n.* Same as *Hemiplegia*.

Hemipode (he'mi-pōd), *n.* A bird of the genus Hemipodius.

Hemipodius (he-mi-pō'di-us), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot, from the hind-toe being absent.] A genus of rasorial birds allied to the quails. The species are found chiefly in Africa and Asia. The swift-flying hemipodius is the little quail of New South Wales.

Hemiprism (he'mi-prizm), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and *prism* (which see).] In *crystal.* a form in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite. *Dana.*

Hemiprismatic (he'mi-pris-mat"ik), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and *prismatic* (which see).] Half prismatic.

Hemipter, Hemipteran (he-mip'tėr, he-mip'tėr-an), *n.* An insect of the order Hemiptera.

Hemiptera (he-mip'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *pteron*, a wing.] An order of four-winged insects, having a suctorial proboscis, the outer wings, or wing-covers, either entirely formed of a substance intermediate between the elytra of beetles and the ordinary membranous wings of most insects, or leathery at the base and transparent towards the tips (hemelytra). In one group (Aphides) all the wings when present are membranous. The true wings are straight and unplaited. Some feed on vegetable and some on animal juices. Those having the upper wings of a uniform substance throughout (whether leathery or transparent) have been constituted into a section, and by some naturalists into an order named Homoptera; those having them partly leathery and partly transparent constitute the section or order Heteroptera. The plant-lice, boat-fly, cochineal insect, locust, bug, lantern-fly, &c., belong to this order.

Hemipteral, Hemipterous (he-mip'tėr-al, he-mip'tėr-us), *a.* Belonging to the order Hemiptera; having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

Hemisphere (he'mi-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *hēmisphairion* —*hēmi*, half, and *sphairion*, a globe.] 1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe when divided by a plane passing, or regarded as passing, through its centre; half the terrestrial globe; half of the celestial globe, or half the surface of the heavens.—2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere.—*Hemispheres of the brain*, the two parts which constitute the upper surface of the brain. See BRAIN.

Hemispheric, Hemispherical (he-mi-sfe'rik, he-mi-sfe'rik-al), *a.* Containing or pertaining to a hemisphere; as, a *hemispheric* figure or form; a *hemispherical* body. *Boyle.*

Hemispheroidal (he'mi-sfe-roid"al), *a.* Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere; having a figure resembling a hemisphere.

Hemispherule (he-mi-sfe'rūl), *n.* A half spherule.

Hemistich (he'mi-stik), *n.* [Gr. *hēmistichion* —*hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

Hemistichal (he-mis'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or written in hemistichs; by, according to, or into hemistichs; as, an *hemistichal* division of a verse.

Hemitone (he'mi-tōn), *n.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *tonos*, a tone.] In *music*, same as *Semitone*, but seldom used.

Hemitrichous (he-mit'ri-kus), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.] In *bot.* half covered with hairs.

Hemitropal, Hemitropous (he-mit'ro-pal, he-mit'ro-pus), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *tropos*, a turn, from *trepō*, to turn.] 1. Turned half round; half-inverted.—2. In *bot.* applied to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an anatropal ovule.

Hemitropal Ovule.

Hemitrope (he'mi-trōp), *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and Gr. *tropē*, a turning.] Half-turned; specifically, in *mineral.* applied to a crystal which has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half round upon the other.

Hemitrope (he'mi-trōp), *n.* [See HEMITROPAL.] 1. Anything hemitropal in structure. 2. In *crystal.* a twin-crystal.

Hemitropy (he-mit'ro-pi), *n.* In *crystal.* twin-composition in crystals.

Hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* [A. Sax. *hemleác*, *hymlic*—*hem*, *hym*, of doubtful meaning, and *leác*, an herb. Comp. *garlic*, *charlock*, &c.] A poisonous plant, *Conium maculatum*, nat. order Umbelliferæ, supposed to be identical with the *kōneion* (hemlock) of the Greeks. It is a tall, erect, branching biennial, with a smooth, shining, hollow stem, usually marked with purplish spots, elegant much-divided leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels of ten or more rays, surrounded by a general involucre of three to seven leaflets. It is found in Britain and throughout Europe and temperate Asia in waste places, banks, and under walls, and is said to be fatal to cows, but that horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger. The poison administered to Socrates is supposed to have been a decoction of it, though others are of opinion that

Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

the potion was obtained from water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*). Hemlock is a powerful sedative, and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for, or an accompaniment to opium. It has been found very useful in chronic rheumatism and in hooping-cough, in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers. The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline principle termed *conia* or *conine*. See CONIA.—*Hemlock spruce*, an American fir (the *Abies canadensis*), so called from its branches resembling in tenuity and position the common hemlock.—*Water-hemlock*, *Cicuta virosa*.—*Hemlock water-dropwort*, *Œnanthe crocata*.

Hemmel (hem'mel), *n.* [Comp. D. *hemel*, G. *himmel*, heaven, a canopy, formerly a covering.] A crowd or herd, as of cattle; a shed or hovel for cattle. [Local.]

Hemming, Himming (hem'ing, him'ing), *n.* A shoe or sandal made of raw hide.

Hemoptysis, Hemoptoe (hē-mop'tis-is, hē-mop'tō-ē), *n.* Same as *Hæmoptysis* (which see).

Hemorrhage (hē'mor-āj), *n.* [Gr. *haimorrhagia* — *haima*, blood, and *rhēgnymi*, to break, to burst.] A discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

Hemorrhagic (hē-mor-aj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

Hemorrhagy † (hē'mor-ā-ji), *n.* Hemorrhage. *Ray.*

Hemorrhoid † (hē'mor-oid), *n.* [See HEMORRHOIDS.] A venomous worm or ser-

pent. 'The venomous worms called *hemorrhoids.*' *Holland.*

Hemorrhoidal (hĕ-mor-oid'al), *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as, the *hemorrhoidal* vessels.

Hemorrhoids (hĕ'mor-oidz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haimorrhoïs, haimorrhoïdos*, a gushing of blood —*haima*, blood, and *rhoos*, a flowing, from *rheō*, to flow.] Painful tumours or tubercles, consisting of enlargements of the mucous membrane, formed in the rectum or around the anus, frequently accompanied by bleeding when at stool; piles; in *Scrip.* emerods. See PILES.

Hemp (hemp), *n.* [A. Sax. *henep, hanep.* Comp. D. *hennep*, Dan. *hamp*, Icel. *hampr*, G. *hanf*, and the cog. words, Armor. *kanab*, Ir. *cannaib, cnaib*, Lith. *kanapė*, L. *cannabis*, Gr. *kannabis*, Per. *kanū*, Skr. *çana*, hemp.] 1. A plant of the genus Cannabis, nat. order Cannabinaceæ, *C. sativa* being the only known species. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fibre of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of Western and Central Asia, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in Italy and many other countries of Europe, particularly Russia and Poland. Its fibre is tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sail-cloth, and twisting into ropes and cables. Immense quantities are imported into this country from Russia for the use of the navy. The Indian variety, often known as *Cannabis indica*, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See BHANG.) The plants of the genus Sanseviera are known by the name of *bowstring-hemp* (which see).—2. The skin or rind of the plant prepared for spinning. 3. A cant term for a rope and for hanging.

Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

Hemp-agrimony (hemp-ag'ri-mun-ni), *n.* A plant, *Eupatorium cannabinum.* See EUPATORIUM.

Hempen (hemp'n), *a.* Made of hemp; as, a *hempen* cord. — *Hempen collar, hempen caudle*, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.

Ye shall have a *hempen caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shak.*

Hempie (hemp'i), *n.* One for whom the hemp grows; a rogue: commonly applied in a jocular way to a giddy young person of either sex. [Scotch.]

Hempie (hemp'i), *a.* Roguish; riotous; romping. [Scotch.]

I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hemp-nettle (hemp'net-l), *n.* The English name for Galeopsis (which see).

Hemp-palm (hemp'päm), *n.* A Chinese and Japanese species of palm (*Chamærops excelsa*), of the fibres of whose leaves cordage is made, while hats and even cloaks are made from the leaves themselves.

Hemp-seed (hemp'sēd), *n.* The seed of hemp.

Hempy (hemp'i), *a.* Like hemp. 'A cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Hemself,† Hemselve,† Hemselven,† *pron. pl.* Themselves. *Chaucer.*

Hemstitch (hem'stich), *n.* A peculiar kind of stitch made by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.

Hemstitch (hem'stich), *v.t.* To ornament by hemstitch.

Hemuse (hē'mūz), *n.* The roe in its third year.

Hen (hen), *n.* [A. Sax. *hen, henne*, a word common to the Teutonic languages; comp. D. *hen*, Icel. *hœna*, G. *henne*, hen—the feminines corresponding to A. Sax. and Goth. *hana*, D. *haan*, G. *hahn*, Icel. *hani*, a cock. The word for cock in these languages is generally regarded as signifying the crier, the singer, and connected with L. *cano*, to sing.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic or barn-yard fowl. There are numerous varieties of the domestic hen, British and foreign, some valued for their laying qualities, some for their fattening, as the Dorking, game, Hamburgh, Spanish, Cochin-China, &c. It is often prefixed to the names of birds to express the female as *hen*-canary, *hen*-sparrow, &c.—*Hen-and-chickens*, a variety of the daisy, in which numerous smaller heads of flowers proceed from the leaves of the involucre, and surround the large central head.

Henbane (hen'bān), *n.* [*Hen* and *bane.*] A plant of the genus Hyoscyamus, nat. order

Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*).

Solanaceæ. The only British species is *H. niger*, a native of Europe and Northern Asia. It is a coarse erect biennial herb, found in waste ground and loose dry soil, having soft, clammy, hairy foliage of disagreeable odour, pale yellowish-brown flowers streaked with purple veins, and a five-toothed calyx. The expressed juice of the leaves and seeds is often used as a sedative, antispasmodic, and narcotic, having in many cases the great advantage over laudanum of not producing constipation. When taken in any considerable quantity it proves quickly fatal to man and most animals, and is particularly destructive to domestic fowls, hence the name. Swine are said to eat it with impunity. Called also *Stinking Nightshade.*

Henbit (hen'bit), *n.* A name applied to *Lamium amplexicaule*, an ugly weed.

Hen-blindness (hen'blīnd-nes), *n.* Nyctalopia or night-blindness.

Hen-buckie (hen'buk-i), *n.* A provincial Scotch name for the large whelks (*Buccinum undatum*), much used as a bait for fish.

Hen-cavey (hen'kā-vi), *n.* Hen-coop. [Scotch.]

Hence (hens), *adv.* [O.E. *hennes, hens;* A. Sax. *heonan, heona*, hence; Sc. *hyne*, hence; G. *hin;* O.G. and Goth. *hina*, hence. *Hence* is composed of the pronominal element seen in *he, here*, &c., as stem and two suffixes—(*a*) *n*, originally perhaps the locative of the demonstrative stem, and (*b*) *ce=es*, the sign of the genitive. The form *hennes* (hence) was supplanting older *henne* in the fourteenth century.] 1. From this place.

Arise, let us go *hence.* Jn. xiv. 13.

2. From this time; in the future; as, a week *hence.* 'A year *hence.*' *Locke.*—3. From this cause or reason, as a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

4. From this source or original.

All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace. *Suckling.*

—*Hence* is often used elliptically by writers for to go hence; to depart hence; most commonly in commands or entreaties, when it is equal to away! begone!

Early to-morrow will we rise, and *hence.* *Shak.*
Hence with your little ones! *Shak.*

Hence† (hens), *v.t.* To send away; to despatch. 'His dog he *henced.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Henceforth (hens'fōrth, hens-forth'), *adv.* From this time forward.

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray. *Milton.*

Henceforward (hens-for'wĕrd), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth. '*Henceforward* as heretofore.' *Camden.*

Henchboy† (hensh'boi), *n.* [See HENCHMAN.] A page; a servant.

Henchman (hensh'man), *n.* [Usually explained as from *haunch* and *man*, a man who stands at one's haunch; but Skeat takes it from O.E. and A. Sax. *hengest*, a horse (D. and G. *hengst*, Sw. and Dan. *hingst*), the original meaning being 'groom.'] A servant; a male attendant; a footman; a follower.

I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my *henchman.* *Shak.*

Hen-coop (hen'köp), *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

Hend† (hend), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hent.* [A. Sax. *hentan, hendan*, O.Fris. and Icel. *henda*, to seize. See HAND.] 1. To seize; to take; to lay hold on.

The little babe up in his arms he *hent.* *Spenser.*

2. To crowd; to press on.

Hende,† Hendy,† *a.* [O.E. *hynde;* probably allied to *hend*, to seize, and *hand;* comp. Icel. *hind*, skill, grace; *henta*, to be becoming.] Civil; courteous. '*Hendy* Nicholas.' *Chaucer.*

Hendecagon (hen-de'ka-gon), *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.* a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

Hendecasyllabic (hen-de'ka-sil-lab"ik), *a.* Pertaining to a metrical line of eleven syllables.

Hendecasyllabic (hen-de'ka-sil-lab"ik), *n.* Same as *Hendecasyllable.*

Hendecasyllable (hen-de'ka-sil-la-bl), *n.* [Gr. *hendekasyllabos—hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

Hendiadys (hen-dī'a-dis), *n.* [From Gr. *hen dia dyoin*, one by two.] In *rhet.* a figure where two substantives are used instead of one substantive, or a substantive and adjective; or a figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases.

Hen-driver (hen'drīv-ėr), *n.* A kind of hawk; the hen-harrier. See HARRIER.

Hendy† (hend'i), *a.* See HENDE.

Hen-egg (hen'eg), *n.* A hen's egg.

A hundred *hen-eggs*, new laid, were sold in the islands for a penny. *Johnson.*

Henfare† (hen'fār), *n.* [For *hengfare*, A. Sax. *hengen*, a prison, and *fare.*] A fine for flight on account of murder.

Hen-fish (hen'fish), *n.* The young of the whiting-pout (*Morrhua lusca*).

Heng,† pret. & pp. of *hang. Chaucer.*

Hengen,† Henghen,† *n.* A prison; a house of correction.

Hen-harm (hen'härm), *n.* The hen-harrier.

Hen-harrier (hen'ha-ri-ėr), *n.* A species of hawk of the genus Circus, *C. cyaneus*, so named from its depredations in the poultry-yard. See HARRIER.

Hen-hearted (hen'härt-ed), *a.* Having a heart like that of a hen; timid; cowardly; dastardly.

One puling *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set. *Gayton.*

Hen-house (hen'hous), *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

Hen-hussy (hen'huz-zi), *n.* A man who officiously interferes in women's affairs; a cotquean. *Halliwell.*

Hen-mould (hen'mōld), *n.* A kind of black spongy soil.

Henna (hen'na), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā-a.*] 1. The plant *Lawsonia inermis*, nat. order Lythraceæ, is a shrub bearing opposite entire leaves and numerous small white fragrant flowers. It is cultivated extensively in Egypt, and

Henna Plant (*Lawsonia inermis*).

the powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persia and the Turkish possessions, in which countries they are used to dye the nails of the fingers, the manes, hoofs, &c., of horses. They produce a yellow colour

when applied to these parts, but it is not permanent. A thorny variety is sometimes reckoned a distinct species under the name of *L. spinosa*.—2. The paste made of the powdered leaves of the plant.

Henne, *n.* Same as *Henna.*

Hennequin (hen'e-kwin), *n.* Same as *Sisal-grass.*

Hennery (hen'nē-ri), *n.* An inclosed place for hens.

Hennes,† *adv.* Hence. *Chaucer.*

Hennesforth,† *adv.* Henceforth. *Chaucer.*

Henpeck (hen'pek), *v.t.* [*Hen* and *peck.* 'It is a fact that cocks, though very brave at large, are frequently under hen government in coops.' *Brewer.*] To govern or rule: said of a wife who rules or has the upper hand of her husband.

But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual!
Inform us truly, have they not *henpecked* you all?
Byron.

Henpecked (hen'pekt), *a.* Governed by one's wife.

A step-dame . . . rules my *henpecked* sire.
Dryden.

Henpeckery (hen'pek-ē-ri), *n.* The condition of being henpecked.

He had fallen from all the height and pomp of beadleship to the lowest depth of the most snubbed *henpeckery.* *Dickens.*

Henrician (hen-ri'shan), *n. Eccles.* (*a*) a follower of *Henry,* a monk of the twelfth century, who rejected the baptism of infants. (*b*) A follower or adherent of the Emperor *Henry* IV. who opposed Gregory VII. in favour of the anti-pope Clement III.

Henroost (hen'röst), *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

Henry-rifle (hen'ri-rī-fl), *n.* A rifle called after Mr. *Henry,* an eminent Edinburgh gun-maker, by whom it was designed and made.

Hensfoot (henz'fụt), *n.* An umbelliferous plant (*Caucalis daucoides*) found growing in cornfields in a chalky soil; it is an unattractive, uninteresting weed.

Hent,† **Hint**† (hent, hint), *n.* Grasp; opportunity or occasion seized. See HEND.

Up, sword; and know thou a more horrid *hent:*
When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage. *Shak.*

Hent† (hent), *v.t.* [See HEND.] To seize; to take; to fetch; to overtake; to clear; to pass beyond. 'Merrily *hent* the stile-a.' *Shak.*

Hent† (hent), pret. and pp. of *hend. Chaucer; Spenser.*

Henting, Hinting (hent'ing, hint'ing), *n.* [From *hent, hint,* to take, &c.] In *agri.* the furrow with which a ploughman finishes his ridge.

Henware (hen'wâr), *n.* A popular name of the plant *Alaria esculenta:* called in Scotland *Badderlocks.* Called also *Honeyware.* See ALARIA.

Hen-wife, Hen-woman (hen'wif, hen'wụman), *n.* A woman who takes charge of poultry.

Henxman† (hengks'man), *n.* A henchman. *Holland.*

He-oak (hē'ōk), *n.* A sombre-looking Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta.* It has threadlike jointed furrowed pendent branches without leaves, but with small toothed sheaths at the joints.

Hep (hep), *n.* [See HIP.] The fruit of the wild dog-rose; a hip.

Hepar (hē'pär), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar,* the liver.] A term applied by the old chemists to various compounds of sulphur with the metals, having a brown-red or liver colour.

Hepatalgia (hē-pat-al'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* the liver, and *algos,* pain.] A painful affection of the liver.

Hepatic, Hepatical (hē-pat'ik, hē-pat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *hepaticus,* Gr. *hēpatikos,* from *hēpar, hēpatos,* the liver.] Pertaining to the liver; as, *hepatic* gall; *hepatic* pain; *hepatic* artery; *hepatic* flux.—*Hepatic air* or *gas,* an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas.—*Hepatic mercurial ore,* cinnabar (which see).—*Hepatic pyrites,* sulphuret of iron.—*Hepatic flux,* bilious flux.

Hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *n.* 1. A disorder of the liver.—2. A medicine supposed to act on the liver.

Hepatica (hē-pat'ik-a), *n.* A sub-genus of Anemone, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, having three-lobed radical leaves, and small but pretty blue, white, or red flowers. The carpels are not tailed as in anemone. *H. triloba,* a native of Europe, is a favourite spring flower.

Hepaticæ (hē-pat'i-sē), *n. pl.* Liverworts. See LIVERWORT.

Hepatite (hē'pat-it), *n.* [L. *hepatitis,* an unknown precious stone, Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* the liver.] A fetid variety of sulphate of baryta. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat it exhales a fetid odour, like that of sulphuretted hydrogen, due to the presence of carbonaceous matters.

Hepatitis (hē-pat-ī'tis), *n.* [L., from Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* the liver.] Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatization (hē'pat-īz-ā''shon), *n.* [See HEPATIZE.] 1. In *pathol.* the condensation of a texture so as to resemble the liver. Thus the lungs, when gorged with effused matters so that they are no longer pervious to the air, are hepatized or in a state of hepatization.—2. The act of impregnating with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Hepatize (hē'pat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hepatized;* ppr. *hepatizing.* [Gr. *hepatizō,* to be like the liver or liver-coloured, from *hēpar, hēpatos,* the liver.] 1. To gorge with effused matter; to convert into a substance resembling liver; as, *hepatized* lungs.—2. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen.

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized* water. *Barrow.*

Hepatocele (hē-pat'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* and *kēlē,* a tumour.] Hernia of the liver.

Hepatocystic (hē-pat-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* liver, and *cystis,* a bladder.] In *anat.* relating both to the liver and the gall-bladder.

Hepatogastric (hē-pat-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* and *gastēr,* the belly.] In *anat.* relating to the liver and stomach: a term applied to several organs.

Hepatography, Hepatology (hē-pat-og'ra-fi, hē-pat-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* and *graphō,* to describe, *logos,* discourse, description.] A description of the liver.

Hepatolithiasis (hē'pat-ō-li-thī''a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* liver, and *lithiasis,* the formation of stone.] The formation of stone-like concretions in the liver.

Hepatophyma (he-pat-of'i-ma), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* and *phyma,* a suppurating tumour.] A suppurative swelling of the liver.

Hepatorrhœa (hē'pat-o-rē''a), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* and *rheō,* to flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

Hepatoscopy (hē-pat-os'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* the liver, and *skopeō,* to view.] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

Hepatus (hep'a-*tus*), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos,* the liver.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans found in South America, and so named from its liver-coloured marking.

Hep-briar, Hep-bramble (hep'brī-ėr, hep'bram-bl), *n.* Names of the dog-rose.

Hepe,† *n.* A heap.—*To hepe,* together; in a heap. *Chaucer.*

Hephæstos (hē-fēs'tos), *n.* In *myth.* the Greek equivalent of the Latin Vulcan. See VULCAN.

Hepialidæ (hē-pī-al'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hēpialos,* the nightmare, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A group of lepidopterous nocturnal insects, belonging to the family Bombycidæ, known by the name of swifts, and so called from the rapidity of their flight. To this family belong the ghost-moth (*Hepialus humuli*) and the goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*). The larvæ burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, hence the other name of the group Xylotropha.

Hepoona-Roo (he-pö'na-rö), *n.* The native name of the great flying-phalanger (*Petaurus australis*), a flying marsupial of Australia. See FLYING-PHALANGER.

Heppen (hep'pen), *a.* [A. Sax. *hæp,* fit.] Neat; fit; comfortable. *Grose.* [Local.]

Hepper (hep'pėr), *n.* The parr or young of the salmon.

Heptacapsular (hep-ta-kap'sūl-ėr), *a.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and L. *capsula,* a cavity.] Having seven cavities or cells.

Heptachord (hep'ta-kord), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *chordē,* chord.] 1. In *ancient music,* (*a*) a series of seven notes; a diatonic octave without the upper note. (*b*) An instrument with seven strings, as the lyre.—2. In *ancient poetry,* a composition sung to the sound of seven chords.

Heptad (hep'tad), *n.* [L. *heptas,* Gr. *heptas, heptados,* from *hepta,* seven.] The sum or number of seven.

Heptaglot (hep'ta-glot), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *glōtta,* language.] A book in seven languages.

Heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *gōnia,* an angle.] 1. In *geom.* a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.—2. In *fort.* a place that has seven bastions for defence.

Heptagonal (hep-tag'on-al), *a.* Having seven angles or sides.—*Heptagonal numbers,* in *arith.* a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5: thus 1, 6, 11, 16, &c., arithmetical progression; 1, 7, 18, 34, &c., heptagonal numbers. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number.

Heptagyn (hep'ta-jin), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *gynē,* a woman.] In *bot.* a plant which has seven styles.

Heptagynia (hep-ta-jin'i-a), *n. pl.* In the Linnæan system, the class including plants with seven styles.

Heptagynous, Heptagynian (hep-taj'in-us, hep-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* In *bot.* having seven styles.

Heptahedral (hep-ta-hē'dral), *a.* Having seven sides.

Heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *hedra,* a base.] A solid figure with seven sides.

Heptahexahedral (hep-ta-heks'a-hē''dral), *a.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and E. *hexahedral.*] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

Heptamerede (hep-tam'ė-rēd), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *meris, meridos,* part.] That which divides into seven parts.

Heptameron (hep-tam'ė-ron), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *hēmera,* a day.] A book or treatise containing the transactions of seven days.

Heptamerous (hep-tam'ė-rus), *a.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *meros,* a part.] In *bot.* consisting of seven parts; having its parts in sevens.

Heptander (hep-tan'dėr), *n.* In *bot.* a plant of the Linnæan class Heptandria.

Heptandria (hep-tan'dri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *anėr, andros,* a male.] In *bot.* the name given to the seventh class in the Linnæan system of plants. There is only one British example of the class, *Trientalis europæa.* Several exotics belong to it, as *Æsculus Hippocastanum,* the horse-chestnut.

Heptandria—Flower of Horse-chestnut.

Heptandrous, Heptandrian (hep-tan'drus, hep-tan'dri-an), *a.* In *bot.* having seven stamens.

Heptangular (hep-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and E. *angular.*] Having seven angles.

Heptapetalous (hep-ta-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *petalon,* a leaf.] In *bot.* having seven petals in the corolla.

Heptaphony (hep-taf'on-i), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *phōnē,* sound.] The union of seven sounds.

Heptaphyllous (hep-ta-fil'lus or hep-taf'il-us), *a.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] Having seven leaves. *Smart.*

Heptarch (hep'tärk), *n.* A heptarchist.

Heptarchic (hep-tärk'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a sevenfold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy. *Warton.*

Heptarchist (hep-tärk'ist), *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. *Warton.*

Heptarchy (hep'tärk-i), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *archē,* rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. The word is usually applied to the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms which are represented in some English histories to have existed for some time with and independently of each other. The seven kingdoms, according to the common division, were Kent, the South Saxons (Sussex), West Saxons (Wessex), East Saxons (Essex), the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. But in point of fact there was no period of history when these seven kingdoms existed together, and in the constant fluctuations of conquest fresh subdivisions and unions of territory were being continually made.

Heptaspermous (hep-ta-spėr'mus), *a.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *sperma,* a seed.] In *bot.* having a pericarp containing seven seeds.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk), *n.* [Gr. *hepta,* seven, and *teuchos,* book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Hep-tree (hep'trē), *n.* The wild dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).

Heptyl (hep'til), *n.* (C_7H_{15}.) The radicle, not yet isolated, of heptylic or œnanthylic acid and its derivatives.

Heptylene (hep'til-ēn), *n.* (C_7H_{14}.) A hydrocarbon, homologous and polymeric with ethylene, contained in the light oil obtained by the distillation of Boghead coal. Heptylene is a colourless mobile liquid, having a peculiar alliaceous odour, and is soluble in alcohol.

Hepwort (hep'wėrt), *n.* A name of the dog-rose.

Her (hėr). A form answering to several cases of the third personal pronoun feminine. [O.E. *hire, here;* A. Sax. *hire, heore*, the genit. and dat. case of the pronoun *heó*, she, with the genit. or dat. suffix *r* or *re*. In O.E. *her* was also equivalent to *their*, from A. Sax. *hyra, heora*. The original accusative of *heó*, she, was *hie, hí, heó*.] 1. The possessive case of the personal pronoun *she;* as, *her* face; *her* head.

She . . . gave also unto *her* husband with her, and he did eat. Gen. iii. 6.

When thus used, *her* is sometimes called an adjective or adjective pronoun agreeing with the following noun. *Her* takes the form *hers* when not followed by the thing possessed. See HERS.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden*

2. The dative case of the personal pronoun *she;* as, give *her* that book.—3. The objective case of the personal pronoun *she.* 'Fear attends *her* not.' *Shak.*

A thousand stars attending on her train,
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*

Her,† *pron.* [A. Sax. *hira, heora*, of them. See HER, HE.] Their. *Chaucer.*

They have received *her* meed.
Mat. vi. 5. *Wicliffe's Trans.*

Her. A prefix. See HAR.

Hera, Here (hē'ra, hē'rē), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the supreme goddess of heaven, the wife and sister of Zeus, called *Juno* by the Romans. See JUNO.

Heracleidan, Heraclidan (he-ra-klī'dan), *n.* [Gr. *Heraklēs*, Hercules, and *eidos*, likeness.] One of the descendants of Herakles or Hercules.

Heracleidan, Heraclidan (he-ra-klī'dan), *a.* Pertaining to the Heracleidæ or descendants of Herakles (Hercules). *Byron.*

Heracleonite (he-rak'lē-on-īt), *n. Eccles.* one of an early sect of heretics belonging to the Gnostics, and followers of *Heracleon*, who denied that the world was created by the Son of God, and also rejected the authority of the Old Testament.

Heracleum (he-rak'lē-um), *n.* [From *Heraklēs*, Hercules—from a plant consecrated to him.] A genus of large herbs, nat. order Umbelliferæ; the cow-parsneps; *H. Sphondylium* (the common cow-parsnep) is very common in England in damp meadow-ground and pastures. It is a tall coarse-growing plant, with pinnate leaves and large flat umbels of dirty-white flowers. Hogs are fond of it, hence it is often called *Hog-weed.* It is said to be wholesome and nourishing for cattle in general. *H. giganteum* (the Siberian cow-parsnep) is often grown in shrubberies.

Herald (he'rald), *n.* [Fr. *héraut;* O.Fr. *heraut, herald, harald*, &c.; G. *herold*, probably from an O.H.G. word *hariowalt*, an officer of the army, but now seen only in proper names, as, *Chariovaldus*, O.Sax. *Hariolt*, E. *Harold*, Scand. *Harald—hari, heri*, an army, and *waltan*, G. *walten*, to manage, to rule.] 1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army.—2. An officer whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein. In England the three principal heralds are called *Kings-of-arms.* (See KING.) Besides these there are six subordinate heralds—viz. Somerset, Chester, Windsor, Richmond, Lancaster, and York. In Scotland the chief herald is called *Lyon King-at-arms*, and there are also several subordinate heralds.—3. A proclaimer; a publisher: hence often assumed as the title of a newspaper.

After my death I wish no other *herald,*
No other speaker of my living actions, . . .
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shak.*

4. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

—*Heralds' College*, or *College of Arms*, an ancient royal corporation, first instituted by Richard III. in 1483. The heralds above mentioned, together with the earl-marshal and a secretary, are the members of this corporation. In Scotland the corresponding functions belong to the Lyon Court. See LYON KING-AT-ARMS.

Herald (he'rald), *v.t.* To introduce, as by a herald; to give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim.

We are sent
To give thee from our royal master thanks,
To *herald* thee into his sight, not pay thee. *Shak.*

Herald-crab (he'rald-krab), *n.* A species of crab (*Huenia heraldica*), so called because its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle figured by heraldic painters in depicting coat-armour.

Heraldic (hē-rald'ik), *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* delineations.

Heraldically (hē-rald'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a heraldic manner.

Heraldry (he'rald-ri), *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; also, of whatever relates to the marshalling of cavalcades, processions, and other public ceremonies.

Noble blood
That ran in ancient veins ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

Heraldship (he'rald-ship), *n.* The office of a herald.

Heraud,† *n.* A herald. *Chaucer.*

Herb (hėrb or ėrb), *n.* [Fr. *herbe*, L. *herba*, herb.] 1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a *tree* and a *shrub*, which have ligneous or hard woody stems. The word comprehends all the grasses and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.—2. In *bot.* an old term for that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, &c.

Herbaceous (hėrb-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *herbaceus*, from *herba*, a herb.] 1. Pertaining to herbs.—*Herbaceous plants*, plants which perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. Of herbaceous plants, some are annual, perishing stem and root every year; some are biennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are perennial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year.—*Herbaceous stem*, a soft, not woody stem. 2. Feeding on vegetables; herbivorous.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham.*

Herbage (hėrb'āj), *n.* [Fr. See HERB.] 1. Herbs collectively; green food for beasts; grass; pasture.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage.* *Buckminster.*

2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

Herbaged (hėrb'ājd), *a.* Covered with herbage or grass.

Herbal (hėrb'al), *n.* 1. A book containing the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species, and qualities of vegetables.—2. A collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved; a hortus siccus; a herbarium.

Herbal (hėrb'al), *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight. *Quarles.*

Herbalism (hėrb'al-izm), *n.* The knowledge of herbs.

Herbalist (hėrb'al-ist), *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants; a dealer in medicinal plants.

Herbar† (hėrb'ar), *n.* A herb. 'Deckt with flowers and *herbars* daintily.' *Spenser.*

Herbarian (hėr-bā'ri-an), *n.* A herbalist.

Herbarist (hėrb'ar-ist), *n.* A herbalist. [Rare.]

A curious *herbarist* has a plant. *Ray.*

Herbarium (hėr-bā'ri-um), *n.* [L. L., from L. *herba*. See HERB.] 1. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged.—2. A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants; a hortus siccus.

Herbarize (hėrb'a-rīz). Same as *Herborize.*

Herbary (hėrb'a-ri), *n.* A garden of plants.

Herb-bennet (hėrb-ben'net), *n.* [Saint *Bennet's* or Benedict's *herb.*] A plant, *Geum urbanum*, known also as *Avens.* It is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine and as an ingredient in some ales. See GEUM.

Herb-christopher (hėrb-kris'tō-fėr), *n.* [St. *Christopher's herb.*] A plant, *Actæa spicata.* Called also *Bane-berry.* See ACTÆA.

Herbelet (hėrb'el-et), *n.* [A dim. from *herb.*] A small herb; a herblet.

Herber,† *n.* [See HARBOUR.] An inn; a harbour. *Chaucer.*

Herbergage,† *n.* [See HARBOUR.] The act of harbouring, sheltering, or lodging; harbour; shelter. *Chaucer.*

Herbergeour,† *n.* A provider of lodgings; a harbinger. *Chaucer.*

Herberwe,† *n.* [See HARBOUR.] An inn; a lodging; a harbour. *Chaucer.*

Herberwe,† *v.t.* To lodge; to harbour. *Chaucer.*

Herbescent (hėrb-es'sent), *a.* [L. *herbescens, herbescentis*, ppr. of *herbesco*, to grow into green stalks or blades, from *herba*, a herb.] Growing into herbs.

Herb-gerard (hėrb-jėr'ėrd), *n.* A plant, *Ægopodium Podagraria.* See GOUTWORT.

Herb-grace (hėrb'grās), *n.* A plant, rue. *Shak.* See RUE.

Herbicarnivorous (hėrb-i-kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* A term applied to an animal which subsists on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbid (hėrb'id), *a.* [L. *herbidus*, from *herba*, a herb.] Covered with herbs. [Rare.]

Herbiferous (hėrb-if'ėr-us), *a.* Bearing herbs.

Herbist (hėrb'ist), *n.* One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

Herbivora (hėrb-iv'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [See HERBIVOROUS.] In *zool.* animals which subsist on herbs or vegetables.

Herbivore (hėrb'i-vōr), *n.* A herbivorous animal.

Herbivorous (hėrb-iv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *herba*, an herb, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables; as, the ox and the horse are *herbivorous* animals.

Herbless (hėrb'les), *a.* Destitute of herbs. 'Some rugged *herbless* rock.' *Warton.*

Herblet (hėrb'let), *n.* A little herb.

The flowers,
And the fresh *herblets*, on the opposite brink. *Cary.*

Herborist (hėrb'or-ist), *n.* A herbalist.

Herborization (hėrb'or-īz-ā"shon), *n.* [From *herborize.*] 1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.—2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. See ARBORIZATION.

Herborize (hėrb'or-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *herborized;* ppr. *herborizing.* [Fr. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*, from *herbarium* (which see).] To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants; to botanize.

He *herborized* as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries. *Tooke.*

Herborize (hėrb'or-īz), *v.t.* To form the figures of plants in, as minerals. Called also *Arborize.*

Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses. *Trans. Fourcroy.*

Herborizer (hėrb'or-īz-ėr), *n.* One who searches for plants.

Herborough† (hėr'bu-rō), *n.* [See HARBOUR.] Place of temporary residence, especially for troops. *B. Jonson.*

Herbose, Herbous (hėrb'ōs, hėrb'us), *a.* [L. *herbosus*, full of herbs, from *herba*, a herb.] Abounding with herbs.

Herb-paris (hėrb-pa'ris), *n.* A plant, *Paris quadrifolia*, nat. order Trilliaceæ, called also *True-love* and *One-berry.* See PARIS.

Herb-robert (hėrb-ro'bėrt), *n.* A plant, *Geranium robertianum*, called also *Stinking Crane's-bill.* It is astringent and aromatic, and is useful in nephritic disorders. See GERANIUM.

Herbulent (hėrb'ū-lent), *a.* Containing herbs.

Herbwoman (hėrb'wu-man), *n.* A woman that sells herbs.

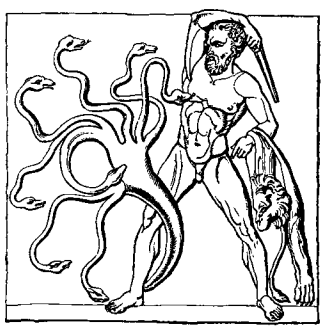
Herby (hėrb'i), *a.* 1. Having the nature of herbs. 'Any *herby* substance.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]—2. Abounding in or yielding herbs.

The roots of hills and *herby* valleys then,
For food there hunting. *Chapman.*

Herculean (hėr-kū'lē-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or resembling Hercules in the possession of great strength. '*Herculean* Samson.' *Milton.*—2. Very great, difficult, or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as, a *Herculean* task.

'Thy *Herculean* labours.' *B. Jonson.*—3. Having extraordinary strength and size; such as would be appropriate to Hercules; as, *Herculean* limbs.

Hercules (hėr'kū-lēz), *n.* [Gr. *Hēraklēs—Hēra*, and *kleos*, glory—lit. Hera's glory, from the power she obtained over him at birth.] 1. A celebrated hero of Greek mythology, the offspring of Zeus and Alcmene, daughter of Electryon king of Mycenæ. He performed a number of extraordinary feats, which are generally called the *Labours of*



Hercules slaying the Hydra.—From sculpture at Florence.

Hercules; he is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, with a lion's skin and a club. The illustration represents the second labour of Hercules, the slaying of the Lernæan hydra.—2. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing over 100 stars.

Hercules-beetle (hėr'kū-lēz-bē-tl), *n.* A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle (*Scarabæus* or *Dynastes Hercules*). An enormous horn projects from the head of the male, and there is a smaller similar projection from the thorax, so that the animal resembles a pair of pincers with the body for the handle. The beetle attains the length of 5 inches.

Hercynian (hėr-sin'i-an), *a.* [From L. *Hercynia* (*Silva*), *Hercynius* (*Saltus*), the Hercynian forest. The word still appears in the *Harz* Mountains.] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Suabia.

The reindeer lingered on in the *Hercynian* forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius Cæsar. *Edin. Rev.*

Herd (hėrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hiord, heord;* comp. Goth. *hairda*, D. *herde*, Icel. *hjörd*, G. *heerde*, a herd; Icel. *hirda*, to guard, to keep or tend.] 1. A number of beasts feeding or driven together; as, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts: generally distinguished from *flock* in being chiefly applied to the larger animals; as, a *flock* of sheep, goats, or birds.—2. A company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble; as, a vulgar *herd.* '*Herd* of Catilines.' *Dryden.*

You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question. *Coleridge.*

Herd (hėrd), *v.i.* 1. To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections; as, most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to *herd.*—2. To associate; to unite in companies customarily or by inclination; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends and seem one of the number. *Addison.*

Herd (hėrd), *v.t.* To form or put into a herd.

The rest . . . are *herded* with the vulgar. *B. Jonson.*

Herd (hėrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hirde, hyrde*, a herdsman or shepherd; comp. Goth. *hairdeis*, Icel. *hirdi*, Dan. *hyrde*, G. *hirt;* from the same root as the preceding.] A keeper of cattle or sheep; a shepherd. [Seldom used in this sense now in England except in composition, as shep*herd*, goat-*herd*, swine-*herd*, but in common use in Scotland.]

Sure he presumed of praise, who came to stock
The ethereal pastures with so fair a flock,
Burnished and battening on their food to show
The diligence of careful *herds* below. *Dryden.*

Herd (hėrd), *v.t.* To take care of or tend, as cattle. [Scotch.]

Herd (hėrd), *v.i.* To act as a herd or shepherd; to tend cattle; to take care of a flock. [Scotch.]

Herd,† **Herde,**† pret. & pp. of *hear. Chaucer.*

Herden,† pret. pl. of *hear. Chaucer.*

Herder (hėrd'ėr), *n.* A herdsman. [Rare.]

Herderite (hėr'dėr-īt), *n.* [In honour of Baron *Herder* its discoverer.] A mineral which occurs in crystals of a grayish and yellowish-white colour. It is probably an anhydrous sulphate of alumina and lime with fluorine.

Herdes,† *n. pl.* Hards; coarse flax. *Chaucer.*

Herdess † (hėrd'es), *n.* A shepherdess.

Herdewich † (hėrd'wich), *n.* [*Herd*, and *wich*, a place of shelter, station. See WICK, WICH.] A grange or place for cattle or husbandry.

Herdgroom † (hėrd'gröm), *n.* A keeper of a herd. *Spenser.*

Herdman, Herdsman (hėrd'man, hėrdz'-man), *n.* 1.† The owner of a herd.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he. *Sidney.*

2. A keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle. 'Beasts without an *herdman.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Herd's-grass (hėrdz'gras), *n.* A name given to various grasses which are highly esteemed for hay, particularly timothy-grass, foxtail-grass, and fine-bentgrass.

Herdswoman (hėrdz'wu̧-man), *n.* A woman who has the care of a herd or of cattle.

Here (hēr), *adv.* [Originally the locative case of a demonstrative pronoun; A. Sax. Dan. and Goth. *hēr*, Icel. *hér*, G. and D. *hier*, here. It contains the pronominal element seen in *he.*] 1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present: opposed to *there;* as, behold, *here* am I; build *here* seven altars.

Here lies a truly honest man. *Crashaw.*

2. In the present life or state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. To this place; hither; as, come *here. Shak.; Tennyson.—Here* in *Here's* for you, *Here* goes, &c., was probably originally only a sort of exclamation to attract attention to something about to be done, the subject in familiar phrases being gradually dropped out; thus, *here's* for you = *here* is something for you; *here's* to thee = *here* is a health to thee; *here* goes = *here* something or somebody goes, and, by extension, *here* go I.

Then *here's* for earnest. *Dryden.*
Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

—*It is neither here nor there*, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another: hence, it is unconnected with the matter in hand; it is irrelevant; it is unimportant.

Mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?—'*Tis neither here nor there. Shak.*

—*Here and there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly or irregularly.

Here (hēr), *n.* This place.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest *here*, a better where to find. *Shak.*

Here,† *n.* Hair. *Chaucer.*

Here,† *pron.* 1. Her; herself.—2. Their.

Here,† *v.t.* To hear. *Chaucer.*

Hereabout, Hereabouts (hēr'a-bout, hēr'a-bouts), *adv.* 1. About this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood.—2. Concerning this. *Montague.*

Hereafter (hēr-af'tėr), *adv.* [From *here* and *after.*] In time to come; in some future time or state. 'Happy here, and more happy *hereafter.*' *Bacon.*

Hereafter (hēr-af'tėr), *n.* A future state.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter. Addison.*

Hereafter (hēr-af'tėr), *a.* Future. '*Hereafter* ages.' *Shak.*

Hereagaines,† *adv.* Against this. *Chaucer.*

Hereat (hēr-at'), *adv.* At or by reason of this; as, he was offended *hereat.*

Herebefore,† *adv.* Before this. *Chaucer.*

Herebote† (he're-bōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *here*, an army, and *bod*, a command.] A royal edict, commanding the people into the field.

Hereby (hēr-bī'), *adv.* [From *here* and *by.*] 1. By this; by means of this. 'What is meant *hereby.*' *Shak.*

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

2. Close by; very near. '*Hereby* upon the edge of yonder coppice.' *Shak.*

Heredipety (hē-red-ip'et-i), *n.* [L. *heredipeta*, a legacy-hunter—*heres, heredis*, an heir, and *peto*, to seek.] Legacy-hunting. [Rare.]

Heredipety, or legacy-hunting, is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the old Satirists. *Milman.*

Hereditability (hē-red'i-ta-bil'li-ti), *n.* State of being hereditable.

Hereditable (hē-red'it-a-bl), *a.* [L.L. *hereditabilis*, from L. *hereditas, hereditatis*, the act of inheriting, from *heres, heredis*, an heir.] 1. That may be inherited. [Rare.] 2. Capable of inheriting; qualified to be an heir. [Rare.]

Hereditably (hē-red'it-a-bli), *adv.* In a hereditable manner; by inheritance.

The one-house owners belong *hereditably* to no private persons. *Tooke.*

Hereditament (hē-red'i-ta-ment), *n.* [From L. *heres, heredis*, an heir.] In *law*, any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. A *corporeal* hereditament is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal* hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property.

Hereditarily (hē-red'it-a-ri-li), *adv.* By inheritance.

Hereditary (hē-red'it-a-ri), *a.* [L. *hereditarius*, from *heres, heredis*, an heir.] 1. Descended by inheritance; as, he is in possession of a large *hereditary* estate.—2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir-at-law; as, the crown of Great Britain is *hereditary.*

In the middle ages the doctrine of indefensible *hereditary* right would have been regarded as heretical; for it was incompatible with the high pretensions of the Church of Rome. *Macaulay.*

3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as, *hereditary* pride; *hereditary* bravery; *hereditary* disease.—SYN. Ancestral, patrimonial, inheritable.

Heredity (hē-red'i-ti), *n.* [L. *hereditas*, from *heres, heredis*, an heir.] In *biol.* hereditary transmission of qualities of like kind with those of the parent; the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents. See ATAVISM.

Already, in the last two chapters, the law of hereditary transmission has been tacitly assumed. . . . Understood in its entirety, the law is, that each plant or animal produces others of like kind with itself. . . . That wheat produces wheat—that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen—that every unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the class, order, genus, and species from which it sprang; is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that *heredity* is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly referred to it being quite subordinate manifestations. *Herbert Spencer.*

Heregild, *n.* See HEREZELD.

Here-hence † (hēr'hens), *adv.* From hence. *B. Jonson.*

Herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* In this.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. John xv. 8.

Hereinafter (hēr-in-af'tėr), *adv.* In *law*, in this afterwards: applied to something afterwards to be named or described.

This association has taken into its serious consideration a proposal, emanating from the aforesaid Samuel Pickwick and three other Pickwickians *hereinafter* named. *Dickens.*

Hereinto (hēr-in'tö), *adv.* Into this.

Heremit † (he're-mit), *n.* A hermit.

Heremitical (he-re-mit'ik-al), *a.* [See HERMIT.] Relating or pertaining to a hermit; solitary; secluded from society.

Heren,† *a.* Made of hair. *Chaucer.*

Hereof (hēr-of'), *adv.* Of this; concerning this; from this.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. *Shak.*

Hereon (hēr-on'), *adv.* On this.

Hereout (hēr-out'), *adv.* Out of this.

Here-remain (hēr're-mān), *n.* Stay; residence. 'Since my *here-remain* in England.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Heresiarch (he-rē'si-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *hairesiarchos, hairesiarchēs, hairesis*, heresy, and *archē*, rule.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics; a prominent or arch heretic.

The pope declared him not only an heretic, but an *heresiarch. Stillingfleet.*

Heresiarchy (he-rē'si-ärk-i), *n.* Chief heresy.

(The Alcoran) consists of *heresiarchies* against our blessed Saviour. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Heresiographer (he-rē-si-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *hairesis* and *graphō.*] One who writes on heresies.

Heresiography (he-rē-si-og'ra-fi), *n.* A treatise on heresy.

Heresy (he're-si), *n.* [Fr. *hérésie;* L. *hæresis;*

Gr. *hairesis*, a taking, a choosing, the thing chosen, a principle or set of principles, from *haireō*, to take, seize, hold.] 1. A doctrine or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles; an opinion or doctrine tending to create division; an unsound or untenable doctrine of any kind, as in politics, morality, &c.

When I call duelling, and similar aberrations of honour, a moral *heresy*, I refer to the force of the Gr. *hairesis*, as signifying a principle or opinion taken up by the will for the will's sake, as a proof or pledge to itself of its own power of self-determination, independent of all other motives. *Coleridge.*

Specifically—2. In *theol.* a fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church an opinion is deemed heresy when it differs from that of the church, and the Roman Catholic Church regard all who are not within her pale as guilty of heresy. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines is heresy; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed heretical by one body of Christians may be deemed orthodox by another.—3. In *law*, an offence against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained. *Blackstone.*

Heretic (he're-tik), *n.* [L. *hæreticus*, Gr. *hairetikos*, able to choose, heretical, from *haireo*, to choose. See HERESY.] 1. A person who holds heretical opinions; specifically, one of any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy; strictly, a person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.

A man that is an *heretic* after the first and second admonition, reject. Tit. iii. 10.

2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one who does not submit to the teachings of the church; a Protestant.

Heretical (he-ret'ik-al), *a.* Containing or pertaining to heresy; contrary to established or generally received opinions or principles; contrary to the established religious faith, or to what is regarded as the true faith.

No opinion can be *heretical* but that which is not true. *Prof. Sedgwick.*

Heretically (he-ret'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

Hereticate (he-ret'ik-āt), *v.t.* To decide to be heresy or to be a heretic.

Hereticide (he-ret'i-sīd), *n.* [*Heretic*, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death. *Mather.* [Rare.]

Hereto (hēr-tō'), *adv.* To this.

Heretofore (hēr-tō-fōr'), *adv.* Before or up to this time; in times before the present; formerly. '*Heretofore* you will find.' *Swift.*

Heretog, Heretoch (he'rē-tog, he'rē-tok), *n.* [A. Sax. *heretoga—here*, an army, and *toga*, a leader, from *teogan, teon*, to lead; G. *herzog*, a duke.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a district.

Hereunto (hēr-un-tō'), *adv.* Unto this or this time; hereto.

Hereupon (hēr-up-on'), *adv.* Upon this; hereon.

Herewith (hēr-with'), *adv.* [From *here* and *with*.] With this.

Hereyeld, Heregild (he're-yeld, he're-gild), *n.* [A. Sax. *heregeold, heregild*, a military tribute—*here*, an army, and *gild*, payment. Comp. *heriot*.] In *Scots law*, anciently a fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of his tenant. It generally consisted of the best horse, ox, or cow. The term corresponds to the English *Heriot.*

Herie,† *v.t.* To praise; to honour. See HERY.

Herie,† *n.* Praise; honour; worship. *Spenser.*

Heriot (he'ri-ot), *n.* [A. Sax. *heregeat, heregeatu*, a military preparation; what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war—*here*, an army, and *geatu*, provision, treasure, from *geatan*, to grant.] In *English law*, a tribute or fine, as the best beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally the heriot consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms which went to equip the vassal's successor. Heriots from freeholders are now rare; but heriots from copyholders are not so. The right of the landlord, however, in this as in other respects, is controlled by the custom of the manor. The above kind of heriot is called *heriot custom;* but there is another kind, called *heriot service*, which is due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands.

Heriotable (he'ri-ot-a-bl), *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable.* *Burn.*

Herisson (he'ris-son), *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *heriçon, eriçon*, a hedgehog, from L.L. *ericionem*, from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog.] In *fort.* a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outward, and turning on a pivot, used to block up a passage.

Heritable (he'rit-a-bl), *a.* [O.Fr. *héritable*, abbrev. from L.L. *hereditabilis*. See HEREDITABLE.] 1. Capable of being inherited; inheritable. See extract below. [Scotch.]

In the law of Scotland (the old Roman distinction of things into *corporeal* and *incorporeal* has) given place to the distinction between *heritable* and *movable* rights, a distinction resting more on the legal rights of the heir and of the executor, than on the nature of the subjects themselves. Generally all rights in, or connected with land, are *heritable.* Whatever moves itself, or can be moved, without injury to itself or the subject with which it is connected, and whatever is not united to land is movable. But these general rules are subject to exceptions and modifications. Things, in themselves movable, may become *heritable* by succession. Whatever has been by art annexed to land, or other *heritable* subject, so that it cannot be removed without injury or change of nature, is *heritable*, by accession. Whatever is by growth connected with the soil is *heritable* under certain exceptions. *Bell's Scots Law Dict.*

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable.* *Sir M. Hale.*

—*Heritable bond*, in *Scots law*, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined for the creditors' further security a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt.—*Heritable rights*, see extract under sense 1.—*Heritable security*, security constituted by heritable property.

Heritably (he'rit-ab-li), *adv.* By way of inheritance; so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance; as, to convey a property *heritably.*

Heritage (he'rit-āj), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hereditas, hereditatis*, heritage, from *hæres, hæredis*, an heir.] 1. An estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited; inheritance; in *Scots law*, heritable estate; realty.

While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our *heritage* the sea. *Allan Cunningham.*

2. In *Scrip.* the saints or people of God, as being claimed by him, and the objects of his special care.

As being lords over God's *heritage.* 1 Pet. v. 3.

Heritance (he'rit-ans), *n.* Heritage; inheritance. [Rare.]

Robbing their children of the *heritance*
Their fathers handed down. *Southey.*

Heritor (he'rit-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *héritier*, an heir.] In *Scots law*, the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

Heritrix (he'rit-riks), *n.* A female heritor.

Herke,† *v.t.* To hearken. *Chaucer.*

Herling, Hirling (hėr'ling), *n.* The young of the sea-trout.

Hermai, Hermæ (hėr'mī, hėr'mē), *n. pl.* See HERMES, 2.

Hermaic, Hermaical (hėr-mā'ik, hėr-mā'-ik-al), *a.* Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury. *Cudworth.*

Hermannia (hėr-man'ni-a), *n. pl.* [After *Hermann*, once professor of botany at Leyden.] A genus of the order Sterculiaceæ, consisting of small shrubs and undershrubs most abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, but represented also in North Africa and Mexico.

Hermaphrodeity (hėr-maf'rod-ē"i-ti), *n.* Hermaphrodism. *B. Jonson.*

Hermaphrodism (hėr-maf'rod-izm), *n.* [See below.] The state of being hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

Hermaphrodite (hėr-maf'rod-īt), *n.* [From *Hermaphroditos*, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who became united into one body with Salmacis while bathing in the fountain of which she was the nymph.] 1. An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are either really or apparently combined; an animal having the parts of generation both of male and female, so that reproduction can take place without the union of two individuals. Hermaphrodites are divided into true and spurious, the first exhibiting a real combination of the characteristics of the two sexes; while in the second, the combination is only apparent. The animals in which the organs of the two sexes are normally combined in the same individual are confined to the invertebrate division of the animal kingdom, as for example certain groups of the inferior worms, molluscs, barnacles, &c. There are no real hermaphrodites in the human species.

Nor man nor woman, scarce *hermaphrodite.* *Dryden.*

2. In *bot.* a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same floral envelope or on the same receptacle.

Hermaphrodite (hėr-maf'rod-īt), *a.* Including or being of both sexes; of a mongrel or hybrid nature; as, a *hermaphrodite* animal or flower.—*Hermaphrodite brig* (*naut.*), a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

Hermaphroditic, Hermaphroditical (hėr-maf'rod-it"ik, hėr-maf'rod-it"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hermaphrodite; partaking of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea *hermaphroditic* eyes. *B. Jonson.*

Hermaphroditically (hėr-maf'rod-it"ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

Hermaphroditism (hėr-maf'rod-it-izm), *n.* Same as *Hermaphrodism.*

Hermeneutic, Hermeneutical (hėr-mē-nū'tik, hėr-mē-nū'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hermēneutikos*, from *hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury.] Interpreting; explaining; exegetical; unfolding the signification; as, *hermeneutic* theology, that is, the art of expounding the Scriptures.

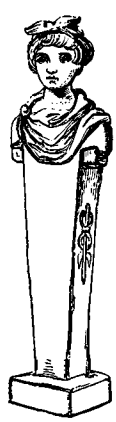
Hermeneutically (hėr-mē-nū'tik-al-li), *adv.* According to the acknowledged principles of just interpretation.

Hermeneutics (hėr-mē-nū'tiks), *n.* The art or science of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others; exegesis; the art or science of interpretation: especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures.

We have to deplore that the field of sacred *hermeneutics* has lately too often been made an arena of fierce fightings and uncharitable disputations. *Dr. C. Wordsworth.*

Hermeneutist (hėr-mē-nū'tist), *n.* One versed in hermeneutics; an interpreter.

Hermes (hėr'mēz), *n.* 1. In *myth.* the name given to Mercury by the Greeks.—2. (pl. *Hermai* or *Hermæ*). In *Greek antiq.* a statue composed of a head, usually that of the god Hermes, placed on a quadrangular pillar, the height of which corresponded to the stature of the human body. The Athenian houses had one of these statues placed at the door, and sometimes also in the peristyle. The hermæ were held in great reverence. They were likewise placed in front of temples, near to tombs, in the gymnasia, libraries, porticos, and public places, at the corners of streets, on highroads as sign-posts with distances inscribed upon them, and on the boundaries of lands and states, and at the gates of cities.



Hermes or Mercury.

Hermesianism (hėr-mē'zi-an-izm), *n.* A rationalizing theory held by some German Catholics, derived from George *Hermes*, professor at Bonn.

Hermetic, Hermetical (hėr-met'ik, hėr-met'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, from *Hermes Trismegistus* (Hermes the thrice-greatest), a name given by the Neo-Platonists and the devotees of alchemy and mysticism to the Egyptian god Thoth, after Hermes, the Greek god of sciences and inventor of chemistry, from their regarding him as the author of all mysterious doctrines, and especially of alchemy (*philosophia hermetica*).] 1. Appellative of or pertaining to chemistry; chemical.

Just as the dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusions of the *hermetic* art, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes. *Burke.*

2. Pertaining or belonging to that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury; as, the *hermetic* philosophy.—3. Pertaining to or belonging to the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as, *hermetical* physic or medicine.—4. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; as, an *hermetic* seal. The hermetic seal of a vessel or tube is formed by fusing the edges of the mouth or aperture and bringing them together so that by their union the aperture or passage is accurately closed. —*Hermetic books*, (*a*) books of the Egyptians which treat of astrology. (*b*) Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics.

Hermetically (hėr-met'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hermetical manner; chemically; by means of fusion; closely; accurately; as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

Herminium (hėr-mi'ni-um), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ. *H. Monorchis* (green musk-orchis) is a British plant found in chalky pastures. It is a small plant with two radical lanceolate leaves and a dense slender spike of small fragrant greenish flowers.

Hermit (hėr'mit), *n.* [Fr. *ermite*, O.Fr. *hermite*, O.E. *eremite*, Gr. *erēmitēs*, from *erēmos*, lonely, solitary, desert.] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret; especially, a person who lives in solitude disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.—2.† A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermits*. *Shak.*

SYN. Anchorite, recluse, eremite, ascetic.

Hermitage (hėr'mit-āj), *n.* 1. The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solitary place, where a hermit dwells; a hermitary; hence, a secluded habitation.

A little lowly *hermitage* it was,
Down in a dale, hard by a forest's side. *Spenser.*

2. A kind of French wine produced along the Lower Rhone: so named from a little hill near Tain in the department of Drôme, where this wine is produced. It is of two kinds, red and white.

Two more (drops) of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*. *Addison.*

Hermitan (hėr-mi-tan'), *n.* A dry northerly wind on the coast of Guinea. See HARMATTAN.

Hermitary (hėr'mit-a-ri), *n.* A cell for the use of a hermit annexed to some abbey.

Hermit-crab (hėr'mit-krab), *n.* A name common to a family (Paguridæ) of well-known decapod crustaceans. These crabs take possession of and occupy the cast-off univalve shells of various molluscs, carrying this habitation about with them, and changing it for a larger one as they increase in size. The most common British species is the *Pagurus Bernhardus*, popularly known as the soldier-crab. See PAGURIDÆ.

Hermitess (hėr'mit-es), *n.* A female hermit.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers. *Parthenia Sacra.*

Hermitical (hėr-mit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life.

Hermodactyl (hėr-mō-dak'til), *n.* [Gr. *Hermēs*, Mercury, and *daktylos*, a finger; Mercury's finger.] In *phar.* a root brought from Turkey. It is in the shape of a heart flattened, of a white colour, compact, but easy to be cut or pulverized, and of a viscous sweetish taste, with a slight degree of acridity. It is supposed to be the corm of some at present undetermined species of Colchicum, and was anciently in great repute as a cathartic; but that which is now furnished has little or no cathartic quality.

Hermogenean, Hermogenian (hėr-mō-jē-nē'an, hėr-mō-jē'ni-an), *n.* One of a sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader *Hermogenes*, who lived near the close of the second century, and who held matter to be the source of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter.

Hern (hėrn), *n.* A heron (which see).

I come from haunts of coot and *hern*. *Tennyson.*

Hernandia (hėr-nan'di-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Hernandez*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of large East Indian trees, forming the nat. order Hernandiaceæ. *H. Sonora*, or jack-in-a-box, is so called from the noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucels. The fibrous roots chewed and

Hernandia Sonora (Jack-in-a-box).

applied to wounds caused by the Macassar poison form an effectual cure, and the juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys the hair whenever it is applied without pain. The wood is light; that of *H. guianensis* takes fire so readily from a flint and steel that it is used in the same way as amadou.

Hernandiaceæ (hėr-nan'di-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of incomplete exogenous plants, the species of which are lofty trees with alternate entire leaves, and flowers arranged in axillary or terminal spikes or corymbs. The order contains only the genus Hernandia. See HERNANDIA.

Hernant-seeds (hėr'nant-sēdz), *n. pl.* A commercial name for the seeds of *Hernandia ovigera*, imported from India for tanning purposes.

Herne,† *n.* [A. Sax. *hirne.*] A corner. *Chaucer.*

Herne-pan† (hėrn'pan), *n.* [A. Sax. *hærnes*, brains, and *pan*. See HARNS.] The skull-cap or iron pan worn under the helmet.

Hernia (hėr'ni-a), *n.* [L. *hernia*, perhaps from Gr. *ernos*, a sprout.] In *surg.* an enlargement formed by some part which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture, and projects externally; as, *hernia* of the brain, of the thorax, of the abdomen. Hernia of the abdomen, the most common form of hernia, consists of the protrusion of the viscera through natural or accidental apertures in the cavity of the abdomen.—*Strangulated hernia*, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded, as to stop its functional activity and produce swelling of the protruded part.

Hernial (hėr'ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

Herniaria (hėr-ni-ā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of creeping and half-shrubby plants, the rupture-worts, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and Africa, nat. order Illecebraceæ. They were supposed to be useful in the cure of hernia, hence the name. *H. glabra* is found in Britain; but none of the species are of any interest.

Herniology (hėr-ni-ol'o-ji), *n.* 1. That branch of surgery which has reference to ruptures. 2. A treatise on ruptures.

Herniotomy (hėr-ni-ot'o-mi), *n.* [E. *hernia*, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* the operation for strangulated hernia; celotomy.

Hernious (hėr'ni-us), *a.* Same as *Hernial.*

Hernshaw (hėrn'shą), *n.* A heron.

As when a cast of faulcons make their flight
At an *hernshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing. *Spenser.*

[For a popular corruption of this word, see HANDSAW.]

Hero (hē'rō), *n.* pl. **Heroes** (hē'rōz). [L. *heros*, Gr. *hērōs*.] 1. In *myth.* a kind of demigod sprung from the union of a divine with a human being, mortal indeed, but partaking of immortality, and after his death placed among the gods.—2. A man of distinguished valour, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; as, a *hero* in arms.

Such as raised
To height of noblest temper *heroes* old,
Arming to battle. *Milton.*

3. A great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; as, a *hero* in learning. *Johnson.*—4. The principal personage in a poem, play, novel, story, or the like, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid. 'An epic *hero*.' *Dryden.*

Herodian (he-rōd'i-an), *n.* One of a party among the Jews, taking their name from *Herod*, and represented by Matthew and Mark as acting in concert with the Pharisees in endeavouring to obtain from Jesus Christ the materials for his accusation.

Hero-errant (hē-rō-e'rant), *n.* A wandering hero. *Quart. Rev.*

Heroess † (hē'rō-es), *n.* A female hero; a heroine.

In which were held, by sad decease,
Heroes and *heroesses*. *Chapman.*

Heroic (hē-rō'ik), *a.* [L. *heroicus*, from *hēros*, *herōis*, a hero. See HERO.] 1. Pertaining to a hero or heroes; becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero; as, *heroic* action; *heroic* enterprises.—2. Having the character or attributes of a hero; brave and magnanimous; intrepid and noble; as, Hector, the *heroic* son of Priam; an *heroic* race. 'Being but fourth of that *heroic* line.' *Shak.* 'A *Heroic*, stoic Cato, the sententious.' *Byron.*—3. Reciting the achievements of heroes; epic.

An *heroic* poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to produce. *Dryden.*

4. Used in heroic poetry; as, *heroic* verse; an *heroic* foot.—*Heroic age*, in *Greek hist.* or *myth.* the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic.—*Heroic treatment, remedies*, in *med.* treatment or remedies of a violent character.—*Heroic verse*, in English poetry, as also in German and Italian, the iambic of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve, and in classical poetry the hexameter.—SYN. Brave, intrepid, courageous, daring, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless, enterprising, noble, magnanimous, illustrious.

Heroic (hē-rō'ik), *n.* 1. An heroic verse.—2.† A hero.

Many other particular circumstances of his (Homer's) gods assisting the ancient *heroics*, might justly breed offence to any serious reader. *Jackson.*

Heroical (hē-rō'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Heroic.*

Heroically (hē-rō'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an heroic manner; with valour; bravely; courageously; intrepidly; as, the wall was *heroically* defended.

Heroicalness (hē-rō'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroism. *Sir K. Digby.* [Rare.]

Heroicly (hē-rō'ik-li), *adv.* Heroically. [Rare.]

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroicly* hath finish'd
A life heroic. *Milton.*

Heroicness (he-rō'ik-nes), *n.* Heroicalness (which see).

Heroi-comic, Heroi-comical (hē'rō-i-kom''ik, hē'rō-i-kom''ik-al), *a.* [See HERO and COMIC.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as, a *heroi-comic* poem.

Heroid (hē'rō-id), *n.* A poem in the epistolary form, supposed to contain the sentiments of some hero or heroine on some interesting occasion: from the *Heroides* or heroic epistles of Ovid.

Heroify (hē-rō'i-fi), *v.t.* To make heroic.

This act of Weston has *heroified* the profession. *Brummel.*

Heroine (he'rō-in), *n.* [Fr. *héroïne*, from *hero* (which see).] 1. A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit.—2. The principal female character in a poem, play, novel, romance, story, or the like.

Heroine (he'rō-in), *v.i.* To act or play the heroine. *Sterne.*

Heroism (he'rō-izm), *n.* [Fr. *héroïsme*. See HERO.] The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. *Hare.*

SYN. Bravery, gallantry, intrepidity, daring, courage, boldness, fearlessness, enterprise, magnanimity.

Heron (he'run), *n.* [Fr. *héron*, O.Fr. *hairon*, from L.L. (tenth cent.) *aironem*, from O.H.G. *heigro*, *heigero*, a heron; the word also appears in Fr. as *aigre*, dim. *aigrette*, whence E. *egret*.] A grallatorial bird of the genus Ardea, constituting with the storks and bitterns the family Ardeidæ. The species are very numerous, and almost universally spread over the globe. They are distinguished by having a long bill cleft beneath the eyes, a compressed body, long slender legs naked above the tarsal joint, three toes

in front, the two outer united by a membrane, and by moderate wings. The tail is short, rounded, and composed of ten or twelve feathers. The common heron is about 3 feet in length from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, builds its nest in high trees, many being sometimes on one

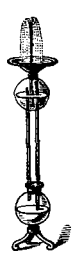
Common Heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

tree. It was formerly in high esteem for the table, and, being remarkable for its directly ascending flight, was the special game pursued in falconry. The common heron is the *Ardea cinerea;* the great heron the *A. herodias*, an inhabitant of America; the great white heron, *A.* or *Herodias alba;* and the green heron, *A. virescens*, the flesh of which is much esteemed in North America.

Heronere,† *n.* A hawk made to fly only at the heron. *Chaucer.*

Heronry (he'run-ri), *n.* A place where herons breed.

Heron's-bill (he'runz-bil), *n.* A genus of hardy plants, Erodium (nat. order Geraniaceæ), so named because the long-beaked fruit has been fancied to resemble the head and breast of a heron. Called also *Stork's-bill.*



Hero's Fountain.

Heronsewe,† *n.* A hernshaw; a young heron. *Chaucer.*

Heronshaw (he'run-shą), *n.* A heron; a hernshaw.

Heroologist (hē-rō-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who writes or treats of heroes. [Rare.]

Hero's Fountain (hē'rōz foun'-tān), *n.* [From *Hero* of Alexandria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed.] A pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column.

Heroship (hē'rō-ship), *n.* The character or condition of a hero.

> (He), his three years of *heroship* expired,
> Returns indignant to the slighted plow. *Cowper.*

Hero-worship (hē'rō-wėr-ship), *n.* The worship of heroes, practised by the nations of antiquity; reverence paid to, or to the memory of, heroes or great men.

Herpe (hėr'pē), *n.* [Erroneous form of Gr. *harpē.*] The falcated sword of Perseus; a harlequin's wooden sword. *Maunder.*

Herpes (hėr'pēz), *n.* [Gr. *herpēs*, from *herpō*, to creep.] A vesicular disease which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination, in from ten to fourteen days. The vesicles arise in distinct but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and considerable constitutional disorder. The term includes shingles, ringworm, and the like. The name herpes is given to the disease from the tendency of the irruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another.

Herpestes (hėr-pes'tēz), *n.* A genus of Old World viverrine carnivora, comprising the various species of the ichneumons. See ICHNEUMON.

Herpetic, Herpetical (hėr-pet'ik, hėr-pet'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling herpes or partaking of its nature; as, *herpetic* eruptions.

Herpetologic, Herpetological (hėr-pet'o-loj''ik, hėr-pet'o-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to herpetology.

Herpetologist (hėr-pet-ol'o-jist), *n.* A person versed in herpetology.

Herpetology (hėr-pet-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *herpeton*, a creeping thing, a reptile, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles, including lizards, tortoises and turtles, and serpents—Saurians, Chelonians, and Ophidians.

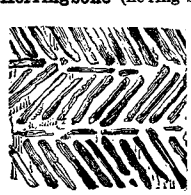
Herpeton (hėr'pet-on), *n.* [Gr., a reptile.] A genus of non-venomous serpents of Southern Asia, allied to Eryx, and characterized by two soft flexible prominences covered with scales which are appended to the muzzle. Written also *Erpeton.*

Herr (her), *n.* [G.] The title by which persons of respectable position are addressed in Germany, and equivalent in most cases to the English Mr.

Herried,† *pp.* [See HERY.] Honoured; praised; celebrated. *Spenser.*

Herring (he'ring), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæring, hering*, D. *haring*, G. *häring*, Icel. *hæringr*, herring. The root meaning is probably seen in A. Sax. *here* = G. *heer*, Goth. *harjis*, an army, a multitude, from the fish moving in shoals.] The name given to two distinct but closely allied species of malacopterygian fishes of the genus Clupea—*C. harengus* and *C. Leachii*. The former is the common herring, and is too well known to require description. Its annual migration is not, as has been supposed, from a colder to a milder climate, but is probably from a deeper part of the ocean to a shallower. Impelled by the increasing burden of milt or roe, the herring leaves the deep water where it has passed the winter and spring months, and seeks the coast where it may deposit its ova, and where they may be exposed to the influences of oxygen, heat, and sun-light, which are essential to their development. They are generally followed by multitudes of hakes, dog-fishes, &c., and gulls and other sea-birds hover over the shoals. They swim near the surface, and are therefore easily taken by net. So great is their fecundity that the enormous number taken appears to produce no diminution of their abundance, as many as 68,000 eggs having been counted in the roe of one female. The herring-fishery has been prosecuted in England since the beginning of the eighth century. Herrings are found from high northern latitudes to as low as the northern coasts of France. They are met with on the coast of America as low as Carolina, and they are found in the seas of Kamtschatka. *C. Leachii* is smaller than the common herring, but is deeper in body in proportion to its length. It only appears occasionally on our coasts.—*King of the herrings.* See CHIMERA, 4.

Herringbone (he'ring-bōn), *a.* Pertaining to or like the spine of a herring; specifically, a term applied by masons to courses of stone laid angularly, so that those in each course are placed obliquely to the right and left alternately. It is a species of ashlar.—*Herring bone-stitch*, a kind of cross-stitch seam, mostly used in woollen work.



Herringbone-work.

Herringbone (he'ring-bōn), *v.t.* and *i.* To seam with a herringbone-stitch.

Herring-bus (he'ring-bus), *n.* [D. *haring-buis*, a herring-bus.] A peculiar boat of 10 or 15 tons used in the herring-fishery.

Herring-curer (he'ring-kūr-ėr), *n.* A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the herring-trade, who cures, that is, preserves the fish by salt and otherwise, and prepares them for the market.

Herring-fishery (he'ring-fish-ė-ri), *n.* The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of industry with the British, Dutch, French, and Americans.

Herring-gull (he'ring-gul), *n.* The silvery gull (*Larus argentatus*), a common British species.

Herring-pond (he'ring-pond), *n.* The ocean.—*To be sent across the herring-pond*, to be transported. [Slang.]

Herring-work (he'ring-wėrk), *n.* Herringbone-work. See HERRINGBONE.

Herrnhuter (hėrn'hųt-ėr), *n.* [From the establishment of the sect at *Herrnhut*, in Upper Lusatia.] One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf. Called also *Moravians* and *United Brethren.* See MORAVIAN.

Herry (he'ri), *v.t.* [See HARRY, *v.t.*] To rob; to spoil; to pillage; to ruin by extortion or severe exactions. [Scotch.]

Herryment (he'ri-ment), *n.* Devastation; spoliation; ruin. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

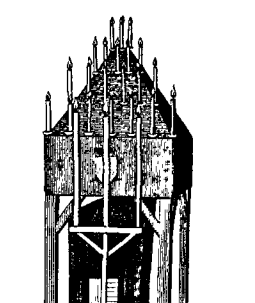
Hers (hėrz), *pron.* Belonging to her; of her: a double genitive formed by the addition of *s* to the true genitive of *she*, and thus similar to *ours, yours, theirs.* It is used instead of *her* and a noun, either as a subject or object or as a predicate, and cannot itself be joined to a noun; as, *hers* is better than mine; I see *hers;* the book is *hers* (=her book).

Hersal,† **Hersall,**† *n.* Rehearsal. *Spenser; Chaucer.*

Herschel (hėr'shel), *n.* A planet discovered by Dr., afterwards Sir William Herschel, in 1781, first called *Georgium Sidus*, in honour of King George III., afterwards called *Herschel*, in honour of the discoverer, but now called *Uranus.* It has a very remote place in our system, and is accompanied by six satellites.

Herschelite (hėr'shel-īt), *n.* A mineral of the zeolite section found in lava, brought from Sicily by Sir J. F. *Herschel* the astronomer. It occurs in six-sided prisms, is of a white colour, and is translucent or opaque. It consists of potash, silica, and alumina.

Herse (hėrs), *n.* [Fr. *herse;* O.Fr. *herce*, a harrow, a portcullis, from L. *hirpex, hirpicis*, a large rake with iron teeth used as a harrow; Gr. *harpax*, a grappling-iron used in sea-fights.] 1. In *fort.* (*a*) a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. It is hung by a rope fastened to a moulinet, and when a gate is broken it is let down to obstruct the passage. It is called also a *Sarrasin* or *Cataract*, and when it consists of straight stakes without cross-pieces it is called *Orgues.* (*b*) A harrow, used for a cheval-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy.—2. A framework, often fashioned like a harrow, whereon lighted candles were placed in some of the ceremonies of the church, and at the obsequies of distinguished persons. The funeral herse of the middle ages was a temporary canopy covered with wax-lights, and set up in the church; the coffin was placed under the herse during the funeral ceremonies; and when the body was brought from a distance other herses were also set up in the churches in which it was stationed at intervals during the journey. Sometimes the herse was an elaborate structure, sustaining a great number of wax tapers of different forms, and having a complete architectural character given to it by tabernacle work and images moulded in wax, in addition to the rich and costly silks, velvets, fringes, and banners with which it was covered. The plan of the herse was generally square, and the structure was upheld by four posts.—3. A temporary monument placed over a grave; also, a framework placed over an effigy on a tomb.—4. A carriage for bearing a dead body to the grave—in this sense commonly spelled *Hearse.*—5.† A solemn obsequy at funerals; a funeral song. 'O heavie *herse.*' *Spenser.*



Herse, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

[Possibly in this use a corruption of *hersall*, for *rehearsal*. In the 'Faery Queen' a love-sick princess attending public prayers is said to be inattentive to them:—

For the faire damsel from the holy *herse*
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale.

But even in this case it may simply mean solemn ceremonial.]

Herse (hėrs), *v.t.* Same as *Hearse* (which see).

Herse, Hearse (hers), *a.* Hoarse. [Scotch.]

Herself (hėr-self'), *pron.* [*Her* and *self*.] An emphasized or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, used exactly in the same way as *himself* (which see).

Hership (her'ship), *n.* [A. Sax. *here*, a troop or body of men, whence *herian*, to devastate, to ravage, and A. Sax. term. *scipe* = E. term. *ship*; Icel. *herskapr*, warfare, ravaging.] 1. The crime (formerly prevalent in Scotland) of carrying off cattle by force, described as 'the masterful driving off of cattle from a proprietor's grounds.'—2. The cattle driven as booty.

Hersillon (hėrs'il-lon), *n.* [From *herse*.] *Milit.* a plank or beam whose sides are set with spikes or nails to incommode and retard the approach of an enemy.

Herst-pan (hėrst'pan), *n.* A frying-pan. *Simmonds.*

Herte,† *v.t.* To hurt. *Chaucer.*

Herte,† *n.* The heart.—*Herte-spone*, the navel. *Chaucer.*

Herteles,† *a.* Heartless; without courage. *Chaucer.*

Hertly,† *a.* Hearty. *Chaucer.*

Hery,† *v. t.* [A. Sax. *herian*, to praise.] To regard as holy; to praise; to celebrate; to honour; to worship; to proclaim. *Chaucer; Wiclif.* '*Hery* with hymns thy lasses glove.' *Spenser.*

Heryed and hallowed be thy sacred name. *Drayton.*

Herygoud,† *n.* A cloak.

Herying,† *n.* Praise. *Chaucer.*

Hesitancy (he'zi-tan-si), *n.* [L. *hæsitantia*, a stammering, from *hæsito*. See HESITATE.] The act of hesitating or doubting; slowness in forming decisions; the action or manner of one who hesitates; indecisive deliberation; doubt; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*. *Atterbury.*

Hesitant (he'zi-tant), *a.* [L. *hæsitans*, *hæsitantis*, ppr. of *hæsito*. See HESITATE.] Hesitating; pausing; not ready in deciding or acting; wanting readiness of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant*. *Baxter.*

Hesitant (he'zi-tant), *n. Eccles.* one of a section of the Eutychians, who were undecided as to receiving or rejecting the decrees of the Synod of Chalcedon condemning the errors of Eutychius their founder. See EUTYCHIAN.

Hesitantly (he'zi-tant-li), *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt. [Rare.]

Hesitate (he'zi-tāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hesitated*; ppr. *hesitating*. [L. *hæsito*, *hæsitatum*, intens. from *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to hang or hold fast, to stick.] 1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, we often *hesitate* what judgment to form.

They *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.—SYN. To doubt, waver, scruple, deliberate, demur, falter, stammer.

Hesitate (he'zi-tāt), *v.t.* To be undecided about; to utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly; to insinuate hesitatingly.

Just hint a fault and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope.*

Hesitatingly (he'zi-tāt-ing-li), *adv.* In a hesitating manner.

Hesitation (he-zi-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *hæsitatio*, *hæsitationis*, from *hæsito*, *hæsitatum*. See HESITATE.] 1. The act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision from uncertainty what is proper to be decided.

It is so plainly affirmed in Scripture that there is no place left for *hesitation*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

Hesitative (he'zi-tāt-iv), *a.* Showing hesitation.

Hesp (hesp), *n.* [Scotch.] Same as *Hasp* (which see).

Hesper (hes'pėr), *n.* [L. *hesperus*.] The evening-star.

Hesperia (hes-pē'ri-a), *n.* A genus of butterflies, now the type of a family, Hesperiidæ, including several sub-genera, to some of which the British species belong. See HESPERIIDÆ.

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, from *hesperus*, the evening-star, Gr. *hesperos*, L. *vesper*, the evening.] Western; situated at the west. 'Isles *Hesperian*.' *Milton.*

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of a western country.

Hesperides (hes-pe'ri-dēz), *n.* In *Greek myth.* (*a*) *pl.* the daughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, three or seven in number, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit, watched over by an enchanted dragon, at the western extremities of the earth. The apples were stolen by Hercules, who slew the dragon. (*b*) The garden possessed by the Hesperides.

Before thee stands this fair *Hesperides*
With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touched,
For death-like dragons here affright thee hard.
Shak.

Hesperidin, Hesperidine (hes-pe'ri-din), *n.* A crystallizable non-azotized compound, found in the spongy envelope of oranges and lemons. Its nature is not yet ascertained.

Hesperidium (hes-pe-ri'di-um), *n.* In *bot.* a fleshy fruit with a separable thick envelope, and divided internally into several separable pulpy cells by membranous dissepiments, as in the orange and lemon.

Hesperiidæ (hes-pe-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Hesperia. These little large-headed butterflies have a peculiar, short, jerking kind of flight, and hence they have received the name of *skippers*. Several species are found in England, as the *Hesperia sylvanus*, found on the borders of woods, and *Thymele alveolus*, or the grizzled skipper.

Hesperis (hes'pėr-is), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, having the radicle of the seed bent over the back of one of the flat cotyledons; rocket. They are biennial or annual (rarely perennial) herbs, with large purple, lilac, white, or dirty yellow flowers. *H. matronalis* is the dame's-violet.

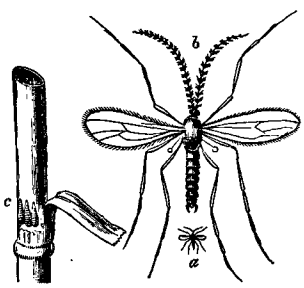
Hesperus (hes'pėr-us), *n.* See LUCIFER.

Hessian (he'shi-an), *a.* Relating to Hesse in Germany.—*Hessian boots*, a kind of long boots, originally introduced by the Hessian troops.

Hessian (he'shi-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Hesse in Germany.—2. A Hessian boot.

Hessian-bit (he'shi-an-bit), *n.* A peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.

Hessian-fly (he'shi-an-flī), *n.* [So called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops during the war of independence.] A small two-winged fly



Hessian-fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*).

a, Male (natural size). *b*, Male (magnified). *c*, Pupæ fixed on the joint of the wheat-stalk.

nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat. It is the *Cecidomyia destructor* of Say.

Hest (hest), *n.* [A. Sax. *hæs*, from *hâtan*, to command; comp. G. *geheiss*, a command, *heissen*, to call, to bid; D. *heeten*, to command. Hence *behest*.] Command; precept; injunction; order. [Poetical.]

They, closing round him thro' the journey home,
Acted her *hest*. *Tennyson.*

Wo for him when, were it on the *hest* of the clearest necessity, rebellion, disloyal isolation, and mere *I will*, become his rule! *Carlyle.*

Hestern,† **Hesternal**† (hes'tėrn, hes-tėrn'al), *a.* [L. *hesternus*, from *heri*, yesterday—same origin as *yester* (in *yesterday*).] Pertaining to yesterday.

If a chronicler should misreport exployetes that were enterprised but *hestern* day. *Holinshed.*

Hestia (hes'ti-a), *n.* 1. In *myth.* the Greek equivalent of the Latin Vesta. See VESTA. 2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Pogson, 16th August, 1857.

Hesychast (hē'si-kast), *n.* [Gr. *hēsuchastēs*, from *hēsuchazō*, to be still or quiet, from *hēsuchos*, still, calm.] A Quietist.

Het (het), *a.* Hot. [Scotch.]

Het,† **Hette,**† *pret.* Heated. *Marlowe.*

Hetæra, Hetaira (he-tē'ra, he-tī'ra), *n.* [Gr., lit. female companion.] In *anc. Greece*, a female paramour; one not legally a wife; a concubine; a courtezan.

Hetarism (het'a-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *hetarē*, a female paramour.] That condition in primitive states of society when the women of a tribe are held in common. *Sir J. Lubbock.*

Hetaristic (het-a-rist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hetarism.

Even our poor relations, the anthropomorphous apes, are not *hetaristic*. *Athenæum.*

Hetchel (hech'el), *v.t.* Same as *Hatchel*.

Hete,† *v.t.* To heat. *Chaucer.*

Hete,† *v.t.* or *i.* [See HIGHT.] To promise; to be called. *Chaucer.*

Heteradenic (he'tėr-a-den''ik), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *adēn*, a gland.] In *anat.* a term applied to an accidental tissue of a glandular structure, occurring in parts devoid of glands.

Heterarchy (he'tėr-ärk-i), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, another, and *archē*, rule.] The government of an alien.

Hetero- (he'te-ro). [Gr. *heteros*, the other, one of two.] A prefix from the Greek denoting difference, and opposed to *homo*, which signifies resemblance.

Heterocarpous (he'te-ro-kär''pus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

Heterocephalous (he'te-ro-sef''al-us), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, another, different, and *kephalē*, a head.] In *bot.* a term applied to composite plants, when some flower-heads are male and others female in the same individual.

Heterocera (he-te-ros'e-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *keras*, a horn.] A section of the Lepidoptera, corresponding with the Linnæan genera Sphinx and Phalæna. It derives its name from the diversified formation of the antennæ in the insects, which are never terminated by a club, like those of the butterflies, but are generally setaceous, filiform, or fusiform, those of the males being moreover often furnished with lateral appendages forming branches.

Heterocercal (tail of Shark).

Heterocercal, Heterocerc (he'te-ro-sėr''kal, he'te-ro-sėrk), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, another, different, and *kerkos*, a tail.] A term applied to ganoid and elasmobranchiate fishes, in which the vertebral column runs to a point in the upper lobe of the tail, as in the sharks and sturgeons. It is really found in all osseous fishes, but is obscured by the greater size of the inferior tail lobe, which gives the appearance of equality.

Heteroceridæ (he'te-ro-sėr''i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, *keras*, a horn, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of small coleopterous insects, of sub-aquatic habits, of which the genus Heterocerus is the type. See HETEROCERUS.

Heterocerus (he-te-ros'ėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, another, different, and *keras*, a horn or antenna.] A genus of pentamerous coleopterous insects belonging to the family Heteroceridæ, formerly included in the Clavicornes. These beetles have eleven jointed antennæ, the last six articulations forming a cylindrical serrated club. They burrow in sand or mud by streams or among marshes. Several species are found in Britain.

Heterochromous (he-te-rok'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *chrōma*, colour.] In *bot.* a term applied to a flower-head when the florets of the centre or disc are different in colour from those of the circumference or ray.

Heteroclital (he'te-ro-klīt-al), *a.* Same as *Heteroclitic*.

Heteroclite (he'te-ro-klīt), *n.* [Gr. *hete-*

rokliton — *heteros*, other, different, and *klitos*, from *klinō*, to incline, to lean.] 1. In *gram.* a word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is particularly applied to nouns irregular in declension.—2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

There are strange *heteroclites* in religion nowadays. *Howell.*

Heteroclite (he'te-ro-klīt), *a.* Same as *Heteroclitic.*

Heteroclitic, Heteroclitical (he'te-ro-klit"ik, he'te-ro-klit"ik-al), *a.* Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous.

Heteroclitous† (he-te-ro'klit-us), *a.* Heteroclitic.

Heterodactyle (he'te-ro-dak"til), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] In *zool.* having the toes irregular, either in regard to number or formation.

Heterodox (he'te-ro-doks), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *doxa*, opinion.] 1. In *theol.* contrary to established or generally received opinions; contrary to some recognized standard of opinion, as the creed of a church, the decree of a council, and the like; not orthodox; heretical; as, a *heterodox* opinion.—2. Holding opinions or doctrines, at variance with some acknowledged standard; not orthodox: said of persons.

Heterodox† (he'te-ro-doks), *n.* A peculiar opinion; an opinion contrary to that which is established or generally received.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard *paradox* it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne.*

Heterodoxly (he'te-ro-doks-li), *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

Heterodoxness (he'te-ro-doks-nes), *n.* State of being heterodox.

Heterodoxy (he'te-ro-dok-si), *n.* An opinion or doctrine, or a set of opinions or doctrines, contrary to some recognized standard, as the creed of a church, the decree of a council, and the like; heresy.

Heterodromous (he-te-rod'ro-mus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *dromos*, a running, a course.] In *bot.* running in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches.

Heterogamous (he-te-rog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* a term applied to grasses when the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets from the same root, as in Andropogon. Also applied to composite plants where the florets are of different sexes in the same flower-head.

Heterogangliata (he'te-ro-gang'gli-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *ganglion*, a ganglion.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for all the mollusca of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification founded on the nervous system in animals.

Heterogangliate (he'te-ro-gang"gli-āt), *a.* Possessing a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as in the mollusca.

Heterogene† (he'te-ro-jēn), *a.* Heterogeneous (which see).

Heterogeneal (he'te-ro-jē"nē-al), *a.* Differing in kind; having dissimilar qualities; heterogeneous.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Sir I. Newton.*

Heterogenealness (he'te-ro-jē"nē-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heterogeneal; heterogeneity.

Heterogeneity (he'te-ro-jēn-ē"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being heterogeneous; dissimilar nature or constitution; dissimilarity.

There is *heterogeneity* nowhere; there are no breaks in nature. There are no unimaginable leaps in her unbroken course. *Lord Amberley.*

Heterogeneous (he'te-ro-jē"nē-us), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *genos*, kind.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; possessed of different characteristics; dissimilar: opposed to *homogeneous*, and used of two or more connected objects, or of a mass considered in respect of the parts of which it is composed.—*Heterogeneous nouns*, in *gram.* nouns of different genders in the singular and plural; as, L. *locus*, a place, which is of the masculine gender in the singular, but both masculine and neuter in the plural.—*Heterogeneous quantities*, in *math.* quantities which are incapable of being compared together in respect to magnitude.—*Heterogeneous surds*, surds which have different radical signs.

Heterogeneously (he'te-ro-jē"nē-us-li), *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner.

Heterogeneousness (he'te-ro-jē"nē-us-nes), *n.* Heterogeneity (which see).

Heterogenesis (he'te-ro-jen"e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *genesis*, generation.] In *physiol.* (*a*) spontaneous generation, the production of a new animal without the intervention of parents, all its primordial elements being drawn from surrounding nature; abiogenesis. (*b*) That kind of generation in which the parent, whether a plant or animal, produces offspring differing in structure and habit from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears. Called also *Xenogenesis* and *Alternate Generation.* See BIOGENESIS, HOMOGENESIS.

Up to quite recent times it was believed . . . that all the various processes of multiplication observable in different kinds of organisms have one essential character in common; it was supposed that in every species the successive generations are alike. It has now been proved, however, that in plants, and in numerous animals, the successive generations are not alike; that from one generation there proceeds another whose members differ more or less in structure from their parents; that these produce others like themselves, or like their parents, or like neither, but that eventually the original form reappears. Instead of there being, as in the cases most familiar to us, a constant recurrence of the same form, there is a cyclical recurrence of the same form. These two distinct processes of multiplication may be aptly termed homogenesis and *heterogenesis*. *Herbert Spencer.*

Heterogenist (he-te-roj'en-ist), *n.* One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation.

Heterogeny (he-te-roj'en-i), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *genos*, race.] Same as *Heterogenesis* (*b*). *H. A. Nicholson.*

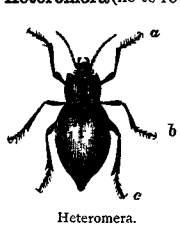
Heterographic (he'te-ro-graf"ik), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *graphō*, to write.] Of or pertaining to heterography.

Heterography (he-te-rog'ra-fi), *n.* That method of spelling in which the same letters have different powers in different words, as *c* in *cell* and *call.*

Heterogyna (he-te-roj'in-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *gynē*, a woman.] A tribe of aculeate Hymenoptera, in which the females are of different kinds, one fertile, the other infertile or neuter, as the ants. *Brande.*

Heterologous (he-te-rol'o-gus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *logos*, proportion.] Consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in different proportions; different: opposed to *homologous.*

Heteromera (he-te-ro'me-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *meros*, a part.] One of Latreille's sections of coleopterous insects, including such as have five joints in the tarsus of the first and second pair of legs, and only four joints in the tarsus of the third pair. The figure shows the church-yard beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*): *a b*, four anterior feet with five joints; *c*, two posterior feet with four joints.



Heteromera.

Heteromeran (he-te-ro'me-ran), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the section Heteromera (which see).

Heteromerous (he-te-ro'mē-rus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Heteromera (which see).—2. In *chem.* unrelated as to chemical composition.

Heteromorphic, Heteromorphous (he'te-ro-morf"ik, he'te-ro-morf"us), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *morphē*, form.] Of an irregular or unusual form; having two or more shapes; especially, in *entom.* having a wide difference of form between the larva and the adult.

Heteromorphism (he'te-ro-mor"fizm), *n.* [See HETEROMORPHIC.] In *crystal.* that property sometimes observed in compounds of crystallizing in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped, as in the case of sulphate of zinc and ferrous sulphate, the former crystallizing in the monoclinic, the latter in the trimetric system.

Heteromys (he'te-ro-mis), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rodent mammals, of the sub-order Saccomyida and family Saccomyina, of which only one species, *H. anomalus*, or spiny-pouched rat, is known. It is about the size of a common rat, and has much the same habits, but is furnished with cheek-pouches like the hamster, in which it carries its provisions. It is a native of Trinidad.

Heteronemeæ (he'te-ro-nē"mē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *nēma*, that which is spun, a thread.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams to express the fact of the more complicated generation than in the lower cryptogams.

Heteronymous (he-te-ron'im-us), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *onoma*, a name.] Having a different name.

Heteroousian, Heteroousious (he'te-ro-ou"si-an, he'te-ro-ou"si-us), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *ousia*, being.] Having a different nature or essence.

Heteroousian (he'te-ro-ou"si-an), *n.* [See HETEROOUSIOUS.] *Eccles.* one of a branch of the Arians who held the Son was of a different substance from the Father.

Heteropathic (he'te-ro-path"ik), *a.* [From Gr. *heteropathēs*, suffering at one and another part—*heteros*, other, different, and *pathos*, suffering.] Same as *Allopathic* (which see).

Heteropathy (he-te-rop'a-thi), *n.* Same as *Allopathy.*

Heterophagi (he-te-rof'ā-jī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *phagō*, to eat.] That section of birds the young of which, when hatched, are helpless, and require to be fed by their parents for a longer or shorter period.

Heterophyl, Heterophyllus (he'te-ro-fil, he-te-rof'il-us), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A species of ammonite, having two forms of foliage or convolutions of the septal margins.

Heterophyllous (he-te-rof'il-us or he'te-ro-fil'lus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *phyllon*, leaf.] In *bot.* applied to plants having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem, as *Potamogeton heterophyllus*, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water.

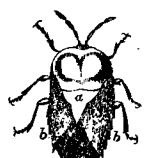
Heteropod (he'te-ro-pod), *n.* A mollusc of the order Heteropoda.

Heteropoda (he-te-rop'o-da), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An order of marine molluscs, the most highly organized of the Gasteropoda. In this order the foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin, and the gills, when present, are collected into a mass on the hinder part of the back. The chief genera are Carinaria and Firola. Called also *Nucleobranchiata.*

Heteropodous (he-te-rop'o-dus), *a.* Pertaining to the Heteropoda.

Heteropter (he-te-rop'tėr), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the section Heteroptera. See HETEROPTERA.

Heteroptera (he-te-rop'te-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *pteron*, a wing.] A section of hemipterous insects comprising those in which the two pairs of wings are of different consistence, the anterior part being horny or leathery, but generally tipped with membrane. They comprise the land and water bugs. By some naturalists the Heteroptera are separated from the Homoptera (the other section of the Hemiptera), and raised into a distinct order. In the figure *a* is the scutellum, *b b* hemelytra. See HEMIPTERA.



Heteroptera—*Tessaratoma Sonerattii.*

Heteroptics (he-ter-op'tiks), *n.* [See OPTICS.] False optics. *Spectator.*

Heterorhizal (he'te-ro-rī"zal), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant whose rootlets proceed from various points of a spore during germination.

Heteroscian (he-te-rosh'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to any portion of the earth's surface considered relatively to a certain other portion, so situated that the shadows of two objects, one being in the former and the other in the latter, fall in opposite directions.

Heteroscian (he-te-rosh'i-an), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *skia*, shadow.] An in-

habitant of one temperate or arctic zone, as contrasted with an inhabitant of the other temperate or arctic zone, in respect that their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones towards the north, and that in the southern towards the south.

Heterosis (he-te-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which one form of an inflectional part of speech, as of a noun, verb, or pronoun, is used for another; as, 'What is life to such as *me?*' *Aytoun.*

Heterosite, Heterozite (he'te-roz-īt), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, from changing colour.] A greenish-gray or bluish mineral, becoming violet on exposure. It consists of phosphoric acid and the oxides of iron and manganese.

Heterostyled (he'te-ro-stīld), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and E. *style*.] In *bot.* a term applied to the hermaphrodite plants in which the individuals of the same species differ in the length of their stamens and pistils.

The essential character of plants belonging to the *heterostyled* class is that the individuals are divided into two or three bodies like the males and females of dicœcious plants or of the higher animals, which exist in approximately equal numbers, and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization. *Darwin.*

Heterostylism (he-te-ro'stīl-izm), *n.* The state of being heterostyled.

Heterotomous (he-te-rot'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *temnō*, to cleave.] In *mineral.* having a different cleavage: applied to a variety of felspar in which the cleavage differs from common felspar.

Heterotropal, Heterotropous (he-te-rot'-rop-al, he-te-rot'rop-us), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed.

Heterousian (he-te-rou'si-an), *n.* Same as *Heteroousian.*

Heterousious, Heterousian (he-te-rou'si-us, he-te-rou'si-an), *a.* Same as *Heteroousious.*

Hethenesse, † *n.* Country of heathens. *Chaucer.*

Hething, † *n.* [Icel. *hathung*, shame, disgrace.] Mockery; contempt. *Chaucer.*

Hetman (het'man), *n.* [Pol., from G. *hauptman*, head-man, chieftain.] The title of the head (general) of the Cossacks. This dignity was abolished among the Cossacks of the Ukraine by Catharine the Great, and although the Cossacks of the Don still retain their hetman, the former freedom of election is gone, and the title of chief hetman is now held by the Russian heir-apparent to the crown.

Heuchera (hoik'ér-a), *n.* [After Prof. *Heucher*, a German botanist.] A small genus of North American perennial plants, nat. order Saxifragaceæ, having round heart-shaped root-leaves and a prolonged narrow panicle of small clusters of greenish or purplish flowers. The root of *H. americana* is a powerful astringent, whence it is called in North America alum-root.

Heugh (hūch, hyuch), *n.* [Probably of same root as *high;* comp. Icel. *haugr*, a mound, G. *höhe*, height.] [Scotch.] 1. A crag: a precipice; a rugged steep; a glen with steep overhanging sides.—2. A coal-mine; a pit.

Heuk † (hūk), *n.* [From O. Fr. *huque*, D. *huik*.] An outer garment or mantle with a hood, formerly worn. *Fairholt.*

Heuk (hūk), *n.* [Scotch.] A hook; specifically, a reaping-hook. *Burns.*

Heulandite (hū'land-īt), *n.* [After Mr. *Heuland*, an English mineralogist.] A mineral, occurring massive, or crystallized. It is a variously coloured vitreous zeolite, found in amygdaloid and trap rocks, and consisting of 58·1 silica, 18·4 alumina, 7·5 lime, and 16 water.

Heuristic (hū-rīs'tik), *a.* [From Gr. *heuriskō*, to find out.] Aiding in or leading on towards discovery or finding out.

Heurt, *n.* In *her.* see HURT.

Heve, † *v.t.* or *i.* To heave; to raise; to labour.

Heved, † *n.* A head. *Chaucer.*

Heven, † *n.* Heaven. *Chaucer.*

Hew (hū), *v.t.* pret. *hewed;* pp. *hewed* or *hewn;* ppr. *hewing.* [A. Sax. *heáwan, geheáwan;* comp. D. *houwen*, to hack, G. *hauen*, Icel. *höggva*, Dan. *hugge*, to hew, to cut. *Hoe* is a derivative from this stem.] 1. To cut or fell with an axe or other like instrument; as, to *hew* timber.—2. To form or shape with a sharp instrument: often with *out;* as, to *hew out* a sepulchre from a rock; hence, to form laboriously.

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. *Pope.*

3. To cut in pieces; to chop; to hack.

Hew them in pieces; hack their bones asunder. *Shak.*

—*To hew down*, to cut down; to fell by cutting.—*To hew off*, to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.

Hew † (hū), *n.* Destruction by cutting down.

Of whom he makes such havocke and such *hew*,
That swarms of damned souls to hell he sends. *Spenser.*

Hew, † *n.* Colour; appearance; hue.

Hewer (hū'ér), *n.* One who hews.

Hew-hole (hū'hōl), *n.* A name applied to the green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*).

Hewn (hūn), *pp.* of *hew.*

Hexacapsular (heks-a-kap'sūl-ér), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and L. *capsula*, a box.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant having six capsules or seed-vessels.

Hexachord (heks'a-kord), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *chordē*, a chord.] In *music*, an interval of four tones and one semitone; a scale of six notes.

Hexactinellidæ (heks-ak'tin-el"li-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *eidos*, likeness.] A group of Porifera or Spongidea, confined to and very abundant in the deep sea, so called from their spicules, which are always siliceous, having usually six rays. Among the Hexactinellidæ we have some of the most singular and beautiful forms in nature, such as Venus' flower-basket (*Euplectilla aspergillum*), from the Philippine Islands, which is like a graceful horn-of-plenty wrought in a delicate tissue of spun-glass, and Hyalonema, the glass-rope sponge of Japan.

Hexadactylous (heks-a-dak'til-us), *a.* [Gr. *hexadaktylos — hex*, six, and *daktylos*, a finger.] Having six fingers or toes.

Hexade (heks'ād), *n.* [Gr. *hexas, hexados*, from *hex*, six.] A series of six numbers.

Hexagon (heks'a-gon), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.* a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon.

Hexagonal (heks-ag'on-al), *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

Hexagonally (heks-ag'on-al-li), *adv.* In the form of a hexagon.

Hexagonienchyma (heks-a-gō"ni-en"ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *gōnia*, an angle, *enchyma*, tissue — *en*, into, and *cheō*, to pour.] In *bot.* a term given to cellular tissue exhibiting hexagonal forms in section.

Hexagony † (heks-ag'on-i), *n.* A hexagon. *Bramhall.*

Hexagyn (heks'a-jin), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gynē*, a woman, a female.] In the Linnæan system, a plant having six styles.

Hexagynia (heks-a-jin'i-a), *n.* In the Linnean system of botany, an order of plants having six styles, as the sun-dew.

Hexagynian, Hexagynous (heks-a-jin'i-an, heks-aj'in-us), *a.* In *bot.* having six styles.

Hexahedral (heks-a-hē'dral), *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal superficial sides or faces; cubic.

Hexahedron (heks-a-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

Hexahemeron (heks-a-hē'me-ron), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hēmera*, day.] 1. The term of six days.—2. A history of the six days' work of creation as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

Hexamerous (heks-am'ér-us), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *meros*, a part.] In *bot.* having the parts of the flower in sixes.

Hexameter (heks-am'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure.] In *pros.* a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth normally a dactyl, though sometimes a spondee, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Æneid of Virgil.

Diva so | lo fix | os ocu | los a | versa ten | ebat. *Virgil.*

In English hexameters, accent is almost entirely substituted for length, and trochees generally take the place of spondees. The following lines from Longfellow's *Evangeline* are hexameters:

This is the | forest prim|eval. The | murmuring | pines and the | hemlocks
Bearded with | moss, and with | garments | green, indis | tinct in the | twilight.

Hexameter (heks-am'et-ér), *a.* Having six metrical feet; as, *hexameter* verse.

Hexametral (heks-am'et-ral), *a.* Hexametric. *Hobhouse.*

Hexametric, Hexametrical (heks-a-met'-rik, heks-a-met'rik-al), *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.

Hexametrist (heks-am'et-rist), *n.* One who writes hexameters.

Claudian, and even the few lines of Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Christian *hexametrists.* *Milman.*

Hexander (heks-an'dér), *n.* [See HEXANDRIA.] In the Linnæan system, a plant having six stamens.

Hexandria (heks-an'dri-a), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] In the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants having six stamens, which are all of equal or nearly equal length. It is thus distinguished from the class Tetradynamia, which has also six stamens, but of these four are longer than the other two.

Hexandria—*Scilla autumnalis.*

Hexandrian, Hexandrous (heks-an'dri-an, heks-an'drus), *a.* Having six stamens.

Hexane (heks'ān), *n.* (C_6H_{14}.) The sixth member of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons: it is a liquid, boiling about 60° C., found in various natural oils.

Hexangular (heks-ang'-gū-lér), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and E. *angular*.] Having six angles.

Hexapartite (heks'a-pärt-īt), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and L. *partitus*, divided, *pp.* of *partio*, to divide.] In *arch.* a term applied to a vault divided by its arching into six parts.

Hexapetalous (heks-a-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *petalon*, a leaf, a petal.] In *bot.* having six petals or flower-leaves.

Hexaphyllous (heks-af'il-us or heks-a-fil'-lus), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having six leaves.

Hexapla (heks'a-pla), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *hexaplous*, sixfold.] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions: applied particularly to the edition prepared by Origen in the third century. This edition exhibited, in addition to the Hebrew text, and a transcript of it in Greek letters, the Septuagint and three other Greek versions in parallel columns.

Hexaplar (heks'a-plèr), *a.* [See HEXAPLA.] Sextuple; containing six columns.

Hexapod (heks'a-pod), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *pous, podos*, L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.] Having six feet.

Hexapod (heks'a-pod), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *pous, podos*, the foot.] An animal having six feet, as the true insects.

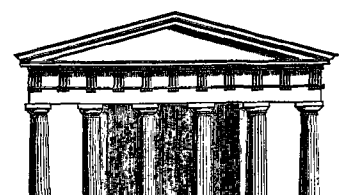
Hexaprotodon (heks-a-prot'o-don), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *prōtos*, first, front, and *odous, odontis*, a tooth.] A name given to a fossil quadruped, differing from the hippopotamus only in having six, instead of four, incisor teeth. It occurs in the miocene and pliocene tertiaries of Asia.

Hexapterous (heks-ap'tė-rus), *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *pteron*, a wing.] In *bot.* having six processes resembling wings, as a plant.

Hexastich, Hexastichon (heks'a-stik, heks-as'ti-kon), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of six lines or verses.

Hexastylar (heks'a-stīl-ér), *a.* In *arch.* having six columns in front.

Hexastyle (heks'a-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and



Hexastyle—Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, Egina.

stylos, a column.] A portico or temple which has six columns in front.

Hexoctahedron (heks-ok'ta-hē"dron), *n.*

[Gr. *hex*, six, and E. *octahedron* (which see).] A polyhedron contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

Hext,† *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *hēhst*, highest.] Highest. *Chaucer.*

Hexyl (heks'il), *n.* (C_6H_{13}.) The hypothetical radicle of the sixth member of the ethylic series of alcohols.

Hey (hā). An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

Hey † (hā), *n.* A heydeguy (which see).

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the *hey*. *Shak.*

Heyday (hā'dā), *exclam.* [Comp. *hey*, an exclamation of cheerfulness, D. *hei*, G. *heyda*, *heidi*, *heia*, huzzah! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder.

Heyday (hā'dā), *n.* [Perhaps another form of *highday*.] A frolic; wildness; frolicsomeness; as, the *heyday* of youth.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shak.*

Heydeguy † (hā'de-gī), *n.* [Perhaps *highday* and *guise*.] A kind of dance; a country-dance or round.

But frendly faeries, met with many graces,
And light-foote nymphes can chace the lingering night
With *heydeguyes* and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*

Hiation † (hī-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *hio*, to gape.] The act of gaping.

The continual *hiation* or holding open of the cameleon's mouth. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* [L., from *hio*, to open or gape.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm. 'Those *hiatuses* at the bottom of the sea.' *Woodward.*—2. In *gram.* and *pros.* the coming together of two vowels in two successive syllables or words.—3. A space from which something, as one or more individuals of a series, is wanting; a lacuna in a manuscript where some part is lost or effaced.

Hibernacle, Hybernacle (hī-bėr'na-kl), *n.* [L. *hibernacula*, winter-quarters.] That which serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter-quarters: a term specifically applied by the older botanists to the bud in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed.

Hibernaculum, Hybernaculum (hī-bėr-nak'ū-lum), *n.* 1. In *zool.* the winter-quarters or winter retreat of an animal.

As a neighbour was lately ploughing in a dry chalky field far removed from any water he turned out a water-rat that was curiously laid up in an *hybernaculum* artificially formed of grass and leaves. *Gilbert White.*

2. In *hort.* a covering or protection for young buds during winter.

Hibernal, Hybernal (hī-bėr'nal), *a.* [L. *hibernus*, from *hiems*, winter.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

Hibernate, Hybernate (hī-bėr'nāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hibernated;* ppr. *hibernating.* [L. *hiberno*, *hibernatum*, to pass the winter, from *hibernus*. See HIBERNAL.] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

Inclination would lead me to *hibernate*, during half the year, in this uncomfortable climate of Great Britain. *Southey.*

Hibernation, Hybernation (hī-bėr-nā'shon), *n.* The act of hibernating.

Hibernian (hī-bėr'ni-an), *a.* [From L. *Hibernia*, *Iverna*, *Iuverna*, Gr. *Iernē*, from Ir. *Eire*, Ireland. Akin *Erin*.] Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Irish.

Hibernian (hī-bėr'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

Hibernianism, Hibernicism (hī-bėr'ni-an-izm, hī-bėr'ni-sizm), *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

Hibernicize (hī-bėr'ni-sīz), *v.t.* To render into the language or idiom of the Irish.

Hibernization, Hybernization (hī-bėr'nīz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of hibernating; hibernation.

Hiberno-Celt (hī-bėr'nō-selt), *n.* An Irish Celt.

Hiberno-Celtic (hī-bėr'nō-selt''ik), *n.* The native language of the Irish; that branch of the Celtic language spoken by the natives of Ireland.

Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* [Gr. *hibiskos*, mallow.] An extensive genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ, chiefly natives of tropical climates. They have large showy flowers, borne singly upon stalks towards the ends of the branches, these flowers having an outer calyx (called the epicalyx) of numerous leaves in addition to the true five-lobed persistent calyx. They are chiefly shrubs, one or two being herbs, and a few attaining the dimension of trees. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage and for the tenacity of the fibre of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in the different countries where they are indigenous. The petals of *H. rosa-sinensis*, a plant with large, handsome, usually red flowers, frequent in greenhouses, are astringent, and used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The handsome flowering shrub known in gardens as *Althæa frutex* is a species of Hibiscus (*H. syriacus*). The root of *H. Manihot* yields a mucilage used in Japan as size and to give a proper consistence to paper. The leaves of *H. cannabinus* are eatable, and an oil is extracted from its seeds, while it is cultivated in India for its fibre, and hence known as Indian hemp.

Hibrid (hib'rid), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Hybrid.*

Hicatee, Hiccatee (hik'a-tē), *n.* A freshwater tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed.

Hiccius doctius (hik'shi-us dok'shi-us), *n.* [L. *hic est doctus*, here is a learned man.] A cant term for a juggler.

And *hiccius doctius* played in all. *Hudibras.*

Hiccup, Hiccough (hik'up), *n.* [An imitative word; comp. Dan. *hik* or *hikken*, D. *hik*, *hikken*, Fr. *hoquet*, W. *ig*, *igian*, Armor. *hicq*—all directly imitative.] A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis, producing a sudden sound; a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration, repeated at short intervals.

Hiccup, Hiccough (hik'up), *v.i.* To have hiccup.

Hich (hēch), *a.* High. [Scotch.]

Hic jacet (hik jā'set). [L.] Here lies: frequently the two first words on a tombstone: used as a noun in the following extract.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves,
And by the cold *hic jacets* of the dead. *Tennyson.*

Hickery-pickery (hik'ė-ri-pik'ė-ri), *n.* A popular name for *Hiera-picra.*

Hickhall (hik'hal), *n.* Same as *Hickwall.*

Hick-joint (hik'joint), *a.* In *masonry*, a term applied to a species of pointing in which a portion of mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall, and made correctly smooth or level with the surface.

Hickory (hik'ō-ri), *n.* A North American tree of the genus Carya, with pinnate leaves, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, belonging to the nat. order Juglandaceæ. Their wood is heavy, strong, and tenacious. The shagbark (*C. alba*) yields the hickory-nut of commerce, and its wood is most valuable. *C. olivæformis* yields the pecan-nut. The pignut or brown-hickory is the *C. glabra*, and the swamp-hickory is *C. amara*, so called from the bitterness of its nut.

Hickscorner † (hik'skorn-ėr), *n.* A person who scorns or scoffs at anything, especially at religious things.

What is more common in our days than, when such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets, to fall in talk of some one minister or other? *Pilkington.*

Hickup (hik'up), *v.i.* Same as *Hiccup.*

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or when I'm in a fit to *hickup*. *Hudibras.*

Hickwall, Hickway (hik'wal, hik'wā), *n.* 1. The little spotted woodpecker (*Picus minor*).—2. A name sometimes given to the little blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

Hid, Hidden (hid, hid'n), *p.* of *hide* and *a.* 1. Concealed; placed in secrecy.—2. Secret; unseen; mysterious. 'The *hidden* soul of harmony.' *Milton.*—SYN. Concealed, secret, unseen, unknown, private, dormant, latent, covert, mysterious, obscure, occult, recondite, abstruse, profound.

Hidage (hīd'āj), *n.* [From *hide*, a quantity of land.] A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

Hidalgo (hi-dal'gō, Sp. pron. ē-dāl'gō), *n.* [Sp., contr. for *hijodalgo*, *hijo de algo*, son of somewhat—*hijo*, from L. *filius*, son, and *algo*, from L. *aliquod*, something, somewhat.] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

Hiddenly (hid'n-li), *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner. 'These things have I *hiddenly* spoke.' *Culverwell.*

Hiddenness (hid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed. [Rare.]

Hidder and Shidder.† A strange rustic phrase usually explained as he and she; male and female.

For had his weasand been a little widder
He would have devoured both *hidder and shidder*. *Spenser.*

Locally *heder* and *sheder* mean respectively a young male and female sheep.

Hide (hīd), *v.t.* pret. *hid;* pp. *hid, hidden;* ppr. *hiding.* [A. Sax. *hȳdan*, to hide. Cog. W. *cuddiaw*, to cover, *cudd*, darkness, Gr. *keuthō*, to cover, to hide, Skr. *chad*, to cover.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to keep secret; to refrain from avowing or confessing.

I will find where truth is *hid*. *Shak.*

Tell me now what thou hast done—*hide* it not from me. Josh. vii. 19.

In the time of trouble, he shall *hide* me in his pavilion. Ps. xxvii. 5.

—*To hide the face*, to withdraw favour.

Thou didst *hide thy face*, and I was troubled. Ps. xxx. 7.

—*To hide the face from*, to overlook; to pardon.

Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. li. 9.

—*Conceal, Hide, Disguise, Secrete.* See under CONCEAL.—SYN. To conceal, secrete, cover, screen, cloak, veil, mask, disguise, suppress, withhold.

Hide (hīd), *v.i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide*. *Pope.*

Hide (hīd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hīd*, *hȳd*, a hide of land, contr. from *hīgid*, a hide of land, from the same root as *hive*. *Skeat.*] In *old English law*, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained, but has been variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres.

Hide (hīd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hȳd*, *hūd;* comp. D. *huid*, Icel. *hūth*, Dan. and Sw. *hud*, G. *haut*, hide. Cog. L. *cutis*, Gr. *skutos*, the skin of a beast. For interchange between Class. *c*, *k*, and Teut. *h*, see H.] 1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed: more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.—2. The human skin: so called in contempt.

O tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's *hide*. *Shak.*

Hide (hīd), *v.t.* To beat; to flog, originally no doubt with a piece of leather or hide. [Vulgar.]

Hide-and-seek (hīd'and-sēk), *n.* A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them.

Hidebound (hīd'bound), *a.* 1. Applied to an animal, as a horse or cow, whose skin sticks so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised.—2. Having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth: said of a tree.—3. Obstinate and bigoted; narrow-minded; prejudiced.

To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the *hidebound* humour. *Milton.*

4.† Niggardly; penurious; not liberal.

Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother? *Quarles.*

Hidegild † (hīd'gild), *n.* [*Hide*, the skin, and *gild*, payment.] The price by which a villein or servant redeemed his skin from being whipped in such trespasses as anciently incurred that corporal punishment.

Hideosity (hid-ē-os'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being hideous; frightfulness.

Hideous (hid'ē-us), *a.* [O. E. *hidous*, Fr. *hideux*, O. Fr. *hisdous*, originally rough, shaggy, then causing dread, hideous, from L. *hispidosus*, for *hispidus*, rough, shaggy. The O. Fr. *hide*, *hisde*, fear, dread, terror, was probably derived from the adjective.] 1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* spectacle; *hideous* looks. 'Hideous woodcuts.' *Macaulay.*—2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror. 'Hideous cries.' *Shak.* 3. Shocking in any way; detestable; hateful; horrible. 'Check this *hideous* rashness.' *Shak.*—SYN. Frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, horrid, dreadful, terrible.

Hideously (hid'ē-us-li), *adv.* In a hideous manner. 'Look more *hideously* on me.' *Shak.*

Hideousness (hid'ē-us-nes), *n.* The state of being hideous; dreadfulness; horribleness.

The faithful copy of my *hideousness*. *Beaumont.*

Hider (hīd'ėr), *n.* One who hides or conceals.

Hide-rope (hīd'rōp), *n.* A very durable rope made of plaited strands of cow-hide, and used for wheel-ropes, traces, and the like.

Hiding-place (hīd'ing-plās), *n.* A place of concealment.

Hidlings (hid'linz), *adv.* In a clandestine manner; furtively. [Scotch.]

An' she's to come to you here, *hidlings*, as it war. *J. Baillie.*

Hidlings, Hidlins (hid'linz), *a.* Clandestine. [Scotch.]

Hidous,† *a.* Dreadful; hideous. *Chaucer.*

Hidously,† *adv.* Hideously; terribly. *Chaucer.*

Hidrotic (hī-drot'ik), *n.* [Gr. *hidrōs, hidrōtos*, sweat.] A medicine which causes perspiration.

Hidrotic (hī-drot'ik), *a.* Causing perspiration.

Hie (hī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hied;* ppr. *hieing.* [O.E. *hieghe, highe*, A. Sax. *higan, higian*, to endeavour, to hasten, probably the same word with *hicgan*, to think, to consider, to strive or struggle, from *hyge, hige*, the mind, thought; Goth. *hugs*, the mind. Comp. D. *hijgen*, Dan. *hige*, to pant for, to covet.] To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste: often with the reciprocal pronoun.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*
You will *hie* you home to dinner. *Shak.*

Hie,† *n.* Haste; diligence.—*In* or *on hie*, in haste. *Chaucer.*

Hie (hē), *a.* High. [Scotch.]

Hiemal (hī-em'al), *a.* Same as *Hyemal.*

Hieracian (hī-ér-ā'shan), *n. Eccles.* one of a sect of early heretics, followers of one *Hierax*, who taught that none in the married state could obtain the kingdom of heaven.

Hieracium (hī-ér-ā'si-um), *n.* A genus of plants. See HAWKWEED.

Hiera-picra (hī'ér-a-pik'ra), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *pikros*, bitter.] A warm cathartic composed of aloes and canella bark made into a powder, with honey. Popularly called *Hickery-pickery.*

Hierarch (hī'ér-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, a ruler or prince.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heaven appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*

Hierarchal (hī-ér-ärk'al), *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy. 'The great *hierarchal* standard.' *Milton.*

Hierarchic, Hierarchical (hī-ér-ärk'ik, hī-ér-ärk'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy.

Hierarchically (hī-ér-ärk'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hierarchical manner.

Hierarchism (hī'ér-ärk-izm), *n.* Hierarchical principles or power; hierarchal character.

After a few centuries, the more dominant *hierarchism* of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin Church architecture. *Milman.*

Hierarchy (hī'ér-ärk-i), *n.* [Gr. *hierarchia —hieros*, sacred, and *archē*, rule, sovereignty.] 1. Dominion, government, or authority in sacred things.—2. The body of persons in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things, or a body of priests intrusted with a government; a sacred body of rulers.—3. A rank or order of sacred beings.

I was borne upward till I trod
Among the *hierarchy* of God. *Trench.*

4. Rule by sacred persons; a form of government administered by the priesthood or clergy.

Hieratic, Hieratical (hī-ér-at'ik, hī-ér-at'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hieratikos*, sacerdotal, sacred.] Consecrated to sacred uses; pertaining to priests; sacred; sacerdotal. This term is especially applied to the characters or mode of writing used by the Egyptian priests in their records. These characters seem to have been an abridged form of the hieroglyphic signs adopted for the sake of convenience and expedition.

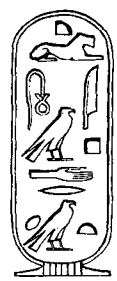
Hierd,† *n.* A keeper; a herd. *Chaucer.*

Hierdess,† *n.* A shepherdess. *Chaucer.*

Hierochloe, Hierochloa (hī-ér-ō'klō-ē, hī-ér-ō'klō-a), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, holy, and *chloē, chloa*, grass.] An odoriferous genus of grasses belonging to the Phalarideæ, and consisting of several species spread over the cold parts of both hemispheres; holy-grass. The *H. borealis*, or northern holy-grass, has been found in the north of Scotland. It is very abundant in Iceland, where it is used by the inhabitants to scent their apartments and clothes; and is distributed through Northern Europe, Asia, and America, occurring also in New Zealand. It has its name from the practice adopted in some parts of Germany of strewing it before the doors of churches on festival days.

Hierocracy (hī-ér-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *hieros* and *krateō*.] Government by ecclesiastics; hierarchy.

Hieroglyph, Hieroglyphic (hī'ér-o-glif, hī'-ér-o-glif''ik), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, to carve.] 1. The figure of an animal, plant, or other object, intended to convey a meaning or stand for an alphabetical character; a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound. Hieroglyphics are found sculptured in abundance on Egyptian obelisks, temples, and other monuments, and the term was originally applied to those of Egypt in the belief that they were used only by the priests, but has since been extended to picture writing in general, as that employed by the Mexicans. The fig. shows a cartouche containing the name Kleopatra in hieroglyphics. The objects represented are a knee, K; a lion, L; a reed, E; a noose, O; a mat, P; an eagle, A; a hand, T; a mouth, R; an eagle, A: an egg and semicircle forming a feminine affix. See also cut at CARTOUCHE.—2. Any figure having, or supposed to have, a hidden or mysteriously enigmatical significance.



Egyptian Hieroglyphs.

The lion, eagle, fox, and boar,
Were heroes' titles heretofore;
Bestowed as *hieroglyphics* fit
To show their valour, strength or wit. *Swift.*

Hieroglyph (hī'ér-o-glif), *v.t.* To represent by hieroglyphics.

Hieroglyphic, Hieroglyphical (hī'ér-o-glif''ik, hī'ér-o-glif''ik-al), *a.* 1. A term applied to the most ancient language of Egypt, being that employed in the monumental writings or inscriptions of that country.—2. Expressive of some meaning by hieroglyphics; written in or covered with characters formed of more or less conventionalized representations of material objects; hence written in characters or a handwriting difficult to decipher; as, *hieroglyphic* writing; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk. 'An *hieroglyphical* scrawl.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. Mysteriously or obscurely expressing; conveying information in a manner not intelligible to the ordinary or untrained mind.

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his *hieroglyphical* of wisest secrets. *Prof. Wilson.*

Hieroglyphically (hī'ér-o-glif''ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner; emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities; as, the Mexicans wrote history *hieroglyphically.*

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hieroglyphist (hī'ér-o-glif-ist), *n.* One versed in hieroglyphics.

Hieroglyphize (hī'ér-o-glif-īz), *v.t.* To reduce to hieroglyphics; to express by hieroglyphics.

More admirable was that which they attest was found in Mexico . . . where they *hieroglyphized* their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity. *Evelyn.*

Hierogram (hī'ér-o-gram), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, letter.] A species of sacred writing.

Hierogrammatic (hī'ér-o-gram-mat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *gramma, grammatos*, letter.] Written in or pertaining to hierograms; expressive of sacred writing.

Hierogrammatist (hī'ér-o-gram''mat-ist), *n.* A writer of hieroglyphics; a sacred writer.

Hierographer (hī-ér-og'ra-fér), *n.* A writer of, or one versed in hierography.

Hierographic, Hierographical (hī'ér-o-graf''ik, hī'ér-o-graf''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to sacred writing.

Hierography (hī-ér-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, holy, and *graphō*, to write.] Sacred writing. [Rare.]

Hierolatry (hī-ér-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *latreia*, worship, from *latreuō*, to worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Hierologic, Hierological (hī'ér-o-loj''ik, hī'ér-o-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to hierology.

Hierologist (hī-ér-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in hierology.

Hierology (hī-ér-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse on sacred things; especially, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

Hieromancy (hī'ér-o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

Hieromartyr (hī'ér-o-mär-tér), *n.* A priest who suffers martyrdom.

Hieromnemon (hī'ér-om-nē''mon), *n.* [Gr.] In *Gr. antiq.* (*a*) See AMPHICTYONS. (*b*) In various Greek states, a magistrate who had the charge of religious matters; a minister of religion, as at Byzantium; a minister of the treasury, as at Thasos.

Hieronimian (hī'ér-o-nim''ī-an), *n.* [From their patron St. Jerome or *Hieronymus.*] One of a religious order professing the rule of St. Augustine, founded by Colombini of Sienna in 1454. Called also a *Jesuate.*

Hieronymite (hī-ér-on'i-mīt), *n.* A hermit of the order of St. Jerome (*Hieronymus*). The Hieronymites possessed the convent of St. Lawrence in the Escurial, and still possess convents in Sicily, the West Indies, and Spanish America.

Hierophant (hī'ér-o-fant, hī-ér'o-fant), *n.* [Gr. *hierophantēs — hieros*, sacred, and *phainō*, to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

Poets are *hierophants* of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present. *Shelley.*

Hierophantic (hī-ér'o-fant''ik), *a.* Belonging or relating to hierophants.

Hieroscopy (hī-ér-os'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *skopeō*, to view.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims.

Hierourgy (hī'ér-our-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hierourgia*, from *hieros*, sacred, and *ergon*, work.] A sacred or holy work or worship. *Waterland.*

Higgle (hig'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *higgled;* ppr. *higgling.* [Probably a form of *haggle*, to chaffer or bargain. Comp. also *hawk*, to sell, and *huckster.*] 1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale.—2. To chaffer; to be tedious and parsimonious in making a bargain.

It argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* In confusion, like wares in a higgler's basket; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]

Higgler (hig'l-ér), *n.* 1. One who carries about provisions for sale.—2. One who is tedious and parsimonious in bargaining.—3. One who performs occasional work with a horse and cart. [Local.]

High (hī), *a.* [A. Sax. *heāh, heāg, heā, hēh, hig.* Comp. Goth. *hauhs*, Icel. *hár*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*, high. Cog. probably L. *cac*, root of *cacumen*, a peak.] 1. Having a great extent from base to summit; rising much above the ground or some other object; extending to or situated at a great elevation; elevated; lofty; as, a *high* mountain; a *high* tower; a *high* flight; how *high* is the sun?

High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is placed. *Dryden.*

2. Exalted morally or intellectually; exalted in excellence; lofty and chaste in style; as, a man of *high* mind; *high* attainments; *high* art.

The *highest* faculty of the soul. *Baxter.*
Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*

3. Elevated in rank, condition, or office; as, *high* rank; *high* station; *high* birth.

If I can't pay, why I can owe,
And death makes equal the *high* and low.
Heywood.

4. Raised above the understanding; difficult to comprehend; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shak.*

5. Arrogant; boastful; ostentatious; proud; lofty; as, *high* looks.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

6. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry; as, the parties had very *high* words.—7. Important; solemn; held in veneration.

For that sabbath-day was an *high* day. Jn. xix. 31.

8. Possessing some characteristic quality in a marked degree; extreme; intense; strong; forcible; exceeding the common measure or degree; as, a *high* wind; a *high* heat; *high* sauces; *high* fare; a *high* colour. '*High* passions.' *Milton.*—9. Full; complete.

It is *high* time to awake out of sleep. Rom. xiii. 11.

10. Dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they must be safe at a cheaper. *South.*

11. Remote from the equator north or south; as, a *high* latitude. — 12. Remote in past time; early in former time; as, *high* antiquity.—13. In *music*, acute; sharp; as, a *high* note; a *high* voice: opposed to *low* or *grave*. 14. Prominent from the surface; as, *high* relief.—15. Capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state; as, *high* treason, distinguished from *petty* treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.—16. In *cookery*, tending towards putrefaction; strong-scented; as, venison is improved by being kept till it is *high*.—*High and dry*, out of water; in a dry place; out of reach of the current or waves.—*High Church*, the name given to the party in the Church of England who supported the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts. What was called the *Low Church* entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to Popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. The term *High-Church party*, in the Church of England, is now generally applied to those who exalt the authority and jurisdiction of the Church, and attach great value to ecclesiastical dignities and ordinances; while the terms *Low-Church party* and *Broad-Church party* are applied to those who hold moderate views in regard to these subjects.—*High day, high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—*High Dutch*, the German language, as distinguished from *Low Dutch;* or the cultivated German as opposed to the vernacular dialects.—*High German*, originally, that Teutonic dialect spoken in the southern and elevated parts of Germany, as in Swabia, Bavaria, Austria, and parts of Franconia and Saxony, as distinguished from *Platt Deutsch* or *Low German*, spoken in the northern and more lowland portions of Germany. It may be classified under three periods—*Old High German*, dating from the seventh to the twelfth century; *Middle High German*, from the twelfth century to the Reformation; and *New High German*, from the Reformation to the present time. The latter is now the language of literature and of the better educated Germans.—*A high hand, a high arm*, is used to express power or the exercise of power, whether legitimate and honourable, or oppressive; might; severity; oppression; as, he carried matters with a *high hand*.—*High jinks*, an old Scotch pastime played in various ways. In the usual manner of playing a person was selected by lot to sustain some fictitious character, or to repeat verses in a particular order, and if he failed he incurred certain forfeits. Often used also in sense of rare doings or goings on; high festivities.—*High living*, a feeding on rich and costly fare.—*High operation*, in *surg.* a method of extracting stone from the bladder by cutting into the upper part of it.—*High place*, in *Scrip.* an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered.—*High school.* See SCHOOL.—*High water*, the utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time when such flow or elevation occurs.—*To be on the high horse, to mount one's high horse*, (*a*) to stand on one's dignity; (*b*) to take offence.—SYN. Lofty, tall, elevated, exalted, noble, arrogant, boastful, supercilious, proud, ostentatious, important, extreme, intense, dear, remote, acute, sharp, prominent.

High (hī), *adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully; richly; luxuriously.

Heaven and earth
Shall *high* extol thy praises. *Milton.*

High (hī), *n.* 1. An elevated place; superior region; as, on *high;* from on *high*.—*On high*, (*a*)† aloud.

With bold words and bitter threat
Bad that same boaster, as he mote *on high*,
To leave to him that lady. *Spenser.*

(*b*) Aloft; above.

When he ascended up *on high*, he led captivity captive. Eph. iv. 8.

2. People of rank or high station; as, *high* and low, the rich and the poor.

High-admiral (hī'ad-mi-ral), *n.* See ADMIRAL.

High-aimed (hī'āmd), *a.* Having high or noble aspirations. '*High-aimed* hopes.' *Crashaw.*

High-altar (hī'ąl-tėr), *n.* The principal altar in a church.

High-bailiff (hī'bā-lif), *n.* The chief officer of certain corporations; the officer of a county-court; the officer who serves writs and the like in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff.

High-battled (hī'bat-tld), *a.* Renowned in battle or war. '*High-battled* Cæsar.' *Shak.*

High-blest (hī'blest), *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

High-blooded (hī'blud-ed), *a.* Of high birth; of noble lineage.

Satan has many great queens in his court, . . . many *high-blooded* beauties in his court. *F. Baillie.*

High-blown (hī'blōn), *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit. '*High-blown* pride.' *Shak.*

High-born (hī'born), *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

High-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay. *Gray.*

High-bound (hī'bound), *v.i.* To bound or leap aloft. *Thomson.* [Rare.]

High-bred (hī'bred), *a.* Bred in high life; having very refined manners or breeding.

High-built (hī'bilt), *a.* 1. Of lofty structure. 'Pile, *high-built*, and proud.' *Milton.*—2. Covered with a lofty building, or something resembling a building.

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears. *Creech.*

High-caste (hī'kast), *a.* Of or belonging to the highest order or caste of Hindus; as, a *high-caste* native.

High-church (hī'chėrch), *n.* See under HIGH.

High-church (hī'chėrch), *a.* Inclined to magnify the authority and jurisdiction of a church; laying great stress on a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies; attaching the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession. See under HIGH.

High-churchism (hī'chėrch-izm), *n.* The principles of High-churchmen.

High-churchman (hī'chėrch-man), *n.* One who holds High-church principles.

High-climbing (hī'klīm-ing), *a.* Climbing or ascending to a great height. 'Some *high-climbing* hill.' *Milton.*

High-coloured (hī'kul-ėrd), *a.* 1. Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; flushed.

'Lepidus is *high-coloured*.' 'They have made him drink.' *Shak.*

2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; as, a *high-coloured* description.

High-commission Court (hī'kom-mi-shon kōrt), *n.* A court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England erected and united to the regal power by Queen Elizabeth, but abolished by 16 Car I. cii. as its powers were directed to tyrannical and unconstitutional purposes.

High-constable (hī'kun-sta-bl), *n.* See CONSTABLE.

High-crowned (hī'kround), *a.* Having a high crown. 'A *high-crowned* hat.' *Addison.*

High-day (hī'dā), *n.* 1. A festival or galaday; as, '*high-days* and holidays.'—2. Broad daylight.

High-day (hī'dā), *a.* Befitting or appropriate for a holiday.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him. *Shak.*

High-embowed (hī'em-bōd), *a.* Having lofty arches. 'The *high-embowed* roof.' *Milton.*

High-engendered (hī'en-jen-dėrd), *a.* Engendered aloft or in the air. 'Your *high-engendered* battles.' *Shak.*

High-faluting (hī'fa-lūt-ing), *n.* Pompousness; bombast; fustian. [United States.]

High-faluting (hī'fa-lūt-ing), *a.* Bombastic; fustian; high-sounding; pompous; affectedly elevated. 'Not so flushed, not so *high-faluting* (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style.' *J. R. Lowell.* [United States.]

High-fed (hī'fed), *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously. 'A favourite mule, *high-fed*.' *L'Estrange.*

High-feeding (hī'fēd-ing), *n.* Luxury in diet.

High-finished (hī'fin-isht), *a.* Finished completely, or with great care and elaboration.

High-flier (hī'flī-ėr), *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions or manners.

High-flown (hī'flōn), *a.* 1. Elevated; swelled; proud; as, '*high-flown* hopes.' *Denham.*—2. Turgid; extravagant. 'A *high-flown* hyperbole.' *L'Estrange.*

High-flushed (hī'flusht), *a.* Much elated.

High-flying (hī'flī-ing), *a.* Extravagant in claims, expectations, or opinions; as, '*high-flying*, arbitrary kings.' *Dryden.*

Highgate Resin (hī'gāt re-zin), *n.* Fossil copal. See under FOSSIL, *a.*

High-go (hī'gō), *n.* A drinking bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vulgar.]

High-going (hī'gō-ing), *a.* Going high; rolling in high waves.

How can she brook the rough, *high-going* sea? *Massinger.*

High-grown (hī'grōn), *a.* Considerably grown. 'The *high-grown* field.' *Shak.*

High-handed (hī'hand-ed), *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; violent; arbitrary.

High-hearted (hī'härt-ed), *a.* Full of courage.

High-heeled (hī'hēld), *a.* Having high heels; as, a *high-heeled* shoe.

High-hung (hī'hung), *a.* Hung aloft; elevated. 'The *high-hung* taper.' *Dryden.*

Highland (hī'land), *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region; as, the *Highlands* of Scotland.

Highland (hī'land), *a.* Pertaining to highlands or to mountainous regions, especially the Highlands of Scotland; as, *Highland* lakes; *Highland* scenery.

Highlander (hī'land-ėr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, particularly of the Highlands of Scotland.

Highland-fling (hī'land-fling), *n.* A sort of dance, a hornpipe, peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders, and generally danced by one person.

Highlandish (hī'land-ish), *a.* Characterized by high or mountainous land.

The country round is so *highlandish*. *Drummond.*

Highlandman (hī'land-man), *n.* A highlander.

Highlandry (hī'land-ri), *n.* Highlanders collectively. *Smollett.*

High-life (hī'lif), *n.* 1. The style of living of the fashionable classes.—2. The upper classes collectively.

High-lift (hī'lift), *v.t.* To raise aloft. *Cowper.*

High-lived (hī'līvd), *a.* Pertaining to high life. *Goldsmith.*

High-low (hī'lō), *n.* A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.

I like your high-fliers: it is your plodders I detest, wearing old hats and *high-lows*, speaking in committee, and thinking they are men of business: d—n them! *Disraeli.*

Highly (hī'li), *adv.* In a high manner or to a high degree.

High-mass (hī'mas), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the mass which is read before the high-altar on Sundays, feast-days, and great occasions.

High-men (hī'men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to *low-men*. See FULLAM, FULHAM.

Who? he serve? ha! he keeps *high-men* and low-men, he! he has fair living at Fulham. *B. Jonson.*

High-mettled (hī'met-ld), *a.* Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as, a *high-mettled* steed.

With such loyal and *high-mettled* cavaliers to support him, Mondejar could not feel doubtful of the success of his arms. *Prescott.*

High-minded (hī'mīnd-ed), *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant.

Be not *high-minded*, but fear. Rom. xi. 20.

2. Having or pertaining to honourable pride; characterized by or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous: opposed to *mean:* now the common meaning; as, a *high-minded* man; a *high-minded* resolution. *Arnold.*

High-mindedness (hī'mīnd-ed-nes), *n.* State of being high-minded.

Highmost† (hī'mōst), *a.* Highest.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shak.*

Highness (hī'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being high, in all its various senses.—2. A title of honour given to princes or other persons of rank: used with poss. prons. *his, her*, &c.

High-palmed† (hī'pämd), *a.* A term applied to a stag of full growth, that bears the palms of his horns aloft; having lofty antlers.

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run. *Drummond.*

High-placed (hī'plāst), *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.

High-pressure (hī'pre-shūr), *a.* Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or, in a more restricted sense, having a pressure greater than 50 lbs. on the square inch: *said of* steam and steam-engines. See STEAM-ENGINE.

High-priced (hī'prīst), *a.* Costly; dear.
High-priest (hī'prēst), *n.* A chief priest.
High-priestship (hī'prēst-ship), *n.* Office of a high-priest.
High-principled (hī'prin-si-pld), *a.* 1. Of strictly honourable or noble principles; highly honourable. — 2. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*
High-proof (hī'prōf), *adv.* In the highest degree; so as to stand any test.

We are *high-proof* melancholy. *Shak.*

High-proof (hī'prōf), *a.* Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits.
High-raised (hī'rāzd), *a.* 1. Elevated; raised aloft. 'On *high-raised* decks.' *Dryden.*—2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions. *Milton.*
High-reaching (hī'rēch-ing), *a.* 1. Reaching to a great height. *Milton.*—2. Reaching upward.—3. Ambitious; aspiring. '*High-reaching* Buckingham.' *Shak.*
High-red (hī'red), *a.* Having a strong red colour; deeply red.
High-repented (hī'rē-pent-ed), *a.* Deeply repented; repented of to the utmost. 'My *high-repented* blames.' *Shak.*
High-resolved (hī'rē-zolvd), *a.* Very resolute. '*High-resolved* men.' *Shak.*
Highroad (hī'rōd), *n.* A highway; a much-frequented road.
High-ropes (hī'rōps), *n.* A state of great excitement or passion: used in the phrase, 'he is on his *high-ropes*,' applied to a person greatly elevated or excited. *Grose.* [Low.]
High-seas (hī'sēz), *n. pl.* The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of 3 miles from the shore of any country.
High-seasoned (hī'sē-znd), *a.* 1. Enriched with spices or other seasoning.—2. Somewhat lewd; obscene: said of literature.
High-sighted (hī'sīt-ed), *a.* Looking upward; with the eyes directed upward; supercilious. '*High-sighted* tyranny.' *Shak.*
High-souled (hī'sōld), *a.* Having a high spirit; having a highly honourable soul or spirit.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . . . the ingenious, the chivalrous, the *high-souled* Windham. *Macaulay.*

High-sounding (hī'sound-ing), *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as, *high-sounding* words or titles.
High-spirited (hī'spi-rit-ed), *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; manly; sensitive on the point of honour.

The royal army consisted in great part of gentlemen, *high-spirited*, ardent, accustomed to consider dishonour as more terrible than death. *Macaulay.*

High-stepper (hī'step-pėr), *n.* A spirited horse that lifts its feet well from the ground; hence a person having a dashing showy walk or bearing.
High-stomached (hī'stum-akt), *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate.

High-stomached are they both and full of ire. *Shak.*

High-strung (hī'strung), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited; proud; obstinate.
High-swoln (hī'swōln), *a.* Greatly swelled; inflated with passion.

The broken rancour of your *high-swoln* hearts,
But lately splinter'd, knit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserved, cherish'd, and kept.
Shak.

Hight† (hīt), *v.t.* properly a pret., also *hote*; pp. *hight*, *hote*, *hoten*. [From A.Sax. *hêht*, pret. (contracted after reduplication) of *hâtan*, to command, to promise, which was confounded with *hâtan*, to call, to name, to be called, similar spellings being adopted for various forms of both verbs; cog. G. *heissen*, to name or be named, declare, command; Dan. *hedde*, to be named, to be called. The proper present of *hâtan*, to be called, was *hâtte*, I am called, he is called, pret. *hâtte*, pl. *hâtton*, which are relics of a passive conjugation.] 1. To have for a name; to be named: passive usage.

But there as I was wont to *hight* Arcite,
Now *hight* I Philostrat. *Chaucer.*

Bright was her hue, and Geraldine she *hight*.
Lord Surrey.

2. To name; to call: active usage (less proper). 'Childe Harold was he *hight*.' *Byron.*

Their caterer,
Hight Gluttony, set forth the smoking feast.
Southey.

3. To mention. [Incorrect usage.]

A shepherd true, yet not so true,
As he that earst I *hote*. *Spenser.*

4. To commit; to intrust; to promise.

No man would *hight* them life and recovery.
Holland.

5. To command; to charge; to direct.

The sad steele seized not where it was *hight*
Upon the childe. *Spenser.*

Hight† (hīt), *n.* Height.—*On hight* [Fr. *en haut*], in a high voice; aloud. *Chaucer; Spenser.*
High-taper (hī'tāp-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus Verbascum (*V. Thapsus*), the common mullein. Called also *Shepherd's Club.*
High-tasted (hī'tāst-ed), *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.
Highth,† *n.* [See HEIGHT.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness. *Milton.*
High-tide (hī'tīd), *n.* 1. High-water; a tide that rises higher than ordinary tides.—2. A holiday.
High-toned (hī'tōnd), *a.* 1. High in pitch; strong in sound; as, a *high-toned* instrument. 2. High-principled; noble; elevated; as, a *high-toned* character. '*High-toned* mind.' *Sir W. Scott.*
High-top (hī'top), *n.* 1. The mast-head of a ship. *Shak.*—2. A kind of sweet apple.
High-towering (hī'tou-ėr-ing), *a.* Soaring aloft. *Milton.*
Highty-tighty (hī'ti-tī'ti), *a.* Same as *Hoity-toity.*

La, William, don't be so *highty-tighty* with us.
Thackeray.

High-viced (hī'vīst), *a.* Enormously wicked. 'O'er some *high-viced* city.' *Milton.*
High-voiced (hī'voist), *a.* Having a strong tone or voice; having a voice of a high pitch.
High-water, *n.* See under HIGH.
High-water (hī'wạ-tėr), *a.* Of or pertaining to or produced or caused by high water, or the highest point to which the tide rises; as, *high-water* mark.
Highway (hī'wā), *n.* 1. A public road; a way open to all passengers.—2. A public way by water; as, the sea is the *highway* of nations.

A public navigable river is also called a *highway*.
Brande.

3. Course; road; train of action.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Sir J. Child.*

Highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.* One who goes on the highway; one who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.
Highway-rate (hī'wā-rāt), *n.* A road-rate levied for maintaining the public roads in good order.
Highway-robber (hī''wā-rob'ėr), *n.* One who robs on or near the highway; a highwayman.
Highway-robbery (hī''wā-rob'ėr-i), *n.* Robbery committed on or near the highway.
High-wrought (hī'rạt), *a.* 1. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished.—2. Inflamed or agitated to a high degree; as, *high-wrought* passion.—3. Swelling or rising high.

What from the cape can you discern at sea?
Nothing at all: it is a *high-wrought* flood. *Shak.*

Hilar (hī'lėr), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the hilum of a seed.
Hilarate† (hil'a-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *hilaro*, *hilaratum*, from *hilaris*, cheerful.] To exhilarate. *Cockeram.*
Hilarious (hi-lā'ri-us), *a.* Mirthful; merry.
Hilarity (hi-la'ri-ti), *n.* [Fr. *hilarité*; L. *hilaritas*, from *hilaris*, cheerful.] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gaiety.—*Hilarity*, *Joy*. *Hilarity* differs from *joy*; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former is excited by social pleasure, drinking, &c., which rouse the animal spirits.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant *hilarity*.
Goldsmith.

SYN. Glee, cheerfulness, mirth, merriment, gaiety, joyousness, exhilaration, jovialty, jollity.
Hilary (hi'la-ri), *a.* Designating the time on or near about which the festival of St. *Hilary* takes place, which is January 13.—*Hilary term*, one of the four terms of the courts of common law, &c., in England, beginning January 11 and ending January 31.
Hilch (hilch), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *ælcian*, *elcian*, to delay.] To hobble. [Scotch.]

And then he'll *hilch*, and stilt, and jump,
An' rin an unco fit. *Burns.*

Hild (hild). [G. and D. *held*, Dan. *heldt*, a hero.] An element in names of persons, signifying a person of noble character or rank, a lord, a lady; as, *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mathild*, *Matilda*, a heroic lady.
Hild† (hild). For *Held.*

How can they all in this so narrow verse
Contayned be, and in small compasse *hild*?
Spenser.

Hilding† (hild'ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *hyldan*, to bend, to crouch.] A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman.

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shak.*
We have a curse in having her:
Out on her, *hilding*! *Shak.*

Hilding (hild'ing), *a.* Cowardly; spiritless; as, a *hilding* fellow.

To purge this field of such a *hilding* foe. *Shak.*

Hile (hīl), *n.* Same as *Hilum.*
Hill (hil), *n.* [A. Sax. *hill*, *hil*, *hyll*, *hul*. Comp. O.D. *hille*, *hil*, D. *heuvel*, Icel. *hóll*, *hváll*, M.H.G. *huvel*, G. *hügel*, hill; Icel. *hjalli*, a ledge or shelf of rock, though some of these forms can only be remotely connected. Perhaps cog. L. *collis*, a hill.] 1. A natural elevation of considerable size on the earth's surface; an eminence generally of a rounded or conical form rising above the common level of the surrounding land. A hill is less than a mountain, but no definite limit of size can be assigned, and the term is sometimes applied to what would more properly be called a mountain.—2. A heap; a hillock; as, a dung-*hill*; the moles had thrown up a number of *hills*.—3. A cluster of plants and the earth raised about them; as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes. [United States.]
Hill (hil), *v.t.* 1. To form hills or small elevations of earth around; to form into hills or heaps, as earth; as, to *hill* corn.

Squanto showed them how to plant and *hill* it.
Palfrey.

2. To heap up; to accumulate; as, to *hill* up gold. [Rare.]
Hill† (hil), *v.t.* To cover. See HELE.
Hilled (hild), *pp.* or *a.* Having hills.
Hill-folk (hil'fōk), *n. pl.* 1. A designation formerly given to the sect otherwise called *Cameronians*; also to the Covenanters in general. [Scotch.]

How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In *Scand. myth.* a class of beings intermediate between elves and the human race, inhabiting caves and small hills, and eager to receive the benefit of man's redemption.
Hillfoot (hil'fụt), *n.* The foot of a hill; the locality surrounding the base of a hill.
Hilliness (hil'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hilly.
Hilling† (hil'ing), *n.* See HELING.
Hill-men (hil'men), *n. pl.* Men residing on or frequenting hills; the Scottish Covenanters who took to the hills.
Hillock (hil'ok), *n.* [Dim. of *hill*. Comp. *bullock*, a young ox, from *bull*; Sc. *lassock* from *lass*; *bittock* from *bit*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.
Hillock (hil'ok), *v.t.* To form into a hillock or slight elevation. *Cowper.*
Hillocky (hil'ok-i), *a.* Abounding or covered with hillocks.
Hillside (hil'sīd), *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
Hilltop (hil'top), *n.* The top or summit of a hill.
Hill-wort (hil'wėrt), *n.* Wild thyme.
Hilly (hil'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with hills; as, a *hilly* country.—2.† Resembling a *hill*; lofty; elevated. 'The top of *hilly* empire.' *Beau. & Fl.*
Hilsah (hil'sa), *n.* A fish of the Ganges highly esteemed for food. It is very oily and bony.
Hilt (hilt), *n.* [A. Sax. *hilt*, *hylt*, hilt, haft, or handle; akin to *helve* and *helm*.] A handle, especially the handle of a sword or dagger. The plural was formerly used with a singular meaning.

Here take thou the *hilts*,
And when my face is covered as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shak.*

a, Hilum in common Garden-bean.

Hilted (hilt'ed), *a.* Having a hilt: used in composition; as, a basket-*hilted* sword.
Hilum (hī'lum), *n.* [L.] The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar produced by the separation of a seed from its placenta.
Him (him), *pron.* [In A. Sax. the dative and instrumental of *he* and *hit*, he and it, after-

wards used instead of *hine*, the real accusative sing. masc.; *m* is properly a dative suffix, as in *them, whom.*] The dative and objective case of *he*. [In such a sentence as, Give *him* that, *him* is really the dative.]

Him† (him). 1. Himself. *Spenser.*—2. [Old dative plural.] To them. Hence *him seemed*, it seemed to them; they supposed. *Chaucer.*

Himalayan (him-a-lā'yan), *a.* [Skr. *hima*, snow, and *ālaya*, abode.] Of or belonging to the Himalayas, the great mountain chain to the north of Hindustan.

Himalayan-pine (him-a-lā'yan-pīn), *n.* A variety of the pine, *Pinus gerardiana*, a native of Nepaul. It is a large tree with eatable seeds.

Himantopus (hi-man'tō-pus), *n.* [Gr. *himantopus*, a kind of bird—*himas, himantos*, a leather strap, a thong, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of grallatorial birds, distinguished by the great length of their legs, from which circumstance they have the name of *stilt-birds*. It includes the long-legged plover or long-shanks (*H. melanopterus*), sometimes but rarely seen in England, but common in the morasses of Hungary and Turkey, and several American and Australian species. See STILT-BIRD.

Himming, *n.* See HEMMING.

Himself (him-self'), *pron.* [*Him* and *self.*] 1. An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine. It is generally used along with *he* (or a noun) when a subject, though sometimes alone; as, *he himself, the man himself*, did so, or *he* did so *himself;* when in the nominative after the verb *to be* it is used either with or without *he* (or a noun); as, it was *himself* or *he himself*. In the objective it stands alone (as, he hurt *himself*), or with a noun.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done.
Denham.

But *he himself* turned again from the quarries.
Judg. iii. 19.

It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns.—2. Having command of himself; in his true character; possessed of his natural temper and disposition, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence; as, the man has come to *himself;* let him act *himself.*—*By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered; as, he sits or studies *by himself*.

Himselve,† **Himselven**† (him-selv', him-selv'en), *pron.* Himself. *Chaucer.*

Himyaric, Himyaritic (him-yar'ik, him-ya-rit'ik), *a.* Relating to *Himyar*, an ancient king of Yemen in Southern Arabia, or to the people having their name from him; specifically, appellative of certain ancient inscriptions exhibiting the primitive type of the oldest form of the language still spoken in South-east Arabia, or of the language of these inscriptions.

Himyaritic (him-ya-rit'ik), *n.* The language spoken in the south-east of Arabia. It is a dialect of Arabic, and is being superseded by it.

Hin (hin), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about 5 quarts English measure.

Hind (hīnd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hind, hinde*, G. and D. *hinde*, G. also *hindin*, Icel. *hind* O.G. *hinta.*] The female of the red deer or stag.

Hind (hīnd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hine, hina*, a domestic, with *d* affixed, as in *lend, sound.*] A labouring man attached to a household; an agricultural labourer; a peasant; a rustic.

This *hind* that homeward driving the slow steer,
Tells how man's daily work goes forward here.
Trench.

Hind (hīnd), *a.* compar. *hinder*, superl. *hindmost.* [A. Sax. *hind*, hind, *hindan*, behind. Comp. Goth. *hindana, hindar*, O. H. G. *hintar*, G. *hinten*, hind, behind. Common to all the Teutonic tongues.] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as, the *hind* toes; the *hind* shoes of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

And fear his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

Hindberry (hīnd'be-ri), *n.* [*Hind* and *berry*, so named because they are a favourite food of hinds.] A plant of the genus Rubus (*R. Idæus*), a wild variety of the raspberry.

Hind-bow (hīnd'bō), *n.* The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the cantle.

Hind-calf (hīnd'kaf), *n.* A hart of the first year.

Hinder (hīnd'ėr), *a.* compar. of *hind.* Of or belonging to that part which is in the rear, or which follows; in the rear; following; as, the *hinder* part of a waggon; the *hinder* part of a ship, or the stern.

Hinder (hin'dėr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hindrian*, to hinder, from *hinder*, compar. of *hind, a.* (which see).] 1. To prevent from proceeding or from starting; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede.

Them that were entering in, ye *hindered.*
Luke xi. 52.

2. To check or retard in progression or motion; to prevent or obstruct for a time; as, cold weather *hinders* the growth of plants, or *hinders* them from coming to maturity in due season.

My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread. *Hood.*

3. To prevent; to debar; to shut out; to balk.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

Though *from* is commonly used after *hinder* with a participial, it is sometimes omitted even by good writers; as, 'to *hinder* their neighbours *maltreating* them.' *Matthew Arnold.*—SYN. To stop, interrupt, counteract, thwart, oppose, obstruct, debar, arrest, embarrass, check, retard, impede, delay.

Hinder (hin'dėr), *v.i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander may be written. *Dryden.*

Hinderance, Hindrance (hin'dėr-ans, hin'drans: the second is the commoner form), *n.* 1. The act of impeding or restraining motion.—2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

He must remove all these *hinderances* out of the way. *Atterbury.*

Hinder-end (hind'ėr-end), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Extremity; termination: applied in a ludicrous sense to the buttocks.—2. *pl.* Refuse of grain after it is winnowed; chaff.

Hinderer (hin'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

Hinderest,† *a.* superl. of *hind.* Hindmost. *Chaucer.*

Hinderlans, Hinderlins (hin'dėr-lanz, hin'-dėr-linz), *n. pl.* Hinder parts; buttocks; the posteriors. Written variously *Hinderlands, Hinderlets.* [Scotch.]

Hinderling† (hīnd'ėr-ling), *n.* [A. Sax. *hinderling*, one not like the original type, one who comes behind his ancestors—*hinder, hind*, after, back, and term. *ling.*] A paltry, worthless, degenerate person or animal.

Hindermost (hīnd'ėr-mōst), *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. The form *Hindmost* is more frequently used. 'Rachel and Joseph *hindermost.*' Gen. xxxiii. 2.

Hinder-night (hind'ėr-nīt), *n.* Last night; yesternight. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

Hind-hand (hīnd'hand), *n.* The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the head, neck, and fore-quarters.

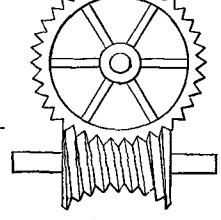
Hind-head (hīnd'hed), *n.* The back part of the head; the occiput.

If they (noses) are Roman, arched high and strong; they are generally associated with a less developed forehead and a larger *hind-head.* *Quart. Rev.*

Hindi (hin'dē), *n.* A modern dialect of Northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect.

Hindleg (hīnd'leg), *n.* A posterior leg.

Hindley's Screw (hind'liz skrō), *n.* A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work. It is so named from its having been first employed by Mr. *Hindley* of York.



Hindley's Screw.

Hindmost (hīnd'-mōst), *a.* [A. Sax. *hindema, hindu ma*, hindmost. The *-ma* is a superlative termination, and in this word has erroneously been assimilated to the adv. *most;* comp. A. Sax. *fruma, forma*, first, L. *primus*, first, *facillimus*, easiest.] The superl. of *hind* (which see).

Hindoo, *n.* See HINDU.

Hindooism, *n.* See HINDUISM.

Hindostanee, *n.* See HINDUSTANI.

Hindostanee, *a.* See HINDUSTANI.

Hindostany, *a.* Same as *Hindustani.*

Hindrance, *n.* See HINDERANCE.

Hindu, Hindoo (hin-dō' or hin'dō), *n.* One of the native race inhabiting Hindustan.

Hindu, Hindoo (hin-dō' or hin'dō), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindus; Hindustani.

Hinduism, Hindooism (hin'dō-izm), *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Hindus; the system of religious principles among the Hindus.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hin-dō-stan'ē), *n.* One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps (*ūrdū*) of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the eleventh century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population of Central Hindustan, more corrupted in form than Hindi, and filled with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole Peninsula. Called also *Urdu.*

Hine,† *n.* A hind; a farm servant. *Chaucer.*

Hing (hing), *n.* The Indian name for asafœtida.

Hing (hing), *v.t.* To hang. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Hing-ching (hing'ching), *n.* The Chinese name for the phonetic signs in their alphabet.

Hinge (hinj), *n.* [Probably from *hang*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *hing;* comp. Prov. E. *hingle*, a small hinge; D. *hengsel*, a hinge.] 1. The hook or joint on which a door, lid, gate, shutter, and the like turns; also, anything resembling the joint on which a door turns; as, the *hinge* of a bivalve shell.

The gate self-opened wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* That on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point; as, this argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned.

The brilliant actions of the Portuguese form the great *hinge* which opened the door to the most important alteration in the civil history of mankind. *Mickle.*

3. A cardinal point; as east, west, north, or south. [Rare.]

Nor slept the winds . . . but rushed abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world. *Milton.*

—*To be off the hinges*, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.

Hinge (hinj), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with hinges. 2. To bend. [Rare.]

Be thou a flatterer now and *hinge* thy knee. *Shak.*

Hinge (hinj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hinged;* ppr. *hinging.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge; as, the question *hinges* on this single point.

Our persuasions of the fact must not be made to *hinge* on the native or independent force of the adjective there employed. *Is. Taylor.*

Hinge-joint (hinj'joint), *n.* A joint resembling a hinge, in which the bones move upon each other in two directions only; as in the elbow, the knee, the lower jaw, &c.

Hink (hingk), *n.* A hook or twibil for reaping.

Hinniate† (hin'ni-āt), *v.i.* [L. *hinnio*, to neigh. Comp. *whinny.*] To neigh.

Hinnible (hin'ni-bl), *a.* Neighing or capable of neighing.

Men are rational, and horses *hinnible.* *Mansel.*

Hinny (hin'ni), *n.* [L. *hinnus*, Gr. *hinnos*, mule.] A mule; specifically, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.

Hinny (hin'ni), *v.i.* [See HINNIATE.] To neigh; to whinny.

Hinny (hin'ni), *n.* Honey.—*My hinny*, my darling. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Hinoideus (hin-oi'dē-us), *a.* [Gr. *his, hinos*, strength, a muscle, and *eidos*, likeness.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant in which the veins proceed entirely from the midrib of a leaf, and are parallel and undivided, as in the gingerworts.

Hint (hint), *n.* [According to Wedgwood from Icel. *ymtr*, a muttering, akin to *ymja*, to resound, on the type of *ant* from *emmet;* but more probably from O.E. *hend, hent*, to seize, and signifying primarily that which is seized, hence, as a noun, occasion, intimation.] 1. A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something without a full declaration or explanation; a suggestion.

I am apt to believe that they took the first *hint* of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled.
Lady M. W. Montagu.

2.† Cause; ground; occasion.

Our *hint* of woe
Is common; every day some sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Shak.*

—*Hint, Suggestion.* See the verb.

Hint (hint), *p.t.* [See the noun.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest indirectly.

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

—*Hint, Suggest.* To *hint* is merely to make some reference or allusion that may or may not be apprehended, or to let one's opinion be known in an indirect or hesitating manner. To *suggest* is to offer something definite for consideration. A *hint* is covert and slighter than a *suggestion*, which generally affords some practical direction; as, I gave him a *hint* of the intended outbreak of the army, and made two or three *suggestions* as to the best mode of meeting the danger. SYN. To suggest, intimate, insinuate, imply.

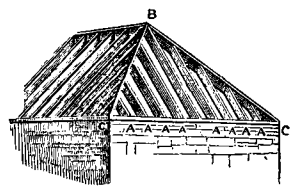
Hint (hint), *v.i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.—*To hint at*, to allude to.

Hinter (hint'ėr), *n.* One who hints.

Hinting. See HENTING.

Hintingly (hint'ing-li), *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestingly.

Hip (hip), *n.* [A. Sax. *hype, hypp*, the hip; comp. Icel. *huppr*, Dan. *hofte*, Goth. *hups*, D. *heup*, O.H.G. *huf*, G. *hüfte*. The word is probably akin to *heap*, perhaps to *hump*.] 1. The projecting part of an animal formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, with the flesh covering them; the fleshy part of the thigh; the haunch.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) the external angle at the junction



A A, Jack-rafters. B C B C, Hips or Hip-rafters.

of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (*b*) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof meet.—*To have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one: a phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.

I'll *have* our Michael Cassio *on the hip*. *Shak.*

—*To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely with great slaughter. Judg. xv. 8.

Hip (hip), *n.* [A. Sax. *hiop, heop*, O. Sax. *hiopa*, a thorn, a thistle, common to the Teutonic languages and perhaps the same as Rus. *schip*, thorn, O. Slav. *schipok*, wild-rose.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild-brier.

Hip (hip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hipped;* ppr. *hipping*. 1. To sprain or dislocate the hip. 'His horse was *hipped*.' *Shak.*—2. In *arch.* to furnish with a hip; as, to *hip* a roof.

Hip (hip), *n.* [Contr. of *hypochondria*.] Hypochondria. [Colloq.]

Hip (hip), *v.t.* To render hypochondriac or melancholy. [Colloq.]

Hip (hip), *inter.* An exclamation expressive of a call to any one or to arouse attention; as, *hip, hip, hip*, hurrah!

Hip-bath (hip'bath), *n.* A kind of portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed, otherwise called a *Sitz-bath*.

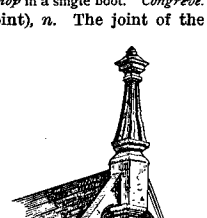
Hip-gout (hip'gout), *n.* Sciatica.

Hiphalt † (hip'hąlt), *a.* [*Hip* and *halt*.] Lame; limping.

Hiphop (hip'hop), *adv.* [A reduplication of *hop*.] With hopping gait.

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volscius, *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

Hip-joint (hip'joint), *n.* The joint of the hip, a ball-and-socket joint, formed by the reception of the globular head of the femur or thigh-bone into the socket or acetabulum of the os innominatum. For flexion, extension, rotation, and strength combined it is the most perfect joint in the body.



Hip-knob, Friar-gate, Derby.

Hip-knob (hip'-nob), *n.* In *arch.* a finial or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the point of a gable. When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hip-knob generally terminates in a pendant.

Hip-moulding, Hip-mould (hip'mōld-ing, hip'mōld), *n.* In *arch.* a kind of moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. By some workmen used to signify the back of a hip.

Hippa (hip'pa), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and also a kind of crab.] A genus of anomurous decapod crustaceans, the species of which seem to be formed for burrowing in the sand. *H. talpoida* is called sand-bug in North America.

Hipparchia (hip-pär'ki-a), *n.* [Gr.] A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, of which there are several British species, as the marbled white butterfly (*H. Galathea*), grayling white butterfly (*H. Semele*), the golden eye (*H. pamphilus*), &c.

Hipparion (hip-pā'ri-on), *n.* [Gr., a pony, dim. of *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil genus of Equidæ, from the upper miocene and pliocene deposits of Eppelsheim and the Sewalik Hills in India as well as North America. The members are distinguished by the fact that each foot possesses a single fully developed toe, bordered by two functionless toes which do not touch the ground, but simply dangle on each side of the central toe. The hipparion was about the size of an ass, one American species being, however, about the size of a goat.

Hipped (hipt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Rendered melancholy; characterized by melancholy. [Colloq.]

And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather,
That politics go by the weather. *Green.*

2. Having the hip sprained or dislocated.

Hipped-roof, *n.* See HIP-ROOF.

Hippelaph (hip'pel-af), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *elaphos*, a stag.] An animal of the deer kind, the *Rusa hippelaphus*, resembling the stag in size and proportions, but having rougher and harder hair, and when adult, that of the upper part of the neck formed into a sort of mane. It is a native of Bengal, Sumatra, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. By some it has been supposed to be the *hippelaphus* of Aristotle.

Hippidæ, Hippides (hip'i-dē, hip'i-dēz), *n. pl.* A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, of which the type is the genus Hippa. See HIPPA.

Hippish (hip'ish), *a.* Hypochondriac. [Colloq.] By cares depressed, in pensive *hippish* mood. *Gay.*

Hippobosca (hip-pō-bos'ka), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *boskō*, to feed.] A genus of dipterous parasitic insects, the type of the family Hippoboscidæ; the horse-fly.

Hippoboscidæ (hip-pō-bos'i-dē), *n. pl.* A pupiparous family of dipterous insects, parasitic on birds and quadrupeds. The type is the genus Hippobosca or horse-fly.

Hippobroma (hip-pō-brō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, and *broma*, food.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lobeliaceæ, the only species of which is *H. longiflora*, an herbaceous plant, a native of Jamaica and other West Indian islands, one of the most poisonous of plants. Horses are said to be violently purged after eating it.

Hippocamp (hip'pō-kamp), *n.* See HIPPOCAMPUS. *Sir T. Browne.*

Hippocampidæ (hip-pō-kamp'i-dē), *n. pl.* The sea-horse family, a family of teleostean fishes, constituting, with the family Syngnathidæ, the sub-order Lophobranchii of the order Teleostei. The genus Hippocampus is the type. See HIPPOCAMPUS.

Hippocampus (hip'pō-kamp-us), *n.* [Gr. *hippokampos—hippos*, a horse, and *kamptō*, to bend.] 1. A genus of fishes, closely allied to the Syngnathidæ or pipe-fishes, of singular construction and peculiar habits; the upper parts have some resemblance to the head and neck of a horse in miniature, which has suggested the English name sea-horse. When swimming they maintain a vertical position, their general length is from 6 to 10 inches, and they occur in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.—2. In *myth.* the name given to sea-horses with two feet, and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or other fish, which drew the car of Neptune and other deities. Representations of them are to be seen in Pompeian paintings.

Hippocampus brevirostris.

Hippocastaneæ (hip'pō-kas-tā"nē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and L. *castaneæ*, Gr. *kastana*, chestnuts.] A sub-family of dicotyledonous trees, forming part of the order Sapindaceæ; the horse-chestnuts. The species are all trees of considerable size, and are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers and leaves. The common horse-chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*) is the best known species. See HORSE-CHESTNUT.

Hippocentaur (hip-pō-sen'tąr), *n.* [Gr. *hippokentauros—hippos*, a horse, and *kentauros*, centaur. See CENTAUR.] In *myth.* a fabulous monster, half man and half horse. See CENTAUR.

Hippocras (hip'pō-kras), *n.* [Fr. Called in ancient medical lexicons *vinum hippocraticum*, wine of Hippocrates.] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hippocrateaceæ (hip-pō-kra'ti-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From the typical genus *Hippocratea*, so called after *Hippocrates*.] A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising a number of species, which are trees or climbing shrubs, growing in the tropical parts of America, Africa, and the East Indies. The fruit of several is edible, the seeds of *Hippocratea comosa* being used in the West Indies as almonds; but the plants are of no utility otherwise. *Baird.*

Hippocrates' Sleeve (hip-pok'ra-tēz slēv). A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions.

Hippocratic (hip-pō-krat'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to Hippocrates, a celebrated physician of Greece, born in Cos, B.C. 456.—*Hippocratic face*, a term for the expression which the features assume immediately before death, or in one exhausted by long sickness, by great evacuations, excessive hunger, threatening dissolution—so called from its being vividly and perfectly described by *Hippocrates*. The nose is pinched; the eyes are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendant, relaxed, and cold; &c.

Hippocratism (hip-pok'rat-izm), *n.* The doctrines or system of Hippocrates relating to medicine.

Hippocrene (hip-pō-krē'nē or hip'po-krēn), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *krēnē*, a fountain—fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the horse Pegasus' foot.] A spring on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses, the waters of which had the power of giving poetic inspiration.

Hippocrepian (hip-pō-krep'i-an), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *krēpis*, a boot, a shoe.] In *zool.* a member of that group of the Polyzoa or Bryozoa in which the oral tentacles are arranged in a crescentic or horse-shoe-like frame.

Hippocrepiform (hip-pō-krep'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *krēpis*, a boot, a shoe, and L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.* horseshoe-shaped.

Hippocrepis (hip-pō-krē'pis), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *krēpis*, a boot or shoe.] A small genus of trailing or shrubby perennials, nat. order Leguminosæ, with unequally pinnate leaves and umbellate heads of yellow flowers, natives chiefly of Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia; the horse-shoe vetches. *H. comosa* (the common horse-shoe vetch) is a native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked pods.

Hippodame † (hip'pō-dām), *n.* A sea-horse; a hippopotamus. *Spenser.*

Hippodrome (hip'pō-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *hippodromos — hippos*, a horse, and *dromos*, a course, from *dremō*, to run.] Anciently, a circus or place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed, and horses exercised: sometimes applied to a modern circus. 'The Olympian *hippodrome* or horse-course.' *London Ency.*

Hippogriff, Hippogryph (hip'pō-grif), *n.* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, from Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffon.] A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.

So saying, he caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime.
Milton.

Hippolith (hip'pō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *lithos*, a stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

Hippolyte (hip-po'li-tē), *n.* [*Hippolytē*, in Greek myth. the queen of the Amazons.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceans allied to

the shrimps, several species of which are found on our coasts.

Hippomane (hip-pom'a-nē), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *mania*, madness.] 1. An aphrodisiac substance obtained from a mare or foal, used anciently as a philter or love-charm; hence, a love-potion; a philter or charm. *Dryden.*—2. A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The *H. Mancinella* is the manchineel-tree, a native of the West Indies, and among the most poisonous of all known vegetable productions. See MANCHINEEL.

Hipponyx (hip'pō-niks), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *onyx*, a claw.] A genus of molluscs having an inequivalve, sub-equilateral shell, destitute of ligament and hinge teeth; lower valve attached, sub-orbicular, with a muscular impression of a horse-shoe form.

Hippopathology (hip'pō-pa-thol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, horse, and E. *pathology* (which see).] The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.

Hippophaë (hip-pof'a-ē), *n.* [Gr. *hippophaës*, the name of a plant supposed to be the *Euphorbia spinosa*.] A genus of shrubby plants of the nat. order Elæagnaceæ; the sallow-thorns. The *H. rhamnoides* (common sallow-thorn or sea buck-thorn) is a thorny shrub, preferring a sandy soil, but sometimes found on cliffs near the sea. It is occasionally cultivated in gardens on account of its silvery leaves, which are linear-lanceolate. The berries, which are produced in great abundance, are yellow, contain one seed, and have an acid flavour.

Hippophagi (hip-pof'a-ji), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagein*, to eat.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specifically, a name given by old geographers to certain nomadic Scythian tribes, on the north of the Caspian Sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

Hippophagist (hip-pof'a-jist), *n.* One who eats horse-flesh.

Hippophagous (hip-pof'a-gus), *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippophagy (hip-pof'a-ji), *n.* [Fr. *hippophagie*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippopodium (hip-pō-pō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A large heavy bivalve fossil shell, characteristic of the lower lias shales of England.

Hippopotamus (hip-pō-pot'a-mus), *n.* pl. **Hippopotamuses** or **Hippopotami** (hip-pō-pot'a-mus-ez, hip-pō-pot'a-mī). [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.] An ungulate or hoofed mammal, having a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail, two ventral teats, skin about 2 inches thick on the back and sides, and without hair, except at the extremity of the tail. The incisors and canines of the lower jaw are of great strength and size, the canines or tusks being long and curved forward. These tusks sometimes reach the length of 2 feet and more, and weigh upwards of 6 lbs. It is chiefly on account of the tusks and teeth that the animal is killed, their hardness being superior to that of ivory, and less liable to turn yellow. The hippopotamus inhabits nearly the whole of Africa, and its flesh is greedily eaten by the natives. It has been found of the length of 17 feet, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in

Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*).

water, living in lakes, rivers, and estuaries, and feeding on water-plants or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and can remain under water a considerable time. There are several extinct species known.

Hippopus (hip'pō-pus), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of which there is but one known species, the *H. maculatus*, or bear's-paw clam, from the Indian Ocean.

Hipposteology (hip-pos'tē-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and E. *osteology* (which see).] The branch of knowledge dealing with the osteology of the horse.

Hippotherium (hip-pō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] In *palæon.* the name of an extinct quadruped allied to the horse, belonging to the miocene period; by some it is included in the genus Hipparion.

Hippuric (hip-pūr'ik), *a.* [Fr. *hippurique*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *ouron*, urine.] Obtained from the urine of horses, &c.—*Hippuric acid* ($C_9H_9NO_3$), a monobasic acid derived from the urine of horses and cows. It forms colourless transparent lustrous prisms.

Hippuris (hip-pūr'is), *n.* [Gr. *hippouris*—*hippos*, a horse or mare, and *oura*, a tail.] 1. A genus of plants of the nat. order Haloragaceæ; the mare's-tails. *H. vulgaris*, or mare's-tail, is a native of Britain, and grows in pools and marshes throughout the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is a tall erect plant, with whorls of narrow leaves and inconspicuous flowers which are also whorled.—2. In *anat.* the final division of the spinal marrow, also termed *cauda-equina*, or horse's-tail.

Hippurite (hip'pūr-īt), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing shells of the genus Hippurites.—*Hippurite limestone*, an important representative of the cretaceous rocks in the south of France and the Pyrenees, characterized by a large admixture of shells of the family Hippuritidæ, of which the Hippurites are the most striking. See HIPPURITIDÆ.

Hippurite (hip'pūr-īt), *n.* A fossil bivalve, forming the genus Hippurites (which see).

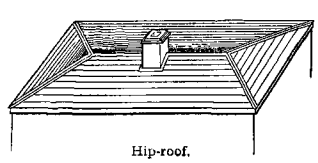
Hippurites (hip-pūr-īt'ēz), *n.* [See HIPPURIS.] A genus of fossil bivalves, having the under shell of great depth, and of a conical form, with a flat lid or operculum, occurring in the lower chalk. They are allied to the living Chama.

Hippuritidæ (hip-pūr-it'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of fossil bivalves belonging to the class Lamellibranchiata, characteristic of the chalk, of which the genus Hippurites is the type. They were long believed to be corals or cephalopods, but are now recognized as belonging to the family Chamaceæ. See HIPPURITES.

Hippus (hip'pus), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] In *med.* (*a*) a disease in the eyes, in which, from birth, they perpetually twinkle. (*b*) A peculiar motion of the iris which causes the pupil to dilate and expand alternately.

Hip-rafter (hip'raf-tėr), *n.* The rafter which forms the hip of a roof. See HIP.

Hip-roof, Hipped-roof (hip'rōf, hipt'rōf), *n.* [*Hip* and *roof*.] A roof, the ends of



Hip-roof.

which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides.

Hip-shot (hip'shot), *a.* 1. Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot*? says the goose to the gosling. *L'Estrange.*

2. Lame; awkward. 'This *hip-shot* grammarian.' *Milton.*

Hip-tile (hip'til), *n.* A saddle-shaped tile used to cover the hips of roofs.

Hip-tree (hip'trē), *n.* In *bot. Rosa canina*, the dog-rose.

Hipwort (hip'wėrt), *n.* A British plant, *Cotyledon umbilicus.*

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the acetabulum or hip-socket, whence its former name of *herba coxendicum*, or herb of the hips. *Dr. Prior.*

Hir,† *possessive pron.* Their; her. *Chaucer.*

Hircinous (hėr'sin-us), *a.* In *bot.* smelling like a goat.

Hircus (hėr'kus), *n.* [L.] 1. The goat: sometimes used as the systematic name of the genus, but more frequently as the specific name of the common or domestic goat, *Capra hircus.*—2. In *astron.* a fixed star of the first magnitude, the same with *Capella.*

Hire (hīr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hired*; ppr. *hiring.* [A. Sax. *hȳrian*, from *hȳr*, hire; Dan. *hyre*, to hire; *hyre*, wages; *forhyre*, to engage; Sw. *hyrra*, wages; G. *heuer*, hire.] 1. To procure from another person and for temporary use at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to *hire* a horse or a carriage for a day.—2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to *hire* a servant for a year; to *hire* labourers by the day or month.—3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.

Thymœtes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*, . . .
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.
Dryden.

4. To grant the temporary use of for compensation; to lend the service of for a reward; to let; to lease: usually with *out*; as, has *hired out* his horse or carriage: often used reflexively; as, to *hire one's self out.*

They . . . have *hired out themselves* for bread.
1 Sam. ii. 5.

A man planted a vineyard . . . and *hired* it to tillers. Mark xii. 1, *Wickliffe's Trans.*

Hire (hīr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hȳr*. See the verb.] 1. The price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of anything.—2. The reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.

The labourer is worthy of his *hire*. Lu. x. 7.
The thrifty *hire* I saved under your father. *Shak.*

3. Reward for base or illegal service; a bribe.—SYN. Wages, salary, stipend, allowance, pay.

Hire,† *pron.* Her; herself. *Chaucer.*

Hireless (hīr'les), *a.* Without hire; not rewarded; gratuitous.

Your misbelief my *hireless* value scorns. *Davenant.*

Hireling (hīr'ling), *n.* [A. Sax. *hȳrling.*] 1. One who is hired or who serves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend.
Sandys.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold;
So, since, into his church lewd *hirelings* climb.
Milton.

Hireling (hīr'ling), *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

The fiery duke is pricking fast across Saint André's plain
With all the *hireling* chivalry of Guelders and Almayne. *Macaulay.*

—*Venal, Mercenary, Hireling.* See under VENAL.

Hireman† (hīr'man), *n.* A hired servant. [Scotch.]

Hiren† (hīr'en), *n.* [A corruption of Gr. *Irene*, and probably first used by G. Peele in his play of *The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren.*] A strumpet.

Down, down, dogs! down faitors! Have we not *Hiren* here? *Shak.*

Hirer (hīr'ėr), *n.* One that hires; one that lets out anything for hire; one that procures the use of anything for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

Hireself,† **Hireselve,**† **Hireselven,**† *pron.* Herself. *Chaucer.*

Hirple (hir'pl), *v.i.* [Perhaps allied to *cripple*, or to Icel. *herpast*, to be contracted as with cramp.] To halt; to walk as if lame; to move crazily as if lame. [Scotch.]

He *hirples* twafald as he dow. *Burns.*

Hirs,† *possessive pron.* Theirs. *Chaucer.*

Hirsel, Hirdsel (hir'sel, hird'sel), *n.* [From *herd*, a flock.] 1. A multitude; a throng: applied to living creatures of any kind.—2. A flock of sheep. [Scotch.]

Come, from the hills where your *hirsels* are grazing.
Sir W. Scott.

Hirsel, Hirsle (hir'sl), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sideways while in a sitting or lying posture. [Scotch.]

Hirst (hėrst), *n.* 1. Same as *Hurst* (which see). *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A sand-bank near a river; a shallow in a river.

Hirsute (hėr-sūt'), *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, rough, shaggy, from *hirtus*, hairy, rough: connected by Pott with *horreo*, to bristle.] 1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles: in *bot.* almost synonymous with *hispid*, but implying a greater number of hairs or bristles, and less stiffness in them.—2. Coarse; boorish; unmannerly. '*Hirsute* in his behaviour.' *Life of A. Wood.*

Hirsuteness (hėr-sūt'nes), *n.* The state of being hirsute; hairiness.

Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brow, &c., show melancholy. *Burton.*

Hirudinea (hi-rū-din'ē-a), *n. pl.* The order of Annelida comprising the leeches. See LEECH.

Hirudinidæ (hi-rū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* The leech family. See LEECH.

Hirudo (hi-rū'dō), *n.* [L.] The leech, a genus of red-blooded worms or annelids. The principal species are *H. medicinalis* (the medicinal leech), and *H. sanguisuga*, or *Hæmopus sanguisorba* (the horse-leech). See LEECH.

Hirundine (hi-run'din), *a.* and *n.* [L. *hirundo*, a swallow.] Swallow-like; a swallow.

Hirundinidæ (hi-run-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* A well-defined family of birds belonging to the fissirostral sub-order of Insessores; the swallow tribe. See SWALLOW.

Hirundininæ (hi-run'din-ī"nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of birds comprising the swallows, and constituting with the swifts the family Hirundinidæ.

Hirundo (hi-run'dō), *n.* [L.] A genus of fissirostral insessorial birds, the type of the family Hirundinidæ; the swallow genus. See SWALLOW.

His (hiz), *pron.* [In A. Sax. the genit. sing. of *he*, he, and of *hit*, it.] The possessive case singular of the personal pronoun *he;* of or belonging to him. In all constructions *his* may be used either with or without the noun it qualifies; thus we say *his* books are here, or *his* are here; I saw *his* books, or I saw *his;* this is one of *his* books, or this is one of *his;* these are *his* books, these books are *his*, or these are *his*. It thus differs from *hers*, *ours*, &c., which include the notion of the noun in themselves, and are never joined to nouns. It was formerly used for *its*, but this use is now obsolete.

His brandish'd sword did blind men with *his* beams. *Shak.*

From a false theory as to the origin of the genitive inflection, viz. that it was originally *his*, *his* for a considerable period (especially from the 16th century till the early part of the 18th) was commonly used as a sign of the possessive; as, the man *his* ground, for the *man's* ground.

Mars *his* true moving, even as in the heavens
So in the earth, to this day is not known. *Shak.*

Hisingerite (his'in-jèr-it), *n.* [In honour of W. *Hisinger*, a Swedish mineralogist and chemist.] A hydrous silicate of iron found in the cavities of calcareous spar in Sudermanland and various Scandinavian localities.

Hisn (bizn). For *His.* [Vulgar.]

Hispanicism (his-pan'i-sizm), *n.* [L. *Hispania*, Spain.] A Spanish phrase or idiom. 'There are likewise numerous *hispanicisms.*' *Keightley.*

Hispid (his'pid), *a.* [L. *hispidus*, rough, hairy.] Rough; shaggy; bristly: in *bot.* having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles.

Hispidæ (his'pi-dē), *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the type is the genus Hispa. These insects are popularly known in the United States by the name of little leaf-beetles. The larvæ burrow under the skin of the leaves of plants, especially those of apple-trees. One small species (*Hispa testacea*) is found in this country.

Hispidity (his-pid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being hispid. *Dr. H. More.*

Hispidulous (his-pid'ū-lus), *a.* [Dim. of *hispid.*] In *bot.* having short stiff hairs.

Hiss (his), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *hysian;* O.D. *hissen*, D. *sissen;* Icel. *hvssun*, *hoson*, an interjection of dislike: all imitative words.] 1. To make a sound like that of the letter *s* by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth, especially in contempt or disapprobation.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. Ezek. xxvii. 36.

2. To emit a similar sound: said of serpents, geese, and other animals, of water thrown on hot metal, of steam rushing through a small orifice, &c.—3. To whizz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

Shod with steel
We *hissed* along the polished ice. *Wordsworth.*

Hiss (his), *v.t.* 1. To condemn by hissing; to express disapproval of by hissing; as, the spectators *hissed* him off the stage.—2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker. *Shak.*

Hiss (his), *n.* 1. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as expressive of disapprobation.

He hears the serpent-critics' rising *hiss.* *Crabbe.*

2. Any similar sound, as the noise made by a serpent, by an angry goose, by steam escaping from an orifice, by water falling on hot metal, &c. 'But *hiss* for *hiss* returned with forked tongue.' *Milton.*

Hissing (his'ing), *n.* 1. A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.—2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and an *hissing.* Jer. xix. 8.

Hissingly (his'ing-li), *adv.* With a hissing sound.

Hist (hist), *exclam.* [Comp. E. *hush*, *whist*, Dan. *hys*, hush, W. *hust*, a low buzzing sound.] A word commanding silence, equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

Hist, hist, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming. *Swift.*

Hister (his'tèr), *n.* [Etruscan primitive form of L. *histrio*, a stage-player.] A genus of coleopterous insects known by the name of mimic-beetles, from the power they have of contracting their limbs and counterfeiting death when alarmed. They are found very abundantly, in the spring, in the dung of horses and cows.

Histeridæ (his-tèr'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of clavicorn beetles, in which the body is square and shining, the elytra short, the legs toothed, and the antennæ short, elbowed, and having the club three-jointed. The genus Hister is the type.

Histie (his'ti), *a.* Dry; barren. [Scotch.]

Histiology (his-ti-ol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Histology.*

Histogenetic (his'to-jē-net"ik), *a.* [See HISTOGENY.] In *physiol.* of or pertaining to histogeny, or the formation and development of the organic textures; giving rise to or producing tissues.

In the lowest animals, the substance of the body is not differentiated into *histogenetic* elements—that is to say, into cells or nucleated masses of protoplasm, which by their metamorphosis give rise to tissues. *Huxley.*

Histogeny (his-to'je-ni), *n.* [Gr. *histos*, a web or tissue, and *gennaō*, to engender or produce.] The formation and development of the organic tissues: the converse of *histolysis*, which means the disintegration of the tissue-elements. See HISTOLYSIS.

Histography (his-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *histos*, a tissue, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the organic tissues.

Histologic, Histological (his-to-loj'ik, his-to-loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to histology.—2. Composed of or producing tissue; as, a *histological* cell.

Histologically (his-to-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a histological manner; with reference to histological facts.

Histologist (his-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in histology, or the doctrine of the organic tissues.

Histology (his-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *histos*, a web or tissue, and *logos*, discourse.] In *physiol.* the doctrine of the tissues which enter into the formation of an animal or vegetable and its various organs. This branch of physiological inquiry depends greatly on microscopic investigations.

Histolysis (his-tol'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *histos*, the organic texture, and *lysis*, solution.] The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. It includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration. *Dunglison.*

Histonomy (his-ton'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *histos*, a tissue, and *nomos*, a law.] The history of the laws which preside over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Historial † (his-tō'ri-al), *a.* Historical.

Historian (his-tō'ri-an), *n.* [From *history;* Fr. *historien.*] 1. A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations.—2. A person well versed in history.

Great captains should be good *historians.* *South.*

Historianism (his-tō'ri-an-izm), *n.* The quality of a historian. [Rare.]

Historic, Historical (his-to'rik, his-to'rik-al), *a.* [L. *historicus*, Fr. *historique.*] Pertaining to or connected with history; containing or contained in, deduced from, suitable to, representing, &c., history; as, a *historical* poem; the *historic* page; *historic* brass; *historical* evidence; a *historical* chart.

With equal justice and *historic* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

—*Historical painting*, that branch of painting which represents historical events with due regard to time, place, and accessories, and also with the due amount of imagination and proper artistic treatment.—*The historic sense*, the capacity of readily and thoroughly grasping and understanding historical facts in all their bearings, and of vividly picturing them in the mind with all their concomitant circumstances.

Historically (his-to'rik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

The gospels . . . do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered. *Hooker.*

Historicity (his-to-ris'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being historical. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Historicize (his-tor'i-siz), *v.t.* To record or narrate, as historical events; to write, as history. [Rare.]

Historied (his'tō-rid), *a.* Recorded in history. [Rare.]

Historier † (his-tō'ri-èr), *n.* A historian.

Historiette (his-tō'ri-et"), *n.* [Fr.] A short history or story; a tale; a novel.

Historify (his-to'ri-fī), *v.t.* To relate; to record in history.

I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthily *historified. Lamb.*

Historiographer (his'tō-ri-og"ra-fèr), *n.* [Gr. *historia*, history, and *graphō*, to write.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, a professed historian. It is common in European courts to confer the place of public historiographer on some learned historian as a mark of honour or favour.

Historiographic, Historiographical (his-tō'ri-ō-graf"ik, his-tō'ri-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Relating to historiography.

Historiography (his-tō'ri-og"ra-fi), *n.* The art or employment of an historian.

Historiology † (his-tō'ri-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *historia*, history, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse on history or the knowledge of history.

History (his'tō-ri), *n.* [L. *historia*, a history, from Gr. *historia*, a learning by inquiry, a setting forth of one's knowledge, from Gr. *histōr*, knowing, learned, same root as E. *wis*, *wit*, to know.] 1. That branch of knowledge which deals with events that have taken place in the world's existence; the study or investigation of the past; as, he is fond of *history.*

I have read somewhere or other, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think, that *history* is philosophy teaching by example. *Bolingbroke.*

2. A narrative of events and circumstances relating to man in his social or civic condition; a narration or account of the progress of a nation or an institution, with inquiries into and reflections on causes and effects; an account of an event or series of events that took place at any period in the life of a nation; the aggregate of the events or occurrences that have marked the progress or existence of a state or institution; as, a *history* of England; a *history* of the Crimean war; a *history* of painting; some countries have had a remarkably checkered *history.* The divisions of history in relation to periods of time have been reckoned three:—(*a*) *Ancient history*, which includes the Jewish history and that of the nations of antiquity, and reaches down to the destruction of the Roman Empire, A.D. 476; (*b*) *medieval history*, which begins with 476 and comes down to the discovery of America in 1492 or to the Reformation; (*c*) *modern history*, from either of these eras to our own times.—*Classical history*, properly so called, is the history of the national affairs and conquests of the Greeks and Romans.—*Profane history.* See under PROFANE.—*Sacred history.* See under SACRED.—3. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; narrative; as, he gave us a *history* of his adventures.—4. An account of things that exist; a description; as, natural *history*, which comprehends a description of the works of nature, particularly of animals, plants, and minerals; a *history* of animals, or zoology; a *history* of plants, or botany.—5. An account of the life and actions of an individual person; as, we have a concise *history* of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court.—*History, Chronicle, Annals.* A *history* is a methodical record of the important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to show the connection of causes and effects; a *chronicle* is less elaborate, artistic, and philosophical than a *history*, and conforms to the order of time as its distinctive feature, being not very different from *annals*, which form a chronicle divided out into distinct years. See CHRONICLE.

History (his'tō-ri), *v.t.* To record; to relate. [Rare.]

That may repeat and *history* his loss. *Shak.*

History-painting (his'tō-ri-pānt-ing), *n.* The art of representing historical subjects in a picture. See under HISTORIC.

History-piece (his'tō-ri-pēs), *n.* A pictorial representation of any remarkable historical event.

Histrion† (his'tri-on), *n.* [L. *histrio, histrionis*, a buffoon, a stage-player.] A stage-player.

Histrionic, Histrionical (his-tri-on'ik, his-tri-on'ik-al), *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, from *histrio*, a buffoon, an actor, or stage-player.] Pertaining to an actor or stage-player; belonging to stage-playing; befitting a theatre; theatrical; stagey; unreal; feigned for purposes of effect. 'False and *histrionic* feeling.' *De Quincey.*

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), *n.* A dramatic performer; a stage-player. [Rare.]

Histrionically (his-tri-on'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a histrionic manner; theatrically.

Histrionics (his-tri-on'iks), *n.* The art of theatrical representation.

Histrionism (his'tri-on-izm), *n.* The acts or practice of stage-players; stage-playing; feigned representation.

When personations shall cease, and *histrionism* of happiness be over; when reality shall rule. *Sir T. Browne.*

Histrionize† (his'tri-on-īz), *v.t.* To represent on the stage; to act.

Hit (hit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hit;* ppr. *hitting.* [Icel. *hitta*, Dan. *hitte*, to hit, to meet with; Sw. *hitta*, to strike, to touch.] 1. To strike or touch with some degree of force; especially, to strike or touch an object aimed at, as a mark; not to miss; to give a blow to, literally or figuratively.

The archers *hit* him. 1 Sam. xxxi. 3.

2. To reach or attain to an object desired; to effect successfully; to light upon; to reproduce successfully; to get hold of or come at. 'A bungler . . . in *hitting* features.' *Atterbury.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right. *Locke.*

There you *hit* him . . . that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

3. To suit with; to be conformable to; to fit; to agree with; as, this *hits* my fancy.—4. In *backgammon*, to take up a man of your opponent's lying single or uncovered, by moving a man of your own to its point.—*To hit off*, (*a*) to strike out; to determine luckily. [Rare.]

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret need know no more. *Temple.*

(*b*) To represent or describe by characteristic strokes or hits; as, he *hit off* his manner to perfection.—*To hit out*,† to perform by good luck.

Hit (hit), *v.i.* 1. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash: followed by *against* or *on.*

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one *against* another? *Locke.*

Corpuscles meeting with or *hitting on* those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To meet with or fall on something by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, . . . and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shak.*

3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.

And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

4. To agree; to suit; to fit. 'The number so exactly *hits*.' *Waterland.*—5. To act in harmony; to be of one mind.

Pray you let us *hit* together. *Shak.*

—*To hit on* or *upon*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.

None of them *hit upon* the art. *Addison.*

—*To hit out*, to strike out with the fists; to deal blows straight from the shoulder.

Hit (hit), *n.* 1. A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches anything.

So he the famed Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder seems amazed.
Dryden.

2. A chance; a casual event; especially a lucky chance or fortunate event; a successful attempt.

What late he called a blessing, now was wit,
And God's good providence a lucky *hit*. *Pope.*

3. A striking expression or turn of thought, which seems to be peculiarly applicable, or to *hit* the point; as, he made some happy *hits* in his reply. 'Fine passages or felicitous *hits* in speaking.' *Brougham.*—4. In *backgammon*, a move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and makes him move from the original starting-place.

Hitch (hich), *v.i.* [More than one word probably appear under this form; comp. Prov. E. *hick*, to hop or spring; G. dial. *hiksen*, for *hinken*, to limp; Sc. *hotch*, to move by jerks, to hobble, which seems to be the Fr. *hocher* (from the German), to shake; Prov. E. *huck*, to shrug; *hook* also suits meaning 2 very well.] 1. To move by jerks or with stops; to hobble; to fidget; to shift one's position; as, to *hitch* along.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller.*

2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked; to be linked or yoked. 'Atoms which at length *hitched* together.' *South.*

Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme. *Pope.*

3. To get on pleasantly with another; to work smoothly together.—4. To hit the legs together in going, as horses.

Hitch (hich), *v.t.* 1. To fasten or unite; to yoke; to make fast; to hook; to catch by a hook; as, to *hitch* a bridle; to *hitch* a rope, &c.

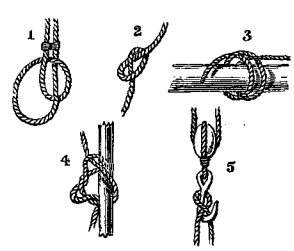
And then to *hitch* Latimer and Servetus together. *Coleridge.*

Sometimes the crab *hitches* one of its claws into some crack or fissure. *Owen.*

2. To raise or pull up; to raise by jerks.

Here Short *hitched* up the waistband of his second pair of trousers. *Marryat.*

Hitch (hich), *n.* 1. A catch; an impediment; a break-down; a failure; a stoppage; an obstacle, especially of a casual and temporary nature; as, there is some *hitch* in the proceedings; a *hitch* in one's gait. 'Chirped out a devil-may-care song without a *hitch* in his memory.' *Dickens.*—2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.—3. *Naut.* a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to another rope, a hook, a ring or other object; as, a



Hitch Knots.

1, 2, Half hitches. 3, Clove hitch. 4, Timber hitch. 5, Blackwall hitch.

clove *hitch;* a timber *hitch;* a rolling *hitch*, &c.—4. In *mining*, a small dislocation of a bed or vein.—5. A heave or pull up; as, the sailor gave his trousers a *hitch*.—6. Temporary assistance; help through a difficulty. [Colloq.]

Hitchel,† *v.t.* To hatchel. See HATCHEL.

Hitching (hich'ing), *n.* A fastening in a harness.

Hithe (hīTH), *n.* [A. Sax. *hȳth*, a port, a haven.] A port or small haven; as in Queen-*hithe* and Lamb*hithe*, now Lambeth.

Hither (hiTH'ėr), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hider, hither*, Goth. *hidre*, Icel. *hethra*, hither. The suffix *ther* is a kind of comparative, as in *whither.*] 1. To this place: used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come *hither;* to proceed *hither;* to bring *hither.*—*Hither and thither*, to this place and that.—2. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end. [Rare.]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*

Hither (hiTH'ėr), *a.* On the side or in the direction toward the person speaking; nearer: correlative of *farther;* as, on the *hither* side of a hill; the *hither* end of the building.

Thou'lt whisper it in Ethwald's *hither* ear. *J. Baillie.*

Hithermost (hiTH'ėr-mōst), *a.* Nearest on this side.

Hitherto (hiTH'ėr-tō), *adv.* [*Hither* and *to.*] 1. To this place; to a prescribed limit.

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further. Job xxxviii. 11.

2. To this time; as yet; until now; in all previous time.

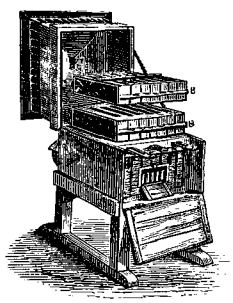
The Lord hath blessed me *hitherto*. Josh. xvii. 14.

Hitherward, Hitherwards (hiTH'ėr-wėrd, hiTH'ėr-wėrdz), *adv.* [*Hither* and *ward.*] This way; toward this place.

A puissant and mighty power . . .
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shak.*

Hitter (hit'ėr), *n.* One who hits; one who deals blows; one who smartly handles an opponent in any way; as, he is a hard *hitter.*

Hive (hīv), *n.* [A. Sax. *hȳfe*, a hive; cog. with L. *cupa*, a cup, whence *cup, coop, cupola.*] 1. A box, chest, or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of



Neighbour's Improved Bee-hive.

B B, Super-hives.

honey-bees. The cut represents an improved form of hive, consisting of a large breeding chamber below, and two sliding removable boxes, called super-hives, above for the abstraction of honey without disturbing the contents of the main chamber. 2. A swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.—3. A place swarming with busy occupants; a company; a crowd.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free-masons; and therefore, when a dissension happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift.*

Hive (hīv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hived;* ppr. *hiving.* 1. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; as, to *hive* bees.—2. To contain; to receive, as in a habitation or place of deposit.

Where all delicious sweets are *hived*. *Cleaveland.*

3. To lay up in store for future use or enjoyment. '*Hiving* wisdom with each studious year.' *Byron.*

Hive (hīv), *v.i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body.

At this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope.*

Hive-bee (hīv'bē), *n.* A bee which is housed in a hive; a domestic bee.

Hiver (hīv'ėr), *n.* One that collects bees into a hive.

Hives (hīvz), *n.* 1. A disease, the croup or cynanche trachealis. — 2. An eruptive disease, a variety of the chicken-pox or nettle-rash; but the name, as a popular one, seems to be rather loosely applied, though always denoting a disease characterized by a general eruption of vesicles scattered over the body, and containing a fluid.

Hizz† (hiz), *v.i.* To hiss. [This is the spelling in the folio edition of Shakspere, *King Lear*, iii. 6.]

To have a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in upon them. *Shak.*

Hizzing† (hiz'ing), *n.* A hissing or hiss. *May.*

Hizzy, Hizzie (hiz'i), *n.* A hussy. [Scotch.]

Hnikarr, Nikkarr (nik'ăr), *n.* [Icel.] An old Icelandic name of Odin.

We may remark that the monks having transformed Odin into the devil, our designation of his Satanic majesty as *Old Nick* appears to be a mere corruption of these appellations (*Hnikarr, Nikkarr*) of the Teutonic divinity. *Northern Myth.*

Ho, Hoa (hō, ho'a), *exclam.* [Another form of *whoa:* Fr. *ho* has the same meaning.] A word used by teamsters to stop their teams; hence, as a noun, stop; moderation; bounds.

There is no *ho* with them. *Dekker.*

Written also *Whoa.*

Ho, Hoa (hō, ho'a), *exclam.* A cry or call to arrest attention.

Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. Isa. lv. 1.

Hoa, who's within? *Shak.*

Ho (hō), *v.i.* To call out: an old sea term. See HOY.

Hoactzin (hō-akt'zin), *n.* Same as *Hoazin.*

Hoaming† (hōm'ing), *a.* [From G. *schaum,* foam, through the Walloon. *Wedgwood.*] Swelling; surging.

What a sea comes in!
It is a *hoaming* sea. We shall have foul weather.
Dryden.

Hoar (hōr), *a.* [A. Sax. *hâr,* hoary, gray-haired; allied to Icel. *hœra,* gray hair, hoariness; also Sc. *haar,* a whitish mist.] 1. White; as, *hoar*-frost; *hoar* cliffs.—2. Gray or grayish-white; white with age; hoary; as, a matron grave and *hoar.*

The mariner whose eye is bright,
Whose beard with age is *hoar.* *Coleridge.*

3.† Mouldy; musty.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent. *Shak.*

Hoar (hōr), *n.* Hoariness; antiquity.

His grants are engrafted on the public law of Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke.*

Hoar (hōr), *v.i.* To become mouldy or musty. [Rare.]

When it *hoars* ere it be spent. *Shak.*

Hoar† (hōr), *v.t.* To make white or hoary.

Hoar the flamen
That scolds against the quality of flesh,
And not believes himself. *Shak.*

Hoard (hōrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hord, heord,* O. Sax. and G. *hort,* Icel. *hodd,* hoard, store, treasure; Goth. *huzd,* a treasure.] A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as, a *hoard* of provisions for winter; a *hoard* of money.

With a little *hoard* of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart. *Tennyson.*

Hoard (hōrd), *n.* See HOARDING.

Hoard (hōrd), *v.t.* To collect and lay up; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly; as, to *hoard* grain or provisions; to *hoard* silver and gold. It is often followed by *up;* as, to *hoard up* provisions.

Hoard (hōrd), *v.i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

Nor cared to *hoard* for those whom he did breed.
Spenser.

Hoarder (hōrd'ėr), *n.* One who hoards; one who lays up a store of something; one who accumulates and keeps in secret. '*Hoarders* of money.' *Locke.*

Hoarding (hōrd'ing), *p.* and *a.* Laying up in store; specifically, in *zool.* collecting and laying up provisions for winter; as, the squirrel is a *hoarding* animal.

Hoarding (hōrd'ing), *n.* [O. Fr. *horde,* a kind of barrier. See HURDLE.] The name given to the timber inclosure round a building when the latter is in the course of erection or undergoing alteration or repair.

Hoared† (hōr'ed), *a.* Mouldy; musty.

Hoar-frost (hōr'frost), *n.* The white particles of frozen dew.

Hoarhound (hōr'hound), *n.* See HOREHOUND.

Hoariness (hōr'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being hoary, whitish, or gray; as, the *hoariness* of the hair or head of old men.—2.† Mouldiness. *Barret.*

Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [A. Sax. *hâs,* hoarse, husky; comp. Icel. *hâss,* Dan. *hæs,* G. *heiser,* O. D. *haersch,* hoarse.] 1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold.—2. Giving out a harsh rough cry or sound; rough; grating; discordant; as, the *hoarse* raven; a *hoarse* voice. 'The *hoarse* resounding shore.' *Dryden.*

Hoarsely (hōrs'li), *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd.
Dryden.

Hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural roughness of voice.

Hoarse-sounding (hōrs'sound-ing), *a.* Making a harsh sound.

Hoarstone (hōr'stōn), *n.* [Probably A. Sax. *hære, here,* an army, and E. *stone.* Others refer the first syllable to Armor. *harz,* a bound or limit.] A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

Hoary (hōr'i), *a.* [See HOAR.] 1. White or whitish; as, 'the *hoary* willows.' *Addison.* 2. White or gray with age; as, *hoary* hairs; a *hoary* head; hence, *fig.* remote in time past; as, *hoary* antiquity.

Reverence the *hoary* head. *Dwight.*

3. Mouldy; mossy, or covered with a white pubescence. 'Coarse, *hoary,* moulded bread.' *Knolles.* — 4. In *bot.* covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs; canescent.

Hoary-headed (hōr'i-hed-ed), *a.* Having a hoary or white head; gray-headed; as, '*hoary-headed* eld.' *Keats.*

Hoast, Hoaste (hōst), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwôsta,* Icel. *hósti,* Dan. *hoste,* a cough. Imitative.] A cough. [Scotch.]

Hoast (hōst), *v.t.* and *i.* To cough. [Scotch.]

Hoax (hōks), *n.* [Probably a form of *hocus.*] Something done to make sport by deception; a trick played off in sport, especially some piece of playful or mischievous make-believe; a practical joke.

He . . . would have been scared by so silly a *hoax.*
Macaulay.

Hoax (hōks), *v.t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport or without malice.

M. was *hoaxing* you surely about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half. *Lamb.*

Hoaxer (hōks'ėr), *n.* One that hoaxes.

Hoay (hoi), *interj.* A sea term added to an exclamation in order to attract the attention of those at some distance; as, 'Main-top, *hoay.*'

Hoazin, Hoatzin (hō'a-zin, hō'at-zin), *n.* [The native name: said to be from the cry of the bird.] A singular gregarious South American bird, sometimes called the *Crested Touraco,* of the genus Opisthocomus (*O. cristatus*), referred by some naturalists to the family Cracidæ (curassows and guans) and the order Gallinaceæ, by others regarded as of the order Insessores, and allied to the plantain-eaters. The plumage is brown streaked with white, and the head has a movable crest like that of the cockatoo. It is of the size of the peacock, and has an enormous crop with a very small gizzard.

Hob (hob), *n.* [A contr. and corruption of *Robin,* Robert. Comp. *Hodge,* from *Roger.* In the sense of elf it is a contr. for *Robin Goodfellow,* a celebrated domestic spirit.] 1. An awkward, clumsy, clownish fellow.

Many of the country *hobs,* who had got an estate liable to a fine, took it at first as a jest.
Select Lives of Eng. Worthies.

2. A sprite; an elf.

From elves, *hobs* and fairies
Defend us, good heaven! *Beau. & Fl.*

Hob (hob), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *heap, hip.* Comp. Dan. *hob,* a heap; W. *hob,* what rises or swells out. *Hump* may be a nasalized form; *hobnail* is a compound.] 1. The part of a grate on which things are placed in order to be kept warm.—2. The nave of a wheel. See HUB.

Hob-a-nob, Hob-and-nob (hob'a-nob, hob'-and-nob), *v.i.* To hobnob (which see).

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has *hob-a-nobbed* with Pharaoh, glass to glass!
Horace Smith.

Slip-shod waiter, lank and sour,
At the Dragon on the heath!
Let us have a quiet hour,
Let us *hob-and-nob* with Death. *Tennyson.*

Hobbadehoy (hob'ba-dē-hoi), *n.* Same as *Hobbledehoy.*

James, then a *hobbadehoy,* was now become a young man. *Thackeray.*

Hobbedyhoy (hob'be-dē-hoi), *n.* Same as *Hobbledehoy.*

Hobbism (hob'izm), *n.* The principles of Thomas *Hobbes,* an English philosopher of the seventeenth century, who considered religion to be a mere engine of state, and man by nature altogether a ferocious and selfish being, requiring the strong hand of despotism to keep him in check.

Hobbist (hob'ist), *n.* A follower of Hobbes.

Hobble (hob'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hobbled;* ppr. *hobbling.* [A freq. from or connected with *hop.* Comp. D. *hobbelen,* to hobble, to stammer; W. *hobelu,* to hop, to hobble.] 1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; to walk awkwardly.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*

2. To move irregularly; to wriggle.

If it (a hoop) *hobble* in its motion on level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle. *Cogan.*

3. *Fig.* to move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

While you Pindaric truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

Hobble (hob'l), *v.t.* 1. To tie the legs together so as to impede or prevent free motion; to clog; to hopple.

I am ready to go down to the place where your uncle . . . has *hobbled* his teams. *Cooper.*

2.† To perplex; to embarrass.

Hobble (hob'l), *n.* 1. An unequal halting gait; an encumbered awkward step.

He has a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*

2. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape.

Nay, Captain Cleveland, will you get us out of this *hobble?* *Sir W. Scott.*

3: Anything used to hamper the feet of an animal; a clog; a fetter.

Hobble (hob'l), *v.i.* or *t.* To dance. [Scotch.]

Hobble-bush (hob'l-bush), *n.* A low bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) found in the northern United States. It has long straggling branches and handsome flowers.

Hobbledehoy, Hobbletehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi, hob'l-tē-hoi), *n.* [Written variously and of uncertain origin. *Hob,* an awkward fellow, and *hoiden,* may be elements.] A stripling; a raw gawky youth approaching manhood.

There was a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and *hobbledehoys* attached to the farm. *Dickens.*

Auntie would fain become a mother, and in order thereunto a wife, and waylays a *hobbletehoy.*
Prof. Wilson.

Hobbler (hob'l-ėr), *n.* One that hobbles.

Hobbler, Hobler (hob'l-ėr), *n.* [From *hobby.*] 1. One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service.—2. One who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armour.

No man shall be constrained to find men-at-arms, *hoblers,* nor archers, others than those who hold by such service. *Hallam.*

Hobbleshow (hob'bl-shō), *n.* A hubbub; a tumult; an uproar. [Scotch.]

Hobblingly (hob'l-ing-li), *adv.* In a hobbling manner; with a limping interrupted step.

Hobbly (hob'l-i), *a.* Full of holes; rough; uneven, as a road.

Hobby (hob'bi), *n.* [Comp. Fr. *hoberau,* dim. of O. Fr. *hobe,* a little bird of prey. Whether the word is of French or English origin is uncertain.] A small but strong-winged British falcon (*Falco* or *Hypotriorchis subbuteo*) which preys on the small birds and larger insects, such as the chaffers and grasshoppers. It was sometimes trained to chase larks, pigeons, and even partridges. The nest is made in trees, and the eggs are two to five in number.

Hobby (hob'i), *n.* [From O. Fr. *hobi, hobin,* a nag; comp. Dan. *hoppe,* a mare.] 1. A strong active horse of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing horse; a garran.—2. A stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride.—3. Any favourite object, plan, or pursuit; that which a person persistently pursues with zeal or delight.

John was not without his *hobby.* The fiddle relieved his vacant hours. *Lamb.*

4. A stupid fellow.

Hobby-horse (hob'bi-hors), *n.* [*Hobby* and *horse.*] 1. A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride.—2. One of the principal performers in a morris dance having the figure of a horse supported round his waist and his feet concealed by a long foot-cloth.

But see, the *hobby-horse* is forgot,
Fool, it must be your lot,
To supply his want with faces
And other buffoon graces. *B. Jonson.*

3. A stupid or foolish person.—4. A favourite plan or pursuit; a hobby.

Hobbyhorsical (hob-bi-hors'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. *Sterne.*

Hobbyhorsically (hob-bi-hors'ik-al-li), *adv.* Oddly; whimsically. *Sterne.*

Hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), *n.* [See HOB and GOBLIN.] A kind of goblin or fairy.

Hobiler (hob'il-ėr), *n.* Same as *Hobbler.*

Hobit (hob'it), *n.* [G. *haubitze.* See HOWITZER.] A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs. See HOWITZER, the common orthography.

Hoblike (hob'lik), *a.* Clownish; boorish.

Hobnail (hob'nāl), *n.* [*Hob,* a projection, and *nail* (see HOB); or perhaps for *hoof-nail.*] 1. A nail with a thick strong head used for shoeing horses, or for the soles of heavy boots.—2. A clownish person: in contempt.

No antic *hobnail* at a morris but is more handsomely facetious. *Milton.*

Hobnailed (hob'nāld), *a.* 1. Set with hobnails; rough.—2. In *pathol.* a morbid condition of the liver.

Hobnob (hob'nob), *adv.* [A. Sax. *habban,* to have, and *nabban,* for *ne habban,* not to have.] 1. Take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.—2. At random; come what will.

Hobnob is his word; give't or take't. *Shak.*

Hobnob (hob'nob), *v.i.* To drink familiarly; to clink glasses; to invite to reciprocal drinking.

Hobomokko (hob-o-mok'kō), *n.* Among American Indians, an evil spirit.

Hoboy (hō'boi). See HAUTBOY.

Hobson's Choice (hob'snz chois). A proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the name of a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, who let horses and coaches, and obliged every customer to take in his turn that horse which stood next the stable door.

Why is the greatest of free communities reduced to *Hobson's choice*? *The Times newspaper.*

Hoby, *n.* Same as *Hobby*, a falcon.

Hochepot,† *n.* See HOTCHPOT. *Chaucer.*

Hock (hok), *n.* [A. Sax. *hoh.* See HOUGH.] 1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock.—2. In man, the posterior part of the knee-joint; the ham.

Hock, Hockle (hok, hok'l), *v.t.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hock (hok), *n.* [G. *Hochheimer*, from *Hochheim*, in Nassau, where it is produced.] A light sort of Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still: formerly called *Hockamore.* See HOCKAMORE.

Hockamore† (hok'a-mōr), *n.* [Corruption of *Hochheimer.*] The old name for the kind of wine called hock. '*Hockamore*, and mum.' *Hudibras.*

Hockday, Hokeday (hok'dā, hōk'dā), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *hóku-nótt*, the night beginning yule-tide.] A day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter.

Hockey (hok'i), *n.* Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. [Provincial.]

Hockey (hok'ē), *n.* [From *hook;* A. Sax. *hóc.*] A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end. It is played by a number of persons divided into two parties or sides, and the object of each side is to drive the ball into that part of the field marked off as their opponents' goal. Also termed *Hawkey* and *Hookey.*

Hock-herb (hok'érb), *n.* [A. Sax. *hoc*, a mallow.] A name given to various species of mallow.

Hockle (hok'l), *v.t.* [See HOCK, *v.t.*; in second meaning may be from *hook.*] 1. To hamstring.—2. To mow, as stubble.

Hock-leaf (hok'lēf), *n.* Same as *Hock-herb.*

Hock Monday, *n.* Monday se'nnight after Easter.

Hock-tide (hok'tīd), *n.* The second Tuesday after Easter.

Hocus (hō'kus), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hocussed;* ppr. *hocussing.* [See HOCUS-POCUS.] 1. To impose upon; to cheat. Hence—2. To stupefy or render insensible by drugging one's drink with the purpose of cheating or robbing.

He was *hocussed* at supper and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loder and the Honourable Mr. Deuceace. *Thackeray.*

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying.

'What do you mean by '*hocussing*' brandy and water?' inquired Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens.*

Hocus (hō'kus), *n.* 1. A cheat; an impostor. *South.*—2. The drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

Hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *n.* [This compound occurs in similar forms in various modern tongues; comp. It. *ochus-bochus*, D. *hokus-bokus*, cant words of jugglers. Perhaps a corruption of '*hoc est corpus,*' the words pronounced by Roman Catholic priests during the sacrifice of the mass.] 1. A juggler; a trickster.

Dancing wenches, *hocus-pocuses*, and other antics past my remembrance. *Sir T. Herbert.*

2. A juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers.

Convey men's interest and right
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's
As easily as *hocus-pocus.* *Hudibras.*

Hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *v.t.* To cheat.

Hod (hod), *n.* [Fr. *hotte*, a basket for carrying on the back.] 1. A kind of trough for carrying mortar and brick to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise to the upper end of a pole or a handle and borne on the shoulder.—2. A coal-scuttle.

Hod (hod), *v.i.* [Perhaps same as D. *hodden*, to stammer; comp. *hoddle.* See HODDY-PEAK.] To bob up and down on horseback; to jog. [Scotch.]

Hodden (hod'n), *a.* Hodden-gray; hence, coarse; rustic; as, *hodden* stuff. '*Hodden* or russet individuals.' *Carlyle.*

Hodden (hod'n), *n.* Hodden-gray. 'Drest in *hodden* or russet.' *Carlyle.*

Hodden-gray (hod'n-grā), *n.* [*Hodden*, perhaps for *holden*, kept (in its natural gray colour).] Cloth manufactured from undyed wool: in former times much worn by the Scottish peasantry. [Scotch.]

Hoddle (hod'l), *v.i.* [A dim. of *hod.*] To waddle; to hobble. [Scotch.]

Hoddy (hod'i), *n.* [A corruption of *hoody*, for *hooded.*] Another name for the carrion-crow.

Hoddy-doddy† (hod'i-dod'i), *n.* [See HOD, *v.i.*, and HODDY-PEAK.] An awkward or foolish person.

Cob's wife and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy.*
B. Jonson.

Hoddy-peak, Hoddy-peke (hod'di-pēk), *n.* [Perhaps same as D. *hoddebek*, a stammerer, from a verb *hodden*, to stammer. The Scottish poet Dunbar uses *hud-pykis* apparently in the sense of misers or skinflints, and if this was the original meaning the elements of the word would seem to be given by the Icel. *hodd*, treasure, and *pikka*, to pick; comp. Icel. *hodd-dofi*, stinginess; *hodd-mildr*, liberal.] A fool; a cuckold.

What ye brain-sick fools, ye *hoddy-pekes*, ye doddypowles? *Latimer.*

Hodge (hoj), *n.* [An abbrev. of the name *Rodger.*] A countryman; a rustic clown. [Colloq.]

Hodge-podge, Hotch-potch (hoj'poj, hoch'-poch), *n.* [Probably a form of *hotchpot* (which see).] 1. A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; hotchpot.—2. In *law*, a commixture of lands. See HOTCHPOT.

Hodge-pudding (hoj'pud-ding), *n.* A pudding made of a medley of ingredients.

Mrs. Page.—Why, Sir John, do you think . . . that ever the devil could have made you our delight?
Ford.—What, a *hodge-pudding*? a bag of flax?
Shak.

Hodiern, Hodiernal (hō'di-ėrn, hō-di-ėrn'-al), *a.* [L. *hodiernus*, from *hodie*, *hoc die*, this day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day. 'Divers *hodiern* mathematicians.' *Boyle.*

In the roar and conflict of the *hodiernal* arena of opinion the voice of doubt is not heard, and decision is in request. *Quart. Rev.*

Hodja (hod'jä), *n.* [Per. *khavadje*, a reader.] In Turkey, a professor in a medress or secondary school attached to a mosque. Hodjas have been softas and have passed an examination in the Arabic language, the Koran and its commentaries. See SOFTA.

Hodman (hod'man), *n.* 1. A man who carries a hod; a mason's, bricklayer's, or plasterer's assistant.—2. A cant term formerly used for a young scholar, admitted from Westminster School to be student in Christchurch College in Oxford.

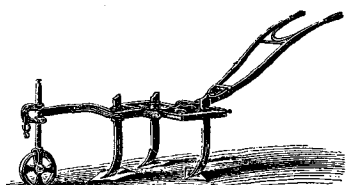
Hodmandod (hod'man-dod), *n.* Same as *Dodman.*

Hodograph (hod'o-graf), *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a path, and *graphō*, to write or describe.] In *math.* a peculiar curve imagined by Sir W. R. Hamilton, sometimes used to illustrate the theory of central forces.

Hodometer (hod-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of way travelled by any vehicle. It consists of a clockwork arrangement fixed to the side of the vehicle, and connected with the axle. An index records on a dial the distance travelled.

Hodometrical (hod-o-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hodometer.—2. Noting the method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

Hoe (hō), *n.* [O. Fr. *hoe*, Fr. *houe*, from the German; comp. O. H. G. *houwa*, M. H. G. *houwe*, G. *haue.* See HEW.] In *agri.* and *hort.* an instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens, in shape something like an adze, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at a convenient angle with the plate. The Dutch hoe differs from the common hand hoe in having the cutting blade set like the blade of a spade.—*Horse-hoe*, a frame mounted on wheels, furnished with ranges of shares spaced like the drills so as to work in the intervals between the rows of plants, such as turnips, potatoes, &c., used on farms for the same purpose as the hand hoe, and worked by horse-power; a cultivator.



Horse-hoe.

Hoe (hō), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hoed;* ppr. *hoeing.* 1. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; to *hoe* the beds.—2. To clear from weeds; as, to *hoe* turnips; to *hoe* cabbages.

Hoe (hō), *v.i.* To use a hoe.

Hoe (hō), *n.* The name given in Orkney to the picked dog-fish or picked shark (*Acanthias vulgaris*), common on the British coasts. The name is also applied to other varieties of sharks.

Hoe-cake (hō'kāk), *n.* A cake of Indian meal: so named because sometimes baked on a hoe.

Hoe-mother (hō'mutH-ėr), contracted into *Homer*, *n.* The name in Orkney of the basking-shark.

Hoffmanist (hof'man-ist), *n.* One of a sect of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Hoffman, a professor at Helmstadt in 1598, who taught that reason and religion are antagonistic.

Hoful,† *a.* [A. Sax. *hohfull, hogfull—hoga*, care, and *full.*] Careful.

Hog (hog), *n.* [Probably a variant form of *hag, hack*, referring to castration.] 1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal. All the varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). They are ungulate animals, and belong to the family Suidæ. See SUIDÆ.—2. A castrated boar.—3. A sheep of a year old; a young sheep that has not been shorn.—4. A bullock of a year old.—5. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—6. *Naut.* a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.—*To go the whole hog.* See under Go.

Hog (hog), *v.t.* 1. To cut the hair short like the bristles of a hog.—2. To scrape a ship's bottom under water.

Hog (hog), *v.t.* [G. *hocken*, to take on one's back—*hocke*, the back.] To carry on the back. [Local.]

Hog (hog), *v.i.* 1. To droop at both ends, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship *hogs* in launching.—2. In the *manége*, to hold or carry the head down like a hog.

Hog (hog), *n.* In the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; the hog-score itself. [Scotch.]

Hog (hog), *v.t.* In *curling*, to play, as a stone with so little force that it does not clear the hog-score. [Scotch.]

Hog-back (hog'bak), *n.* A convex back like that of a hog.

Hog-backed (hog'bakt), *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog or sow.

Hogcote (hog'kōt), *n.* [*Hog* and *cote.*] A shed or house for swine; a sty.

Hogen-Mogen (hō'gen-mō'gen), *n.* [D. *hoog en mogend*, high and mighty.] An old slang term for Holland or the Netherlands.

But I have sent him for a token
To your Low-country *Hogen-Mogen.* *Hudibras.*

Hog-fish (hog'fish), *n.* The popular name given to teleostean fishes of the genus Scorpæna, family Scorpænidæ or Triglidæ. The best known species is the *S. scrofa*, common in the Mediterranean, having the head flattened sideways, armed with spines, and adorned with membranous lobes or filaments. It is of a large size and a red colour.

Hog-frame (hog'frām), *n.* In *steam vessels*, a fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, and forming, together with the frame of the vessel, a truss to prevent vertical flexure: used chiefly in American river and lake steamers. Called also *Hogging-frame.*

Hogger (hog'ėr), *n.* A stocking without a foot, worn by coal-miners when at work. Called also in Scotland a *Hoshen.*

Hoggerel (hog'ėr-el), *n.* A sheep of the second year.

Hogger-pump (hog'ėr-pump), *n.* In *mining*, the top pump in the sinking pit of a mine.

Hoggery (hog'ė-ri), *n.* 1. A place where hogs or swine are kept.—2. A collection of hogs or swine.

Crime and shame,
And all their *hoggery* trample your smooth world,
Nor leave more footmarks than Apollo's kine.
E. B. Browning.

3. Hoggishness; swinishness; brutishness.

Hogget (hog'et), *n.* [Norm. *hoget.* See HOG.] 1. A sheep two years old.—2. A colt of a year old. Called also *Hog-colt.* [Local.]—3. A young boar of the second year.

Hogging (hog'ing), *n.* Screened or sifted gravel—possibly from the rounded form of the heap.

Hogging-frame (hog'ing-frām), *n.* See HOG-FRAME.

Hoggish (hog'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

These devils, so talked of and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jailers. *Overbury.*

Hoggishly (hog'ish-li), *adv.* In a hoggish, brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

They are all *hoggishly* drunk. *Gascoigne.*

Hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hoggish; brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

Hog-gum (hog'gum), *n.* The name given to a resinous substance used for strengthening-plasters, and also as a diuretic, laxative, and stimulant medicine. In the West Indies it is employed as a substitute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, &c. It is uncertain to what tree it is due, some ascribing it to *Rhus metopium* of the order Anacardiaceæ, others to the *Moronobea coccinea* of the order Guttiferæ, and some to *Helwygia balsamifera* of the order Amyridaceæ. It is probable that all three yield resinous substances of similar qualities and bearing the same name. Called also *Hog-doctor's Gum, Doctor's-gum,* and *Boar-tree.*

Hogh† (hō), *n.* [See HIGH.] A hill; a cliff. *Spenser.*

Hogherd (hog'hērd), *n.* [*Hog* and *herd.*] A keeper of swine.

Hog-louse (hog'lous), *n.* A crustacean of the genus Oniscus, belonging to the order Isopoda. In Scotland the species are generally called 'slaters,' from being found under stones and slates.

Hogmanay (hog'ma-nā), *n.* [Supposed to be from Fr. '*Au gui menez,*' 'Lead on to the mistletoe,' a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use.] The name given in Scotland to the last day of the year; and also to an entertainment given to a visitor on that day, or to a gift conferred on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom.

Hog-meat (hog'mēt), *n.* The name given in Jamaica to the root of the *Boerhaavia decumbens.* It is emetic, and is said to be used in the form of decoction in dysentery.

Hognose-snake (hog'nōz-snāk), *n.* The name given to two species of snake of the genus Heterodon, which flatten their head when about to strike. They are not venomous. Called also *Flat-headed Adder.*

Hog-nut (hog'nut), *n.* The name of *Carya porcina.* Called also *Pig-nut* and *Brown-hickory.* See HICKORY.

Hogo† (hō'gō), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *haut,* high, and *gout,* taste, relish, flavour.] High flavour; strong scent.

Balshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks. *Griffith.*

Hog-peanut (hog'pē-nut), *n.* In *bot.* a twining plant (*Amphicarpæa monoica*), with purplish flowers, and also subterranean or semi-subterranean flowers that become fleshy pea-shaped fruits: found in the United States.

Hog-pen (hog'pen), *n.* A pen for hogs; a hog-sty.

Hog-plum (hog'plum), *n.* The popular name of the plants belonging to the genus Spondias, nat. order Anacardiaceæ. Some of the species yield pleasant fruits, as *S. purpurea* and *S. lutea* of the West Indies, the species generally called hog-plum, because their fruit is a common food for hogs. A much esteemed Brazilian dish is prepared from the juice of *S. tuberosa,* mixed with milk, curds, and sugar.

Hog-rat (hog'rat), *n.* See CAPROMYS.

Hog-reeve (hog'rēv), *n.* A district officer in some of the colonies who adjudicates on the trespasses and damage committed by swine.

Hog-ringer (hog'ring-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

Hog-rubber (hog'rub-bėr), *n.* A low coarse fellow fit for such work as rubbing hogs. *J. Webster.*

Hog's-back (hogz'bak), *n.* Anything shaped like the back of a hog. In *geol.* a term used to express the ridgy conformation of any district of alternate rounded ridges and ravines.

Hog's-back (hogz'bak), *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog; rounded. In *geol.* the term applied to a peculiar conformation of a district. See the noun.

Hog's-bane (hogz'bān), *n.* See SOW-BANE.

Hog's-bean (hogz'bēn), *n.* [A translation of the Gr. *hyoskyamos.*] Henbane (which see).

Hog's-bread (hogz'bred), *n.* Same as *Hog-meat.*

Hog-score (hog'skōr), *n.* [D. *hok,* a sty or pen, a dock, and E. *score,* a line.] In *curling,* a distance-line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee. [Scotch.]

Now he lags on Death's *hog-score.* *Burns.*

Hog's-fennel (hogz'fen-nel), *n.* A plant, *Peucedanum officinale.* See SULPHUR-WORT.

Hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* [Probably corrupted from one or other of the following words—D. *okshoofd,* G. *oxhoft,* Dan. *oxehoved,* Sw. *oxhufvud,* all meaning the measure called a hogshead, while the Danish and Swedish also mean literally an ox's-head. It is not easy to see why *ox-head* should come to mean a certain measure, and perhaps the word has merely simulated this origin by a false spelling. If the original meaning was *ox-head* the Danish or Swedish was probably the original form, the others being borrowed. The Dutch and German words cannot be separated into two words meaning *ox* and *head* in these languages. In D. *os* is ox, in G. *ochs,* while in G. *haupt* is head.] 1. A measure of capacity containing 63 old wine gallons, or 52½ imperial gallons. The London hogshead of beer was 54 beer gallons, the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale gallons, and the ale and beer hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. All these measures are now set aside.—2. In America this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons; as, a *hogshead* of spirit or molasses.—3. A large cask of indefinite contents.

Hog-shearing (hog'shēr-ing), *n.* A ludicrous term denoting much ado about nothing.

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hog-shearing,* where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise and no wool. *Dean Martin.*

Hog-shouther (hog'shuᵺ-ėr), *n.* A game in which those who amuse themselves jostle each other by the shoulders. [Scotch.]

Hog-shouther (hog'shuᵺ-ėr), *v.i.* To jostle with the shoulder. [Scotch.]

The warly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouther, jundie, stretch, an' strive. *Burns.*

Hog-skin (hog'skin), *n.* Tanned leather made of the skins of swine.

Hog's-lard (hogz'lärd), *n.* The fat of the hog or of swine. It is soft and white, and contains elaine and stearine. Hog's-lard is extensively used for ointments.

Hogsteer (hog'stēr), *n.* [*Hog,* and *steer* (which see).] A wild boar of three years old.

Hogsty (hog'stī), *n.* [*Hog* and *sty.*] A pen or inclosure for hogs.

Hog-wallow (hog'wol-lō), *n.* The name given to rough ground on some of the western prairies of North America, from its having the appearance of having been rooted or torn up by hogs.

Hogwash (hog'wosh), *n.* [*Hog* and *wash.*] The refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter given to swine; swill.

Hog-weed (hog'wēd), *n.* A name given to several plants, as *Heracleum Sphondylium, Polygonum aviculare,* &c.

Hohlspath (hōl'spath), *n.* [G., hollow-spar—*hohl,* hollow, and *spath,* spar.] The mineral otherwise called macle and chiastolite.

Hohoni (hō-hō'nī), *n.* The name given in the Pacific islands to large cocoa-nut shells used to hold water.

Hoiden (hoi'den), *n.* [O.D. *heyden,* a heathen, a gypsy, a vagabond. *Skeat.* See HEATHEN.] 1.† A rude bold man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoiden,* to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder? *Milton.*

2. A rude bold girl; a romp.

Such another slatternly ignorant *hoiden* I never saw. *Life of Mrs. Delany.*

Hoiden (hoi'den), *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

They throw their persons with a *hoiden* air
Across the room and toss into the chair. *Young.*

Hoiden (hoi'den), *v.i.* To romp rudely or indecently.

They have been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

Hoidenhood (hoi'den-hụd), *n.* State of being a hoiden.

Hoidenish (hoi'den-ish), *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.

Hoidenism (hoi'den-izm), *n.* The character or manners of a hoiden; rompishness; rusticity.

Hoise (hois), *v.t.* To hoist.

And when they had taken up the anchors, they committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder-bands, and *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. Acts xxvii. 40.

Hoist (hoist), *v.t.* [O.E. *hoise,* Sc. *heeze.* Comp. D. *hijzen,* L.G. *hissen,* Dan. *heise, hisse,* to hoist. The *t* seems to have been added as in *against, amongst.*] 1. To raise; to lift; to heave; especially, to raise by means of block and tackle; as, to *hoist* a sail; to *hoist* a heavy package to an upper room. '*Hoisting* him into his father's throne.' *South.*

They land my goods and *hoist* my flying sails. *Pope.*

2. To torture by raising with a rope and pulley from the ground and then letting suddenly fall. See extract.

These were among the forms of procedure by torture in those times, without doubt mercilessly employed in the dungeons which confined the Templars. The criminal was stripped, his hands tied behind him, the cord which lashed his hands hung upon a pulley at some height above. At the sign of the judge he was hauled up with a frightful wrench, and then violently let fall to the ground. This was called in the common phrase *hoisting.* It was the most usual, perhaps the mildest form of torture. *Milman.*

Hoist (hoist), *n.* 1. The act of hoisting; a lift.—2. That by which anything is hoisted; a machine for elevating ores, merchandise, passengers, &c., in a mine, warehouse, hotel, and the like; an elevator.—3. *Naut.* the perpendicular height of a flag or ensign as opposed to the *fly,* or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted; as, give the sail more *hoist.*

Hoist (hoist), *pp.* Hoisted.

'Tis the sport, to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*

Hoisting-crab (hoist'ing-krab), *n.* A crab or kind of windlass for hoisting.

Hoisting-engine (hoist'ing-en-jin), *n.* An engine for driving hoisting machinery.

Hoistway (hoist'wā), *n.* A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse.

Hoit (hoit), *v.i.* [Comp. W. *hoetian,* to dally, to dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.

He sings and *hoits* and revels among his drunken companions. *Beau. & Fl.*

Hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti). [Reduplicated from *hoit.*] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to pshaw!

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

Hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *a.* Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy; as, he is in *hoity-toity* spirits.

Hoke-day (hōk'dā), *n.* See HOCKDAY.

Hoker,† *n.* [A. Sax. *hocer,* mocking, reproach.] Frowardness. 'Ful of *hoker,* and of bismare.' *Chaucer.*

Hokerly,† *adv.* Frowardly. 'Answer *hokerly* and angrily.' *Chaucer.*

Holaster (hō-las'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *holos,* entire, and *astron,* a star.] A fossil genus of sea-urchins, comprising such as are heart-shaped.

Holcad (hol'kad), *n.* [Gr. *holkas, holkados,* a ship of burden, from *helkō,* to draw.] In *Greek antiq.* a large ship of burden. *Milford.*

Holcus (hol'kus), *n.* [Gr. *holkos,* extractive, from *helkō,* to extract.] A genus of perennial plants, nat. order Gramineæ. The *H. saccharatus* contains a large quantity of sugar, and *H. odoratus* is celebrated for its fragrance. Two species are found in Britain, both known by the name of *soft-grass.*

Hold (hōld), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *held;* ppr. *holding; holden,* pp., is now chiefly used in law. [A. Sax. *healdan;* comp. Dan. *holde,* L.G. *holden,* D. *houden,* Icel. *halda,* to hold; Goth. *haldan,* to tend or pasture cattle; O.Sax. *haldan,* to nourish, tend, or cherish. Cog. L. *colere,* to tend or cherish.] 1. To have or grasp in the hand; to support with or as with the hand; to grasp and retain; to sustain (often followed by *up* or *out:* see phrases below); as, to *hold* a sword, a pen, a candle; to *hold* one's head; he *held* him by the arm. '*Hold* their hips and laugh.' *Shak.*

Thy right hand shall *hold* me. Ps. cxxxix. 10.

2. To bear or manage in a certain way; to put or keep in a certain position; as, *hold* your feet, your hands, your fingers thus; he *holds* his rifle very awkwardly. 'Pure hands *held* up.' *Shak.*

I have ever *held* my cap off to thy fortunes. *Shak.*

3. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge; to account.

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. 7.

Tell me, ye yourselves,
Hold ye this Arthur for King Uther's son. *Tennyson.*

Under this head may be classed such periphrastic usages as to *hold* in contempt (=despise or regard with contempt); to *hold* in honour (=to honour); to *hold* in hatred (=to hate).—4. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; as, a basket that *holds* two bushels; a cask that *holds* thirty gallons; the church *holds* two thousand people.—5. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out; as, a vessel with holes in its bottom will not *hold* fluids.

They have . . . hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can *hold* no water. Jer. ii. 13.

6. To keep possession of; to maintain; to uphold; to defend; to retain; to preserve; not to lose; as, to *hold* one's rights, one's own, one's ground.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

7. To be in possession of; to possess; to occupy; to have power over; to own; to keep; as, to *hold* a place, office, or title.

The star that bids the shepherd fold
Now the top of heaven doth *hold*. *Milton.*
The affliction of my mind amends, with which
I fear a madness *held* me. *Shak.*

8. To have; to keep; to entertain—in various rather unusual turns of expression; as, to *hold* enmity; to *hold* amity (*Shak.*). 'Wherein the spirit *held* its wont to walk.' *Shak.*—9. To derive or deduce title to, as land; as, he *held* his lands of the king.—10. To refrain from giving effect to; to limit in motion or action; to stop; to restrain; to withhold; as, *hold* your laughter.

Death! what do'st? O, *hold* thy blow. *Crashaw.*
The Most High . . . *held* still the flood till they were passed. 2 Esdras xiii. 44.

11. To keep fixed, as to a certain line of action; to bind or oblige; to keep or guard under more or less of restraint; as, to *hold* one to his promise. 'Whilst I at banquet *hold* him sure.' *Shak.* Often used reflexively; as, '*hold* you content;' 'I can no longer *hold* me patient.'—12. To maintain, as a course, determination, or the like; to retain; to continue; to keep in continuance or practice; to prosecute or carry on; to observe; to pursue; as, to *hold* an argument or debate.

There studious let me sit,
And *hold* high converse with the mighty dead.
Thomson.
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

13. To take part in, as something which is the result of united action; to direct or preside over; to bring about officially; to celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *hold* a feast; to *hold* a court or parliament; to *hold* a council. 'He *held* a feast in his house.' 1 Sam. xxv. 36.

I summon your grace to his majesty's parliament, *Holden* at Bury the first of this next month. *Shak.*

14. To use; to employ, as language.

The language *held* by both father and daughter to the House of Commons. *Brougham.*

15. To keep employed; to engage the attention of; to occupy; as, these discussions *held* parliament till midsummer. 'Sad talk wherewith my brother *held* you.' *Shak.*—16. To bear; to continue to suffer. 'The ripest mulberry that will not *hold* the handling.' *Shak.*—17. In *betting*, to lay; to bet; to wager; as, I *hold* you a crown.—18. In *betting*, to accept, as a bet; as, I *hold* you; I *hold* that offer.—19. In *cricket*, to catch, generally implying a clever catch: said of a ball.—*To hold a candle to.* See under CANDLE.—*To hold in hand*, to toy with; to keep in expectation; to amuse with the view of gaining some advantage.

O fie! to receive favours, return falsehoods,
And *hold* a lady *in hand*. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*To hold in play*, to keep fully occupied so as to prevent from attending to the main point or directing efforts towards it.

I, with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe *in play*. *Macaulay.*

—*To hold water*, (*a*) *naut.* to stop a boat in her course, by holding the oars in the water, and bearing the blade or flat part strongly against the current made alongside by her passing through the water. (*b*) To be consistent throughout; to be in accordance with facts or probabilities, as an argument or a statement.—*To hold forth*, to reach forth; to put forward to view; to offer; to exhibit; to propose.

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach. *Locke.*

—*To hold in*, to curb; to guide with a tight rein; hence, to restrain in general; to check; to repress.—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance.—*To hold on*, to continue or proceed in; as, to *hold on* a course.—*To hold out*, (*a*) to extend; to stretch forth; hence, to propose; to offer.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre. Est. v. 2.
Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

(*b*) To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs. *Shak.*

—*To hold up*, (*a*) to raise; to keep in an erect position; as, *hold up* your head. (*b*) To sustain; to support; to uphold. 'Us that here *hold up* his right.' *Shak.*

He *holds* himself *up* in virtue. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*c*) To sustain; to buoy up; to keep from falling or sinking. (*d*) To show; to exhibit; to put prominently forward.—*To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off or to lose ground.—*To hold one's peace*, to keep silence.—*To hold the plough*, to guide or manage a plough in turning up the soil.

Hold (hōld), *v.i.* 1. To take or keep a thing in one's grasp; to maintain an attachment; to continue firm; not to give way or break; to adhere; as, he cannot *hold* any longer, he must fall; the rope is strong, I believe it will *hold;* the anchor *holds* well; the plaster will not *hold.*—2. To be true or valid; not to fail; to stand; to apply, as a fact or truth: often with *true* or *good;* as, the argument *holds good* in both cases; this *holds true* in most cases.

The proverb *holds* that to be wise and love
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden.*
This will rather *hold* of the colossal sculptures . . . which encumber the pulpits of Flemish and German churches, than of the delicate mosaics and ivory-like carving of the Romanesque basilicas. *Ruskin.*

3. To continue unbroken or unsubdued; not to surrender; to stand one's ground: generally followed by *out;* as, the garrison still *held out.*

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shak.*

4. To last; to endure; to continue: generally followed by *out.*

While our obedience *holds*. *Milton.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping. *Dryden.*

6. To be dependent on for possessions; to derive right or title; as, petty barons *holding* under the greater barons: generally with *of*, and sometimes with *from.*

My crown is absolute and *holds of* none. *Dryden.*
His imagination *holds* immediately *from* nature. *Hazlitt.*

7. To stop, stay, or wait; to cease or give over: chiefly in the imperative; as, *hold!* enough.—*To hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.—*To hold in*, (*a*) to restrain one's self; as, he was tempted to laugh; he could hardly *hold in.* (*b*) To continue in good luck. [Unusual.]—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—*To hold on*, (*a*) to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

(*b*) To keep fast hold; to cling to. (*c*) To proceed in a course. Job xvii. 9.—*To hold out.* See 3 and 4 above.—*To hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.

Else he will *hold to* the one, and despise the other. Mat. vi. 24.

—*To hold with*, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.

But the multitude of the city was divided; and part *held with* the Jews, and part with the apostles. Acts xiv. 4.

—*To hold together*, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.—*To hold up*, (*a*) to support one's self; as, to *hold up* under misfortunes. (*b*) To cease raining; to remain dry or not showery, as the weather; hence, to cease to be obscure: used impersonally.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear.
Hudibras.

(*c*) To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast; to keep up.—*Hold on! hold hard!* used imperatively, stop; cease; forbear; be still.

Hold (hōld), *n.* 1. A grasp with the hand or with the arms; seizure; gripe; clutch; hence, *fig.* mental grasp; grasp on or influence working on the mind: often with the verbs *take* and *lay;* as, keep your *hold;* to quit one's *hold;* to *take hold;* to *lay hold.*

Take fast *hold* of instruction. Prov. iv. 13.
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shak.*
Fear . . . by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*

2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.

If a man be upon a high place, without a good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Authority to seize or keep; claim.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shak.*

5. A prison; a place of confinement.

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. Acts iv. 3.

6. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; a place of security: often called a *Stronghold.*—7. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the bottom and the lowest deck; in a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from the keel to the deck.—8. In *music*, the character 𝄐, directing the performer to pause on the note or rest over which it is placed. Called also a *Pause.*

Holdback (hōld'bak), *n.* 1. Check; hinderance; restraint; obstacle.

The only *holdback* is the affection, and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond.*

2. The iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to enable the animal to hold back the vehicle when going down hill; a drag.

Hold-beam (hōld'bēm), *n. Naut.* one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck.

Holden, pp. of *hold.*

Holder (hōld'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which holds; one who grasps, embraces, confines, restrains, believes, possesses, and the like.—2. Something by or in which a thing is held or contained; as, a *holder* for a flat-iron.—3. *Naut.* one who is employed in the hold.—4. A payee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

Holder-forth (hōld'ėr-fōrth), *n.* One who holds forth; a haranguer; a preacher. *Addison.*

Holdfast (hōld'fast), *n.* 1. Something used to secure and hold in place something else; a catch; a hook; a long nail with a flat short head for securing objects to a wall; a clamp and the like.—2. Support; hold.

His *holdfast* was gone, his footing lost. *Montagu.*

Holding (hōld'ing), *n.* 1. A tenure; the nature of a right granted by a superior to a vassal; a farm held of a superior; anything that is held.—2.† The burden or chorus of a song. *Shak.*

The undersong or *holding* whereof is, 'It is merrie in hall where beards wag all.'
The Serving Man's Comfort.

3. That which holds, binds, or influences; hold; influence; power.

Everything would be drawn from its *holdings* in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince. *Burke.*

Holding-ground (hōld'ing-ground), *n. Naut.* Good anchoring-ground.

Hole (hōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hol*, hollow, cavern, hole. Comp. D. *hol*, Icel. *hol*, *hola*, a hollow, a cavity; O.H.G. *hol*, G. *hohl*, hollow; of same root as A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, to conceal, whence *hell*; or as Gr. *koilos*, hollow.] 1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, natural or artificial; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, or the like.

Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it. 2 Ki. xii. 9.

Specifically—2. The excavated habitation of certain wild beasts, as the fox, the badger, &c.; hence, a mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging.

How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

—*A hole in one's coat*, a flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.—SYN. Rent, fissure, crevice, orifice, aperture, in-

terstice, perforation, excavation, pit, cave, den.

Hole (hōl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *holed;* ppr. *holing,* To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

Hole (hōl), *v.t.* 1. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars.

With throwing of the *holed* stone, with hurling of their darts. *Chapman.*

2. To drive into a hole, as in golfing, or into a bag, as in billiards.—3. In *mining,* to undercut a coal-seam. See HOLER.

Hole,† **Hol,†** *a.* Entire; whole; sound. *Chaucer.*

Hole-and-corner (hōl'and-kor-nėr), *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

Such is the wretched trickery of *hole-and-corner* buffery! These are not its only artifices. *Dickens.*

Holectypus (ho-lek'tī-pus), *n.* [Gr. *holos,* entire, wholly, and *ektypos,* embossed.] A fossil genus of sea-urchins, with a hemispherical circular shell, strengthened internally by five strong ribs or projections.

Holer (hōl'ėr), *n.* In *mining,* one who undercuts the coal seam for 2 or 3 feet inwards with a light pick, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the portions that have been holed.

Holibut (ho'li-but). See HALIBUT.

Holidame (hō'li-dām), *n.* [Apparently from *holy* and *dame,* but really a corruption of *halidom.*] Same as *Halidom.*

By my *holidame* here comes Katharina! *Shak.*

Holiday (ho'li-dā), *n.* [*Holy* and *day.*] 1. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart for commemorating some important event or in honour of some person. 2. An occasion of joy and gaiety.

My approach has made a little *holiday,*
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.
Rowe.

3. A day of exemption from labour; a day of amusement; a day or a number of days during which a person is released from his everyday labours.

If all the year were playing *holidays,*
To sport would be as tedious as to work. *Shak.*

Holiday (ho'li-dā), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a festival; befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous; as, a *holiday* suit of clothes.

Now I am in a *holiday* humour. *Shak.*

2. Adapted for or proper to a special occasion.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

Holily (hō'li-li), *adv.* 1. In a holy or devout manner; piously; with sanctity.—2. Sacredly; inviolably. 'Friendship . . . that so *holily* was observed.' *Sir P. Sidney.* [Rare.]

Holiness (hō'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being holy or sinless; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity; the feeling of antipathy or repugnance to moral evil (see extract). Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.

Holiness suggests the idea, not of perfect virtue, but of that peculiar affection wherewith a being of perfect virtue regards moral evil; and so much indeed is this the precise and characteristic import of the term, that, had there been no evil, either actual or conceivable, in the universe there would have been no *holiness.* There would have been perfect truth and perfect righteousness, yet not *holiness;* for this is a word which denotes neither any one of the virtues in particular, nor the assemblage of them all put together, but the recoil or the repulsion of these towards the opposite vices—a recoil that never would have been felt, if vice had been so far a nonentity as to be neither an object of real existence nor an object of thought. *Chalmers.*

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.—3. That which is separated to the service of God.

Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord. Jer. ii. 3.

4. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.—SYN. Piety, devotion, godliness, religiousness, sanctity, sacredness.

Holing-axe (hōl'ing-aks), *n.* A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

Holla (hol-la'). [Fr. *holà—ho!* ho! and *là,* there.] An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer to one that hails. Written also *Hollo, Holloa.*

The albatross did follow;
And every day for food or play
Came to the mariner's *hollo.* *Coleridge.*

Holla, Hollo (hol'la, hol'lō), *v.i.* To call out or exclaim; to shout or cry aloud. 'He *hollaed* but even now.' *Shak.* See HALLOO.

Holland (hol'land), *n.* A kind of fine linen originally manufactured in Holland; also a coarser linen fabric unbleached or dyed brown used for covering furniture, carpets, &c., or for making window-blinds and the like.

Hollander (hol'land-ėr), *n.* A native of Holland.

Hollandish (hol'land-ish), *a.* Like Holland.

Hollands (hol'landz), *n.* A sort of gin imported from Holland.

Hollen (hol'len), *n.* A local name for *Holly* (which see).

Hollo (hol'lō), *n. v.i. interj.* Same as *Holla.*

Hollow (hol'lō), *a.* [A. Sax. *holg, holh,* a hollow space. See HOLE.] 1. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; having a vacant space or cavity within; as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* rock; a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it.
Exod. xxvii. 8.

2. Concave; sunken; as, a *hollow* eye; a *hollow* cheek.—3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as, a 'hollow roar.' *Dryden.*

The mingled measure . . .
In *hollow* murmurs died away. *Collins.*

4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as, a *hollow* heart.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shak.*

5. Thorough; complete; out-and-out; as, a *hollow* beating; a *hollow* victory. [Colloq.] —*Hollow spar.* Same as *Hohlspath.*—SYN. Concave, sunken, low, vacant, empty, void, false, faithless, deceitful, hollow-hearted.

Hollow (hol'lō), *n.* A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything; an empty space in anything; a cavity, natural or artificial; concavity; a cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a groove; a channel; a canal; as, the *hollow* of the hand; the *hollow* of a tree. 'Some vault or *hollow.*' *Bacon.*

Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows,* high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison.*

Hollow (hol'lō), *v.t.* [From the adj.] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollowed* did the waves sustain
Ere ships in triumph ploughed the watery plain
Dryden.

Hollow (hol'lō), *adv.* Utterly; completely; out-and-out: generally with the verbs *beat, carry,* and the like; as, he *beat* him *hollow;* he *carried* it *hollow.* [Colloq.]

Hollow (hol'lō), *v.i.* To shout. See HOLLA.

Hollow (hol'lō), *v.t.* To urge or call on by shouting.

He has *hollowed* the hounds upon a velvet-headed knobbler. *Sir W. Scott.*

Hollow-boned (hol'lō-bōnd), *a.* Having the bones hollow, not solid, as birds.

Hollow-bricks.

Hollow-brick (hol'lō-brik), *n.* A brick made with perforations through it for the purpose of warming or ventilation, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall.

Hollow-eyed (hol'lō-īd), *a.* Having sunken eyes. *'Hollow-eyed,* sharp-looking wretch.' *Shak.*

Hollow-hearted (hol'lō-härt-ed), *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession.

The *hollow-hearted,* disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

Hollow-horned (hol'lō-hornd), *a.* Having the horns hollow as oxen.

Hollowly (hol'lō-li), *adv.* In a hollow manner; insincerely; deceitfully.

Crown what I profess with kind event
If I speak true; if *hollowly,* invert
What best is boded me, to mischief! *Shak.*

Hollowness (hol'lō-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.—2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

The hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all. *South.*

Hollow-newel (hol'lō-nū-el), *n.* In *arch.* the well-hole or opening in the centre of winding stairs. See NEWEL.

Hollow-plane (hol'lō-plān), *n.* A moulding plane with a convex sole.

Hollow-punch (hol'lō-punsh), *n.* A punch with a circular cutting edge for cutting holes for rivets, eyelets, &c., in leather, cloth, paper, or where a smooth round hole is to be cut in a soft yielding material.

Hollow-rail (hol'lō-rāl), *n.* A tubular railway rail, heated with steam to prevent the accretion of ice.

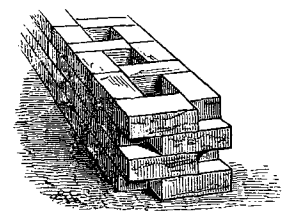
Hollow-root (hol'lō-röt), *n.* A plant, *Adoxa Moschatellina,* nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. See ADOXA.

Hollow-spar (hol'lō-spär), *n.* Same as *Hohlspath.*

Hollow-square (hol'lō-skwār), *n.* A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.

Hollow-toned (hol'lō-tōnd), *a.* Having a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity; deep-toned.

Hollow-wall (hol'lō-wąl), *n.* A wall built



Hollow-wall.

in two thicknesses, leaving a cavity or cavities between, either for the purpose of preventing moisture from being driven by storms through the brickwork, for ventilating, for preserving a uniform temperature in apartments, or for saving materials.

Hollow-ware (hol'lō-wār), *n.* A general trade name given to various iron articles which are hollow, as cauldrons, kettles, saucepans, coffee-mills, &c. Hollow-ware is of two kinds, *cast-iron* and *wrought-iron.* The name is also sometimes applied to earthenware.

Hollow-wort (hol'lō-wėrt), *n.* The name of a succulent plant with pink flowers, *Corydalis cava.*

Holly (hol'li), *n.* [A. Sax. *holegn, holen,* holly, alder, elder; O.E. and Sc. *hollen, hollin,* holly;

Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*).

allied to W. *celyn,* Gael. *cuilionn,* holly. Comp. *holm*(-oak), which is=*holen,* with *m* instead of *n.*] 1. A plant of the genus Ilex (*I. Aquifolium*), and the only British species of that genus. It belongs to the nat. order Aquifoliaceæ. The common holly, of which there are many varieties, grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a grayish smooth bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating each of the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about Michaelmas. This plant is a beautiful evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and fences, as it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery work, for drawing upon, for knife-handles, &c. Of the bark bird-lime is made by macerations, and houses and churches at

Christmas are adorned with the leaves and berries, a relic probably of Druidism.—2. The holm-oak (*Quercus Ilex*), an evergreen oak, often called *Holly-oak*.—*Kneeholly*, a plant, the butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). See RUSCUS.—*Sea-holly*, a plant, *Eryngium maritimum*. See ERYNGO.

Holly,† *adv.* Entirely; wholly. *Chaucer.*

Hollyhock (hol'li-hok), *n.* [O.E. *holihoc*, from *holy*, and A. Sax. *hocc*, a mallow: called 'holy' from being originally brought from the Holy Land.] A plant (*Althea rosea*), nat. order Malvaceæ. It is a native of China and of Southern Europe, and is a frequent ornament of our gardens. There are many varieties, with single and double flowers, characterized by the tints of yellow, red, purple, and dark purple approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue colouring matter not inferior to indigo.

Holly-oak (hol'li-ōk), *n.* Same as *Holm-oak*.

Holly-tree (hol'li-trē), *n.* Same as *Holly*.

Holm, Holme (hōlm or hōm), *n.* See HOLM-OAK.

Holm, Holme (hōlm or hōm), *n.* [A. Sax. L.G. G. and Dan. *holm*, a small island in a river; Sw. *holme*, Icel. *hólmr*, an island.] 1. An islet or river island; in Orkney, a small island off a larger one.—2. A low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

> The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms*.
> *Tennyson.*

Holm is frequently joined with other syllables in names of places, as *Stepholme*, *Flatholme*.

Holmite (hōlm'īt or hōm'īt), *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime: so called from Mr. *Holme*, who analyzed it.

Holm-oak (hōlm'ōk or hōm'ōk), *n.* [O.E. *hollen*, A. Sax. *holen*, holly: the leaves of one sort of evergreen oak resemble those of the holly. See HOLLY.] The evergreen oak; the *Quercus Ilex*.

Holoblastic (ho'lo-blast-ik), *a.* In *zool.* a term applied to ova, such as those of mammals, of which the yolk is entirely germinal.

Holocaust (ho'lo-kąst), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burned, from *kaiō*, to burn.] A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire, a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations: now sometimes applied to a great slaughter or sacrifice of life.

> Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *W. Broome.*

Holocephali (ho-lo-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, and *kephalē*, the head.] A sub-order of fishes of the order Elasmobranchii, characterized by long jaws encased by dental plates and a cartilaginous endoskeleton. Only two genera are known to exist now; the fossil species range from the bottom of the oolite to the present age. The best known living member of this sub-order is the *Chimera monstrosa*, sometimes called 'king of the herrings.' See CHIMERA, 4.

Holocryptic (ho-lo-krip'tik), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, complete, and *kryptō*, to conceal.] Wholly or effectively concealing; specifically, descriptive of a cipher incapable of being read except by one who has the key.

Holograph (ho'lo-graf), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *graphō*, to write.] Any writing, as a letter, deed, testament, &c., wholly written by the person from whom it bears to proceed.

> Let who says
> 'The soul's a clean white paper,' rather say,
> A palimpsest, a prophet's *holograph*
> Defiled, erased, and covered by a monk's.
> *E. B. Browning.*

Holograph (ho'lo-graf), *a.* A term applied to a manuscript document or letter written and signed by the grantor or sender; as, the will is *holograph* of the grantor.

> A *holograph* letter by a man of quality is a true treasure. *Lamb.*

Holographic, Holographical (ho-lo-graf'ik, ho-lo-graf'ik-al), *a.* Forming or relating to a holograph; written by the hand of the person from whom it comes; holograph. See preceding article.

Holohedral (ho-lo-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *hedra*, seat, base.] In *mineral.* a term applied to a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced.

Holometabola (ho'lo-me-tab''o-la), *n. pl.* The section of the class Insecta which undergo a complete metamorphosis. See INSECT.

Holometabolic (ho'lo-me-ta-bol''ik), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, complete, and *metabolē*, change.] In *zool.* a term applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

Holometer (ho-lom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, all, and *metreō*, to measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer.

Holophanerous (ho-lo-fan'ē-rus), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, wholly, and *phaneros*, visible, from *phainō*, to show.] In *zool.* an epithet applied to the metamorphosis of insects when complete.

Holophotal (hol-o-fō'tal), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.] In *optics*, reflecting the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss; as, a *holophotal* reflector.

Holoptychius (ho-lop-tik'i-us), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, and *ptychē*, a wrinkle.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes occurring in the upper old red sandstone, so named from their wrinkled enamelled scales. The head was covered with large plates, and the body with bony scales, rhombic or cycloid in form. Their jaws, besides being armed with numerous sharp-pointed fish-teeth, were furnished with large teeth of a conical form. The fin spines were large and the bones only partially ossified, the centre being cartilaginous. They were from 8 to 12 feet in length. The name *Holoptychius* is now limited to the fossils of the old red sandstone, and that of *Rhizodus* given to those of the coal-measures.

Holosericeous (ho'lo-sē-ri''shus), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, and L. *sericeus*, silken.] In *bot.* covered with minute silky hairs, discovered better by the touch than by sight.

Holosteum (ho-los'tē-um), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *osteon*, bone: applied by antiphrasis to this plant, which is soft and delicate.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. The species are small insignificant chickweed-like annuals. *H. umbellatum* is a native of Britain.

Holostomata (ho-lo-stom'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A division of gasteropodous molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

Holostome (ho'lo-stōm), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the Holostomata.

Holothure (ho'lo-thūr), *n.* A holothurian.

Holothuria (ho-lo-thū'ri-a), *n.* A genus of marine animals of the order Holothurioidea. (See HOLOTHURIOIDEA.) Also, as a plural, the Holothurians.

Holothurian (ho-lo-thū'ri-an), *n.* In *zool.* a member of the Holothurioidea.

Holothurian (ho-lo-thū'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Holothurioidea.

Holothurioidea (ho'lo-thū-ri-oi''dē-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, *thurion*, dim. of *thura*, opening, door, mouth, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The sea-cucumbers or sea-slugs, an order of echinoderms destitute of the calcareous plates typical of the class, but with a leathery integument open at both ends, and pierced by orifices through which suctorial feet or ambulacra protrude. They have the mouth surrounded by tentacula; a long convoluted alimentary canal; respiratory organs near the anus, and generally in the form of two branching arborescent tubes (forming the 'respiratory tree') into which the water is admitted; and the organs of both sexes on each individual. They are capable of extending themselves to several times the length they have in a state of repose, and of extraordinary reproduction of parts, even of vital organs. The young undergo a metamorphosis during development. They abound in the Asiatic seas, the bêche-de-mer or trepang being a member of the family.

Holour,† *n.* A whoremonger. *Chaucer.*

Holp, Holpen (hōlp, hōlp'n), the antiquated pret. and pp. of *help*. See HELP.

> By foul play, as thou say'est, were we heaved thence,
> But blessedly *holp* hither. *Shak.*
>
> I could not be unthankful, I who was
> Entreated thus and *holpen*. *E. B. Browning.*

Holster (hōl'stėr), *n.* [D. *holster*, a pistol-case; comp. A. Sax. *heolster*, a hiding-place, a recess, from *helan*, to cover, to hide; Icel. *hulster*, Dan. *hylster*, a case.] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore-part of his saddle.

Holstered (hōl'stėrd), *a.* Bearing holsters; as, a *holstered* steed.

Holt (hōlt), *n.* [A. Sax. O.Sax. and L.G. *holt*, grove, wood; D. *hout*, G. *holz*, wood, timber. Comp. Gael. and Ir. *coil*, *coille*, pl. *coillte*, wood; W. *cel*, *celt*, shelter, covert.] A wood or woodland; an orchard; a plantation: seldom used except in poetry or in provincial English, common as an element in names of places in England.

> Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and *holt*,
> Cramming all the blast before it, in its breast a thunderbolt. *Tennyson.*

Holt.† For *Holdeth*. *Chaucer.*

Holt (hōlt), *n.* [Corrupted for *hold*.] A hold; a place of security; a burrow; specifically, a deep hole in a river for the protection of fish. 'Gone to *holt*.' *C. Kingsley.*

Holus-bolus (hō'lus-bō'lus), *adv.* [From *whole*, and *bolus*, a pill.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once; as, he swallowed it *holus-bolus*. [Vulgar.]

Holus-bolus (hō'lus-bō'lus), *n.* The whole; all taken collectively; as, he drove out the *holus-bolus* of them. [Vulgar.]

Holy (hō'li), *a.* [A. Sax. *hālig*, D. and G. *heilig*, Icel. *heilagr*, Dan. *hellig*, holy; from A. Sax. *hāl*, O.G. and Icel. *heil*, Goth. *hails*, whole, sound, safe. See HALE, HEAL, HALLOW, &c.] 1. Free from sin and sinful affections; pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; pious; godly; as, a *holy* man; a *holy* disposition; *holy* zeal.

> Be ye *holy*; for I am *holy*. 1 Pet. i. 16.

2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; having a sacred character or associations; revered; reverend; as, the *holy* Sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* vessels; a *holy* priesthood.

> Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted, *holy* ground.
> *Byron.*
>
> An evil soul producing *holy* witness
> Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shak.*

—*Holy Alliance*, a league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia after the defeat of Napoleon I. at Waterloo, on the proposal, it is said, of the emperor Alexander of Russia, and to which all the European sovereigns finally gave in their adhesion. Its ostensible object was to regulate the relations of the states of Christendom in accordance with scriptural principles, but its real end was the maintenance of existing dynasties. A special clause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family from ascending a European throne. Upon the secession of France and England the alliance ceased to have any real existence.—*Holy of holies*, in *Scrip.* the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple where the ark was kept, and where no person entered except the high-priest once a year.—*Holy Ghost* or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.—*Holy grail*. See GRAIL.—*Holy Office*, the Inquisition.—*Holy one*, a person set apart for the service of God.—*The Holy One*, the Supreme Being.—*Holy Orders*. See ORDER.—*Holy rood*, the cross or crucifix, particularly one placed in churches on the rood beam over the entrance of the chancel.—*Holy Thursday*, Ascension-day; or, among R. Catholics, Thursday in Holy Week (as they also say *Holy Saturday*).—*Holy war*, a war to rescue the Holy Land from the infidels; a crusade; a war carried on by the Christians against the Saracens in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.—*Holy water*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies, as in baptism, the consecration of relics, churches, &c.—*Holy-water fount*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the vessel containing the holy water. Called also *Holy-water Stock*, *Holy-water Stone*, *Holy-water Stoup*, *Holy-water Vat*, &c. See FOUNT, STOUP.—*Holy-water clerk*, a contemptuous name for a poor scholar; also, a person who carried the holy water.—*Holy week*, the week before Easter (the last week of Lent), in which the passion of our Saviour is commemorated.—*Holy writ*, the sacred Scriptures.—SYN. Pious, devout, godly, religious, immaculate, divine, hallowed, consecrated, sanctified, sacred.

Holy-cross (hō'li-kros), *n.* 1. An order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the seventeenth century.—2. An ecclesiastical order established in France in 1834, who devote themselves to preaching and education—the brothers educating orphan boys, and instructing them in trades or agriculture, the sisters educating girls and attending the sick.—3. A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.

Holy-cross Day, *n.* See HOLY-ROOD DAY.

Holy-cruel (hō'li-krō-el), *a.* Cruel from excess of holiness. 'Be not so *holy-cruel*.' *Shak.*

Holyday (hō'li-dā). See HOLIDAY.

Holy-fire (hō'li-fir), *n.* In the *R. Cath.* and *Greek Churches*, a light kindled on Holy Saturday, the Saturday preceding

Easter Sunday, by sparks from a flint. All the lights are previously extinguished, and the holy-fire is greeted by the ecclesiastics on their knees exclaiming 'Lumen Christi' (Light of Christ). At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the pope. At Jerusalem it is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined. There the light is represented as miraculous.

Holy Ghost. See under HOLY.

Holy Grass. See HIEROCHLOE.

Holy-rood (hō'li-rōd), *n.* See under HOLY.

Holy-rood Day, *n.* The fourteenth day of September, on which a religious festival is observed in memory of the exaltation of our Saviour's cross. Called also *Holy-cross Day.*

Holy-stone (hō'li-stōn), *n.* A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

Holy-stone (hō'li-stōn), *v.t.* To scrub the deck of a vessel with holy-stone.

Holy-thistle (hō'li-this-l), *n.* A plant, the blessed-thistle (*Centaurea benedicta*).

Holy-water (hō'-li-wạ-tẽr), *n.* See under HOLY.

Holy-water Sprinkler, *n.* 1. An instrument with which to sprinkle holy water. It consists of a bunch of twigs or a brush of horse-hair set in a handle. After being dipped in the holy-water vessel it is shaken towards or over the congregation. Called also *Aspergillus, Aspergillum.* — 2. A name sometimes given to a weapon of offence used in the middle ages, called more commonly *Morning-star* (which see).

Holy-water Sprinkler.—Picard.

Holy-week (hō'li-wēk), *n.* See under HOLY.

Homage (hom'āj), *n.* [Fr. *hommage,* Pr. *homenatge,* from Med. L. *hominaticum,* homage, from L. *homo, hominis,* a man, in Med. L. a client, a vassal. The termination *aticum,* not rare in classical Latin, became much more generally used towards the end of the empire, and is especially common in the charters of the sixth and seventh centuries. In France it became modified successively into *atcum, atge, age,* which last form it retains in modern French. Comp. *age,* from L. *ætaticum; damage, damnaticum; stage, staticum; village, villaticum; voyage, viaticum.*] 1. In *feudal law,* a symbolical acknowledgment made by a feudal tenant to and in presence of his lord on receiving the investiture of a fee or coming to it by succession, that he was his man or vassal. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb, and earthly honour,' and then received a kiss from his lord.—2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action; respect or reverential regard; deference.

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!
Dryden.

Paying an ignominious *homage* to all who possessed influence in the courts. *Macaulay.*

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.—*Homage ancestral* is where a man and his ancestors have, time out of mind, held their land of the lord by homage.—*Simple homage,* a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.—*Liege homage,* a homage which included fealty and certain services.

Homage (hom'āj), *v.t.* 1. To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.—2. To subject in token of reverence and fealty.

To her great Neptune *homaged* all his streams.
Cowley.

Homageable (hom'āj-a-bl), *a.* Bound to pay homage.

Homage-jury (hom'āj-jū-ri), *n.* A jury in a court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. *Wharton.*

Homager (hom'āj-ėr), *n.* One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

All the rest of the Saxon kings being *homagers* to him (Ethelbert). *Fuller.*

Homagium (hom-ā'ji-um), *n.* [L. L.] Homage.

Homalonotus (hom-al-on'o-tus), *n.* [Gr. *homalos,* on the same level, and *notos,* the back.] A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian formations.

Homalopsidæ (ho-ma-lop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homalos,* regular, *ōps,* the countenance, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of fresh-water colubrine snakes, infesting the ponds and rivers of India and the Eastern Archipelago. They sometimes attain a considerable size, and are reported venomous.

Homaloptera (ho-mal-op'tė-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homalos,* regular, and *pteron,* a wing.] A small order of dipterous insects, called *Pupipara,* from the larvæ remaining within the body of the mother till they have attained the pupa state. Several are wingless, and all are parasitic, one remarkable genus, Nycteribia, infesting bats.

Homarus (hom'a-rus), *n.* A genus of decapodous, long-tailed crustaceans, containing the marine lobsters. Nephrops (which see) is a sub-genus. See LOBSTER.

Hombre (om'br), *n.* Same as *Ombre.*

It was there that Egalité Orleans roasted partridges on the night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at *hombre.* *Thackeray.*

Home (hōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *hām,* home, dwelling, farm, village. Comp. L. G. and Fris. *ham,* G. *heim,* Goth. *haims,* abode, village, &c. Cog. Lith. *kaimas,* Gr. *kōmē,* a village, probably L. *quies,* quiet, &c.] 1. One's own abode; one's own dwelling; the house or place in which one resides; the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member; hence, a place or state of rest and comfort; a future state; the grave.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him
To his *home* before us. *Shak.*

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal *home.* *Waller.*

2. One's own country; as, let affairs at *home* be well managed by the administration.

They who pass through a foreign country towards their native *home.* *Atterbury.*

3. The place of constant residence; the seat.

Flandria, by plenty, made the *home* of war. *Prior.*

4. An institute or establishment, generally formed for a benevolent purpose, such as to afford to the homeless, sick, or destitute the comforts of a home; as, a sailors' *home;* an orphans' *home,* &c.—*At home,* (*a*) in or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; not travelling or visiting at a distance; (*b*) in one's own country.

Travellers ne'er did lie,
Though fools *at home* condemn 'em. *Shak.*

—*At home in* or *on* a subject, conversant, familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it.—*To make one's self at home,* to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.—SYN. Abode, residence, dwelling, habitation.

Home (hōm), *a.* 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to *foreign;* as, *home* comforts; *home* affections; *home* manufactures; *home* affairs.—2. Close; to the point; poignant; pointed.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts. *Stillingfleet.*

—*Home farm, home park, home wood,* the farm, park, or wood adjoining a mansion-house or residence of a landed proprietor.

Home (hōm), *adv.* 1. To one's home; to one's place of abode or one's native country; to the place or person to which a thing belongs; as, to go *home,* come *home,* bring *home,* carry *home:* often opposed to *abroad,* or in a foreign country; as, my brother will return *home* in the first ship from India.—2. To the point; to the mark aimed at; to the desired place or distance; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely; thoroughly; fully; as, to strike *home;* to charge *home;* to pay *home;* to speak *home.* 'Satisfy me *home.*' [All these usages are found in Shakspere.]

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Addison.*

Speak not at large, say, I am thine,
And then they have their answer *home.* *G. Herbert.*

—*To come home* (*naut.*), said of an anchor when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, &c.

Home-blow (hōm'blō), *n.* A well-directed or effective blow.

Homeborn (hōm'born), *a.* 1. Native; natural.

Arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsick harm.
Donne.

2. Domestic; not foreign.

One law shall be to him that is *homeborn,* and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. Ex. xii. 49.

Home-bound (hōm'-bound), *a.* Same as *Homeward-bound.*

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world,
And *home-bound* fancy runs her bark ashore. *Taylor.*

Homebred (hōm'bred), *a.* 1. Native; natural. '*Homebred* lusts.' *Hammond.*—2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign; as, *homebred* evil. '*Homebred* mischief.' *Milton.*—3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

Home-brewed (hōm'bröd), *a.* Brewed or made at home as opposed to made in a public brewery: said of liquors.

I drink the virgin lymph, pure and crystalline as it gushes from the rock, or the sparkling beverage *home-brewed* from malt of my own making. *Smollett.*

Home-brewed (hōm'bröd), *n.* Beer, ale, or the like brewed at home and not in a public brewery.

Homebuilt (hōm'bilt), *a.* Built in our own country.

Home-circle (hōm'sėr-kl), *n.* The members of a household; the close associates, connections, or dependents of a household. 'Her own *home-circle* of the poor.' *Tennyson.*

Home-department (hōm'dē-pärt-ment), *n.* That department of the executive government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated.

Home-farm (hōm'färm), *n.* See under HOME, *a.*

Homefelt (hōm'felt), *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as, *homefelt* joys or delight. '*Homefelt* quiet.' *Pope.*

Home-grown (hōm'grōn), *a.* Grown in one's own garden or country; not imported; as, *home-grown* fruit.

Homekeeping (hōm'kēp-ing), *a.* Staying at home.

Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits. *Shak.*

Homeless (hōm'les), *a.* Destitute of a home.

Homelessness (hōm'les-nes), *n.* The state of being homeless or without a home.

Homelike (hōm'līk), *a.* Resembling or like home.

Homelily (hōm'li-li), *adv.* In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly.

Homeliness (hōm'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being homely; plainness of features; want of beauty; want of refinement or polish; simplicity; commonplaceness; coarseness; as, the *homeliness* of dress or of sentiments. '*Homeliness* of illustration and baldness of expression.' *Whately.*

Homeling (hōm'ling), *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

A word treated as a *homeling.* *Trench.*

So that within a whyle they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I find the word *indigena* to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein *advena* is translated also a *comeling*). *Holinshed.*

Homelot (hōm'lot), *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands. [United States.]

Homely (hōm'li), *a.* [From *home.*] 1. Pertaining to home or to the household; domestic.

The enemies of a man are they that are *homely* with him. Mat. x. 36, *Wickliffe.*

Their *homely* joys, and destiny obscure. *Gray.*

2. † Familiar.

With all these men I was right *homely,* and communed with them long time and oft. *Foxe.*

3. Of plain features; not handsome; as, a *homely* face. It expresses less than *ugly.*

It is observed by some that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

4. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant; as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Swift.*

Homely (hōm'li), *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as, *homely* dressed. [Rare.]

It is a bashful child; *homely* brought up,
In a rude hostelry. *B. Jonson.*

Homelyn (hōm'lin), *n.* A species of ray (*Raia miraletus* or *maculata*), common on the south coast of England, and plentiful in the London market. Called also *Sand Ray, Spotted Ray.*

Home-made (hōm'mād), *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families or in one's own country.

Home-office (hōm'of-fis), *n.* The governmental office in which the affairs of the home-department are transacted.

Homeopathy. For this word and its derivatives see HOMŒOPATHY.

Homer (hō'mėr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 11¼th bushels. Written also *Chomer.*

Homer (hō'mėr), *n.* See HOE-MOTHER.

Homeric (hō-me'rik), *a.* Pertaining to Homer the great poet of Greece, or to the poetry that bears his name; resembling Homer's verse, or his style, imagery, &c.

Homerical (hō-me'rik-al), *a.* Same as *Homeric.*

Home-rule (hōm'röl), *n.* The political programme of the National or Separatist party in Ireland subsequent to the collapse of Fenianism. Its leading feature is the establishment of a native parliament in Ireland —and, if necessary, in other sections of the empire—to conduct all local and internal legislation, leaving the general political government of the empire to an imperial parliament.

Home-rule (hōm'röl), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with home-rule (which see).

Home-ruler (hōm'röl-ėr), *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of home-rule.

Home-secretary (hōm'se-krē-ta-ri), *n.* The secretary of state for the home-department.

Home-sick (hōm'sik), *a.* Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness.

> The *home-sick* passion which the negro fears. *Montgomery.*

Home-sickness (hōm'sik-nes), *n.* In *med.* a disease arising from an intense and uncontrolled feeling of grief at a separation from one's home or native land; nostalgia. It is most frequent among persons who leave mountainous and go to flat countries, as the Scotch Highlanders and Swiss, or among those who change from the country to the town. It commences by a deep melancholy, is sometimes accompanied by low, nervous, hectic fever, or occasionally changes into phthisis, and often terminates fatally.

Homesocken. See HAMESUCKEN.

Homespeaking (hōm'spēk-ing), *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking. 'Plain and impartial *homespeaking.*' *Milton.*

Homespun (hōm'spun), *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. '*Homespun* country garbs.' *W. Irving.* Hence— 2. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant. 'Our *homespun* English proverbs.' *Dryden.* 'Our *homespun* authors.' *Addison.*

Homespun (hōm'spun), *n.* 1. Cloth made at home; as, he was dressed in *homespun.*— 2. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.

> What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
> So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shak.*

Homestall (hōm'stąl), *n.* A homestead; a mansion-house.

Homestead (hōm'sted), *n.* 1. A mansion-house; a person's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.—2. Native seat; original station or place of residence.

> We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the rivers Volga and Ural. *W. Tooke.*

Homeward, Homewards (hōm'wėrd, hōm'wėrdz), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hāmweard—hām,* home, and *weard,* direction.] Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country.

> The ploughman *homeward* plods his weary way. *Gray.*

Homeward (hōm'wėrd), *a.* Being in the direction of home; as, a *homeward* journey.

Homeward-bound (hōm'wėrd-bound), *a.* Bound or destined for home; said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea; as, the *homeward-bound* fleet; we were then *homeward-bound.*

Homicidal (ho-mi-sīd'al), *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

Homicide (ho'mi-sīd), *n.* [Fr., from L. *homicidium—homo,* man, and *cædo,* to strike, to kill.] The killing of one man or human being by another. In *law,* homicide is of three kinds—*justifiable, excusable,* and *felonious; justifiable,* when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, as where the proper officer inflicts capital punishment, where an officer of justice kills an offender who assaults or resists him and who cannot otherwise be captured, or where persons are killed in the dispersion of rebellious or riotous assemblies, or for the prevention of some atrocious crime; *excusable,* when it happens from misadventure, as where a man, in doing a lawful act, by accident kills another, or in self-defence, as where a man kills another in defence of the life of himself, his wife, children, parent, servant, &c.; *felonious,* when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Self-murder also is felonious homicide. Felonious homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law manslaughter gets the name of *culpable homicide.*

Homicide (ho'mi-sīd), *n.* [L. *homicida,* a manslayer.] A person who kills another; a manslayer.

Homiform† (ho'mi-form), *a.* [L. *homo,* man, and *forma,* form.] Having the form of a man; in human shape. *Cudworth.*

Homiletic, Homiletical (ho-mi-let'ik, ho-mi-let'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *homilētikos,* from *homileō,* to converse in company.] 1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable. [Rare.]

> His virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical,* not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister. *Atterbury.*

2. Relating to homiletics; hortatory.—*Homiletic theology.* Same as *Homiletics.*

Homiletics (ho-mi-let'iks), *n.* The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers, and the best methods which ministers of the gospel should pursue for instructing their hearers by their doctrines and example.

Homiliarium (ho'mil-i-ā"ri-um), *n.* A collection of homilies for the use of pastors.

Homilist (ho'mi-list), *n.* One that composes homilies; one that preaches to a congregation.

Homily (ho'mi-li), *n.* [Gr. *homilia,* converse, instruction, a sermon.] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a sermon; a serious discourse.—*Book of Homilies,* in the *Church of England,* the term applied to one of the two series of plain doctrinal discourses called The First and Second Books of Homilies, the former of which, ascribed to Cranmer, appeared in 1547; the latter, said to be by Jewell, in 1563. They were originally meant to be read by those of the inferior clergy who were not qualified to compose discourses themselves.

Homing (hōm'ing), *a.* Coming home; desirous of returning home; specifically, a term applied to birds, such as the carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they are reared.

Hominidæ (hō-min'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *homo, hominis,* a man, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] In *zool.* a family name sometimes used as synonymous with the order Bimana or man.

Hominy (ho'mi-ni), *n.* [Amer.-Indian *auhúminea,* parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground or broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. [United States.]

Homliness,† *n.* Homeliness; domestic management; familiarity. *Chaucer.*

Homly,† *a.* Homely; domestic; plain; simple. *Chaucer.*

Hommock (hom'ok), *n.* A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees. Written also *Hummock.*

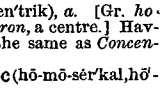
Hommony (hom'mo-ni), *n.* Same as *Hominy.*

Homo- (hō'mō). A prefix derived from the Greek, signifying sameness, similarity, resemblance: opposed to *hetero-,* denoting difference.

Homocarpous (hō-mō-kärp'us), *a.* [Gr. *homos,* the same, and *karpos,* fruit.] In *bot.* having all the fruits of the flower-head exactly alike.

Homocentric (hō-mō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *homos,* the same, and *kentron,* a centre.] Having the same centre: the same as *Concentric.*

Homocercal, Homocerc (hō-mō-sėr'kal, hō'mō-sėrk), *a.* [Gr. *homos,* the same, and *kerkos,* the tail of a beast.] A term applied to those fishes which have tails with rays diverging symmetrically from the backbone, as in the extinct cœlacanths. See HETEROCERCAL.



Homocercal.

Homochromous (hō-mok'rom-us), *a.* [Gr. *homos,* like, and *chrōma,* colour.] In *bot.* a term employed when all the florets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

Homodromal (hō-mod'ro-mal), *a.* Same as *Homodromous.*

Homodromous (hō-mod'ro-mus), *a.* [Gr. *homodromos,* running in the same course, running together—*homos,* of the same kind, like, similar, and *dromos,* a race, a course.] 1. In *mech.* a term formerly applied to levers of the second and third kind, in which the power and weight are on the same side of the fulcrum, and consequently move in the same direction. See LEVER.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to the cases in which the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches of a plant is similar; that is, when the spires run in the same direction. Opposed to *heterodromous.*

Homœomeria (hō'mē-ō-mē"ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *homoiomereia,* similarity of parts—*homoios,* similar, and *meros,* a part.] The state or quality of being homogeneous in elements; likeness or identity of parts.

Homœomeric, Homœomerical (hō'mē-ō-me"rik, hō'mē-ō-me"rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homogeneity of first principles.

Homœometry (hō'mē-o"met-ri), *n.* Same as *Homœomeria.*

Homœomorphism (hō'mē-ō-morf"izm), *n.* [Gr. *homoios,* like, and *morphē,* form.] Same as *Isomorphism.*

Homœomorphous (hō'mē-ō-morf"us), *a.* Same as *Isomorphous.*

Homœopathic, Homœopathical (hō'mē-ō-path"ik, hō'mē-ō-path"ik-al), *a.* Relating to homœopathy; as, *homœopathic* remedies.

Homœopathically (hō'mē-ō-path"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a homœopathic manner.

Homœopathist (hō-mē-op'a-thist), *n.* One who is versed in or practises homœopathy; one who believes in the homœopathic treatment of diseases.

Homœopathy (hō-mē-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *homoiopatheia,* a similar or like state of feeling—*homoios,* like, and *pathos,* suffering.] The mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease treated; the system of medicine founded upon the belief that drugs have the power of curing morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite, an old belief long ago expressed in the Latin phrase 'similia similibus curantur' (like is cured by like). In contradistinction to this system the more common method of treating diseases has been termed *heteropathy* or *allopathy.* In practice homœopathy is associated with the system of administering infinitesimal doses.

Homœosauria (hō'mē-ō-są"ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homoios,* like, *sauros,* lizard.] A group of fossil genera like the lizards, but having doubly concave vertebræ. They are found from the trias to the middle oolites. Teleretpeton belongs to the group.

Homœozoic (hō'mē-ō-zō"ik), *a.* [Gr. *homoios,* similar, and *zōē,* life.] A term applied to zones or belts of the ocean or the surface of the earth including similar forms of life. These zones are not parallel with lines of latitude, but undulate in subordination to climatal influences.

Homœsolen (hō-mē-sō'len), *n.* [Gr. *homoios,* similar, and *sōlēn,* a tube.] A fossil branching coral of the chalk formation, composed of similar tubes all lying in the same direction.

Homogamous (hō-mog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *homos,* like, and *gamos,* marriage.] In *bot.* a term applied to grasses when all the florets of the spikelets of the same individual are hermaphrodite; also applied to composite plants when all the florets of a flower-head are hermaphrodite.

Homogangliata (hō-mō-gang'gli-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homos,* the same, and *ganglion,* a ganglion.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for the Articulata of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervous system in animals.

Homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), *a.* In *physiol.* having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged, as in the Annulosa.

Homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), *n.* A member of Owen's division Homogangliata.

Homogene† (hō'mō-jēn), *a.* Same as *Homogeneous. B. Jonson.*

Homogeneal (hō-mō-jē'nē-al), *a.* Homogeneous.

Homogeneity, Homogeneousness (hō'mō-je-nē"i-ti, hō-mō-jē'nē-us-nes), *n.* Sameness

of kind or nature; sameness or uniformity of structure or material.

They appear, as they become more minute, to be reduced to a *homogeneity* and simplicity of composition, which almost excludes them from the domain of animal life. *Whewell.*

Homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [Fr. *homogène;* Gr. *homogenēs—homos*, like, and *genos*, kind.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature; as, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles; *homogeneous* bodies.

In no country has the enmity of race been carried farther than in England. In no country has the enmity been more completely effaced. The stages of the process by which the hostile elements were melted down into one *homogeneous* mass are not accurately known to us. *Macaulay.*

Homogenesis (hō-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *genesis*, birth.] In *physiol.* the doctrine that the offspring of an animal or plant run through the same cycle of existence as the parent, as opposed to *heterogenesis* or *xenogenesis*, which maintains that the offspring of certain organisms run through a totally different series of states from those of the parent. See BIOGENESIS, HETEROGENESIS.

Homogenetic (hō'mō-jē-net''ik), *a.* A term applied to that class of homologies which arise by identity of the structures, and which the evolutionists contend are evidences of common ancestry.

Homogens (hō'mō-jenz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homogenēs*, of the same family or race—*homos*, the same, and *genos*, race.] A name given by Lindley to a group of exogenous plants which have their wood arranged in the form of a series of wedges instead of concentric circles, as in the stems of peppers, aristolochias, &c.

Homogeny (hō-moj'e-ni), *n.* Joint nature. *Bacon.*

Homograph (hō'mō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. In *philol.* a word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification; thus *base* the adjective and *base* the noun, *fair* the adjective and *fair* the noun, are homographs.—2. *Milit.* a system of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief. *Worcester.*

Homographic (hō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* 1. In *geom.* a term applied originally to two figures so related that to any point in one only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versâ; whilst to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other; also applied for a similar reason to rows of points, pencils of light, &c.—2. In *orthography*, relating to homography or to homographs; employing the same character always to represent the same sound; as, a *homographic* alphabet.

Homography (hō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *graphē*, writing, from *graphō*, to write.] In *orthography*, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.

Homoioptoton † (hō-moi'op-tō''ton), *n.* [Gr. *homoios*, like, and *ptōtos*, falling.] In *rhet.* a figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or a tense of like sound.

Homoiousian (hō-moi-ou'si-an), *a.* [Gr. *homoiousios—homoios*, similar, and *ousia*, being, from *ōn, ousa, on*, ppr. of *einai*, to be.] 1. Having a similar nature.—2. Relating to the Homoiousians or their belief.

Homoiousian (hō-moi-ou'si-an), *n.* One of a sect of Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father, as distinguished from the Homoousians, who maintained that he was of the same nature.

Homoiozoic (hō'moi-ō-zō''ik), *a.* Same as *Homœozoic.*

Homologate (hō-mol'o-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *homologated;* ppr. *homologating.* [L.L. *homologo, homologatum*, from Gr. *homologeō*, to assent, to agree—*homos*, the same, and *logos*, discourse, from *legō*, to speak.] To approve of; to assent to; to ratify.

Homologation (hō-mol'og-ā''shon), *n.* The act of homologating; approval; ratification; specifically, in *Scots law*, a technical expression signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

Homological (hō-mō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity. See HOMOLOGY.

Homologically (hō-mō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a homological manner or sense.

Homologoumena, Homologumena (hom'-ō-lō-gou''mē-na, hom'ō-lō-gū''mē-na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homologoumena*, things conceded, pp. of *homologeō*, to agree, to admit, to concede. See HOMOLOGOUS.] An epithet applied by Eusebius to the generally acknowledged books of the New Testament, to distinguish them from the *Antilegomena.*

Homologous (hō-mol'og-us), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, similar, and *logos*, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; specifically, (*a*) in *geom.* corresponding in relative position and proportion.

In similar polygons, the corresponding sides, angles, diagonals, &c., are *homologous.* *Math. Dict.*

(*b*) In *alg.* having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion. (*c*) In *chem.* being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or arithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are analogous, with small differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels; as, the species in the several groups of alcohols, fatty acids, and aromatic acids are *homologous* with the others in the same group. (*d*) In *physiol.* corresponding in type of structure; having like relations to a fundamental type; thus, the human arm, the foreleg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed essentially of the same structural elements, are said to be *homologous*, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

Homolographic (hom'ol-o-graf''ik), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, like, *holos*, whole, and *graphō*, to write.] Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relations as to size and form.—*Homolographic projection*, that method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart, so that the different portions of the surfaces delineated have their due relative size and form.

Homologue (hō'mol-og), *n.* [See HOMOLOGOUS.] That which is homologous; that which has the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; thus, the corresponding sides, &c., of similar geometrical figures are *homologues;* the members of a homologous series in chemistry are *homologues;* an organ agreeing in the plan of its structure with a corresponding organ in a different animal, though differing in function, is a *homologue* of this corresponding organ. —*Homologue, Analogue.* See ANALOGUE.

Homology (hō-mol'o-ji), *n.* [See HOMOLOGOUS.] The quality of being homologous; correspondence; relation; as, the *homology* of similar polygons; specifically, in *biology*, that relation between parts which results from their development from corresponding embryonic parts, either in different animals, as in the case of the arm of man, the foreleg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird; or in the same individual, as in the case of the fore and hind legs in quadrupeds, and the segments or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm, a centipede, &c., is composed. The latter is called *serial homology.* See HOMOLOGOUS, HOMOLOGUE.

Homomalous, Homomallous (hō-mom'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *homou*, together, and *mallos*, a lock of wool.] In *bot.* originating all round a stem, as leaves, and all bending or curving round to one side.

Homomorphism (hō-mō-mor'fizm), *n.* [See HOMOMORPHOUS.] The condition or character of being homomorphous, or of having the same external appearance or form.

Homomorphous, Homomorphic (hō-mō-mor'fus, hō-mō-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *morphē*, shape.] Having the same external appearance or form. See extract.

Many examples occur, both among animals and among plants, in which families widely removed from one another as to their fundamental structure, nevertheless present a singular, and sometimes extremely close, resemblance in their external characters. . . . *Homomorphous* forms are found in different parts of the earth's surface. Thus, the place of the Cacti of South America is taken by the Euphorbiæ of Africa; or, to take a zoological illustration, many of the different orders of Mammalia are represented in the single order Marsupialia in Australia. *Nicholson.*

Homonemeæ (hō-mō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *nema*, a thread.] A name given to the lower cryptogams propagated by spores, which put out threads of the same nature with the perfect plant.

Homony (ho'mo-ni), *n.* Same as *Hominy.*

Homonym, Homonyme (hō'mo-nim), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, like, and *onoma*, name.] A word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but differs from it in signification; a word that is the name of more than one object; as, the substantive *bear* and the verb *bear.*

Where so many names are given to a single object, some would almost of necessity be applicable to other objects as well, and thus be *homonymes.* *Edin. Rev.*

Homonymic, Homonymical (hō-mō-nim'-ik, hō-mō-nim'ik-al), *a.* Relating to homonymy or to homonyms.

Homonymous (hō-mon'im-us), *a.* Having the same sound or spelling, but different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

Homonymously (hō-mon'im-us-li), *adv.* In a homonymous or equivocal manner.

Homonymy (hō-mon'i-mi), *n.* [Gr. *homōnymia.* See HOMONYM.] Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation.

There being in this age two Patricks, . . . and that the *homonymy* be as well in place as in name, three Bangors. *Fuller.*

Homoousian (hō-mō-ou'si-an), *n.* [Gr. *homoousios—homos*, the same, and *ousia*, being, from *ōn, ousa, on*, ppr. of *einai*, to be.] A member of the orthodox party in the Church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the fourth century, who maintained that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the *Homoiousians*, who held that their natures were only similar. See HOMOIOUSIAN.

Homoousian (hō-mō-ou'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Homoousians or their doctrines.

Homopathy (hō-mop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *pathos*, suffering.] Similarity of feeling; sympathy.

That sympathy, or *homopathy*, which is in all animals to the same purpose. *Cudworth.*

Homopetalous (hō-mō-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, like, and *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike in a composite flower.

Homophone (hō'mō-fōn), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *homos*, the same, and *phōnē*, sound.] 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.—2. A word or root having the same sound as another but differing in meaning and probably in spelling; a homonym; thus, *air* and *heir*, *all* and *awl*, *bare* and *bear*, are homophones.

Homophonous (hō-mof'on-us), *a.* 1. Of the same pitch; of like sound; unisonous; specifically, in *phīlol.* agreeing in sound but differing in sense.—2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another; as, a *homophonous* hieroglyphic.—*Homophonous words* or *syllables*, words or syllables having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of letters.

Homophony (hō-mof'on-i), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, like, and *phōnē*, sound.] 1. Sameness of sound.—2. In *Greek music*, music performed in unison, in opposition to *antiphony.*

Homoplastic (hō-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *plastikos*, from *plassō*, to mould.] In *biology*, a term applied to those homologies which arise in consequence of tissues similar in character being subjected to similar influences. Such homologies may arise between groups whose common ancestry is too remote to be credited with the transmission of the characters.

Hompter (hō-mop'tėr), *n.* A member of the Homoptera.

Homoptera (hō-mop'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homos*, similar, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of the

Homoptera—*Cicada Diardi.*

sections into which the order of hemipterous insects has been divided, the other section being the Heteroptera. The insects of this section have the wing-covers generally deflexed, of the same consistence throughout, the antennæ mostly short and terminated by a bristle, and the body convex and thick. To this section belong the Aphidæ, Coccidæ, Cicadidæ, Fulgoridæ, &c. By some na-

turalists the Homoptera are regarded as an independent order. See HEMIPTERA.

Homopteran (hō-mop'tėr-an), *n.* An individual of the Homoptera.

Homopterous (hō-mop'tėr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Homoptera.

Homorgana (hō-mor'ga-na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, like, and *organon*, an organ.] A term applied to cryptogams, from their consisting of cells only without vessels. It is synonymous with *Cellulares*.

Homostyled (hō'mō-stīld), *a.* In *bot.* denoting species in which the individuals bear styles of the same length and character: opposed to *heterostyled*. *Darwin.*

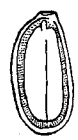
Homotaxis (hō-mō-taks'is), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *taxis*, arrangement.] The same arrangement; specifically, in *geol.*, agreement in the arrangement in different localities of strata which occupy the same place or position in the stratified systems, but which may or may not be contemporaneous.

Homotonous (hō-mot'on-us), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, like, and *tonos*, tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable: applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

Homotony (hō-mot'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *tonos*, tone.] The act of keeping to the same tone; monotony. [Rare.]

Thomson has often fallen into the *homotony* of the couplet. *Langhorne.*

Homotropal, Homotropous (hō-mot'rop-al, hō-mot'rop-us), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *tropos*, turn, direction, from *trepō*, to turn.] Turned in the same direction with some other body, or directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs; specifically in *bot.*, having the same general direction as the seed, but not straight; as, a *homotropal* vegetable embryo, the radicle of which joints to the hilum.



Homotropal Embryo.

Homotypal (hō'mō-tīp-al), *a.* Pertaining to a homotype; related as homotypes.

It is the object of serial homology to determine *homotypal* parts. *Brande & Cox.*

Homotype (hō'mō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, like, and *typos*, impression, type.] In *anat.* the correlative in one segment of any given part in another segment, or in the same segment, of one and the same animal. Thus, the frontal bone is the *homotype* of the superoccipital bone; the humerus is the *homotype* of the femur; the parts on the right side are *homotypes* of those which are repeated on the left side. *Brande & Cox.*

Homuncionite (hōm-un'shon-īt), *n.* [L. *homuncio*, *homuncionis*, a little man, dim. of *homo*, a man.] *Eccles.* one of a sect of early heretics, followers of Photinus, who denied the divinity of our Lord, and held that the image of God is impressed on the body, not on the mind of man.

Homunculus (hō-mung'kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *homo*, a man.] A little man; a manikin; a dwarf.

Hon. Abbreviation of *Honourable*.

Honde,† *n.* pl. **Honden.**† A hand.—*An honde-brede*, a hand's-breadth. *Chaucer.*

Honduras (hon-dū'ras), *n.* A species of mahogany from Honduras in America.

Hone (hōn), *n.* [A. Sax. *hán*, Icel. *hein*, Dan. *heen*, a hone, a whetstone.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors; an oilstone. Hones are pieces of hard close-grained talc-slate, containing minute particles of quartz, with a uniform consistence. A *hone* differs from a *whetstone* in being of finer and more compact grit.

Hone (hōn), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *húnn*, a knob.] A kind of swelling in the cheek.

Hone (hōn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *honed*; ppr. *honing*. To rub and sharpen on a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

Honet (hōn), *v.i.* [Normandy *honer*, to sing or hum in a low tone; *houiner*, to lament; Fr. *hogner*, to growl or murmur.] To give vent to longings; to murmur; to long.

Commending her, lamenting, *honing*, wishing himself anything for her sake. *Burton.*

Honest (on'est), *a.* [O. Fr. *honeste*; Fr. *honnête*, from L. *honestus*, from *honor*, *honos*, honour. See HONOUR.] 1. Fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; upright; just; characterized by fairness, justice, or uprightness; equitable; as, an *honest* man; an *honest* transaction; an *honest* transfer of property.

An *honest* man 's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

2. Proceeding from pure or just motives or principles, or directed to a good object; sincere; candid; unreserved; as, an *honest* inquiry after truth; an *honest* endeavour; *honest* views or motives.—3. Decent; honourable; suitable or becoming; creditable; reputable; as, *honest* report; 'thine *honest* care;' 'I'll devise some *honest* slanders.' *Shak.*

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men. Rom. xii. 17.

Honest labour bears a lovely face. *Dekker.*

4. Chaste; faithful; virtuous.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shak.*

5. Good-looking or pleasant-looking; open.

Bacchus . . . shews his *honest* face. *Dryden.*

SYN. Upright, fair, honourable, equitable, just, rightful, sincere, frank, candid, unreserved.

Honest† (on'est), *v.t.* To honour; to adorn; to grace.

Sir Amorous, you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jonson.*

Honestate† (on'est-āt), *v.t.* [L. *honesto*, *honestatum*, to clothe or adorn with honour, from *honestus*. See HONOUR.] To honour.

Honestation† (on-est-ā'shon), *n.* Adornment; grace.

Honestetee,† **Honestee,**† *n.* Virtue; decency; good manners. *Chaucer.*

Honest-John (on-est-jon'), *n.* A kind of apple.

Honestly (on'est-li), *adv.* In an honest manner; as, a contract *honestly* made; to confess *honestly* one's real design; to live *honestly*.—SYN. Justly, fairly, honourably, equitably, faithfully, truly, uprightly, sincerely, frankly, candidly, unreservedly.

Hone-stone (hōn'stōn), *n.* The variety of stone employed for making hones. See HONE.

Honesty (on'est-i), *n.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; L. *honestas*, from *honestus*. See HONEST.] 1. The state or quality of being honest; uprightness; disposition or conduct; justice; sincerity; honour; credit.—2.† Liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. . . . Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his. *Shak.*

3. A plant, *Lunaria biennis*. See LUNARIA. SYN. Integrity, probity, uprightness, trustiness, faithfulness, honour, justice, equity, fairness, candour, plain-dealing, veracity.

Honewort (hōn'wėrt), *n.* An umbelliferous plant of the genus Sison (*S. Amomum*): so called because formerly used to cure the swelling called a hone.

Honey (hun'i), *n.* [A. Sax. *hunig*, honey; O. Sax. *honeg*, D. and G. *honig*, Icel. *hunang*, honey.] 1. A sweet, viscid juice, collected and elaborated from the flowers of plants by several kinds of insects, for the food of themselves and their progeny, especially by the honey-bee (*Apis mellifica*), by which it is deposited in the cells of a waxy structure built by this insect and known as honeycomb. The ordinary honey of our hives, when pure, is of a whitish colour tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, soluble in water, and becoming vinous by fermentation. It is said to contain four kinds of sugar including cane and fruit sugar, besides certain other substances. As honey-producing insects we may also mention a kind of wasp (*Polybia apicipennis*) and the honey-ant of Mexico (*Myrmecocyctus mexicanus*).—2. *Fig.* sweetness or pleasantness.

The king hath found
Matter against him that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shak.*

3. As a word of endearment, sweet one; darling.—*Virgin honey*, honey produced by bees during the summer in which they have left the parent hive.—*Clarified honey*, honey melted in a water-bath, and freed from scum.—*Acetated honey*, clarified honey and acetic acid; oxymel.—*Honey of borax*, clarified honey and borax.

Honey (hun'i), *v.i.* To become sweet; to be or become agreeable, courteous, complimentary, or fawning; to use endearments; to talk fondly. 'Honeying and making love.' *Shak.*

One
Discussed his tutor, rough to common men,
But *honeying* at the whisper of a lord. *Tennyson.*

Honey (hun'i), *v.t.* 1. To cover with or as with honey; to make agreeable or luscious; to sweeten. '*Honeyed* lines of rhyme.' *Byron.*—2. To talk fondly to; to coax; to flatter.

Can'st thou not *honey* me with fluent speech,
And even adore my topless vilany? *Old play.*

Honey (hun'i), *a.* Having the nature of honey; sweet. 'A *honey* tongue.' *Shak.*

Honey-ant (hun'i-ant), *n.* A kind of ant (*Myrmecocyctus mexicanus*) inhabiting Mexico and living in communities in subterranean galleries. In summer a certain number of these insects secrete a kind of honey in their abdomens which become so distended as to appear like small pellucid grapes. Later in the season when food is scarce these ants are devoured by the others, and they are also dug up and eaten by the inhabitants of the country.

Honey-bag (hun'i-bag), *n.* The receptacle for honey in a honey-bee.

Honey-bear (hun'i-bār), *n.* The kinkajou (which see).

Honey-bee (hun'i-bē), *n.* A bee that produces honey; specifically, the hive-bee (*Apis mellifica*).

Honey-berry (hun'i-be-ri), *n.* The name given to the berry of *Celtis australis* (see CELTIS), as well as to that of *Melicocca bijuga*.

Honey-buzzard (hun'i-buz-ard), *n.* The *Pernis apivorus*, one of the most elegant of the British birds of prey, or rather of such migratory species as become occasional visitants here. It is so called from breaking into the nests of bees and wasps to obtain the larvæ.

Honey-comb (hun'i-kōm), *n.* 1. A waxy substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees, and consisting of an agglomeration of cells for the reception of the honey, and for the eggs which produce their young. 2. Any substance, as a casting of iron, &c., perforated with cells like those of a honeycomb.

Honey-combed (hun'i-kōmd), *a.* Perforated or formed like a honey-comb; specifically, having little flaws or cells, as cast metal when not solid.

Each bastion was *honey-combed* with casements. *Motley.*

Honey-comb Moth, *n.* A genus of moths (Galeria), of the same tribe with the clothes'-moths, which infest bee-hives, depositing their eggs in the comb, in which the larvæ are developed and on which they afterwards feed. There also they spin their cocoons and assume the perfect form. *G. mellonella*, about 1 inch long, and *G. alvearia*, about ½ inch, are perhaps the worst enemies of the bee-master. They appear to enjoy perfect immunity from the stings of the bees.

Honey-crock (hun'i-krok), *n.* A crock or pot of honey.

Like foolish flies about an *honey-crock*. *Spenser.*

Honey-dew (hun'i-dū), *n.* 1. A sweet saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by the insects known as aphides. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew. Different kinds of manna are the dried honey-dew or saccharine exudations of certain plants. See MANNA.—2. A kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses.

Honey-eater. See HONEY-SUCKER.

Honeyed (hun'id), *p.* and *a.* Covered with or as with honey; hence, sweet; as, *honeyed* words. *Milton.*

Honeyedness (hun'id-nes), *n.* Sweetness; allurement.

Honey-flower (hun'i-flou-ėr), *n.* A popular name for the plants of the genus Melianthus, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, from the flowers attracting bees.

Honey-garlic (hun'i-gär-lik), *n.* An English equivalent of the genus Nectaroscordum.

Honey-gnat (hun'i-nat), *n.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

Honey-guide (hun'i-gīd), *n.* A name given to the cuckoos of the genus Indicator, which, by their motions and cries, conduct persons to hives of wild honey. They are natives of Africa.

Honey-harvest (hun'i-här-vest), *n.* Honey collected.

Honeyless (hun'i-les), *a.* Destitute of honey.

Honey-locust (hun'i-lō-kust), *n.* See GLEDITSCHIA.

Honey-month (hun'i-munth), *n.* Same as *Honeymoon*.

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the

midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very *honey-month.* *Tatler.*

Honeymoon (hun'i-mön), *n.* The first month after marriage; the interval spent by a newly-married pair in travelling, visiting, or the like before settling down in an establishment of their own.

Honeymoon (hun'i-mön), *v.i.* To keep one's honeymoon; to take a wedding-trip. 'Some decent sort of body to *honey-moon* along with me.' *A. Trollope.*

Honey-mouthed (hun'i-mouᵺd), *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

If I prove *honey-mouthed*, let my tongue blister. *Shak.*

Honey-stalk (hun'i-stȧk), *n.* The flower of clover.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep. *Shak.*

Honey-stone (hun'i-stōn), *n.* Mellite (which see).

Honey-sucker, Honey-eater (hun'i-sukèr, hun'i-ēt-èr), *n.* The common name for

Wattled Honey-eater (*Anthochæra mellivora*).

the birds of the family Meliphagidæ, suborder Tenuirostres, order Insessores, peculiar to Australia and the neighbouring islands. Besides the juices of flowers, and the insects obtained with them, many of these birds feed on berries. One species is the wattled honey-eater (*Anthochæra mellivora*) or bush wattle-bird; another, the *Meliphaga australasiana*, or Australian honey-eater.

Honeysuckle (hun'i-suk-l), *n.* [Said to be derived from the habit of children drawing the corolla out of the calyx and sucking the honey or sweet juice out of the nectary.] 1. The popular name for the upright or climbing shrubs constituting the genus Lonicera, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ, natives of both hemispheres. They have entire opposite leaves, and axillary, often fragrant white, red, or yellow flowers, which are succeeded by sweetish red or purple berries. The common honeysuckle (*L. Periclymenum*), a well-known British plant, is known also by the name of woodbine, and is probably the 'twisted eglantine' of Milton. *L. Caprifolium*, which is frequent in gardens, and is characterized by the upper pairs of leaves being united into a cup, and *L. Xylosteum* are also found in England, but are not

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Caprifolium*).

native. *L. sempervirens* (trumpet honeysuckle or coral honeysuckle), a native of North America, is cultivated in Britain on account of the beauty of its flowers, which are red on the outside and yellowish within. The bark of *L. corymbosa* is used for dyeing black in Chili, and the berries of *L. cærulea* are a favourite food of the Kamtschadales. 2. The flower of the plants. 'Woodbine that beareth the *honeysuckle.*' *Barret.*

Honeysuckled (hun'i-suk-ld), *a.* Covered with honeysuckles.

Honey-sugar (hun'i-shu-gèr), *n.* The saccharine matter which forms the solid crystalline portion of honey. Called also *Grape-sugar.* See GLUCOSE.

Honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), *a.* Sweet as honey.

Honey-tongued (hun'i-tungd), *a.* Using soft or sweet speech. *Shak.*

Honey-ware (hun'i-wār), *n.* See HENWARE.

Honeywort (hun'i-wèrt), *n. Cerinthe major*, a European annual belonging to the nat. order Boraginaceæ. It grows about a foot high, having oval stem-clasping bluish-green leaves, with white rough dots, and racemes of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey.

Hong (hong), *n.* [Chinese *hang*, Canton dial. *hong*, a factory, a mercantile house.] The Chinese name for the foreign factories or mercantile houses situated at Canton.—*Hong merchants*, a body of eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans, and were responsible for the conduct of the Europeans with whom they dealt. By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar functions ceased.

Hong,† *v.t.* or *i.* To hang. *Chaucer.*

Honied (hun'id), *a.* Same as *Honeyed.*

Honiton-lace (hon'i-ton-lās), *n.* A kind of lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs.

Honor, *n.* and *v.t.* See HONOUR.

Honorarium (on-èr-ā'ri-um), *n.* [L. *honorarium* (*donum*, gift, understood), an honorary gift, an acknowledgment, recompense, fee.] A fee tendered to a medical or other professional gentleman for professional services rendered.

Honorary (on'èr-a-ri), *a.* [L. *honorarius*, from *honor*, honour.] 1. Done or made in honour; indicative of honour.

This monument is only *honorary.* *Addison.*

2. Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; as, an *honorary* degree; an *honorary* crown.—3. Possessing a title or place without performing services, without taking an active part, or without receiving benefit or reward: often equivalent to unsalaried; as, an *honorary* member of a society; an *honorary* secretary or treasurer.—*Honorary feud*, in *law*, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest.—*Honorary service*, in *law*, a service incident to grand serjeanty and commonly annexed to some honour.

Honorary (on'èr-a-ri), *n.* Same as *Honorarium.*

Honorific (on-èr-if'ik), *a.* [L. *honor*, *honoris*, honour, and *facio*, to make.] Conferring honour.

Honour, Honor (on'èr), *n.* [O. Fr. *honor*, *honeur*, &c., Fr. *honneur*, from L. *honor*, *honos*, honour.] 1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; reverence; veneration.

A prophet is not without *honour*, save in his own country. Mat. xiii. 57.

2. A testimony or token of esteem; any mark of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; as, the *honours* of war; military *honours;* civil *honours.*

Their funeral *honours* claimed, and asked their quiet graves. *Dryden.*

3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction; dignity of mien; noble appearance. 'God-like erect! with native honour clad.' *Milton.*

I have given thee riches and *honour.* 1 Ki. iii. 13.
Thou art clothed with *honour* and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

4. Reputation; good name; as, his *honour* is unsullied.—5. A nice sense of what is right, just, and true; dignified respect for character, springing from probity, principle, or moral rectitude; scorn of meanness.

Say, what is *honour?* 'Tis the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim
And guard the way of life from all offence
Suffered or done. *Wordsworth.*

6. Any particular virtue much valued, as bravery or integrity in men and chastity in females.

If she have forgot *honour* and virtue. *Shak.*

7. One who or that which is a source of glory or esteem; he who or that which confers dignity; glory; boast; as, the chancellor is an *honour* to his profession; his sentiments are an *honour* to him.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burnet.*

8. Title or privilege of rank or birth; that which gains for a man consideration, as nobility, knighthood, or other titles.

Restore me to my *honours.* *Shak.*

9. That which adorns; ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honours* of his head. *Dryden.*

10. In *law*, a seignory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount.—11. In *card-playing*, one of the highest trump cards, which are the ace, the king, the queen, and the knave.—12. A title of address formerly used to men of rank generally, but now restricted to the holders of certain offices, as the Master of the Rolls.—13. *pl.* Civilities paid, as at an entertainment.

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

14. *pl.* Academic and university distinction or pre-eminence; as, he took his degree with *honours* in classics.—*Honours of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out of a camp or intrenchments armed and with colours flying.—*On* or *upon my honour*, words accompanying a declaration, which pledge one's honour or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict on their honour.—*Honour bright!* a vulgar protestation of or appeal to honour.—*An affair of honour*, a dispute to be decided by a duel or a single combat.—*Word of honour*, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without entailing indelible disgrace on the violator.—*A point of honour*, a scruple arising from delicacy of feeling, which determines the actions of a man on particular occasions.—*Debt of honour*, a debt, as a bet, for which no security is required or given except that implied by honourable dealing.—*Court of honour*, a court for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of honour, and for correcting encroachments in matters of court armour, precedency, &c. It was formerly a court of chivalry, and was said to be the fountain of martial law.—*Maid of honour*, a maid in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.—[The proper mode of spelling this and analogous words has been a subject of dispute for upwards of a century. The following extracts on the subject are interesting:—

I find the ingenious author, whoever he be, ridicules the new method of spelling *honor*, as he calls it; but that method of spelling *honor* instead of *honour* was Lord Bolingbroke's, Dr. Middleton's, and Mr. Pope's. *Hume.*

Such abominations as *honor* and *favor* should henceforth be confined to the cards of the great and vulgar. *Archdeacon Hare.*

The first (remark) shall be on the trick now so universal across the Atlantic . . . of leaving out the *u* in the termination *our*, and writing *honor, favor, neighbor, Savior*, &c. And the objection to this is . . . that it obliterates all trace of the derivation and history of the word. It is true that *honour* and *favour* are derived *originally* from Latin words spelt exactly the same; but it is also true that we did not get them direct from the Latin, but through French forms which ended in *eur*. The omission of the *u* is an approach to that wretched attempt to destroy all the historic interest of our language which is known by the name of phonetic spelling. *Dean Alford.*]

Honour, Honor (on'èr), *v.t.* 1. To regard or treat with honour; to revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission: when said respecting the Supreme Being, to reverence; to adore; to worship.

Honour thy father and thy mother. Ex. xx. 12.

That all men should *honour* the Son, even as they *honour* the Father. Jn. v. 23.

It is a custom
More *honour'd* in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. To bestow honour upon; to dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; as, men are sometimes *honoured* with titles and offices which they do not merit.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honour.* Est. vi. 9.

3. To glorify; to render illustrious.

I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host. Ex. xiv. 4.

4. To treat with politeness or civility; to treat in a complimentary manner; as, the troops *honoured* the governor with a salute. 5. To perform a certain duty in regard to something; as, to *honour* a letter by acknowledging receipt; to *honour* a challenge; specifically, in *com.* to accept and pay when due; as, to *honour* a bill of exchange.

Honourable, Honorable (on'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *honorable*, L. *honorabilis*, from *honor*, honour. See HONOUR.] 1. Worthy of being honoured; estimable; holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble.

Many of them believed; also of *honourable* women which were Greeks . . . not a few. Acts xvii. 12.

2. Actuated by principles of honour or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude, or reputation; as, he is an *honourable* man.—3. Conferring honour, or procured by noble deeds.

Honourable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

4. Consistent with honour or reputation; as, it is not *honourable* to oppress the weak or to insult the vanquished.—5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem.

Marriage is *honourable* in all. Heb. xiii. 4.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honour or with testimonies of esteem; as, an *honourable* burial.

An *honourable* conduct let him have. *Shak.*

7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful; as, an *honourable* motive.

Is this proceeding just and *honourable*? *Shak.*

8. Not to be disgraced.

Let her descend; . . . my chambers are *honourable*. *Shak.*

9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair; as, his intentions appear to be *honourable*.

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shak.*

10. An epithet of respect or distinction; specifically, a *title* bestowed upon the younger children of earls, and the children of viscounts and barons; also, upon persons enjoying trust and honour, and collectively on the House of Commons, as formerly on the East India Company.—11. Becoming *men* of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity; as, an *honourable* salary.—*Right honourable*, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the United Kingdom below the rank of marquis; to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount or baron; to privy-councillors, and to some civic dignitaries, as the lord-mayors of London and Dublin, and the lord-provost of Edinburgh. A marquis is styled *most honourable*.

Honourableness, Honorableness (on'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being honourable; honourable character; honour. 'The *honourableness* of the employment.' *A. Smith.*

Honourably, Honorably (on'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an honourable manner; in a manner conferring or consistent with honour.

After some six weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason and condemned. *Bacon.*

SYN. Magnanimously, generously, nobly, worthily, justly, equitably, fairly, reputably.

Honour-court (on'ėr-kōrt), *n.* In *law*, a court held within an honour or seigniory.

Honourer, Honorer (on'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who honours.

Honourless, Honorless (on'ėr-les), *a.* Destitute of honour; not honoured.

Honour-point (on'ėr-point), *n.* In *her.* the point immediately above the centre of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts.

Hont,† Honte.† To hunt; a huntsman. *Chau.*

Hony-swete,† *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

-Hood. [A. Sax. *hād*, character, state, rank, degree, quality, &c.; comp. O. Sax. *hed*, D. *-heid*, Dan. *-hed*, G. *-heit*, Goth. *haidus.*] A termination signifying state, quality, character, *totality*, as *manhood*, *boyhood*, *fatherhood*, *knighthood*, *widowhood*, *brotherhood*. Sometimes written *head*, as *Godhead*, *maidenhead*.

Hood (hụd), *n.* [A. Sax. *hōd;* Comp. D. *hoed*, G. *hut*, a covering for the top of anything, a covering for the head, a hat; allied to E. *heed;* G. *hüten*, D. *hoeden*, to guard, to protect, to cover; Indo-Eur. *skad*, Skr. *chad*, to cover.] 1. A covering for the head; as, (*a*) a soft covering for the head worn by females and children. (*b*) A part of a monk's outer garment with which he covers his head. (*c*) A similar appendage to a cloak or loose overcoat that may be drawn up over the head at pleasure. (*d*) An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown, a modification of the monk's hood. (*e*) A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry.—2. Anything that resembles a hood in form or use, as the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers; as, monk's-*hood;* the

Hood for Hawk.

Monk's Hood.

movable top or cover of a carriage; a low wooden porch leading to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley chimney; the cover of a pump; the covering for a companion-hatch, for a mortar, &c.; a piece of tarred canvas put on the ends of standing rigging, &c.—3.† Dress in general. 'Through that disguised *hood.*' *Spenser.* [Rare.]—4. *Naut.* a name given to the foremost and aftermost planks of a ship's bottom, both inside and outside.

Hood (hụd), *v.t.* 1. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood on.

The friar *hooded* and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover; to hide; to blind.

While grace is saying, *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh and say, Amen! *Shak.*

Hood-cap (hụd'kap), *n.* A species of seal, the *Stemmatopus cristatus*, found in the Arctic Seas, so called from an appendage on the head which the male inflates when angry or excited.

Hooded (hụd'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered with a hood; blinded.—2. In *her.* applied to the hawk or other bird of prey when borne with a hood over the head.—3. In *bot.* cucullate; having the apex or sides curved upwards so as to resemble the point of a slipper or a hood, as in the lip of Cypripedium and Calypso.—*Hooded crow.* See ROYSTON-CROW.

Hooded-snake (hụd'ed-snāk), *n.* The cobra-de-capello, which is the Portuguese for the snake with a hood. See COBRA-DE-CAPELLO.

Hood-end, Hooding-end (hụd'end, hụd'ing-end), *n. Naut.* the end of a plank which fits into a rebate of the stem or stern post.

Hoodie-craw (hụd'i-krą), *n.* The hooded crow; the carrion-crow. [Scotch.]

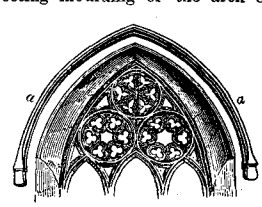
Hoodless (hụd'les), *a.* Having no hood.

Hoodman† (hụd'man), *n.* The person blinded in the game of hoodman-blind, now called *blindman's-buff*. *Shak.*

Hoodman-blind (hụd'man-blīnd), *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's-buff. 'Dance and song, and *hoodman-blind.*' *Tennyson.*

What devil was't
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind*? *Shak.*

Hood-mould, Hood-moulding (hụd'mōld, hụd'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* the upper and projecting moulding of the arch over a



a a, Hood-moulding.
Hampton Poyle, Oxfordshire.

Gothic door or window, &c. Called also *Label*, *Drip*, *Dripstone*, or *Weather-moulding.*

Hoodock (hụd'ok), *a.* [Comp. Icel. *hodd*, a treasure.] Miserly. [Scotch.]

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase
The harpy, *hoodock*, purse-proud race. *Burns.*

Hood-sheaf (hụd'shēf), *n.* A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks.

Hoodwink (hụd'wingk), *v.t.* [*Hood* and *wink.*] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; to blindfold. 'Hoodwinked with a scarf.' *Shak.*

We will bind and *hoodwink* him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries. *Shak.*

2. To cover; to hide.

For the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance. *Shak.*

3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on. '*Hoodwinked* with kindness.' *Sidney.*

Hoof (hōf), *n.* pl. **Hoofs** (hōfs), rarely **Hooves** (hōvz). [A. Sax. *hōf*, Icel. *hófr*, D. *hoef*, Dan. *hov*, G. *huf*, a hoof.] 1. The horny substance that covers the feet or the separate digits of the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.

On burnished *hooves* his war-horse trod. *Tennyson.*

2. An animal with hoofs; a hoofed beast.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter. *Washington.*

3. In *geom.* an ungula (which see).

Hoof (hōf), *v.i.* To walk as cattle; to foot. [Rare.] *William Scott.*

Hoof-bound (hōf'bound), *a.* In *farriery*, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, which occasions pain and lameness.

Hoofed (hōft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, . . . of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful. *Grew.*

Hoofless (hōf'les), *a.* Destitute of hoofs.

Hoof-mark (hōf'märk), *n.* The mark or trace left by a hoof.

Hook (hōk), *n.* [A. Sax. *hōc*, sometimes *hooc*, a hook, a crook; D. *hoek*, a hook, a corner; Icel. *haki*, G. *haken*, O.H.G. *hako*, a hook; L.G. *hake*, a hook, *huuk*, an angle, a corner, all perhaps connected with E. *hack*, to cut.] 1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; as, a *hook* for catching fish; a tenter-*hook;* a chimney-*hook;* a pot-*hook*, &c.

2. That which catches; a snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness which strikes the eye. *Shak.*

3. A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping.—4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post, consisting of a bolt with a vertical pin at its head on which the door or gate hangs, and about which it turns.—5. *Naut.* a forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.—6. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.]—7. In *agri.* a field sown two years running. [Local.]—8. One of the projecting points of the thigh-bones of cattle: called also *Hook-bones.*—*By hook or by crook.* See under CROOK.—*Off the hooks*, (*a*) unhinged, disturbed, or disordered.

In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river. *Pepys.*

(*b*) Dead; *to go off the hooks*, to die.

The attack was so sharp that Matilda was very nearly *off the hooks*. *Thackeray.*

—*On one's own hook*, on one's own account or responsibility; dependent on one's own exertions. [Slang.]

Hook (hōk), *v.t.* 1. To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; to seize or draw, as with a hook; as, to *hook* a fish.

At last I *hooked* my ankle in a vine. *Tennyson.*

2. To bend into the form of a hook; to make hook-shaped.

The bill is strong, short, and very much *hooked*. *Pennant.*

3. To furnish with hooks.

The *hooked* chariot stood,
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*

4. To catch by artifice; to entrap; to insnare.

Hook him, my poor dear, *hook* him at any sacrifice. *W. Collins.*

5. To steal; properly, to catch up an object with a hook and make off with it; hence, *to hook it*, to decamp; to run away; to be off. [Slang.]—*To hook on*, to join by or as by a hook; to attach.

Hook (hōk), *v.i.* To bend; to be curving.

Hookah (hō'kä), *n.* [Ar.] A pipe with a large bowl and a long pliable tube, so constructed that the smoke of the tobacco is made to pass through water for the purpose of cooling it.

Hookah.

Hook-beaked, Hook-billed (hōk'bēkt, hōk'bild), *a.* Having a curved beak or bill; curvirostral.

Hook-bill (hōk'bil), *n.* 1. The curved beak of a bird.—2. A bill-hook with a curved end.

Hook-bone (hōk'bōn), *n.* See HOOK, 8.

Hooked-back (hōkt'bak), *a.* In *bot.* curved in a direction from the apex to the base; runcinate.

Hookedness (hōk'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

Hooker (hōk'ėr), *n.* [D. *hoeker*, *hoekboot.*] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also, a small

fishing-smack used on the Irish coasts. Written also *Howker*.

Hooker (hŏk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which hooks.

Hookeriei (hŏ-kē'ri-ē-ī), *n. pl.* [After Sir William Jackson *Hooker*.] A nat. order of mosses, mostly inhabitants of warm regions. *Hookeria lucens*, remarkable for its large, pale, shining, loosely reticulated leaves, is found in Britain.

Hookey (hŏk'i), *n.* Same as *Hockey*.

Hook-ladder (hŏk'lad-dėr), *n.* A ladder with a hook or hooks at one end.

Hook-land (hŏk'land), *n.* Land ploughed and sowed every year.

Hook-motion (hŏk'mō-shon), *n.* In the *steam engine*, a valve gear which is reversed by V-hooks.

Hook-nose (hŏk'nōz), *n.* Curved nose: sometimes, though not necessarily always, catachrestic for *hawk-nose*.

Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well-stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a *hook-nose*, and an arch leer, that indicated at least as much cunning as sagacity. *Smollett.*

Hook-nosed (hŏk'nōzd), *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shak.*

Hook-pin (hŏk'pin), *n.* A taper iron pin with a hook head, used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together.

Hook-rope (hŏk'rōp), *n. Naut.* a rope 6 or 8 fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end, and whipped at the other, used in coiling hempen cables in tiers, &c.

Hook-squid (hŏk'skwid), *n.* A name applied to certain squids or cuttle-fish, having long tentacles, the clubbed extremities of which are armed with hooks, which aid the animals in seizing their prey. Some attain the length of 6 feet, and are much dreaded by bathers. They occur in the Sargasso Sea, the Polynesian seas, &c.

Hooky (hŏk'i), *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks; hooked.

Hool (hụl), *n.* The husk; the hull; the slough. [Scotch.]

Hoolie (hụl'i), *adv.* [Icel. *hóflíga*, moderately, from *hóf*, moderation.] Slowly; cautiously; softly; carefully; moderately. [Scotch.]—*Hoolie and fairly*, softly and smoothly; cautiously and moderately. [Scotch.]

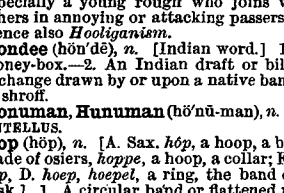
Hoolie (hụl'i), *a.* Slow; cautious; careful. [Scotch.]

Hooligan (hö'li-gan), *n.* [From some Irish personal name.] A street rough or rowdy, especially a young rough who joins with others in annoying or attacking passers-by. Hence also *Hooliganism*.

Hoondee (hön'dē), *n.* [Indian word.] 1. A money-box.—2. An Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

Hoonuman, Hunuman (hö'nū-man), *n.* See ENTELLUS.

Hoop (höp), *n.* [A. Sax. *hóp*, a hoop, a band made of osiers, *hoppe*, a hoop, a collar; Fris. *hop*, D. *hoep*, *hoepel*, a ring, the band of a cask.] 1. A circular band or flattened ring of wood, metal, or other material; especially a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes.—2. A circle or combination of circles of thin whalebone, metal, hair, or



Hoop Costume, end of 18th century.

other elastic material, used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale; crinoline.

Though stiff with *hoops*, and armed with ribs of steel. *Pope.*

3. Something resembling a hoop; anything circular.

Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax who with age and envy
Was grown into a *hoop*? *Shak.*

4.† A quart-pot, so called because it was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel. There were generally three hoops on the quart-pot, and if three men were drinking, each would take his hoop or third portion. *Halliwell.*—5. An old English measure of capacity, variously estimated at from 1 to 4 pecks.

Hoop (höp), *v.t.* 1. To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.—2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround.

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

Hoop (höp), *v.i.* [Another form of *whoop;* comp. Fr. *houper*, to call out, from interj. *houp!* used to call a person or excite a dog. See WHOOP.] 1. To utter a loud cry or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit; to shout.—2. To emit a peculiar sound by drawing in the breath, as in the hooping-cough; to whoop.

Hoop (höp), *v.t.* 1. To drive or follow with a shout or outcry. '*Hooped* out of Rome.' *Shak.*—2. To call by a shout or hoop.

Hoop (höp), *n.* 1. A shout; a whoop.—2. A peculiar sound produced in hooping-cough by a deep inspiration of the breath.—3. The hoopoe (which see).

Hoop-ash (höp'ash), *n.* The North American tree *Celtis crassifolia*. Called also *Hackberry*.

Hooper (höp'ėr), *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

Hooper (höp'ėr), *n.* The wild swan (*Cygnus musicus*) of Northern Europe, remarkable for its singularly convoluted wind-pipe: so called because its cry resembles the syllable *hoop*.

Hooping-cough (höp'ing-kof), *n.* A violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, at longer or shorter intervals, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *hoop*. It is contagious and attacks the young more particularly. It rarely attacks a person a second time, and runs its course in six or eight weeks or more. Called also *Chin-cough* and *Pertussis*.

Hoopoe, Hoopoo (hö'pō, hö'pö), *n.* [Also *hoop* or *whoop;* comp. D. *hop*, G. *wiedehopf*, Fr. *huppe*, L. *upupa*, Gr. *epops*, hoopoe: all names given to the bird from its cry.] A bird of the genus Upupa (*U. epops*), whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. It is found in Europe and North Africa. See UPUPA.

Hoop-petticoat (höp'pet-ti-kōt), *n.* 1. A petticoat distended with slips of whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, formed into hoops. (See HOOP.) Hence—2. A popular name for *Narcissus Bulbocodium*, a native of heaths in France, from the shape of its flowers.

Hoop-skirt (höp'skėrt), *n.* A framework of hoops for expanding the skirts of a woman's dress.

Hoor,† *a.* Hoar. *Chaucer.*

Hoosier (hö'zhi-ėr), *n.* A term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana. [United States.]

Hoot (höt), *v.i.* [Probably from the sound. Comp. Fr. *houter*, to call, to cry.] 1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

The agitators harangued, the mobs *hooted*. *Disraeli.*

2. To cry as an owl.

The clamorous owl that nightly *hoots*. *Dryden.*

Hoot (höt), *v.t.* To drive or pursue with cries or shouts uttered in contempt; to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

His play had not been *hooted* from the boards. *Macaulay.*

Hoot (höt), *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.

Hoot, Hout, Hoots (hụt, hụts), *interj.* A term expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief: equivalent to the English *fy*, or *tut, tush, pshaw*, &c. [Scotch.]

Hoove† (höv), *v.i.* To hover; to abide. *Spenser.*

Hoove, Hooven (höv, höv'n), *n.* [From *heave.*] A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated by gas, caused generally by eating too much green food.

Hooven, Hoven (hö'vn, hō'vn), *a.* Affected with the disease called hoove or hooven; as, *hooven* cattle.

Hop (hop), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hopped;* ppr. *hopping*. [A. Sax. *hoppian*, Icel. and Sw. *hoppa*, D. *huppen*, G. *hüpfen*, to hop.] 1. To move by successive leaps or sudden starts; to leap or spring, alighting on one foot; to skip, as birds; to frisk about; to spring; to bound.

I am delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*

To prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Dryden.*

2. To walk lame; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden.*

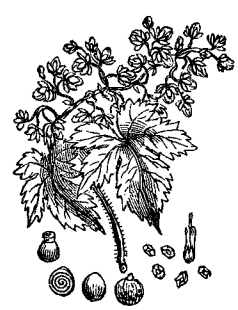
3. To dance.

Hop (hop), *n.* 1. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring.—*Hop, step, and jump*, a game in which the competitors try to clear as great a distance as possible by taking in succession a leap, alighting on one leg, a long stride, and a bound, alighting on both feet.

When my wings are on I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop, step, and jump*. *Addison.*

2. A dance; a dancing party. [Colloq.]

Hop (hop), *n.* [D. *hop, hoppe*, G. *hopfen*, hop.] 1. A plant, *Humulus Lupulus*, nat. order Cannabineæ, with long twining stems and abundance of three to five lobed leaves. The female flowers, which grow in strobili or catkins, are used for imparting a bitter flavour to malt liquors, and for the purpose of preserving them from fermentation, their active qualities depending on the presence of an aromatic and mildly narcotic resin called lupuline secreted by the scales and fruit. The hop plant is a



Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

dicœcious perennial indigenous to Britain, and a native also of Europe and Northern Asia. It requires to be cultivated with great care, and a full crop of hops is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when mature are picked by hand and carried to a drying kiln, dried, and packed into bags or pockets. In order to keep hops for two or three years they require to be powerfully compressed and put into much closer canvas bags than when they are to be immediately sent to market. The culture of hops in England commenced at a very early period, much earlier than the reign of Henry VIII., which is frequently assigned as the date of introduction. The most extensive plantations are in Kent; Sussex, Herefordshire, and other counties produce them in a less degree.—2. The fruit of the dog-rose; the hip.

Hop (hop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hopped;* ppr. *hopping*. To mix hops with; as, to *hop* ale.

Hop (hop), *v.i.* To pick or gather hops.

Hop-back (hop'bak), *n.* A brewer's vessel.

Hop-bind (hop'bīnd), *n.* See HOPBINE.

Hopbine (hop'bīn), *n.* [See BINE.] The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant. Sometimes written *Hopbind*, as in the following quotation:—

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops. *Blackstone.*

Hope (hōp), *n.* [A. Sax. *hopa*, D. *hoop, hope*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, hope; G. *hoffen*, to hope, *hoffnung*, hope. Probably akin to L. *cupio*, to desire.] 1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; expectation of something desirable; expectation of any kind, sometimes even equivalent to fear.

The hypocrite's *hope* shall perish. Job viii. 13.
He wish'd, but not with *hope*. *Milton.*
By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes*. *Shak.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person; trust.

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. Ecclus. xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; he who or that which furnishes ground of expectation or

promises desired good; one in whom trust or confidence is placed. 'A young gentleman of great *hopes*.' *Macaulay.*

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people. Joel iii. 16.

4. The object of hope; the thing hoped for.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*.
Shak.

—*Forlorn hope.* See under FORLORN.

Hope (hōp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hoped;* ppr. *hoping.* [A. Sax. *hopian*, D. *hopen*, D. *haabe*, G. *hoffen*, to hope.] 1. To entertain or indulge hope; to cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.—2. To have confidence; to trust with confident expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? *hope* thou in God.
Ps. xlii. 11.

—*Hope, Expect.* See under EXPECT.

Hope (hōp), *v.t.* To desire with expectation, or with a belief in the possibility or prospect of obtaining; to look forward to as desirable with the anticipation of obtaining. 'I do *hope* good days.' *Shak.*

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

Hope (hōp), *n.* [In first sense, and perhaps second also, same as Icel. *hóp*, a small landlocked bay or inlet.] 1. An inlet; a haven. [Scotch.]—2. A sloping plain between ridges of mountains; a suffix to place-names; as, Kirk*hope*, Stan*hope*, East*hope*, &c.

Hopeful (hōp'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a *hopeful* prospect.

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*

Hopeful (hōp'fụl), *n.* A boy or young man; frequently, a rather fast or dissipated young man: often with the epithet *young.*

Hopeful was equally obstinate. *Smollett.*

Sir R. had to . . . hurry off to Berlin to see what could be done with *young hopeful.* *Trollope.*

Hopefully (hōp'fụl-li), *adv.* In a hopeful manner; in a manner to excite or encourage hope; with hope; with ground for expectation or anticipation of good.

Hopefulness (hōp'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful, or of furnishing ground for hope.

Hopeite, Hopite (hōp'īt), *n.* [After Professor *Hope*, of Edinburgh.] A transparent, light-coloured mineral, consisting chiefly of oxide of zinc and a large proportion of water, found in the calamine mines of Altenberg near Aix-la-Chapelle.

Hopeless (hōp'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless.* *Shak.*

2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* condition.—3.† Unhoped for; despaired of; unexpected.

Thrice happy eyes
To view the *hopeless* presence of my brother.
Marston.

SYN. Desponding, despairing, desperate, incurable, irremediable, remediless, irreparable.

Hopelessly (hōp'les-li), *adv.* In a hopeless manner; without hope.

Hopelessness (hōp'les-nes), *n.* State of being hopeless; despair.

Hoper (hōp'ėr), *n.* One that hopes.

Hop-factor (hop'fak-tėr), *n.* A dealer in hops; a salesman of hops.

Hop-flea (hop'flē), *n.* A very small coleopterous insect, *Haltica concinna*, of the same genus with the turnip-flea, very destructive to hops. It is about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in length.

Hop-fly (hop'flī), *n.* A species of Aphis (*A. humuli*), most destructive in hop-plantations. So extensive are its ravages, that this fly is one of the principal causes of the variations in the price of hops. The winged female is of a green colour, with a black head, and comparatively long legs. It is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length. Lady-birds render important service by destroying them.

Hop-frogfly, Hop-frothfly (hop'frog-flī, hop'froth-flī), *n.* A species of froth-fly (*Aphrophora interrupta*), which does much damage in hop-plantations, where it sometimes appears in great multitudes. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, of a yellow colour variegated with black.

Hop-garden. See HOP-YARD.

Hop-harlot† (hop'här-lot), *n.* [Perhaps from *hop*, for *hap*, to cover, and *harlot*, a man-servant. Comp. *wrapрascal.*] A coarse covering or coverlet. Written also *Hap-harlot.*

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of dag-swain or *hop-harlots.* *Harrison.*

Hop-hornbeam (hop'horn-bēm), *n.* A name of the American iron-wood (*Ostrya virginica*).

Hopingly (hōp'ing-li), *adv.* With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it.

Hopite. See HOPEITE.

Hopkinsian (hop-kin'si-an), *n.* A follower of Dr. Samuel *Hopkins*, of Connecticut, who held most of the Calvinistic doctrines, even in their extreme form, but rejected the doctrine of imputed sin and imputed righteousness. The basis of the system is that all virtue and true holiness consist in disinterested benevolence, and that all sin is selfishness.

Hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* [Gr. *hoplitēs*, from *hoplon*, a weapon.] In *Greek antiq.* a heavy-armed soldier.

Hoplotheke (hop-lo-thē'kē), *n.* *Eccles.* a work containing the opinions of the fathers against heretics, supposed to have been compiled by order of Emmanuel Commenus.

Hopoast (hop'ōst), *n.* An oven or kiln for drying hops.

Hop-o'-my-thumb (hop'o-mī-thum), *n.* A very diminutive person. [Vulgar.]

Hopper (hop'ėr), *n.* [See HOP.] 1. One who hops or leaps on one leg; specifically, the popular name for an insect which breeds in hams.—2. A wooden trough or shoe through which grain passes into a mill, so named from its moving or shaking; also, a box or frame of boards, which receives the grain before it passes into the trough.—3. Any contrivance resembling a grain-hopper in form or use; as, (*a*) a box which receives apples to conduct them into a crushing mill. (*b*) A box or funnel for supplying fuel to a close furnace, &c. (*c*) In *glass-making*, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter. Sometimes called a *Hoppet.*—4. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.—5. A boat driven by steam having a compartment with a movable bottom, to receive the mud or gravel from a dredging-machine and convey it to deep water, where, upon opening the bottom, the mud or gravel is allowed to fall out. Called also *Hopper-barge.*—6. *pl.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg; hop-scotch.

Hopper-boy (hop'ėr-boi), *n.* A rake moving in a circle: used in mills to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

Hoppesteres,† *a. pl.* A term applied to ships by Chaucer, interpreted 'warlike' by Dr. Morris.

Hoppet (hop'et), *n.* 1. A hand-basket.—2. In *mining*, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in.—3. See HOPPER, 3 (*c*). 4. An infant in arms. [Yorkshire.]

Hop-picker (hop'pik-ėr), *n.* One that picks or gathers hops.

Hop-picking (hop'pik-ing), *n.* The act of picking or gathering hops; the occupation of gathering hops.

Hopping (hop'ing), *n.* The act of one who hops or dances; a dance; also, a meeting of persons for the purpose of dancing.

Hopping-dick (hop'ing-dik), *n.* The local name of a species of thrush, the *Merula leucogenys*, a bird common in Jamaica, who, in his lively and familiar manners, as well as his sable plumage, his clear, rich, and mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird.

Hopple (hop'pl), *v.t.* [Another form of *hobble*, perhaps from *hop*, to leap.] To tie the feet of near together to prevent leaping or running; to hobble; hence, to trammel; to fetter; as, to *hopple* an unruly horse. 'Superstitiously *hoppled* in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions.' *Dr. H. More.*

Hopple (hop'pl), *n.* A fetter for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze: used chiefly in the plural.

Hoppo (hop'pō), *n.* In China, (*a*) an overseer of commerce; a collector. (*b*) A tribunal whose function it is to collect that portion of the public revenue arising from trade and navigation.

Hop-pocket (hop'pok-et), *n.* A coarse heavy wrapper for containing hops. [The *pocket* is used as a measure for hops=1½ to 2 cwt.]

Hop-pole (hop'pōl), *n.* A pole or stake inserted at the root of the hop-plant for the stem to climb.

Hoppy (hop'i), *a.* Abounding with hops; having the flavour of hops.

Hop-scotch (hop'skoch), *n.* A child's game, in which a stone is driven by hopping from one compartment to another of a figure traced or scotched upon the ground.

Hop-setter (hop'set-ėr), *n.* One who plants hops; an instrument for planting hops.

Hop-trefoil (hop'trē-foil), *n.* 1. A plant, *Trifolium procumbens*, or yellow-clover, nat. order Leguminosæ, readily distinguished from the other clovers by its bunch of yellow flowers withering to the bright brown of a strobile of hops, which it is not unlike in general aspect. It has been used for farm purposes, but is of little value.—2. A farmer's name for *Medicago lupulina*, very much resembling yellow clover, and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume.

Hopvine (hop'vīn), *n.* The stalk of the hop-plant.

Hop-yard, Hop-garden (hop'yärd, hop'gär-dn), *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

Horal (hōr'al), *a.* [*L. horalis*, from *hora*, an hour.] Relating to an hour or to hours.

Horally† (hōr'al-li), *adv.* Hourly.

Horarious (ho-rā'ri-us), *a.* In *bot.* enduring for an hour or two only, as the petals of Cistus.

Horary (hōr'a-ri), *a.* [L.L. *horarius*, from L. *hora*, hour.] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as, the *horary* circle.—2. Continuing an hour; occurring once an hour; hourly.

His *horary* shifts of shirts and waistcoats.
B. Jonson.

—*Horary circles*, hour lines or circles marking the hours on globes, dials, &c.—*Horary motion*, the motion or space moved through in an hour. The horary motion of the earth is the arc which it describes in an hour, which is 15°.

Horatian (ho-rā'shan), *a.* Relating to or resembling the Latin poet Horace or his poetry.

Hord,† *n.* A hoard; treasure; a private place fit for the keeping of treasure. *Chaucer.*

Horde (hōrd), *n.* [Fr. D. G. *horde*, Turk. *ordû*, a camp; Per. *ordû*, court, camp.] A term specifically applied to a tribe, clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads dwelling in tents or waggons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle or for plunder; hence, a clan; a gang; a migratory crew; a multitude.

His (a Tartar duke's) *horde* consisted of about a thousand households of a kindred. *Purchas.*

Horde (hōrd), *v.i.* To live in hordes; to huddle together like the members of a migratory tribe. *Byron.*

Hordein, Hordeine (hor'dē-in), *n.* [From L. *hordeum*, barley.] A substance obtained from barley by kneading with water; it appears to be a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and a nitrogen-containing body.

Hordeolum (hor-dē'o-lum), *n.* [L., dim. of *hordeum*, barley.] A stye or small tumour on the edge of the eyelid, so called from its being of the size or shape of a grain of barley.

Hordeum (hor'dē-um), *n.* [L., barley.] The genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ, to which barley belongs. The species consist of (*a*) cereal barleys—*H. hexastichum*, the six-rowed, in which all three flowers of the spikelets are perfect and fertile; *H. distichum*, the two-rowed, in which only the central floret is fertile, and the two lateral abortive: (*b*) wild barleys—*H. murinum*, *pratense*, and *maritimum.* For further information as to the cereal barleys see under BARLEY. Of the meadow barleys, *H. pratense* only is of any importance. Its herbage is sweet and nutritious, and when the field is constantly depastured it is a good species to encourage; but its long awns, rough with little projections for their whole length, render them highly prejudicial in hay, for being very brittle they readily break up into small lengths which stick beneath the tongue or in the gums, creating great irritation, swelling of the mouth, and inability to eat. *H. murinum* grows on old walls and in waste places.

Hore,† *a.* Hoary; gray; musty; mouldy; sordid. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Horehound (hōr'hound), *n.* [A. Sax. *hâra-hune*, hoarhound—*hâr*, hoar, gray, and *hune*, the generic name of these plants.] The popular name of two or three plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ, the chief of which is the common or white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). It grows on waste places and by waysides; it is frequent in England, but less common in Scotland, and is distributed throughout Europe and Northern Asia. It is an erect branched herb, covered throughout with cottony white hairs; the flowers are small and almost white, crowded in the axils of the leaves; the smell is aromatic and the flavour bitter. It has been much in use for coughs and asthmas. The black or stinking horehound is *Ballota nigra*, a common weed on waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid and unattractive. Written also *Hoarhound.*

White Horehound (*M. vulgare*).

Horia (hō-rī'a), *n.* A genus of South American coleopterous insects, of the family Cantharidæ, whose members are finely coloured and of comparatively large size.

Horizon (ho-rī'zon), *n.* [Gr. *horizōn*, from *horizō*, to bound, from *horos*, a limit; lit. that which bounds.] 1. The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point; the apparent junction of the earth and sky; more strictly, a plane which is a tangent to the earth's surface at the place of the spectator, extended on all sides till it is bounded by the sky: called the *Sensible, Visible,* or *Apparent Horizon.* — 2. An imaginary great circle, parallel to the sensible horizon, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, whose poles are the zenith and nadir, and which divides the globe or sphere into two equal parts or hemispheres: called the *Rational* or *Celestial Horizon.* — 3. In *geol.* a well-marked formation which may serve as a starting-point from which to study all the other formations.—*On the same horizon,* in *geol.* said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age.—*Horizon of a globe,* the broad wooden circular ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass.—*Artificial horizon,* a contrivance for enabling the mariner to obtain altitudes of the heavenly bodies when the horizon of the sea is obscured by fog, or concealed by intervening land. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksilver or any other fluid, the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body. By optics it is shown that the angle subtended at the eye by a star and its image in a fluid, is double of the star's altitude; this angle then being measured and halved, the altitude of the star is found.—*Dip of the horizon.* See under DIP.

Horizon-glass (ho-rī'zon-glas), *n.* In *astron.* one of two small speculums on one of the radii of a quadrant or sextant. The one half of the fore-glass is silvered, while the other half is transparent, in order that an object may be seen directly through it; the back-glass is silvered above and below, but in the middle there is a transparent stripe through which the horizon can be seen.

Horizontal (ho-ri-zon'tal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the horizon or relating to it.—2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.—3. Near the horizon; as, *horizontal* misty air.—4. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance. — *Horizontal cornice,* in *arch.* the level part of the cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices. — *Horizontal dial,* a dial drawn on a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon or style elevated according to the altitude of the pole of the place for which it is designed. — *Horizontal distance,* distance measured in the direction of the horizon.— *Horizontal escapement.* See ESCAPEMENT. —*Horizontal fire (milit.),* the fire of pieces of artillery at point-blank range, or at low angles of elevation. —*Horizontal leaf,* in *bot.* a leaf the upper surface of which makes a right angle with the stem. — *Horizontal line,* in *persp.* the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes.—*Horizontal parallax.* See PARALLAX. — *Horizontal plane,* a plane parallel to the horizon or not inclined to it; in *persp.* a plane parallel to the horizon, passing through the eye and cutting the perspective plane at right angles. —*Horizontal projection,* a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon.—*Horizontal range* of a projectile, the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation. —*Horizontal root,* in *bot.* a root which lies horizontally on the ground.

Horizontality (ho'ri-zon-tal''li-ti), *n.* The state of being horizontal.

Horizontally (ho-ri-zon'tal-li), *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position; on a level; as, a ball carried *horizontally.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

Horn (horn), *n.* [A. Sax. O. Sax. Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *horn*, D. *horen*, Goth. *haurn*. Cog. W. and Armor. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *keras*—horn. The root is believed to be that of E. *hart*, a stag, and L. *cervus*, a deer. See HART.] 1. A hard projection growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds, usually of considerable length and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curving, and those of some animals are spiral. Except in the pronghorn antelope and in deer they are simple unbranching. They serve for weapons of offence and defence. In most ruminants the horns have a core of bone surrounded with a sheath of true horn, and are never shed; in the deer they consist entirely of bone, and are shed annually. 2. The material of which horns are composed, especially the dense fibrous substance composing the sheath of the horns of ruminants.—3. Anything made of horn, or resembling a horn in shape or use; specifically, (*a*) a wind-instrument of music, originally made of horn; hence, any musical wind-instrument, of brass or other metal, with some resemblance to a horn in shape. (*b*) A drinking-cup, from having been originally made of horn; a drinking vessel of any material containing as much as can be swallowed at a draught; a beaker; hence, the contents of such a vessel.

They attended the banquet and served the heroes with *horns* of mead and ale. *Mason.*

(*c*) The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. 'Fruits and flowers from Amalthæa's *horn.*' *Milton.* (*d*) A utensil for holding powder for immediate use, because originally made of horn; a powder-flask. — 4. Anything occupying the relative position of a horn, or projecting like it; specifically, (*a*) a long projection, frequently of silver or other precious metal, worn on the forehead by natives of many Asiatic countries. (*b*) The imaginary antler on the brow of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad, let the proverb go with me, I'll be *horn*-mad. *Shak.*

(*c*) The feeler of an insect, snail, &c.; hence, *to pull* or *draw in the horns,* to repress one's ardour, or to restrain pride, in allusion to the habit of the snail withdrawing its feelers when startled. (*d*) An extremity of the moon when waxing or waning.

Ere ten moons have sharpened either *horn.* *Dryden.*

(*e*) The extremity of the wing of an army or other body of soldiers when drawn up in crescent form.

Sharpening in mooned *horns* their phalanx. *Milton.*

(*f*) A branch of a subdivided stream.

With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil. *Dryden.*

5. In *arch.* a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute.—6. In *Scrip.* (*a*) one of the projecting corners of the altar, symbolic of the strength and security of the divine protection extended to those who came to share in its provisions. (*b*) A symbol of strength; as, a *horn* of salvation = a salvation of strength, or a Saviour. Luke i. 69. *Fairbairn.—To put to the horn,* in *Scots law,* to denounce as a rebel; to outlaw a person for not appearing in the court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeded to the cross of Edinburgh, and amongst other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which the person was understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king for contempt of his authority.

Horn (horn), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to.—2. To cause to wear horns; to cuckold.

I not repent me of my late disguise.—
If you can *horn* him, sir, you need not. *B. Jonson.*

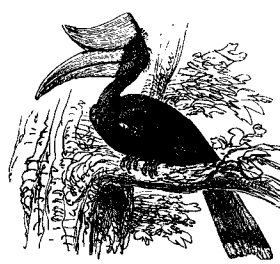
Horn-band (horn'band), *n.* A band of trumpeters.

Hornbeak (horn'bēk), *n.* The garfish (which see).

Hornbeam (horn'bēm), *n.* [See BEAM.] A tree, *Carpinus Betulus.* See CARPINUS.

Horn-beast (horn'bēst), *n.* An animal with horns. *Shak.*

Hornbill (horn'bil), *n.* A very singular African and East Indian genus of birds (Buceros), akin to the toucans, remarkable for the very large size of the bill, and for an extraordinary horny protuberance by which it is surmounted, nearly as large as the bill



Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinocéros*).

itself, and of cellular structure within, and thus remarkably light. The rhinoceros hornbill (*B. rhinoceros*) is almost the size of a turkey, of a black colour, except on the lower part of the belly and tip of the tail, which are white. It has a sharp-pointed, slightly curved bill, about 10 inches long, and furnished at the base of the upper mandible with an immense appendage in the form of an inverted horn. The hornbills are carnivorous.

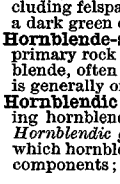
Hornblende (horn'blend), *n.* [G. *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende (from *blenden*, to dazzle), from its hornlike cleavage and glittering appearance.] A mineral of several varieties, called by Haüy *amphibole.* It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals, more generally the result of confused crystallization, appearing in masses composed of laminæ, acicular crystals or fibres, variously aggregated. Its prevailing colours are black and green. It enters largely into the composition and forms a constituent part of several of the trap-rocks, and is an important constituent of several species of metamorphic rocks, as gneiss and granite. Its chief varieties are tremolite, actinolite, nephrite, pargasite, and asbestus. Its chief constituents are silica, magnesia, and alumina.

Hornblende-rock (horn'blend-rok), *n.* A metamorphic or altered rock, a crystalline compound of hornblende and felspar.

Hornblende-schist (horn'blend-shist), *n.* A slaty variety of hornblende, generally including felspar and grains of quartz; it is of a dark green or black colour.

Hornblende-slate (horn'blend-slāt), *n.* A primary rock composed of crystals of hornblende, often intermixed with felspar. It is generally of a distinct slaty structure.

Hornblendic (horn-blend'ik), *a.* Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.— *Hornblendic granite,* a variety of granite in which hornblende is added to the ordinary components; if hornblende replaces mica the compound is a syenite (which see).



Hornbook.

Hornblower (horn'blō-ėr), *n.* One that blows a horn.

Hornbook (horn'bụk), *n.* 1. In former times, the first book of children, or that in which they learned their letters: so called from the transparent horn covering placed over the single page of which it usually consisted, the whole being fixed to a wooden frame with a handle. It generally contained the alphabet in Roman and small letters, several rows of monosyllables, and the Lord's Prayer.

He teaches boys the *hornbook.* *Shak.*

2. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge; a manual.

Horn-bug (horn'bug), *n.* A popular name of one or two species of the stag-beetle, as *Lucanus cervus* and L. *dama*.

Horn-card (horn'kärd), *n.* A transparent graduated horn-plate to use on charts, either as a protractor or for meteorological purposes to represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone. *Smyth.*

Horn-distemper (horn'dis-tem-pėr), *n.* A disease of cattle affecting the internal substance of the horn.

Horned (hornd), *a.* Furnished with or having horns; as, *horned* cattle. In *her.* animals borne with horns are said to be horned of such a metal or colour when the horns differ in tincture from the animal itself or from the proper colour of such horns.

Horned-horse (hornd'hors), *n.* The gnu (which see).

Hornedness (hornd'nes), *n.* The state of being horned.

The *hornedness* of the new moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an omen with regard to the weather. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

Horned-pondweed, *n.* A plant, *Zannichellia palustris.* See ZANNICHELLIA.

Horned-poppy (hornd'pop-pi), *n.* A name given to the plants of the genus Glaucium, nat. order Papaveraceæ. See GLAUCIUM.

Horned-screamer (hornd'skrēm-ėr), *n.* The kamichi, an extraordinary South American grallatorial bird of the genus Palamedea (*P. cornuta*), having a long, slender, movable horn projecting from its forehead. Its voice is loud and shrill, and is uttered suddenly and with such vehemence as to have a very startling effect.

Horner (horn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who works or deals in horn.—2. One who winds or blows a horn.—3. One who horns or cuckolds.—4. In *old Scots law*, one who had been put to the horn; an outlaw.

Hornet (horn'et), *n.* [A. Sax. *hirnet, hyrnet*, from *horn*, a horn, so called from its antennæ or horns, or because its buzzing is compared to the blowing of a horn; comp. the O. Sax. *hornbero*, lit. horn-bearer, G. *horniss*, a hornet.] 1. An insect of the genus Vespa or wasp (*Vespa crabro*), much larger and stronger than the wasp, and causing more severe pain by its sting. Its nest is constructed of a substance resembling coarse paper, and is often placed in a hollow tree. Hence—2. Any one who gives particular annoyance.

More than one sultan, hoping to rid themselves of the annoyance, fitted out expeditions against the island with the design of crushing the *hornets* in their nest. *Prescott.*

—To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears, to raise up enemies against one's self; to bring an accumulation of troubles and annoyances upon one's self.

Hornfish (horn'fish), *n.* The garfish or sea-needle. See GARFISH.

Hornfoot (horn'fụt), *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed.

Hornful (horn'fụl), *n.* As much as a horn holds: said of a drinking-cup or powder-flask. See HORN, 2.

Hornie (horn'i), *n.* A name given in Scotland to the devil, in allusion to the horns with which he is generally represented.

Hornify (horn'i-fī), *v.t.* To bestow horns upon; to horn; to cuckold. [Rare.]

This versifying my wife has *hornified* me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Horning (horn'ing), *n.* 1. Appearance of the moon when increasing or in the form of a crescent.—2. In *Scots law*, a writing issuing under the king's signet at the instance of a creditor against his debtor, commanding him in the king's name to pay or perform within a certain time under pain of being declared rebel and put in prison; so termed from the fact that the officer in former times proceeded to the town cross and blew a *horn* before proclaiming the debtor a rebel.

Hornish (horn'ish), *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard.

Hornito (or-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp., from *horno*, L. *fornus*, a furnace.] In *geol.* a low, oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of South America, from whose sides and summits columns of hot smoke and other vapours are usually emitted. Hornitos are only from 5 to 10 feet in height, and according to Humboldt are not eruptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fields and sides of the larger volcanoes.

Horn-lantern (horn'lan-tėrn), *n.* A lantern having the plates of horn instead of glass.

Horn-lead (horn'led), *n.* Chloride of lead: so called by the old chemists because when fused it puts on a horny appearance.

Hornless (horn'les), *a.* Having no horns.

Horn-mad (horn'mad), *a.* Outrageous; stark mad: in allusion to an animal that is raised to fury and pushes with the horn, or to a man infuriated by being horned or cuckolded.

Horn-maker (horn'māk-ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes horns; particularly, a workman who moulds horns into drinking-cups.—2. A maker of cuckolds.

Virtue is no *horn-maker*, and my Rosalind is virtuous. *Shak.*

Horn-mercury, Horn-quicksilver (horn'-mėr-kū-ri, horn'kwik-sil-vėr), *n.* Protochloride of mercury or calomel: so called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance.

Horno (hor'no), *n.* Same as *Hornito.*

Horn-owl, Horned-owl (horn'oul, hornd'-oul), *n.* A familiar name applied to several species of owls having two tufts of feathers on the head supposed to resemble horns. (See BUBO, 3.) This name is, however, more especially appropriated to the great-eared owl, horn-owl or eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*). It inhabits the north of Europe, but is rare in this country. It feeds on the larger sorts of game, as fawns, hares, grouse, &c. The female is larger than the male, and produces two or three white eggs.

Horn-pike (horn'pīk), *n.* Another name for the garfish (which see).

Hornpipe (horn'pīp), *n.* 1. An instrument of music formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with holes, and a piece of horn forming the bell-shaped end.

Trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and *hornpipe.* *Tatler.*

2. A lively dance tune, now generally written in common time. The well-known tune *The College Hornpipe* is of duple measure. Such tunes were no doubt originally composed for the instrument that bears the same name.—3. The name of a sprightly dance supposed to have originated in England, very popular among British sailors. It is usually performed by one person.

Horn-pock (horn'pok), *n.* A form of smallpox in which the pimples are imperfectly suppurating, ichorous, or horny, and semi-transparent.

Horn-poppy (horn'pop-pi), *n.* Same as *Horned-poppy.*

Horn-presser (horn'pres-ėr), *n.* One who presses horn softened by heat into moulds, dies, &c.

Horn-quicksilver, *n.* See HORN-MERCURY.

Horn-shavings (horn'shāv-ingz), *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.

Horn-silver (horn'sil-vėr), *n.* Chloride of silver: so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance.

Horn-slate (horn'slāt), *n.* A gray or siliceous stone. *Kirwan.*

Horn-spoon (horn'spön), *n.* A spoon made of horn.

Hornstone (horn'stōn), *n.* A siliceous stone, a sub-species of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. See CHERT; *Lydian-stone*, under LYDIAN; TOUCHSTONE.

Horn-thumb† (horn'thum), *n.* A nickname for a pickpocket, in allusion to an old expedient of cutpurses, who placed a case or thimble of horn on their thumbs to resist the edge of their knife in the cutting of purses.

I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of the booty, boy, a cutpurse. *B. Jonson.*

Hornwork (horn'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.* a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the

Plan of Part of Fortification. *a*, Hornwork.

glacis for the purpose of either occupying rising ground, barring a defile, covering a bridge-head, or protecting buildings, the including of which in the original enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree. The front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended, as in the fortress itself, by tenaille, ravelin, and covered way. The flanks are protected by ditches, and run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defence, so that the ditch may be swept by the latter.

Hornwort (horn'wėrt), *n.* A floating aquatic plant of the genus Ceratophyllum, nat. order Ceratophyllaceæ. The genus contains only one species, *C. demersum*, which is common in pools and slow streams in most parts of the world.

Hornwrack (horn'rak), *n.* Same as *Flustra* or *Sea-mat.*

Horny (horn'i), *a.* 1. Consisting or composed of horn or horns; resembling horn in appearance or composition. 'The ravens with *horny* beaks.' *Milton.*—2. Hard; exhibiting callosities.' 'His *horny* fist.' *Dryden.*—3. Having horns or curving pieces like horns.

Reach me the weapons of the shooting god,
Apollo's gift, the shafts and *horny* bow. *J. Hughes.*

Horny-Frog (horn'i-frog), *n.* The prominence in the hollow of a horse's foot.

Horny-wink (horn'i-wingk), *n.* A popular name for the lapwing.

Horography (hōr-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, hour, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. An account of the hours.—2. The art of constructing instruments for showing the hours, as clocks, watches, dials; dialling.

Horologe (hōr'o-loj), *n.* [Fr. *horologe*, L. *horologium*, Gr. *hōrologion—hōra*, hour, and *legō*, to tell.] 1. A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a time-piece of any kind.—2.† A servant who called out or announced the hours.

Horologer (hōr-ol'o-jėr), *n.* A maker or vender of clocks and watches; one who writes on horology.

Horologic, Horological (hōr-o-loj'ik, hōr-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a horologe or to horology.—2. In *bot.* opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

Horologiographer (hōr-o-loj'i-og"ra-fėr), *n.* A maker of clocks or dials.

Horologiographic (hōr-o-loj'i-ō-graf"ik), *a.* Pertaining to horologiography.

Horologiography (hōr-o-loj'i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, hour, *logos*, discourse, and *graphō*, to describe.] 1. An account of instruments that show the hour of the day.—2. The art of constructing instruments to show the hours, as clocks, watches, dials; horography.

Horologist (hōr-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in horology; a maker of horologes.

The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an *horologist.* *Lord Ellesmere.*

Horologium (hōr-o-loj'i-um), *n.* [L.] The Horologe or Clock, a southern constellation, consisting of twelve stars. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.—*Horologium Florœ* or *Flora's Clock*, in *bot.* a table of the hours at which the flowers of certain plants open and close in a given locality.

Horology (hōr-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hōrologeō—hōra*, hour, and *legō*, to indicate. See HOROLOGE.] 1.† A contrivance for measuring time; a time-piece.

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies.* *Sir T. Browne.*

2. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c.

Horometer (hōr-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, an hour, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to measure time.

Horometrical (hōr-o-met'rik-al), *a.* [From *horometry.*] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions.

Horometry (hōr-om'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, hour, and *metron*, measure.] The art, practice, or mode of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions. 'The *horometry* of the ancients.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Horopter (hōr-op'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *horos*, a boundary, and *optēr*, one who looks, from root *op*, to see.] In *optics*, a straight line drawn through the point where the two optic axes meet, and parallel to that which joins the centres of the two eyes or the two pupils.

Horoscope (hōr'os-kōp), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hōroskopos*, a horoscope—*hōra*, hour, and *skopeō*, to view or consider.] 1. In *astrol.* (*a*) an observation made of the aspect of the heavens at a particular moment, as the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the future, as the events of the person's life; especially,

the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at such a moment. (*b*) A scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.

The most important part of the sky in the astrologer's consideration was that sign of the zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth; this was, properly speaking, the *horoscope* ascendant, or first house. *Whewell.*

2. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua.—3. A table of the length of the days and nights at all places.

Horoscoper, Horoscopist (hō'os-kōp-ėr, hōr-os'kop-ist), *n.* One versed in horoscopy.

Horoscopic, Horoscopical (hōr-os-kop'ik, hōr-os-kop'ik-al), *a.* Relating to horoscopy.

Horoscopy (hōr-os'ko-pi), *n.* 1. The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.—2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

Horowe,† *a.* [A. Sax. *horig*, filthy, *horu*, filth.] Foul. *Chaucer.*

Horrendous † (hor-ren'dus), *a.* Fearful; frightful. *Watts.*

Horrent (hor'rent), *a.* [L. *horrens, horrentis*, ppr. of *horreo*, to bristle.] Standing erect as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristling.

With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

We have a life quite rent asunder, *horrent* with asperities and chasms, where even a stout traveller might have faltered. *Carlyle.*

Horrible (hor'ri-bl), *a.* [L. *horribilis*, from *horreo*, to stand on end, to bristle, to be rough, to be terrified; allied to Skr. *harç*, to be delighted, and to have the hairs of the body erect from pleasure or fear.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a *horrible* figure or sight; a *horrible* story.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton.*

SYN. Dreadful, frightful, fearful, terrible, horrid, shocking, hideous.

Horribleness (hor'ri-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horrible; hideousness; dreadfulness; terribleness.

Horriblete,† *n.* Horribleness. *Chaucer.*

Horribly (hor'ri-bli), *adv.* 1. In a horrible manner; dreadfully; terribly; as, *horribly* loud; *horribly* afraid. Hence —2. Excessively; very much. 'I will be *horribly* in love with her.' *Shakspere.*

Horrid (hor'rid), *a.* [L. *horridus*, from *horreo*, to stand on end. See HORRIBLE.] 1.† Rough; rugged; bristling.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; as, a *horrid* spectacle or sight.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shak.*

3. Shocking; very offensive; abominable. [Colloq.]

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

SYN. Frightful, hideous, alarming, shocking, dreadful, awful, terrific, horrible.

Horridly (hor'rid-li), *adv.* In a horrid or dreadful manner; shockingly.

Horridness (hor'rid-nes), *n.* The quality of being horrid; hideousness; enormity.

Horrific (hor-rif'ik), *a.* [L. *horrificus*—*horror*, horror, and *facio*, to make, to cause.] Causing horror.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or *horrific* be supposed. *Jer. Taylor.*

Horrify (hor'ri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *horrified;* ppr. *horrifying.* [L. *horror*, horror, and *facio*, to make, to cause.] To make horrible; to strike or impress with horror.

Horripilation (hor'ri-pil-ā''shon), *n.* [L.L. *horripilatio*—L. *horreo*, to bristle, and *pilus*, hair.] The bristling or rising up of the hair, as from terror or a sudden fright.

Horrisonant † (hor-ris'on-ant), *a.* Horrisonous. *Blount.*

Horrisonous (hor-ris'on-us), *a.* [L. *horrisonus*—*horreo*, to shake, and *sonus*, sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

Horror (hor'rėr), *n.* [L., from *horreo*, to shake or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough. See HORRIBLE.] 1.† A shaking or trembling, as of the surface of water; a ruffling or rippling. 'Such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves.' *Chapman.*—2. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually accompanied with a contraction of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness.—3. A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shuddering with terror and loathing; a feeling inspired by something frightful and shocking.

An *horror* of great darkness fell upon him. Gen. xv. 12.

Horror hath taken hold upon me because of the wicked that forsake thy law. Ps. cxix. 53.

4. That which excites horror or dread; gloom; dreariness; as, the *horrors* of war.

The nodding *horror* of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger. *Milton.*

And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

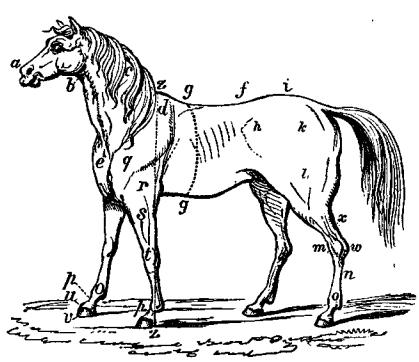
—*The horrors.* (*a*) a fit of depression; the blues. (*b*) A state of extreme bodily and mental agitation, occasioned by drinking and the craving for the alcoholic stimulant.

Horror-stricken, Horror-struck (hor'rėr-strik-n, hor'rėr-struk), *a.* Struck with horror.

Hors,† *n.* A horse; horses. *Chaucer.*

Hors de combat (or-dė koh-bä). [Fr.] Disabled from fighting; rendered useless.

Horse (hors), *n.* [A. Sax. *hors* for *hros*, by a metathesis frequent in Anglo-Saxon. Comp. Icel. *hross* (sometimes *hors*), O.Sax. O.H.G. *hros*, M.H.G. *ors*, G. *ross*, D. *ros*. Allied to Skr. *hreça* or *hleça*, neighing.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Equus (*E. caballus*), constituting with the ass, zebra, and quagga the family Equidæ or Solidungula. (For systematic characteristics see EQUIDÆ.) Much doubt exists as to the native country of the horse, some referring it to Central Asia, some to North Africa, and some holding that it is indigenous in many regions. It is also matter of doubt whether it is now anywhere to be found in its native state, the wild horses of the steppes of Tartary and other regions of the Old World being possibly descendants of animals escaped from domestication, while those now living in South America are well known to have sprung from the cavalry introduced by the Spaniards. Fossil horses have been found associated with the mammoth and other extinct quadrupeds in the drift and in the bone-caverns of both the Old and New Worlds, twenty species having been described from North America alone, although no horses existed in America when it was discovered by Columbus. The horse varies much in form, size, and character with the climate and nature of the district it inhabits. It is now found in greatest perfection in England. Two breeds —namely, the large, powerful, black breed of Flanders, and the Arabian—have contributed more than all others to develop the present English varieties from the original, comparatively light-limbed, wiry race found by Cæsar. The former laid the foundation of size, strength, and vigour for draught-horses and for those anciently used in war; while, when mailed armour was laid aside, and the horse began to be used for the chase, the latter conferred speed and endurance. The ladies' palfrey is largely derived from the Spanish genet, a small, beautiful, fleet variety of the Moorish barb. The hunter, characterized by speed, strength, and endurance, represents the old English, Flanders, and Arabian breeds. The race-horse has less of Flemish and more of Arabian blood. Other leading varieties are the Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale, both chiefly of Flanders blood, and the best for draught and agriculture; and several varieties of ponies, as Galloway, New Forest, Shetland, &c. Carriage, riding, and other horses combine the above breeds in varying degrees, as speed, strength, size, &c., are required. Horses are said to have 'blood' or 'breeding' in proportion as they have a greater or less strain of Arab blood. The wild horse of Tartary is called a *tarpan*, that of North Africa a *koomrah*, and that of America a *mustang*, the last being descended from European parents imported.—2. The male animal, in distinction from the female. 3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback: in this sense it has no plural termination; as, a thousand *horse;* a regiment of *horse*.—4. A wooden frame with legs for supporting something.—5. A wooden frame on which soldiers are made to ride by way of punishment: sometimes called a *Timber-mare*.—6. In *mining*, a hard part of a rock occurring in the middle of a lode, and dividing it into two branches.—7. *Naut.* a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail.—8. In *printing*, an apparatus of a desk-like shape, placed on the bank close to the tympan of the press, on which the paper to be printed is laid.—9. Among workmen, work charged for before it is executed.—*Horse*, as a prefix in a compound word, often implies largeness and coarseness; as, *horse*-mackerel, *horse*-mussel, *horse*-play, *horse*-thistle.—*To take horse*, (*a*) to set out to ride on horseback. (*b*) To be covered, as a mare. (*c*) In *mining*, to divide into branches for a distance: said of a vein.



Horse.

a, Muzzle. *b*, Gullet. *c*, Crest. *d*, Withers. *e*, Chest. *f*, Loins. *g g*, Girth. *h*, Hip or ilium. *i*, Croup. *k*, Haunch or quarters. *l*, Thigh. *m*, Hock. *n*, Shank or cannon. *o*, Fetlock. *p*, Pastern. *q*, Shoulder-bone or scapula. *r*, Elbow. *s*, Fore thigh or arm. *t*, Knee. *u*, Coronet. *v*, Hoof. *w*, Point of hock. *x*, Hamstring. *z z*, Height.

Horse (hors), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *horsed;* ppr. *horsing.* 1. To provide with a horse; to supply a horse or horses for.

My lord, Sir John Umfreville turn'd me back
With joyful tidings; and, being better *horsed,*
Outrode me. *Shak.*

He talked about . . . who *horsed* the coach by which he had travelled so many a time. *Thackeray.*

2. To sit astride; to bestride.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smothered, leads are filled, and ridges *horsed*
With variable complexions, all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shak.*

3. To cover: said of the male.—4. To place on the back of a horse; hence, to take on one's own back.

The spirit *hors'd* him, like a sack,
Upon the vehicle his back. *Hudibras.*

5. To place (a boy) on the back of another for the purpose of flogging him.—*To horse on*, to drive on; to push, as a person or work. [Slang.]

Horse (hors), *v.i.* 1. To get on horseback.—2. Among workmen, to charge work before it is executed.

Horse,† *a.* Hoarse. *Chaucer.*

Horse-ant (hors'ant), *n.* See HORSE-EMMET.

Horse-arm (hors'ärm), *n.* In *mining*, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached.

Horse-artillery (hors'är-til-lė-ri), *n.* *Milit.* a branch of field-artillery specially equipped to manœuvre with cavalry, having lighter guns than ordinary field-artillery, and all the gunners mounted on horseback. *Smyth.*

Horseback (hors'bak), *n.* The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase *on horseback*, that is, mounted or riding on a horse.

I saw them salute *on horseback.* *Shak.*

Horse-balm (hors'bäm), *n.* Collinsonia, an American genus of strong-scented labiate plants, having large leaves, and flowers of a yellowish colour.

Horse-barracks (hors'ba-raks), *n. pl.* Barracks for cavalry.

Horsebean (hors'bēn), *n.* A small field-bean usually given to horses.

Horseblock (hors'blok), *n.* 1. A block or stage on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse.—2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling planks.

Horseboat (hors'bōt), *n.* 1. A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water. 2. A boat moved by horses; a species of ferry-boat.

Horse-box (hors'boks), *n.* A closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by railway; an inclosure for horses in a vessel.

Horseboy (hors'boi), *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy.

Horse-bramble (hors'bram-bl), *n.* A brier; a wild rose.

Horse-breaker (hors'brāk-ėr), *n.* 1. One whose employment is to break or tame horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.—2. A female of the demi-monde: generally accompanied by the epithet *pretty*. 'The *pretty horse-breakers* of Rotten-row.' *Times*. [Slang.]

Horse-cassia (hors'kash-i-a), *n.* A leguminous plant (*Cathocarpus javanicus*) bearing long pods which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a horse medicine.

Horse-chestnut (hors'ches-nut), *n.* [From the seeds having been formerly ground as food for *horses*.] The popular name of a handsome genus of trees or shrubs (Æsculus) belonging to the nat. order Sapindaceæ, having large opposite digitate leaves, and terminal panicles of showy white, yellow, or red flowers. *Æ. Hippocastanum* (the common horse-chestnut) is familiar to every one, and has been long cultivated in Britain. The seeds are large and farinaceous, and have been used as food for animals; they are bitter, and have been employed as a sternutatory; the bark is bitter, astringent, and febrifugal. It is said to have been brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is supposed to be a native of Northern Asia. Three other species are found in North America, where they are popularly known under the name of *Buckeye*.

Horse-cloth (hors'kloth), *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

Horse-couper, Horse-cowper (hors'koup-ėr), *n.* [*Horse*, and Sc. *couper*, a dealer, especially in horses or cattle, from same root as *cheap, chap*man.] A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]

Horse-courser (hors'kōrs-ėr), *n.* 1. One that runs horses or keeps race-horses.—2. † [For *horse-scorser*. See SCORSE.] A dealer in horses.

Horse-crab (hors'krab), *n.* The king-crab (which see).

Horse-cucumber (hors' kū-kum-bėr), *n.* A large green cucumber.

Horse-dealer (hors'dēl-ėr), *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

Horse-doctor (hors'dok-tėr), *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

Horse-drench (hors'drensh), *n.* 1. A dose of physic for a horse.—2. The horn or other instrument by which the medicine is administered.

Horse-emmet (hors'em-met), *n.* A species of large ant, the *Formica rufa*. Called also *Horse-ant*.

Horse-face (hors'fās), *n.* A long, coarse, indelicate face. *Johnson*.

Horse-faced (hors'fāst), *a.* Having a long, coarse face; ugly.

Horse-fair (hors' fār), *n.* A fair or market at which chiefly horses are sold.

Horse-fettler (hors'fet-l-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.

Horse-finch (hors'finsh), *n.* A local name for the chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

Horseflesh (hors'flesh), *n.* 1. The flesh of a horse.—2. Horses generally. 'A consummate judge of *horseflesh*.' *Lever*.—3. The name given to a species of Bahamas mahogany, probably from its colour.

Horsefly (hors'flī), *n.* A large fly (*Œstrus equus*) that stings horses and sucks their blood, the latter characteristic distinguishing it from the gadfly.

Horsefoot (hors'fut), *n.* 1. A plant, *Tussilago Farfara*, called also *Colt's-foot*.—2. The common name of a crustacean of the genus Limulus, so called from its resemblance to a horse's hoof; the king-crab.

Horse-gentian (hors'jen-shi-an), *n.* Triosteum, an American genus of coarse, hairy, perennial herbs. Called also *Feverwort*.

Horse-gin (hors'jin), *n.* A gin, drawn by a horse, for raising great weights. See GIN.

Horseguards (hors'gärdz), *n. pl.* 1. A body of cavalry for guards. See GUARDS.—2. The name given to the public office, Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief.—3. The military authorities at the head of the war department, in contradistinction to the civil chief, the secretary-at-war.

Horsehair (hors'hār), *n. sing.* and *pl.* The hair of horses, more particularly that of the mane and tail.

Horse-hoe (hors'hō), *n.* An agricultural implement consisting of thrust-hoe blades, variously modified, and attached to a frame in order to be drawn by a horse. Horse-hoes are employed for crops sown in drills. In turnip husbandry a horse-hoe with several blades is often used to clear away the weeds from an interval. See HOE.

Horse-hoe (hors'hō), *v. t.* To hoe or clean a field by means of horses.

Horse-iron, Horsing-iron (hors'ī-ėrn, hors'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A kind of caulking used for horsing-up, that is, hardening in the oakum of a vessel's seams.

Horse-jockey (hors'jo-ki), *n.* A professional rider or trainer of race-horses; a dealer in horses.

Horse-jockeyship (hors'jo-ki-ship), *n.* The state or quality of a horse-jockey.

Horse-keeper (hors'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who keeps or takes care of horses.

Horse-knacker (hors'nak-ėr), *n.* A purchaser of diseased or worn-out horses, who kills them for their commercial products.

Horseknave † (hors'nāv), *n.* A groom. *Gower*.

Horse-knop (hors'nop), *n.* The flower-head of *Centaurea nigra*.

Horse-latitudes (hors'la-ti-tūdz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* a space between the westerly winds of higher latitudes and the trade-winds, notorious for tedious calms, and so called because the old navigators frequently there threw overboard the horses they were transporting to America and the West Indies.

Horse-laugh (hors'laf), *n.* [Probably *hoarse laugh*.] A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

> Thrusting half-a-crown into each of his pockets, and a hand and wrist after it, he burst into a *horse-laugh*. *Dickens*.

Horse-leech (hors'lēch), *n.* A large leech. See LEECH.

Horse-leech (hors'lēch), *n.* A horse-doctor; a farrier.

Horse-litter (hors'lit-tėr), *n.* A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses.

Horseload (hors'lōd), *n.* A load for a horse; a large number or quantity. 'Their *horse-load* of citations.' *Milton*.

Horse-loaf † (hors'lōf), *n.* A large loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.

> Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horse-loaf*;
> Something to hearten me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Horsely (hors'li), *a.* In the manner of a horse; having the qualities of a horse: applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man. [Ludicrous.]

Horse-mackerel (hors'mak-ėr-el), *n.* A species of fish, the scad (*Caranx Trachurus*), about the size of a mackerel, but with oily rank flesh.

Horseman (hors'man), *n.* 1. A rider on horseback; one who uses and manages a horse.

> A skilful *horseman* and a huntsman bred. *Dryden*.

2. A soldier who serves on horseback.—3. A variety of pigeon.

Horsemanship (hors'man-ship), *n.* The act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses; equestrian skill. See MANEGE.

> And witch the world with nobler *horsemanship*. *Shak*.

Horse-marine (hors'ma-rēn), *n.* An awkward lubberly person; one as entirely unfitted for the place he is in as a cavalry force would be in a sea-fight. The *horse-marines* are a mythical body of troops, the non-existence of which is often not sufficiently realized by the unwary. [Nautical slang.]

Horse-marten (hors'mär-ten), *n.* A kind of large bee, of the genus Bombus.

Horse-meat (hors'mēt), *n.* Food for horses; provender.

Horse-mill (hors'mil), *n.* A mill turned by a horse or horses.

Horse-milliner (hors'mil-in-ėr), *n.* One who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses.

Horsemint (hors'mint), *n.* A wild mint, *Mentha sylvestris;* also a North American name for *Monarda punctata*, an odorous erect herb, with entire or toothed leaves closely surrounded with bracts, common in America from New York southward.

Horse-mushroom (hors'mush-röm), *n.* A term commonly applied to the larger kinds of mushroom, as *Agaricus arvensis*, to the exclusion of the true edible mushroom, *A. campestris*.

Horse-mussel (hors'mus-l), *n.* A large mussel.

Horse-nail (hors'nāl), *n.* A nail for fastening a horse's shoe to the hoof.

Horse-path (hors'path), *n.* A path for horses, as by canals.

Horse-pick (hors'pik), *n.* A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.

Horseplay (hors'plā), *n.* Rough, coarse, or rude play.

> Lady G—— has as much *horseplay* in her raillery as Miss Howe. *Sir W. Scott*.

Horsepond (hors'pond), *n.* A pond for watering horses.

Horse-power (hors'pou-ėr), *n.* The power of a horse or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing. The mode of ascertaining a horse's power is to find what weight he can raise and to what height in a given time, the horse being supposed to pull horizontally. From a variety of experiments of this sort it is found that a horse, at an average, can raise 160 lbs. weight at the velocity of 2½ miles per hour. The power of a horse exerted in this way is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine. Thus we speak of an engine of 60 or 80 horse-power, each horse-power being estimated as equivalent to 33,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute. Engineers differ widely in their estimate of the work a horse is able to execute. That given above is the estimate of Boulton and Watt based on the work of London dray-horses, but it is considered much too high, 17,400 foot-pounds per minute being generally considered nearer the truth. As it matters little, however, what standard be assumed, provided it be uniformly used, that of Watt has been generally adopted. The general rule for estimating the power of a steam-engine in terms of this unit is to multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet, and the number of strokes per minute, the result divided by 33,000 will give the horse-power, deducting one-tenth for friction. As a horse can exert its full force only for about six hours a day, one horse-power of machinery is equal to that of 4·4 horses. —*Nominal* or *calculated horse-power* is a term still used, but of little real value, from its being calculated on steam at a pressure much below the real power exerted. Sometimes the *real, actual*, or *indicated horse-power* exceeds the *nominal* by as much as three to one.

Horse-purslane (hors'pėrs-lān), *n.* A plant, *Trianthema monogynum*.

Horse-race (hors'rās), *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

Horse-racing (hors'rās-ing), *n.* The practice or art of running horses.

Horse-radish (hors'rad-ish), *n.* [From its being supposed to be wholesome for *horses*.] A well-known plant, *Cochlearia Armoracia*, the root of which has a pungent taste. See COCHLEARIA, SCURVY-GRASS.

Horse-radish Tree, *n.* An Indian tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*), having pinnate leaves and long three-valved pod-like capsules, from which an oil, called *ben-oil*, is obtained. The fresh root has a pungent odour and warm taste, much like that of a horse-radish.

Horse-railroad (hors'rāl-rōd), *n.* A railroad on which the carriages are drawn by horses; a tramway.

Horse-rake (hors'rāk), *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse. See RAKE.

Horseroad. See HORSEWAY.

Horse-rug (hors'rug), *n.* A woollen cover for a horse.

Horse-run (hors'run), *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for canals, docks, &c.

Horse-shoe (hors'shō), *n.* 1. A shoe for horses, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter **U**, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot.—2. Anything shaped like a horse-shoe; specifically, (*a*) in *fort*. a work of a round or oval form; (*b*) in *zool*. a kind of crustacean, called also *Horse-crab* and *Horsefoot*. See HORSE-FOOT, 2.

Horse-shoe (hors'shö), *a.* Having the form of a horse-shoe.—*Horse-shoe magnet*, an artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of a horse's shoe. In these magnets the poles are brought near each other, and they are thus very convenient when the action of both poles is wanted. Their magnetism is also more easily preserved than that of straight magnetic bars, as it is only necessary for this purpose to connect the two poles with a short bar of soft iron, called an *armature*. Powerful magnetic batteries are sometimes constructed by uniting a number of horse-shoe magnets, laying the one over the other, with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastening them firmly together in a leather or copper case.

Horseshoe-head (hors'shö-hed), *n.* A name formerly used in bills of mortality, &c., indicating the disease of infants in which the sutures of the skull are too open.

Horse-shoeing (hors'shö-ing), *n.* The act or employment of shoeing horses.

Horseshoe-vetch (hors'shö-vech), *n.* See HORSE-VETCH.

Horse-soldier (hors'sōl-jėr), *n.* A cavalry soldier.

Horse-stealer, Horse-thief (hors'stēl-ėr, hors'thēf), *n.* A stealer of horses.

Horse-stealing (hors'stēl-ing), *n.* The crime of stealing a horse or horses.

Horse-stinger (hors'sting-ėr), *n.* The dragon-fly.

Horsetail (hors'tāl), *n.* 1. The tail of a horse.—2. A Turkish standard. See TAIL.

> The well-known distinction of rank between the two classes of pachas consists in the number of *horse-tails* which are carried before them as standards. *Brande & Cox.*

3. A popular name for plants of the genus Equisetum (which see).—*Shrubby horsetail*, a popular name for plants of the genus Ephedra, nat. order Gnetaceæ. They are branching shrubs, natives of the sandy seashores of temperate climates in both hemispheres. The fruit is a succulent cone, formed of two carpels, with a single seed in each, and in the case of *E. distachya*, abundant in the southern parts of Russia, is eaten by the peasants.

Horse-thistle (hors'this-l), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus Cirsium, consisting of rough prickly thistles, distinguished from Carduus by having the receptacle covered with chaffy bristles, and the achenes crowned with a soft feathery pappus.

Horse-tongue (hors'tung), *n.* 1. The tongue of a horse.—2. A plant of the genus Ruscus, called also *Butcher's-broom* (which see).

Horse-vetch, Horseshoe-vetch (hors'-vech, hors'shö-vech), *n.* A plant of the genus Hippocrepis (*H. comosa*), cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. See HIPPOCREPIS.

Horseway, Horseroad (hors'wā, hors'rōd), *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel.

> Know'st thou the way to Dover? Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shak.*

Horseweed (hors'wēd), *n.* A composite plant, *Erigeron canadense*, a very common weed.

Horse-whim (hors'whim), *n.* In *mining*, a machine, worked by a horse, for raising ore or water from a mine. See WHIM.

Horsewhip (hors'whip), *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.

Horsewhip (hors'whip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *horsewhipped;* ppr. *horsewhipping.* To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.

> I told him to consider himself *horsewhipped*, and he said he would make a point of doing so. *T. Hook.*

Horsewoman (hors'wụm-an), *n.* A woman who is able to ride on horseback.

Horseworm (hors'wėrm), *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bott.

Horsly,† *adv.* After the manner of a horse. *Chaucer.*

Horsy, Horsey (hors'i), *a.* Related to or connected with horses; fond of or much taken up with horses; as, *horsy* talk; a *horsy* man.

Hortation (hort-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *hortatio*, from *hortor*, to exhort.] The act of exhorting or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage.

Hortative (hort'at-iv), *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.

Hortative (hort'at-iv), *n.* A precept given to incite or encourage; exhortation.

> For soldiers, I find the general, commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

Hortatory (hort'a-to-ri), *a.* Encouraging; inciting; giving advice; as, a *hortatory* speech.

> He much commended Law's Serious Call, which he said was the finest piece of *hortatory* theology in the language. *Boswell.*

Hortensial† (hor-ten'shal), *a.* [L. *hortensis*, from *hortus*, a garden.] Fit for a garden.

Horticultor (hor'ti-kult-ėr), *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultor*, a cultivator, from *colo, cultum*, to cultivate.] One who cultivates a garden; a horticulturist. [Rare.]

Horticultural (hor-ti-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

Horticulture (hor'ti-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, culture, from *colo*, to cultivate.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens. The ordinary productions of horticulture are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and culinary vegetables. In large gardens there are generally separate departments for each of these classes; but in small gardens they are usually more or less combined.

Horticulturist (hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One who practises the art of cultivating gardens.

Hortulan (hor'tū-lan), *a.* [L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden.] Belonging to a garden; as, a *hortulan* calendar. [Rare.]

Hortus Siccus (hor-tus sik'kus), *n.* [L.] *Lit.* a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

Hortyard† (hort'yärd), *n.* An orchard.

> The *hortyard* entering, admires the fair
> And pleasant fruits. *Sandys.*

Horus (hō'rus), *n.* An Egyptian deity.

Hosanna (ho-zan'na), *n.* [Heb., save, I beseech you.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

> Our glad *hosannas*, Prince of Peace,
> Thy welcome shall proclaim. *Doddridge.*

Hose (hōz), *n.* pl. **Hose** (formerly *hosen*). [A. Sax. *hose;* comp. G. and Dan. *hose*, O.G. and Icel. *hosa*, hose. From the German the word passed into the Romance languages; comp. O.Fr. *hose*, It. *uosa;* and probably the W. *hos, hosan*, hose, is also borrowed, or it may be from *hws*, a covering. The root meaning of the Teutonic word is doubtful. Wedgwood connects it with Dan. *hase*, husk.] 1. Trousers or breeches reaching to the knee. 'In your doublet and *hose*.' *Shak.* 'His youthful *hose* well saved.' *Shak.*—2. Covering for the lower part of the legs, including the feet; stockings. [In this and preceding sense now always a plural.]—3. A flexible tube or pipe for conveying water or other fluid to any required point, as that connected with a fire-engine.—4. The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a similar kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—5. In *printing*, a case connected by hooks with the platen for guiding and raising it.—*Hose-hooks*, the hooks by which the platen of a printing-press is suspended.

Hose-heeler† (hōz'hēl-ėr), *n.* One who heelpieces or patches hose; a cobbler or mender of the nether garments.

Hosen (hōz'n), *n.* Old plural of *hose*.

Hose-reel (hōz'rēl), *n.* A light carriage furnished with a large revolving drum or reel for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c.

Hosier (hō'zhi-ėr), *n.* One who deals in stockings and socks, &c., or in goods knit or woven like hose; one who deals in underclothing of every description.

Hosiery (hō'zhi-ė-ri), *n.* 1. Stockings in general; worsted goods; a supply or assortment of stockings and socks, or articles knit like these; a supply of underclothing generally.—2. A manufactory where stockings, &c., are woven by machinery.—3. The business of a hosier.

Hospice (hos'pis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travellers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps, kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent; as, the *Hospice* of the Great St. Bernard.

Hospitable (hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *hospitable*, L. *hospitalis*, from *hospes, hospitis*, a host, a guest. See HOST.] 1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as, a *hospitable* man.—2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as, a *hospitable* table.

> With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Hospitableness (hos'pit-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being hospitable.

> His (Abraham's) benignity to strangers, and *hospitableness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness. *Barrow.*

Hospitably (hos'pit-a-bli), *adv.* In a hospitable manner; with generous and liberal entertainment.

> The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*

Hospitage† (hos'pit-āj), *n.* Hospitality.

Hospital (hos'pit-al), *n.* [O.Fr. *hospital*, Mod. Fr. *hôpital;* L.L. *hospitale*, from L. *hospitalis*, hospitable. See HOST, HOSTEL.] 1.† A place of shelter or entertainment; an inn.

> A goodly castle plac'd
> Foreby a river, in a pleasant dale;
> Which choosing for that evening's *hospital*,
> They thither march'd. *Spenser.*

2. Any building for the reception of any class of persons who are unable to supply their own wants, and are more or less dependent upon public help to have those wants supplied. Hospitals are of various kinds, according to the nature of the wants they supply, and the class of persons for whom they are intended. A large number of hospitals are medical; others are for the reception of persons labouring under incurable diseases; others for the aged and infirm; others for the education of the children of people in poor circumstances; others for the reception of disabled soldiers and sailors, and so on.

Hospital† (hos'pit-al), *a.* Hospitable.

Hospital-gangrene (hos'pit-al-gang'grēn), *n.* A species of ulcerating gangrene, peculiarly characterized by its infectious nature, and its tendency to attack wounds or ulcers in crowded hospitals.

Hospitalism (hos'pit-al-izm), *n.* The system of conducting a hospital in such a way as that large numbers of patients are crowded together into a single ward, so that diseases, especially what are called *hospital diseases*, as phagedæna, erysipelas, pyæmia, &c., are propagated.

Hospitality (hos-pit-al'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *hospitalité;* L. *hospitalitas*, hospitality. See HOSPITABLE.] The act or practice of one who is hospitable; reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

> A bishop then must be . . . given to *hospitality*. 1 Tim. iii. 2.
>
> He (Bishop Morley) preached (on Christmas day) upon the song of the angels. . . . He did much press us to joy in these publick days of joy, and to *hospitality*. *Pepys' Diary.*

Hospitaller (hos'pit-al-ėr), *n.* [From *hospital.*] One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor, the sick, and the stranger; specifically, one of a religious community, of which there were several, whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick; one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A.D. 1042 for pilgrims. These last were called *Knights of St. John*, and, after their removal to Malta, *Knights of Malta.*

Knight Hospitaller.

Hospitate† (hos'pit-āt), *v.i.* [L. *hospitor.*] To be the recipient of hospitality; to reside or lodge under the roof of another. *Grew.*

Hospitate† (hos'pit-āt), *v.t.* To receive with hospitality; to lodge.

Hospitious† (hos-pi'shus), *a.* Hospitable. 'The shire's *hospitious* town.' *Drayton.*

Hospitium (hos-pi'shi-um), *n.* [L.] 1. A place or inn for the reception of strangers; a hospice (which see).—2. In *law*, an Inn of Court.

Hospodar (hos-pō-där'), *n.* [O.Slav. *gospodarj*, lord.] A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, and in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland.

Host (hōst), *n.* [O.Fr. *hoste*, Fr. *hôte;* from L. *hospes, hospitis*, a host, a guest; comp. *guest.* From the L. *hospes* are also derived *hospital, hostler, hostelry, hotel*, &c.] 1. One who receives and entertains another at his own house, whether gratuitously or for compensation; one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord: the correlative of *guest.*

> Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts*

with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sir P. Sidney.*

When he had observed them, he told the *host* of the house, that 'one of those horses had travelled far, and he was sure his four shoes had been made in four several counties.' *Clarendon.*

2. In *physiol.* and *pathol.* an animal or organism in or on whose organs a parasite exists.

Host (hōst), *v.i.* To lodge at an inn; to receive entertainment. [Rare.]

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we *host.* *Shak.*

Host† (hōst), *v.t.* To give entertainment to. 'Unmeet to *host* such guests.' *Spenser.*

Host (hōst), *n.* [L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy; L.L., an army.] 1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

A *host* so great as covered all the field. *Dryden.*

2. Any great number or multitude.

Not to speak of the *host* of smaller men whose poor thoughts clothe themselves on the platform and through the press in poorer words. *Dr. Caird.*

Host (hōst), *n.* [L. *hostia*, a sacrificial victim, from *hostio*, to strike: applied to the Saviour, who was offered for the sins of men.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or, as Roman Catholics believe, transubstantiated into his own body.

Host, Hoast (hōst), *n.* [A. Sax. *hwosta*, a cough.] A cough; a single act of coughing. [Scotch.]

Hostage (hōst'āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *hostage*, Fr. *ôtage*, L.L. *hostagius*, *obstagius*, *obsidaticus*, from L. *obses*, *obsidis*, hostage. For change of L. term. *aticus* into Fr. *age*, see HOMAGE.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the person is to be released.

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon.*

Hostel (hŏs'tel), *n.* [O. Fr. *hostel.* See HOTEL.] 1. An inn or lodging-house.

And thus our lonely lover rode away,
And, pausing at a *hostel* in the marsh,
There fever seized him. *Tennyson*

2. A kind of minor college in a university, as that of Cambridge.

Hosteler (hŏs'tel-ėr), *n.* [See HOSTEL.] 1.† An innkeeper.—2. A student in a hostel at a university.

Hostelry (hŏs'tel-ri), *n.* [O.Fr. *hostelerie*, from *hostel*, a hostel, an inn.] An inn; a lodging-house. 'Should refuse to admit him into the *hostelry*.' *Landor.*

Hostess (hōst'es), *n.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house, either gratuitously or for compensation; a woman who keeps an inn.

Hostess-ship (hōst'es-ship), *n.* The character or business of a hostess.

Hostie† (hŏs'ti), *n.* [L. *hostia*, a sacrifice. See HOST.] The consecrated wafer.

Hostile (hos'tīl), *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, an enemy, a foreigner.] Belonging, suitable, or appropriate to an enemy; showing ill-will and malevolence, or a desire to thwart and injure; as, a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions; a *hostile* country; he was *hostile* to the scheme.—SYN. Warlike, inimical, unfriendly, adverse, opposite, contrary, repugnant.

Hostilely (hos'tīl-li), *adv.* In a hostile manner.

I was speaking of the greatest human happiness *hostilely* attacked, and in danger of being lost. *Warburton.*

Hostilements,† *n.pl.* Household furniture. *Chaucer.*

Hostility (hos-til'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *hostilité*; L. *hostilitas*, from *hostis*, an enemy.] 1. State of being hostile; public or private enmity. '*Hostility* being thus suspended with France.' *Hayward.*—2. An act of an open enemy; a hostile deed; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare; attacks of an enemy.

We have showed ourselves generous adversaries, . . . and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

SYN. Animosity, enmity, opposition, violence, aggression.

Hostilize (hos'til-īz), *v.t.* To make hostile; to cause to become an enemy. [Rare.]

The powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation. *Seward.*

Hostillar (hŏs'til-ėr), *n.* *Eccles.* the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery.—*Hostillar external*, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery.—*Hostillar intrinsic*, the monk who entertained the guests residing in the monastery.

Hosting (hōst'ing), *n.* The mustering of armed men; an assemblage of armed men; a muster. [Rare.]

Strange to us it seem'd,
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton.*

Hostler (os'lėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *hostelier*, from *hostel*, Mod.Fr. *hôtel*, an inn, from L.L. *hospitale*, a hospital, from L. *hospes*, *hospitis*, a guest. See HOST.] 1.† An innkeeper; one who keeps a hostelry. *Chaucer.*—2. The person who has the care of horses at an inn, formerly the innkeeper; a stable-boy; a groom. Also written *Ostler.* 'Committing his horse to the *hostler*.' *Fielding.*

Hostless† (hōst'les), *a.* Inhospitable. 'A *hostless* house.' *Spenser.*

Hostry† (hōst'ri), *n.* 1. A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn.

And now 'tis at home in mine *hostry.* *Marlow.*

2. A stable for horses.

Hot (hot), *a.* [A. Sax. *hât*, Sc. *het*, D. *heet*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*, *heed*, Icel. *heitr*, G. *heiss.* See HEAT.] 1. Having much sensible heat; exciting the feeling of warmth in a great or powerful degree; very warm; as, a *hot* stove or fire; a *hot* cloth; *hot* liquors.—2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden.*

3. Violent; furious; eager; animated; brisk; keen; as, a *hot* engagement; a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in a pursuit.—4. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shak.*

5. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard or pepper.—SYN. Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing, eager, animated, brisk, vehement, precipitate, violent, furious.

Hot (hot), *n.* [Fr. *hotte*, a basket for the back.] A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in. [Provincial.]

Hot, Hote, Hoten,† *pp.* Called; named. See HIGHT.

Hotbed (hot'bed), *n.* 1. In *hort.* a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air.—2. A place which favours rapid growth or development: generally in a bad sense; as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

Hot-blast (hot'blast), *n.* A blast or current of hot air; especially, (*a*) a current of heated air injected into a smelting-furnace by means of a blowing-engine, for the purpose of urging the combustion of the fuel; (*b*) a current of hot air conducted into a chamber for the purpose of drying timber or other materials.

Hot-blast (hot'blast), *a.* 1. Blowing heated air; as, a *hot-blast* engine.—2. Acted on by currents of heated air; as, a *hot-blast* furnace.

Hot-blooded (hot'blud-ed), *a.* Having hot blood or an excitable disposition; high-spirited; irritable.

Hot-brained (hot'brānd), *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as, *hot-brained* youth.

Hotch (hoch), *v.i.* [Probably directly from Fr. *hocher*, to shake, to jolt, which itself is of Germanic origin; comp. Fl. *hotsen*, to jog, to jolt.] To move the body by sudden jerks. [Scotch.]

Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain,
And *hotch'd* and blew wi' might and main. *Burns.*

Hotchpot (hoch'pot), *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*—*hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, a pot or dish.] 1. Properly, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.—2. In *law*, a commixture of property for equality of division. Thus lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters. The word is frequently applied in reference to settlements which give a power to a parent of appointing a fund among his or her children, wherein it is provided that no child, taking a share of the fund under any appointment, shall be entitled to any share in the unappointed part without bringing his or her share into hotchpot, and accounting for the same accordingly. *Collation* is the Scotch term.

Hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* 1. Same as *Hotchpot.*

A mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*

2. In *Scotch cookery*, a kind of thick broth made by boiling together carrots and turnips sliced, young onions, green-peas, lettuce, parsley, sprigs of cauliflower, &c., with lamb, mutton, or beef.

Hotcockles (hot-kok'lz), *n. pl.* A play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him, or strikes his hand placed behind him.

Hote,† Hoten.† See HIGHT.

Hotel (hō-tel'), *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, O.Fr. *hostel*, a palace, an inn, from L. *hospes*, *hospitis.* See HOST.] 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travellers; an inn; especially, one of some style and pretensions.—2. A palace or dwelling in a city of a person of rank or wealth; a large town mansion. [French usage.]

Hotel-de-ville (ō-tel-de-vēl), *n.* [Fr.] A city hall or town-house.

Hôtel-dieu (ō-tel-dyė). [Fr.] A hospital.

Hot-flue (hot'flū), *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calicoes are dried hard; a heated chamber in which cloths, paper, starch, &c., are dried.

Hotfoot (hot'fut), *adv.* In great haste; with great speed.

Hot-headed (hot'hed-ed), *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash; impetuous.

Hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* 1. A house to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air, and in which a relatively high temperature is artificially kept up; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared and fruits ripened.—2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in. *Shak.*—3. A brothel. *B. Jonson.*

Hot-livered (hot'li-vėrd), *a.* Fiery-tempered; irascible; excitable. *Milton.*

Hotly (hot'li), *adv.* In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently; lustfully.

Hot-mouthed (hot'mouTHd), *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb. *Dryden.*

Hotness (hot'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being hot; violence; vehemence; fury.

Hot-press (hot'pres), *n.* A means of calendering and smoothing paper or cloth by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards; hot iron plates are distributed through the pile to heat it.

Hot-press (hot'pres), *v.t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface; as, to *hot-press* paper or cloth.

Hot-short (hot'short), *n.* Iron which is disposed to crack or break when worked at a red heat, and is difficult to weld.

Hot-short (hot'short), *a.* More or less brittle when heated; as, *hot-short* iron.

Hot-spirited (hot'spi-rit-ed), *a.* Having a fiery spirit.

Hotspur (hot'spėr), *n.* [*Hot* and *spur.*] 1. A man violent, passionate, heady, rash, or precipitate. 'An headlong *hotspur*.' *Holinshed.*—2. A kind of pea of early growth. *Mortimer.*

Hotspur (hot'spėr), *a.* Violent; impetuous.

The *hotspurre* youth, so scorning to be crost. *Spenser.*

Hotspurred (hot'spėrd), *a.* Vehement; rash; heady; headstrong.

Philemon's friends then make a king again,
A *hot-spurred* youth, hight Hylas. *Chalkhill.*

Hottentot (hot'n-tot), *n.* [From the syllables *hot*, *tot* (D. *hot en tot*, *hot* and *tot*), in imitation of the clucking sounds frequent in their language. The native name is *Quaqua.*] 1. One of a certain degraded tribe of South Africa: sometimes applied as an epithet of opprobrium to a savage brutal man.—2. An isolated branch of the Hamitic or North African family of tongues. It is supposed that the system of clicks or clucks, peculiar to this language and the Kaffir branch of South African dialects, had its origin among the Hottentots.

Hottentot-cherry (hot'n-tot-cher-ri), *n.* *Cassine Maurocenia* (*Maurocenia capensis*), a glabrous Cape shrub, with quadrangular twigs, opposite coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, and oval fruits as large as a cherry.

Hottonia (hot-tō'ni-a), *n.* [After P. *Hotton*, a Dutch botanist.] A small genus of aquatic perennial plants, nat. order Primulaceæ, with finely divided submersed leaves, and hollow almost leafless flower-stems, with

whorls of white or pale pink flowers. *H. palustris* is a British plant; it is known as water-violet.

Hot-wall (hot'wạl), *n.* A wall with flues in it, constructed in cold countries for the purpose of affording warmth to trees placed against it, so as to counteract the effects of frost in autumn when the wood and buds are maturing, and in spring when the blossoms and leaves are unfolding.

He now looks upon two hundred rood of the best *hot-walls* in the north of England, besides two new summer-houses and a green-house. *F. Baillie.*

Hot-water (hot'wạ-tẽr), *n.* 1. Heated water. 2. *Fig.* strife; contention; difficulties or troubles; worry; as, he is never out of *hot-water.*—*Hot-water ordeal.* See ORDEAL.

Hotwater-pump (hot'wạ-tẽr-pump), *n.* In *condensing steam-engines*, the feed-pump for supplying the boiler from the hot-well.

Hot-well (hot'wel), *n.* In *condensing steam-engines*, a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, and for this purpose it is drawn off from the hot-well by means of the hotwater-pump.

Houdah (hou'da), *n.* Same as *Howdah.*

Houff, *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *Howff.*

Hough (hok), *n.* [Written also *hock;* A. Sax. *hôh,* the heel and the hough; comp. D. *hak,* G. *hacke,* a hoe, and also a heel.] 1. (*a*) The joint on the hind-leg of a quadruped between the knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle joint in man; that part of the leg between the tibia and the cannon-bone, consisting of the ankle-bones more or less completely united. (*b*) In *man,* the back part of the knee joint; the ham.—2.† An adze; a hoe.

Hough (hok), *v.t.* 1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. Josh. xi. 6.

2.† To cut with a hoe.

Hougher (hok'ẽr), *n.* One who houghs or hamstrings.

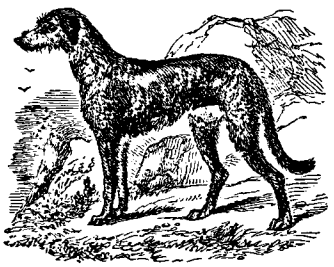
Houghmagandie (hoch-ma-gan'di), *n.* Sexual intercourse; copulation. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Houlet (hou'let), *n.* An owl. See HOWLET.

Hoult† (hōlt), *n.* Same as *Holt.*

Hounce (houns), *n.* An ornament on the collar of a cart-horse. [Old and provincial English.]

Hound (hound), *n.* [A. Sax. *hund,* a dog or hound; in slightly varying forms throughout the Teutonic languages; comp. G. Dan. and Sw. *hund,* D. *hond,* Icel. *hundr,* O.G. *hunt,* Goth. *hunds.* The word can scarcely be allied to E. *hend, hent, hand,* or Goth. *hinthan,* to take captive, to catch, as the dental does not seem to belong to the root; comp. W. *cun,* L. *canis,* Gr. *kyōn, kynos,* Skr. *çvan,* a dog. It is rather remarkable that though in the earliest English (A. Sax.) and in the Indo-European languages generally *hound* is the generic term, it has been in this sense almost completely supplanted in English by *dog,* which is very rare in Anglo-Saxon.] 1. A generic name of the dog; but more particularly restricted to particular breeds or varieties used in the



Deer-hound.

chase, as in hunting the boar, the deer, the fox, the hare, and the otter by scent. Sometimes used as a term of contempt for an individual; as, a low *hound;* a sly *hound.*—2. *Naut.* a projection at the mast-head, on either side, serving as a shoulder for the tops or trestle-trees to rest on.

Hound (hound), *v.t.* 1. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit.

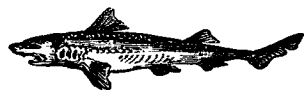
As he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to chase.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers. *L'Estrange.*

3. To urge on; to incite or spur on; to force to action by repeated and clamorous demands: usually with *on;* as, he *hounds* him *on* to ruin.

Houndfish (hound'fish), *n.* A popular name for certain fishes of the shark family. *Mustelus vulgaris* or *lævis,* the smooth hound-



Smooth Houndfish (*Mustelus vulgaris*).

fish, grows to the length of 3 or 4 feet, and is esteemed delicate food among the Hebrides. It has a long round body, with ash-coloured sides and back.

Hound's-tongue (houndz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale,* so called from the shape of its leaves. See CYNOGLOSSUM.

Houne,† *n.* A hound. *Chaucer.*

Houp (hōp), *n.* Same as *Hoopoo.*

Houped,† pret. of *hoop.* Hooped; whooped; hollaed. *Chaucer.*

Houqua (hou'kwa), *a.* Same as *Howqua.*

Hour (our), *n.* [O.Fr. *hore, houre,* from L. *hora;* Gr. *hōra,* any limited time or season, an hour; G. *uhr,* a clock, a watch, an hour, has the same origin.] 1. The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes.—2. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day; as, what is the *hour?* at what *hour* shall we meet?—3. A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a space of time recurring occasionally; an interval; a season; as, the *hour* of death.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come. John ii. 4.

That, in his intellectual *hour,* Milton called for his daughter to secure what came, may be questioned. *Macaulay.*

4. *pl.* Certain prayers in the Roman Catholic Church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers.—*The Hours,* in *myth.* female divinities or goddesses of the seasons or hours of the day.

While universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the *Hours* in dance,
Led on the eternal Spring. *Milton.*

—*To keep good hours,* to come home regularly in good season; to avoid coming home at a late hour. Similarly *to keep bad hours.*—*Sidereal hour,* the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day.—*The small hours,* the early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c.

Hour-angle (our'ang-gl), *n.* The angular distance of a heavenly body east or west of the meridian; the angle between the hour-circle passing through a given body and the meridian of a place.

Hour-circle (our'sẽr-kl), *n.* In *astron.* (*a*) any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles, so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained. (*b*) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated in hours and subdivisions of hours in right ascension.

Hour-glass (our'glas), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury runs by a small aperture into the lower, and occupies a definite portion of time, as an hour, in so doing.

Hour-hand (our'hand), *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer, clock, and the like.

Houri (hou'ri), *n.* [Ar.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise. In the Koran, the houris are represented as most beautiful virgins, created of pure musk, and endowed with unfading youth and immunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

Hour-line (our'lin), *n.* 1. In *astron.* a line indicating the hour.—2. In *dialling,* a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

Hourly (our'li), *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated; continual.

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled. *Swift.*

Hourly (our'li), *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed. *Dryden.*

Hour-plate (our'plāt), *n.* The plate of a clock or other time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

Housage (houz'āj), *n.* [From *house*—on type of *pontage, porterage, postage,* &c.] A fee paid for housing goods by a carrier, or at a wharf, quay, &c.

House (hous), *n.* pl. **Houses** (houz'ez). [Common Teutonic word; comp. A. Sax. O.Sax. Icel. Sw. O.H.G. and Goth. *hûs;* G. *haus,* D. *huis;* from an Indo-Eur. root, *sku,* to cover.] 1. A building intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; but especially a building or edifice for the habitation of man, or for his occupation or use; a dwelling-place, mansion, or abode.—2. Those who dwell in a house and compose a family; a household.

Cornelius, . . . a devout man, and one that feared God with all his *house.* Acts x. 1, 2.

3. A family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house* of Hapsburg; the *house* of Hanover; the *house* of Israel, or of Judah.—4. One of the estates of a kingdom or other government assembled in parliament: a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by right or by election; as, the *House* of Lords or Peers; the *House* of Commons; the *house* of representatives or delegates.—5. A quorum of a legislative body; as, there is not a sufficient number of members present to form a *house.*—6. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment; as, there was a good *house.*—7. Supply of provisions for the table; as, he keeps a good *house,* or a miserable *house.*—8. In *com.* a firm or commercial establishment; as, the *house* of Baring Brothers.—9. In *astrol.* a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, were thus divided into twelve equal parts, six being above the horizon and six below. These twelve houses were numbered onward, beginning with that which lay in the last immediately below the horizon. The first house was called the house of life; the second, that of fortune or riches; the third, that of brethren; the fourth, that of relations; the fifth, that of children; the sixth, that of health; the seventh, that of marriage; the eighth, that of death or the upper portal; the ninth, that of religion; the tenth, that of dignities; the eleventh, that of friends and benefactors; and the twelfth, that of enemies or of captivity.—10. A square or division on a chess-board.—*House of call,* a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, particularly when out of work, and where the unemployed can be hired by those in search of hands.—*House of correction,* a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c.; a bridewell.—*House of God,* a church; a temple.—*To bring down the house,* to draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.—*To keep house,* to maintain an independent family establishment.

House (houz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *housed;* ppr. *housing.* 1. To put or receive into a house; to provide with a dwelling or residence; to put or keep under a roof; to cover; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to *house* wood; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.

Mere cottagers are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon.*
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To cause to take shelter.

E'en now we *housed* him in the abbey here. *Shak.*

—*To house guns (naut.),* first to run them in upon the decks, and by taking the quoins from under them, to let the muzzles rest against the sides above the ports, then to secure them by their tackle, muzzle-lashings, and breechings.

House (houz), *v.i.* 1. To take shelter or lodgings; to take up abode; to reside.

Whence many a deer, rustling his velvet coat,
Had issued, many a gipsy and her brood
Peered forth, then *housed* again. *Rogers.*

2. To be situated in an astrological house or region of the heavens. 'Where Saturn *houses.*' *Dryden.*

House-agent (hous'ā-jent), *n.* One employed to sell or let houses, collect the rents of them, &c.

Houseboat (hous'bōt), *n.* A covered boat.

Housebote (hous'bōt), *n.* [*House* and *bote.*] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

Housebreaker (hous'brāk-ėr), *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house with a felonious intent.

Housebreaking (hous'brāk-ing), *n.* The breaking or opening and entering of a house with the intent to commit a felony or to steal or rob. If the crime is committed at night it is termed burglary.

Housed (houzd), *p.* and *a.* Applied to horses when dressed in housings.

House-dog (hous'dog), *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.

House-engine (hous'en-jin), *n.* In *mech.* a steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

House-factor (hous'fak-tėr), *n.* Same as *House-agent.*

Housefather (hous'fä-ᴛʜėr), *n.* [G. *hausvater.*] The father of a family; the male head of a household. *Thackeray.*

House-fly (hous'flī), *n.* A well-known dipterous insect, the *Musca domestica* of naturalists. The maggots live in dung, heaps of decaying vegetables, &c., becoming developed into the perfect animal by heat. The house-fly is furnished with a suctorial proboscis, from which, when feeding on any dry substances, it exudes a liquid, which, by moistening them, fits them to be sucked. From its feet being beset with hairs, each terminating in a disc which is supposed to act as a sucker, it can walk on smooth surfaces, as a ceiling, even with its back down. This faculty is supposed to be increased by these discs exuding a liquid, which makes the adhesion more perfect.

Household (hous'hōld), *n.* 1. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those under the same domestic government.

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanas. 1 Cor. i. 16.

2. Race; house; family. 'Our *household's* monument.' *Shak.*—3. Family life; domestic management. [Rare.]

Rich stuffs and ornaments of *household.* *Shak.*

4. *pl.* A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.

Household (hous'hōld), *a.* Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; as, *household* furniture; *household* affairs.

The *household* nook,
The haunt of all affections pure. *Keble.*

—*Household bread*, common bread, or bread not of the finest quality.—*Household gods* (*a*), in *Rom. myth.* gods presiding over the house or family; Lares and Penates. Hence (*b*) Objects endeared to one from being associated with home.

Bearing a nation with all its *household gods* into exile. *Longfellow.*

—*Household stuff*, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.—*Household troops*, *Household brigade*, troops whose special duty it is to attend the sovereign and guard the metropolis.

Householder (hous'hōld-ėr), *n.* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family; the occupier of a house. Mat. xiii. 27.

Towns in which almost every *householder* was an English Protestant. *Macaulay.*

Housekeeper (hous'kēp-ėr), *n.* 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family.—2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family and superintends the other servants.—3.† One who lives in plenty or who exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than house-raisers. *Sir H. Wotton.*

4.† One who keeps much at home.

You are manifest *housekeepers.* *Shak.*

5.† A house-dog.

Housekeeping (hous'kēp-ing), *n.* 1. The management of home affairs; care of domestic concerns.—2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table; supply of provisions for household use.

Tell me, softly and hastily, what's in the pantry. Small *housekeeping* enough, said Phœbe. *Sir W. Scott.*

Housekeeping (hous'kēp-ing), *a.* Domestic; used in a family; as, *housekeeping* commodities. [Rare.]

Housel (houz'el), *n.* [A. Sax. *hûsel, hûsl,* offering, sacrament; Icel. and O.Sw. *hûsl, hunsl;* Goth. *hunsl.*] The eucharist; the sacrament; the act of taking or receiving the sacrament.

Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought,
Wrapt in her grief, for *housel* or for shrift. *Tennyson.*

Housel† (houz'el), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *hûslian;* Goth. *hunsljan.* See the noun.] 1. To give the eucharist to; specifically, to administer the viaticum to.

A priest, a priest, says Aldingar,
Me for to *housel* and shrive. *Old ballad.*

Hence—2. To prepare for a journey.

May zealous smiths
So *housel* all our hackneys, that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.
Beau. & Fl.

Houselamb (hous'lam), *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

Houseleek (hous'lēk), *n.* [*House* and *leek.* A. Sax. *leac*, an herb in general.] The common name of the plants of the genus Sempervivum, nat. order Crassulaceæ. The common houseleek (*S. tectorum*) has long been common in Britain, growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It contains malic acid combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to bruises and old ulcers; and it was formerly believed that houseleeks growing on a housetop were a safe-guard against lightning. In Scotland it is called *Fou* or *Fouat.*

Houseless (hous'les), *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter; as, the *houseless* child of want.

Houseline (hous'līn), *n.* *Naut.* a small line formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, used for seizings, &c.

Houseling (houz'l-ing), *a.* [See HOUSEL.] 1. Pertaining to the eucharist; as, *houseling* bread.—*Houseling cloth*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a cloth spread over the rails before the altar during communion.

It is not generally known that *houseling cloths* are still used (in the Church of England), but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster, where they are said to have been used continuously since its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor. *J. Jeremiah, in Notes and Queries.*

2. Pertaining to any of the various sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, as that of marriage.

His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *housing* fire did kindle and provide.
Spenser.

Written also *Houselling.*

House-lot (hous'lot), *n.* A piece of land on which to build a house; a site for a house.

Housemaid (hous'mād), *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

Housemother (hous'muᴛʜ-ėr), *n.* [G. *hausmutter.*] The mother of a family; the female head of a household. *Thackeray.*

Housen (hous'en), *n.* Old plural of *house.*

House-pigeon (hous'pi-jon), *n.* A tame pigeon.

House-raiser (hous'rāz-ėr), *n.* One who erects a house.

Houseroom (hous'röm), *n.* Room or accommodation in a house. '*Houseroom* that costs him nothing.' *Dryden.*

House-sparrow (hous'spa-rō), *n.* The *Passer domesticus*, a species of sparrow.

House-spider (hous'spī-dėr), *n.* A spider that infests houses (*Tegenaria domestica* of naturalists).

House-steward (hous'stū-ėrd), *n.* A male domestic who has the chief management of the internal affairs of a household; a man who has charge of the internal arrangements of any establishment.

House-surgeon (hous'sėr-jon), *n.* The resident medical officer in a hospital.

House-swallow (hous'swol-lō), *n.* The *Hirundo urbica*, a species of swallow.

Housewarming (hous'wąrm-ing), *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

Housewife (hous'wīf or less formally huz'zif), *n.* 1. The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs.—2. A little case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, and the like.

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the *housewife*, the very thing she has just begun to want. *Cowper.*

3. A hussy: in a bad sense.

Housewife, Houswive (hous'wif, hous'wīv), *v.t.* To manage like a housewife, or with skill and economy; to economize.

Conferred those moneys on the nuns, which they have well *housewived.* *Fuller.*

Housewifely (hous'wīf-li), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife; pertaining to the female management of a house; like a housewife; thrifty.

A good sort of woman, ladylike and *housewifely.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Housewifely (hous'wīf-li), *adv.* With the economy of a careful housewife.

Housewifery (hous'wif-ri or huz'zif-ri), *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Housewifeskep, Hussyfskep (huz'zif-skep), *n.* Housewifery. [Scotch.]

House-wright† (hous'rīt), *n.* A builder of houses. *Fotherby.*

Housing (houz'ing), *p.* and *a.* Warped; crooked, as a brick.

Housing (houz'ing), *n.* 1.† A collection or range of houses.—2. The act of putting under shelter.—3. [Comp. *houss*, below.] A kind of covering, as (*a*) a protection for a vessel laid up in a dock; (*b*) a cloth laid over a saddle, a saddle-cloth, a horse-cloth; (*c*) a piece of cloth attached to the hinder part of a saddle and covering the buttocks of the horse: in the plural, the trappings.

Housing and saddle bloody red,
Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. *Naut.* same as *Houseline.*—5. In *building*, the space taken out of one solid to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.—6. In *arch.* a niche for a statue.—7. In *mach.* (*a*) the part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place: called in the United States a *Jaw.* (*b*) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer. *Goodrich.*

Housling, *a.* See HOUSELING.

Houss,† **Housse**† (hous), *n.* [Fr. *housse*, horse-covering, &c.] A covering.

Houyhnhnm (hou'inm or hou-inm'), *n.* One of a class of beings described by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* as a race of horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, and who bear rule over the Yahoos or men-like beings, a vicious disgusting race.

Hove (hōv), pret. of *heave.*

Hove† (hōv), *v.i.* [W. *hofiaw*, to suspend, to hang over, to hover.] To hover about; to halt; to loiter.

Ne joy of ought that under heav'n doth *hove*
Can comfort me. *Spenser.*

Hove (hōv), *n.* A disease in cattle; hoove (which see).

Hove (hōv), *v.i.* To heave; to cause to swell; to inflate. [Old English and Scotch.]

Hovel (ho'vel), *n.* [Probably A. Sax. *hofel*, dim. of *hof, hofa*, a house, a cave, a den.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce from the weather, &c.—2. A poor cottage; a small mean house.

Hovel (ho'vel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hovelled;* ppr. *hovelling.* To put in or as in a hovel; to shelter.

When the poor are *hovell'd* and hustled together,
each sex, like swine. *Tennyson.*

—*To hovel a chimney*, to carry up two sides of a chimney higher than the sides least liable to strong currents of air, or to leave apertures on all the sides of it. See HOVELLING.

Hovel-house, Hovel-housing (ho'vel-hous, ho'vel-houz-ing), *n.* A niche for a statue.

Hoveller (ho'vel-ėr), *n.* A provincial English term for a person who assists in saving life and property from a wrecked vessel. *G. P. R. James.*

Hovelling (ho'vel-ing), *n.* 1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air; or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that when the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape below.—2. The chimney so dealt with.

Hoven (hō'vn), pp. of *heave.*

Hover (ho'vėr), *v.i.* [Apparently the same word as W. *hofiaw*, to hover, which may be the original form.] 1. To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing; to remain in flight or in suspension over or about a place or object; to be suspended in the air.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison.*

2. To stand in suspense or expectation; to be in doubt or hesitation; to be irresolute.—3. To wander about from place to place in a neighbourhood; to move to and fro threateningly or watchingly; as, an army *hovering* on our borders; a ship *hovering* on our coast. 'Agricola having before sent his navy to *hover* on the coast.' *Milton.*

Hover† (ho'vėr), *n.* A protection or shelter.

Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, . . . which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish. *Carew.*

Hover-ground (ho'vėr-ground), *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

Hoveringly (ho'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hovering manner.

How (hou), *adv.* [A. Sax. *hû, hwû, hwý,* instrumental case of *hwâ, hwœt,* who, what; really the same word as *why.* See WHO.] 1. In what manner; as, I know not *how* to answer.

How can a man be born when he is old? John iii. 4.

2. To what degree or extent; in what proportion; by what measure or quantity; however in degree or extent; as, *how* long shall we suffer these indignities? *how* much better is wisdom than gold?

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

3. By what means; as, *how* can this effect be produced?—4. In what state, condition, or plight.

How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden.*

5. † At what price; how dear.

How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair? *Shak.*

Besides being used as an interrogative, either direct or indirect, *how* is often interjectional and stands alone. When followed by *that, how* is superfluous and no longer in good use.

Brother Ned related *how that,* exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkinwater was suspected to have received a love-letter. *Dickens.*

Howadji (hou-aj'i), *n.* [Ar., a traveller.] A name given to a merchant in the East, because merchants were formerly the chief travellers.

Howbe † (hou-bē'), *adv.* Nevertheless.

Howbeit (hou-bē'it), *adv.* [Compounded of *how, be,* and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

Howdah (hou'da), *n.* [Hind. and Ar. *haudah.*] A seat erected on the back of an

Howdah.

elephant for two or more persons to ride in. It is of various forms, and usually covered overhead.

Howdie, Howdy (hou'di), *n.* [Perhaps from Icel. *huga,* to attend to, look after (A. Sax. *hogian,* to care for), and *deigja,* N. *deia,* a servant-maid (same as *-dy* in *lady*).] A midwife. [Scotch.]

Howe (hou), *n.* A hollow place; a hollow. [Scotch.]

Howel (hou'el), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *hövl,* G. *hobel,* a plane; root of *heve.*] A cooper's tool for smoothing their work, as the inside of a cask.

However (hou-ev'ėr), *adv.* 1. In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state; as, *however* good or bad the style may be.—2. At all events; in any case; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

However (hou-ev'ėr), *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though; as, I shall not oppose your design; I cannot *however* approve of it.

You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

However, but, yet, still, notwithstanding, and *nevertheless* are termed in grammar *adversative conjunctions,* because they join sentences together which stand more or less in opposition to each other. *However, still,* and *nevertheless* are commonly regarded as adverbs; but in some forms in which they are used they may be more properly styled conjunctions; and all these terms may be used in the same manner, though there is a difference in their disjunctive power, as may be seen in the following sentence by substituting any one of the other terms for *however*—'I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution; *however,* (*but, yet, still, notwithstanding, nevertheless*) I do not exclude it.' *Atterbury.* *Worcester.*

Howff, Houff (houf), *n.* [A. Sax. *hof,* a dwelling, a house; G. *hof,* a court, a house.] Any place of resort, as a drinking house; a haunt. [Scotch.]

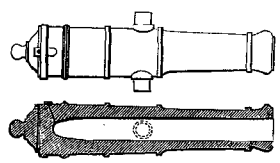
The Globe Tavern here for these many years has been my *howff.* *Burns.*

Howff, Houff (houf), *v.i.* To resort frequently to a place as for shelter; to haunt. [Scotch.]

Where was't that Robertson and you were used to *howff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking. *Sir W. Scott.*

Howitz (hou'its), *n.* See HOWITZER.

Howitzer (hou'its-ėr), *n.* [G. *haubitze,* from Bohem. *haufnice,* originally a sling; from the G. are derived It. *obizza, obice,* Fr. *obus,* howitzer.] A short piece of ordnance, usually having a chamber for the powder nar-



Brass Howitzer (24 pounder).

rower than the bore, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, combining in some degree the accuracy of the cannon with the calibre of the mortar, but much lighter than any gun of the same capacity. The Coehorn howitzer used in India for mountain service is light enough to be borne by a horse. The rifled gun, throwing a shell of the same capacity from a smaller bore, and with much greater power, has superseded the howitzer for general purposes. Written also formerly *Howitz.*

Howk, Houk (houk), *v.t.* [Scotch.] [Sw. *holka,* to make hollow.] 1. To dig; to make hollow.—2. To burrow.

Howker (hou'kėr), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Hooker.*

Howl (houl), *v.i.* [Apparently an imitative word; comp. L.G. *hülen,* D. *huilen,* G. *heulen,* Dan. *hyle,* to howl; also as similar forms, L. *ululo,* Gr. *ololyzō,* Heb. *yalal,* to wail, to howl.] 1. To utter a natural cry of a loud, protracted, and mournful sound, as that of a dog or wolf; to produce any similar sound, as the wind.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears. *Shak.*

2. To wail; to lament.

Ye rich men, weep and *howl.* Jam. v. 1.

Howl (houl), *v.t.* To utter in a loud or mournful tone.

Go . . . *howl* it out in deserts. *Philips.*

Howl (houl), *n.* 1. The cry of a dog or wolf or other like sound.—2. A cry of distress; a shriek.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the public place. *Dryden.*

Howler (houl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who howls.—2. The *Mycetes Ursinus,* a large prehensile-tailed monkey of South America, so called from its loud and hideous voice, due to the great development of the hyoid bone.

Howlet (hou'let), *n.* [From *owlet,* with *h* prefixed through the influence of *howl;* or the same word as Fr. *hulotte,* an owl, from O.Fr. *huler,* to howl.] An owl; an owlet. [Old English and Scotch.]

Howling (houl'ing), *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts; dreary.

Innumerable artifices and stratagems are acted in the *howling* wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge. *Addison.*

Howm (houm), *n.* A holm. [Scotch.]

Howqua (hou'kwä), *a.* [After *Howgua,* a celebrated Hong-Kong merchant who died in 1846.] A term applied to a kind of tea of very fine quality.

Howry (hou'ri), *a.* Nasty; filthy. *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

Howso † (hou-sō'), *adv.* Howsoever; however. 'And welcome home, *howso* unfortunate.' *Daniel.*

Howsoever (hou-sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* [Compounded of *how, so,* and *ever.*] 1. In what manner soever.—2. Although; notwithstanding.

I dare say you love him not so ill to wish him here alone, *howsoever* you speak this to feel other men's minds. *Shak.*

3. Be that as it may; in any case. 'But, *howsoever,* strange and admirable.' *Shak.*

Howsoever, he shall pay for me. *Shak.*

Howsoon † (hou'sön), *adv.* As soon as; however soon.

Howve, † Houve, † *n.* [Icel. *húfa,* a hood, a cap, a bonnet; Sc. *how,* a caul; Dan. *hue,* a hood; G. *haube,* a caul, a hood.] A cap or hood. *Chaucer.*

Hox † (hoks), *v.t.* To hough; to hamstring. See HOUGH.

If thou inclinest that way, thou art a coward
Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course required. *Shak.*

Hoy (hoi), *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *hoy,* G. and D. *heu.*] A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea-coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay.

The *hoy* went to London every week loaded with mackerel and herrings, and returned loaded with company. *Cowper.*

Hoy (hoi), *interj.* Ho! holloa! an exclamation designed to call attention.

Hoy (hoi), *v.t.* To incite; to chase or drive on or away. [Scotch.]

They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice;
They hecht him some fine braw ane. *Burns.*

Hoyden (hoi'dn), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Hoiden.*

Hoyman (hoi'man), *n.* pl. **Hoymen** (hoi'men). One who navigates a hoy.

It soon became necessary for the courts to declare . . . that a common *hoyman,* like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody. *Sir W. Jones.*

Hoyse (hois), *n.* A hoist. [Scotch.]

Hoyte (hoit), *v.i.* To amble crazily. [Scotch.]

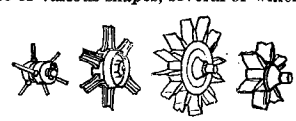
H-piece. Same as *Aitch-piece.*

Huanaca, Huanaco (hwa-nä'ka, hwa-nä'kō), *n.* Same as *Guanaco* (which see).

Huano (hwä'nō), *n.* Same as *Guano:* not now used.

Huanuco Bark (hwä-nō'kō bärk), *n.* The gray or silver cinchona bark imported in the form of quills from around Huanuco in Peru. It is the produce of *Cinchona micrantha.*

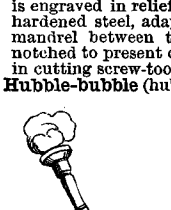
Hub (hub), *n.* [See HOB.] 1. The central part, usually cylindrical, of a wheel in which the spokes are set radially; the nave. Hubs are of various shapes, several of which are



Hubs of Wheels.

shown in the accompanying cut.—2. A block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel.—3. A mark at which quoits, &c., are cast.—4. The hilt of a weapon; as, to drive a dagger up to the *hub.*—5. Any rough protuberance or projection; as, a *hub* in the road. [United States.]—6. In *die-sinking,* a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief.—7. A fluted screw of hardened steel, adapted to be placed on a mandrel between the centres of a lathe, notched to present cutting edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, &c.

Hubble-bubble (hub'l-bub'l), *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise—hence its name. It is an eastern invention, and in India and Egypt is often formed of the shell of a cocoa-nut, with the stem of the tobacco-pipe inserted at one part, and a reed for a mouth-piece at another. The shell is partially filled with water, and the smoke drawn through it.



Hubble-bubble.

Hubbub (hub'bub), *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

A universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused. *Milton.*

Hubbubboo (hub-bub-bö'), *n.* A howling.

Hubby (hub'i), *a.* Full of hubs or projecting protuberances; as, a *hubby* road. [United States.]

Huck † (huk), *v.i.* [G. *höcken, höken,* to higgle. See HUCKSTER, HAWKER.] To higgle in trading.

A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman shall never buy good flesh. *Hales.*

Huck (huk), *n.* A kind of river trout found in Germany.

Huckaback (huk'a-bak), *n.* A kind of linen cloth with raised figures on it something like damask, used for table-cloths and towels.

Huckle (huk'l), *n.* [Connected with *hook;* comp. *hucklebacked, hucklebone.*] The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

Hucklebacked (huk'l-bakt), *a.* Having round shoulders; hump-backed.

Huckleberry (huk'l-be-ri), *n.* A name for the different species of Gaylussacia, belonging to the nat. order Vacciniaceæ, as also for the fruit. The leaves of the plants are terminated by a hard spine; the corolla is tubular, distended at the base, and the stamens are inserted into the calyx, the anthers being without horns. The ovary is inferior, and the fruit succulent, crowned by the limb of the calyx, with ten one-seeded stones. Called also *Whortleberry.* [United States.]

Huckle bone (huk'l-bōn), *n.* The hip-bone.

> The hip . . . wherein the joint doth move
> The thigh, 'tis called the *huckle bone.*
> *Chapman.*

Huckster (huk'stėr), *n.* [From *huck,* to higgle.] 1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, and the like; a hawker.—2. A mean, trickish fellow.

Huckster (huk'stėr), *v.i.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains.

> Some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade.
> *Swift.*

Huckster (huk'stėr), *v.t.* To expose to sale; to make a matter of bargain.

> Some who had been called from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in supreme councils, (as their breeding was) fell to *huckster* the commonwealth. *Milton.*

Huckstерage (huk'stėr-āj), *n.* The business of a huckster; petty dealing.

> Ignoble *huckstерage* of piddling tithes. *Milton.*

Huckstерer (huk'stėr-ėr), *n.* A huckster.

> Those *hucksterers* or money-jobbers will be found necessary if this brass money is made current.
> *Swift.*

Huckstress (huk'stres), *n.* A female huckster or pedlar.

Hud (hud), *n.* [Form of *hood.*] The shell or hull of a nut. [Provincial.]

Huddle (hud'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *huddled;* ppr. *huddling.* [Comp. G. *hudeln,* to move backwards and forwards, to do a thing hastily and carelessly, to bungle; D. *hoetelen,* to bungle.] To crowd; to press together promiscuously without order or regularity, from confusion, fear, and the like; to press or hurry in disorder. *Shak.*

> *Huddling* together on the public square . . . like a herd of panic-struck deer. *Prescott.*

Huddle (hud'l), *v.t.* 1. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without order. 'Huddling jest upon jest upon me.' *Shak.*

> Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together . . . makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*

2. To perform in haste and disorder; to make, put together, produce in a hurried manner: often *with up;* as, to *huddle up* a peace.

> Let him forecast his work with timely care,
> Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair.
> *Dryden.*

3. To put away hastily and carelessly.

> Him they crush down and *huddle* underground.
> *Carlyle.*

4. To put on in haste and disorder: usually with *on;* as, to *huddle on* one's clothes.

Huddle (hud'l), *n.* 1.† A miser; a niggard. *Lyly.*—2. A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion. 'A *huddle* of ideas.' *Addison.*

Huddler (hud'lėr), *n.* One who huddles or throws things together in confusion.

Huddling (hud'ling), *p.* and *a.* Confused.

> Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Bacon.*

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling *Hudibras,* a satire against the Puritans by Samuel Butler, published in 1663.

Hue (hū), *n.* [A. Sax. *hiw, heow,* Sw. *hy,* colour.] 1. Colour, or shade of colour; dye; tint. 'Flow'rs of all *hue.*' *Milton.*—2. In *painting,* a compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colours in unequal strength and proportion.—*Colour, Hue.* The *colours* are properly the seven primary colours produced by the decomposition of white light by means of a colourless prism. *Hue* is strictly speaking a compound of one or more colours forming an intervenient shade. *Hue* is a vague, conversational, or poetical term; *colour* is strictly artistic and scientific.

Hue (hū), *n.* [Fr. *huer,* to hoot, to shout.] A shouting or vociferation: used only in the phrase *hue and cry.* In *law,* a *hue and cry* is the pursuit of a felon or offender with loud outcries or clamour to give an alarm. This procedure is taken by a person robbed or otherwise injured, to pursue and get possession of the culprit's person. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise hue and cry, under pain of fine and imprisonment. Although the term itself has in a great measure fallen into disuse, it is the process still recognized by the law of England as a means of arresting felons without the warrant of a justice of the peace. When hue and cry is raised, all persons, as well constables as others, are bound to join in the pursuit and assist in the capture of the felon.

Hued (hūd), *a.* Having a hue or colour.

Huel (hū'el), *n.* The Cornish name for a mine; specifically, for a tin-mine. Generally written *Wheal.*

Hueless (hū'les), *a.* Destitute of hue or colour.

Huer (hū'ėr), *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm; specifically, a fisherman stationed on a high point to give notice of the approach of a shoal of fish or of their movements.

Huert (hū'ėrt), *n.* In *her.* same as *Hurt.*

Huff (huf), *n.* [Possibly an imitative word meaning originally to blow, to puff; comp. E. *whiff,* or it may be connected with E. *heave, hoven,* swelled out.] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of peevishness or petulance; anger at some offence, real or fancied.

> A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance.

> Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*

3. In *draughts,* the removal of a player's piece from the board when he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's undefended pieces.

Huff (huf), *v.t.* 1. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.

> In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air. *Grew.*

2. To treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence; to hector; to bully.

> You must not presume to *huff* us. *Echard.*

3. In *draughts,* to remove, as an adversary's piece, from the board because he has not taken another when opportunity offered.

Huff (huf), *v.i.* 1. To dilate or enlarge; to swell up; as, the bread *huffs.*—2. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to bluster; to storm; to take offence.

> This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South.*
> A *huffing,* shining, flattering, cringing coward.
> *Otway.*

3. In *draughts,* to remove an adversary's man from the board because he has not taken another with it when the opportunity was given.

Huff (huf), *a.* Angry; huffish. *Gay.*

Huff-cap† (huf'kap), *n.* 1. A cant term for strong ale.—2. A swaggerer; a blusterer; a bully.

> As for you, Colonel *Huff-cap,* we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greatest plotter. *Dryden.*

Huff-cap† (huf'kap), *a.* Of or pertaining to a huff-cap or blusterer; swaggering; blustering.

> *Huff-cap* terms and thundering threats. *Bp. Hall.*

Huffer (huf'ėr), *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

Huffiness (huf'i-nes), *n.* The state of being huffy or puffed up; petulance; irritation.

Huffingly (huf'ing-li), *adv.* Swaggeringly; blusteringly; arrogantly.

> The sword at thy haunch was a huge black blade,
> With a great basket-hilt of iron made;
> But now a long rapier doth hang by his side,
> And *huffingly* doth this bonny Scot ride.
> *Old ballad.*

Huffish (huf'ish), *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

Huffishly (huf'ish-li), *adv.* In a huffish manner; with arrogance or blustering.

Huffishness (huf'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being huffish; arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.

Huffy (huf'i), *a.* 1. Puffed up; swelled; as, *huffy* bread.—2. Characterized by arrogance, bluster, or petulance; as, a *huffy* person.

Hug (hug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hugged;* ppr. *hugging.* [Origin doubtful. It may be connected with A. Sax. *hogian, hugian,* to think, to be anxious, Icel. *huga,* to mind, *hugth,* love, affection, *hugna,* to please, *hugga,* to soothe, to comfort; D. *hugen,* to coax. Wedgwood, referring to an old meaning, to shrink or shrug, connects it with the interjection *ugh.*] 1. To press closely with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp to the breast; to grasp or gripe. 'And *hugged* me in his arms.' *Shak.*—2. To cherish in the mind; to hold fast; to treat with fondness; as, to *hug* delusions.—3. To keep close to; as, to *hug* the land; to *hug* the wind.—*To hug one's self,* to congratulate one's self; to chuckle.

Hug (hug), *v.i.* To lie close; to crowd together; to cuddle; as, to *hug* with swine. *Shak.*

Hug (hug), *n.* A close embrace; a clasp or gripe.

Huge (hūj), *a.* [O.E. *huge,* also *hogge,* from O.Fr. *ahuge,* huge, vast, the origin of this word being unknown. *Skeat.*] 1. Having an immense bulk; very large or great; enormous; as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox.—2. Very great in any respect; possessing some one characteristic in a high degree; as, a *huge* space; a *huge* difference. 'A *huge* feeder.' *Shak.*

> He took the *hugest* pains to adorn his big person.
> *Thackeray.*

SYN. Enormous, gigantic, colossal, immense, prodigious.

Hugely (hūj'li), *adv.* In a huge manner; very greatly; enormously; immensely.

> Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak.*

Hugeness (hūj'nes), *n.* The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness; as, the *hugeness* of a mountain or of an elephant.

> My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking. *Shak.*

Hugeous† (hūj'us), *a.* Huge. '*Hugeous* length of trunk.' *Byrom.*

Hugger (hug'ėr), *n.* One who hugs or embraces.

Hugger† (hug'ėr), *v.i.* To lie in ambush; to lurk. *Bp. Hall.*

Hugger-mugger (hug'gėr-mug'gėr), *n.* [Comp. *hugger,* to lie in ambush. Wedgwood connects it with G. *mucken,* Swiss *muggeln,* to murmur, N. *mugg,* secrecy, *mugge,* to do anything in secret; Banffshire *hudge-mudge,* suppressed talking in a low tone, and *huschle-muschle,* a state of great confusion.] Privacy; secrecy.—*In hugger-mugger,* (*a*) in privacy or secrecy.

> While I, in *hugger-mugger* hid,
> Have noted all they said and did. *Hudibras.*

(*b*) In confusion; with slovenliness. [Low and colloq.]

Hugger-mugger (hug'gėr-mug'gėr), *a.* 1. Clandestine; sly; unfair; mean.—2. Confused; without order; slovenly; as, he works in a very *hugger-mugger* fashion.

Huggle† (hug'gl), *v.t.* To hug; to embrace. *Holland.*

Huguenot (hū'ge-not), *n.* [A French word of doubtful origin. Of the various derivations proposed none is more probable than that the word is a corruption of the G. *eidgenoss,* a confederate. Various early forms, such as *eidguenot, enguenot, anguenot,* are found. Probably the word was ignorantly assimilated to the proper name *Hugues,* Hugh. See supplement to Littré's Dictionary.] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century.

Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France.

Hugy† (hūj'i), *a.* [From *huge.*] Vast in size. 'Hugy bulk.' *Dryden.*

Huisher† (hwē'shėr), *n.* [Fr. *huissier,* an usher.] An usher. See USHER.

Huisher† (hwē'shėr), *v.t.* To usher. *Jer. Taylor.*

Huke (hūk), *n.* A cloak; a heuk (which see).

> As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke.*
> *Bacon.*

Hulch† (hulch), *n.* [Form of *hunch.*] A hunch or hump.

Hulch-backed† (hulch'bakt), *a.* Crooked-backed.

Hulched† (hulcht), *a.* Swollen; puffed up.

Hulchy† (hulch'i), *a.* Much swollen; gibbous.

Hulfere,† *n.* [Comp. Icel. *hulfr,* dogwood.] Holly. *Chaucer.*

Hulk (hulk), *n.* [A. Sax. *hulce*, a light ship, D. *hulk*, G. *hulk*, *holk*, a kind of ship; Sw. *holk*, a ship of burden; Icel. *hylki*, a hulk; perhaps from L.L. *olca*, from Gr. *holkas*, a ship of burden, a ship which is towed, from *helkō*, to draw.] 1.† A ship, particularly a heavy ship.

As when the mast of some well-timber'd *hulke*,
Is with the blast of some outrageous storme
Blown down, it shakes the bottom of the bulke.
Spenser.

2. The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind; particularly, the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service.—3.† Anything bulky or unwieldy.

The *hulk* of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice.
Bp. Hall.

—*The hulks*, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons.

Hulk (hulk), *v.t.* [Comp. Sc. *howk*, *holk*, to dig, as a pit.] 1. To take out the entrails of; as, to *hulk* a hare. [Rare.]—2. In *mining*, see DYHN.

Hulky† (hulk'i), *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.

Hull (hul), *n.* [A. Sax. *hule*, *hulu*, a hull or husk; comp. A. Sax. *helan*, to conceal, G. *hülle*, a covering, *hüllen*, Goth. *huljan*, to cover; also W. *hûl*, a cover, *huliaw*, to cover.] 1. The outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk.—2. The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging. — *Hull down* (*naut.*), a term applied to a ship when she is at such a distance from an observer that only her masts and sails are to be seen.

Hull (hul), *v.t.* 1. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of; as, to *hull* grain.—2. To pierce the hull of, as a ship with a cannon-ball.

Hull (hul), *v.i.* To float or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship, without sails.

Mar.—Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.
Vio.—No, good swabber; I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shak.*

Hullabaloo (hul'la-ba-lō'), *n.* [Imitative of confused noise. Comp. *hurly-burly*.] Uproar; noisy confusion.

Huller (hul'ėr), *n.* One who or that which hulls; specifically, a machine for separating seeds from their hulls.

Hullo (hul-lō'), *interj.* An exclamation to call attention. Same as *Holla*.

Hullock (hul'ok), *n.* *Naut.* a small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

Hully (hul'i), *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.

Huloist (hū'lō-ist), *n.* Same as *Hyloist*.

Hulotheism (hū'lō-thē-izm), *n.* Same as *Hylotheism*.

Hulsean (huls'ē-an), *a.* *Eccles.* a term applied to a series of lectures on divinity, annually delivered at Cambridge, in accordance with certain provisions in the will of John *Hulse* of Elworth.

Hulstred,† *pp.* [A. Sax. *heolster*, dark or a dark place.] Hidden. *Chaucer.*

Hulver (hul'vėr), *n.* [O.E. *hulfere*, holly; Icel. *hulfr*, dogwood.] The common holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*.

Hum (hum), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hummed*; ppr. *humming*. [Comp. G. *hummen*, allied to *summen*, D. *hommelen*, to hum as bees: formed from the sound.] 1. To make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to buzz; as, a top *hums*.

Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping,
Rock soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease.
P. Fletcher.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth; as, (*a*) to make an inarticulate murmuring or droning sound as if speaking, but without opening the lips; to mumble.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums*. *Shak.*

In my ears, my father's word
Hummed ignorantly, as the sea in shells.
E. B. Browning.

(*b*) To make a drawling, inarticulate sound in the process of speaking, from embarrassment or affectation.

He *hummed* and hawed. *Hudibras.*

(*c*) To express applause or approbation by emitting a low prolonged sound or murmur.

When Burnet preached, part of his congregation *hummed* so loudly and so long that he sat down to enjoy it. *Johnson.*

Hum (hum), *v.t.* 1. To sing in a low voice; to murmur without articulation; to mumble; as, to *hum* an air.

And far below the Roundhead rode
And *hummed* a surly hymn. *Tennyson.*

2. To express approbation of, or applaud, as by a hum.

Such (sermons) as are most *hummed* and applauded.
Milton.

Hence—3.† To trick or delude by flattery, soothing, or coaxing; to impose on; to cajole.

Hum (hum), *n.* 1. The noise of bees in flight, of a spinning top, of a whirling wheel, and the like; a buzz.—2. Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound; as, (*a*) a low confused noise, as of a crowd, heard at a distance; as, the busy *hum* of men.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds. *Shak.*

(*b*) A low inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, and the like; as, *hums* and haws. (*c*) A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation.

The *hum* with which William's speech had been received, and the hiss which had drowned the voice of Seymour, had been misunderstood. *Macaulay.*

3. An imposition or hoax; humbug.

I daresay all this is *hum*, and that all will come back. *Lamb.*

Hum (hum), *interj.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation; ahem.

Hum† (hum), *n.* [Probably from its causing a buzzing or *humming* in the head.] A strongly intoxicating liquor supposed to have been made by mixing beer or ale and ardent spirits.

Human (hū'man), *a.* [Fr. *humain*, L. *humanus*, from *homo*, *hominis*, a man; akin to *humus*, the ground; also to A. Sax. *guma*, a man.] 1. Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man; as, a *human* voice; *human* shape; *human* nature; *human* knowledge; *human* life.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature. *Swift.*

2.† Profane; not sacred or divine; secular. '*Human* authors.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Human (hū'man), *n.* A human being; a member of the family of mankind. 'Sprung of *humans* that inhabit earth.' *Chapman.* [Rare.]

In this world of ours, . . . we *humans* often find ourselves, we cannot tell how, in strange positions.
Prof. Wilson.

Humanate† (hū'man-āt), *a.* Endued with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate. *Cranmer.*

Humane (hū-mān'), *a.* [See HUMAN.] 1. Belonging to man; human.

When we had been taught all the mysterious articles, we could not, by any *humane* power, have understood them. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.—3. Tending to humanize or refine; hence, applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, &c.

He was well skilled in all kinds of *humane* literature.
Wood.

SYN. Kind, benevolent, tender-hearted, tender, compassionate, merciful, sympathetic.

Humanely (hū-mān'li), *adv.* In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated *humanely*.

Humaneness (hū-mān'nes), *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness.

Humanics (hū-man'iks), *n.* The study of human nature or of matters relating to humanity. *Collins.*

Humanify (hū-man'i-fī), *v.t.* [L. *humanus*, human, and *facio*, to make.] To render human; to invest with human form; to incarnate. *H. B. Wilson.*

Humanism (hū'man-izm), *n.* 1. Human nature or disposition; humanity.

A general disposition of mind, belonging to a man as such, is termed *humanism*. *Meyer.*

2. Polite learning.

Humanist (hū'man-ist), *n.* 1. One who studies the humanities; a classical scholar of the Renaissance period.—2. One who studies human nature. *Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

Humanistic (hū-man-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to humanity or to humanists.

No mystic dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its *humanistic* devotion.
Dr. Caird.

Humanitarian (hū-man'i-tā"ri-an), *n.* [From *humanity*.] 1. One who has a great regard or love for humanity; a philanthropist.—2. One who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a mere man.—3. A disciple of Saint Simon, from his maintaining the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.

Humanitarian (hū-man'i-tā"ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to humanitarians or humanitarianism.

Humanitarianism (hū-man'i-tā"ri-an-izm), *n.* 1. Humanity; philanthropy.—2. The doctrine that Jesus Christ was possessed of a human nature only.—3. The doctrine of St. Simon and his disciples that mankind may become perfect without divine aid.

Humanitian† (hū-ma-ni'shan), *n.* A humanist. *B. Jonson.*

Humanity (hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *humanité*, L. *humanitas*, from *humanus*. See HUMAN.] 1. The quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings.—2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shak.*

If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*. *Glanville.*

3. The quality of being humane; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat all created beings with tenderness: opposed to *cruelty*.

True *humanity* consists not in a squeamish ear; it consists not in starting or shrinking at tales of misery, but in a disposition of heart to relieve it. True *humanity* appertains rather to the mind than to the nerves, and prompts men to use real and active measures to execute the actions which it suggests.
C. J. Fox.

4. Mental cultivation; liberal education; instruction in classical and polite literature.—5. Classical and polite literature; a branch of such literature, as philology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, and the like. In this sense generally used in the plural with the definite article prefixed—'*the humanities*:' but in Scotland used in the singular and applied to Latin and Latin literature alone; as, a professor of *humanity*.

Philological studies, when philology was restricted to the cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archæology of Greece and Rome, were very commonly called *literæ humaniores*, or, in English, *the humanities;* and it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intellectual discipline which has led scholars almost universally to ascribe the origin of this appellation to a sense of their refining, elevating, and humanizing influence. This, however, I think is an erroneous etymology. They were called *literæ humaniores*, *the humanities*, by way of opposition to the *literæ divinæ*, or divinity, the two studies, philology and theology, then completing the circle of scholastic knowledge, which, at the period of the introduction of the phrase, scarcely included any branch of physical science. *G. P. Marsh.*

Humanization (hū'man-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of humanizing. *Coleridge.* 'The *humanization* of our manners.' *Priestley.*

Humanize, Humanise (hū'man-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *humanized;* ppr. *humanizing*. 1. To render humane; to subdue any tendency to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings; to soften.

Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures? *Addison.*

2. To render human; to give a human character or expression to; to invest with the character of humanity.

That air of victorious serenity which art imprints on brow and face and form of its beautiful *humanized* divinities. *Dr. Caird.*

Humanize, Humanise (hū'man-īz), *v.i.* To become more humane; to become more civilized.

By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. *Humanizing* by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery.
Franklin.

Humanizer (hū'man-īz-ėr), *n.* One who humanizes.

Humankind (hū'man-kīnd), *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.

A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

Humanly (hū'man-li), *adv.* 1. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men; as, the present prospects, *humanly* speaking, promise a happy issue.—2.† Kindly; humanely.

Modestly bold and *humanly* severe. *Pope.*

Humation† (hūm-ā'shon), *n.* Interment.

Humbird (hum'bėrd), *n.* Same as *Hummingbird* (which see).

Humble (*hum'bl*), *a.* [Fr.; L. *humilis*, from *humus*, the earth.] 1. Not high or lofty; low; unpretending; mean; as, a *humble* place or cottage. 'A *humble* gait.' *Shak.*

Above her and her *humble* love. *Shak.*

Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Having a low estimate of one's self; not

proud, arrogant, or assuming; having a low opinion of one's self, and a deep sense of unworthiness in the sight of God; lowly; modest; meek; submissive.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the *humble*. Jam. iv. 6.

—*Humble pie*. See HUMBLE-PIE.

Humble (hum'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *humbled;* ppr. *humbling*. 1. To reduce the height of; to make less high or lofty; to bring down; to lower.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys. *Hakewill.*

2. To reduce the power, independence, or state of; to bring down to a low social or national condition; to abase; to lower; as, Rome was *humbled* but not subdued; the battle of Waterloo *humbled* the power of Bonaparte.

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. To make humble or lowly in mind; to bring down the pride or vanity of; to give a low opinion of one's moral worth; to make meek and submissive to the divine will; to humiliate: often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v. 6.

Hezekiah *humbled himself* for the pride of his heart. 2 Chron. xxxii. 26.

SYN. To abase, lower, depress, humiliate, disgrace, degrade, crush, subdue, mortify.

Humble (hum'bl), *a.* Same as *Hummel*.

Humble† (hum'bl), *a.* Broken; bruised; sore. 'Humble heels.' *Holland.*

Humble† (hum'bl), *v.t.* To break; to bruise; to chafe; to make sore. 'Kibed or *humbled* heels.' *Holland.*

Humble-bee (hum'bl-bē), *n.* [O.E. *humble*, to hum, from *hum;* comp. G. *hummel*, Dan. *humle-bi*, Sw. *humla*, humble-bee, from the humming sound it makes. It is often called *bumblebee* for same reason.] The common name of a genus of large, hairy bees (Bombus), of which many species are found in Britain. They live in curious habitations, sometimes excavated at a considerable depth in the ground, and sometimes built upon its surface beneath stones, &c. The societies consist, in some species, of about 50 or 60 individuals; in others, of as many as 200 or 300. They contain three kinds of individuals—males, females, and neuters or undeveloped females. The males, like the drones among hive-bees, have no stings. The prevailing colours of the species are yellow, red, and black. The *B. terrestris* (*Apis terrestris* of Linn.) and *B. lapidarius* are the largest of the species.

Humble-bee.

Humblehede,† *n.* Humbleness. *Chaucer.*

Humble-mouthed (hum'bl-mouŦHd), *a.* Mild; meek; modest.

You're meek and *humble-mouthed*. *Shak.*

Humbleness (hum'bl-nes), *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

Humble-pie (hum'bl-pī), *n.* [From *humbles* or *umbles*, entrails of the deer, and *pie*.] A pie made of the heart, liver, kidneys, and entrails of the deer.—*To eat humble-pie*, to do anything humiliating from intimidation or pusillanimity; to submit tamely to insult or humiliation; to apologize, or humiliate one's self, abjectly. This phrase has its origin in the fact that at the hunting-feast, while the lord and his friends feasted on the great venison pasty, a pie made of the humbles or umbles was set before the huntsman and his followers. The humbles were the perquisite of the huntsman. Though this is the origin of the phrase, its application has no doubt been influenced by the adjective *humble*.

Humble-plant (hum'bl-plant), *n.* A species of sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), nat. order Leguminosæ. The slightest touch causes the leaflets to close.

Humbler (hum'blėr), *n.* One who or that which humbles; one that reduces pride or mortifies.

Humbles (hum'blz), *n. pl.* [See UMBLES.] Entrails of a deer, as the heart, liver, kidneys; umbles. See HUMBLE-PIE.

Humbless,† **Humblesse**,† *n.* [O. Fr. *humblesse*, humility.] Humbleness; humility; low obeisance. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Humbling,† *n.* A humming. *Chaucer.*

Humblingly (hum'bling-li), *adv.* In a humbling or humiliating manner.

Humbly (hum'bli), *adv.* In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

Hope *humbly* then, with trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore. *Pope.*

Humboldtilite (hum-bōlt'i-līt), *n.* [After Baron F. H. A. von *Humboldt*, the German naturalist, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of melilite; a silicate of alumina and iron, belonging to the vesuvianite group.

Humboldtine (hum'bōlt-in), *n.* [From *Humboldt*.] A native oxalate of the protoxide of iron.

Humboldtite (hum'bōlt-īt), *n.* [From *Humboldt*.] A rare mineral, a variety of datolite, occurring in small crystals, nearly colourless and transparent, or of a yellowish tinge, and translucent, rarely separate, but usually aggregated; their primary form, an oblique rhombic prism.

Humbug (hum'bug), *n.* [No doubt from *hum* and *bug*, *hum* having probably its sense of to deceive, and *bug* its old meaning of *bugbear;* hence it is = false alarm. The association of *hum* with *bug* was perhaps partly suggested by the fact that *bug* meant also a beetle or other insect, partly from the words *hum* and *buzz* having been employed in conjunction to typify sound without sense. In the *Slang Dictionary* the word is traced to about 1735–40, occurring on the title-page of a jest-book—'Merry conceits, facetious drolleries . . . bon-mots, and *humbugs*.' It is called a new-coined expression in the *Connoisseur*, 1757.] 1. An imposition played off under fair and honourable pretences; a hoax.—2. Spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; pretence; as, there is a great deal of *humbug* about him.—3. An impostor; a cheat; a trickish fellow; a person given to cajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

Humbug (hum'bug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *humbugged;* ppr. *humbugging*. To deceive; to impose on; to cajole or trick; to hoax.

Humbuggable (hum-bug'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being humbugged. *Southey.*

Humbugger (hum'bug-ėr), *n.* One who humbugs.

Humbuggery (hum'bug-ė-ri), *n.* The practice of imposition; humbugging or imposing upon people; quackery or the like.

Humdrum (hum'drum), *a.* [Probably from *hum* and *drum*, and signifying originally droning, monotonous.] Commonplace; homely; dull; heavy. 'A *humdrum* crone.' *Bryant.*

Humdrum (hum'drum), *n.* 1. A dull fellow; a bore.—2. A dronish tone of voice; dull monotony. *Jodrell.*—3. A small low cart with three wheels, drawn usually by one horse.

Humdrum (hum'drum), *v.i.* To pass time in a dull manner.

Humdudgeon (hum-duj'on), *n.* [*Hum*, and *dudgeon*, anger.] A complaint or outcry without sufficient reason. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Humect, Humectate (hū-mekt', hū-mekt'-āt), *v.t.* [L. *humecto, humectatum*, from *humectus*, moist, from *humeo*, to be moist.] To moisten; to wet; to water. [Rare.]

Humectant (hū-mek'tant), *n.* [L. *humectans, humectantis*, ppr. of *humecto*, to wet. See HUMECT.] A substance tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

Humectant (hū-mek'tant), *a.* In *med.* diluent (which see).

Humectation (hū-mekt-ā'shon), *n.* [See HUMECT.] 1. The act of moistening, wetting, or watering. [Rare.]—2. In *med.* (*a*) the preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, or to cleanse it, or prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in grinding, or the like. (*b*) The application of moistening remedies.

Humective (hū-mekt'iv), *a.* Having the power to moisten.

Humefy (hū'mē-fī), *v.t.* [L. *humeo*, to moisten, and *facio*, to make.] To make moist; to soften with water. *Goldsmith.*

Humeral (hū'mėr-al), *a.* [L. *humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder; as, the *humeral* artery.

Humerus (hū'mėr-us), *n.* pl. **Humeri** (hū'mėr-ī). [L.] In *anat.* (*a*) the long cylindrical bone of the upper arm, situated between the shoulder-bone or scapula and the forearm, and articulating with both; the corresponding bone in animals. (*b*) The shoulder as a whole, including the head of the above-mentioned bone, and the connected parts.

Humet, Humette (hū-met'), *a.* In *her.* a term applicable to the chevron, fesse, bend, cross, &c., when cut off or couped, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon.

Humhum (hum'hum), *n.* A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

Humic (hū'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from humus or mould.—*Humic acid*, an acid formed from mould by boiling it with alkalies, and adding acids to the solution.

Humicubation† (hū'mi-kū-bā''shon), *n.* [L. *humus*, the ground, and *cubo*, to lie.] A lying on the ground.

Ashes, tears, and *humicubations*. *Bramhall.*

Humid (hū'mid), *a.* [L. *humidus*, from *humeo*, to be moist; Fr. *humide*.] Moist, or accompanied with moisture; damp; containing sensible moisture; wet or watery; consisting of water or vapour; as, a *humid* air or atmosphere; *humid* earth.

On which the sun more glad impressed his beams
Than in fair evening cloud or *humid* bow. *Milton.*

Humidity (hū-mid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch.

Humidness (hū'mid-nes), *n.* Humidity.

Humifuse (hū'mi-fūs), *a.* [L. *humus*, the ground, and *fusus*, poured or spread out.] In *bot.* spread over the surface of the ground, or procumbent; as, a *humifuse* plant.

Humile† (hū'mil), *a.* Lowly; humble.

Humile† (hū'mil), *v.t.* To humble. *Bp. Fisher.*

Humiliant (hū-mil'i-ant), *a.* Humiliating. 'The melancholy of *humiliant* thoughts.' *E. B. Browning.* [Rare and poetical.]

Humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *humiliated;* ppr. *humiliating*. [L. *humilio, humiliatum*, from *humilis*, humble. See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position in one's own estimation or the estimation of others; to humble; to depress; as, *humiliated* slaves.

We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *Arnold.*

Humiliating (hū-mil'i-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Humbling; depressing.—2. Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying.

He exacted from the republic of Genoa the most *humiliating* submissions. *Macaulay.*

Humiliation (hū-mil'i-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *humiliatio, humiliationis*, from *humilio, humiliatum*, to abase. See HUMILIATE.] 1. The act of humiliating or humbling; reduction to a lower position; the state of being humiliated, humbled, or mortified; abasement.

The former was a *humiliation* of Deity; the latter a *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker.*

At Essex House he had to calm the rage of a young hero incensed by multiplied wrongs and *humiliations*. *Macaulay.*

Humility (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *humilité;* L. *humilitas*, from *humilis*. See HUMBLE.] 1. The state or quality of being humble; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, self-abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will.

Before honour is *humility*. Prov. xv. 33.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind. Acts xx. 19.

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Davies.*

Humin (hū'min), *n.* See HUMUS.

Humiriaceæ (hū-mi'ri-ā''sē-ē), *n.pl.* [*Umiri*, the name in Guiana of one of the species.] A small nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants. The species are, with one exception, tropical South American trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. One species (*Humirium balsamiferum*) has a thick bark, which abounds with a red balsamic fluid resembling styrax in smell. The bark is burned as a perfume by the negroes and natives of Guiana; and the wood (termed *red-wood*) is used in building their houses.

Humite (hūm'īt), *n.* [After Sir Abraham *Hume*.] A variety of chondrodite, a gem of a reddish-brown colour and a shining lustre, crystallized in octahedrons, much modified by truncation and bevelment.

Humle (hum'l), *a.* Same as *Hummel*. [Scotch.]

Hummel (hum'mel), *a.* [A. Sax. *hamelan*, Icel. and Sw. *hamla*, to hamstring, to mutilate.] Having no horns; as, a *hummel* cow. [Scotch.]

Hummel (hum'mel), *v.t.* [See HUMMEL, *a.*] To separate from the awns: said of barley.

Hummeller (hum'mel-ėr), *n.* One who or that which hummels; specifically, an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

Hummer (hum'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which hums.—2. A humming-bird.

Humming (hum'ing), *a.* Strong, as applied to malt-liquors; brisk.

With a pudding on Sundays, with stout *humming* liquor,
And remnants of Latin to welcome the vicar.
Dr. W. Pope.

Humming (hum'ing), *n.* A sound like that made by bees; a low murmuring sound.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *hummings*. *Glanville.*

Humming-bird (hum'ing-bėrd), *n.* A name given to the individuals of a family (Trochilidæ) of minute and beautiful birds, so called from the sound of their wings in flight. The beak is slender, generally long, sometimes straight and sometimes curved; the tongue is long, filiform, bifid at the point, and capable of being protruded to a considerable distance; the hyoid bones extend over the back of the skull, as in the woodpecker. Some of the species are the smallest of all birds. They never light to take food, but feed while on the wing. These beautiful birds, which may be termed

Tufted-necked Humming-bird (*Ornismya ornata*).

the gems of animated nature, are peculiar to America, and almost exclusively tropical. The ruby-throated humming-bird (*Trochilus colubris*) is pretty common in the United States. Among the more remarkable of these birds is the species represented in the cut, the tufted-necked humming-bird (*Ornismya ornata*) of Guiana and Northern Brazil. In this species the crest, outer tail-feathers, and neck plumes are reddish chestnut, the latter tipped with green, the throat and upper part of the breast are emerald green, the back bronze green. Perhaps four hundred species of humming-birds are now known.

Humming-bird Hawk-moth, *n.* A lepidopterous insect, the *Macroglossa stellatarum*, family Sphingidæ. It is one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and is remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce; when feeding it inserts its long proboscis into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.

Humming-top (hum'ing-top), *n.* A hollow spinning top, which, when spun, emits a loud humming sound.

Hummock (hum'mok), *n.* [Probably a dim. form of *hump.*] 1. A rounded knoll or hillock; a rise of ground of no great extent above a level surface.—2. A ridge, pile, or protuberance raised by some pressure or force upon an ice-field.—3. A term applied in Florida to fertile and timbered lands.

Hummocked (hum'mokt), *a.* Resembling a hummock; exhibiting or characterized by hummocks.

The hills (of Iceland) are in long *hummocked* masses. *Miss Oswald.*

Hummocky (hum'mok-i), *a.* Abounding in or full of hummocks.

Hummum (hum'mum), *n.* [Per.] A bath or place for sweating.

Humor (hū'mėr or ū'mėr), *n.* American spelling of *Humour* (which see).

Humoral (hū'mėr-al or ū'mėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours; as, a *humoral* fever.—*Humoral pathology*, that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humours.

Humoralism (hū'mėr-al-izm or ū'mėr-al-izm), *n.* 1. State of being humoral.—2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.

Humoralist (hū'mėr-al-ist or ū'mėr-al-ist), *n.* One who favours the humoral pathology.

Humoric (hū'mėr-ik or ū'mėr-ik), *a.* Pertaining to humour or humours.

Humorific (hū-mėr-if'ik or ū-mėr-if'ik), *a.* [L. *humor*, humour, and *facio*, to make.] Producing humour. *Coleridge.*

Humorism (hū'mer-izm or ū'mėr-izm), *n.* 1. The manner or disposition of a humorist; humorousness.—2. A medical theory founded on the part which the humours are supposed to play in the production of disease; Galenism.

Humorist (hū'mėr-ist or ū'mėr-ist), *n.* 1. A person having a vitiated or distempered condition of the humours.

By a wise and timous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged or cut off; mercy in such a case in a king is true cruelty. *Bacon.*

2. One who exhibits certain strong peculiarities of disposition or manner; one who indulges in whims, conceits, or eccentricities; one who likes to gratify his own inclination or bent of mind.

He (Sir Roger de Coverley) . . . was a great *humorist* in all parts of his life. *Addison.*

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

3. One that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing; one whose writings or conversation are full of humour; one who has a playful fancy or genius; a wag.

My devil was to be, like Goethe's, the universal *humorist*, who should make all things vain and nothing worth, by a perpetual collation of the great with the little in the presence of the infinite. *Coleridge.*

4. One who sets himself to amuse people; a droll; a merry-andrew.

Now, gentlemen, I go
To turn an actor and a *humorist*,
Where, ere I do resume my present person,
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with distilled laughter. *B. Jonson.*

5. One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humours.

Humoristic (hū'mėr-ist''ik or ū'mėr-ist''ik), *a.* Pertaining to or like a humorist.

Humorize (hū'mėr-īz or ū'mėr-īz), *v.i.* To fall in with the humour of anything or of any person.

Humorous (hū'mėr-us or ū'mėr-us), *a.* 1.† Moist; humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among these trees,
To be consorted with the *humorous* night. *Shak.*

2. Full of humour; exciting laughter; jocular; playful; as, a *humorous* story or author. 3. Subject to be governed by humour or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical.

Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by. *Shak.*

SYN. Jocose, jocular, witty, pleasant, playful, merry.

Humorously (hū'mėr-us-li or ū'mėr-us-li), *adv.* In a humorous manner; pleasantly; jocosely; capriciously; whimsically.

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

We resolve by halves, rashly and *humorously*. *Calamy.*

Humorousness (hū'mėr-us-nes or ū'mėr-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity; fickleness; capriciousness.

It must be extreme *humorousness* to deny a Providence in them. *Goodman.*

2.† Peevishness; petulance; moodiness.

Humorsome (hū'mėr-sum or ū'mėr-sum), *a.* 1. Influenced by the humour of the moment; peevish; petulant.

The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms. *Burke.*

2. Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humorous.

Humorsomely (hū'mėr-sum-li or ū'mėr-sum-li), *adv.* In a humorsome manner; peevishly; petulantly; humorously; oddly. *Goodman.*

Humour (hū'mėr or ū'mėr), *n.* [Fr. *humeur*; L. *humor*, moisture, liquid.] 1. Moisture; specifically, the moisture or one of the fluids of animal bodies; as, the vitreous *humour* of the eye.—2. In *old med.* (*a*) a fluid, of which there were four, on the conditions and proportions of which the bodily and mental health was supposed to depend. The four *humours* in man, according to the old physicians, were blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy. *French.* (*b*) Animal fluid in a vitiated state. (*c*) Cutaneous eruption.—3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition, often temporary: so called because the temper of mind has been supposed to depend on the fluids of the body.

Examine how your *humour* is inclined,
And which the ruling passion of your mind.
Roscommon.

4. That mental quality which gives to ideas a ludicrous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth. See WIT. — 5. Caprice; freak; whim; vagary.

Is my friend all perfection? . . . Has he not *humours* to be endured? *South.*

6. A trick; a practice or habit.

I like not the *humour* of lying. *Shak.*

—*Aqueous humour.* See AQUEOUS.—*Crystalline humour* or *lens.* See CRYSTALLINE. —*Vitreous humour.* See VITREOUS.—*Out of humour*, out of temper; dissatisfied; displeased.—SYN. Temper, disposition, mood, frame, whim, fancy, caprice, merriment, jocularity.

Humour (hū'mėr or ū'mėr), *v.t.* 1. To comply with the humour or inclination of; to sooth by compliance; to gratify; to indulge.

You *humour* me when I am sick;
Why not when I am splenetick? *Pope.*

2. To endeavour to suit the peculiarities or exigencies of; to adapt one's self to; to suit; to comply with; as, an actor *humours* his part or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden.*

Humous (hū'mus), *a.* [L. *humus*, the ground.] In *chem.* pertaining to or derived from humus or mould.

Hump (hump), *n.* [A nasalized form of *hub* or *hob*. Comp. L.G. *hump*, heap, hill, stump; D. *homp*, a lump.] A protuberance; a swelling; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch; as, a camel with one *hump* or two *humps*.

Here upon this *hump* of granite
Sit with me a quiet while. *Prof. Blackie.*

Humpback (hump'bak), *n.* 1. A crooked back; high shoulders.—2. A person who has a crooked back.—3. A whale of the genus Megaptera, so called from the bunch on the back. These whales are found in both northern and southern seas, but are not in great repute among whalers.

Humpbacked (hump'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back.

Humpy (hump'i), *a.* Full of humps; marked by frequent protuberances.

Humstrum (hum'strum), *n.* 1. A musical instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; a Jew's-harp. [Provincial.]—2. Music, especially indifferently played music.

Humulin, Humuline (hū'mū-lin), *n.* The same as *Lupulin* (which see).

Humulus (hū'mū-lus), *n.* [From L. *humus*, the ground—creeping on the ground if not supported.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cannabineæ, of which the hop (*H. Lupulus*) is the only known species. See HOP.

Humus (hū'mus), *n.* [L. *humus*, soil.] A term synonymous with *vegetable mould.* It is a dark brown or black powder, and is obtained in greatest abundance from bog-earth, peat, and turf. When wood is exposed to air and moisture it decays and moulders, and is gradually converted into *humus.* At one stage of the process it is converted into one or other of two substances called *humin* and *ulmin*, both insoluble in alkalies. The latter substance has received its name from the fact that a closely allied substance exudes from the bark of the elm, and indeed appears to be contained in the bark of most trees. Humus, as it exists in the soil, is a product of the decay of vegetables; it is almost insoluble in water, but is readily soluble in solutions of the alkaline carbonates. It is a mixture of various carbon compounds, which slowly undergo combustion with the production of carbon dioxide, water, and ammonia, which are again taken up by plants.

Hun (hun), *n.* [L. *Hunni*, the Huns.] A member of an ancient Asiatic race, probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock, first appearing prominently in history about 375 A.D. In that year they crossed the Dnieper, defeated the Goths and drove them over the

Danube into the Roman province of Pannonia (Hungary). In the reign of Attila (434) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. With the death of Attila their power was broken. They were a savage and ugly tribe, having dark complexions, small, deep-set black eyes, broad shoulders, flat noses, and no beard.

Hunch (hunsh), *n.* [By Wedgwood regarded as a form of *hump*, like *lump*, *lunch* (a lump or piece); *dump* or *thump*, Sc. *dunch*, &c.] 1. A hump; a protuberance; as, the *hunch* of a camel.—2. A lump; a thick piece; as, a *hunch* of bread.

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of Wiltshire cheese, and I took them in hand, gave Richard a good *hunch*, and took another for myself. *Cobbett.*

3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

Hunch (hunsh), *v.t.* 1. To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook, as the back. 'The back is quite *hunched.*' *Pennant.*

Hunchback (hunsh'bak), *n.* A hump-back; a hump-backed person.

Hunchbacked (hunsh'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back.

Hundred (hun'dred), *a.* [A. Sax. *hund, hundteontig*, later *hundred;* comp. Goth. *hund* and *taihun-têhund*, O.Sax. *hund*, Icel. *hundrath*, Dan. *hundrede*, D. *honderd*, O.H.G. *hunt, huntari, hundert*, G. *hundert*, L. *centum*, Skr. *çatâm*, a hundred. In A. Sax. *hund* was employed as a prefix in expressing 70, 80, 90, 110, and 120 as well as 100; the original meaning of *hund* being 10; thus, *hund-seafontig* (7×10), 70; *hund-nigontig*, 90; *hund-twelftig* (12×10), 120. *Hund* (ten) Goth. *tehund*, corresponds to the L. term. *-ginti*, Gr. *konti*, Skr. *çati*, forms which presuppose an Indo-Eur. *dakanta*, from *dakan*, ten, and superlative suffix, *-ta*. *Hund* seems to have assumed the meaning of hundred (originally *tihun-tihund*, 10×10) from being regarded as a convenient abbreviation. The *red* in hundred is the same term. as Icel. *rœthr*, which is used as a numeral suffix = *tig* or ten; thus *áttrœthr*, 80, *nírœthr*, 90; it is akin to E. *read*, and to Goth. *garathjan*, to reckon. Comp. Sc. and O.E. *hunder.*] Ten times ten; ninety and ten added; as, a *hundred* men.

Hundred (hun'dred), *n.* 1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score.—2. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families or freemen.—*Long* or *great hundred*, the sum of 120.—*Chiltern Hundreds.* See CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Hundred-court (hun'dred-kōrt), *n.* In England, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred.

Hundreder, Hundredor (hun'dred-ėr), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or freeholder in a hundred. 2. In *law*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.—3. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred; sometimes, the bailiff of a hundred.

Hundred-fold (hun'dred-fōld), *n.* A hundred times as much.

Hundredor. See HUNDREDER.

Hundred-penny (hun'dred-pen-ni), *n.* A tax formerly collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred.

Hundredth (hun'dredth), *a.* 1. The ordinal of a hundred; coming or reckoned last of a hundred individuals; as, I told him for the *hundredth* time.—2. Forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided; as, he received not the *hundredth* part of what was his due.

Hundredth (hun'dredth), *n.* 1. The one after the ninety-ninth.—2. One of a hundred parts into which anything is divided; the quotient of a unit divided by a hundred.

Hundredweight (hun'dred-wāt), *n.* In *avoirdupois weight*, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by *Cwt.*, containing 112 lbs. It is subdivided into 4 quarters, each containing 28 lbs. The long hundredweight is 120 lbs.

Hung (hung), pret. & pp. of *hang.*

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-an), *a.* Of or relating to Hungary.—*Hungarian machine*, a hydraulic machine on the principal of Hero's fountain, so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine at Chemnitz in Hungary.

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-an), *n.* 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hungary.—2. The language spoken by the Hungarians.

Hungary-balsam (hung'ga-ri-bąl-sam), *n.* A kind of turpentine procured from *Pinus Pumilio*, the mountain-pine of Hungary.

Hungary-water (hung'ga-ri-wą-tėr), *n.* A distilled water consisting of dilute alcohol aromatized with the tops of flowers of rosemary or other aromatic substances, used as a perfume: so called because first made for the use of a queen of Hungary.

Hung-beef (hung'bēf), *n.* Beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

Hunger (hung'gėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *hungor, hungor;* Comp. G. Dan. and Sw. *hunger;* Icel. *hungr;* O.G. *hungar;* Goth. *huhrus*, hunger, *huggrian*, to hunger.] 1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite.—2. Any strong or eager desire.

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

Hunger (hung'gėr), *v.i.* 1. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.—2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Blessed are they which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. Mat. v. 6.

Hunger (hung'gėr), *v.t.* To make hungry; to famish.

Hunger-bit, Hunger-bitten (hung'gėr-bit, hung'gėr-bit-n), *a.* Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

His strength shall be *hunger-bitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. Job xviii. 12.

Hungerer (hung'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who hungers; one who longs greedily.

The thwarted *hungerer* for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics. *Croly.*

Hungerly (hung'gėr-li), *a.* Hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

His beard grew thin and *hungerly*,
And seem'd to ask him sops as he was drinking.
Shak.

Hungerly (hung'gėr-li), *adv.* With keen appetite. [Rare.]

You have sav'd my longing; and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak.*

Hunger-rot (hung'gėr-rot), *n.* A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

Hunger-starve † (hung'gėr-stärv), *v.t.* To starve with hunger; to pinch by want of food; to famish.

Hungred † (hung'gėrd), *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.

Hungrily (hung'gri-li), *adv.* In a hungry manner; voraciously; greedily.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed. *Dryden.*

Hungry (hung'gri), *a.* 1. Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; as, eat only when you are *hungry*. Hence—2. Having an eager desire after anything.—3. Indicating hunger or a craving like hunger.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*

4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; as, a *hungry* gravel. 'The most *hungry* and barren soil.' *Smalridge.*

Hunk (hungk), *n.* [A form of *hunch.*] A large lump; a hunch.

Hunker (hungk'ėr), *n.* In *United States politics*, a member of the section of the democratic party opposed to progress; hence, any person opposed to innovations in general; a conservative.

Hunker (hungk'ėr), *v.i.* [A nasalized form of Icel. *húka*, to squat.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; to squat. [Scotch.]

Upon the ground they *hunkered* down a' three,
And to their crack they yoked fast and free. *Ross.*

Hunkerism (hungk'ėr-izm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of the hunkers; hostility to progress; conservatism. [United States.]

Hunkers (hungk'ėrz), *n. pl.* [See the verb.] The hams; the haunches.

Hunks (hungks), *n.* [Perhaps from *hunk*, a piece, a lump.] A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Pray make your bargain with all the prudence and selfishness of an old *hunks*. *Gray.*

Hunt (hunt), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *huntian*, to hunt; O.G. *hundjan, farhundjan*, to catch, to capture; Goth. *frahinthan*, to catch, to take prisoner: allied to E. *hand, hend, hent*, perhaps to *hind* (female deer).] 1. To chase, as wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching or killing; to search for or follow after, as game or wild animals; as, to *hunt* a stag or a fox.—2. To search after; to pursue; to follow closely.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. Ps. cxl. 11.

3. To use, direct, or manage, as hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

4. To preside over or direct the hunting of, as a district; as, he *hunts* the county.—5. To pursue game or wild animals over; to pursue foxes over; as, the district was *hunted* by the fox-hounds.—*To hunt up* or *out*, to seek; to search for. 'I *do hunt out* a probability.' *Spenser.*—*To hunt at force*, to run down with dogs instead of shooting.—*To hunt down*, to pursue and kill or capture; to bear down by persecution or violence; to exterminate.—*To hunt from*, to pursue and drive out or away.

Hunt (hunt), *v.i.* 1. To follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game or other wild animals; to course with hounds. Gen. xxvii. 5.—2. To seek by close pursuit; to search: with *after* or *for*.

He *after* honour *hunts*, I after love. *Shak.*
The adulteress will *hunt for* the precious life. Prov. vi. 26.

—*To hunt counter*, to hunt the wrong way; to trace the scent backwards; to retrace one's steps; also, to take up a false trail.

You mean to make a holden or a hare
O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jonson.

Hunt (hunt), *n.* 1. The act of chasing wild animals for the purpose of catching them; a pursuit; a chase.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shak.*

2. † A huntsman. *Chaucer.*—3. A pack of hounds.—4. An association of huntsmen; as, the Caledonian *Hunt.*—5. The portion of country hunted with hounds.

Hunt-counter (hunt-koun'tėr), *n.* A dog that runs back on the scent, and hence is worthless; a blunderer. 'You *hunt-counter*, hence.' *Shak.*

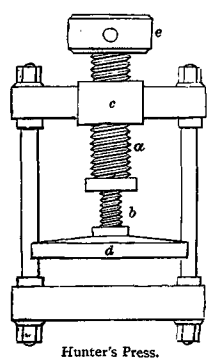
Hunter (hunt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who hunts; a huntsman; one who engages in the chase of wild animals.—2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase; a hunting dog.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shak.*

3. A horse used in the chase.—4. In *entom.* one of a tribe of spiders (Venantes) which are incessantly running or leaping about in the vicinity of their abode to catch and seize their prey.—5. In *ornith.* the name applied in Jamaica to a largish species of cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis.*—6. A watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover; a hunting-watch.

Hunter's Press (hun'tėrz pres), *n.* A press worked by the Hunter's screw (which see).

Hunter's Screw (hun'tėrz skrö), *n.* In *mech.* a form of differential screw, so named after the inventor, Dr. John *Hunter.* It consists of two parts *a* and *b*; the former is screwed externally, and works in a nut *c*, and it is hollow and screwed internally to receive the screwed part *b*, which is prevented from turning upon its axis (by the sliding guide-piece *d*) when the part *a* is turned by means of a lever or handle applied at *e*. The vertical velocity of the guide *d* is manifestly less as the pitch of the screw *b* is greater, and the pressure is accordingly so much the greater as the pitches of the parts *a* and *b* are more nearly equal.



Hunter's Press.

Hunter-train (hunt'ėr-trān), *n.* A band of sportsmen.

Hunting-box (hunt'ing-boks), *n.* Same as *Hunting-seat.*

Hunting-coat (hunt'ing-kōt), *n.* A scarlet or green coat used when hunting.

Hunting-cog (hunt'ing-kog), *n.* In *mach.* an odd cog in one of two geared wheels, serving to change the order of contact of the teeth, so that the same teeth shall not continually meet.

Huntingdonian (hun-ting-dōn'i-an), *n.* *Eccles.* a member of the Countess of *Huntingdon's* connexion, founded by George Whitefield after his separation from the Wesleys in 1748.

Hunting-horn (hunt'ing-horn), *n.* A bugle; a horn used in hunting.

Hunting-horse, Hunting-nag (hunt'ing-hors, hunt'ing-nag), *n.* A horse used in hunting.

Hunting-lodge (hunt'ing-loj), *n.* Same as *Hunting-seat.*

Hunting-match (hunt'ing-mach), *n.* A chase of animals.

Hunting-seat (hunt'ing-sēt), *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Hunting-spider (hunt'ing-spī-dėr), *n.* See HUNTER, 4.

Hunting-watch (hunt'ing-woch), *n.* See HUNTER, 6.

Huntress (hunt'res), *n.* A female that hunts or follows the chase.

Huntsman (hunts'man), *n.* 1. One who hunts or who practises hunting.

Like as a *huntsman* after weary chase. *Spenser.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Huntsmanship (hunts'man-ship), *n.* The art or practice of hunting or the qualifications of a huntsman.

Hunt's-up (hunts'up), *n.* The tune formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them; hence, *anything calculated to arouse.*

Rowland, for shame, awake thy drowsy muse,
Time plays the *hunt's-up* to thy sleepy head.
Drayton.

Hura (hū'ra), *n.* [The native name.] A genus of tropical American plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, and differing

Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

from all other plants in the order in its many-celled ovary. *H. crepitans* (the sand-box tree) is remarkable for the loud report with which its seed-vessel bursts, for which reason it is often called the *monkey's dinner-bell.* It is a large branching tree with glossy poplar-like leaves, inconspicuous diœcious flowers, and large furrowed roundish fruits of the size of an orange.

Huraulite, Hureaulite (hū-rō'līt), *n.* [*Hureaux,* and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] A mineral occurring in the French department of Haute-Vienne, at the village of Hureaux, near Limoges. It consists of a phosphate of iron and manganese.

Hurcheon (hur'chon), *n.* An urchin; a hedgehog. [Scotch.]

Hurden (hėrd'n), *n.* [Made of *hurds, hards,* or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. Called also *Harden.* [Local or obsolete.]

Hurdies (hur'diz), *n. pl.* The buttocks. [Scotch.]

His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung owre his *hurdies* wi' a swirl. *Burns.*

Hurdle (hėr'dl), *n.* [A. Sax. *hyrdel, hyrthil;* comp. G. *horde, hürde,* a hurdle; Icel. *hurth,* Goth. *haurds,* a door; Swiss *hurd,* a pole; E. *hoarding.*] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other, varying in form according to its destination; as, (*a*) a sledge or frame on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

A sledge *hurdle* is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. *Blackstone.*

(*b*) In *fort.* a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes, made usually of a rectangular shape, 5 or 6 feet by 3½, and serving to render works firm or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defence of workmen against fireworks or stones. (*c*) In *agri.* a frame usually made of wood but sometimes of iron for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles they are put down end to end, fastened to the ground, and to one another.

Hurdle (hėr'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hurdled;* ppr. *hurdling.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Hurdle-race (hėr'dl-rās), *n.* A race, as of men or horses, over hurdles or fences.

Hurds (hėrdz), *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. Called also *Hards.*

Hurdy-gurdy (hėr'di-gėr'di), *n.* A stringed instrument, whose tones are produced by the friction of a wheel acting the part of a bow against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys. The other two strings are tuned a fifth apart to produce a drone bass, and are not stopped by the fingers or keys. See VIELLE.

Hureaulite, *n.* See HURAULITE.

Hureek (hū-rēk'), *n.* An Indian grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum,* said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

Hurin (hū'rin), *n.* In *chem.* an acrid crystallizable substance obtained from the juice of *Hura crepitans.*

Hurkaru, Hurkaroo (hėr-kä'rö), *n.* [Hind.] A messenger or courier in India; hence, the name of a well-known Indian newspaper.

Hurkle (hur'kl), *v.i.* To squat; to crouch; to cower. [Scotch.]

Hurl (hėrl), *v.t.* [Shown by Skeat to be a contracted form of *hurtle,* which is a freq. of *hurt,* in old sense of to dash. Perhaps influenced by *whirl;* in sense 3 a form of *whirl.*] 1. To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to *hurl* a stone.

And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main.
Pope.

2. *Fig.* to emit or utter with vehemence; as, to *hurl* out vows.

Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton.

3. To wheel; to convey by means of a machine borne on wheels; as, to *hurl* a barrow; he *hurled* me a mile in his cart. [Scotch.]—4.† To twist or turn. 'He himself had *hurled* or crooked feet.' *Fuller.*

Hurl (hėrl), *v.i.* 1. To move rapidly; to whirl. [Rare.]—2. To be conveyed, as in a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

If on a beastie I can speel,
Or *hurl* in a cartie. *Burns.*

3. To play at a kind of game of ball. See HURLING.

Hurl (hėrl), *n.* 1. The act of throwing with violence.—2. Tumult; riot; commotion.

After this *hurl* the king was fain to flee.
Mir. for Mags.

3. The act of being conveyed in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. [Scotch.]

Hurlbat† (hėrl'bat), *n.* A whirl-bat; a kind of weapon whirled when used.

Hurlbone (hėrl'bōn), *n.* A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

Hurler (hėrl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who hurls or who plays at hurling.—2. One employed in carrying stones, peats, or other material on a wheel-barrow. [Scotch.]

Hurley-hacket (hurl'i-hak-et), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A small trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.—2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt. *Sir W. Scott.* Written also *Hurly-hacket* and *Hurlie-hacket.*

Hurley-house, Hurlie-house (hurl'i-hous), *n.* [Scotch.] A large house so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state.

Hurling (hėrl'ing), *n.* A kind of game of ball. See extract.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couples are to watch one another during this play. *Carew.*

In Ireland the name is given to the game of hockey.

Hurlwind (hėrl'wind), *n.* A whirlwind (which see).

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurl-winds* from his mansion thrown.
Sandys.

Hurly, Hurly-burly (hėr'li, hėr'li-bėr'li), *n.* [Probably a word formed to express by its sound bustle, noise, confusion, suggested by *hurl* or *hurry;* comp. Dan. *hurlumhei,* hurry-scurry; Fr. *hurluberlu.*] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

With the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shak.*
When the *hurly-burly's* done,
When the battle's lost and won. *Shak.*

Huron (hū'ron), *n.* A fish of the perch kind, the *Huro nigricans,* known to the English settlers on the borders of Lake Huron by the name of black-bass. The flesh is firm, white, and well-flavoured, and is in high estimation as an article of food.

Huronia (hū-rō'ni-a), *n.* A name given to certain radiated articulated bodies formerly referred to the Polyzoa, found in the transition limestone of Lake *Huron.* *Brande.*

Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), *a.* In *geol.* a term applied to certain strata on the banks of Lake *Huron,* occupying the same relative position as the Cambrian rocks of Britain.

Hurr† (hėr), *v.i.* [Comp. Dan. *hurre,* to hum or buzz. See HURRY.] To make a trilling or rolling sound.

R is the dog's letter and *hurreth* in the sound.
B. Jonson.

Hurrah, Hurra (hu-rä'), *interj.* [Comp. E. *huzza,* G. *hurrah,* Dan. and Sw. *hurra,* Pol. *hura.*] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement: sometimes used as a noun; as, the crowd burst out into a loud *hurrah.*

Hurrah! hurrah! a single field hath turned the chance of war,
Hurrah! hurrah! for Ivry, and Henry of Navarre.
Macaulay.

Hurrah, Hurra (hu-rä'), *v.i.* To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.

Hurrah, Hurra (hu-rä'), *v.t.* To receive or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; to encourage by rounds of cheering.

Hurricane (hu'ri-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracan,* Fr. *ouragan,* D. *orkaan,* G. *orkan,* all from a native American word.] 1. A violent tempest or storm of wind. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and in parts of China and the Chinese seas, where they are generally known as *typhoons.*—2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive of a violent tempest.

Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the *hurricane* of steel. *Aytoun.*

—*Hurricane-deck,* a name given to a light, elevated deck in steamboats, especially the deck above a saloon.

Hurricano† (hu-ri-kā'no), *n.* A hurricane; a water-spout.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks! rage! blow!
You cataracts and *hurricanoes,* spout. *Shak.*

Hurried (hu'rid), *p.* and *a.* Done in a hurry; evidencing hurry; as, a *hurried* manner. 'A *hurried* meeting.' *Milton.*

Hurriedly (hu'rid-li), *adv.* In a hurried manner.

Hurriedness (hu'rid-nes), *n.* State of being *hurried.*

Hurrier (hu'ri-ėr), *n.* 1. One who hurries, urges, or impels. 'Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men.' *Chapman.*—2. One who draws a corve or waggon in a coal-mine.

Hurry (hu'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hurried;* ppr. *hurrying.* [Comp. M.H.G. *hurren,* to move hastily; Icel. *hurr,* a confused noise or hurly-burly; Dan. *hurre,* to hum or buzz; Sw. *hurra,* to whirl.] 1. To impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with precipitance; to cause to be performed with great or undue rapidity; as, to *hurry* the workmen or the work.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; to urge to confused or irregular activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

3. To draw, as a corve or waggon, in coal-mines.—*To hurry away,* to drive or carry away in haste.—SYN. To hasten, precipitate, expedite, quicken, accelerate.

Hurry (hu'ri), *v.i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.
Dryden.

Hurry (hu'ri), *n.* 1. The act of hurrying; a driving or pressing forward in motion or business; precipitancy; urgency; bustle; confusion.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coals.

Hurryingly (hu'ri-ing-li), *adv.* In a hurrying manner.

Hurry-skurry (hu'ri-sku'ri), *adv.* [*Hurry* and *scurry.*] Confusedly; in a bustle.

Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber. *Gray.*

Hurry-skurry (hu'ri-sku'ri), *n.* Fluttering haste; great confusion. [Colloq.]

Hurst (hėrst), *n.* [A. Sax. *hurst, hyrst,* O.D. *horst,* O.H.G. *hurst, horst,* a grove, a wood; Sw. *hurst,* a shrub, a thicket.] 1. A wood or grove: a word found in many names, as in Hazle*hurst.*

From each rising *hurst,*
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst. *Drayton.*

2. In *her.* a charge representing a small group of trees generally borne upon a mount in base.

Hurt (hėrt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hurt;* ppr. *hurting.* [Comp. D. *hort,* a blow, a push, *horten,* to jostle; but probably from O.Fr. *hurter,* to strike; Fr. *heurt,* a hit, a knock, *heurter,* to knock against; It. *urtare,* to hit, to knock; perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. W. *hwyrdd,* a push, a thrust, a blow.] 1. To cause physical pain to; to wound or bruise painfully; as, the body is *hurt* by a severe blow or by tight clothes.—2. To cause injury, loss, or diminution to; to impair in value, quality, usefulness, beauty, or pleasure; to injure; to damage; to harm.

Virtue may be assailed, but never *hurt.* *Milton.*

3. To give mental pain to; to wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve. 'I am angry and *hurt.*' *Thackeray.*

Hurt (hėrt), *n.* 1. Anything that gives pain to the body; a wound, a bruise, or the like.

The pains of sickness and *hurts.* *Locke.*

2. Injury; loss; damage; detriment.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the kings? Ezra iv. 22.

SYN. Wound, bruise, injury, harm, damage, loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage.

Hurt, Heurt (hėrt), *n.* A name given by heralds to an azure or blue roundle; and by some writers supposed to represent a wound, by others the hurtleberry, from which the name is derived.

Hurter (hėrt'ėr), *n.* One who hurts.

Hurter (hėrt'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *heurtoir,* from *heurter,* to knock against.] *Milit.* a piece of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of a gun-carriage from injuring the parapet.

Hurtful (hėrt'fụl), *a.* Tending to impair or destroy; injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; as, negligence is *hurtful* to property; intemperance is *hurtful* to health.—SYN. Pernicious, destructive, harmful, baneful, prejudicial, detrimental, disadvantageous, mischievous, injurious, noxious, unwholesome.

Hurtfully (hėrt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a hurtful manner; injuriously; mischievously.

Hurtfulness (hėrt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtful; injuriousness; mischievousness.

Hurtle (hėr'tl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hurtled;* ppr. *hurtling.* [From *hurt.*] 1.† To meet in shock and encounter; to clash; to jostle.

Together *hurtled* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairfax.*

2. To move rapidly; to rush or wheel suddenly; to skirmish.

Now cuffing close, now chasing to and fro,
Now *hurtling* round, advantage for to take. *Spenser.*

3. To make a sound suggestive of hostile clash or of something dangerous; to sound threateningly; to resound.

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shak.*

Hurtle† (hėr'tl), *v.t.* 1. To move with violence or impetuosity; to whirl round; to brandish.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high. *Spenser.*

2. To push forcibly; to hurl.

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adown. *Chaucer.*

Hurtleberry (hėr'tl-be-ri), *n.* Whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* See WHORTLEBERRY.

Hurtlen,† pres. tense pl. of *hurtle.*—*All hurtlen forth,* all rush forth, or push forward. *Spenser.*

Hurtless (hėrt'les), *a.* 1. Inflicting no injury; harmless; innocent; innoxious; as, *hurtless* blows.

Gentle Dame, so *hurtlesse* and so trew. *Spenser.*

2. Receiving no injury; as, he escaped *hurtless* from the fray.

Hurtlessly (hėrt'les-li), *adv.* Without harm. [Rare.]

Hurtlessness (hėrt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtless; harmlessness. [Rare.]

Hurtoir (hėr'twor), *n.* *Milit.* same as *Hurter.*

Hurt-sickle (hėrt'sik-l), *n.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus,* which grows in cornfields: so named because it is troublesome to cut down.

Hurty (hėrt'i), *a.* In *her.* sown or strewed with hurts, without any regard to number. See HURT.

Husband (huz'band), *n.* [A. Sax. *hûsbonda,* the master of the house or family—*hûs,* a house, and *bonda,* a householder, a husbandman, a peasant; comp. Icel. *húsbóndi,* Dan. *huusbond,* Sw. *husbonde,* the master of the house; A. Sax. *bûan,* Icel. *búa,* G. *bauen,* to inhabit, to cultivate, to till.] 1.† The male head of a household; one who directs the economy of a family.—2.† A tiller of the ground; a husbandman.

In those fields
The painful *husband* ploughing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields. *Hakewill.*

3. A man joined to a woman by marriage: the correlative of *wife.*—4. The male of a pair of the lower animals; a male animal kept for breeding purposes.

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

5. *Naut.* an agent for the owners of a vessel employed to take the management of it so far as regards the purchasing of stores, seeing that the ship is properly repaired and equipped, attending to the ship's papers, receiving payment of freights, &c.: commonly called *Ship's Husband.*—6. One who manages well and thriftily; a good and frugal manager; an economist.

I thank God I hear everywhere that my name is up for a good *husband* to the king. *Pepys' Diary.*

Husband (huz'band), *v.t.* 1. To direct and manage with frugality; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to spend, apply, or use with economy.

It was in the parliament of 1601 that the opposition, which had during forty years been silently gathering and *husbanding* strength, fought its first great battle, and won its first victory. *Macaulay.*

2. To till, as land; to cultivate.

Land so trim and well *husbanded.* *Evelyn.*

3. To supply with a husband. [Rare.]

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded*? *Shak.*

Husbandable (huz'band-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being husbanded or managed with economy. [Rare.]

Husbandage (huz'band-āj), *n.* *Naut.* the agent's or ship's husband's allowance or commission for attending to business matters connected with a ship.

Husband-land (huz'band-land), *n.* An old Scotch term for a division of land containing 26 acres, that is, as much as could be tilled by a plough, or mowed by a scythe by the husbandman. *Simmonds.*

Husbandless (huz'band-les), *a.* Destitute of a husband.

Husbandly (huz'band-li), *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [Rare.]

Husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.* 1.† The master of a family. *Chaucer.*—2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one engaged in agriculture.

Husbandry (huz'band-ri), *n.* 1. Management of domestic affairs; domestic economy; good management; frugality; thrift.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shak.*
There's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Shak.*

2. The business of a husbandman or farmer, comprehending the various branches of agriculture.—3. The product of husbandry or cultivation of the soil.

Alas, she (Peace) hath from France too long been chased,
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shak.*

Hush (hush), *a.* [A word probably of interjectional origin; comp. *hist, whist,* G. *husch,* Dan. *hys, hyst.*] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death. 'The loud revelry grew *hush.*' *Keats.*

Hush (hush), *v.t.* 1. To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress the noise or clamour of; as, to *hush* the noisy crowd; the winds were *hushed.*

My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. *Shak.*

2. To appease; to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation.

Wilt thou then
Hush my cares? *Otway.*

—*To hush up,* to suppress; to procure silence concerning; to keep concealed. 'This matter is *hushed up.*' *Pope.*

Hush (hush), *v.i.* To be still; to be silent: used chiefly in the imperative, as an exclamation—be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

At these strangers' presence every one did *hush.* *Spenser.*
There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shak.*

Hush (hush), *n.* Stillness; quiet. 'It is the *hush* of night.' *Byron.*

Hushaby (hush'a-bī), *a.* Tending to quiet or lull. *Eclec. Rev.*

Husher† (hush'ėr), *n.* An usher. *Spenser.*

Hush-money (hush'mun-i), *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to keep back information or disclosure of facts.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round. *Swift.*

Husk (husk), *n.* [Allied to D. *hulze,* O.D. *hulsche, huldsche,* M.H.G. *hulsche,* G. *hülse,* a husk; it seems to be equivalent to E. *hull,* a husk, with *sk* as a termination. See HULL.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; glume; hull; rind; chaff. '*Husks* wherein the acorn cradled.' *Shak.* 'Eating draff and *husks.*' *Shak.*

Husk (husk), *v.t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of; as, to *husk* maize.

Husked (huskt), *a.* Covered with a husk.

Husker (husk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which husks.

Huskily (husk'i-li), *adv.* In a husky manner; dryly; hoarsely.

Huskiness (husk'i-nes), *n.* The state of being husky; dryness; roughness; hoarseness.

'I tell no lies,' said the butcher, with the same mild *huskiness* as before. *Geo. Eliot.*

Husking (husk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of stripping off husks, as of Indian corn.—2. A meeting of neighbours and other friends in the house of a farmer in autumn evenings to assist in husking maize. [United States.]

For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home,
The invited neighbours to the *husking* come. *J. Barlow.*

Husking-bee (husk'ing-bē), *n.* [United States.] Same as *Husking,* 2.

Husky (husk'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks; rough.—2. [Allied to *hoarse.*] Rough in tone, as sound; not clear; harsh; hoarse.

'Bed it was,' said the butcher, in his good-natured *husky* treble. *Geo. Eliot.*

Huso (hū'sō), *n.* [O.H.G. *hûso,* G. *hausen,* the huso.] A ganoid fish with free branchiæ and ganoid plates, belonging to the genus Acipenser (which see). It is frequently found exceeding 12 and 15 feet in length, and weighing more than 1200 lbs. The finest isinglass is made from its swim-bladder. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia.

Hussar (hu-zär'), *n.* [G. *husar,* from Hung. *huszar,* from *husz,* twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier.] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

Hussif (huz'zif), *n.* [Contr. for *housewife.*] A sempstress's case for holding her implements and materials, as needles, thimble, cotton, worsted, &c.; a lady's companion.

Hussite (hus'īt), *n.* A follower of John *Huss,* the Bohemian religious reformer, who was burned in 1415.

Hussy (huz'zi), *n.* [Contr. from *huswife, housewife.*] 1. The female head of a house; a housewife.—2. A bad or worthless woman or girl; a jade; a jilt.—3. A forward girl; a pert, frolicsome wench: used jocosely or endearingly.—4.† An economist; a thrifty woman.—5. A housewife's case for holding needles, pins, scissors, thimble, thread, &c.

Hust,† *a.* Silent; whist. *Chaucer.*

Hus-ting (hus'ting), *n.* [Icel. *hús-thing.* See HUSTINGS.] A meeting or conference. *Longfellow.*

Hustings (hus'tingz), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *hûsting,* from Icel. *hûs-thing,* an assembly, a council —*hûs,* a house, and *thing,* a cause, a council.]

1. A name given to a court formerly held in many cities of England, as Great Yarmouth, Lincoln, York, Norwich, but especially applied to a court held within the city of London before the lord-mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. It formerly had exclusive jurisdiction in all real and mixed actions for the recovery of land within the city, except ejectment, but its jurisdiction has fallen into comparative *desuetude*.—2. The temporary platform on which, previous to the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872, candidates stood when addressing those whom they wished to represent in parliament; usually in connection with a polling booth.

I stood on the *hustings* . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a public meeting. *Burke.*

Hustle (hus'l), *v.t.* [D. *hutselen, hutsen,* to jumble, to shuffle amongst one another; Sw. *hutla,* to shuffle.] To shake together confusedly; to jostle; to crowd upon so as to shove about roughly; to crush out or about rudely; as, he was *hustled* off the course. 'Things infinite and eternal *hustled* in the crowd by things of the passing hour.' *Dr. Caird.*

Hustle (hus'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *hustled;* ppr. *hustling.* To push or crowd; to move about in a confused crowd; to move with difficulty and attempted haste; to shamble hurriedly.

Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race *hustled* round every chapel-door. *Thackeray.*

Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress wofully ill-arrayed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Huswife (hus'wif or huz'zif), *n.* 1. A housewife; the female head of a house; a female economist; a thrifty woman. 'The bounteous *huswife* Nature.' *Shak.*—2. A worthless woman; a bad manager; a hussy; a jilt. See HUSSY.

Doth fortune play the *huswife* with me now? *Shak.*

3. Same as *Hussy,* 4.

Huswife (hus'wif), *v.t.* To manage with economy and frugality: said of a woman.

Huswifely (hus'wif-li), *a.* Like a huswife; thrifty; economical; frugal.

Huswifely (hus'wif-li), *adv.* Like a huswife; thriftily; economically; frugally.

Huswifery (hus'wif-ri), *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female domestic management.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lieth
Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*

Hut (hut), *n.* [The same word as D. *hut,* G. *hütte,* Dan. *hytte,* Sw. *hydda,* a hut. Probably allied to E. *hide,* to conceal; O.G. *hudan,* to cover; W. *cwt,* a hovel; E. *cot.*] 1. A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage.

Sore pierced by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson.*

2. *Milit.* a wooden structure for the housing of troops during a sojourn in camp. Some are as large as to accommodate 100 men.

Hut (hut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hutted;* ppr. *hutting.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. 'The troops *hutted* among the heights of Morristown.' *Irving.*

Hut (hut), *v.i.* To take lodgings in huts.

Hutch (huch), *n.* [Fr. *huche,* a chest, from Med. L. *hutica,* a chest; probably of Teutonic origin and from the same root as *hut.*] 1. A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored or animals confined or caught; as, a grain-*hutch;* a rabbit-*hutch.* 'To dry them well and keep them in *hutches* or close casks.' *Mortimer.*—2. In *mining,* a low wheeled waggon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—3. A measure of 2 Winchester bushels.

Hutch (huch), *v.t.* To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

And, that no corner might
Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins
She *hutch'd* the all-worshipp'd ore, and precious gems,
To store her children with. *Milton.*

Hutchinsia (huch-in'si-a), *n.* [After Miss *Hutchins,* a distinguished Irish cryptogamist.] A genus of small annuals with pinnately divided leaves and small white flowers, of the nat. order Cruciferæ. *H. petræa* grows on rocks and walls in the west of England and in Wales.

Hutchinsonian (huch-in-sō'ni-an), *n.* A follower of the opinions of John *Hutchinson,* of Yorkshire, England, a philosopher and naturalist of the eighteenth century, who rejected Newton's doctrine of gravitation, and maintained that the Old Testament Scriptures embraced a complete system of natural philosophy as well as of religion.

Huttonian (hut-tō'ni-an), *a.* In *geol.* relating to that theory of the earth which was first advanced by Dr. *Hutton,* and which is otherwise called the *Plutonic* theory. See PLUTONIC.

Huvette† (hü-vet'), *n.* [Fr.] A covering for the head of a soldier.

Hux (huks), *v.t.* To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

Huxter (huk'stėr), *v.i.* Same as *Huckster.*

Huzvaresh (hụz-vā'resh), *n.* Same as *Pehlevi.* It is the dialect into which the Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster was translated during the Sassanian dynasty in Persia.

Huzz† (huz), *v.i.* To buzz; to murmur. '*Huzzing* and burring in the preacher's ear.' *Latimer.*

Huzza (hụz-zä'), *interj.* A form of *Hurrah* (which see).

I have observed that the loudest *huzzas* given to a great man in triumph, proceed not from his friends, but the rabble. *Pope.*

Huzza (hụz-zä'), *v.i.* Same as *Hurrah.*

With that I *huzzaed,* and took a jump across the table. *Tatler.*

Huzza (hụz-zä'), *v.t.* Same as *Hurrah.*

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

Hyacine† (hī'a-sīn), *n.* Hyacinth, the precious stone. 'Deep empurpled as the *hyacine.*' *Spenser.*

Hyacinth (hī'a-sinth), *n.* [L. *Hyacinthus;* Gr. *Hyakinthos,* the name of a youth said to have been slain by Apollo, and changed into this flower.] 1. In *bot.* a plant of the genus Hyacinthus, nat. order Liliaceæ. See HYACINTHUS.—2. In *mineral.* a mineral, a variety of zircon, whose crystals, when distinct, have the form of a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes, which stand on the lateral edges. Its structure is foliated, its lustre strong, its fracture conchoidal. Its prevailing colour is a red, in which the red is more or less tinged with yellow or brown. It is sometimes transparent, and sometimes only translucent. The name hyacinth is also given to varieties of the garnet or cinnamon stone, the sapphire, and topaz.

Hyacinthian (hī-a-sinth'i-an), *a.* Hyacinthine.

Hyacinthine (hī-a-sinth'īn), *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth in colour, &c.; of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or brown colour.

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering. *Milton.*

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sinth'us), *n.* A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, including about thirty species, natives of Central Europe, Asia, and Africa. *H. orientalis* has been long celebrated for the immense varieties which culture has produced from it. It is a native of the Levant, and grows in abundance about Aleppo and Bagdad. The root is a tunicated bulb; the leaves are broad and green; the scape is erect, bearing numerous often drooping bell-shaped flowers of almost all colours. The hyacinth appears first to have been cultivated as a garden flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century, and is now perhaps the most popular of cultivated bulbous plants. *H. romanus* (the Roman hyacinth), a small white-blossomed fragrant species, is often grown as an early spring flower.

Hyads, Hyades (hī'adz, hī'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hyades,* from *hyō,* to rain.] In *astron.* a cluster of five stars in the Bull's Head, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. This notion was derived from the fable of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who, overwhelmed with grief at the fate of their brother Hyas, who was torn in pieces by a bull, wept so violently that the gods in compassion took them into heaven and placed them in the Bull's forehead, where they still continued to weep.

Hyæna (hī-ē'na), *n.* Same as *Hyena.*

Hyænidæ (hī-ē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* The Hyena family, of which the genus Hyena is the type. See HYENA.

Hyænodon (hī-ē'no-don), *n.* [*Hyæna, hyena* (which see), and Gr. *odous, odontos,* a tooth.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds found in the eocene and miocene strata of the tertiaries. The species, of which two have been discovered, were about the size of the leopard, and were distinguished by their flesh-cutting teeth.

Hya-hya (hī'a-hī'a), *n. Tabernæmontana utilis,* one of the innocuous milky plants called cow-trees in South America.

Hyalæa (hī-a-lē'a), *n.* [Gr. *hyalos,* glass.] A genus of pteropods or molluscs furnished with lateral fin-like organs for swimming. Hyalæa has the appearance of a bivalve with soldered valves, through the upper one of which the animal sends forth two large, yellow, and violet wings or fins, by the aid of which it moves with great velocity on the surface of the sea. The head is indistinct and without eyes. It occurs in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

Hyalæidæ (hī-al-ē'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of pteropods, of which the genus Hyalæa is the type.

Hyalescence (hī-al-es'sens), *n.* The act or process of becoming transparent as glass.

Hyaline (hī'al-in), *a.* [Gr. *hyalinos,* from *hyalos,* glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent.

Hyaline (hī'al-in), *n.* 1. The glassy surface of the sea. 'The clear *hyaline,* the glassy sea.' *Milton.*—2. In *physiol.* a pellucid substance which, according to some, originates the cell-nucleus.

Hyalite (hī'al-īt), *n.* [Gr. *hyalos,* glass.] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gum or resin. It consists chiefly of silica, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green, and occurs in small concretions or incrustations on basaltic rocks.

Hyalography (hī-al-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hyalos,* glass, and *graphō,* to write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

Hyaloid (hī'al-oid), *a.* [From Gr. *hyalos,* glass, and *eidos,* likeness.] Resembling glass; vitriform; transparent.—*Hyaloid membrane,* the capsule of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hyalomelan (hī-al-om'e-lan), *n.* [Gr. *hyalos,* glass, and *melas,* black.] A black, coloured mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and protoxide of iron. With borax it fuses into a transparent glass.

Hyalonemidæ (hī'al-ō-nē''mi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hyalos,* glass, *nēma,* a thread, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of glass sponges, comprising the glass-rope of Japan (*Hyalonema Sieboldii*).

Hyalosiderite (hī'a-lō-sid''ėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *hyalos,* glass, and *sidēros,* iron.] A brown ferruginous variety of olivine or chrysolite, containing more iron than any other variety.

Hyalotype (hī-al'o-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *hyalos,* glass, and *typos,* representation.] A positive photographic picture taken on glass.

Hybernacle, Hybernate, Hybernation (hī-bėr'na-kl, hī'bėr-nāt, hī-bėr-nā'shon). See HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE, HIBERNATION.

Hyblæan (hi-blē'an), *a.* Pertaining to *Hybla,* in Sicily, a locality noted for its honey.

Hybodont (hib'o-dont), *n.* A fish of the genus Hybodus (which see).

Hybodus (hib'o-dus), *n.* [Gr. *hybos,* a hump, and *odous,* a tooth.] A genus of fossil fishes that prevailed throughout the oolitic, triassic, and cretaceous periods. They are allied to the sharks.

Hybrid (hī'brid or hib'rid), *n.* [From L. *hybrida,* a hybrid; origin doubtful.] A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, the produce of a female animal or plant which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus. The most common hybrids are those which result from the connection of different varieties of the same species, as the produce of the horse and ass, of the wild boar and domestic sow; and, among vegetables, the endless modifications resulting from analogous impregnation from varieties of the rose and other ornamental or useful plants. Hybrids have also been obtained, though less frequently, from different species of plants, insects, fishes, birds, and mammals. In the latter class the most common and useful hybrid is that produced between the horse and the ass, denominated *par excellence* 'the mule.' Some rare instances have occurred of hybrids resulting from the connection of animals of different genera. Hybrids are commonly sterile, or propagate only with an individual of pure breed.

Hybrid, Hybridous (hī'brid or hib'rid, hī'brid-us or hib'rid-us), *a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

Hybridism (hī'brid-izm or hib'rid-izm), *n.* Same as *Hybridity*.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and *vice versâ*) is to be guilty of *hybridism*. . . . *Hybridism* is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words. *Latham.*

Hybridist (hī'brid-ist or hib'rid-ist), *n.* One who hybridizes. *Quart. Rev.*

Hybridity (hī-brid'i-ti or hib-rid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being hybrid; mongrel state.

Hybridizable (hī'brid-īz-a-bl or hīb'rid-īz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being hybridized; capable of producing a hybrid by union with an individual of another species or stock.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens, where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favourable to the production of hybrids. *J. D. Hooker.*

Hybridization (hī'brid-iz-ā"shon or hib'rid-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of hybridizing or the state of being hybridized.

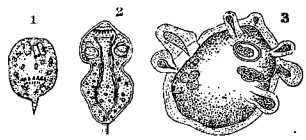
Hybridize (hī'brid-īz or hib'rid-īz), *v.t.* To bring into the condition of producing a hybrid; to produce by the union of individuals of different species or stocks; to render hybrid.

Hybridizer (hī'brid-īz-ėr or hib'rid-īz-ėr), *n.* He who or that which hybridizes. *Darwin.*

Hybridous, *a.* See HYBRID.

Hydage (hīd'āj), *n.* A land-tax. See HIDAGE.

Hydatid (hid'a-tid), *n.* [Gr. *hydatis*, from *hydōr*, water.] In *physiol.* a term indefinitely applied to several distinct objects of a vesicular or cyst-like character, found in the bodies of men and certain animals. True hydatids were formerly regarded as cystic entozoa, for example Cysticercus, Cœnurus, and Echinococcus, but all these forms are now known to be larval stages of tapeworms. These hydatids may occur in almost any part of the body, and have been observed



Hydatid (*Echinococcus veterinorum*).

1, Contracted. 2, Expanded. 3, Cyst reproducing by external gemmation.

in man, the ape, the ox, the sheep, the horse, the camel, the pig, the kangaroo, and some other vegetable-feeders. They are generally inclosed in an external sac, which is attached to the tissue of the organ in which it is situated. False hydatids are simple serous cysts, either occurring alone or in clusters, whose mode of origin is not distinctly understood. Such hydatids occur in the ovaries and uterus.

Hydatiform (hid'at-i-form), *a.* [*Hydatid* (which see), and L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hydatid.

Hydatism (hid'a-tizm), *n.* In *med.* a sound produced by the motions of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body.

Hydatoid (hid'a-toid), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr, hydatos*, water, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling water in nature, quality, appearance, or consistence.

Hydatoid (hid'a-toid), *n.* In *anat.* (*a*) the membrane inclosing and belonging to the aqueous humour of the eye. (*b*) The aqueous humour itself.

Hyde (hīd), *n.* A portion of land. See HIDE.

Hydnei (hid'nē-ī), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *hydnēs*, watery, moist, nourishing.] A nat. order of hymenomycetous fungi, distinguished by the hymenium being broken up into flat teeth, or variously flattened into spines, tubercles, granules, &c. *Maunder.*

Hydra (hī'dra), *n.* [L. *hydra;* Gr. *hydra*, from *hydōr*, water.] 1. In *Greek myth.* a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lernæa, in Argolis, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labours of Hercules. See cut HERCULES. Hence— 2. Multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews
Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain.
Daniel.

3. A southern constellation running along the south of Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.—4. A genus of fresh-water polypes of a very low type of structure. There are various species, as *H. viridis, H. fusca, H. vulgaris*. The body is in the form of a cylindrical tube, composed of two fundamental layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, the former containing in one variety green granules identical with the chlorophyll of plants. The base is disc-shaped, and by it the animal can attach itself to any body, being capable of shifting its position. The mouth is surrounded by a circle of extremely contractile tentacles, by which the animal obtains its food, and which are richly endowed with the urticating organs or thread cells so common in the order. The mouth opens immediately into the stomach, and there are no internal organs of any kind, nor anal orifice. The Hydra may be divided into almost any number of fragments, and each portion becomes developed into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by genmation as well as by the production of ova and sperm-cells.

Hydrachnidæ (hī-drak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *arachnēs*, a spider, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The water-mites, a division of the Acaridæ (which see).

Hydracid (hī-dras'id), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *acid.*] In *chem.* an old term for an acid whose base is hydrogen.

Hydradephaga (hī-dra-def'a-ga), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phagō*, to eat.] Same as *Hydrocantharidæ*.

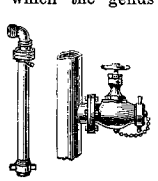
Hydraform (hī'dra-form), *a.* Resembling the common fresh-water polype (Hydra) in form.

Hydragogue (hī'dra-gog), *n.* [Gr. *hydragōgos*—*hydōr*, water, and *agōgē*, a leading or drawing, from *agō*, to lead or drive.] In *med.* (*a*) an active purgative, as jalap, which produces a great flux from the intestinal membrane, and which consequently gives rise to very watery stools. (*b*) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body.

Hydra-headed (hī'dra-hed-ed), *a.* [From the fabulous *Hydra*, slain by Hercules.] *Lit.* having many heads, each of which is renewed as it is cut off; hence, as applied to abuses, nuisances, vices, and the like, incapable or very difficult of extirpation, by reason of having numerous sources, and a tendency to spring up again after temporary repression; multiform and tending constantly to recur.

Hydrangea (hī-dran'jē-a), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *angeion*, a vessel.] A genus of shrubs or herbs of the nat. order Saxifragaceæ, containing about thirty-three species, natives of Asia and America. The garden hydrangea (*H. hortensis*) is a native of China, and was introduced into this country by Sir J. Banks in 1790. It is a favourite for the beauty and size of its flowers.

Hydrangeaceæ (hī-dran'jē-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of perigynous exogens, of the Saxifragal alliance, of which the genus Hydrangea (which see) is the type. It is now regarded as a sub-order of Saxifragaceæ.



Hydrant.

Hydrant (hī'drant), *n.* [Gr. *hydrainō*, to irrigate, from *hydōr*, water.] A pipe with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from a main pipe; also, a street fountain.

Hydranth (hī'dranth), *n.* [*Hydra*, a genus of polypes, and *anthos*, a flower.] Same as *Polypite*.

In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is represented by a single *hydranth*, but, in the majority of the Hydrozoa, new *hydranths* are developed from that first formed by a process of gemmation or fission. *Huxley.*

Hydrargillite (hī-drär'jil-īt), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *argillos*, clay.] The crystalline variety of gibbsite, a hydrous oxide of alumina.

Hydrargyrate (hī-drär'ji-rāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to mercury.

Hydrargyrum (hī-drär'ji-rum), *n.* [L., from Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *argyrion*, a piece of silver, silver.] Quicksilver or mercury. See MERCURY.

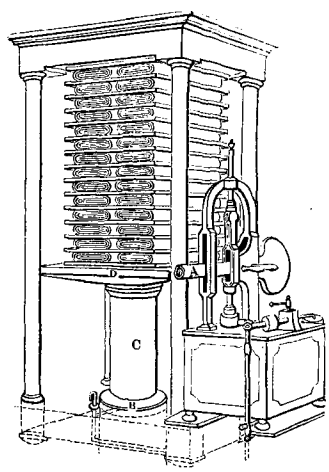
Hydrastis (hī-dras'tis), *n.* [From Gr. *hydōr*, water, from the plants growing in moist situations.] A genus of plants, of the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The only known species is *H. canadensis*, a small perennial herb, with a thick knotted rootstock, a single radical leaf, and a simple two-leaved hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish-white flower. It is a native of North America. The root is bitter and acts on the system as a tonic. It is also used in dyeing, and gives a beautiful yellow colour; hence the name *yellow-root* sometimes given to it.

Hydrate (hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water.] In *chem.* a compound containing oxygen and hydrogen combined together, or supposed to be combined together, in the form of water.

Hydrated (hī'drāt-ed), *a.* Formed into a hydrate.

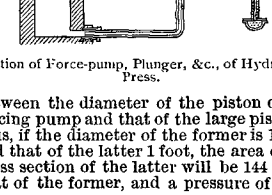
Hydration (hī-drā'shon), *n.* The act of moistening or impregnating with water; the state of being moistened or impregnated with water; the process of becoming a hydrate.

Hydraulic, Hydraulical (hī-drąl'ik, hī-drąl'ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique;* L. *hydraulicus;* Gr. *hydraulis*, an instrument of music played by water—*hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe.] Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion.—*Hydraulic cement*, a cement having the property of becoming hard under water; a cement made of hydraulic lime.—*Hydraulic crane*, a crane wrought by the pressure of water.—*Hydraulic press*, a machine in which practical application is



Hydraulic or Bramah Press.

made of the well-known principle in hydrostatics, namely, that a pressure exerted on any part of the surface of a liquid is transmitted undiminished to every part of the liquid and in all directions. By this apparatus great power is obtained for compressing objects, or drawing or lifting great weights. The press is usually constructed as shown in the accompanying figure. By means of a small forcing pump (the handle of which is shown at A in first figure, the piston at A in second) water is injected into a strong cast-iron cylinder B, into which is fitted the piston or ram C. The pressure transmitted by the water, acting upon the solid piston C, slowly and powerfully urges upwards the table D, until the requisite pressure is produced upon the materials placed between the upper and lower tables of the press. The power of this machine increases in proportion to the difference



Section of Force-pump, Plunger, &c., of Hydraulic Press.

between the diameter of the piston of the forcing pump and that of the large piston C; thus, if the diameter of the former is 1 inch and that of the latter 1 foot, the area of the cross section of the latter will be 144 times that of the former, and a pressure of 1 ton

upon the former will exert a pressure of 144 tons upon the latter. On the pipe leading from the force-pump is a safety-valve, and also a cock by which the water from the cylinder is allowed to escape, so that the ram may descend.—*Hydraulic lime*, a species of lime that hardens in water, used for cementing under water.—*Hydraulic ram*, a machine by which the momentum or weight of falling water can be made available for raising a portion of itself to a considerable height.

Hydraulicon (hī-drạl'i-kon), *n.* An ancient musical instrument played by means of water; a water-organ.

Hydraulics (hī-drạl'iks), *n.* That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which they are regulated, and the effects which they produce; or, as the word is now most commonly used, that department of engineering science which deals with the application of the motion of liquids to machinery, and of machinery to the motion of liquids.

Hydrenterocele (hī-dren-te'rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *enteron*, intestine, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *med.* intestinal hernia, the sac of which incloses water.

Hydriad (hī'dri-ad), *n.* [Gr. *hydrias*, from *hydōr*, water.] In *myth.* a water nymph.

Hydric (hī'drik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen.

Hydrida (hī'dri-da), *n. pl.* An order of freshwater polypes of the sub-class Hydroida, of which the common green hydra is the type. See HYDRA.

Hydridæ (hī'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [Genus *Hydrus*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of colubrine serpents, sometimes limited to venomous sea-serpents inhabiting tropical seas, and sometimes extended so as to include also certain non-venomous freshwater serpents. In all the nostril is furnished with a valve which prevents the ingress of water, so that they are enabled to pass through the water without injury to the organs of respiration. They breathe by lungs, swim like eels, and are from 2 to 5 feet in length.

Hydride (hī'drīd), *n.* In *chem.* a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with a metal, or some base which plays the part of a metal; as, *hydride* of benzyl.

Hydriodate (hī'dri-ō-dāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of hydriodic acid.

Hydriodic (hī-dri-od'ik), *a.* [*Hydrogen* and *iodine*.] In *chem.* a term applied to an acid (HI) produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.

Hydrobarometer (hī'drō-ba-rom''et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *barometer* (which see).] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Hydrobenzamide (hī-drō-ben'za-mīd), *n.* ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2$.) A compound obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on bitter almond oil.

Hydroboracite (hī-drō-bō'ras-īt), *n.* A mineral of a white colour with red spots, and resembling fibrous and foliated gypsum. It consists of lime, magnesium, boracic acid, and water. Chemically regarded, it is the hydrated borate of calcium and magnesium.

Hydrobranchiata (hī'drō-brang-ki-ā''ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *branchia*, gills.] In *zool.* gasteropodous mollusca which breathe in water only.

Hydrobromate (hī-drō-brō'māt), *n.* A salt of hydrobromic acid.

Hydrobromic (hī-drō-brō'mik), *a.* Composed of hydrogen and bromine; as, *hydrobromic* acid.

Hydrocanthari (hī-drō-kan'thar-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *kantharos*, a beetle.] Water-beetles, a group containing the Dytiscidæ and Gyrinidæ.

Hydrocarbon (hī-drō-kär'bon), *n.* In *chem.* a compound of hydrogen and carbon. Organic chemistry treats of the numerous hydrocarbons and their derivatives, which include paraffin, benzene, &c.

Hydrocarbonate † (hī-drō-kär'bon-āt), *n.* Carburetted hydrogen gas.

Hydrocarburet (hī-drō-kär'bū-ret), *n.* An old name for carburetted hydrogen.

Hydrocaulus (hī'drō-ka-lus), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *kaulos*, a stem.] In *zool.* the main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoon.

Hydrocele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *hydrokēlē*—*hydōr*, water, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *med.* a collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or in some of the coverings either of the testicle or spermatic cord.

Hydrocephalic (hī'drō-sē-fal''ik), *a.* Related to or consisting in hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *med.* an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the cranium; dropsy of the brain. It occurs in several forms, and is a common and often serious disease of infancy, causing many deaths.

Hydrocharidaceæ, Hydrocharideæ (hī-drō-ka'rid-ā''sē-ē, hī'drō-ka-rid''ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *charis*, grace.] A nat. order of monocotyledonous floating and creeping plants, inhabiting ditches, rivers, and lakes in various parts of the world. Some of the species are dicœcious. *Vallisneria spiralis*, a member of the order, is a favourite object of microscopic examination, the circulation or rotation of the cell-contents being well seen in the leaves. The genus Anacharis, so great a pest in canals, also belongs to it, as do the genera Hydrocharis, and Stratiotes or water-soldiers.

Hydrocharis (hī-dro'ka-ris), *n.* A genus of plants, including the frogbit (*H. morsus ranæ*). See FROGBIT.

Hydrochlorate (hī-drō-klōr'āt), *n.* A salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochloric (hī-drō-klōr'ik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen gas; as, *hydrochloric* acid.—*Hydrochloric acid* (H Cl) is a gaseous compound of hydrogen and chlorine. It is colourless, has a pungent odour and an acid taste. It is quite irrespirable, extinguishes flame, and dissolves very readily in water. A concentrated aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid has been long known under the names of spirit of salt and muriatic acid.

Hydrochœrus (hī-drō-kē'rus), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *choiros*, a pig.] A genus of rodent mammals of the family Cavidæ, the best-known member of which is *H. Capybara*, the capybara or water-hog. See CAPYBARA.

Hydrocorisæ (hī-drō-kor'i-sē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *koris*, a bug.] The waterbugs, a tribe of heteropterous insects which live almost entirely in water and feed on other aquatic insects. It contains two families, the Notonectidæ or water-boatmen, and the Nepidæ or water-scorpions.

Hydrocotyle (hī-drō-ko'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *cotylē*, a cavity, in reference to the plants growing in moist situations, and the leaves being hollowed like cups.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Umbelliferæ. *H. vulgaris* (common pennywort) is a common British plant, growing in boggy places and on the edges of lakes and rivulets. It has round peltate leaves, and small simple umbels of pale pink flowers. About 70 species are known, one of which (*H. asiatica*) is employed in India as an alterative tonic.

Hydrocyanate (hī-drō-sī'an-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt of hydrocyanic acid.

Hydrocyanic (hī'drō-sī-an''ik), *a.* [From the *hydro-* of *hydrogen*, and the *cyan-* of *cyanogen*.] In *chem.* pertaining to or derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen; as, *hydrocyanic* acid.—*Hydrocyanic acid* (HCN), a colourless liquid which solidifies at 5° F. to feathery crystals, and boils at 80°. Its specific gravity is about 0·7. It dissolves in all proportions in water, forming a liquid which reddens litmus paper but slightly. It is found in laurel leaves and in many stone fruits, and gives to bitter almonds their peculiar flavour. Hydrocyanic acid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough in phthisis, and to mitigate the spasmodic action of whooping-cough. It requires to be employed with much caution, as it is one of the strongest poisons known. Called also *Prussic Acid*.

Hydrocyst (hī'drō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *kystis*, a bladder, a cyst.] In *zool.* a process, a sort of feeler, attached to the cœnosarc of the Physophoridæ, an order of oceanic Hydrozoa.

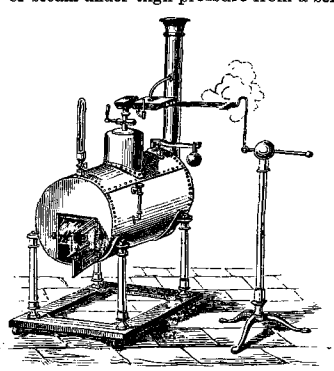
Hydrodictyeæ (hī-drō-dik-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *diktyon*, a net.] An order of green-spored algæ, the members of which are remarkable for the beauty and peculiarity of their structure, as well as the singularity and rapidity of their growth. Their mode of development, which is by the continuous resolution of the endochrome into zoospores, is without example in other orders. They have their name from the fact that, when full-grown, they resemble a purse composed of a net-work of threads.

Hydrodynamic, Hydrodynamical (hī'drō-di-nam''ik, hī'drō-di-nam''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *dynamis*, power, force.] Pertaining to or derived from the force or pressure of water.

Hydrodynamics (hī'drō-di-nam''iks), *n.* That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of the effects of the application of forces to fluids; or, in a narrower sense, that part of the science which treats of the application of forces so as to produce motion in fluids (otherwise called *hydrokinetics*), in contradistinction to *hydrostatics*, which is concerned with forces applied to fluids at rest.

Hydrœcium (hī-drē'sī-um), *n.* [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *oikos*, a house.] In *zool.* the chamber into which the cœnosarc in many of the order of oceanic Hydrozoa named Calycophoridæ can be retracted.

Hydro-electric (hī'drō-ē-lek''trik), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *electric*.] Pertaining to or produced by the evolution of electricity by a battery in which water or steam is employed.—*Hydro-electric machine*, a machine for generating electricity by the escape of steam under high pressure from a series



Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine.

of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is produced. The jets of steam (which have to pass through a cooling box) are electrified by the friction. Positive electricity is thus collected by directing the steam upon a metal comb communicating with an insulated conductor.

Hydro-extractor (hī'drō-eks-trakt''ėr), *n.* A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centrifugal force.

Hydrofluoric (hī'drō-flū-or''ik), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *fluor*.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen.—*Hydrofluoric acid* (HF), an acid obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in fine powder with two of sulphuric acid. It has a very strong affinity for water, acts energetically on glass, and is of all substances the most destructive to animal matter.

Hydrofluosilicate (hī-drō-flū-ō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *fluosilicate* (which see).] In *chem.* a salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base.

Hydrofluosilicic (hī-drō-flū-ō-sil-is'ik), *a.* In *chem.* the term applied to a compound acid consisting of one atom of hydrofluoric and two of fluosilicic acid.

Hydro-galvanic (hī'drō-gal-van'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids; as, a *hydro-galvanic* current.

Hydrogen (hī'drō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *gennaō*, to generate.] An important elementary substance, for a long time only known in a separate state in the gaseous or permanently elastic form, but now shown to be the vapour of a metal, and itself capable of solidification. Hydrogen was first correctly described by Cavendish in 1766, under the name of *inflammable air*, and it was by some called *phlogiston*, from the notion that it is the matter of heat. The name *hydrogen* was given to it by the French chemists in consequence of its being one of the elements of water. It also forms a component of all vegetable and animal products, and is, therefore, abundantly diffused throughout nature. It is usually procured by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon zinc or iron, or by passing the vapour

of water over red-hot iron. Pure hydrogen is a colourless, tasteless, and inodorous gas; it is a powerful refractor of light; the least dense of all the gases, and hence the most rapidly diffusible, and the lightest body in nature. In consequence of its extreme lightness it is the recognized standard of unity in referring to the atomic weight of bodies or their combining proportions in regard to weight, and it has been assumed also as the unit in speaking of the specific gravity of gases, although common air is the more generally received standard. It is neither acid nor alkaline; it cannot support respiration, although it proves fatal to life from deprivation of oxygen, rather than from any inherent noxious quality. When in contact with air it is inflammable in an eminent degree, and burns with a pale blue flame; but it does not support combustion. Two volumes of hydrogen with six of air form an explosive mixture, and when two volumes of hydrogen are mixed with one of oxygen and inflamed, the explosion is extremely violent. The flame of hydrogen is sometimes employed for exciting intense heat; but the most intense heat that can be produced is caused by the burning of hydrogen in oxygen gas, and this principle has been applied to increase the temperature of blast-furnaces in iron-works, by making the gases pass separately through heated tubes to the furnace. Water is the sole product of the combustion of hydrogen gas; and when two volumes of pure hydrogen gas are mixed with one volume of pure oxygen gas, and the mixture inflamed in a proper manner by the electric spark, the gases totally disappear, and the interior of the vessel is covered with drops of pure water, equal in weight to the two gases. Again, if pure water be exposed to the action of voltaic electricity it is resolved into two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen; so that water is proved both by synthesis and analysis to consist of two volumes of hydrogen combined with one of oxygen, or of two parts by weight of hydrogen with sixteen of oxygen, so that the number 16 becomes the atomic weight of oxygen, and 18 the weight of a molecule of water. Hydrogen is sparingly soluble in water, nor is there any other liquid which is capable of dissolving it in great quantity. It unites with all other elementary gaseous bodies, and forms with them compounds, not only of great curiosity, but of vast importance and utility: thus with oxygen it forms water; with nitrogen, ammonia; with chlorine, hydrochloric acid; with fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, &c. It forms compounds also with carbon, iodine, phosphorus, cyanogen, sulphur, &c.

Hydrogenate† (hī'drō-jen-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hydrogenated;* ppr. *hydrogenating.* To combine hydrogen with anything.

Hydrogenium (hī-drō-jē'ni-um), *n.* The name given by Graham to hydrogen when it is occluded by palladium.

Hydrogenize† (hī'drō-jen-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hydrogenized;* ppr. *hydrogenizing.* To combine with hydrogen.

Hydrogenous (hī-dro'jen-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing hydrogen.

Hydrognosy (hī-drog'no-si), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *gnōsis*, knowledge.] A treatise pertaining to, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth.

Hydrographer (hī-drog'ra-fėr), *n.* [See HYDROGRAPHY.] One who is proficient in hydrography; one who draws maps of the sea or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters.

Hydrographic, Hydrographical (hī-drō-graf'ik, hī-drō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or treating of hydrography; containing a description of the sea, or portions of the sea, or inland waters, sea-coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c.

Hydrography (hī-drog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, to describe.] That branch of science which has for its object the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, especially in so far as regards their usefulness for the purposes of navigation and commerce; it embraces marine surveying, the determination of the winds, currents, &c., as well as the art of forming charts, exhibiting not only the seacoast, gulfs, bays, isles, promontories, channels, and their configuration and geographical position, but also the contour of the bottom of the sea and of harbours.

Hydroguret† (hī-drog'ūr-et), *n.* A compound of hydrogen with a base.

Hydrogurettedt (hī-drog'ū-ret-ted), *a.* In *chem.* a term applied to a compound of hydrogen with a base.

Hydroid (hī'droid), *a.* [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *eidos*, likeness.] Related to or resembling the polyp-like hydra. 'Floating colonies of *hydroid* polypes.' *Carpenter.*

Hydroida (hī-droid'a), *n. pl.* [See HYDROID.] A sub-class of the Hydrozoa, comprising the animals most nearly allied to the Hydra. It includes the orders Hydrida, Corynida, and Sertularida. The last order is sometimes divided into two, Sertularida and Campanularida.

Hydrokinetics (hī'drō-kin-et''iks), *n.* Same as *Hydrodynamics* (which see).

Hydrolite (hī'drō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *lithos*, a stone.] A name of the zeolitic mineral gmelinite, given because of the water it contains.

Hydrological (hī-drō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to hydrology.

Hydrologist (hī-drol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in hydrology.

Hydrology (hī-drol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *logos*, discourse.] The science that treats of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, &c.

Hydromancy (hī'drō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *manteia*, divination.] A method of divination or prediction of events by water.

Hydromantic (hī-drō-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

Hydromel (hī'drō-mel), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *meli*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water; when allowed to ferment it is called mead or vinous hydromel.

Hydrometallurgy (hī-drō-met'al-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *metallurgy* (which see).] The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

Hydrometeor (hī-drō-mē'tē-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *meteōra*, meteors. See METEORS.] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapour of water; in the plural, a general term for all the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, hail, snow, &c.

Hydrometeorological (hī-drō-mē'tē-ėr-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to hydrometeorology.

Hydrometeorology (hī-drō-mē'tē-ėr-ol''o-ji), *n.* The branch of meteorology which concerns itself with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, hail, &c.

Hydrometer (hī-drom'et-ėr), *n.* [See HYDROMETRY.] 1. An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. Hydrometers are variously constructed. A very common type consists of a graduated stem of uniform diameter and cross-section, a bulb to cause it to float in the fluid, and a weight or counterpoise to cause the stem to stand upright as it floats. On being placed in a liquid it sinks until a certain point on the scale is on a level with the surface of the liquid, and from the reading of the scale at that point the specific gravity of the liquid is ascertained either directly or by a simple calculation.—2. An instrument used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, &c.

Hydrometer.

Hydrometra (hī-drō-met'ra), *n.* The typical genus of the hemipterous family of insects Hydrometridæ (which see).

Hydrometric, Hydrometrical (hī-drō-met'rik, hī-drō-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, &c., of fluids.—2. Made by a hydrometer; as, *hydrometric* observations.—*Hydrometric pendulum*, an instrument consisting of a hollow ball suspended from the centre of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the velocity of the current.

Hydrometridæ (hī-drō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hemipterous insects, consisting of species found upon the surface of water, upon which they possess the power of locomotion. The genus Hydrometra, which gives the name to the family, creeps upon the water with the body somewhat elevated. In these insects the legs are very long, and adapted for walking on the water, and some of the species may be met with on almost every pond or stream.

Hydrometrograph (hī-drō-met'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *metron*, measure, and *graphō*, to describe.] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, an orifice, &c., in a given time.

Hydrometry (hī-drom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *metron*, measure.] The art or operation of determining by means of hydrometers the specific gravity, density, velocity, force, &c., of fluids.

Hydromys (hī'drō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, family Muridæ; the beaver-rats. See BEAVER-RAT.

Hydropathic, Hydropathical (hī-drō-path'ik, hī-drō-path'ik-al), *a.* Relating to hydropathy.

Hydropathist (hī-dro'pa-thist), *n.* 1. One versed in or who practises hydropathy.—2. One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

> He has tried both hydropathy and homœopathy; . . . has now settled into a confirmed *hydropathist*. *Sala.*

Hydropathy (hī-dro'pa-thi), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, affection.] A mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water both internally and externally; the water-cure. This system is said to increase the cutaneous exhalation to a very large amount, and thus to draw off speedily from the blood certain deleterious matters.

Hydrophane (hī'drō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phainō*, to show.] In *mineral.* a variety of opal, made transparent by immersion in water.

Hydrophanous (hī-dro'fan-us), *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water.

Hydrophid (hī'drō-fid), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *ophis*, a snake.] A snake belonging to the section known as water-snakes. See HYDRIDÆ.

Hydrophis (hī'drō-fis), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *ophis*, a serpent.] Water-snakes, a genus of venomous reptiles, of the family Hydridæ, very common in certain parts of the Indian seas. They feed on fishes.

Hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobeomai*, to fear.] 1. A morbid unnatural dread of water.—2. A disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids. The term is more especially applied to the disease in man, *rabies* being considered preferable as the name of the disease which constitutes madness in animals. It seems doubtful whether hydrophobia is curable, though numerous cures are said to have been effected by M. Pasteur's system of inoculation.

Hydrophobic (hī-drō-fob'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrophobia.

Hydrophoby (hī'drō-fō-bi), *n.* Hydrophobia (which see).

Hydrophora (hī-drof'o-ra), *n. pl.* [*Hydra*, a genus of polypes, and Gr. *pherō*, to carry, to bear.] One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the Hydrozoa, the other two being the Discophora and the Siphonophora. The members are, in all cases except that of Hydra, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed. The tentacula are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one circle round the mouth, or in two circles, one close to the mouth and one near the aboral end. Very generally—for example, in all Sertularidæ and Tubularidæ—there is a hard chitinous, cuticular skeleton or cœnosarc, which usually gives rise to hydrothecæ, into which the hydranths can be retracted. The gonophores present every variety, from sacs to free-swimming medusoids. The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum, and otolithic sacs and eye-spots are very generally disposed at regular intervals around the circumference of the bell. The great majority of what are sometimes termed the naked-eyed medusæ (Gymnophthalmata) are simply the free-swimming gonophores of Hydrophora.

Hydrophore (hī'drō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phoros*, bearing, from *pherō*, to bear.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of a river, a lake, or the ocean, at any particular depth.

Hydrophthalmia, Hydrophthalmy (hī-

drof-thal'mi-a, hī-drof-thal'mi), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] In *med.* an affection of the eye, caused, at times, by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous, at others, of the vitreous humour. *Dunglison.*

Hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'li-um), *n.* pl. **Hydrophyllia** (hī-drō-fil'li-a). [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *zool.* an overlapping appendage or plate which protects the polypites in some of the oceanic Hydrozoa, as Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ. It is often termed a *Bract.*

Hydrophyte (hī'drō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives and grows in water.

Hydrophytology (hī'drō-fit-ol''o-ji), *n.* [E. *hydrophyte* (which see), and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of botany which relates to water-plants.

Hydropic, Hydropical (hī-drop'ik, hī-drop'-ik-al), *a.* [L. *hydropicus*, Gr. *hydrōpikos*, from *hydrōps*, dropsy—*hydōr*, water, and *ōps*, the countenance, face.] Containing or produced by water; dropsical; of or pertaining to dropsy; resembling dropsy in character.

> Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.
> *Tillotson.*

Hydropic (hī-drop'ik), *n.* In *med.* a medicine that relieves or cures dropsy.

Hydropically (hī-drop'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hydropical manner.

Hydropneumatic (hī'drō-nū-mat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *pneumatikos*, inflated, from *pneuma*, breath, spirit.] Of or pertaining to, or produced by, the action of water and air; involving the combined action of water and air or gas.

Hydropsy (hī'drop-si), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *ōps*, aspect or appearance.] Dropsy.

Hydropult (hī'drō-pult), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and term. *pult*, as in *catapult* (which see).] A machine for throwing water by hand-power, used as a garden-engine or fire-annihilator, and applicable to all the purposes for which a hydrant or force-pump is required.

Hydropyretic (hī'drō-pī-ret''ik), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *pyretos*, fever.] In *med.* of or pertaining to sweating fever.

Hydrorhiza (hī-drō-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *zool.* the adherent base or proximal extremity of any hydrozoon.

Hydro-sarcocele (hī-drō-sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *sarcocele*. Sarcocele attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydroscope (hī'drō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *skopeō*, to view.] 1. An instrument intended to mark the presence of water in the air.—2. A kind of water-clock or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped by an aperture at the bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.

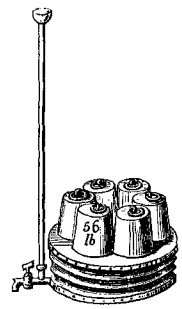
Hydroselenate (hī-drō-se'len-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt formed by the union of hydroselenic acid with a salifiable base.

Hydroselenic (hī-drō-se-len'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium.—*Hydroselenic acid* (H_2Se), a colourless gas which resembles but is more offensive than sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosome (hī'drō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *sōma*, body.] In *zool.* the entire organism of any hydrozoon.

Hydrostat (hī'drō-stat), *n.* A term applied to any apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

Hydrostatic, Hydrostatical (hī-drō-stat'-ik, hī-drō-stat'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *statikos*, static, standing or settling.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.—*Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—*Hydrostatic bellows*, an apparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressure through liquids, viz. that when any portion of the surface of a confined liquid is pressed by any force every other portion of the surface of the confining vessel, equal in area to the first portion, is pressed by an equal force; it shows how a great upward pressure may be produced, as in the hydraulic press, and also that the pressure of a fluid upon the bottom of a vessel does not depend upon the quantity of the fluid but upon its altitude. It consists generally of two circular boards, connected with leather fastened closely round their edges, as in an ordinary pair of bellows, and having an upright pipe communicating with the interior. If a certain quantity of water is poured into the bellows, and weights placed upon the upper board, the water will rise in the tube above the level of the water in the bellows to such a height that the pressure caused by the weight of the small quantity of water in the tube is a balance for the water in the bellows and the weights; and it will be seen that the higher the water in the tube the greater the weight that will be sustained.—*Hydrostatic paradox*, the principle that any quantity of water however small may be made to balance any weight however great.—*Hydrostatic press.* See *Hydraulic press* under HYDRAULIC.



Hydrostatic Bellows.

Hydrostatically (hī-drō-stat'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to hydrostatics or to hydrostatic principles.

Hydrostatician (hī'drō-stat-i''shan), *n.* One versed in hydrostatics. [Rare.]

Hydrostatics (hī-drō-stat'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the weight, motion, and equilibrium of fluids, particularly of water; or, in a narrower sense, that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest. It takes into consideration the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, the method of determining the specific gravities of substances both solid and liquid, the equilibrium of floating bodies, and the phenomena of capillary attraction.

Hydrosulphate † (hī-drō-sul'fāt), *n.* The same as *Hydrosulphuret.*

Hydrosulphite † (hī-drō-sul'fīt), *n.* A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid and a base.

Hydrosulphuret † (hī-drō-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [From *hydrogen* and *sulphuret.*] In *chem.* a combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxide.

Hydrosulphuretted † (hī-drō-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphuric (hī'drō-sul-fū''rik), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing hydrogen and sulphur; as, *hydrosulphuric* acid.

Hydrotellurate (hī-drō-tel'lū-rāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with a salifiable base.

Hydrotelluric (hī'drō-tel-lū''rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium.

Hydrotheca (hī'drō-thē-ka), *n.* [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *thēlē*, a case.] In *zool.* a little chitinous cup, in which each polypite of the Sertularida and Campanularida is protected.

Hydrothermal (hī-drō-thėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *thermos*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water; specifically, applied to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and re-depositing them when cooled.

Hydrothorax (hī-drō-thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *thōrax*, a breastplate, the part covered by the breastplate, the chest.] In *med.* dropsy in the chest.

Hydrotic, Hydrotical (hī-drot'ik, hī-drot'-ik-al), *a.* [Fr. *hydrotique*, from Gr. *hydōr*, water.] Causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

Hydrotic (hī-drot'ik), *n.* A medicine that purges off water or phlegm.

Hydrous (hī'drus), *a.* Containing water; watery.

Hydroxanthate † (hī-droks-an'thāt), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *xanthos*, yellow.] In *chem.* a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.

Hydroxide, Hydroxyde (hī-droks'id), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and E. *oxide*.] In *chem.* a metallic oxide combined with water; a metallic hydrate.

Hydrozoon (hī-drō-zō'on), *n.* pl. **Hydrozoa** (hī-drō-zō'a). [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *zōon*, a living creature.] In *zool.* one of a class of radiated animals, forming, with the Actinozoa, the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata. The Hydrozoa are divided into four sub-classes—Hydroida, Siphonophora, Discophora, and Lucernarida. The genus Hydra may be taken as the type. See HYDRA.

Hydruret † (hī'druṛ-et), *n.* In *chem.* a compound of hydrogen with metals, &c.

Hydrus (hī'drus), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water.] 1. A genus of water-snakes, now generally called *Hydrophis*, the type of the family Hydridæ (which see).—2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Hyemal (hī-em'al), *a.* [L. *hiems*, winter.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

Hyemate † (hī'em-āt), *v.i.* [L. *hiemo, hiematum*, to pass the winter, from *hiems*, winter.] To pass the winter.

Hyemation (hī-em-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *hiematio, hiemationis*, a passing the winter, from *hiemo.*] 1. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.—2. † The act of affording shelter during winter.

Hyems (hī'emz), *n.* [L. *hyems, hiems*, winter.] Winter. *Shak.*

Hyen † (hī'en), *n.* A hyena. [Perhaps a misprint.]

> I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when thou art inclined to sleep. *Shak.*

Hyena (hī-ē'na), *n.* [L. *hyæna*; Gr. *hyaina*, a hyena, an animal which has a bristly mane like the hog, from *hys*, a hog.] A genus of digitigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, constituting a family which unites the skull characters of the Felidæ with the skeleton and gregarious habits of the Canidæ. The characters of this genus are five molars above, and five or four below, on each side, the three anterior molars being conical, smooth, and remarkably large, adapted for breaking the bones of their prey; the tongue is rough; the legs are each terminated by four claws; the fore-legs are longer than the hind-legs; there is a deep and glandular pouch beneath the anus; the neck and jaws are remarkable for the strength of their muscles. The genus is entirely confined to the Old World, Africa and Asia. There are three species known—the striped hyena (*H. striata*), the spotted (*H. crocuta*), and the brown hyena (*H. brunnea*). They are nocturnal animals, inhabiting caves or holes; they are extremely voracious, feeding chiefly on the decaying carcasses of the larger animals, and thus being of great utility in the countries where they live; to obtain dead bodies they will even dig up graves. An extinct species (*H. spelæa*) was abundant in England and France anterior to the glacial epoch, and has left its remains in many caves of both countries.

Striped Hyena (*Hyena striata*).

Hyena-dog (hī-ē'na-dog), *n.* The wild dog of Cape Colony (*Lycaon venaticus*), rather smaller than a mastiff, and swift, fierce, and active.

Hyetal (hī'e-tal), *a.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, from *hyō*, to rain.] Of or relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions; descriptive of the rainfall of different districts.

Hyetograph (hī'e-to-graf), *n.* A chart showing the average rainfall in the different regions of the earth.

Hyetographic, Hyetographical (hī'et-o-graf''ik, hī'et-o-graf''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to hyetography.

Hyetography (hī-et-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *graphē*, description.] The science of the distribution of rain; a knowledge of the quantities of rain which fall in different localities in a given time.

Hyetometer (hī-et-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *metron*, a measure.] A rain-gauge.

Hygeia (hī-jē'ya), *n.* [Gr. *hygiēs*, sound,

healthy.] 1. In *class. myth.* the goddess of health, daughter of Esculapius. She is represented as a blooming maid with a bowl in one hand and grasping a serpent with the other.—2. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered in 1849. It revolves round the sun in 2160 solar days, and is three and one-fourth times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Hygeia, from antique statue.

Hygeian (hī-jē′yan), *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; pertaining to health or to its preservation.

Hygeine (hī′jē-īn), *n.* Same as *Hygiene.*

Hygeist (hī′jē-ist), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

Hygiean (hī-jē′yan), *n.* Same as *Hygeian.*

Hygieist (hī′jē-ist), *n.* One versed in hygiene or the science of health.

Hygienal (hī-ji-en′al), *a.* Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

Hygiene (hī′ji-ēn), *n.* [Fr. *hygiène*, from Gr. *hygieinos*, healthy.] That department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health, and discovers proper means for the continuance of that state; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health, especially the health of households or communities; sanitary science.

Hygienic (hī-ji-en′ik), *a.* Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health, especially the health of communities.

> How small a proportion of them die before the age of maturity, in the present state of *hygienic* knowledge. *J. S. Mill.*

Hygienically (hī-ji-en′ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hygienic manner; in a manner fitted to preserve health.

Hygienics, Hygienism (hī-ji-en′iks, hī′ji-en-izm), *n.* The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

Hygienist (hī′ji-en-ist), *n.* One versed in hygiene.

Hygiology (hī-ji-ol′o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hygeia*, health, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of, or a treatise on, the preservation of health.

Hygroblepharic (hī-grō-blef′a-rik), *a.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *blepharon*, the eyelid.] In *anat.* a term applied to the excretory ducts of the lachrymal glands, and their orifices.

Hygrograph (hī′grō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations of the atmosphere as regards moistness.

Hygrology (hī-grol′o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *logos*, a discourse.] In *med.* the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body.

Hygrometer (hī-grom′et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. The chief classes of hygrometers depend either upon absorption or upon condensation. Of the former kind is the hygrometer of Saussure, in which a hair, which expands and contracts in length according as the air is more or less moist, is made to move an index. Of the latter sort is Daniell's hygrometer, which consists of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, the one covered with muslin, the other of black glass, and containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being poured on the muslin, the black bulb, cooled by the evaporation of the ether within, is soon covered with dew, at which moment the receding of the inclosed thermometer, compared with another in the air, gives the dew-point.

Hygrometric, Hygrometrical (hī-grō-met′rik, hī-grō-met′rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.—2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture; as, *hygrometric* substances.

Hygrometry (hī-grom′et-ri), *n.* That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of the moisture in the atmosphere, embracing also the theory and use of such instruments as have been invented for this purpose.

Hygrophanous (hī-grof′an-us), *a.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *phainō*, to show.] In *bot.* transparent or watery-like when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hygroscope (hī′grō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere, without measuring the amount. Sometimes also used for *Hygrometer.*

Hygroscopic, Hygroscopical (hī-grō-skop′ik, hī-grō-skop′ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope; perceptible or capable of being detected only by the hygroscope; as, a film of *hygroscopic* moisture covered the glass.—2. Having the property of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

Hygroscopicity (hī′grō-skō-pis″i-ti), *n.* In *bot.* the property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture, and extending or shrinking accordingly.

Hygrostatics (hī-grō-stat′iks), *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *statikē* (*epistēmē*, knowledge understood), statics, from *histēmi*, to stand.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture; the art of measuring degrees of moisture.

Hyke (hīk), *n.* A cloak; same as *Heuk* (which see).

Hyla (hī′la), *n.* [From Gr. *hylē*, a wood, a forest.] A genus of batrachian reptiles; the tree-frogs. See TREE-FROG.

Hylæosaurus, *n.* See HYLEOSAURUS.

Hylarchical (hīl-ärk′ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *archikos*, belonging to rule, from *archē*, rule.] Presiding over matter.

Hylde,† *v.t.* To pour. *Chaucer.*

Hylding,† *a.* [See HILDING.] Base; vile; 'That *hylding* hound.' *Spenser.*

Hyleosaur (hī′lē-ō-sąr), *n.* Same as *Hyleosaurus.*

Hyleosaurus, Hylæosaurus (hī′lē-ō-są′rus), *n.* [Gr. *hylaios*, belonging to wood, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A gigantic fossil lizard discovered in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest. Its probable length was about 25 feet. It is one of the Ornithoscelida, the group which presents a structure intermediate between that of existing birds and reptiles.

Hylidæ, Hyladæ (hī′li-dē, hī′la-dē), *n. pl.* [Typical genus *Hyla.*] A family of amphibian vertebrates, distinguished from the true frogs (Ranidæ) by having dilated discs or suckers covered with viscid matter at the tips of their toes, which enable them to climb trees. See TREE-FROG.

Hylism (hī′lizm), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter.] In *metaph.* the theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit.

Hylled,† *pp.* [See HELE, HULL.] Hidden. *Chaucer.*

Hylobate (hī-lō′bāt), *n.* [Gr. *hylobatēs*, one that haunts the woods—*hylē*, a wood, and *bainō*, to go.] The long-armed ape or gibbon. See APE.

Hyloist (hī′lō-ist), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter.] One who believes matter to be God.

Hylonomus (hī-lon′ō-mus), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, wood, and *nomos*, an abode.] A fossil genus of small lacertian ganocephalous reptiles, discovered in the carboniferous strata of Nova Scotia.

Hylopathism (hī-lop′ath-izm), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *pathos*, affection.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

Hylopathist (hī-lop′ath-ist), *n.* A believer in hylopathism.

Hylophagous (hī-lof′a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *hylē*, wood, and *phagō*, to eat.] A term applied to an animal that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c.

Hylotheism (hī-lō-thē′izm), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe.

Hylotheist (hī-lō-thē′ist), *n.* One who believes that matter is God.

Hylozoic, Hylozoical (hī-lō-zō′ik, hī-lō-zō′ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism.

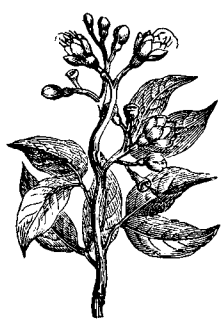
Hylozoic (hī-lō-zō′ik), *n.* A hylozoist (which see).

Hylozoism (hī-lō-zō′izm), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *zōē*, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.

Hylozoist (hī-lō-zō′ist), *n.* A believer in hylozoism; one who holds that matter and every particle of it has a species of life or animation.

Hymen (hī′men), *n.* [L.; Gr. *hymēn*, perhaps from a root *hy* = L. *suo*, to connect.] 1. In *class. myth.* a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.—2. In *anat.* the virginal membrane, situated at the orifice of the vagina. 3. In *bot.* the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

Hymenæa (hī-men-ē′a), *n.* [From Gr. *Hymēn*, the god of marriage: in reference to the leaves being formed of a pair of leaflets.] A genus of trees of the section Amherstieæ of the nat. order Leguminosæ. They have leathery leaves, each of two leaflets, rather large white flowers in short densely corymbose terminal panicles, and thick oblong or obovate pods; about eight species are known, all natives of tropical America. *H. Courbaril* grows to an enormous size, and lives to a very great age, some of the extant individuals being supposed to be older than the Christian era. The heartwood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogs. It is also valuable for posts, rails,



Hymenæa Courbaril.

and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about 100 lbs. A valuable resin exudes from the trunk. It is known in the West Indies as the locust-tree, and in Panama as alga-roba.

Hymeneal, Hymenean (hī-men-ē′al, hī-men-ē′an), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

Hymeneal, Hymenean (hī-men-ē′al, hī-men-ē′an), *n.* A marriage song.

> And heavenly quires the *hymenean* sung. *Milton.*

Hymenium (hī-mē′ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane.] In *bot.* the fructifying surface in fungi, more properly applied where the spores are naked.

Hymenocaris (hī-men-ok′a-ris), *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *karis*, a shrimp.] A small fossil phyllopod crustacean of the Silurian system resembling a shrimp.

Hymenogeny (hī-men-oj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *physiol.* the production of membranes by the effect of simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter.

Hymenology (hī-men-ol′o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the membranes of the animal system.

Hymenomycetes (hī′men-o-mī-sē″tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *mykēs, mykētos*, a mushroom.] The highest of the six great divisions of fungi, consisting of those species which are characterized by their reproductive organs, called the hymenium, being naked. This division contains the Agarics, the Polypori, and the jelly-like plants called Tremellæ.

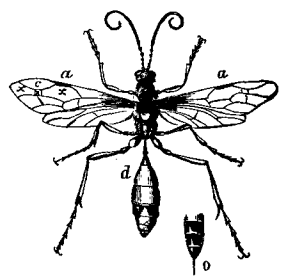
Hymenophorum (hī-men-of′o-rum), *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *pherō*, to bear.] In *bot.* the structure which bears the hymenium.

Hymenophyllum (hī′men-o-fil-lum), *n.* [Gr. *hymēn, hymenos*, a membrane, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Filmy fern, a genus of ferns, including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds, found chiefly in hot damp tropical forests. *H. tunbridgense* and *H. Wilsoni* are British plants.

Hymenopter (hī-men-op′tėr), *n.* A member of the order Hymenoptera.

Hymenoptera (hī′men-op′tė-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with an ovipositor by means of which she perforates the bodies in which she de-

posits her eggs, or with a sharp needle-like sting with which she kills her enemies or



Hymenoptera—*Ichneumon grossarius.*

a a, Stigmata. *c*, Marginal or radial cell. *x x x*, Submarginal or cubital cells. *d*, Pedunculated abdomen. *o*, Ovipositor of female.

renders them torpid. The order includes the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumon-flies, &c.

Hymenopteran (hī-men-op'tĕr-an), *n.* Same as *Hymenopter.*

Hymenopterous, Hymenopteral (hī-men-op'tĕr-us, hī-men-op'tĕr-al), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the Hymenoptera; having four membranous wings.

Hymenotomy (hī-men-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, and *tomos*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] 1. The part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the membranes.—2. In *surg.* incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to the blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus.

Hymn (him), *n.* [L. *hymnus*; Gr. *hymnos*, a song, a song of praise.] A song or ode in honour of God, or in honour of some deity; a sacred lyric; a song of praise, adoration, or thanksgiving.

And when they had sung an *hymn*, they went out into the mount of Olives. Matt. xxvi. 30.

Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns*. Col. iii. 16.

Hymn (him), *v.t.* 1. To praise or celebrate in song; to worship or extol by singing hymns.

Their praise is *hymned* by loftier harps than mine. *Byron.*

2. To express by a hymn; to sing. '*Hymned* thanks.' *J. Baillie.*

Hymn (him), *v.i.* To sing hymns.

And *hymning* prais'd God and his works. *Milton.*

Hymnal (him'nal), *n.* A collection of hymns, generally for use in public worship.

Hymnary, Hymnarium (him'na-ri, him-nā'ri-um), *n.* A hymnal or hymn-book.

Hymn-book (him'bụk), *n.* A book containing a collection of hymns.

Hymnic (him'nik), *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hymnody (him'no-di), *n.* [From *hymn*, on analogy of *psalmody* from *psalm.*] Hymnology.

Hymnographer (him-nog'ra-fẽr), *n.* A writer of hymns. *Bailey.*

Hymnography (him-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hymnos*, a hymn, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of writing hymns.

Hymnologist (him-nol'o-jist), *n.* A composer of hymns.

Hymnology (him-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hymnos*, a song, a song of praise, and *logos*, discourse.] A collection of hymns; a body of sacred lyrics composed by several authors of a particular period or country; the collection of hymns used by a particular church or sect; hymns collectively; as, the *hymnology* of the fifteenth century; the *hymnology* of Germany.

Hyodont (hī'ō-dont), *n.* A member of the family Hyodontidæ.

Hyodontidæ (hī-ō-dont'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hys, hyos*, a swine, *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A small family of fresh-water, abdominal malacopterygious fishes, in general character approaching the salmon family. The species are natives of North and South America.

Hyoid, Hyoidean (hī'oid, hī-oid'ē-an), *a.* [Gr. *hyoeidēs*, from letter *υ* (*y*), and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of an arch or of the Greek letter *υ* (upsilon).—*Hyoid bone*, in *anat.* a movable osseous arch of parabolic shape, convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck between the root of the tongue and the larynx, separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, and consisting of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other.

Hyoideal (hī-oid'ē-al), *a.* Connected with the hyoid bone. 'The *hyoideal* and laryngeal apparatus.' *Owen.*

Hyopotamus (hī-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [Gr. *hys, hyos*, a swine, and *potamos*, a river.] The river-hog; a non-ruminant, even-toed mammal found fossil in the tertiary strata of England and France.

Hyoscyamine (hī-os-sī'a-min), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger* or henbane. When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odour like that of nicotine, with which it is equally poisonous. It neutralizes acids, forming salts which are poisonous.

Hyoscyamus (hī-os-sī'a-mus), *n.* [L.; Gr. *hyoskyamos—hys, hyos*, a hog, and *kyamos*, a bean; lit. hog-bean.] The genus of plants to which henbane (*H. niger*) belongs. See HENBANE.

Hyp (hip), *n.* [A contr. of *hypochondria.*] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy.

Heaven send thou hast not got the *hyps*. *Swift.*

Hyp (hip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hypped;* ppr. *hypping.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. Written also *Hip.*

I have been to the last degree *hypped* since I saw you. *Spectator.*

Hypæthral, Hypethral (hī-pē'thral), *a.* [L. *hypæthrus*, Gr. *hypaithros, hypaithrios*, under the sky, in the open air—*hypo*, under, and *aithēr*, ether, the blue sky.] In *arch.* a term applied to a building, as a temple, not covered by a roof, as the temple of Neptune at Pæstum.

The advocates of the temple theory have failed utterly in their attempts to show why men who must have possessed roof dwellings should have chosen so very *hypæthral* a style of architecture for the performance of their religious rites. *Quart. Rev.*

Hypallage (hī-pal'la-jē), *n.* [Gr. *hypallagē*, change, from *hypallassō—hypo*, under, and *allassō*, to change.] In *gram.* a figure consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others; thus, Virgil says '*dare classibus austros,*' to give the winds to the fleets, instead of '*dare classes austris,*' to give the fleets to the winds.

The *hypallage*, of which Virgil is fonder than any other writer, is much the gravest fault in language. *Landor.*

Hypanthium (hip-an'thi-um), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower-stalk, such as occurs in the rose, apple, or myrtle.

Hypanthocrinus (hī-pan-thok'ri-nus), *n.* [Gr. *hypantheō*, to begin to flower (*hypo*, under, and *anthos*, a flower), and *krinon*, a lily.] In *geol.* a genus of rose-encrinites, so called from the flower-like form of its receptacle and arms. It belongs to the upper Silurian strata.

Hypapophysis (hī-pa-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *apophysis*, a sprout or process.] In *anat.* a peculiar process or protuberance of bone which descends from the lower part of the centrum or vertebral body.

Hypaspist (hī-pas'pist), *n.* [Gr. *hypaspistēs*, from *hypaspizō*, to carry the shield for one—*hypo*, under, and *aspis*, a shield.] In *Greek antiq.* a soldier armed in a particular manner; a shield-bearer.

Hyper- (hī'pẽr), [Gr. *hyper*, over.] A common prefix denoting excess, or something *over* or beyond. In the compound terms of chemistry it was formerly used in the same manner with *super*, as used in other cases; thus, *hyper-oxygenated* signifies *super-saturated* with oxygen, and so of other compounds, as *hyper-oxymuriate, hyper-carburetted*, &c.

Hyper (hī'pẽr), *n.* A hypercritic.

Hyperæmia (hī-pẽr-ē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over or above, and *haima*, blood.] In *pathol.* an excessive accumulation or congestion of blood in any structure of the body.

Hyperæmic (hī-pẽr-ēm'ik), *a.* In *pathol.* affected with hyperæmia.

Hyperæsthesis, Hyperæsthesia (hī'pẽr-es-thē"sis, hī'pẽr-es-thē"zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *aisthēsis*, the faculty of sensation.] Excessive sensibility; exalted sensation.

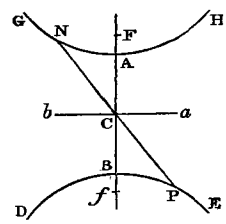
To such a degree has this *hyperæsthesia* been observed that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched. The faintest whisper, suddenly opening the door, or rustle of a newspaper, has been known in such states of the nervous system to induce severe conditions of violent convulsive spasm. *Dr. Forbes Winslow.*

Hyperaspist (hī-pẽr-as'pist), *n.* [Gr. *hyperaspistēs*, from *hyperaspizō*, to cover or protect with a shield—*hyper*, over, and *aspis*, a shield.] One who throws a shield over; hence, a defender. *Chillingworth.*

Hyperbatic (hī-pẽr-bat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the figure hyperbaton; transposed; inverted.

Hyperbaton (hī-pẽr'ba-ton), *n.* [Gr. *hyperbaton*, from *hyperbainō*, to transgress or go beyond.] In *gram.* a figurative construction inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

Hyperbola (hī-pẽr'bō-la), *n.* [Gr. *hyperbolē*, overshooting, excess. See HYPERBOLE.] In *geom.* a curve formed by cutting a cone in



Hyperbola—D B E, G A H, are opposite hyperbolas; F, *f*, foci; C, centre; A B, transverse axis; *a b*, conjugate axis; N C P, a diameter.

a direction parallel to its axis, or so that the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes, and when produced cuts also the opposite cone, or the cone which is the continuation of the former, on the opposite side of the vertex, thus producing another hyperbola, which is called the opposite hyperbola to the former. The term *hyperbola* was given to this curve by Apollonius on account of its property, that the square of any ordinate is greater than the rectangle under the corresponding abscissa and the parameter, or differs from that rectangle in excess.

Hyperbole (hī-pẽr'bō-lē), *n.* [Fr. *hyperbole*, Gr. *hyperbolē*, excess, from *hyperballō*, to throw beyond, to exceed—*hyper*, over, beyond, and *ballō*, to throw.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; an exaggerated statement. The following are instances of the use of this figure.

He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedemonian letter. *Longinus.*

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. Gen. xiii. 16.

Hyperbolic, Hyperbolical (hī-pẽr-bol'ik, hī-pẽr-bol'ik-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.—*Hyperbolic conoid*, a conoid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its minor axis.—*Hyperbolic space*, the space or content comprehended between the curve of a hyperbola and a double ordinate.—*Hyperbolic arc*, an arc of the hyperbola.—*Hyperbolic spiral*, a spiral curve, the law of which is that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.—2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as, a *hyperbolical* expression.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*

Hyperbolically (hī-pẽr-bol'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In the form of a hyperbola.—2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylla is . . . *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome.*

Hyperboliform (hī-pẽr-bol'i-form), *a.* [*Hyperbola* and *form.*] Having the form or nearly the form of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolism (hī-pẽr'bol-izm), *n.* The use of hyperbole; the quality of being hyperbolical.

The *hyperbolism* of the oriental style. *Horsley.*

Hyperbolist (hī-pẽr'bol-ist), *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

Hyperbolize (hī-pẽr'bol-īz), *v.i.* To speak or write with exaggeration.

The Spanish traveller was so habituated to *hyperbolize*. *Howell.*

Hyperbolize (hī-pẽr'bol-īz), *v.t.* To exaggerate; to represent or speak of in a hyperbolical manner.

Vain people *hyperbolizing* his fact, . . . he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit. *Fotherby.*

Hyperboloid (hī-pėr'bol-oid), *n.* [*Hyperbola*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

Hyperborean (hī-pėr-bō'rē-an), *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*; Gr. *hyperboreos*—*hyper*, beyond, and *boreas*, the north.] 1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.—2. Very cold; frigid.

The more chilly and pinching *hyperborean* atmosphere in which they have grown up and been formed. *Craik.*

Hyperborean (hī-pėr-bō'rē-an), *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. In early Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a people who lived beyond the north wind, were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war, and their natural life lasted 1000 years, which was spent in the worship of Apollo.

Hypercatalectic (hī-pėr-ka'ta-lek''tik), *a.* [Gr. *hyperkatalēktikos*—*hyper*, beyond, and *katalēxis*, termination.] Having a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure; as, *hypercatalectic* verse.

Hypercatharsis (hī-pėr-ka-thär'sis), *n.* [Gr. —*hyper*, over, beyond, and *katharsis*, a cleansing, a purging, from *kathairō*, to cleanse, to purge.] An excessive purging; a violent action of the bowels excited by an acrid cathartic.

Hyperchloric (hī-pėr-klō'rik), *a.* In *chem.* a term applied to an acid which contains a greater proportion of oxygen than chloric acid.

Hypercritic (hī-pėr-krit'ik), *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique*—Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical. See CRITIC.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

Hypercritical, Hypercritic (hī-pėr-krit'ik-al, hī-pėr-krit'ik), *a.* 1. Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity. '*Hypercritical* readers.' *Swift.*—2. Excessively nice or exact.

We are far from imposing these nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Hypercritically (hī-pėr-krit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.

Hypercriticise, Hypercriticize (hī-pėr-krit'i-sīz), *v.t.* To criticise with excessive severity; to criticise captiously.

Hypercriticism (hī-pėr-krit'i-sizm), *n.* Excessive rigour of criticism.

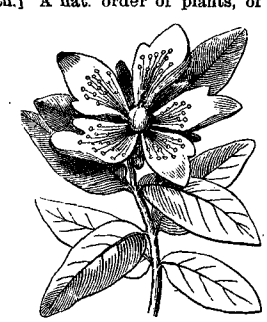
To insist on points like these is mere *hypercriticism.* *Scotsman newspaper.*

Hyperdulia (hī-pėr-dū'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *douleia*, service.] The peculiar worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, so called because higher than that given to other saints (which is known as *dulia*), though of course inferior to *latria*, the worship due to God alone. See DULIA.

Hyperduly (hī-pėr-dū'li), *n.* Same as *Hyperdulia.*

Hyperdynamic (hī'pėr-di-nam''ik), *a.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *dynamis*, power, strength.] In *pathol.* a term applied to a morbid condition of the vital powers, characterized by excessive strength or excitement.

Hypericaceæ, Hypericineæ (hī-pe'ri-kā''sē-ē, hī-pe'ri-si''nē), *n. pl.* [From genus *Hypericum*, from Gr. *hyperikon*, from *hyper*, under, *erikē*, heath—the plants often grow among heath.] A nat. order of plants, of which



Hypericum calycinum.

the genus Hypericum is the type. It contains 19 genera and nearly 300 species. They are herbs, shrubs, or (rarely) trees, with simple, opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, which are often dotted with resinous glands. They have terminal or axillary solitary, cymose, or paniculate flowers, usually yellow or white, and the numerous stamens are united into bundles at their base. Hypericum, the type of the order, is a large and wide-spread genus, containing about 160 species, several of which are found in Britain. *H. calycinum* is a somewhat shrubby plant 1 or 2 feet high, with large, almost evergreen leaves, and large, terminal, solitary flowers. *H. perforatum*, or St. John's wort, is a smaller species, which derives its specific name from the fact that the pellucid dots with which its leaves, like those of most other members of the genus, are marked, are in it peculiarly conspicuous, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being perforated. These plants are very generally spread over the surface of the earth; they abound in resinous juice, and many of them possess medicinal properties.

Hypericum (hī-pe'ri-kum), *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Hypericaceæ. See HYPERICACEÆ.

Hyperinosis (hī'pėr-i-nō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, above, and *is*, *inos*, fibre.] In *pathol.* the condition of the blood in which it contains an increase in the proportion of fibrin, as in inflammation.

Hyperion (hī-pē'ri-on, or, according to the classical pronunciation, hī-pėr-ī'on), *n.* In the most ancient mythology of Greece, the god of the sun, distinguished for his beauty: afterwards identified with Apollo.

So excellent a king; that was, to this,
Hyperion to a satyr. *Shak.*

Hyperite, Hypersthenite (hī'pėr-īt, hī-pėr-sthen'īt), *n.* A dark-coloured granite-like rock, a compound of hypersthene and labradorite.

Hypermeter (hī-pėr'me-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *metron*, measure.] A hypercatalectic verse; hence, anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure.

When a man rises beyond six foot he is an *hypermeter.* *Addison.*

Hypermetrical (hī-pėr-met'rik-al), *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

Hypermyriorama (hī-pėr-mi'ri-o-rä''ma), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *myrios*, countless, and *horama*, a view.] An exhibition consisting of innumerable views.

Hyper-orthodox (hī-pėr-or'tho-doks), *a.* Excessively orthodox.

Hyper-orthodoxy (hī-pėr-or'tho-dok-si), *n.* Orthodoxy carried to excess; extreme orthodoxy.

Hyperoxygenated, Hyperoxygenized (hī-pėr-oks'i-jen-āt-ed, hī-pėr-oks'i-jen-īzd), *a.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and E. *oxygenated* or *oxygenized*.] Super-saturated with oxygen.

Hyper-physical (hī-pėr-fi'zik-al), *a.* Supernatural.

Vital powers cannot be merely physical, and we must believe in something *hyper-physical*, something of the nature of a soul. *Whewell.*

Hypersarcoma, Hypersarcosis (hī'pėr-sär-kō''ma, hī'pėr-sär-kō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, in excess, and *sarkōma*, *sarkōsis*, growth of flesh, from *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Proud or fungous flesh.

Hypersthene, Hyperstene (hī'pėr-sthēn, hī'pėr-stēn), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *sthenos*, strength: so named from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded.] A mineral, Labrador hornblende. Its colour is between grayish and greenish black, but nearly copper-red on the cleavage. It is usually found foliated, massive. —*Hypersthene rock.* Same as *Hyperite.*

Hypersthenic (hī-pėr-sthen'ik), *a.* Containing hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

Hypersthenite. See HYPERITE.

Hyperthesis (hī-pėr'the-sis), *n.* [Gr., a passing over, transposition—*hyper*, over, and *tithēmi*, to place, to set.] In *philol.* the removal of a letter from the syllable to which it originally belonged to another syllable immediately preceding or following it; a species of transposition or metathesis; thus in Greek *melaina* is used for *melania.*

Hyperthetical † (hī-pėr-thet'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *hyperthetikos*—*hyper*, over, beyond, and *tithēmi*, to place.] Superlative. *Chapman.*

Hypertrophic, Hypertrophical (hī-pėr-trof'ik, hī-pėr-trof'ik-al), *a.* Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

Hypertrophied (hī-pėr'tro-fid), *a.* In *pathol.* enlarged from over-nutrition; excessively developed.

Hypertrophy (hī-pėr'tro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *trophē*, nutrition.] In *med.* an enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition.

Hypethral, *a.* See HYPÆTHRAL.

Hypha (hī'fa), *n.* [Gr. *hyphē*, a weaving, a web.] In *bot.* (*a*) the mycelium or spawn of certain fungals. (*b*) The filamentous fleshy watery thallus of certain fungoid plants. *Maunder.*

Hyphasma (hī-faz'ma), *n.* [Gr., something woven, from *hyphainō*, to weave.] 1. In *bot.* a name given to the mycelium of moulds.—2. *Eccles.* one of four pieces of cloth, embroidered with the evangelistic symbols, placed on the altar of a Greek church before the altar-cloth.

Hyphen (hī'fen), *n.* [Gr. *hyphen*, strictly *hyph'hen*, into or in one, together—*hypo*, under, and *hen*, one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected, as in *five-leaved, bold-faced, oak-tree.* In writing and printing the hyphen is also used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable or part of a word with the first syllable of the next line.

Hyphen (hī'fen), *v.t.* To join by a hyphen, as two words, so as to form a compound word.

Hyphomycetes (hī'fō-mi-sē''tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hyphaō*, *hyphainō*, to weave, and *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a fungus.] One of the great divisions of fungi, containing those species which have naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads. The plants are microscopic, growing as moulds over dead or living organic substances; and various cutaneous disorders of animals, as well as many diseases of plants, are ascribed to them. By some authorities yeast is included in this division.

Hypnologist (hip-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in hypnology.

Hypnology (hip-nol'o-ji), *n.* The study or doctrine of the phenomena accompanying sleep; a treatise or discourse on sleep.

Hypnosis (hip-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.] The hypnotic state; hypnotism.

Hypnotic (hip-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. *hypnōtikos*, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, from *hypnoō*, to lull to sleep, from *hypnos*, sleep.] 1. Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by hypnotism.

Hypnotic (hip-not'ik), *n.* 1. A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

He writes, as an *hypnotic* for the spleen. *Young.*

2. One who is affected by or under the influence of hypnotism.

Hypnotism (hip'no-tizm), *n.* [Fr. *hypnotisme*, from Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.] A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means; an artificial sleep induced by a brilliant object being held up at some distance before the eyes, which the person operated on is required to look at steadily for some time. In hypnotism reason and memory are temporarily suspended, the will is paralysed, and the patient is impelled to act according to suggestion while he may be led to imagine himself in circumstances entirely different from those actually existing.

Hypnotize (hip'no-tīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hypnotized*; ppr. *hypnotizing.* To affect with hypnotism.

Hypnotizer, Hypnotist (hip'no-tīz-ėr, hip'no-tist), *n.* One who hypnotizes.

Hypnum (hip'num), *n.* [Gr. *hypnon*, a kind of moss growing on trees.] One of the largest genera of mosses, having lateral fruit, and including above ninety species, natives of Britain. Many of the species are large and ornamental; they occur in various parts of the world.

Hypo- (hī'pō). A prefix used especially in words derived from the Greek, and originally a Greek preposition signifying under, beneath, like the Latin *sub.* In chemical compound terms it has a sense contrary to *hyper;* thus, *hypo*-sulphuric acid is *sub*-sulphuric acid, or an acid with less oxygen than the sulphuric but more than the sulphurous.

Hypo (hī'pō), *n.* [A contraction of *hypochondria.*] Same as *Hyp.*

Hypoblast (hī'pō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *blastos*, a shoot, a bud.] 1. In *bot.* the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass.—2. In *physiol.* the lower of the two layers of cells forming the blastoderm, the upper being the epiblast.

Hypobole (hī-pob'o-lē), *n.* [Gr., a throwing under, from *hypoballō*, to throw under—*hypo*, under, and *ballō*, to throw.] In *rhet.* a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favour of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.

Hypocarpogean (hī'pō-kär-pō"jē-an), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *karpos*, fruit, and *gē*, the earth.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant which produces its fruit below ground.

Hypocaust (hī'pō-kąst), *n.* [Gr. *hypokauston*—*hypo*, under, and *kaiō*, to burn.] 1. In *anc. arch.* an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it. The heat was distributed by means of tubes of earthenware. 2. The place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

Hypochil, Hypochilium (hī'pō-kil, hī-pō-kil'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *cheilos*, the lip.] In *bot.* the lower part of the labellum or lip of certain orchids.

Hypochlorite (hī-pō-klōr'īt), *n.* 1. In *mineral.* a mineral which occurs at various places in Saxony, containing silica, alumina, oxide of bismuth, and phosphoric anhydride. 2. In *chem.* a salt obtained from hypochlorous acid by the addition of oxides, hydrates, or carbonates, or by double decomposition. They are important oxidizing and bleaching agents, not when pure, however, but when containing some chlorides.

Hypochlorous (hī-pō-klōr'us), *a.* In *chem.* a term applied to an acid ($HClO$) possessed of marked bleaching properties, obtained by distilling bleaching powder with dilute nitric acid.

Hypochœris (hī-pō-kē'ris), *n.* [Gr. *hypochoiris*, a plant of the succory kind.] A genus of yellow-flowered herbs of the nat. order Compositæ, resembling the hawkweeds in general appearance; cat's-ear. One or two species are found in Britain.

Hypochonder, Hypochondre (hī-pō-kon'dėr), *n.* Same as *Hypochondrium* (which see).

Hypochondria (hī-pō-kon'dri-a), *n.* [From the *hypochondria* being regarded as the seat of the disease. See HYPOCHONDRIUM.] In *med.* a disease characterized by great increase of sensibility, palpitations, morbid feelings that simulate the greater number of diseases, exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c.; spleen; vapours; low spirits.

Hypochondriac, Hypochondriacal (hī-pō-kon'dri-ak, hī'pō-kon-drī"ak-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hypochondrium, or the parts of the body so called; as, the *hypochondriac* region.—2. Affected, characterized, or produced by hypochondria.

> The *hypochondriac*, melancholy complexion of us islanders. *Berkeley.*

3. Producing melancholy or low spirits.

Hypochondriac (hī-pō-kon'dri-ak), *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

> He had become an incurable *hypochondriac*. *Macaulay.*

Hypochondriacally (hī'pō-kon-drī"ak-al-li), *adv.* In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner.

Hypochondriacism (hī'pō-kon-drī"a-sizm), *n.* See HYPOCHONDRIA.

Hypochondriasis (hī'pō-kon-drī"a-sis), *n.* Same as *Hypochondria.*

Hypochondriasm (hī-pō-kon'dri-azm), *n.* Same as *Hypochondria.*

Hypochondriast (hī-pō-kon'dri-ast), *n.* One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac.

Hypochondrium (hī-pō-kon'dri-um), *n.* pl. **Hypochondria** (hī-pō-kon'dri-a). [Gr. *hypochondrion*, from *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage—from its situation.] In *anat.* one of the two lateral and superior regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs, and to the right and left of the epigastrium.

Hypochondry (hī-pō-kon'dri), *n.* Same as *Hypochondria.*

Hypocist (hī'pō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *hypokistis*, under the cistus, so called because the plant grows on the roots of the cistus.] An inspissated juice, obtained from a plant, the *Cytinus hypocistis*, nat. order Cytinaceæ, resembling the true Egyptian acacia. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrhœas and hemorrhages.

Hypocrateriform (hī'pō-kra-tē"ri-form), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *kratēr*, a goblet, and L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.* salver-shaped: a term applied to a corolla consisting of a straight tube surmounted by flat and spreading limbs, as in the cowslip.

Hypocrateriform Corolla.

Hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*, L. *hypocrisis*, Gr. *hypokrisis*, a playing a part on the stage, simulation, outward show; *hypokrinomai*, to play a part, to feign—*hypo*, and *krinō*, to separate, discern, or judge.] The act or practice of a hypocrite; simulation or feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, that is, a concealment of one's real character or motives; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of piety and virtue.

> Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. Luke xii. 1.

Hypocrite (hi'pō-krit), *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. *hypokritēs*, one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler, a hypocrite.] One who assumes a false appearance; one who feigns to be what he is not; one who, for some ulterior purpose, puts on a fair outside show; a false pretender to virtue or piety.

> Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain. *Dryden.*

—*Dissembler*, *Hypocrite*. See under DISSEMBLER.

Hypocritely† (hi'pō-krit-li), *adv.* Hypocritically.

> He is rehard'ned, like a stubborn boy,
> That plies his lesson, *hypocritely* coy.
> *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Hypocritical, Hypocritic (hi-pō-krit'ik-al, hi-pō-krit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or proceeding from, hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; counterfeiting a religious character; as, a *hypocritical* look or person.

> *Hypocritical* professions of friendship and of pacific intentions were not spared. *Macaulay.*

Hypocritically (hi-pō-krit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

> Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*. *Dr. H. More.*

Hypocycloid (hī-pō-sī'kloid), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and E. *cycloid*.] In *geom.* a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of another fixed curve. See EPICYCLOID.

Hypodermal, Hypodermic (hī-pō-dėr'mal, hī-pō-dėr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *derma*, the skin.] Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin; specifically applied to a system of treating diseases by introducing medicines under the skin.—*Hypodermic aspirator*, an instrument for exploring and evacuating deep collections of fluids in any part of the body. It is a modification of the syphon trocar.

Hypodermic (hī-pō-dėr'mik), *n.* In *med.* a medicine introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent.

Hypodiastole (hī'pō-dī-as"tō-lē), *n.* [Gr.] In *Greek gram.* a mark like a comma placed after some forms of the article and relative pronoun when followed by the enclitics *τέ* and *τί*, to distinguish them from other words having the same letters; as, *ὅ, τε, τό, τε*, and *ὅ, τι*, in distinction from *ὅτε, τοτε*, and *ὅτι*.

Hypogæan, Hypogæal (hī-pō-jē'an, hī-pō-jē'al), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, beneath, and *gē*, the earth.] *Lit.* subterranean. In *bot.* a term applied to parts of plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth. Called also *Hypogæous*.

Hypogæi (hī-pō-jē'ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gē*, the earth.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, resembling the truffles in their habit of underground growth.

Hypogæous (hī-pō-jē'us), *a.* See HYPOGÆAN.

Hypogæum, Hypogeum (hī-pō-jē'um), *n.* In *ancient arch.* the name given to all the parts of a building below the level of the ground, as cellars, vaults, &c.

Hypogastric (hī-pō-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gastēr*, the belly.] Relating to the hypogastrium, or middle part of the lower region of the belly. See ABDOMEN.

Hypogastrium (hī-pō-gas'tri-um), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gastēr*, the belly.] In *anat.* the lower anterior region of the abdomen. See ABDOMEN.

Hypogastrocele (hī-pō-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *hypogastrion*, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

Hypogean, Hypogeal (hī-pō-jē'an, hī-pō-jē'al), *a.* See HYPOGÆAN.

Hypogene (hī'pō-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, below, and *gignomai*, to be born or formed.] In *geol.* a term applied to the whole family of crystalline rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, plutonic or metamorphic, which have not assumed their present form near the surface.

Hypogeous (hī-pō-jē'us), *a.* Same as *Hypogæous*.

Hypogeum, *n.* See HYPOGÆUM.

Hypoglossal (hī-pō-glos'al), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *glōssa*, the tongue.] In *anat.* a term applied to the lingual or gustatory nerve.

Hypoglossis, Hypoglottis (hī-pō-glos'is, hī-pō-glot'is), *n.* [From *hypo*, under, and *glōssa* or *glōtta*, the tongue.] 1. The under part of the tongue.—2. A lozenge to be kept under the tongue until dissolved.

Hypogynous (hī-po'jin-us), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* (*a*) placed below the ovary or seed-vessel. (*b*) A term applied to plants that have their corollas and stamens inserted below the ovary.

Hypomenous (hī-po'men-us), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *menō*, to remain.] In *bot.* free; not adherent; arising from below an organ without adhering to it.

Hyponitrous (hī-pō-nī'trus), *a.* Compounded of nitrogen and oxygen, and containing an inferior quantity of the latter; as, *hyponitrous* acid, which is the same as nitrous acid.

Hypophet (hī'pō-fet), *n.* [Gr. *hypophētēs*, an interpreter—*hypo*, under, and *phemi*, to speak.] An expounder or interpreter. [Rare.]

Hypophosphate (hī-pō-fos'fāt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt obtained by the union of hypophosphoric acid with a saliflable base.

Hypophosphite (hī-pō-fos'fīt), *n.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

Hypophosphorous (hī-pō-fos'for-us), *a.* In *chem.* a term applied to an acid which contains less oxygen than *phosphorous* acid.

Hypophyllium (hī-pō-fil'li-um), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of laminæ, and surrounds the base of certain small branches, having the appearance of leaves, as in asparagus.

Hypophyllous (hī-pof'il-us or hī-pō-fil'lus), *a.* In *bot.* placed under a leaf.

Hypophysis (hī-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *physis*, nature, origin.] In *anat.* the gland-like body and sac which originate from the under surface of the third ventricle of the brain; the pituitary body.

Hypopterate (hī-pop'tē-rāt), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *pteron*, a wing.] In *bot.* having a wing produced at the base or below. *Maunder.*

Hypopterygei, Hypopterygiaceæ (hī-pop'-tėr-ij"ē-ī, hī-pop'tėr-ij'i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing.] A family of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, with a peculiar arrangement of the leaves, which are placed in two opposite straight rows united on the upper side of the stem, with a third median row of smaller stipuliform leaves on the under side. The cells of the leaves are parenchymatous and equal in all parts. The genera are exotic.

Hypopyum, Hypopyon (hī-pō'pi-um, hī-pō'pi-on), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *puon*, pus, because there is pus under the cornea.] An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous humour.

Hyposkeletal (hī-pō-skel'e-tal), *a.* In *physiol.* developed below the vertebræ and spinal nerves.

Hypostasis (hī-pos'ta-sis), *n.* pl. **Hypostases** (hī-pos'ta-sēz). [L. *hypostasis*; Fr. *hypostase*; Gr. *hypostasis*, from *hypo*, and *histēmi*, to set.] 1. That which underlies something else; that which forms the basis or foundation of something.

> 'With death the personal activity of which the soul is the popular *hypostasis* is put into commission among posterity, and the future life is an immortality by deputy' (according to Mr. Harrison's theory). *Huxley.*

2. Substance; hence, used by early Greek Christian writers to denote distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead, called by them three *hypostases*, and by the Latins *personæ*, whence the modern term *persons* applied to the Godhead.—3. Principle: a term applied by the alchemists to mercury, sulphur, and salt, in accordance with their doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies.—4. In *med.* a sediment, as that of the urine.

Hypostasize (hī-pos'ta-sīz), *v.t.* Same as *Hypostatize*.

Hypostatic, Hypostatical (hī-pō-stat'ik, hī-pō-stat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive or elementary.—2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance. — *Hypostatic union*, the union of two or more persons into one undivided unity, as the union of the three persons in the Godhead: generally applied to the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ.

Hypostatically (hī-pō-stat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hypostatic manner; personally.

Hypostatize, Hypostatise (hī-pos'ta-tīz), *v.t.* To attribute proper personal existence to; to make into or regard as a distinct substance.

We then *hypostatize* the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Hypostome (hī'pō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *stoma*, mouth.] In *zool.* the under lip or labrum of certain crustacea, as the trilobites.

Hypostroma (hī-pō-strō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *strōma*, a bed.] In *bot.* the mycelium of certain fungals.

Hypostrophe (hī-pos'tro-fē), *n.* Gr. *hypo*, under, and *strophē*, a turning, from *strephō*, to turn.] 1. In *med.* the act of a patient turning himself.—2. Return of a disease; relapse.

Hypostyle (hī'pō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *hypostylos*, resting on pillars underneath—*hypo*, under, and *stylos*, a pillar.] In *arch.* that which is supported by columns or pillars; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.

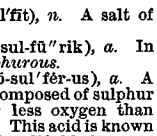
Hypostyle (hī'pō-stīl), *a.* Having the roof supported by pillars; as, the *hypostyle* hall at Karnak.

Hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fīt), *n.* A salt of hyposulphurous acid.

Hyposulphuric (hī'pō-sul-fū"rik), *a.* In *chem.* same as *Hyposulphurous*.

Hyposulphurous (hī-pō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* A term applied to an acid composed of sulphur and oxgyen, containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid (H_2SO_2). This acid is known only in combination with saliflable bases.

Hypotenuse, Hypothenuse (hī-pot'e-nūs, hī-poth'e-nūs), *n.* [Gr. *hypoteinousa*, part. of *hypoteinō*, to subtend.] In *geom.* the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.



a b, Hypotenuse.

Hypothallus (hī-pō-thal'lus), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *thallos*, a young shoot or branch, a frond.] In *bot.* the name given to certain delicate fungoid filaments, upon which a lichen thallus is first developed.

Hypothec (hī-poth'ek), *n.* [L. *hypotheca*, a pledge; Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge, from *hypotithēmi*, to put under, to pledge.] In *Scots law*, a claim or right by which the effects of a debtor are made over to his creditor in security of the debt, while, at the same time, they still remain in the possession of the debtor. Thus a landlord has an hypothec over the furniture or crops of his tenant in respect of the current rent; a law-agent or attorney has an hypothec over the title-deeds of his client in respect of his account or bill of costs. In England these rights are called *liens*.

Hypothecary (hī-poth'e-ka-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage; as, an *hypothecary* note, that is, a note given in acknowledgment of a debt, but which cannot pass into circulation.

Hypothecate (hī-poth'e-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *hypothecated;* ppr. *hypothecating*. [See HYPOTHEC.] 1. To pledge to a creditor in security for some debt or demand, but without transfer of title or delivery of possession; to mortgage, as ships or farm-stocking; to transfer by a bond of bottomry.—2. To pledge, as goods.

Hypothecation (hī-poth'e-kā"shon), *n.* The act of hypothecating or state of being hypothecated.

Hypothecator (hī-poth'e-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who pledges anything as security for the payment of money borrowed.

Hypothecium (hī-pō-thē'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *thēkē*, a hollow case.] In *bot.* the substance which surrounds or overlies the perithecium of lichens, as in Cladonia.

Hypothenusal (hī-poth'e-nūz"al), *a.* Belonging to the hypothenuse or hypotenuse. [Rare.]

Hypothenuse, *n.* See HYPOTENUSE.

Hypothesis (hī-poth'e-sis), *n.* pl. **Hypotheses** (hī-poth'e-sēz). [L., from Gr. *hypothesis*, a supposition; *hypotithēmi*, to suppose—*hypo*, under, and *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument.

An *hypothesis* properly means the supposition of a principle of whose existence there is no proof from experience. *Gregory.*

As it is allowable to put any case by way of *hypothesis*, let us imagine the most extreme case conceivable. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

Hypothesize (hī-poth'e-sīz), *v.i.* To form hypotheses. [Rare.]

Hypothetic, Hypothetical (hī-pō-thet'ik, hī-pō-thet'ik-al), *a.* Including or characterized by a supposition or hypothesis; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof; conjectural; conditional.

Hypothetically (hī-pō-thet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a hypothetical manner or relation; conjecturally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broome.*

Hypothetist (hī-poth'e-tist), *n.* One who defends an hypothesis.

Hypotrachelium (hī'pō-tra-kē"li-um), *n.* [Gr. *hypotrachēlion*, the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column—*hypo*, under, and *trachēlos*, the neck.] In *arch.* a term given by Vitruvius to the slenderest part of the shaft of a column immediately under the fillet, separating the shaft from the capital; the part which forms the junction of the shaft with its capital.

a, Hypotrachelium.

Hypotyposis (hī'po-ti-pō"sis), *n.* [Gr. *hypotypōsis*, sketch, outline, from *hypotyptoun*, to sketch out, to imagine—*hypo*, under, and *typtoun*, to form, to impress.] In *rhet.* an animated description of a scene or event in strong or figurative language, so as to present it forcibly to the mind.

Hypoxanthine (hī-poks-an'thin), *n.* Same as *Sarcine* (which see).

Hypoxidaceæ (hī'poks-id-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hypoxys*, somewhat sharp—*hypo*, under, and *oxys*, sharp.] A nat. order of epigynous monocotyledonous endogens, belonging to Lindley's narcissal alliance, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, Australia, and tropical America. They are herbs with a bitter tuberous perennial root. The tubers of some of the species are eaten.

Hypozoic (hī-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *zōon*, an animal.] In *geol.* a term applied to crystalline rocks, as gneiss and mica-schist, when they occur below the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata, and which have hitherto yielded no organic remains. As distinguished from *azoic* which means 'destitute of life,' this term simply points out the position of the rocks in question, without affirming either the absence or presence of fossils.

Hyppish (hip'ish), *a.* Affected with hypochondria.

Hypsiprymnus (hip-si-prim'nus), *n.* [Gr. *hypsi*, aloft, high, and *prymnos*, hindmost.] A genus of marsupial animals found in Australia, and generally known as kangaroo-rats. See BETTONG.

Hypsistarian (hip-sis-tā'ri-an), *n.* [Gr. *hypsistos*, the highest.] *Eccles.* one of certain heretics of the fourth century, some of whose notions were Pagan, some Jewish, and some Christian: so called from worshipping the *Most High* in one person only.

Hypsodon (hip'sō-don), *n.* [Gr. *hypsi*, aloft, high, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of large fossil pikes, approaching the saurians in some of their characters, found in the chalk of Kent and Sussex. They have their name from their upright long pointed teeth.

Hypsometer (hip-som'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, and *metron*, a measure.] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes.

Hypsometric, Hypsometrical (hip-sō-met'rik, hip-sō-met'rik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to hypsometry; as, *hypsometrical* maps, which exhibit the relative heights of mountains, &c.

Hypsometrically (hip-sō-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* According to the rules or principles of hypsometry.

Hypsometry (hip-som'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring the relative or absolute heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by the barometer or by trigonometrical observations.

Hyraceum, Hyracium (hī-rā'si-um), *n.* An article imported from the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for castor, and so named because it is the excrement of the Cape *hyrax*.

Hyracoidea (hī-ra-koid'ē-a), *n. pl.* An order of mammalia, constituted for the reception of the single genus Hyrax, characterized by having no canine teeth, but by having long curved incisors, which grow from permanent pulps, as in the rodents. There are no clavicles. The front feet have four toes, and the hind feet three. The placenta is deciduate and zonary. Their external appearance and their habits suggest that they are rodents, but their osteological structure, and especially their dentition, show them to have affinities to the ungulates on the one hand, and the rodents and insectivores on the other. See HYRAX, ROCK-RABBIT.

Hyracotherium (hī'ra-kō-thē"ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *hyrax, hyrakos*, a shrew-mouse, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil Pachydermata, belonging to the perissodactylous or odd-toed division, intermediate between the hog and the hyrax, occurring in the tertiary strata of England. The species are of the size of a hare.

Hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* [Gr., a shrew-mouse.] A genus of pachydermatous mammalia, intermediate in their character between the rhinoceros and the tapir. It is the only genus of the order Hyracoidea (which see). The Cape hyrax is by the colonists of South Africa called the *Rock-badger* and *Rock-rabbit*. Its excrement is imported as a substitute for castor.

Hyrse (hėrs), *n.* [G. *hirse*, millet.] Millet.

Hyrst (hėrst), *n.* A wood. See HURST.

Hyson (hī'son), *n.* [Chinese *hi-tshun*, lit. first crop or blooming spring.] A species of green tea from China.—*Hyson skin*, the refuse of hyson tea.

Hyssop (his'sop), *n.* [L. *hyssopus*, Gr. *hysōpos*, hyssop.] The popular name of the plants of the genus Hyssopus, a genus of small bushy herbs of the nat. order Labiatæ. *H. officinalis* is a native of Siberia and the mountainous parts of Austria, but is now common in our gardens. Its medicinal properties were held in some estimation by the older physicians, but it has now fallen into disuse. It is aromatic and stimulating, and was used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in bruises and indolent swellings.—*Hedge-hyssop*, a popular name for the species of plants of the genus Gratiola.

Hyssop (*H. officinalis*).

Hyssopus (his-sō'pus), *n.* Hyssop, a genus of plants. See HYSSOP.

Hysteranthous (his-tėr-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *hysteron*, afterwards, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* a term applied to those plants in which the leaves appear after the flowers, as in the willows, poplars, &c.

Hysteria (his-tē'ri-a), *n.* [Fr. *hystérie*, L.L. *hysteria*, from Gr. *hystera*, the womb.] A kind of neurosis or nervous affection, generally occurring in paroxysms, characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convulsive struggling alternately remitting and exacerbating, rumbling in the bowels, sense of suffocation, &c.

Hysteric, Hysterical (his-te'rik, his-te'rik-al), *a.* [Fr. *hystérique;* Gr. *hysterikos*, from *hystera*, the womb.] Of or pertaining to hysterics; affected by or subject to hysterics or nervous affections; evidencing, indicating, or resulting from hysteria; hence, fitful.

With no *hysteric* weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience. *Bancroft.*

Hysterically (his-te'rik-al-li), *adv.* In a hysterical manner; spasmodically.

Hysterics (his-te'riks), *n. pl.* A hysteric fit; a fit of hysteria.

Hysterocele (his-te'rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *hystera*, the womb, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A species of hernia affecting the womb.

Hysteroid (his'tėr-oid), *a.* [*Hysteria*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] In *pathol.* resembling hysteria; as, a *hysteroid* disease; a *hysteroid* symptom.

Hysterology (his-tėr-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hysteros*, the latter of two, and *logos*, speech.] Hysteron-proteron (which see).

Hysteron-proteron (his'tėr-on-pro"tėr-on), *n.* [Gr. *hysteron*, last, and *proteron*, first.] In *rhet.* (*a*) a rhetorical figure, in which the word that should follow comes first; as, *valet atque vivit*, 'he is well and lives.' (*b*) An inversion of natural or logical order, as the putting of a conclusion before its premisses, and such like. It is often used to produce a ludicrous effect; for instance, 'All the world and Cork talked of it.'

Hysterophyte (his'tėr-ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *hystera*, the womb, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives upon dead or living organic matter, as fungi.

Hysterotomy (his-tėr-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *hystera*, the uterus, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* the Cesarean operation; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

Hystricidæ (his-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *hystrix*, *histrichos*, a porcupine, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The porcupine tribe, a family of rodent animals.

Hystrix (his'triks), *n.* The porcupine, a genus of rodent animals. See PORCUPINE.

Hyte (hyt), *a.* Mad; crazy. [Scotch.]

> The witching curst delicious blinkers
> Hae put me *hyte*. *Burns.*

Hythe (hīTH), *n.* A port. See HITHE.

I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *y*. The two principal sounds represented by it in English are the short sound as in *pit*, *pin*, *fin*, and the long as in *pine*, *fine*, *wine*, the latter being really a diphthongal sound. It has also three other sounds, viz. that heard in *first*, *dirk* (ė, the neutral vowel); that heard in *machine*, *intrigue* (which, however, can scarcely be considered a modern English sound); and the consonant sound heard in many words when it precedes a vowel, as in *million*, *opinion*, *trunnion*. The short sound of *i* (as in *pin*), or one closely allied to it, is one of the oldest vowel sounds belonging to the Indo-European languages, the three vowels *a*, *i*, and *u* being regarded as the three original vowels of the primitive Indo-European speech. In the Teutonic languages, however, *i* is found only in comparatively few roots corresponding to an original *i*, among which we may mention *wit*, *wiss* (to know) =Goth. *witan*, G. *wissen*, L. *videre*, Gr. *idein*, Skr. *vid*; E. *bitter*=L. *fid* (*findo*), Skr. *bhid*, to split. More commonly it takes the place of an original *a*, as in *sit*, from a root *sad* (L. *sedere*); E. *is*, Skr. *asti*; E. *brim*, Skr. *bhram* (to whirl); E. *middle*, Skr. *madhya*, &c. The diphthongal sound of *i*, as an English sound, is comparatively modern, being developed from an older *ī* (sounded as *ee* in *seem*) by the prefixing of an *a* sound. The same change has taken place in German and Dutch, but in these languages the new sound is represented by *ei* and *ij* respectively. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *friend*; and with *o*, as in *oil*, *join*, *coin*, it forms a proper diphthong. No genuine English word ends with *i*, this sound when occurring at the end of a word being expressed by *y*; it is written however in foreign words introduced into English, as *alkali*. I and J were formerly regarded as one character, and in many English dictionaries words beginning with these letters were classed together till comparatively recent times.

I (ī), *pron.* pos. *my* or *mine*, dat. and obj. *me*; pl. nom. *we*, pos. *our* or *ours*, dat. and obj. *us*. [A. Sax. *ic*; comp. O. Sax. *ic*, Goth. *ik*, O.H.G. *ih* (*ihha*), G. *ich*, Icel. *ek*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Skr. *aham*, W. *ym*, Armor. *em*—I. In A. Sax. it was declined nom. *ic* (later *ich*, *uch*), genit. *mīn*, dat. and instrumental *mē*, acc. (or obj.) *mec*, *mē*; pl. nom. *wē*, genit. *ūser* or *ūre*, dat. and instrumental *ūs*, acc. *ūsic*, *ūs*; dual *wit* (we two), genit. *uncer*, dat. and instrumental *unc*, acc. *uncit* or *unc*.] 1. The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.—2. [Used as a noun.] In *metaph.* the conscious thinking subject; the ego. See EGO.

I,† A corrupt spelling of the affirmative particle *Ay*, *e*, used in the older editions of Shakspere.

Iacchus. The same as *Bacchus*.

Iacinth. See HYACINTH.

Iamb (ī'amb), *n.* Same as *Iambic* or *Iambus*.

> The license is sometimes carried so far as to add three short syllables to the last *iamb*. *Brande.*

Iambic, Iambical (ī-am'bik, ī-am'bik-al), *a.* [L. *iambicus*, Gr. *iambikos*, from *iambos*, an iambic foot.] 1. Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one, or an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one.—2. Composed of iambics; as, an *iambic* verse.

Iambic (ī-am'bik), *n.* [From the adj.] In *pros.* (*a*) an iambic foot or foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, or the first unaccented and the last accented, as in *delight*. The following line consists wholly of iambic feet.

> He scorns | the force | that dares | his fu | ry stay.

(*b*) A verse consisting of iambic feet, that is, a species of verse of short and long, or unaccented and accented syllables alternately. The iambics of the Greek tragic poets were normally composed of a succession of six iambuses, but various other feet were admitted. In most modern European languages the verse of five iambic feet is a favourite metre, being the heroic verse of English, German, and Italian poetry. According to Aristotle, the iambic measure was first employed in satirical poems; hence the term *iambics* is used as equivalent to a satirical poem. 'Stings with *iambics* Bupalus his foe.' *Fawkes.*

Iambically (ī-am'bik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.

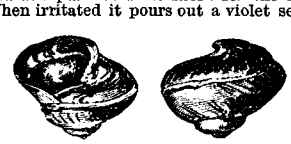
Iambize (ī-am'bīz), *v.t.* To satirize in iambic verse.

> Iambic was the measure in which they used to *iambize* each other. *Twining.*

Iambographer (ī-am-bog'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *iambos*, an iambus, and *graphō*, to write.] A writer of iambic poetry.

Iambus (ī-am'bus), *n.* pl. **Iambuses** or **Iambi** (ī-am'bus-ez, ī-am'bī). [Gr. *iambos*, from *iaptō*, to assail.] In *pros.* a foot consisting of a short or unaccented syllable followed by a long or accented.

Ianthina (ī-an'thin-a), *n.* [Gr. *ianthinos*, violet-coloured.] A genus of oceanic gasteropodous mollusca, with a thin violet-coloured snail-like shell. There are about eight known species, found in the open sea in the warmer parts of the world. The foot of the animal has a float composed of numerous air-vesicles, which serves as a raft and as a place of attachment for the eggs. When irritated it pours out a violet secretion, which serves for its concealment, in the manner of the ink of the cuttle-fish.



Shell of Violet-snail (*Ianthina communis*).

Ianthinidæ (ī-an-thin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of holostomatous gasteropod molluscs, of which the genus Ianthina is the type; the violet-snails. See IANTHINA.

Iapetus (ī-ap'ē-tus), *n.* 1. In *myth.* the son of Titan and Terra.—2. In *astron.* a satellite of Saturn.

Iasp,† *n.* [Fr. *jaspe*.] Jasper. *Spenser.*

Iatric, Iatrical (ī-at'rik, ī-at'rik-al), *a.* [Gr. *iatrikos*, from *iatros*, a physician.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

Iatro-chemist† (ī-ā'trō-kem-ist), *n.* A physician who is also a chemist; specifically, in *old med.* a physician who disregarded the solid portions of the human structure, neglecting anatomy, and held chemical action as the sole essential to the due operation of the vital functions. Opposed to *iatro-mathematician* (which see).

Iatroleptic, Iatroliptic (ī-ā'trō-lep"tik, ī-ā'trō-lip"tik), *a.* [Gr. *iatros*, a physician, and *aleiphō*, to anoint.] Curing by ointments and frictions.—*The iatroleptic method*, in *med.* consists in the application of medicines to the skin aided by friction. It is also termed the *Epidermic Method*.

Iatro-mathematician† (ī-ā'trō-ma'thē-ma-ti"shan), *n.* In *old med.* one of a school of physicians which took its rise in Italy. They sought to explain the functions of the body and the application of remedies by statical and hydraulic laws, and were eager students of anatomy, since it was only by accurate knowledge of all the parts they could apply their mathematical and dynamical principles. Opposed to *iatro-chemist*.

Ib. Contraction of *Ibidem*.

Iberian (ī-bē'ri-an), *n.* 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be representatives of the ancient Spanish Iberians.—2. The language of the ancient Iberians, of which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Iberis (ī-bē'ris), *n.* [From *Iberia*, the ancient name of Spain, where the species abound.] A genus of cruciferous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, and shrubby species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region and of the East. Several species are cultivated in our gardens under the name of *candytuft*. The *I. amara*, or bitter candytuft, is found growing wild in the south of England.

Iberite (ī-bē'rit), *n.* [From *Iberia*.] A hydrated altered iolite found in Toledo.

Ibex (ī'beks), *n.* [L., a kind of goat.] A name according to some zoologists of a genus, and to others of a sub-genus, of the hollow-horned ruminants (Cavicornia). The male is red-brown in summer, and gray-brown in winter. The female is earthy-brown and ashy. The young is gray. The horns of the male are flat, with two longitudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by numerous transverse knots. The horns of the female are short, more erect, with three or four knots in front. The best known varieties are the *Capra Ibex* of the Alps and Apennines, the steinbok of the Alps, and the *C. pyrenaica*, the Pyrenean steinbok. The *C. ægagrus* inhabits the lofty rocky peaks of Mount Caucasus; it is somewhat larger

Ibex (*Capra Ibex*).

than the goat, and bears considerable resemblance to animals of the deer kind. Its horns are compressed, and the front margin keeled.

Ibid. (ib'id). A contraction of *Ibidem.*

Ibidem (ib-ī'dem). [L.] In the same place.

Ibigau (ib'ī-gou), *n.* *Nyctibus grandis,* a very large goat-sucker inhabiting South America: sometimes called the *Grand Goat-sucker.*

Ibis (ī'bis), *n.* [Gr. and L., a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals.] A genus of grallatorial birds allied to the storks, one of whose most remarkable

Sacred Ibis (*Ibis religiosa*).

species is the *Ibis religiosa* of Cuvier. This is found throughout Africa. It is about the size of a common fowl, with head and neck bare, and white plumage, the primaries of the wings being tipped with black and the secondaries being bright black, glossed with green and violet. It was reared in the temples of ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration. There are several other species, as the *I. falcinellus,* or glossy ibis, nearly 2 feet in length, which builds in Asia, but migrates also to Egypt, sometimes visiting England; the *I. rubra* of tropical America, remarkable for its scarlet plumage; the *I. alba,* or white ibis of Florida; the *I.* or *Geronticus spinicollis,* or straw-necked ibis of Australia, &c. The sacred ibis is named *Threskiornis* by some zoologists, and with the other species named is separated from the storks on account of the extreme shortness of the tongue.

Icacinaceæ, Icacineæ (ī-cas-in-ā'sē-ē, ī-cas-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A tribe of thalamifloral exogens: now usually united with Olacaceæ. The members are tropical evergreen trees and shrubs, and are not known to be of any special use. There are about seventeen genera, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World.

Icarian (ī-kā'ri-an), *a.* [From *Icarus,* the son of Dædalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos, but his flight being too high was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

Ice (īs), *n.* [A. Sax. *īs, īss;* comp. D. *ijs,* Dan. and Sw. *is,* Icel. *íss,* G. *eis,* O.G. *īs;* referred along with *iron,* G. *eisen,* to a lost verb *eisan,* to shine or glance.] 1. Water or other fluid congealed or in a solid state; a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity. Water begins to freeze at 32° of Fahrenheit, and in freezing expands very rapidly and with great force. In consequence of this expansion the ice becomes lighter than water, and floats on its surface. Its specific gravity is nearly 0·92, so that the volume of ice is to that of water as 1 to 0·92, consequently water expands by about one-eleventh of its bulk in passing into ice. During the formation of ice the particles arrange themselves into ranks and lines which cross each other at angles of 60° and 120°, as may be seen by examining the surface of water while freezing in a saucer. Artificial ice may be produced by the alternate condensation and expansion of common air. When air is compressed its heat is squeezed out of it, and when it is again allowed to expand it absorbs heat from the surrounding medium, and hence causes that medium to fall considerably in temperature. Ice is also produced by exposing water to the action of substances that produce quick evaporation, such as ether and sulphuric acid. The process will be greatly accelerated if made to take place under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. On this principle ice is formed artificially in the hottest countries. The temperature of freezing is lowered ·0075° C. for every atmosphere of pressure, so that the freezing and boiling points are both variable. —2. Concreted sugar.—3. Cream or milk sweetened, variously flavoured, and frozen; ice-cream.—*To break the ice,* is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way. 'The *ice* of ceremony being once *broken.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Ice (īs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *iced;* ppr. *icing.* 1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice.—2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. 3. To chill, as with ice; to freeze.

Ice-anchor (īs'ang-kėr), *n.* *Naut.* an anchor with one arm, used for securing vessels to floes of ice.

Ice-beam (īs'bēm), *n.* *Naut.* a plank or beam applied to strengthen the stem and bows of ships to enable them to withstand the concussion and pressure of ice.

Ice-belt (īs'belt), *n.* A belt or fringe of ice along the shores in Arctic regions.

Iceberg (īs'bėrg), *n.* [D. *ijsberg* — *ijs,* ice, and *berg,* a mountain.] A hill or mountain of ice; specifically, a vast and lofty body of ice floating on the ocean. These lofty floating masses are generally detached from the seaward termination of glaciers on shore, though sometimes formed at a distance from any land. They are found in both the frigid zones, and are sometimes carried towards the equator as low as 40°. Masses of this sort abound in Baffin's Bay, where they are sometimes 2 miles long and one-half or one-third as broad. Scoresby counted 500 of these bergs drifting along in latitudes 60° and 70° north, which rose above the surface of the sea to the height of from 100 to 200 feet, some of them a mile in circumference. It is computed that the depth of icebergs below the surface of the water is about eight times greater than the height above the water. Icebergs have been the agents in transporting large masses of mud, shingle, and rocks from the polar towards the temperate regions. Some have been seen bearing cargoes of from 50,000 to 100,000 tons. As such masses float southward, the ice under water gradually melts away until the berg becomes top-heavy and capsizes, depositing its burden on the bottom of the sea. Several of the phenomena of the northern drift or boulder-clay are due to this agency. Ancient terraces or sea-margins, to be seen high up on our hill sides, are in part drift brought as cargo by icebergs, deposited where they stranded, and levelled and arranged by water. The gravel-knolls, which occur so frequently on our level lands, are also in some cases cargoes deposited where an iceberg stranded on a shoal or flat and melted, the hillocks rising to the surface with the gradual rise of the sea-bottom. Icebergs are agents in the denudation of the sea-bottom, doing their work sometimes at the depth of 1800 feet.

Iceberg.

Icebird (īs'bėrd), *n.* A bird of Greenland.

Iceblink (īs'blingk), *n.* A bright yellowish-white tint near the horizon, reflected from the snow-covered surface of the ice in the arctic or antarctic regions, and observed before the ice itself is seen.

Iceboat (īs'bōt), *n.* 1. A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice.—2. A boat for sailing on the surface of ice, much used in Holland.

Icebound (īs'bound), *a.* 1. Totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing; as, an *icebound* vessel.—2. Surrounded or fringed with ice so as to be inaccessible to ships; as, *ice-bound* coasts.

Ice-breaker (īs'brāk-ėr), *n.* 1. A contrivance for breaking ice.—2. A strong, heavy, powerful screw-steamer, used for opening and keeping open navigable channels in the ice in a harbour, sea, or river.

Ice-brook (īs'bruk), *n.* A congealed brook or stream. 'The *ice-brook's* temper.' *Shak.*

Icebuilt (īs'bilt), *a.* 1. Composed of ice.—2. Loaded with ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam. *Gray.*

Ice-cap (īs'kap), *n.* 1. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain.—2. The great sheet of land ice formed round the pole during glacial times. *Croll.*

Ice-chisel (īs'chiz-el), *n.* A large chisel used to cut holes in ice.

Ice-cold (īs'kōld), *a.* Cold as ice; extremely cold; in *pathol.* morbidly cold.

Ice-cream, Iced-cream (īs'krēm, īst'krēm), *n.* A species of confectionery made by congealing cream variously flavoured in a vessel surrounded with a freezing mixture.

Iced (īst), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered with ice; converted into ice, as *iced*-cream.—2. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted. 3. In *bot.* covered with particles like icicles.

Ice-drops (īs'drops), *n. pl.* In *bot.* transparent processes resembling icicles.

Ice-escape (īs'es-kāp), *n.* A contrivance for rescuing people from drowning by the breaking of ice.

Ice-face (īs'fās), *n.* The abutting face of an ice-belt.

Ice-fall (īs'fal), *n.* A mass of ice having the form of a waterfall. *Coleridge.*

Ice-fender (īs'fend-ėr), *n.* A fender of any kind used to protect a vessel from injury by ice; usually composed of broken spars hung vertically where the strain is expected.

Ice-fern (īs'fėrn), *n.* A beautiful fernlike incrustation of ice or hoar-frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of the insensible moisture.

Fine as *ice-ferns* on January panes. *Tennyson.*

Ice-field (īs'fēld), *n.* A sheet of ice so extensive that its limits cannot be seen from the mast-head; a large sheet of ice.

Ice-floe, Ice-float (īs'flō, īs'flōt), *n.* A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice-field, but still of considerable size.

Ice-foot (īs'fut), *n.* Same as *Ice-belt.*

Ice-glazed (īs'glāzd), *a.* Glazed or incrusted with ice.

Ice-hill (īs'hil), *n.* Same as *Iceberg.*

Ice-hook (īs'huk), *n.* A hook with a pole as a handle for moving blocks of ice.

Icehouse (īs'hous), *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather, often below the surface of the ground, with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and covered with a roof.

Ice-island, Ice-isle (īs'ī-land, īs'īl), *n.* A vast body of floating ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic off the banks of Newfoundland.

Icelander (īs'land-ėr), *n.* A native of Iceland.

Icelandic (īs-land'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Iceland.

Icelandic (īs-land'ik), *n.* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature. It is the oldest of the Scandinavian group of tongues, and as it is believed to exhibit the Norse language nearly as it was spoken at the date of the colonization of Iceland it is sometimes called *Old Norse.*

Iceland-moss (īs'land-mos), *n.* *Cetraria islandica,* a species of lichen found in the arctic regions, and on the upper parts of lofty mountains. It is used in medicine as a mucilaginous bitter, has been recommended as a tonic, and is a nutritious article of diet. It is generally boiled to form a jelly, which is mixed with milk and wine.

Iceland-moss (*Cetraria islandica*).

Iceland-spar (īs'land-spär), *n.* A trans-

parent rhomboidal variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime. It possesses the property of double refraction, and is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light.

Ice-man (īs'man), *n.* 1. A man who is skilled in travelling upon ice.—2. One engaged in the industry of collecting ice; a dealer in ice.

Ice-master (īs'mas-tėr), *n.* One who has charge of a whaler or other ship on the ice.

Ice-mountain (īs'moun-tān or īs'moun-tin), *n.* Same as *Iceberg.*

Ice-pail (īs'pāl), *n.* A pail containing ice for cooling wine.

'This is as it should be,' said I, looking round at the well-filled table, and the sparkling spirits immersed in the *ice-pails*. *Lord Lytton.*

Ice-plain (īs'plān), *n.* A plain of ice.

Ice-plane (īs'plān), *n.* An instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of ice in winter, before cutting and carrying away for storage.

Ice-plant (īs'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, the *M. crystallinum*, belonging to the nat. order Ficoideæ. It is sprinkled throughout with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice, and is very frequently cultivated. It is a native of Greece, the Canary Islands, and the Cape; in the Canaries large quantities of it are collected and burned, the ashes being sent to Spain for use in glassmaking.

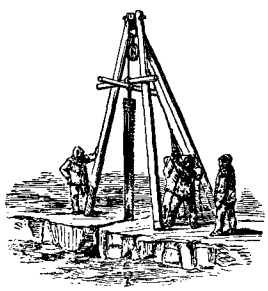
Ice-plough, Ice-plow (īs'plou), *n.* A sort of plough for cutting grooves on ice in ponds, lakes, &c., with a view to its removal, or to open a passage for boats.

Ice-poultice (īs'pōl-tis), *n.* In *med.* a poultice made by filling a bladder with pounded ice, for application to hernial tumours and the like.

Icequake (īs'kwāk), *n.* The rending crash which precedes and forewarns of the breaking of floes of ice.

Ice-safe (īs'sāf), *n.* A place to preserve ice in.

Ice-saw (īs'sạ), *n.* A large saw, used for



Ice-saw at work.

cutting through the ice, to relieve ships when frozen up, or for cutting blocks of ice for storage. From the ice-saws, such as are shown in the cut, a heavy weight is suspended for the purpose of giving the descending stroke.

Icespar (īs'spär), *n.* A variety of felspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

Ice-table (īs'tā-bl), *n.* A flat, horizontal mass of ice.

Ice-tongs (īs'tongz), *n. pl.* 1. Large iron nippers for handling ice.—2. Small tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table.

Ice-water (īs'wạ-tėr), *n.* 1. Water from melted ice.—2. Water cooled by ice; iced water.

Ich,† **Iche,**† *pron.* Old forms of the personal pronoun I (which see).

Ich,† *v.t.* To eke.

Ich dien (ēch' dēn). [G.] *Lit.* I serve: the motto of the Prince of Wales, which was originally adopted by Edward the Black Prince, in token of his subjection to his father, Edward III., and has been continued down to the present time.

Ichneumia (ik-nū'mi-a), *n.* A sub-genus of Herpestes, one of the civets (Viverrinæ), distinguished from the true ichneumons by having longer limbs and hairy soles. The white-tailed ichneumia (*I. leucura*) of South Africa and Senegal is the type. They burrow, and live on insects and flesh.

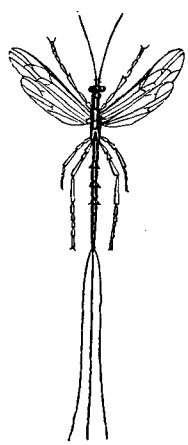
Ichneumon (ik-nū'mon), *n.* [Gr., from *ichneuō*, to track out, to follow in one's steps, *ichnos*, a footstep—the name being given to the animal from its habit of searching for crocodiles' eggs.] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous animal of the genus Herpestes, family Viverridæ, bearing a close resemblance to the weasel tribe both in form and habits. Its body is grizzled equally all over

Egyptian Ichneumon (*Herpestes Ichneumon*).

of a dirty yellow and brownish colour, each hair being annulated alternately with these tints; the paws and muzzle are black; the tail long and terminated by a diverging tuft; length about 18 inches from the snout to the root of the tail. It inhabits Egypt, and feeds on the eggs of the crocodile, on snakes, rats, lizards, mice, and other small animals. It is easily domesticated.—2. One of a family of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ are parasitic on other insects. The abdomen is generally petiolated or joined to the body by a pedicle. See ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

Ichneumon-fly (ik-nū'mon-flī), *n.* Same as *Ichneumon*, 2 (which see).

Ichneumonidæ (ik-nū-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hymenopterous insects, the genera and species of which are very numerous, over 3000 species existing it is said in Europe alone; the ichneumon-flies. The perfect insects feed solely on the juices of flowers. Some of them have a very long ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those caterpillars which live beneath the bark or in the crevices of wood; when not employed this ovipositor is protected by two slender sheaths that inclose it on either side. Others, which have the ovipositor short, place their eggs in or upon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access; and others again in the nests of wasps, where they devour the young in considerable numbers.



Rhyssa persuasoria (one of the Ichneumon-flies).

Ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dan), *a.* Relating to the Ichneumonidæ.

Ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dan), *n.* In *entom.* one of the Ichneumonidæ.

Ichnite (ik'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint.] In *geol.* the term given to fossil footprints: often used in composition; as, ornith*ichnite*, bird footprint; sauroid*ichnite*, saurian footprint; tetrapod*ichnite*, the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a batrachian reptile.

Ichnocarpus (ik-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a vestige, and *karpos*, fruit—in reference to the slender seed-vessel.] A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ. The species are climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves and flowers in branched terminal panicles. *I. frutescens* is a native of Ceylon and Nepaul. It is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. In this country it is cultivated as an ornamental stove-plant, and is of easy management.

Ichnographic, Ichnographical (ik-nō-graf'ik, ik-nō-graf'ik-al), *a.* See ICHNOGRAPHY.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

Here you have the *ichnographical* plan of the temple of Janus. *A. Drummond.*

Ichnography (ik-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footstep, and *graphō*, to describe.] 1. In *arch.* and *persp.* the horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground-plan.—2. A description of ancient works of art, as statuary, paintings, &c. [Rare.]

Ichnolite (ik'nol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footmark, and *lithos*, a stone.] A stone retaining the impression of a footmark of a fossil animal.

Ichnolithology (ik'nō-li-thol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] Same as *Ichnology.*

Ichnological, Ichnolithological (ik'nō-loj''ik-al, ik'nō-li-thō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ichnology or ichnolithology.

Ichnology (ik-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footmark, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of geology which treats of the fossil footmarks of animals; such geological phenomena collectively; as, the *Ichnology* of Annandale, by Sir W. Jardine.

Ichor (ī'kōr), *n.* [Gr. *ichōr*, the blood of the gods, the serum of blood, lymph.] 1. In *myth.* an ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods of the Greeks and Romans.

Of course his perspiration was but *ichor*,
Or some such other spiritual liquor. *Byron.*

2. A thin watery humour, like serum or whey; a thin watery acrid discharge from an ulcer, wound, &c.

Ichorology (ī-kor-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ichōr*, ichor, and *logos*, discourse.] The anatomy of the lymphatic and secreting systems.

Ichorous (ī'kor-us), *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

Ichthin, Ichthine (ik'thin), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] The azotized constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely allied to albumen.

Ichthyal, Ichthyic (ik'thi-al, ik'thi-ik), *a.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] Pertaining to fishes; having the character of a fish. *Ency. Brit.*; *Owen.*

Ichthyocol, Ichthyocolla (ik'thi-ō-kol, ik'-thi-ō-kol-la), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, and *kolla*, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly sturgeons, and especially the great sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*). See ISINGLASS.

Ichthyocoprus, Ichthyocoprolite (ik'-thi-ō-kop''rus, ik'thi-ō-kop''rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *geol.* the fossil excrement of fishes.

Ichthyodea (ik'thi-ō-dē''a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthyōdēs*, fish-like—*ichthys*, a fish, and *eidos*, form.] Leuckart's name for the perennibranchiate fish-like amphibians.

Ichthyodorulite (ik'thi-ō-dor''ū-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *dory*, a spear, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fish spine found as a fossil.

Ichthyography (ik-thi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *graphō*, to write.] The description of fishes; a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyoid, Ichthyoidal (ik'thi-oid, ik-thi-oid'al), *a.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling or having many of the characters of a fish.

Ichthyol (ik'thi-ol), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, L. *oleum*, oil.] A dark-brown oily substance got from dry distillation of bituminous rock containing fish remains: used as ointment.

Ichthyolite (ik'thi-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil fish or part of a fish, or the figure or impression of a fish in rock.

Ichthyologic, Ichthyological (ik'thi-ō-loj''ik, ik'thi-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

Ichthyologist (ik-thi-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

Ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of fishes, or that branch of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form, and classification, their habits, uses, &c. The Linnæan system grouped fishes artificially according to the presence, absence, or situation of the ventral fins—apodal, jugular, thoracic, abdominal; that of Agassiz according to the character of the scales—placoid, ganoid, cycloid, ctenoid. That now in general use is a modification of Johann Mueller's, and is based on the structure of skeleton, heart, jaws, &c. The orders are Pharyngobranchii, Marsipobranchii, Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Dipnoi.

Ichthyomancy (ik'thi-ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the heads or the entrails of fishes.

Ichthyomorpha (ik'thi-ō-mor''fa), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, and *morphē*, shape.] In *zool.* Owen's name for the Urodela, an order of amphibia comprehending the fish-like newts, &c.

Ichthyomyzon (ik'thi-ō-mīz''on), *n.* The

North American lamprey, representative of the European Petromyzon.

Ichthyopatolite (ik'thi-ō-pat''ō-līt), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthys, ichthyos*, a fish, *patos*, a foot-path, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *geol.* a fish-track, supposed to be the imprint left by the pectoral fin-rays of certain fishes, which were able by means of these organs to move on solid surfaces.

Ichthyophagist (ik-thi-of'a-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *phagō*, to eat.] One who eats or subsists on fish.

Ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

Ichthyophagy (ik-thi-of'a-ji), *n.* The practice of eating fish.

Ichthyophthalmite (ik'thi-of-thal''mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.] Fish-eye stone. See APOPHYLLITE.

Ichthyophthira (ik'thi-of-thī''ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthys, ichthyos*, a fish, and *phtheir*, a louse.] An order of Crustacea comprising animals named fish-lice which are parasitic upon fishes. The term is now much restricted by the removal of some forms to the Cirripeds, Isopods, and Rhizocephala.

Ichthyopsida (ik-thi-op'si-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthys, ichthyos*, a fish, and *opsis*, appearance.] The primary division of Vertebrata, comprising the fishes and amphibia: often spoken of as the *Branchiate* or the *Anamniotic Vertebrata*.

Ichthyopterygia (ik'thi-op-tėr-ij''i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthys, ichthyos*, a fish, and *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing or fin.] One of the thirteen orders into which Professor Owen classifies the reptiles, so named from the paddle or fin-like character of the digits in the fore and hind limbs. The members of this order are all marine and fossil. The ichthyosaurus may be taken as the type.

Ichthyosarcolite (ik'thi-ō-sär''ko-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys, ichthyos*, a fish, *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Lit.* fish-flesh stone. A term formerly given to a member of a genus of extinct fossil shells belonging to the family Hippuritidæ, and synonymous with *Radiolites* and *Sphærulites*.

Ichthyosaurus, Ichthyosaur (ik'thi-o-sa''rus, ik'thi-o-sar''), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A fish-like lizard; an immense fossil marine saurian or reptile, having an organization combining the characters of saurian reptiles and of fishes with some of the peculiarities of the whales. The genus Ichthyosaurus contains many species, some of which are of a magnitude not inferior to that of young whales. The members of this genus had four broad feet or paddles inclosed in a single sheath of integument, and terminated behind in a long and powerful tail, which was perhaps finned. Some of the largest of these reptiles must have exceeded 30 feet in length. Their remains range from the lower lias to the chalk, and the great repository hitherto has been the lias at Lynn Regis. Sometimes written *Ichthyosaurian*.

Ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] In *med.* a roughness and thickening of the skin, portions of which become hard and scaly, and occasionally corneous, with a tendency to excrescences. This disease seldom yields permanently to any plan of treatment.

Ichthyotomist (ik-thi-ot'om-ist), *n.* An anatomist of fishes.

> It is called hypoglossal nerve by some *ichthyotomists*. *Owen.*

Ichthyotomy (ik-thi-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys, ichthyos*, a fish, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] Dissection of fishes. [Rare.]

Ichthys (ik'this), *n.* [Gr., a fish.] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tombstones, &c., belonging to the early times of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical meaning, from each character forming an initial letter of the words Ἰησους Χριστος, Θεου Υιος, Σωτηρ: that is, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.

Icica (is'i-ka), *n.* [The native name of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Amyridaceæ. The species are mostly large trees, natives of South America, some of them attaining a height of above 100 feet. *I. altissima*, the cedar-wood of Guiana, is preferred by the Indians for making their canoes, not only for its great size but for its durability. It is esteemed for bookcases, its odour preserving the books from insects. All of them yield a transparent fluid resembling turpentine in many of its properties, and sometimes named from the plant icica.

Icicle (is'i-kl), *n.* [A. Sax. *is-gicel, ises-gicel* — *is*, ice, and *gicel*, an icicle; allied to Icel. *jökull*, an icicle, ice, a glacier, *jaki*, a piece of ice (perhaps same as E. *jag*). Comp. L.G. *isjükel*; also Prov. E. *ickle, ice-shackle, ice-shoggle*, an icicle.] 1. A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane or drops from something.—2. In *her.* a charge of the same shape as a drop in the bearing called guttée, but reversed.

Icily (is'i-li), *adv.* In an icy manner; coldly; frigidly.

> Faultily faultless, *icily* regular, splendidly null,
> Dead perfection, no more. *Tennyson.*

Iciness (is'i-nes), *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

Icing (is'ing), *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

> The splendid *icing* of an immense . . . plum-cake. *T. Warton.*

Icker (ik'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. (North.) *eher*, O.H.G. *ahir*. See EAR.] An ear of corn. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ickle (ik'l), *n.* An icicle. [Provincial.]

Icon (ī'kon), *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, from *eikō*, to resemble.] 1. An image or representation; a likeness. 'Many Netherlanders whose names and *icons* are published.' *Hakewill.*—2. A sacred figure, as of Christ or a saint, in a Greek church, either a painting or a mosaic.

Iconical (ī-kon'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or consisting of icons or pictures.

Iconism (ī'kon-izm), *n.* [See ICON.] A figure or representation. 'Apish imitations, counterfeit *iconisms*.' *Cudworth.*

Iconize (ī'kon-īz), *v.t.* To form into an icon, likeness, or resemblance. [Rare.]

> This world is an image always *iconized*, or perpetually renewed. *Cudworth.*

Iconoclasm (ī-kon'o-klazm), *n.* 1. The act of an iconoclast; the breaking or destroying of images. 'The *iconoclasm* and holiness of Claudius of Turin.' *Milman.*—2. The act of exposing superstitions, delusions, or shams; the act of attacking and overthrowing cherished beliefs.

Iconoclast (ī-kon'o-klast), *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste*; Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *klastēs*, a breaker, from *klaō*, to break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of images; a person determinedly hostile to the worship of images.—2. Any destroyer or exposer of shams, superstitions, or impositions; one who makes attacks upon cherished beliefs.

Iconoclastic (ī-kon'o-klast''ik), *a.* Breaking images; exposing superstitions or shams. '*Iconoclastic* zeal.' *Swinburne.* 'The *iconoclastic* emperors.' *Milman.*

Iconographic (ī-kon'o-graf''ik), *a.* 1. Relating to iconography.—2. Representing or describing by means of diagrams or pictures.

Iconography (ī-kon-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *graphō*, to describe.] That branch of knowledge which treats of ancient art so far as it consists in the representation of objects by means of images or statues, busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

Iconolater (ī-kon-ol'at-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *latreus*, a servant.] One that worships images: a name sometimes given to the Roman Catholics.

Iconolatry (ī-kon-ol'at-ri), *n.* The worship or adoration of images.

Iconology (ī-kon-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. The doctrine of images or emblematical representations.—2. A description of pictures and statues.

Iconomical (ī-kon-om'ik-al), *a.* [An arbitrarily formed word from Gr. *eikōn*, an image, the termination probably suggested by *inimical*.] *Eccles.* opposed or hostile to pictures or images. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Icosahedral (ī'kos-a-hē''dral), *a.* [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, seat, basis.] Having twenty equal sides.

Icosahedron (ī'kos-a-hē''dron), *n.* 1. A solid of twenty equal sides.—2. In *geom.* a regular solid consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the centre of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore have their heights and bases equal.

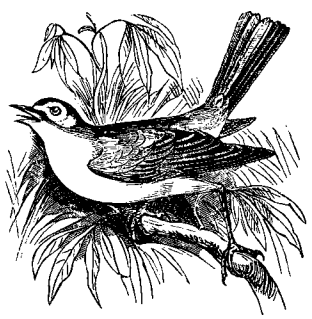
Icosander (ī-kos-an'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *anēr*, a male.] In *bot.* a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Icosandria (ī-kos-an'dri-a), *n. pl.* In *bot.* the twelfth class in the Linnæan system, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. The plants in this class produce our most esteemed fruits.

Icosandria—Cherry-blossom.

Icosandrian, Icosandrous (ī-kos-an'dri-an, ī-kos-an'drus), *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants Icosandria, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Icteria (ik-tē'ri-a), *n.* [L. *icterus*; Gr. *ikteros*, jaundice, also a yellow bird the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice.] A genus of birds generally included in the family Turdidæ or thrushes. *I. viridis* (chattering flycatcher or yellow-breasted chat) abounds in most parts of North America during the summer months. It has the faculty of mimicking almost any noise that



Chattering Flycatcher (*Icteria viridis*).

it hears, which it will repeat during the whole night if the weather be fine.

Icteric, Icterical (ik-te'rik, ik-te'rik-al), *a.* [L. *ictericus*, from *icterus*, jaundice.] 1. Affected with jaundice.—2. Good against jaundice.

Icteric (ik-te'rik), *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

Icteridæ (ik-tėr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ikteros*, a yellow bird, the sight of which was said to cure jaundice.] A family of conirostral passerine birds, allied to the Sturnidæ, remarkable for the hammock-like nests which they construct; the hangnests. In captivity they are docile, and learn to imitate words, the cries of animals, and to whistle tunes. They vary in size from a magpie to a sparrow. The type genus is Icterus.

Icteritious, Icteritous (ik-tėr-i'shus, ik-te'ri-tus), *a.* [L. *icterus*, jaundice.] Yellow; having the colour of the skin when it is affected by jaundice.

Icteroid (ik'tėr-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ikteros*, jaundice, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Yellow, as if jaundiced; as, an *icteroid* complexion is a symptom of lead-poisoning.

Icterus (ik'tėr-us), *n.* [L.] 1. The jaundice. 2. In *bot.* a name given to the yellow condition assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged wet and cold.—3. In *zool.* the type genus of the family Icteridæ, containing the Baltimore-bird, &c.

Ictic (ik'tik), *a.* [L. *ictus*, a blow, from *ico*, to strike.] Sudden or abrupt, as if produced by a blow; marked. *Bushnell.* [Rare.]

Ictides (ik-tī'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *iktis*, a weasel, and *eidos*, form.] Valenciennes' name for the genus Arctictis, which includes the binturongs. See ARCTICTIS.

Ictus (ik'tus), *n.* [L.] 1. A stroke; as, *ictus solis*, sun-stroke.—2. Cadence; emphasis; the stress laid on an accented syllable; as, *ictus metricus*, metrical ictus.

Icy (is'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling or abounding with ice; as, the *icy* regions of the north. '*Icy* chains.' *Shak.* '*Icy* seas.' *Pope.*—2. *Fig.* characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, influence, &c.; frigid; chilling; freezing; indifferent.

> *Icy* was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection. *Motley.*

Icy-pearled (is'i-pėrld), *a.* Studded with spangles of ice. 'Mounting up in *icy-pearled* car.' *Milton.*

I'd (īd). Contracted from *I would* or *I had*.

Id. Contracted from *idem*.

Idalian (ī-dā'li-an), *a.* [From a town, *Idalium*, in Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who hence bore the surname *Idalia*.] Pertaining to Idalium or to Aphroditē (Venus).

Idalian Aphrodite beautiful,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
Tennyson.

Ide (īd), *n.* The name of a fish, the *Leuciscus idus*, very like the chub, common in Scandinavian waters as far north as Lapland.

Idea (ī-dē'a), *n.* [L. *idea*; Gr. *idea*, from *idein*, to see.] 1. Form, image, model of anything in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties: as a philosophical term, now generally used to designate subjective notions and representations, with or without objective validity. For further information as to the significations in which this word has been used see extracts below.

I have used the word *idea* to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking. . . . Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an *idea*. *Locke.*

In *popular language*, *idea* signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. To have an *idea* of anything is to conceive it. In *philosophical use*, it does not signify that act of the mind which we call thought or conception, but some *object* of thought. *Reid.*

The great leading principle of the metaphysical department, and a principle which is never lost sight of in any part of the book (Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*), is, that the materials on which intellect works are the *impressions*, which represent immediate sensation, whether externally, as by the senses, or internally, as by the passions, and *ideas*, which are the faint reflections of these impressions. Thus, to speak colloquially, when I see a picture, or when I am angry with some one, there is an *impression*; but when I think about this picture in its absence, or call to recollection my subsided anger, what exists in either case is an *idea*. . . . The term *ideas*, in the philosophical nomenclature of Hume, is thus used in a sense quite distinct from its previous current acceptations, and as different from its vernacular use by Plato, in reference to the archetypes of all the empirical objects of thought, as from its employment by Locke, who used it to express 'whatsoever is the object of the understanding when a man thinks.'
J. H. Burton.

This word (*idea*) is often applied to any kind of thought, or notion, or belief; but its more proper use is restricted to such thoughts as are images of visible objects, whether actually seen and remembered, or compounded by the faculty of imagination. The words notion or opinion would often be well substituted for the word *idea*. *Is. Taylor.*

Plato agreed with the rest of the ancient philosophers in this—that all things consist of matter and form; and that the matter of which all things were made, existed from eternity, without form; but he likewise believed that there are eternal forms of all possible things which exist, without matter; and to those eternal and immaterial forms he gave the name of *ideas*. In the Platonic sense, then, *ideas* were the patterns according to which the Deity fashioned the phenomenal or ectypal world.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Popularly, *idea* signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, belief, and even purpose or intention; as, I had no *idea* it was so late; I have an *idea* that he will come to-morrow; he had an *idea* of going to London; he hadn't an *idea* in his head.—*Innate ideas.* See INNATE.—*Abstract* and *complex ideas.* See ABSTRACT and COMPLEX.

Ideal (ī-dē'al), *a.* 1. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; as, *ideal* knowledge.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

2. Existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; as, *ideal* good. 'Planning *ideal* commonwealths.' *Southey.* —3. That considers the world of sense as composed merely of ideas existing in the mind; as, the *ideal* theory of philosophy. —SYN. Intellectual, mental, visionary, fanciful, imaginary, unreal.

Ideal (ī-dē'al), *n.* An imaginary model of perfection; a standard of perfection or beauty; as, the *ideal* of beauty, the *ideal* of virtue, &c.

The *ideal* is to be attained by selecting and assembling in one whole the beauties and perfections which are usually seen in different individuals, excluding everything defective or unseemly, so as to form a type or model of the species. Thus the Apollo Belvidere is the *ideal* of the beauty and proportion of the human frame. *Fleming.*

—*Beau ideal.* See BEAU-IDEAL.

Idealess (ī-dē'a-les), *a.* Destitute of ideas.

Idealisation (ī-dē'al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Same as *Idealization.*

Idealise (ī-dē'al-īz), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Idealize.*

Idealism (ī-dē'al-izm), *n.* The name usually given to that system of philosophy, according to which nothing exists but the mind itself and ideas perceived by the mind, or which maintains that we have no rational grounds for believing in the reality of anything but percipient minds, perceived ideas, and the relations of those ideas. Bishop Berkeley is regarded as the founder of modern idealism. According to this philosopher, all that really exists is spirit, or the thinking principle,—ourselves, our fellowmen, and God. Matter does not exist independently of our sensations or ideas, but conceptions of a material world are produced by the operation of the Deity upon our understanding, and the material world exists only in the Divine intellect, who awakens in us certain sensuous conceptions in a definite order, which order is what we call the course of nature. Some of the doctrines of the modern German idealists may be seen in the following extracts from G. H. Lewes.

I see a tree. The common psychologists tell me that there are three things implied in this one fact of vision, viz.: a tree, an image of that tree, and a mind which apprehends that image. Fichte tells me that it is I alone who exist. The tree and the image of it are one thing, and that is a modification of my mind. This is *subjective idealism*. Schelling tells me that both the tree and my *ego* (or self) are existences equally real or ideal; but they are nothing less than manifestations of the absolute, the infinite, or unconditioned. This is *objective idealism*. But Hegel tells me that all these explanations are false. The only thing really existing (in this one fact of vision) is the idea, the relation. The *ego* and the tree are but two terms of the relation, and owe their reality to it. This is *absolute idealism*. According to this there is neither mind nor matter, heaven nor earth, God nor man. . . .

Having battered down almost every objection, trivial or serious, that could be offered, *idealism* reiterates its fundamental principle:—All our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas; objects and ideas are the same. *Ergo*, nothing exists but what is perceived.

Idealist (ī-dē'al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

Idealistic (ī-dē'al-ist"ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the doctrine of idealism or to idealists.

Ideality (ī-dē-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being ideal.—2. Capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

Idealization, Idealisation (ī-dē'al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of forming in idea; the act of making ideal.

Idealize, Idealise (ī-dē'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *idealized;* ppr. *idealizing.* To make ideal; to give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; to embody in an ideal form.

The question is, whether, with Nature's beautiful forms before him, the artist cannot *idealise* those forms into something which, in every respect but the dead material in which he works, is more beautiful.
R. H. Patterson.

Idealize, Idealise (ī-dē'al-īz), *v.i.* To form ideals.

Idealizer, Idealiser (ī-dē'al-īz-ėr), *n.* One who idealizes; an idealist.

Ideally (ī-dē'al-li), *adv.* In an ideal manner; intellectually; mentally; in idea.

Idealogue (ī-dē'a-log), *n.* One given to form ideals; a theorist; a dreamer.

Some domestic *idealogue*, who sits
And coldly chooses empire, where as well
He might republic. *E. B. Browning.*

Ideate (ī-dē'at), *v.t.* 1.† To form in idea; to fancy.—2. To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall; to fix permanently in the mind. [Rare.]

Ideation (ī-dē-ā'shon), *n.* The faculty of the mind for forming ideas; the exercise of this faculty; the establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object.

The whole mass of residua which have been accumulated . . . all now enter into the process of *ideation*. *J. D. Morell.*

Ideational (ī-dē-ā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or the exercise of this faculty. 'I have hitherto spoken of prepossessions as *ideational* states.' *Contemporary Rev.*

Idel,† *a.* Idle. *Chaucer.*

Idem (ī'dem). [L.] The same.

Identic (ī-den'tik), *a.* Same as *Identical.*

Absolute identity of form, as in crystals, is the result of forces which have nothing to do with inheritance, but whose function it is to aggregate the particles of matter in *identic* shapes.
Duke of Argyll.

Identical (ī-den'tik-al), *a.* [L. *identicus*, from L. *idem*, the same.] The same; not different; as, the *identical* person; the *identical* thing.

I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction, as strong as memory can give, that I, the same *identical* person who now remember that event, did then exist. *Reid.*

—*Identical proposition*, a proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate are the same, or comprise the same idea. It is an identical proposition in physics, that the whole is equal to its parts.

When you say that a body is solid, I say that you make an *identical proposition*, because it is impossible to have the idea of a body without that of solidity. *Fleming.*

Identically (ī-den'tik-al-li), *adv.* In an identical manner; with sameness.

Identicalness (ī-den'tik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being identical; sameness.

Identifiable (ī-den'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* That may be identified.

Identification (ī-den'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being identified.

I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith and Gospel faith. *Bp. Watson.*

Identify (ī-den'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *identified;* ppr. *identifying.* [L. *idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect; to represent as the same.

Paul has *identified* the two ordinances, circumcision and baptism, and thus by demonstrating that they have one and the same use and meaning, he has exhibited to our view the very same seal of God's covenant. *J. M. Mason.*

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people, and of the rulers. *G. Ramsay.*

2. To determine or establish the identity of; to ascertain or prove to be the same with something described or claimed; as, the owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and *identified* them.

Identify (ī-den'ti-fī), *v.i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged than public. *Burke.*

Identism (ī-dent'izm), *n.* A name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling; the system or doctrine of identity. See under IDENTITY.

Identity (ī-den'ti-ti), *n.* [L.L. *identitas*, Fr. *identité*, from L. *idem*, the same.] 1. The state or quality of being identical; sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.

Unorganized matter may be said to have *identity* in the persistence of the parts or molecules of which it consists. Organized bodies have *identity* so long as organization and life remain. An oak which from a small plant becomes a great tree is still the same tree. *Fleming.*

2. The condition of being the same with something described or claimed, or of possessing a character asserted; as, to establish the *identity* of stolen goods.—*Personal identity*, in *philos.* the sameness of the conscious subject throughout its existence: our being the same persons from the commencement to the end of life while the matter of the body, the dispositions, habits, and thoughts of the mind are continually changing.—*System* or *doctrine of identity*, in *philos.* (otherwise called *Identism*), a name which has been given to the metaphysical theory of the German writer Schelling. It teaches that the two elements of thought, objective and subjective, are absolutely one; that matter and mind are opposite poles of the same infinite substance; and that creation and the Creator are one. *Fleming.*—*Principle of identity*, in *philos.* the principle that a thing is what it is and not another. Substantially the same as the *Principle of Contradiction.*

Ideograph (id'ē-ō-graf), *n.* A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name.

Ideographic, Ideographical (id'ē-ō-graf"ik, id'ē-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *idea*, an idea, and *graphē*, writing.] 1. Representing ideas independently of sounds; specifically, a term applied to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. Part of the Chinese characters are ideographic, and the hieroglyphic characters of the ancient Egyptians were of the same description.

Ideographically (id'ē-ō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an ideographic manner.

Ideographics (id'ē-ō-graf"iks), *n.* A method of writing in ideographic characters. See IDEOGRAPHIC.

Ideography (id-ē-og'ra-fi), *n.* A system or treatise of writing in ideographic characters or symbols, as in some systems of shorthand writing and the like.

Ideological (id'ē-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ideology.

I would willingly have . . . persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from *ideological* discussions. *J. S. Mill.*

Ideologist (id-ē-ol'o-jist), *n.* 1. One who treats of ideas; one who indulges in ideas or theories; one who fabricates ideal schemes. 2. One who believes in or advocates the doctrines of ideology.

Ideology (id-ē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [*Idea*, and Gr. *logos*.] The science of ideas or of mind; a term applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolutions of human ideas, considered as so many successive modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation.

Ideo-motion (id'ē-ō-mō-shon), *n.* In *physiol.* motion arising from a dominant idea, neither voluntary nor purely reflex. See IDEO-MOTOR.

Ideo-motor (id'ē-ō-mōt'ėr), *n.* In *physiol.* a name given by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements, the result of complete engrossment by an idea, which he regards as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.

Ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus*, the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October. Eight days in each month are sometimes called by this name, but only one should strictly receive it, the others being reckoned as so many days before the ides.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shak.*

Id est (id est). [L.] That is.

Idiocrasy (i-di-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, peculiar to one's self, and *krasis*, mixture, temperament, from *kerannymi*, to mix.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament or state of constitution which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.

Idiocratic, Idiocratical (i'di-ō-krat"ik, i'di-ō-krat"ik-al), *a.* Peculiar in constitution; idiosyncratic.

Idiocy (i'di-o-si), *n.* [Gr. *idiōteia*. See IDIOT.] The state of being an idiot; natural absence or marked defect of understanding.

I will undertake to convict a man of *idiocy* if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. *F. W. Robertson.*

Idioelectric (i'di-ō-ē-lek"trik), *a.* [Gr. *idios*, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and E. *electric*.] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties, or manifesting electricity in its natural state: said of substances.

Idiom (i'di-om), *n.* [Fr. *idiome*, L. *idioma*, from Gr. *idiōma*, from *idios*, proper, or peculiar to one's self.] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology; a phrase stamped by the usage of a language or of a writer with a signification other than its grammatical or logical one.

And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

Every good writer has much *idiom*. *Landor.*

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language.

He followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

3. Dialect; peculiar form or variety of language.—*Idiom, Idiotism.* Mr. Marsh would distinguish these words as follows, but the second of them is really little used, *idiom* generally being employed instead. *Idiom* may be employed loosely and figuratively as a synonym of language or dialect, but in its proper sense it signifies the totality of the general rules of construction which characterize the syntax of a particular language and distinguish it from that of other tongues. *Idiotism*, on the other hand, should be taken to denote the systematic exemption of particular words, or combinations of particular words, from the general syntactical rules of the language to which they belong; or, in a more limited sense, we may apply the same term to phrases not constructed according to native etymology and syntax, and whose meaning is purely arbitrary and conventional, and then they would properly be styled *special idiotisms*. In a general way, the *idiom* of a language consists in those regular and uniform laws of grammatical construction which characterize its syntax; its *idiotisms* are abnormal and individual departures not only from universal grammar, but from its own *idiom*.

Idiomatic, Idiomatical (i'di-ō-mat"ik, i'di-ō-mat"ik-al), *a.* Peculiar to a language; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as, an *idiomatic* phrase.

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of 'mundi tiæ.' *T. Warton.*

Idiomatically (i'di-ō-mat"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

Idiopathetic (i'di-ō-pa-thet"ik), *a.* Relating to idiopathy; idiopathic.

Idiopathetically (i'di-ō-pa-thet"ik-al-li), *adv.* Same as *Idiopathically*.

Idiopathic (i'di-ō-path"ik), *a.* [See IDIOPATHY.] Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease: opposed to *symptomatic*.

Idiopathical (i'di-ō-path"ik-al), *a.* Same as *Idiopathic*.

Idiopathically (i'di-ō-path"ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

Idiopathy (i-di-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, peculiar, and *pathos*, suffering, disease, from *paschō*, to suffer.] 1. A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; a diseased state that is not *symptomatic*.—2. A peculiar or individual characteristic or affection.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies* that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Dr. H. More.*

Idio-repulsive (i'di-ō-rē-puls"iv), *a.* Repulsive by itself; as, the *idio-repulsive* power of heat.

Idiosyncrasy (i'di-ō-sin"kra-si), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, *syn*, with, and *krasis*, temperament.] A peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; characteristic susceptibility; characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual; idiocrasy.

Not only is there but one way of *doing* things rightly, but there is only one way of *seeing* them, and that is seeing the whole of them, without any choice, or more intense perception of one point than another, owing to our special *idiosyncrasies*. *Ruskin.*

Idiosyncratic, Idiosyncratical (i'di-ō-sin-krat"ik, i'di-ō-sin-krat"ik-al), *a.* Relating to idiosyncrasy; of peculiar temper or disposition.

Idiot (i'di-ot), *n.* [L. *idiota*, Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, from *idios*, private or one's own, peculiar to one's self, strange; Sp. and It. *idiota*, Fr. *idiot*.] 1.† One wholly taken up with his own affairs; a private person, as opposed to one in a public office.

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all *idiots* or private persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

2.† An unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person; one unwise.

Christ was received of *idiots*, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort. *Blount.*

3. A human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man; one who is born totally deficient in understanding or who has lost it through sickness, so as to have no lucid intervals, as distinguished from a lunatic, who has lucid intervals.

Idiot (i'di-ot), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an idiot; afflicted with idiocy; idiotic.

The tale of Betty Foy,
The *idiot* mother of an *idiot* boy. *Byron.*

Idiotcy (i'di-ot-si), *n.* State of being an idiot; idiocy.

Idiothalamus, Idiothalamous (id'i-ō-thal"a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *thalamos*, a receptacle.] In *bot.* having a different colour or texture from the thallus: a term used in speaking of lichens.

Idiotic, Idiotical (i-di-ot'ik, i-di-ot'ik-al), *a.* 1.† Peculiar; plain; simple.—2. Like or relating to an idiot; foolish; sottish.

Idiotically (i-di-ot'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an idiotic manner; foolishly.

Idioticon (i-di-ot'ik-on), *n.* [Gr. *idiōtikon*, from *idios*, proper to one's self.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.

Idiotish (i'di-ot-ish), *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish.

Idiotism (i'di-ot-izm), *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme*; Gr. *idiōtismos*, a form of speech taken from the vulgar, from *idios*, peculiar to one's self.] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an abnormal departure from the grammar or usages of a language. See under IDIOM.

Scholars sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Idiocy. 'Mere ignorance or *idiotism*.' *Shaftesbury.*

Idiotize (i'di-ot-īz), *v.i.* To become stupid.

Idiotry (i'di-ot-ri), *n.* Idiocy. [Rare.]

Idiotype (i'di-ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *typos*, impression.] In *chem.* (*a*) a term applied by Guthrie to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself. Ammonia, for example, is idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are idiotypic one with the other. (*b*) A term applied by Wackenroder to certain non-crystalline organic bodies which, according to his observations, exhibit certain similarities of structure. *Watts.*

Idiotypic (i'di-ō-tip"ik), *a.* In *chem.* having the nature or character of an idiotype.

Idle (ī'dl), *a.* [A. Sax. *idel*, vain, empty, idle; D. *ijdel*, O. Sax. *idal*, O.H.G. *ītal*, G. *eitel*, idle; from root meaning to shine (Skr. *idh*, Gr. *aithō*, to burn), hence vain.] 1. Not engaged in any occupation or employment; unoccupied; inactive; doing nothing.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? Mat. xx. 6.

2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labour or employment; lazy; as, an *idle* man; an *idle* fellow.—3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied; as, *idle* time; *idle* hours.—4. Remaining unused; unemployed.

The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

5. Producing no effect; useless; vain; ineffectual; fruitless; as, *idle* rage.

Down their *idle* weapons dropped. *Milton.*

His hand the good man fastens on the skies,
And bids earth roll, nor feels her *idle* whirl. *Young.*

6.† Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. 'Antres vast and deserts *idle*.' *Shak.* 7. Trifling; of no importance; irrelevant; as, an *idle* story; an *idle* reason.

Every *idle* word that men shall speak they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment. Mat. xii. 36.

—*Idle worms*,† worms which were believed to breed in the fingers of an idle person.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the *idle worms* in thy fingers' ends. *Beau. & Fl.*

Shakspere has reference to this belief in the following passage:—

Her waggoner, a small gray-coated gnat,
Not half so big as a round little *worm*
Prick'd from the *lazy finger* of a maid.
Rom. and Jul. i. 4.

—*Idle, Lazy.* To be *idle* is to be unemployed, or to shirk one's proper tasks and duties, and do nothing useful; to be *lazy* is to have a strong repugnance to physical effort, and especially industrious employment. An industrious man may be *idle* but he cannot be *lazy*.—SYN. Unoccupied, unemployed, vacant, inactive, indolent, sluggish, slothful, useless, ineffectual, futile, frivolous, vain, trifling, unprofitable, unimportant.

Idle (ī'dl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *idled;* ppr. *idling*. To lose or spend time in inaction or without being employed in business.

Idle (ī'dl), *v.t.* To spend in idleness; to waste; to consume: generally followed by *away;* as, to *idle away* time.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it *away*? *Chesterfield.*

Idleheaded (ī'dl-hed-ed), *a.* [*Idle* and *head*.] 1. Foolish; unreasonable.—'*Idleheaded* seekers.' *Carew.*—2. Delirious; infatuated. [Rare.]

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*. *L'Estrange.*

Idlely† (ī'dl-li), *adv.* Same as *Idly*. *Bp. Hall.*

Idleness (ī'dl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being idle, in the various senses of that word; inactivity; slothfulness; uselessness; triviality; unprofitableness; worthlessness. 'Either to have it sterile with *idleness* or manured with industry.' *Shak.*

Through *idleness* of the hands the house droppeth through. Eccl. x. 18.

—*Love in idleness*, the flower *Viola tricolor*. *Shak.*

Idlepated (ī'dl-pāt-ed), *a.* Idleheaded; stupid.

Idler (id'lėr), *n.* 1. One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction or without being engaged in business; a lazy person; a sluggard.—2. *Naut.* a person on board a ship who, because liable to constant day duty, is not required to keep night-

watch. —3. In *mach.* an idle-wheel (which see).

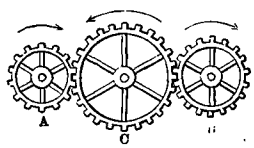
Idlesby,† *n.* An idle or lazy person.

Those 'nihil agentes,' *idlesbys*, or 'male agentes,' ill spenders of their time. *Whitlock.*

Idless, Idlesse† (īd'les), *n.* Idleness.

The tables were drawn, it was *idlesse* all;
Knight and page and household squire,
Loiter'd through the lofty hall,
Or crowded round the ample fire. *Sir W. Scott.*

Idle-wheel (ī'dl-whēl), *n.* In *mach.* a carrier-wheel; a wheel (C) placed between two others (A and B) for the purpose simply of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction. If



Idle-wheel.

A and B were in contact they would revolve in opposite directions; but in consequence of the intermediate axis of C they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair.

Idly (īd'lī), *adv.* 1. In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly; uselessly; in a trifling way; carelessly; vainly; ineffectually.

A shilling spent *idly* by a fool may be saved by a wiser person. *Franklin.*

Alone!—that worn-out word,
So *idly* spoken, and so coldly heard. *Lord Lytton.*

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth. *Hooker.*

Idocrase (ī'dō-krās), *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, mixture.] A mineral, the vesuvian of Werner, sometimes massive, and very often in shining prismatic crystals. Its primitive form is a four-sided prism with square bases. It is found near Vesuvius in unaltered rocks ejected by the volcano; also in primitive rocks in various other localities. Called also *Vesuvian* or *Pyramidal Garnet*, and differing from common garnet chiefly in form.

Idol (ī'dol), *n.* [Fr. *idole*, L. *idolum*, Gr. *eidōlon*, from *eidos*, form, *eidō*, to see.] 1.† An image, shape, or representation of anything.

Pallas her favours varied, and addressed
An *idol* that Iphthima did present
In structure of her every lineament. *Chapman.*

2. An image of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship.

All the gods of the nations are *idols*. Ps. xcvi. 5.

3. Any person or thing on which we strongly set our affections; that to which we are excessively, often improperly, attached.

An *idol* is any thing which usurps the place of God in the hearts of his rational creatures. *S. Miller.*

4. A false notion or conception; prejudice; erroneous opinion; fallacy. 'The *idols* of preconceived opinion.' *Coleridge.* [This last sense of the word idol is due to Bacon, who used *idolon* in the same way as Plato the Gr. *eidōlon*, though Bacon himself does not seem to have used the English equivalent *idol*. Bacon divided the fallacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes: 1, idols of the tribe (*idola tribus*), fallacies incident to humanity in general; 2, idols of the den (*idola specus*), misapprehensions traceable to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual; 3, idols of the market-place (*idola fori*), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases; 4, idols of the theatre (*idola theatri*), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophical systems or misleading methods of demonstration.]

Idolastre,† *n.* An idolater. *Chaucer.*

Idolater (ī-dol'at-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*, L. *idololatra*, Gr. *eidōlolatrēs*, an idol-worshipper. See IDOLATRY.] 1. A worshipper of idols; one who pays divine honours to images, statues, or representations of anything made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.—2. An adorer; a great admirer.

Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients. *Hurd.*

Idolatress (ī-dol'at-res), *n.* A female worshipper of idols.

That uxorious king whose heart, though large,
Beguiled by fair *idolatresses*, fell
To idols foul. *Milton.*

Idolatrical† (ī-dol-at'rik-al), *a.* Tending to idolatry. 'No *idolatrical* sacrifice.' *Hooper.*

Idolatrize (ī-dol'at-rīz), *v.i.* To worship idols; to practise idolatry.

And as the Persians did *idolatrize*
Unto the sun. *W. Browne.*

Idolatrize (ī-dol'at-rīz), *v.t.* To adore; to worship.

Idolatrous (ī-dol'at-rus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as, *idolatrous* worship.

The Saxons were a sort of *idolatrous* pagans. *Temple.*

2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

Idolatrously (ī-dol'at-rus-li), *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence.

Idolatry (ī-dol'at-ri), *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*; L. *idololatria*; Gr. *eidōlolatreia—eidōlon*, idol, and *latreuō*, to worship or serve.] 1. The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God; the worship of some inanimate object. 'The dark *idolatries* of alienated Judah.' *Milton.*

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature, and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South.*

2. Excessive attachment to or veneration for any person or thing, or that which borders on adoration.

I loved the man (Shakspere), and do honour his memory on this side *idolatry* as much as any. *B. Jonson.*

Idol-fire (ī'dol-fīr), *n.* A fire burned in honour or on the altar of an idol. 'A wind to puff your *idol-fires*.' *Tennyson.*

Idolish† (ī'dol-ish), *a.* Idolatrous. '*Idolish* temples.' *Milton.*

Idolism (ī'dol-izm), *n.* The worship of idols. [Rare.]

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes? *Milton.*

Idolist (ī'dol-ist), *n.* A worshipper of images. '*Idolists* and atheists.' *Milton.*

Idolize (ī'dol-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *idolized*; ppr. *idolizing*. 1. To worship as an idol; to make an idol of; as, the Egyptians *idolized* the ibis.—2. To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold; to *idolize* children; to *idolize* a hero.

Idolize† (ī'dol-īz), *v.i.* To practise idol-worship. 'To *idolize* after the manner of Egypt.' *Fairbairn.*

Idolizer (ī'dol-īz-ėr), *n.* One who idolizes; one who loves to reverence. 'An *idolizer* of antiquity.' *Warburton.*

Idoloclast (ī-dol'o-klast), *n.* [Gr. *eidōlon*, an idol, and *klaō*, to break.] An idol or image-breaker; an iconoclast. *Hare.*

Idolous† (ī'dol-us), *a.* Idolatrous.

Idol-shell (ī'dol-shel), *n.* A name sometimes given to the shells of the genus Ampullaria (which see).

Idol-worship (ī'dol-wėr-ship), *n.* The worship of idols or images.

Idoneous (ī-dō'nē-us), *a.* [L. *idoneus*, proper, suitable.] Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [Rare.]

The *idoneous* vehicle of abuse against the Establishment. *Coleridge.*

Idrialin, Idrialine (id'ri-a-lin), *n.* A fusible inflammable substance containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained from idrialite.

Idrialite (id'ri-a-līt), *n.* A massive and opaque mineral with greasy lustre, greenish or brownish-black colour, and blackish streak inclining to red. It is found in the quicksilver mines of *Idria* in Carniola.

Idyl, Idyll (ī'dil), *n.* [L. *idyllium*, Gr. *eidyllion*, supposed to be from *eidos*, form.] A short poem, of which the object, or at least the necessary accompaniment, is said to be a vivid and simple representation of ordinary objects in pastoral nature or of scenes or events of pastoral life; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus. Among the idyls in English poetry may be ranked Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, Burns's *Cottar's Saturday Night*, &c.

Idyllic (ī-dil'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry.

'Ield, *v.t.* An old contraction of *yield* in the phrase 'God *'ield* you.' See YIELD, *v.t.* 1.

Ier-oe (ēr-ō'), *n.* [Gael. *iar*, after, *ogha*, grandchild.] A great-grandchild. [Scotch.]

Till his wee curlie John's *ier-oe*,
When ebbing life nae mair shall flow,
The last sad mournful rites bestow. *Burns.*

Ieromancy (ī'ėr-o-man-si), *n.* Same as *Hieromancy*.

If (if), *conj.* [A. Sax. O.E. and Sc. *gif*, if; O.G. *ibu*, G. *ob*, if, whether; Goth. *iba*, whether, *jabai*, if; Icel. *ef*, if, which seems allied to *ifa*, *efa*, to doubt, Sw. *jef*, a doubt. The suggestion made by Horne Tooke that *if* or *gif* is the imperative of the verb to *give*, though plausible, is controverted by the form of the particle in other Teutonic languages.] 1. A particle used to introduce a conditional sentence, equal to—in case that, granting that, supposing that, allowing that.

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

2. Whether: in dependent clauses. 'Uncertain, *if* by augury or chance.' *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four. *Prior.*

If was formerly often followed by *that*; as, *if that* John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message.

I'faith (i-fāth'), *adv.* Abbreviation of *In Faith*. Indeed; truly. '*I'faith*, I'll eat nothing.' *Shak.*

I'fecks (i-feks'). An exclamation equivalent to *I'faith*.

Leon. Art thou my boy?
Mam. Ay, my good lord.
Leon. I'fecks! Shak.

Ifurin, *n.* In *Celtic myth.* the Hades of the ancient Gauls, where the wicked were tortured by being chained in the lairs of dragons, subjected to incessant distillation of poisons, exposed to serpents and savage beasts, &c.

Igasuric (ī-ga-sū'rik), *a.* [Malay *igasura*, a vomiting nut, the strychnos bean.] The term applied to an acid contained in very small quantity in St. Ignatius' bean, in nux vomica, and in the root of *Strychnos colubrina*.

Igloo (ig'lō), *n.* 1. The name given by the Esquimaux to a hut made of snow. Hence—

Igloo or Seal's House—shown in section.

2. The excavation which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing-hole, for the protection of its young.

Ignarot (ig-nā'rō), *n.* [It.] A blockhead.

It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not. *Mountagu.*

Ignatius' Bean (ig-nā'shus bēn), *n.* See SAINT IGNATIUS' BEAN.

Igneous (ig'nē-us), *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, allied to Skr. *agni*, fire.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, having the nature of, or resembling fire; as, *igneous* corpuscles; *igneous* meteors; *igneous* appearances.—2. Produced by or resulting from the action of fire; as, *igneous* rocks.

Ignescent (ig-nes'sent), *a.* [L. *ignescens*, *ignescentis*, ppr. of *ignesco*, to become fire, from *ignis*, fire.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck, especially with steel; scintillating; as, *ignescent* stones.

Ignescent (ig-nes'sent), *n.* Anything that emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck, especially with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents*, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel. *Trans. Fourcroy.*

Ignicolist (ig-nik'ol-ist), *n.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *colo*, to worship.] A worshipper of fire.

Igniferous (ig-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *ignifer—ignis*, fire, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fire.

Ignifluous (ig-ni'flū-us), *a.* [L. *ignifluus*—

ignis, fire, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with fire.

Ignify † (ig'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ignified;* ppr. *ignifying.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *facio*, to make.] To form into fire.

Ignigenous (ig-nij'en-us), *a.* [L. *ignis*, and *gigno, genui*, to beget, produce.] Produced by fire; as, a part of the crust of the earth is supposed to be *ignigenous.*

Ignipotence (ig-nip'o-tens), *n.* Power over fire. [Rare.]

Ignipotent (ig-nip'o-tent), *a.* [L. *ignipotens, ignipotentis—ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire. 'Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent.*' *Pope.*

Ignis-fatuus (ig'nis-fat'ū-us), *n.* pl. **Ignes-fatui** (ig'nēz-fat'ū-ī). [L., foolish-fire.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air a little above the surface of the earth. It appears chiefly in marshy places, or near stagnant waters, or in churchyards, and is generally supposed to be produced by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by the evolution of gases which spontaneously inflame in the atmosphere. It is popularly known by such names as *Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-a-lantern, Corpse-candle,* &c.

Ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ignited;* ppr. *igniting.* [L. *ignis*, fire.] To kindle or set on fire; to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat; as, to *ignite* charcoal or iron.

Ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

A fuzee fell upon the hot sand and *ignited.* *Richardson.*

Ignitible (ig-nīt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ignition (ig-ni'shon), *n.* 1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire.—2. The state of being ignited, kindled, or set on fire.

Ignivomous (ig-niv'o-mus), *a.* [L. *ignivomus—ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting fire. '*Ignivomous* mountains.' *Derham.*

Ignobility † (ig-nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* Ignobleness; humbleness of birth.

Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's son . . . would sport with his *ignobility.* *Bacon.*

Ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *ignobilis—in*, and *gnobilis*, or *nobilis*, illustrious, widely known, from root of *gnosco*, to know. See NOBLE.] 1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious.—2. Mean; worthless. 'Graft with *ignoble* plants.' *Shak.*—3. Not honourable; base; as, an *ignoble* motive.

Never yet
Was noble man but made *ignoble* talk. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Degenerate, degraded, mean, base, dishonourable, reproachful, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous, infamous.

Ignoble† (ig-nō'bl), *v.t.* To make ignoble or vile; to disgrace; to bring into disrepute. *Bacon.*

Ignobleness (ig-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble; want of dignity; meanness.

Ignobly (ig-nō'bli), *adv.* In an ignoble manner; not nobly or honourably; meanly; disgracefully; basely; as, *ignobly* born; the troops *ignobly* fled.

Ignominious (ig-nō-mi'ni-us), *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.* See IGNOMINY.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; infamous; as, whipping, cropping, and branding are *ignominious* punishments. 'With other vile and *ignominious* terms.' *Shak.*—2. Deserving ignominy; despicable; worthy of contempt.

One single, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

Ignominiously (ig-nō-mi'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an ignominious manner; meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously*, to be buried privately. *South.*

Ignominy (ig'nō-mi-ni), *n.* [L. *ignominia—in*, not, and *gnomen, nomen*, name, fame, from root of L. *gnosco*, to know. See KNOW.] 1. Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonour; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy.* *Rambler.*

2. An act deserving disgrace; an ignominious act.—3.† A single instance of ignominious treatment. *Udall.*

Ignomy† (ig'nō-mi), *n.* An abbreviation of *Ignominy.*

Hence, broker, lacquey!—*ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life, and live aye with thy name. *Shak.*

Ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus), *n.* pl. **Ignoramuses** (ig-nō-rā'mus-ez). [L. 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignoro*—lit. we are ignorant. See IGNORE.] 1. In *law*, the indorsement which a grand-jury formerly made on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. The phrase now in use is, 'not a true bill,' or 'not found.' 2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge. 'An *ignoramus* in place and power.' *South.*

Ignorance (ig'nō-rans), *n.* [L. *ignorantia*, from *ignorans.* See IGNORANT.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or want of knowledge as to a particular subject; the condition of not being cognizant or aware; inacquaintance.

Ignorance gives one a large range of probabilities. *George Eliot.*

We always attribute the failure of any anticipation to our *ignorance* or mistake respecting some of the circumstances. *Whately.*

Ignorant (ig'nō-rant), *a.* [L. *ignorans, ignorantis*, ppr. of *ignoro*, to be ignorant. See IGNORE.] 1. Destitute of knowledge in general, or with regard to some particular; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened.

So foolish was I, and *ignorant;* I was as a beast before thee. Ps. lxxiii. 22.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon.*

2.† Unknown; undiscovered. '*Ignorant* concealment.' *Shak.*—3. Unacquainted; unconscious.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

SYN. Uninstructed, untaught, unenlightened, uninformed, unlearned, unlettered, illiterate.

Ignorant (ig'nō-rant), *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled; an ignoramus.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? *Denham.*

Ignorantin (ig-nō-rant'in), *n.* [Fr.] *Eccles.* one of an order of lay brothers devoted to the elementary instruction of the poor. Sometimes called *Brother of Charity.*

Ignorantly (ig'nō-rant-li), *adv.* In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. Acts xvii. 23.

Ignore (ig-nōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ignored;* ppr. *ignoring.* [L. *ignoro*, to be ignorant of, from *ignarus*, not knowing—*in*, not, and *gnarus*, knowing, from root of *gnosco*, to know.] 1.† Not to know; to be ignorant of.

Brute and irrational barbarians who may be supposed rather to *ignore* the being of God than to deny it. *Boyle.*

2. In *law*, to throw out as unsupported by evidence: said of a bill.—3. To pass over or by without notice; to act as if one were unacquainted with; to shut the eyes to; to leave out of account; to disregard; as, to *ignore* facts.

Ignoring Italy under our feet,
And seeing things before, behind. *E. B. Browning.*

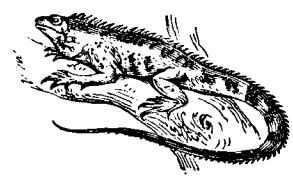
A late lamented judge, who found classical English adequate for the expression of his ideas, used to protest emphatically against the modern, and as he called it frightful word '*ignore.*' Our regret for his decease may be mitigated by observing that he was taken from us before the horrific compound 'ignorement' was introduced into our midst by a Canadian for the more effectual castigation of Mr. Goldwin Smith. *Saturday Rev.*

Ignorement (ig-nōr'ment), *n.* The act of ignoring, or state of being ignored. See extract under IGNORE, 3.

Ignoscible † (ig-nos'i-bl), *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis*, from *ignosco*, to pardon.] Pardonable.

Ignote† (ig-nōt'), *a.* [L. *ignotus—in*, not, and *gnotus, notus*, known.] Unknown. 'Such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders.' *Phillips.*

Iguana (ig-wä'na), *n.* [Sp., from the Haytian language.] A genus of lacertilian reptiles, family Iguanidæ, natives of tropical America, of which there are several species, some herbivorous and others omnivorous. They are characterized by a body and tail covered with small imbricated scales; the ridge of the back garnished with a row of spines, or rather of elevated, compressed, and pointed scales; under the throat a depressed and depending dewlap, the edge of which is attached to a cartilaginous appendage of the hyoid bone; the head covered with scaly plates. They are timid, very nimble, and live chiefly on trees, but take readily to water, in which they swim easily and readily. The common iguana (*I. tuberculata*) is delicate food, and is eagerly hunted, being caught by means of a noose at-

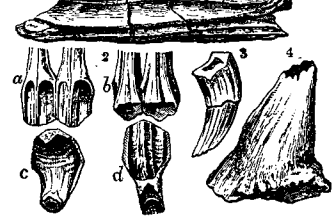


Common Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*).

tached to the end of a stick. It is of a green colour, and its dewlap is yellow.

Iguanidæ (ig-wä'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*Iguana*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of lacertilian reptiles belonging to that group which possesses a columella, whose vertebræ are concave anteriorly, and which have epidermal plates or scales. The family is properly restricted to arboreal forms, the terrestrial genera belonging to the group Agamidæ. The family characters of the Iguanidæ are—body rounded, moderately thick, sometimes laterally compressed and furnished with a ridge, vertical plate, or serrated crest along the middle line of the back from snout to tip of tail, throat-pouch or dewlap occasionally present. The Iguanidæ are either *acrodonts* (that is, have the teeth placed on the summit of the jaw) or *pleurodonts* (having the teeth borne on the sides of the jaws). To the latter class belongs the genus Iguana; to the former, the genus Chlamydosaurus. See IGUANA, IGUANODON.

Iguanodon (ig-wä'nō-don), *n.* [*Iguana*, and Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] An extinct fossil colossal lizard belonging to the Deinosauria (Ornithoscelida), found in the Wealden strata: so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the iguana. The pelvic bones were strikingly like those of birds, especially in the elongation and slenderness of the ischium, and there was midway in its length the obturator process as in birds. The integument of the iguanodon does not seem to have possessed the spines or bony plates of allied species. The anterior vertebræ were slightly amphicœlous, the posterior flat. The premaxillæ were



Remains of Iguanodon.

1, Right side of lower jaw. 2. *a*, Two upper molars, external aspect; *b*, do. inner aspect; *c*, external aspect of mature lower molar; *d*, inner aspect of do. 3, Fang. 4, Horn.

beak-like and without teeth, and the lower jaw was notched for the reception of the beak, as in the parrot. The teeth were large and broad, implanted in sockets, but not anchylosed to the jaw. They were transversely ridged. Mantell, its discoverer, estimated the length of the animal at from 60 to 70 feet, but Owen's calculation is 30 feet.

Ihram, *n.* The garb worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting, for men, of two scarfs, one folded round the loins and the other thrown over the neck and shoulders; for women, of a cloak enveloping the whole person.

I. H. S. An abbreviation usually considered as standing for *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or for *In hac* (*cruce*) *salus*, in this (cross) is salvation; but it was originally IHΣ, the first three, or perhaps the first two and the last letters of 'IHΣOTΣ (*Iēsous*), the Greek form of *Jesus.*

Ik,† *pron.* I. *Chaucer.*

Il-. A prefix, the form of *in* when used in words beginning with *l*. It denotes either a negation of the sense of the simple word, as in *il*legal; or, as the proposition, it denotes in, to, or on, or merely intensifies the sense, as in *il*luminate. See IN-, prefix.

'Ild (ild), *v.t.* An old contraction of *yield* in the phrase 'God *'ild* you.' See YIELD, *v.t.* 1.

Ile † (il), *n.* [A corruption of *aisle*.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. *Pope.*

Ile † (il), *n.* [A. Sax. *egl, egle*, an ear of corn; Prov. G. *aigle, eile.*] An ear of corn.

Ileac (il'ē-ak), *a.* Same as *Iliac.*

Ileum (il'e-um), *n.* [Gr. *eilō*, to roll.] In *anat.* the lower three-fifths of the small intestine, so called from the convolutions or peristaltic motions. See *Intestinal Canal* under INTESTINAL.

Ileus (il'e-us), *n.* [L.; Gr. *ileos, eileos*, a severe pain in the intestines.] 1. In *pathol.* (*a*) colic. (*b*) Iliac passion. See under ILIAC. 2. Intestinal intussusception, from the hypothesis that this state always exists in common colic.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* [L., the holm-oak.] A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, nat. order Aquifoliaceæ or holly tribe. It comprehends about 150 species, many of which are natives of Central America, others occurring throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the globe, being represented least frequently in Africa and Australia. Among the most remarkable of them are—*I. Aquifolium* (or common holly—see HOLLY); the *I. balearica* (the broad-leaved holly of Minorca), a very handsome species; the *I. vomitoria* of North America, whose leaves possess strongly marked emetic qualities; and the *I. paraguayensis*, whose leaves are consumed in large quantities in South America, under the name of *Paraguay tea* or *maté*. See PARAGUAY TEA.

Iliac, Iliacal (il'i-ak, i-lī'ak-al), *a.* [L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank or small intestines; Gr. *eilō*, to roll.] 1. Pertaining to the ileum or lower bowels.—2. Pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone.—*Iliac region*, the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.—*Iliac arteries*, the arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, near the last lumbar vertebra. They divide into the *external iliac* and *internal* or *hypogastric arteries.*—*Iliac passion*, a form of colic, whose symptoms are severe griping pain, vomiting of a fecal matter, and costiveness, accompanied by retraction and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

Iliad (il'i-ad), *n.* [Gr. *Ilias, Iliados*, from *Ilion*, L. *Ilium*, Troy.] An epic poem in the Greek language, in twenty-four books, generally regarded as composed by Homer. The main or primary subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles and the circumstances resulting from it; in describing which the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence the phrase, *Ilias malorum*, an Iliad of woes or calamities; a world of disasters. The whole action of the poem is confined to the tenth and last year of the siege of Troy. Some critics maintain that the Iliad is not one homogeneous poem, but a series of ballads or rhapsodies on different episodes of the Trojan war either by one author (Homer) or by different poets, united somewhat loosely into a sort of coherent poem. On the assumption that Homer was the author of the different rhapsodies, it is equally disputed whether this union was effected by himself or by some one after him, as Pisistratus. On this theory of the Iliad being merely a congeries of ballads or rhapsodies strung together it is generally conceded that the ballad of Achilles, called the *Achilleid*, with which the Iliad is regarded as opening and closing, is the original and the main strain, from which by enlargement the Iliad was developed. See ACHILLEID.

Ilicine, Ilicin (ī'li-sin), *n.* [From *ilex, ilicis*, the holm-oak.] A non-azotized vegetable compound constituting the bitter principle of *Ilex Aquifolium*. It forms brownish-yellow crystals, very bitter and febrifuge.

Ilicineæ (ī-li-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as the Aquifoliaceæ, or holly family of plants.

Ilium (il'i-um), *n.* [From L. *ilia*, the flank.] In *anat.* the upper part of the hip-bone; the flank-bone.

Ilixanthin (ī-liks-an'thin), *n.* [L. *ilex*, holly, and Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] ($C_{17}H_{22}O_{11}$.) A substance found in the leaves of holly, especially in such as are gathered in August. It crystallizes in straw-yellow microscopic needles, which melt at 190° to transparent red-yellow drops. It forms a yellow dye on cloth prepared with alumina or iron mordants.

Ilk (ilk), *a.* [A. Sax. *ilc, ylc*, the same, from *i* or *ÿ*, the instrumental case of the stem *i* =he, and *lic*, like; *se ilca* (masc.), *seó* and *thæt ilce* (fem. and neut.), the same.] The same; the very same. [Old English and Scotch.]—*Of that ilk*, a phrase used to denote that a person's surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Kinloch *of that ilk*; that is, Kinloch of Kinloch. [Scotch. English writers often use it erroneously.]

Ilk, Ilka (ilk, ilk'a), *a.* [Old forms of *each* (which see).] Each; every. [Scotch.]

> His honest, sonsie, baws'nt face
> Ay gat him friends in *ilka* place. *Burns.*

Ill (il), *a.* [Probably directly from the Scandinavian (Icel. *illr*, adj. ill; Icel. and Sw. adv. *illa*, ill); the A. Sax. form was *yfel*. Comp. G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*, E. *evil*. *Ill* is therefore a contracted form. *Ill* has no comparative or superlative of its own, their places being supplied by *worse* and *worst*, from a different root.] 1. Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral: applied to things; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are *ill*.

> Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
> The clergy *ill* example. *Shak.*

2. Producing evil or misfortune; as, an *ill* star. 'There's some *ill* planet reigns.' *Shak.* 3. Bad; evil; unfortunate; as, an *ill* end; an *ill* fate.—4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as, an *ill* air or climate.—5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper.—6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; impaired; as, the man is *ill;* he has been *ill* a long time; he is *ill* of a fever; an *ill* state of health.—7. Expressive of an evil condition or disposition; ugly; as, *ill* looks, or an *ill* countenance.—8. Unfavourable; suspicious; calling up thoughts of evil; as, this affair bears an *ill* look or aspect.—9. Not proper; not regular or legitimate; rude; unpolished; as, an *ill* expression in grammar; *ill* manners; *ill* breeding. 'That's an *ill* phrase.' *Shak.*—*Ill turn*, (*a*) an unkind or injurious act. (*b*) An attack of illness.

Ill (il), *n.* 1. Wickedness; depravity; evil.

> Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
> Exerts itself and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

> Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape,
> Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*

Ill (il), *adv.* 1. Not well; not rightly or perfectly. 'I am very *ill* at ease.' *Shak.*

> *Ill* fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
> *Goldsmith.*

2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty; as, he is *ill* able to sustain the burden.

> *Ill* bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
> When just approaching to the nuptial state.
> *Dryden.*

Ill, prefixed to participles of the present or the past tense, or to adjectives having the form of past participles, forms a great number of compound words the meaning of which is generally sufficiently obvious. In the following pages we shall only give such of these compounds as seem to have more special meanings or special usages attached to them. It is often difficult to decide whether *ill* should be attached by a hyphen to the word it qualifies or not.

Illabile † (il-lab'il), *a.* [See LABILE.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible.

Illability † (il-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being illabile; infallibility.

Illacerable (il-las'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *illacerabilis*—prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *lacerabilis*, lacerable, from *lacero*, to tear.] Not lacerable; incapable of being torn or rent.

Illacrymable (il-lak'ri-ma-bl), *a.* [L. *illacrymabilis*—prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *lacrymabilis*, worthy of tears, from *lacryma*, a tear.] Incapable of weeping.

Ill-advised (il'ad-vizd), *a.* Badly advised; resulting from bad advice or the want of good; injudicious; tending to produce evil; as, the step was *ill-advised.*

Ill-affected (il'af-fekt-ed), *a.* 1. Not well inclined or disposed; as, he was *ill-affected* to the government.—2. † Affected with bad impressions. *Spenser.*

Illapsable (il-laps'a-bl), *a.* That may illapse.

Illapse (il-laps'), *v.i.* [L. *illabor, illapsus*, to slip or slide into—*il* for *in*, into, and *labor*, to fall.] To fall, pass, or glide: usually followed by *into*. 'Powerful being *illapsing into* matter.' *Cheyne.*

Illapse (il-laps'), *n.* [L. *illapsus*, a gliding or falling into, from *illabor*, to fall or slide into. See the verb.] 1. A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.

> They sit silent in a thoughtful posture for a short time, waiting for an *illapse* of the spirit. *Jeffrey.*

2. A falling on; a sudden attack. 'Passion's fierce *illapse.*' *Akenside.*

Illaqueable (il-lak'wē-a-bl), *a.* That may be illaqueated or ensnared. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Illaqueate (il-lak'wē-āt), *v.t.* [L. *illaqueo, illaqueatum*—*il* for *in*, and *laqueo*, to ensnare; *laqueus*, a snare.] To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [Rare.]

> Let not the surpassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle you, nor his scholastic retiary versatility of logic *illaqueate* your good sense. *Coleridge.*

Illaqueation (il-lak'wē-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of illaqueating or ensnaring. [Rare.]—2. A snare.

Illation (il-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *illatio*—*il* for *in*, and *latio*, a bearing, from *fero, latum*, to bear.] 1. The act of inferring from premises or reasons; inference.

> *Illation*, or inference, . . . consists in nothing but the perception of the connection there is between the ideas in each step of the deduction whereby the mind comes to see either the certain agreement or disagreement of any two ideas, as in demonstration, in which it arrives at knowledge; or their probable connection on which it withholds its assent, as in opinion. *Locke.*

2. That which is inferred; an inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

> Fraudulent deductions or inconsequent *illations* from a false conception of things. *Sir T. Browne.*

Illative (il'la-tiv), *a.* [See ILLATION.] 1. Relating to illation; that may be inferred, as an *illative* consequence.—2. That denotes an inference; as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore.*—*Illative conversion*, in *logic*, that in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: thus, the proposition, 'No virtuous man is a rebel,' becomes by illative conversion, 'No rebel is a virtuous man.' 'Religion is the truest wisdom,' similarly becomes, 'The truest wisdom is religion.'—*Illative sense*, a name given by Dr. J. H. Newman to the faculty of the human mind whereby it forms a final judgment upon the validity of an inference.

Illative (il'la-tiv), *n.* That which denotes illation or inference; an illative particle.

> This (word) 'for' that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative*. *Bp. Hall.*

Illatively (il'la-tiv-li), *adv.* By illation, inference, or conclusion.

Illaudable (il-lą'da-bl), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *laudable*.] Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation; worthy of censure or dispraise; as, an *illaudable* motive or act.

> For strength, from truth divided and from just,
> *Illaudable*, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

Illaudably (il-lą'da-bli), *adv.* In an illaudable manner; without deserving praise.

Ill-blood (il'blud), *n.* Resentment; enmity.

Ill-bred (il'bred), *a.* Not well bred; badly educated or brought up; impolite.

Ill-breeding (il'brēd-ing), *n.* Want of good breeding; impoliteness.

Ill-conditioned (il'kon-di-shond), *a.* Being in bad order or state, or having bad qualities; as, he is an *ill-conditioned* fellow.

Ill-considered (il'kon-sid-ėrd), *a.* Not well considered; done without due deliberation; injudicious.

> This feeling has a salutary effect in preventing rash and *ill-considered* measures from being adopted. *Brougham.*

Ill-content (il'kon-tent), *a.* Not contented; ill at ease.

> So the three,
> Set in this Eden of all plenteousness,
> Dwelt with eternal summer *ill-content*. *Tennyson.*

Ill-disposed (il'dis-pōzd), *a.* Not well disposed; wickedly or maliciously inclined.

Illecebraceæ (il-les'ē-brā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *illecebra*, a charmer—referring to the pretty little annuals giving a charm to waste places.] A small nat. order of exogenous plants, chiefly consisting of herbaceous weeds, found in the temperate parts of the world. The typical genus is Illecebrum, and the order is sometimes called Paronychiaceæ.

Illecebrous † (il-les'ē-brus), *a.* [L. *illecebrosus*, from *illecebra*, a charmer, from *illicio*, to draw gently in or on—*il* for *in*, in, on,

and *lacio*, to draw gently.] Alluring; full of allurement.

The study is elegant and the matter *illecebrous*. *Elyot.*

Illecebrum (il-les'ē-brum), *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the nat. order Illecebraceæ, containing only one species, *I. verticillatum*, a native of the south of Europe and the north of Africa. It is a small prostrate branched annual, with small leaves growing in pairs, and axillary clusters of small white shining flowers; it occurs in the south-west of England.

Illeck (il'lek), *n.* A local name of a fish, the gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*). Called also *Fox* and *Skulpin*.

Illegal (il-lē'gal), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legal*.] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit; as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* trade.

Illegality (il-lē-gal'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being illegal; unlawfulness; as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of false imprisonment. 'The *illegality* of all those commissions.' *Clarendon.*

Illegalize (il-lē'gal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illegalized;* ppr. *illegalizing*. To render illegal or unlawful.

Illegally (il-lē'gal-li), *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully; as, a man *illegally* imprisoned.

Illegalness (il-lē'gal-nes), *n.* Illegality.

Illegibility (il-le'ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being illegible.

Illegible (il-le'ji-bl), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legible*.] That cannot be read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be known.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howell.*

Illegibleness (il-le'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Illegibility.

Illegibly (il-le'ji-bli), *adv.* In an illegible manner; as, a letter written *illegibly*.

Illegitimacy (il-lē-jit'i-ma-si), *n.* The state of being illegitimate: (*a*) the state of bastardy; (*b*) the state of being not genuine or of legitimate origin.

Illegitimate (il-lē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legitimate*.] Not legitimate: (*a*) unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious; as, an *illegitimate* son or daughter. (*b*) Not in conformity with law; not regular or authorized; not authorized by custom or usage; as, an *illegitimate* word. 'O *illegitimate* construction!' *Shak.* (*c*) Not legitimately inferred or deduced; not warranted; illogical; as, an *illegitimate* inference. — *Illegitimate fertilization* (*bot.*), in dimorphous plants, the fertilization of a female plant of one form by the pollen from a male plant of the same form; as in the case of a short-styled primrose fertilizing a short-styled one, this union being comparatively unfertile. *Darwin.*

Illegitimate (il-lē-jit'i-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illegitimated;* ppr. *illegitimating*. To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue. *Burnet.*

Illegitimately (il-lē-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully.

Illegitimation (il-lē-jit'i-mā-shon), *n.* 1. The act of illegitimating.—2. The state of being illegitimate: (*a*) bastardy; illegitimacy.

Gardner had performed his promise to the queen of getting her *illegitimation* taken off. *Burnet.*

(*b*) Want of genuineness.

Many such-like pieces . . . bear . . . the apparent brand of *illegitimation*. *Dean Martin.*

Illegitimatize (il-lē-jit'i-mat-īz), *v.t.* To render illegitimate; to illegitimate.

Ill-erected (il-ē-rekt'ed), *a.* Erected for an evil purpose.

Illeviable (il-lev'i-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *leviable* (which see).] Incapable of being levied or collected.

Ill-fa'ard, Ill-faurd (il'fȧrd), *a.* [For *ill-favoured*.] Ill-favoured; ugly; unseemly; unbecoming; mean; discreditable; disgraceful. [Scotch.]

Ill-fated (il'fāt-ed), *a.* Fated or destined to severe reverses or bad fortune; unfortunate.

Ill-fated that I am, what lot is mine! *Tennyson.*

Ill-favoured (il'fā-vêrd), *a.* Having ill or evil features; ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed.

Ill-favoured and lean-fleshed. Gen. xli. 4.

Ill-favouredly (il'fā-vêrd-li), *adv.* 1. With deformity.—2. † Roughly; rudely. 'He shook him very *ill-favouredly*.' *Howell.*

Ill-favouredness (il'fā-vêrd-nes), *n.* The state of being ill-favoured; ugliness; deformity.

Ill-got (il'got), *a.* Gained by unfair or improper means; dishonestly come by.

Ill-humour (il'ū-mêr), *n.* Ill temper; fretfulness.

Illiberal (il-lib'êr-al), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *liberal*.] 1. Not liberal: (*a*) not free or generous; not munificent; niggardly; stingy; penurious. (*b*) Not ingenuous; not candid or frank; not catholic; of narrow or contracted mind or opinions.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *Eikon Basilike.*

(*c*) Not evidencing or not promoting high culture; mean; rude.

There is no art, neither liberal nor *illiberal*, but it cometh from God, and leadeth to God. *Fotherby.*

2. † Not pure; not well authorized or elegant; as, *illiberal* words in Latin.

Illiberalism (il-lib'êr-al-izm), *n.* Illiberality.

Illiberality (il-lib'êr-al"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; parsimony.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon.*

Illiberalize (il-lib'êr-al-īz), *v.t.* To make illiberal.

Illiberally (il-lib'êr-al-li), *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; parsimoniously.

Illiberalness (il-lib'êr-al-nes), *n.* Illiberality.

Illicit (il-lis'it), *a.* [*L. illicitus—in*, not, and *licitus*, from *liceo* (used impersonally), *licet*, it is allowable, allowed, or permitted.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse or connection.

One *illicit* and mischievous transaction always leads on to another. *Burke.*

Illicitly (il-lis'it-li), *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

Illicitness (il-lis'it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illicit; unlawfulness.

Illicitous (il-lis'it-us), *a.* Illicit.

Illicium (il-li'si-um), *n.* [*L. illicio*, to allure: referring to the perfume.] A genus of eastern Asiatic and American evergreen deciduous shrubs belonging to the nat. order Magnoliaceæ. The plants of this genus are

Chinese Anise (*Illicium anisatum*).

called aniseed trees, from their fine aromatic scent. The seeds of *I. anisatum* (Chinese anise), a shrub growing 8 or 10 feet high, are stomachic and carminative, and yield a very fragrant volatile oil. The fruit is the staranise of the shops. The Chinese burn the seeds in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liquors, such as the anisette de Bordeaux. *I. religiosum* is a Japanese species, about the size of a cherry-tree, held sacred by the natives, who decorate the tombs of their dead with wreaths of it, and burn the fragrant bark as incense before their deities. From the bark consuming slowly and uniformly the watchmen in Japan use it dried and reduced to powder for burning in a tube to mark the time.

Illigeraceæ (il-li-jêr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A group or sub-order of Combretaceæ, the species of which are distinguished from the other members of the family by their anthers dehiscing by valves, in which respect they resemble laurels.

Illighten † (il-lit'en), *v.t.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, and *lighten*.] To enlighten.

Illightened minds see a greater lustre in knowledge than in the fine gold. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Illimitable (il-lim'it-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; as, the *illimitable* void.

The wild, the irregular, the *illimitable*, and the luxuriant, have their appropriate force of beauty. *De Quincey.*

SYN. Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, infinite, immense, vast.

Illimitableness (il-lim'it-a-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being illimitable.

Illimitably (il-lim'it-a-bli), *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits.

Illimitation (il-lim'it-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *limitation*.] The state of being illimitable; want of limitation.

Illimited (il-lim'it-ed), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *limited*.] Not limited; unbounded; interminable. 'His power *illimited* and irresistible.' *Bp. Hall.*

Illimitedness (il-lim'it-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being illimited or without limits or restriction; boundlessness.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

Ill-inhabited (il'in-hab-it-ed), *a.* Ill-lodged. *Shak.*

Illinition (il-li-ni'shon), *n.* [*L. illinio, illinitum*, to spread or lay on—*il* for *in*, on, and *lino*, to besmear.] 1. A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment or liniment.—2. That which is smeared or rubbed in.—3. A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan.*

Illiquation (il-li-kwā'shon), *n.* [*L. il* for *in*, into, and *liquatio, liquationis*, a melting, from *liquo, liquatum*, to melt.] The melting of one thing into another.

Illiquid (il-li'kwid), *a.* [Scotch.] Not liquid; not ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or the decree of a court: said of a debt.

The petitioner contended that the claim of damages stated in the defence was *illiquid*. *Court of Session Report.*

Illision (il-li'zhon), *n.* [*L. illisio, illisionis*, from *illido*, to dash or strike against—*il* for *in*, and *lædo*, to strike.] The act of striking into or against.

Illiteracy (il-lit'êr-a-si), *n.* [From *illiterate*.] 1. The state of being illiterate; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.—2. An instance of ignorance; a literary error.

The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his (Shakspere's) works. *Pope.*

Illiteral (il-lit'êr-al), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *literal*.] Not literal.

Illiterate (il-lit'êr-āt), *a.* [*L. illiteratus—il* for *in*, not, and *literatus*, lettered, learned, from *litera*, a letter.] Ignorant of letters or books; uninstructed in science; untaught; unlearned; ignorant; rude; barbarous; as, an *illiterate* man, nation, or tribe. '*Illiterate* rudeness.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Illiterately (il-lit'êr-āt-li), *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

Illiterateness (il-lit'êr-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being illiterate; want of learning; ignorance of letters, books, or science.

Illiterature (il-lit'êr-a-tūr), *n.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *literature*.] Want of learning; unlearnedness or unletteredness. [Rare.]

They, who in their present *illiterature* were so prone to sedition. *L. Addison.*

Ill-judged (il'jujd), *a.* Not well judged; injudicious; foolish; unwise; nonsensical.

Ill-lived (il'livd), *a.* Leading a wicked life. [Rare.]

A scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher. *Bp. Hall.*

Ill-looked (il'lu̇kt), *a.* Having an ill or bad look; homely; plain. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ill-looking (il'lu̇k-ing), *a.* Having a bad look.

Ill-luck (il'luk), *n.* Misfortune; bad luck.

Ill-manned (il'mand), *a.* *Navut.* having an insufficient crew; undermanned: said of a ship.

Ill-mannered (il'man-nêrd), *a.* Uncivil; rude; boorish; impolite.

Ill-matched (il'macht), *a.* Badly assorted; not well suited.

Ill-meaning (il'mēn-ing), *a.* Having malicious intentions; designing evil; ill-intentioned.

Ill-nature (il'nā-tūr), *n.* Evil nature or disposition; bad temper; moroseness; sullenness; crabbedness; malevolence; unkindness.

Ill-nature . . . consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of

any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South.*

Ill-natured (il'nā-tūrd), *a.* 1. Having ill-nature; of habitual bad temper; cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; peevish; fractious; as, an *ill-natured* person.—2. That indicates ill-nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison.*

3. Intractable; not yielding to culture; stubborn. [Rare.]

Rich, foreign mould on their *ill-natured* land. *J. Philips.*

Ill-naturedly (il'nā-tūrd-li), *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; crossly; unkindly.

Ill-naturedness (il'nā-tūrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being ill-natured; crossness.

Illness (il'nes), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being ill; badness; unfavourableness. 'The *illness* of the weather.' *Locke.*—2. An attack of sickness; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; as, he has recovered from his *illness.*—3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct.

Thou wouldst be great;
Art not without ambition, but without
The *illness* should attend it. *Shak.*

Illocable (il-lō'ka-bl), *a.* [L. prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *loco*, to place, to hire, from *locus*, a place.] In *law*, incapable of being placed out or hired.

Illocality (il-lō-kal'i-*ti*), *n.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *locality* (which see).] Want of locality or place; the state of not existing in a locality or place.

An assertion of the inextension and *illocality* of the soul was long and very generally eschewed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Illogical (il-lo'jik-al), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *logical.*] 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an *illogical* disputant.—2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an *illogical* inference.

Illogically (il-lo'jik-al-li), *adv.* In an illogical manner.

Illogicalness (il-lo'jik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being illogical; contrariety to sound reasoning.

Ill-omened (il'ō-mend), *a.* Having unlucky omens; ill-starred; unfortunate.

Ill-set (il-*set'*), *a.* Set or disposed to evil; spiteful; ill-natured. [Scotch.]

Ill-starred (il'stärd), *a.* Having an evil star presiding over one's destiny; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-omened.

Ill-starred, though brave, did no vision foreboding
Tell you that Fate had forsaken your cause? *Byron.*

Ill-tempered (il'tem-pērd), *a.* 1. Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.—2. Ill-mixed; not combined in due proportions, as the humours of the body; hence, not of a good temperament; not in a good state of health.

So *ill-tempered* I am grown that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away. *Pepys.*

Ill-time (il'tīm), *v.t.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time. *Wright.*

Ill-timed (il'tīmd), *a.* Attempted, done, or said at an unsuitable time. '*Ill-timed* relief.' *Dryden.*

Ill-treat (il'trēt), *v.t.* To treat cruelly, unjustly, or improperly.

Illucidate (il-lū'si-dāt), *v.t.* To elucidate. *Talfourd.*

Illude (il-lūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illuded;* ppr. *illuding.* [L. *illudo, illusum*—prefix *il* for *in*, and *ludo*, to play.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite and disappoint the hope of.

If the solitariness of these rocks do not *illude* me. *Shelton.*

Illume (il-lūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illumed;* ppr. *illuming.* [See ILLUMINATE.] To throw or spread light upon; to illumine; to illuminate. [Poetical.]

The mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold. *Thomson.*

Illuminable (il-lūm'in-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being illuminated.

Illuminant (il-lūm'in-ant), *n.* That which illuminates or affords light.

Illuminary (il-lūm'in-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to illumination.

Illuminate (il-lūm'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illuminated;* ppr. *illuminating.* [L. *illumino, illuminatum*, to light up—prefix *il* for *in*, and *lumino*, to enlighten, from *lumen* (for *lucimen*), light, from *luceo*, to shine, *lux, lucis*, light.] 1. To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light.

Made the stars . . .
To *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milton.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. *Johnson.*—3. To adorn, as a manuscript or page, with coloured decorations or illustrations, or ornamental letters, figures, pictures, &c.; to fill with ornamental illustrations.—4. To illustrate, explain, or elucidate.

Illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

Illuminate (il-lūm'in-āt), *a.* Enlightened. 'If they be *illuminate* by learning.' *Bacon.*

Illuminate (il-lūm'in-āt), *n.* One pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge. See ILLUMINATI.

Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren! *Mountagu.*

Illuminati (il-lūm'in-ā"ti), *n. pl.* 1. *Eccles.* a term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism, in which ceremony they received a lighted taper as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament.—2. Certain heretics who sprang up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal doctrine was, that by means of a sublime manner of prayer they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, and good works.—3. A name adopted by the Rosicrucians.—4. The members of a secret society founded in 1776 by Adam Weishaupt, professor of law at Ingolstadt in Bavaria. Its professed object was the attainment of a higher degree of virtue and morality than that reached in ordinary society. It was suppressed by the Bavarian government in 1784.—5. A term applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts, whether justly or otherwise.

The great arcanum (the secret of futurity) can be mastered only by the very few who have the requisite intellectual capacity. . . . Let Sir John Herschel say what he pleases, astronomical problems are a mere bagatelle to the problems our *illuminati* have to solve. This sort of quasi-omniscience, as I may call it, is a heavy burden, I assure you, for a mortal brain. *Henry Rogers.*

Illumination (il-lūm'in-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *illuminatio, illuminationis*, a lighting up, from *illumino*, to light up.] 1. The act of illuminating or state of being illuminated; the act of rendering a house or a town light by placing lights at the windows, or in elevated situations, as a manifestation of joy; the state of being thus rendered light; the adornment of books and manuscripts with coloured illustrations, ornamental letters, and the like.—2. That which is illuminated or lighted up, as a design formed by lamps; a festive display of lights; the ornament or illustration, generally coloured or gilt, with which ancient manuscripts or books were embellished.—3. That which gives light.

The sun . . . is an *illumination* created. *Raleigh.*

4. That which results from or is the effect of a luminous body; brightness; splendour.

The *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

Illuminative (il-lūm'in-āt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif*, from L. *illumino, illuminatum*, to light up. See ILLUMINATE.] Having the power of giving light; tending to throw light; illustrative. 'Graceful, ingenious, *illuminative* reading.' *Carlyle.*

Illuminator (il-lūm'in-āt-ėr), *n.* [L., from *illumino*, to light up. See ILLUMINATE.] 1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; especially, one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with ornamental letters, pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind.—2. A lens or mirror in a microscope or other optical instrument for condensing the light.

Illumine (il-lūm'in), *v.t.* To illuminate.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support. *Milton.*

Illuminee (il-lūm'in-ē"), *n.* One of the Illuminati. See ILLUMINATI.

Illuminer (il-lūm'in-ėr), *n.* One who illuminates.

Illuminism (il-lūm'in-izm), *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.

Illuministic (il-lūm'in-ist"ik), *a.* Relating to the Illuminati or Illuminism.

Illuminize (il-lūm'in-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illuminized;* ppr. *illuminizing.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

Illure † (il-lūr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, in, into, and *lure* (which see).] To lure; to allure; to entice; to deceive.

The devil ensnareth the souls of many men by *illuring* them with the muck and dung of this world to undo them eternally. *Fuller.*

Illusion (il-lū'zhon), *n.* [L. *illusio, illusionis*, a mocking, from *illudo*. See ILLUDE.] 1. The act of deceiving or imposing upon; deception; mockery.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's *illusion* given. *Moore.*

2. That which deceives; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; deceptive appearance; a false show; mockery; hallucination.

Reason dissipates the *illusions* and visionary interpretations of things in which the imagination runs riot. *Dr. Caird.*

—*Delusion, Illusion.* See under DELUSION.

Illusionist (il-lū'zhon-ist), *n.* One given to illusion.

Illusive (il-lū'siv), *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false; illusory.

While the fond soul,
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

Illusively (il-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In an illusive manner.

Illusiveness (il-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being delusive; deception; false show.

Illusory (il-lū'so-ri), *a.* [Fr. *illusoire*, from L. *illudo, illusum*, to play upon or with. See ILLUDE.] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. '*Illusory* creations of imagination.' *Dr. Caird.*

Illustrable (il-lus'tra-bl), *a.* Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration. [Rare.]

Illustrate (il-lus'trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *illustrated;* ppr. *illustrating.* [L. *illustro, illustratum*, to light up, to illuminate—*il* for *in*, and *lustro*, to make light. See LUSTRE.] 1. To make clear, bright, or luminous.

Here, when the moon *illustrates* all the sky. *Chapman.*

2. To give honour or renown to; to make distinguished or illustrious; to glorify.

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton.*

3. To set in a clear light; to make glorious or to display the glory of; to make plain and conspicuous; as, to *illustrate* the perfections of God. 'To prove him, and *illustrate* his high worth.' *Shak.*—4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious; to exemplify, as by means of figures, comparisons, and the like; as, to *illustrate* a passage of Scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.—5. To ornament and elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, &c.

Illustrate † (il-lus'trāt), *a.* Famous; renowned; illustrious. 'This most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman.' *Shak.*

Illustration (il-lus-trā'shon), *n.* [L. *illustratio, illustrationis*, a vivid representation, from *illustro*, to light up. See ILLUSTRATE.] 1. The act of illustrating; the act of rendering clear or obvious; explanation; elucidation.—2. The state of being illustrated; as, in this mental *illustration* of his.—3. That which illustrates, as a comparison or example intended to make clear or obvious or to remove obscurity; an engraving, picture, and the like, intended to ornament and elucidate.

Illustrative (il-lus'tra-tiv), *a.* Tending to illustrate; as, (*a*) tending to elucidate, explain, or exemplify; as, an argument or simile *illustrative* of a subject. (*b*)† Tending to make glorious or illustrious; honorific.

Illustratively (il-lus'tra-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

Illustrator (il-lus'trāt-ėr), *n.* One who illustrates.

The right gracious *illustrator* of virtue. *Chapman.*

Illustratory (il-lus'tra-to-ri), *a.* Serving to illustrate.

Illustrious (il-lus'tri-us), *a.* [L. *illustris*, lighted up, clear, distinguished; probably contr. for *illucestris*—*il* for *in*, into, and *luceo*, to shine, from *lux, lucis*, light.] 1. Possessing lustre or brilliancy; luminous; lustrous; splendid.

Quench the light, thine eyes are guides *illustrious.* *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Distinguished by greatness, nobleness, &c.; conspicuous; renowned; eminent; as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince.—3. Conferring lustre or honour; brilliant; renowned; as, *illustrious* actions.

Illustrious acts high raptures do infuse,
And every conqueror creates a muse. *Waller.*

SYN. Remarkable, conspicuous, noted, famous, celebrated, signal, renowned, eminent, exalted, noble, glorious.

Illustriously (il-lus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an illustrious manner; conspicuously; nobly; eminently; gloriously.

Illustriousness (il-lus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being illustrious; eminence; greatness; grandeur; glory.

Illuxurious (il-lug-zū'ri-us), *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *luxurious*.] Not luxurious.

Ill-will (il'wil), *n.* Enmity; malevolence. 'No *ill-will* I bear you.' *Shak.*

Ill-willer (il'wil-ėr), *n.* One who wishes ill to another. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ill-willie (il-wil'li), *a.* Ill-disposed; ill-natured; malicious; not willing to part with anything; niggardly. [Scotch.]

Ill-wisher (il'wish-ėr), *n.* One who wishes evil to another; an enemy.

Illy (il'li), *adv.* In an *ill* or evil manner; not well; ill. [Rare.]

Thou dost deem
That I have *illy* spared so large a band,
Disabling from pursuit our weaken'd troops.
Southey.

Ilmenite (il'men-īt), *n.* [So called from *Ilmen*, a branch of the Ural Mountains, in the province of Orenburg in Siberia.] A black ore of iron, consisting of peroxide of iron and the blue oxide of titanium, found in the miascite of the Ilmen Mountains.

Ilvaite (il'va-īt), *n.* [From L. *Ilva*, Elba.] A silicate of iron and lime, found in Elba in black prismatic crystals.

I'm (īm). Contracted from *I am*.

Im-. A prefix, a form of L. *in*, used before words beginning with a labial for the sake of easy utterance; as, *im*bibe, *im*mense, *im*partial. See IN-.

Image (im'āj), *n.* [Fr.; L. *imago*, akin to *imitor*, to imitate.] 1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made perceptible by the sight; a statue, picture, or stamped representation; an effigy; as, an *image* wrought out of stone, wood, or wax. 'Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb.' *Shak.*

Its minted coins, . . .
Now stamped with the *image* of good Queen Bess,
And now of a bloody Mary. *Hood.*

2. The representation of any person or thing made an object of worship; an idol.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*; . . . thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them. Ex. xx. 4, 5.

3. What forms a copy, counterpart, or likeness of something else; copy; likeness; embodiment; as, the child is the *image* of its mother. 'Looking on his *images* (*i.e.* his children).' *Shak.*

This play is the *image* of a murder done in Vienna. *Shak.*

4. A representation of anything to the mind; a picture drawn by fancy; a conception; an idea.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
The *image* of his father was less fresh in his mind. *Disraeli.*

5. Semblance; show; appearance.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

For by the *image* of my cause I see
The portraiture of his. *Shak.*

6. In *rhet.* a term somewhat loosely used, but which appears generally to denote a metaphor dilated and rendered a more complete picture by the assemblage of various ideas through which the same metaphor continues to run, yet not sufficiently expanded to form an allegory. *Brande* and *Cox.*

Images . . . are of great use to give weight, magnificence, and strength to a discourse. *London Ency.*

7. In *optics*, the spectrum or appearance of an object made by reflection or refraction; or, more scientifically, the locus of all the pencils of converging or diverging rays emanating from every point of the object, and received on a surface. It is by means of optical images that vision is effected. The eye is an assemblage of lenses which concentrate the rays emanating from each point of the object on a tissue of very delicate nerves, called the *retina*, where an exact image or representation of the object is formed. The images of external objects are painted on the retina in a reversed position, and from the retina the impressions are transmitted to the sensorium by the optical nerves.—*Aerial images.* See under AERIAL.

Image (im'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imaged;* ppr. *imaging.* 1. To form an image of; to represent by an image; to reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror; as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake.—2. To represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

3. To be like; to resemble; as, he *imaged* his brother. *Pope.*

Imageable (im'āj-a-bl), *a.* That may be imaged.

Image-breaker (im'āj-brāk-ėr), *n.* One who breaks or destroys images; an iconoclast; an idoloclast.

Imageless (im'āj-les), *a.* Having no image.

But a voice
Is wanting; the deep truth is *imageless.* *Shelley.*

Image-maker (im'āj-māk-ėr), *n.* A maker of images; a manufacturer of plaster casts and figures, or statues.

Image-man (im'āj-man), *n.* A dealer in plaster casts.

Imagery (im'āj-ė-ri), *n.* 1. The work of one who makes images or sensible representations of objects; pictures; statues; imitation work; images in general or collectively.

Rich carvings, portraitures and *imagery.* *Dryden.*

Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with *imagery* wilder and quainter than ever filled a Midsummer Night's Dream. *Ruskin.*

2. Unreal show; imitation; appearance.

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy. *Atterbury.*

4. In *rhet.* rhetorical images collectively; figures in discourse.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery.* *Dryden.*

Image-worship (im'āj-wėr-ship), *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

Imaginable (im-aj'in-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. See IMAGINE.] Capable of being imagined or conceived.

Men sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable.* *Thomson.*

Imaginableness (im-aj'in-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being imaginable.

Imaginably (im-aj'in-a-bli), *adv.* In an imaginable manner.

Imaginal (im-aj'in-al), *a.* Characterized by imagination; imaginative; given to the use of rhetorical figures or images. *N. B. Rev.*

Imaginant † (im-aj'in-ant), *a.* [L. *imaginans, imaginantis*, ppr. of *imagino*, to form or reflect an image. See IMAGINATION.] Imagining; conceiving.

Imaginant† (im-aj'in-ant), *n.* One who is prone to form strange ideas.

Imaginarily (im-aj'in-a-ri-li), *adv.* In an imaginary manner; in imagination. [Rare.]

Imaginariness (im-aj'in-a-ri-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imaginary.

Imaginary (im-aj'in-a-ri), *a.* [L. *imaginarius*, pertaining to an image, existing only in the imagination, from *imago, imaginis*, an image.] Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison.*

—*Imaginary quantity* or *expression*, in *math.* an algebraic expression or symbol having no assignable arithmetical or numerical meaning or interpretation; the even root of a negative quantity; as, $\sqrt{-a}$; $\sqrt[4]{-2}$. Called also an *Impossible Quantity* or *Expression.*—*Imaginary focus*, in *optics*, the point towards which converging rays tend, but which they are prevented from coming to by some obstacle. It is also termed the *Virtual Focus.*— SYN. Ideal, fanciful, chimerical, visionary, fancied, unreal.

Imaginary (im-aj'in-a-ri), *n.* In *alg.* an imaginary expression or quantity.

Imaginatif,† *a.* [Fr.] Suspicious. *Chaucer.*

Imagination (im-aj'in-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *imaginatio, imaginationis*, from *imagino, imaginatum*, to form or reflect an image, from *imago, imaginis*, an image.] 1. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. *Imagination*, in its proper sense, according to Reid, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. It is distinguished from conception as a part from a whole. 'The business of conception,' says Stewart, 'is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have also a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word *imagination* to express this power. I apprehend this to be the proper sense of the word, if imagination be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter.' *Imagination* might be defined as the will working on the materials of memory; not satisfied with following the order prescribed by nature or suggested by accident, it selects the parts of different conceptions or objects of memory to form a whole more pleasing, more elevated, more sublime, more terrible, or more awful than has ever been presented in the ordinary course of nature. The term is often employed in a narrow acceptation as synonymous with *fancy*, which properly is only a lower or slighter development of the imaginative faculty. In its widest signification, however, imagination is co-extensive with *invention*, furnishing the writer with whatever is most happy and appropriate in language, or vivid and forcible in thought.

The power of the mind to decompose its conceptions, and to recombine the elements of them at its pleasure, is called its faculty of *imagination.* *Is. Taylor.*

2. Image in the mind; conception; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. Lam. iii. 60.

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination* the idea of space of itself leads us. *Locke.*

—*Invention, Imagination.* See under INVENTION.

Imaginative (im-aj'in-āt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif*, from *imagino, imaginatum*, to form or reflect an image. See IMAGINATION.] 1. That forms imaginations; endowed with imagination; as, the *imaginative* faculty.

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

2. Owing existence to, or characterized by, imagination: used generally in the highest sense of the word.

In all the higher departments of *imaginative* art, nature still constitutes an important element. *Mure.*

Imaginativeness (im-aj'in-āt-iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being imaginative.

Imagine (im-aj'in), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imagined;* ppr. *imagining.* [Fr. *imaginer*, L. *imaginor*, from *imago*, image.] 1. To form a notion or idea of in the mind; to produce by the imagination; as, we can *imagine* the figure of a horse's head united to a human body. 2. To conceive in thought; to think.

Well, I will lock his counsel in my breast;
And what I do *imagine* let that rest. *Shak.*

3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? Ps. lxii. 3.

SYN. To fancy, conceive, apprehend, think, believe, suppose, deem, plan, scheme, devise, frame.

Imagine (im-aj'in), *v.i.* 1. To form images or conceptions; to conceive; to devise.—2. To suppose; to fancy; to think.

My sister is not so defenceless left
As you *imagine.* *Milton.*

Imaginer (im-aj'in-ėr), *n.* One who imagines; one who forms ideas or conceptions; one who contrives.

Imagining (im-aj'in-ing), *n.* 1. The act of forming images.—2. That which is imagined.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings.* *Shak.*

Imaginous † (im-aj'in-us), *a.* Full of or characterized by imagination; imaginative.

As the stuffe
Prepar'd for arras pictures, is no picture
Till it be form'd, and man hath cast the beames
Of his *imaginous* fancy thorough it. *Chapman.*

Imago (im-ā'gō), *n.* [L., an image.] In *nat. hist.* the last or perfect state of an insect, after the pupa case or sheath has been shed, and the animal appears.

Imam, Imaum (i-mäm', i-mąm'), *n.* [Ar. *imâm*, from *amma*, to walk before, to preside.] A minister or priest who performs

Imam of a Mosque.

the regular service of the mosque among the Mohammedans; generally, one who has precedence in war or prayer, sometimes also in science and literature. The Sultan of Turkey as chief of all ecclesiastical affairs has the title, which is or has been borne by some other Mussulman princes.

Iman (i-män'), *n.* Same as *Imam.*

Imbalm (im-bäm'), *v.t.* To embalm.

Imban (im-ban'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *ban.*] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. *J. Barlow.* [Rare.]

Imband (im-band'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *band.*] To form into a band or bands.

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise.
J. Barlow.

Imbank (im-bangk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *bank.*] To embank (which see).

Imbankment (im-bangk'ment), *n.* Embankment (which see).

Imbannered (im-ban'ėrd), *a.* Furnished with banners.

Imbare† (im-bār'), *v.t.* To make or lay bare; to expose. 'To *imbare* their crooked titles.' *Shak.* Some read *Imbar*, to bar or exclude.

Imbarn (im-bärn'), *v.t.* To deposit in a barn.

A fair harvest . . . well in and *imbarned. Herbert.*

Imbarren (im-ba'ren), *v.t.* Same as *Embärren.*

Imbase (im-bās'), *v.t.* To embase (which see).

Imbastardize† (im-bas'tėrd-īz), *v.t.* Same as *Embastardize.*

Imbathe (im-bāᴛʜ'), *v.t.* To embathe (which see).

Imbattled (im-bat'tld), *a.* Embattled (which see).

Imbecile (im'be-sēl), *a.* [L. *imbecillis, imbecillus*, feeble in body or mind—doubtfully derived from prefix *im* for *in*, and *bacillus*, a staff; lit. one without a stay or support.] 1. Destitute of strength; weak; feeble; impotent; helpless.

We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were in respect to him become *imbecile* and lost.
Barrow.

2. Mentally feeble; fatuous; with mental faculties greatly impaired. — SYN. Weak, debilitated, feeble, infirm, impotent.

Imbecile (im'be-sēl), *n.* One that is imbecile or impotent either in body or mind.

Imbecile† (im'be-sēl), *v.t.* To make imbecile; to weaken. *Jer. Taylor.*

Imbecilitate (im-be-sil'it-āt), *v.t.* To weaken; to render feeble.

Imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *imbécilité*; L. *imbecillitas*, from *imbecillis, imbecillus*, weak, feeble. See IMBECILE.] The condition or quality of being imbecile; weakness either of body or mind.

Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind. *Sir W. Temple.*

—*Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility.* See under DEBILITY.

Imbed (im-bed'), *v.t.* To embed (which see).

Imbellic (im-bel'ik), *a.* [L. prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *bellicus*, warlike, from *bellum*, war.] Not warlike or martial. 'The *imbellic* peasant.' *Junius.* [Rare.]

Imbellish† (im-bel'ish), *v.t.* To embellish. *Bp. Hall; Milton.*

Imbenching (im-bensh'ing), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *bench.*] A raised work like a bench. *Parkhurst.*

Imber, Immer (imb'ėr, im'ėr), *n.* The ember-goose (which see).

Imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imbibed;* ppr. *imbibing.* [L. *imbibo—im* for *in*, in, into, and *bibo*, to drink; Fr. *imbiber.*] 1. To drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body *imbibes* a fluid; a sponge *imbibes* moisture. 2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors. Imbibing in the mind always implies retention, at least for a time.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom.
Locke.

3.† To cause to drink in; to imbue. 'Earth, *imbibed* with . . . acid.' *Newton.*

Imbiber (im-bīb'ėr), *n.* One who or that which imbibes. *Arbuthnot.*

Imbibition (im-bi-bi'shon), *n.* The act of imbibing; the absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid. *Bacon; Boyle.*

Imbitter (im-bit'tėr), *v.t.* See EMBITTER.

Imbitterer (im-bit'tėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *Embitterer. Johnson.*

Imblaze (im-blāz'), *v.t.* To emblaze.

Imblazon (im-blā'zon), *v.t.* To emblazon.

Imbodiment (im-bo'di-ment), *n.* The act of imbodying; embodiment (which see).

Imbody (im-bo'di), *v.i.* 1. To unite into a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce. — 2. To become body or matter; to become incarnate or material.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and imbrutes. *Milton.*

Imbody (im-bo'di), *v.t.* 1. To put into or invest with a body.—2. To form into a body; to collect into an aggregate. — 3. To give material form to; to render palpable. See EMBODY.

Imboil† (im-boil'), *v.i.* To effervesce; to rage. *Spenser.*

Imbolden (im-bōld'n), *v.t.* To embolden (which see).

Imbonity† (im-bon'i-ti), *n.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *bonitas*, goodness.] Want of goodness or good qualities. *Burton.*

Imborder (im-bor'dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *border.*] 1. To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; to form a border of.

Thick-woven arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank. *Milton.*

Imbosk† (im-bosk'), *v.t.* [It. *imboscare*, to lie in ambuscade. See EMBOSS.] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide.

Requesting him to depart, and *imbosk* himself in the mountain. *Shelton.*

Imbosk† (im-bosk'), *v.i.* To lie concealed.

They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest; they would *imbosk. Milton.*

Imbosom (im-bö'zum), *v.t.* To embosom (which see).

Imbosture† (im-bost'ūr), *n.* Embossed work. *Beau. & Fl.*

Imbound (im-bound'), *v.t.* Same as *Embound.*

Imbow (im-bō'), *v.t.* Same as *Embow.*

Imbowel (im-bou'el), *v.t.* To embowel.

Imbower (im-bou'ėr), *v.t.* To cover with or as with a bower; to shelter with or as with trees. 'In thick shelter of black shades *imbower'd.*' *Milton.* 'A shady bank, thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd.*' *Milton.*

And the silent isle *imbowers*
The lady of Shalott. *Tennyson.*

Imbower (im-bou'ėr), *v.i.* To form a bower. *Milton.*

Imbowment (im-bō'ment), *n.* Same as *Embowment.*

Imbox (im-boks'), *v.t.* To embox.

Imbraid† (im-brād'), *v.t.* Same as *Embraid.*

Imbrangle (im-brang'gl), *v.t.* To entangle; to embrangle. 'Physiology *imbrangled* with an inapplicable logic.' *Coleridge.*

Imbreed (im-brēd'), *v.t.* To generate within. See INBREED.

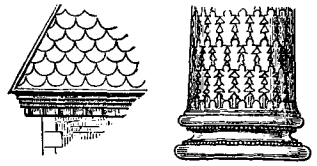
Imbricate, Imbricated (im'bri-kāt, im'bri-kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, pp. of *imbrico, imbricatum*, to cover with gutter-tiles, to form like a gutter-tile from *imbrex, imbricis*, a hollow tile, a gutter-tile.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.—2. Lying or lapping over each other, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a straight surface, and lying or lapping one over the other, as the scales on the leaf-buds of plants or the scales of fishes and of reptiles. The figure shows the imbricated scales of the involucre of the common artichoke (*Cynara Scolymus*).

Imbricate.

Imbricate (im'bri-kāt), *v.t.* To lay or lap, the one over the other, as tiles.

The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks whose quills were set in a long stem so as to *imbricate* the plumes in the gradation of their natural growths.
Beckford.

Imbrication (im-bri-kā'shon), *n.* 1. State of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles.—2. A hollow resembling that of a gutter-tile.


Imbrication—Roof and Column.

Imbricative (im'bri-kāt-iv), *a.* Same as *Imbricate.*

Imbrocado (im-brō-kā'do), *n.* Cloth of gold or silver. [Rare.]

Imbrocata, Imbroccata (im-bro-kā'ta), *n.* [It.—prefix *im* for *in*, and *broccare*, to incite, *brocco*, a nail.] In *fencing*, a thrust over the arm.

Imbroglio (im-brōl'yō), *n.* [It., from prefix *im* for *in*, and *brogliare*, to confound or mix together. See BROIL.] 1. An intricate or complicated plot, as of a romance or drama. 2. An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding between persons or nations of a complicated nature. 'Wrestling to free itself from the baleful *imbroglio.*' *Carlyle.*

Imbrown (im-broun'), *v.t.* [*In* and *brown.*] 1. To make brown; to tan. 'The foot . . . that was with dirt *imbrown'd.*' *Gay.*—2. To make dark or obscure. *Milton.*

Imbrue (im-brö'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imbrued;* ppr. *imbruing.* [Probably, as Wedgwood thinks, from O.Fr. *embruer, s'embruer*, to dabble one's self (Cotgrave), ultimately from prefix *im* for *in*, and L. *bibere*, to drink, in the same way as Fr. *breuvage*, beverage, comes from *bibere.*] 1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *imbrue* their hands in Cato's blood.
Addison.

2.† To pour out liquor. *Spenser.*

Imbrued (im-bröd'), *p.* and *a.* Moistened; in *her.* covered or besprinkled with blood; embrued; as, a spear *imbrued.*

Imbruement (im-brö'ment), *n.* The act of imbruing or state of being imbrued.

Imbrute (im-bröt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imbruted;* ppr. *imbruting.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *brute.*] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute,*
That to the height of Deity aspired! *Milton.*

Imbrute (im-bröt'), *v.i.* To fall or sink to the state of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

Imbrutement (im-bröt'ment), *n.* Act of making or state of becoming brutish. [Rare.]

Imbue (im-bū'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imbued;* ppr. *imbuing.* [L. *imbuo*, allied to *imber*, a shower; Skr. *ambu*, water; or from *in*, and root of *bibo*, to drink.] 1. To tinge deeply; to dye; as, to *imbue* cloth.

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

2. To tincture deeply; to cause to become impressed or penetrated; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety. *Milton.*

Imbuement (im-bū'ment), *n.* The act of imbuing; a deep tincture.

Imburse† (im-bėrs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *burse.* See BURSE.] To supply money; to stock with money.

Imbursement† (im-bėrs'ment), *n.* 1. The act of imbursing or supplying money.—2. Money laid up in stock.

Imbution (im-bū'shon), *n.* Act of imbuing.

Imitability (im'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See IMITATE.] The condition or quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

Imitable (im'i-ta-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being imitated or copied.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

2. Worthy of imitation. [Rare.]

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayward.*

Imitableness (im'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Imitability.

Imitate (im'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imitated;* ppr. *imitating.* [L. *imitor, imitatus*, from a root which gives also *imago*, image.] 1. To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy or endeavour to copy in acts, manners, and the like. 'Despise wealth and *imitate* a god.' *Cowley.*—2. To produce, or endeavour to produce, a semblance or likeness of, in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like.

I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they *imitated* humanity so abominably. *Shak.*

3. To produce, as the copy or counterfeit of something else; to counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

Imitation (im-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *imitatio, imitationis,* from *imitor, imitatus,* to imitate. See IMITATE.] 1. The act of imitating.

Poetry is an act of *imitation,* . . . that is to say, a representation, counterfeiting, or figuring forth. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. In *music,* the repetition of essentially the same melodic idea, as different degrees of the scale, by different parts or voices in a polyphonic composition.

Imitational (im-i-tā'shon-al), *a.* Relating to imitation; resembling.

Imitationist (im-i-tā'shon-ist), *n.* A mere imitator; one who wants originality.

Imitative (im'i-tāt-iv), *a.* 1. That imitates; inclined to imitate or copy; as, man is an *imitative* being.—2. Aiming at imitation; exhibiting or designed to exhibit an imitation of a pattern or model; as, painting is an *imitative* art.—3. Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

—*Imitative music,* music which is particularly expressive either of the internal feelings and states of the mind or of the objects and occurrences of the external world.

Imitative (im'i-tāt-iv), *n.* In *gram.* a verb predicating imitation or resemblance.

Imitatively (im'i-tāt-iv-li), *adv.* In an imitative manner.

Imitativeness (im'i-tāt-iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being imitative.

Imitator (im'i-tāt-ėr), *n.* One who imitates, copies, or follows.

Imitatorship (im'i-tāt-ėr-ship), *n.* The office or state of an imitator.

Imitatress, Imitatrix (im'i-tāt-res, im'i-tāt-riks), *n.* A female who imitates.

Immaculate (im-ma'kū-lāt), *a.* [L. *immaculatus—in* for *in,* not, and *maculatus,* pp. of *maculo, maculatum,* to spot, from *macula,* a spot.] 1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish; as, *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts; *immaculate* edition.

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilt as that, Heaven did not hold
One more *immaculate.* *Denham.*

2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter.

Thou sheer, *immaculate,* and silver fountain. *Shak.*

—*Immaculate conception,* the dogma, defined by the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin.

Immaculately (im-ma'kū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an immaculate manner; with spotless purity.

Immaculateness (im-ma'kū-lāt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immaculate; spotless purity.

Immailed (im-māld'), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* and *mail.*] Wearing mail or armour.

Immalleable (im-mal'lē-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *malleable* (which see).] Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering.

Immanacle (im-ma'na-kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immanacled;* ppr. *immanacling.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* and *manacle.*] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action.

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.* *Milton.*

Immanation (im-ma-nā'shon), *n.* A flowing or entering in.

A quick *immanation* of continuous fantasies. *Lamb.*

Immane (im-mān'), *a.* [L. *immanis,* huge, vast, savage. Etymology doubtful.] Vast; huge; very great. 'So *immane* a man.' *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Immanely (im-mān'li), *adv.* Monstrously; cruelly.

Immanence, Immanency (im'ma-nens, im'ma-nen-si), *n.* The condition of being immanent; inherence; indwelling.

Immanence implies the unity of the intelligent principle in creation in the creation itself, and of course includes in it every genuine form of pantheism. Transcendence implies the existence of a separate divine intelligence, and of another and spiritual state of being, intended to perfectionate our own. *J. D. Morell.*

Immanent (im'ma-nent), *a.* [L. *immanens, immanentis,* ppr. of *immaneo,* to remain in or near—*im* for *in,* in, and *maneo,* to remain.] Remaining in or within; hence, not passing out of the subject; limited in activity, agency, or effect to the subject or associated acts; inherent and indwelling; internal or subjective: opposed to *transitive.*

Conceiving, as well as projecting or resolving, are what the schoolmen call *immanent* acts of the mind, which produce nothing beyond themselves. But painting is a transitive act, which produces an effect distinct from the operation, and this effect is the picture. *Reid.*

Immanifest (im-ma'ni-fest), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *manifest.*] Not manifest or apparent.

Immanity (im-ma'ni-ti), *n.* The condition of being immane; barbarity; savageness.

No man can but marvel at that barbarous *immanity,* feral madness. *Burton.*

Immantle (im-man'tl), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* and *mantle.*] To envelop, as with a mantle.

O joy to him in this retreat,
Immantled in ambrosial dark. *Tennyson.*

Immanuel (im-ma'nū-el), *n.* [Heb.—*im,* with, *anu,* us, and *ĒI,* God.] God with us: an appellation of our Saviour.

Immarcessible (im-mär-ses'i-bl), *a.* [L. *im* for *in,* not, and *marcesco,* to fade.] Unfading.

Immarginate (im-mär'jin-āt), *a.* [L. *im* for *in,* not, and *marginate.*] Without a margin.

Immartial (im-mär'shal), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *martial.*] Not martial; not warlike.

Immask (im-mask'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* and *mask.*] To cover with or as with a mask; to disguise.

Immatchable (im-mach'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *matchable.*] That cannot be matched; peerless.

Immaterial (im-ma-tē'ri-al), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *material.*] 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; as, *immaterial* spirits.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual. *Hooker.*

2. Without weight; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

It may seem *immaterial* whether we shall not recollect each other hereafter. *Cowper.*

Immaterialism (im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* 1. The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.—2. The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all exists only in the mind.

Immaterialism is the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley, that there is no material substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind, and ideas in a mind. *Fleming.*

Immaterialist (im-ma-tē'ri-al-ist), *n.* One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Immateriality (im-ma-tē'ri-al''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being immaterial or not consisting of matter; destitution or absence of matter; as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

Immateriality is predicated of mind, to denote that as a substance it is different from matter. Spirituality is the positive expression of the same idea. *Fleming.*

Immaterialize (im-ma-tē'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* To make immaterial or incorporeal.

Immaterially (im-ma-tē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In an immaterial manner; without matter; in a manner unimportant.

Immaterialness (im-ma-tē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The state of being immaterial; immateriality.

Immateriate (im-ma-tē'ri-āt), *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [Rare.]

Immature (im-ma-tūr'), *a.* [L. *immaturus,* unripe—*im* for *in,* not, and *maturus,* ripe.] 1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; as, *immature* fruit.—2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state; as, *immature* plans or counsels.—3. Too early; coming before the natural time; hasty; premature.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature,* if a man lives till seventy. *Jer. Taylor.*

Immatured (im-ma-tūrd'), *a.* Not matured; not ripened.

Immaturely (im-ma-tūr'li), *adv.* In an immature manner; unripely; crudely; prematurely.

Immatureness, Immaturity (im-ma-tūr'-nes, im-ma-tūr'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness. 'When the world has outgrown its intellectual *immaturity.*' *Dr. Caird.*

Immeability (im-mē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *im* for *in,* not, and *meabilis,* passable, from *meo,* to pass, to go.] Want of power to pass or to permit passage. *Arbuthnot.*

Immeasurability (im-me'zhūr-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* Immeasurableness. *De Quincey.*

Immeasurable (im-me'zhūr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *measurable.*] Incapable of being measured; immense; indefinitely extensive; as, an *immeasurable* distance or space; an *immeasurable* abyss.

Immeasurableness (im-me'zhūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement.

Eternity and *immeasurableness* belong to thought alone. *F. W. Robertson.*

Immeasurably (im-me'zhūr-a-bli), *adv.* In an immeasurable manner; to an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure.

Immeasured (im-me'zhūrd), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *measured.*] Exceeding common measure; immeasurable. *Spenser.*

Immechanical (im-mē-kan'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *mechanical.*] Not mechanical; not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

Immechanically (im-mē-kan'ik-al-li), *adv.* Not mechanically.

Immediacy (im-mē'di-a-si), *n.* [From *immediate.*] The relation of being immediate, or free from the intervention of a medium; immediateness; nearness; proximity.

He led our powers,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which *immediacy* may well stand up
And call itself your brother. *Shak.*

He asserts that, in his doctrine of perception, the external reality stands, to the percipient mind, face to face, in the same *immediacy* of relation which the idea holds in the representative theory of the philosophers. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Immediate (im-mē'di-āt), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *mediate.*] 1. Not separated in respect to space by anything intervening; placed in the closest relation; close; proximate.

You are the most *immediate* to our throne. *Shak.*

2. Not separated by an interval of time; present; instant. 'Assemble we *immediate* council.' *Shak.*

Death . . . . . .
. . . not yet inflicted, as he feared,
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

3. Acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another object as a cause, means, medium, or condition; bringing about the necessary result, or producing the legitimate effect, by direct agency. 'The *immediate* causes of the deluge.' *Dr. T. Burnet.*—4. Produced, acquired, or obtained without the intervention of a medium; direct.

The *immediate* knowledge of the past is therefore impossible. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Immediately (im-mē'di-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; proximately; directly.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*

2. Without the intervention of time; without delay; instantly.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. Mat. viii. 3.

SYN. Directly, proximately, instantly, instantaneously, forthwith, straightway, incontinently, promptly.

Immediateness (im-mē'di-āt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immediate; exemption from second or intervening causes, close relation with regard to time.

Immediatism (im-mē'di-āt-izm), *n.* Quality of being immediate.

Immedicable (im-me'di-ka-bl), *a.* [L. *immedicabilis—im* for *in,* not, and *medicabilis,* that can be healed, from *medico,* to heal.] Incapable of being healed; incurable. 'Wounds *immedicable.*' *Milton.*

Immelodious (im-me-lō'di-us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *melodious.*] Not melodious.

Immemorable (im-me'mor-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *memorable.*] Not memorable; not worth remembering.

Immemorial (im-me-mō'ri-al), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in,* not, and *memorial* (which see).] Beyond memory; out of mind; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition. '*Immemorial* usage or custom.' *Hale.*

Immemorially (im-me-mō'ri-al-li), *adv.* Beyond memory; from time out of mind.

Immense (im-mens'), *a.* [Fr., from L. *immensus—im* for *in,* not, and *mensus,* measured, pp. of *metior, mensus,* to measure.] Unlimited; unbounded; vast in extent or bulk; very great; very large; immeasurable. 'Of amplitude almost *immense.*' *Milton.* '*Immense* the power.' *Pope.* '*Immense* and boundless ocean.' *Daniel.*

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!* *Milton*

—*Enormous, Immense, Excessive.* See under ENORMOUS.—SYN. Infinite, immeasurable, illimitable, unbounded, unlimited, interminable, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous.

Immensely (im-mens'li), *adv.* In an immense manner; without limits or measure; infinitely; vastly.

Immenseness (im-mens'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immense; immensity.

Immensity (im-mens'i-ti), *n.* [L. *immensitas*, from *immensus*, unmeasured, immeasurable. See IMMENSE.] 1. The condition or quality of being immense; vastness; greatness; infiniteness.

A glimpse of the *immensity* of the material system is granted to the eye of man. *Is. Taylor.*

2. That which is immense; an extent not to be measured; infinity.

All these illustrious worlds,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns. *Blackmore.*

Immensurability (im-men'sūr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *immensurable.*] The quality of being immensurable; impossibility to be measured.

Immensurable (im-men'sūr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *mensurabilis*, from *mensura*, measure, from *metior*, *mensus*, to measure.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature . . . a term of *immensurable* extent. *Ward.*

Immensurate (im-men'sūr-āt), *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *mensuratus*, pp. of *mensuro*, to measure, from *metior*, *mensus*, to measure.] Unmeasured. *Mountagu.*

Immerge (im-mėrj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immerged;* ppr. *immerging.* [L. *immergo—im* for *in*, into, and *mergo*, to plunge.] To plunge into or under anything, especially into or under a fluid. See IMMERSE, which is generally used.

You may *immerge* it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand. *Sterne.*

Immerge (im-mėrj'), *v.i.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun, or the moon into the shadow of the earth.

Immer-goose (im'mėr-gös), *n.* Same as *Ember-goose* (which see).

Immerit† (im-me'rit), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *merit.*] Want of worth.

Immerited† (im-me'rit-ed), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *merited.*] Unmerited.

Immeritous† (im-me'rit-us), *a.* [L. *immeritus—im* for *in*, not, and *meritus*, deserving. See MERIT.] Undeserving. 'Immeritous and undeserving discourse.' *Milton.*

Immerse (im-mėrs'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *immersed;* ppr. *immersing.* [L. *immergo, immersum—im* for *in*, into, and *mergo*, to plunge.] 1. To plunge into anything that covers or surrounds, as into a fluid; to dip; to sink; to bury. 'Deep *immersed* beneath its whirling wave.' *Warton.*

More than a mile *immersed* within the wood. *Dryden.*

2. *Fig.* to engage deeply; to overwhelm; to involve; as, to *immerse* in business or cares. 'The queen *immersed* in such a trance.' *Tennyson.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyment of this. *Atterbury.*

Immerse† (im-mėrs'), *a.* Immersed; buried; covered; sunk deep. 'Things *immerse* in matter.' *Bacon.*

Immersed (im-mėrst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deeply plunged into anything, especially into a fluid.—2. In *bot.* growing wholly under water.

Immersible (im-mėrs'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being immersed. *Blount.*

Immersion (im-mėr'shon), *n.* [L. *immersio, immersionis*, a plunging into, from *immergo*, to plunge into. See IMMERSE.] 1. The act of immersing, or state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into anything, especially into a fluid; as, the *immersion* of Achilles in the Styx.—2. *Fig.* the act of overwhelming, or the state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; absorption.

Too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*

3. In *astron.* the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow: opposed to *emersion.* The occultation of a star is *immersion* of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, *immersion* of the second kind.

Immersionist (im-mėr'shon-ist), *n.* One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

Immesh (im-mesh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mesh.*] To entangle in the meshes of a net or in anything resembling a net, as a web.

Immethoded† (im-me'thod-ed), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *method.*] Not having method; without regularity. *Waterhouse.*

Immethodical (im-me-thod'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *methodical* (which see).] Not methodical; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused.

Immethodically (im-me-thod'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an immethodical manner; without order or regularity; irregularly.

Immethodicalness (im-me-thod'ik-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immethodical; want of method; confusion.

Immethodize (im-me'thod-īz), *v.t.* To render immethodical.

Immew (im-mū'), *v.t.* Same as *Emmew.*

Immigrant (im'mi-grant), *n.* One who immigrates, as a person, an animal, or even a plant; a person who migrates into a country for the purpose of permanent residence: the correlative of *emigrant.*

Immigrate (im'mi-grāt), *v.i.* [L. *immigro—im* for *in*, into, and *migro*, to migrate.] To remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; to remove or be conveyed into and settle in another country or region.

Immigration (im-mi-grā'shon), *n.* The act of immigrating; the act of passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe. *T. Warton.*

Imminence (im'mi-nens), *n.* [L. *imminentia*, from *imminens, imminentis*, overhanging. See IMMINENT.] 1. The quality or condition of being imminent. 'The *imminence* of any danger or distress.' *Fuller.*—2. That which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shak.*

Imminent (im'mi-nent), *a.* [L. *imminens, imminentis*, ppr. of *immineo*, to hang over—*im* for *in*, on, over, and *mineo*, to project. See MENACE.] 1. Hanging over; threatening to fall or occur; impending; near at hand; as, *imminent* danger; *imminent* judgments, evils, or death.—2. Threatening evil; dangerous; perilous.

Hair-breadth 'scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach. *Shak.*

Imminently (im'mi-nent-li), *adv.* In an imminent manner; threateningly.

Immingle (im-ming'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immingled;* ppr. *immingling.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers.

This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms.
Thomson.

Imminution (im-min-ū'shon), *n.* [L. *imminutio, imminutionis*, from *imminuo, imminutum*, to lessen—*im* for *in*, and *minuo*, to lessen.] A lessening; diminution; decrease.

Immiscibility (im-mis'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being immiscible; incapability of being mixed.

Immiscible (im-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *miscible.*] Not miscible; incapable of being mixed.

Immission (im-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *immissio, immissionis*, from *immitto, immessum.* See IMMIT.] The act of immitting, sending, or thrusting in; injection: the correlative of *emission.*

Immit (im-mit'), *v.t.* [L. *immitto—im* for *in*, in, into, and *mitto*, to send.] To send in; to inject: the correlative of *emit.*

Immitigable (im-mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mitigable.*] Not mitigable; incapable of being mitigated or appeased. 'These *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men.' *Harris.*

Immitigably (im-mit'i-ga-bli), *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

Immix (im-miks'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mix.*] To mix; to mingle.

Samson, with these *immixed*, inevitably
Pulled down the same destruction on himself.
Milton.

Immixable (im-miks'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mix.*] Not capable of being mixed.

Immixture (im-miks'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mixture.*] Freedom from mixture. 'Simplicity and *immixture.*' *Mountagu.*

Immobile (im-mob'il), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mobile.*] Not mobile; incapable of being moved; immovable; fixed; stable.

Immobility (im-mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being immobile; fixedness in place.

Immoderacy (im-mo'de-ra-si), *n.* The condition or quality of being immoderate; excess.

Immoderate (im-mo'de-rāt), *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *moderate.*] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; as, *immoderate* demands; *immoderate* passions, cares, or grief.

So every scope by the *immoderate* use
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*

SYN. Excessive, exorbitant, unreasonable, extravagant, intemperate.

Immoderately (im-mo'de-rāt-li), *adv.* In an immoderate manner; excessively; unreasonably; as, to weep *immoderately.*

Immoderateness (im-mo'de-rāt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

Immoderation (im-mo'de-rā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moderation.*] Excess; want of moderation.

Immodest (im-mo'dest), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *modest.*] 1. Not modest: (*a*) not limited to due bounds; immoderate: exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant. (*b*) Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency or chastity; indelicate; obscene; unchaste; lewd.

We proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Roscommon.

SYN. Indecorous, indelicate, shameful, impudent, indecent, impure, unchaste, lewd, obscene.

Immodestly (im-mo'dest-li), *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

Immodesty (im-mo'des-ti), *n.* Want of modesty; want of delicacy or decent reserve; indecency; unchastity; indelicacy; obscenity; lewdness. 'A piece of *immodesty.*' *Pope.*

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work. *Wotton.*

Immolate (im'mō-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immolated;* ppr. *immolating.* [L. *immolo, immolatum*, to sacrifice—prefix *im* for *in*, and *mola*, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.

Whether Christ be daily *immolated* or only once. *Bp. Gardner.*

Immolation (im-mō-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of immolating or state of being immolated.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which is immolated; a sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Dr. H. More.*

Immolator (im'mō-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.—2. One of a sect of modern Russian fanatics who, for the sake of saving their souls, mutilate their bodies and kill themselves. See MORELSCHIKI.

Immoment† (im-mō'ment), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moment.*] Trifling.

That I some lady trifles had reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Shak.*

Immomentous (im-mō-ment'us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *momentous.*] Not momentous; unimportant.

Immoral (im-mo'ral), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *moral.*] Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude; contrary to conscience or the divine law; wicked or unjust in practice.

Not one *immoral*, one corrupted thought,
One line which, dying, he could wish to blot.
Lyttelton.

A flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man. *Johnson.*

—*Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraved.* See under CRIMINAL.

Immorality (im-mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being immoral. 'The root of all *immorality.*' *Temple.*—2. An immoral act or practice.

Luxury, sloth, and a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them. *Milton.*

Immorally (im-mo'ral-li), *adv.* In an immoral manner; in violation of morality; wickedly; viciously.

Immorigerous (im-mo-rij'ėr-us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *morigerous.*] Rude; uncivil; disobedient. *Stackhouse.*

Immorigerousness (im-mo-rij'ér-us-nes), *n.* Rudeness; incivility; disobedience. *Jer. Taylor.*

Immortal (im-mor'tal), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mortal.*] 1. Not mortal: (*a*) exempt from liability to death; having life or being that shall never end; having unlimited existence; undying; as, an *immortal* soul.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever.
1 Tim. i. 17.

(*b*) Connected with or terminating in immortality; never to cease; as, *immortal* hopes.

I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shak.*

(*c*) Destined to live in all ages of this world; imperishable; as, *immortal* fame.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to *immortal* verse. *Milton.*

2.† Exceedingly great; grievous; excessive. 'A most *immortall* and mercilesse butcherie.' *Sir J. Hayward.*—SYN. Eternal, everlasting, never-ending, ceaseless, perpetual, continual, enduring, endless, imperishable, incorruptible, deathless.

Immortal (im-mor'tal), *n.* One who is immortal, or exempt from death or annihilation: often applied, in the *plural*, to the gods of classical mythology.

Never, believe me,
Appear the *Immortals*,
Never alone. *Coleridge.*

Immortalist (im-mor'tal-ist), *n.* One who holds that the soul is immortal. *Jer. Taylor.*

Immortality (im-mor-tal'i-ti), *n.* [L. *immortalitas*, from *immortalis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mortalis*, mortal.] The condition or quality of being immortal; exemption from death and annihilation; unending existence; exemption from oblivion; perpetuity; as, the *immortality* of the soul; the *immortality* of fame.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel. 2 Tim. i. 10.

Thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for *immortality*. *Wordsworth.*

Immortalization (im-mor'tal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of immortalizing, or state of being immortalized.

Immortalize (im-mor'tal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immortalized;* ppr. *immortalizing.* [Fr. *immortaliser*, Sp. *immortalizar*, to render immortal. See IMMORTAL.] To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist for ever; to exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual; to perpetuate; as, the Iliad has *immortalized* the name of Homer.

Drive them from Orleans and be *immortalis'd*. *Shak.*

Immortalize (im-mor'tal-īz), *v.i.* To become immortal.

Fix the year precise
When British bards began to *immortalize*. *Pope.*

Immortally (im-mor'tal-li), *adv.* 1. In an immortal manner; with endless existence; with exemption from death.—2.† Exceedingly. '*Immortally* glad.' *Rev. R. Burton.*

Immortelle (im-mor-tel'), *n.* The flower commonly called *Everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers. See EVERLASTING, *n.* 3.

Immortification (im-mor'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mortification.*] Want of mortification or subjection of the passions.

Immould (im-mōld'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mould.*] To mould into shape; to form.

Immovability (im-möv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being immovable; steadfastness.

Immovable (im-möv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *movable.*] Not movable: (*a*) incapable of being moved, in respect of its place; firmly fixed; fast; as, an *immovable* foundation.

Immovable, infixed, and frozen round. *Milton.*

(*b*) Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter; as, a man who remains *immovable*. (*c*) Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable; as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution. (*d*) That cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling.

How much happier is he who . . . remains *immovable* and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden.*

(*e*) In *law*, not liable to be removed; permanent in place or tenure; as, *immovable* estate.

There are things *immovable* by their nature, others by their destination, and others by the objects to which they are applied. *Bouvier.*

Immovable (im-möv'a-bl), *n.* That which cannot be moved; specifically, in *law* (*pl.*), land and whatever is adherent thereto: by nature, as trees; by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories; by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, &c.; and by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes.

Immovableness (im-möv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being immovable.

Immovably (im-möv'a-bli), *adv.* In an immovable manner; in a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably; as, *immovably* firm to their duty; *immovably* fixed or established.

Immund (im-mund'), *a.* [L. *immundus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mundus*, clean.] Unclean. *Burton.*

Immundicity (im-mund-is'*i*-ti), *a.* [L. *immunditia*, from *immundus*, unclean. See IMMUND.] Uncleanness. *Mountagu.*

Immunity (im-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free, exempt—*im* for *in*, not, without, and *munus*, charge, office, duty.] 1. Freedom or exemption from obligation; exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany; the *immunities* of the clergy.

The inhabitants were insured the enjoyment of all their existing property, rights, and privileges; and, as the holding of slaves was one of these *immunities*, it continued, as a matter of course, to be incorporated with the public policy. *W. Chambers.*

2. Freedom; exemption. '*Immunity* from errors.' *Dryden.*

A long *immunity* from grief or pain. *Cowper.*

Immure (im-mūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immured;* ppr. *immuring.* [O. Fr. *emmurer*, to wall in—L. *in*, and *murus*, a wall.] 1.† To surround with walls; to wall.

Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys.*

2. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; as, to *immure* nuns in cloisters.

Those tender babes
Whom envy hath *immured* within your walls!
Shak.

Immure† (im-mūr'), *n.* An inclosure; a wall.

Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shak.*

Immurement (im-mūr'ment), *n.* The act of immuring or state of being immured; imprisonment.

Immusical (im-mū'zik-al), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *musical.*] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.

Immutability (im-mū'ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being immutable; unchangeableness; immutableness; invariableness.

The Egyptians are the healthiest people of the world, by reason of the *immutability* of their air. *Greenhill.*

Immutable (im-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mutable.*] Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation. Heb. vi. 18.

Immutableness (im-mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

Immutably (im-mū'ta-bli), *adv.* In an immutable manner; unchangeably; unalterably; invariably.

Immutate (im-mū'tāt), *a.* [L. *immutatus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mutatus*, pp. of *muto*, to change.] Unchanged.

Immutation (im-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *immutatio*, *immutationis*, from *immuto*, *immutatum*, to change—*im* for *in*, and *muto*, to change.] Change; alteration.

Immute (im-mūt'), *v.t.* [See IMMUTATION.] To change or alter.

Imp (imp), *n.* [Sw. *ymp;* Dan. *ympe*, twig, shoot, scion. The word occurs also in Welsh in same meaning, being probably borrowed. See the verb.] 1.† A scion; a graft; a bud; a slip.

When the cliff was made, they held it open with a wedge of wood, until such time as the *imp* or graff . . . were set handsomely close within the rift. *Holland.*

2.† A son; offspring; progeny.

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*

'Let us pray for . . . the king's most excellent majesty and for . . . his beloved son Edward, our prince, that most angelic *imp*. *Pathway of Prayer.*

3. A young or inferior devil; a little malignant spirit; a little devil; hence, a mischievous child. 'The little *imp* fell a squalling.' *Swift.* 'The *imps* and limbs of Satan.' *Hooker.*—4. Something added or united to another to repair or lengthen it out; as, (*a*) an addition to a beehive. (*b*) A length of twisted hair in a fishing line. (*c*) A feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird.

Imp (imp), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *impian*, to engraft; comp. O.H.G. *impitôn*, *impton*, *imphôn*, G. *impfen*, Bavarian *impten*, from L.L. *impotus*, a graft or scion, from Gr. *emphytos*, implanted—*em* for *en*, in, and *phyô*, to grow, to produce; of same origin are Fr. *enter*, to graft, *ente*, a graft or scion.] 1. To graft.

Come to aid me in my garden, and I will teach thee the real French fashion of *imping*, which the Southron call *grafting*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; to extend or mend, as a broken or deficient wing, by the insertion of a feather; to qualify for flight or use; to increase; to strengthen.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing. *Shak.*

It is a striking testimony to the free constitution it infringed, and demonstrates that the prerogative could not soar to the heights it aimed at, till thus *imped* by the perfidious hand of parliament. *Hallam.*

Impacable (im-pāk'a-bl), *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *paco*, to appease.] Not to be appeased or quieted. '*Impacable* fate.' *Spenser.*

Impacably (im-pāk'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being appeased.

Impackment (im-pak'ment), *n.* The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice. *Goodrich.*

Impact (im-pakt'), *v.t.* [L. *impingo*, *impactum*—*im* for *in*, into, and *pango*, to drive.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.

Impact (im'pakt), *n.* 1. A forcible touch; impression; stroke; communicated force.

The quarrel, by that *impact* driven
True to its aim, fled fatal. *Southey.*

2. In *mech.* the shock or collision occasioned by the meeting of two bodies, whether both of them are in motion or only one.

Impaint (im-pānt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *paint.*] To paint; to adorn with colours.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shak.*

Impair (im-pār'), *v.t.* [Fr. *empirer*, from *pire*, worse, from L. *pejor*, worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, strength, and the like; to deteriorate; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *impair* the health, constitution, character, mind, and the like.

In years he seemed, but not *impaired* by years. *Pope.*

Impair (im-pār'), *v.i.* To be lessened or worn out; to become enfeebled; to grow worse; to deteriorate. [Rare.]

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he, but reason
Can repair. *Spenser.*

Impair† (im-pār'), *n.* Diminution; decrease; injury; disgrace.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it (the bribe) for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't. *Old play* (1612).

Impair† (im-pār'), *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal.] Unequal; unworthy; unsuitable.

For what he has he gives, what thinks, he shows,
Yet gives he not till judgment guide his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath. *Shak.*

[Some edd. read *impure.*]

Impairer (im-pār'ėr), *n.* One who or that which impairs.

Impairment (im-pār'ment), *n.* The act of impairing or state of being impaired; diminution; decrease; injury.

Impalatable (im-pal'at-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *palatable.*] Unpalatable. [Rare.]

Impale (im-pāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impaled;* ppr. *impaling.* [L. *im* for *in*, on, upon, and *palus*, a pole, a stake.] 1. To put to death by thrusting a stake up the fundament; to put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake.

The king *impaled* him for his piracy. *Tennyson.*

Hence *Fig.*—2. To render helpless as if pierced through or impaled; as, to *impale* a person upon his own argument or upon the horns of a dilemma.—3. To inclose with stakes, posts, or palisades.

Until my mis-shap'd trunk that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown. *Shak.*

4. In *her.* to join, as two coats of arms, palewise; hence, to join in honourable mention or exhibition.

Ordered the admission of St. Patrick to the same to be matched and *impaled* with the blessed Virgin in the honour thereof. *Fuller.*

Impalement (im-pāl'ment), *n.* 1. The act of impaling or driving a stake through the

body; the act of inclosing with stakes or paling.—2. A piece of ground inclosed by pales; an inclosed space.—3. In *her.* the arrangement of two coats of arms on one shield, divided palewise or by a vertical line. It is usual to exhibit in this way the combined coats of a husband and wife (*impalement per baron et feme*), the husband's coat being borne on the dexter side of the pale, and the wife's on the sinister. Bishops, deans, heads of colleges, &c., impale their own arms with the insignia of their office.

Impalement.

Impallid† (im-pal'id), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pallid.*] To make pallid or pale.

Impalm (im-päm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *palm*, the hand.] To grasp; to take in the hand. [Rare.]

Impalpability (im-pal'pa-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being impalpable or imperceptible by the touch.

Impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *palpable.*] Not palpable: (*a*) not to be felt; incapable of being perceived by the touch; not coarse or gross; as, an *impalpable* powder, whose parts are so minute that they cannot be distinguished by the senses, particularly by feeling. (*b*) Not easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind; as, *impalpable* distinctions.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. *Warton.*

Impalpably (im-pal'pa-bli), *adv.* In an impalpable manner; in a manner not readily felt or apprehended.

Impalsy (im-pal'zi), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *palsy.*] To strike with palsy; to paralyse.

Impanate (im-pā'nāt), *a.* [L. *in*, in, into, and *panis*, bread.] In *theol.* embodied in bread.

Impanate (im-pā'nāt), *v.t.* To embody in bread. See IMPANATION.

Impanation (im-pa-nā'shon), *n.* [See IMPANATE, *a.*] In *theol.*, according to one view or doctrine, the real presence in, and union of the body and blood of Christ with, the substance of the bread and wine after consecration, in the eucharist; consubstantiation: distinct from *transubstantiation*, which holds that there is a miraculous change of the elements into the real body and blood of Christ.

Impanation, a name following the analogy of the word 'incarnation.' *Waterland.*

Impanator (im-pā'nāt-ėr), *n.* [See IMPANATE.] *Eccles.* one who holds the doctrine of impanation or consubstantiation; a Lutheran.

Impannel, Impanel (im-pan'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impannelled, impanelled;* ppr. *impannelling, impanelling.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *panel.*] To write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel;* to form, complete, or enrol, as a list of jurors in a court of justice.

Impannelment, Impanelment (im-pan'el-ment), *n.* The act of impannelling, or state of being impannelled; the act of enrolling in a list; as, the *impannelment* of the jury.

Imparadise (im-pa'ra-dīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imparadised;* ppr. *imparadising.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *paradise.*] To put in paradise, or a place of supreme felicity; to make supremely happy.

Imparadised in one another's arms. *Milton.*

Imparalleled† (im-pa'ra-leld), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *paralleled.*] Unparalleled. 'Such *imparalleled* folly.' *Bp. Burnet.*

Impardonable (im-pär'dn-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pardonable.*] Unpardonable. 'Not that it is in its nature *impardonable.*' *South.*

Imparidigitate (im-pa'ri-di"jit-āt), *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal, and *digitus*, a finger.] In *zool.* having an uneven number of fingers or toes, as the horse with one, and the rhinoceros with three toes on each foot.

Imparipinnate (im-pa'ri-pin"āt), *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, *par*, equal, and *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, a feather.] In *bot.* an epithet for a pinnate leaf when there is a terminal or odd leaflet at the end.

Imparipinnate Leaf of Robinia.

Imparisyllabic (im-pa'ri-sil-lab"ik), *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, *par*, equal, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables.—*Imparisyllabic noun*, in *gram.* a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, L. *lapis, lapidis;* Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.

Imparity (im-pa'ri-ti), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *parity* (which see).] 1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*—2. Indivisibility into equal parts; unevenness; oddness. '*Imparity* of letters in men's names.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. Difference of degree, rank, excellence, or the like.

In this region of merely intellectual effort we are at once encountered by the *imparity* of the object and the faculty employed upon it. *Is. Taylor.*

Impark (im-pärk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *park.*] 1. To inclose for a park; to make into a park by inclosure; to sever from a common.—2. To inclose or shut up in or as in a park. 'They *impark* them (sheep) within hurdles.' *Holland.*

Imparl (im-pärl'), *v.i.* [Prefix *im*, and Fr. *parler*, to speak.] 1. To hold mutual discourse. 'The two generals *imparled* together.' *North.* Hence—2. Specifically, in *law*, to have liberty to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.

Imparlance (im-pär'lans), *n.* 1. Mutual discourse; conference.—2. In *law*, (*a*) the license or privilege of a defendant, granted on motion to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably by talking with the plaintiff, and thus to determine what answer he shall make to the plaintiff's action. (*b*) The continuance of a cause till another day or from day to day.

Imparsonee (im-pär'son-ē), *a.* In *eccles. law*, a term applied to a parson presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory and in full possession.

Impart (im-pärt'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *impartir*, It. *impartire*, L. *impartio, impertio—im* for *in*, and *partio*, to divide, from *pars, partis*, a part.] 1. To bestow a share or portion of; to give, grant, confer, or communicate; as, to *impart* food to the poor.—2. To communicate the knowledge of; to make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When I did first *impart* my love to you. *Shak.*

3.† To obtain or enjoy a share of; to be a partaker of; to share.

When you look this nosegay on,
My pain you may *impart.* *Munday.*

SYN. To communicate, share, yield, confer, grant, give, reveal, disclose, discover, divulge.

Impart (im-pärt'), *v.i.* To give a part or share.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. Lu. iii. 11.

Impartance (im-pärt'ans), *n.* Communication of a share; grant.

Impartation (im-pärt-ā'shon), *n.* The act of imparting or conferring. [Rare.]

All are now agreed as to the necessity of this *impartation.* *Is. Taylor.*

Imparter (im-pärt'ėr), *n.* One who imparts.

Impartial (im-pär'shal), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *partial* (which see).] Not partial; not favouring or not biassed in favour of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just; as, an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* judgment or decision; an *impartial* opinion.

Impartialist (im-pär'shal-ist), *n.* One who is impartial. [Rare.]

Impartiality (im-pär'shal"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being impartial; freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness; as, *impartiality* of judgment, of treatment, of a decision, and the like.

Impartiality strips the mind of prejudices and passion. *South.*

Impartially (im-pär'shal-li), *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; without prejudice; equitably; justly. 'I have listened *impartially.*' *Byron.*

Impartialness (im-pär'shal-nes), *n.* Impartiality.

Impartibility (im-pärt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being impartible, or not subject to partition.

Impartibility (im-pärt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being impartible or communicable.

Impartible (im-part'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *partible.*] Not partible or subject to partition; as, an *impartible* estate.

Impartible (im-pärt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

Impartment (im-pärt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of imparting or communicating.—2. That which is imparted or communicated; communication; disclosure.

It (the ghost) beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shak.*

Impassable (im-pas'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *passable.*] 1. Not passable; incapable of being passed; not admitting a passage; as, an *impassable* road, mountain, or gulf.—2. Unable to pass. *Martin Madan* (1780).

Impassableness (im-pas'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impassable.

Impassably (im-pas'a-bli), *adv.* In an impassable manner or degree.

Impassibility, Impassibleness (im-pas'i-bil"i-ti, im-pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being impassible; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Impassible (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *impassible;* L. *impassibilis—im* for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, capable of feeling, from *patior, passus*, to suffer.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; incapable of being affected with pain or uneasiness; inaccessible to harm or pain; not to be moved to passion or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling. '*Impassible* to the critic.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

Impassion (im-pa'shon), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and *passion.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.

The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

Impassionable (im-pa'shon-a-bl), *a.* Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

Impassionate (im-pa'shon-āt), *v.t.* To affect powerfully; to imbue with passion. 'Deeply *impassionated* with sorrow.' *Dr. More.*

Impassionate (im-pa'shon-āt), *a.* Strongly affected.

Impassionate (im-pa'shon-āt), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *passionate.*] Without passion or feeling.

It being the doctrine of that sect (Stoics) that a wise man should be *impassionate.* *Bp. Hall.*

Impassioned (im-pa'shond), *a.* Actuated or animated by passion; expressive of passion or ardour or warmth of feeling; animated; excited; as, an *impassioned* orator or discourse.

Impassive (im-pas'iv), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *passive.*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible; not exhibiting feeling or sensibility; as, the *impassive* air. '*Impassive* as the marble in the quarry.' *De Quincey.*

On the *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

Impassively (im-pas'iv-li), *adv.* In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain or suffering.

Impassiveness (im-pas'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being impassive or insusceptible of pain; insensibility.

Impassivity (im-pas-iv'i-ti), *n.* Impassiveness.

Impastation (im-pas-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of impasting or making into paste.—2. That which is made into paste; especially, a combination of various materials of different colours and consistences, baked or united by a cement, and hardened by the air or by fire. Such are works in earthenware, porcelain, imitation of marble, &c.

Impaste (im-pāst'), *v.t.* [Fr. *empâter—in*, and *pâte*, paste.] 1. To knead; to make into paste.

Baked and *impasted* with the parching streets. *Shak.*

2. In *painting*, to lay on, as colours, thickly and boldly.

Impasto (im-pas'to), *n.* [It. See IMPASTE.] In *painting*, the thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas.

Impatible† (im-pat'i-bl), *a.* [L. *impatibilis—in*, not, and *patior*, to suffer.] 1. Incapable of being borne; intolerable.—2. Incapable of suffering; impassible. 'A spirit, and so *impatible* of material fire.' *Fuller.*

Impatience (im-pā'shens), *n.* 1. The quality of being impatient; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil or by the absence of expected good; restlessness under given conditions, and eagerness for change; as, the *impatience* of a child or an invalid.

The longer I continued in this scene the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Hurd.*

2. Violence or heat of temper; vehemence of passion.

Fie! how *impatience* lowereth in your face. *Shak.*

Impatiency † (im-pā′shen-si), *n.* Impatience.

Physicians, being overruled by their patients' *impatiency*, are fain to try the best they can. *Hooker.*

Impatiens (im-pā′shi-ens), *n.* [L. *impatiens*, referring to the elasticity of the valves of the seed-pod, which discharge the seeds when ripe or when touched.] A genus of curious annuals which ranks among the Balsaminaceæ. One species, *I. Noli-tangere*, indigenous in England, is called *noli-me-tangere*, or touch-me-not. *I. balsamina* is much grown for the beauty of its flowers, and is well known as a highly ornamental annual by the name of garden balsam. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the East Indies, although some extend into Europe, Siberia, and North America.

Impatient (im-pā′shent), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *patient.*] 1. Not patient; not bearing with composure; not enduring without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of; uneasy under given conditions and eager for change: followed by *of, at, for, under;* as, *impatient of* restraint; *impatient at* the delay; *impatient for* the return of a friend; *impatient under* wrongs.

Fame, *impatient of* extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison.*

2. Not to be borne; intolerable. 'Rueful pity and *impatient* smart.' *Spenser.*—3. Prompted by impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience; as, an *impatient* manner. '*Impatient* answers.' *Shak.*

Impatient (im-pā′shent), *n.* One who is restless under suffering. [Rare.]

Impatiently (im-pā′shent-li), *adv.* In an impatient manner; with uneasiness or restlessness.

Impatronization (im-pat′ron-iz-ā″shon), *n.* Absolute seignory or possession.

Impatronize (im-pat′ron-īz), *v.t.* [Fr. *impatroniser*, to become master of a house or family—*im* for *in*, and *patron*, a patron (which see).] To gain to one's self the whole power of; to empatronize.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself to the duchy. *Bacon.*

Impave (im-pāv′), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pave.*] To cover with pavement; to pave.

Impaved with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic. *Wordsworth.*

Impavid (im-pa′vid), *a.* [L. *impavidus—im* for *in*, and *pavidus*, fearful.] Fearless; undaunted; intrepid.

Impavidly (im-pa′vid-li), *adv.* Fearlessly; undauntedly; intrepidly. *Thackeray.*

Impawn (im-pạn′), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pawn.*] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawned*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shak.*

Impeach (im-pēch′), *v.t.* [Fr. *empêcher*, O.Fr. *empeechier*, Pr. *empedigar;* from L. *impedicare*, to entangle—*in*, and *pedica*, a shackle or snare for the feet, from *pes, pedis*, the foot.] 1.† To hinder; to impede.

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land. *Sir J. Davies.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

2. To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to accuse; to reproach; specifically, to exhibit charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal.—3. To bring discredit on; to show to be unreliable or unworthy of belief; to call in question; to lessen; to disparage; to detract from; to bring reproach on; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct; to *impeach* a witness or the credit of a witness.

You do *impeach* your modesty too much
To leave the city. *Shak.*

4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.

The first donee in tail may commit waste without being *impeached.* *Z. Swift.*

—*Accuse, Arraign, Impeach.* See under ACCUSE.—SYN. To accuse, arraign, censure, criminate, indict, impair, lessen, disparage, discredit.

Impeach † (im-pēch′), *n.* Impeachment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this! *Shak.*

Impeachable (im-pēch′a-bl), *a.* Liable to impeachment; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable; liable to be called in question; accountable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable.* *Grew.*

Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *Z. Swift.*

Impeacher (im-pēch′ėr), *n.* One who impeaches; an accuser.

Impeachment (im-pēch′ment), *n.* 1.† Hinderance; impediment; obstruction.

But could be willing to march on to Calais
Without *impeachment.* *Shak.*

2. The act of impeaching, or state of being impeached; as, (*a*) a calling to account; arraignment; the act of charging with a crime or misdemeanour; the exhibition of charges of maladministration against a minister of state or other high official before a competent tribunal. In England impeachments are made in the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords. Any member of the House of Commons may not only impeach one of this body, but also any member of the House of Lords. (*b*) A bringing of discredit on; a calling in question as to credibility, purity of motives, rectitude of conduct, &c.; censure, disparagement; as, an *impeachment* of motives or judgment; an *impeachment* of the veracity of a witness.—3. Cause of censure or disparagement.

To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age. *Shak.*

—*Impeachment of waste*, in *law*, a restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements, or a demand of recompense for waste done by a tenant who has but a particular estate in the land granted.

Impearl (im-pėrl′), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pearl.*] 1. To form into pearls or the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate with, or as with, pearls.

My pilgrim's staff
Gave out green leaves, with morning dews *impearled.*
E. B. Browning.

Impeccability (im-pek′a-bil″i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being impeccable; exemption from the possibility of doing wrong.

Impeccable (im-pek′a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *impeccable;* L. *impeccabilis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecco*, to sin.] Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable?* *Bp. Hall.*

Impeccable (im-pek′a-bl), *n.* A person exempt from the possibility of sinning.

Impeccance, Impeccancy (im-pek′ans, im-pek′an-si), *n.* The condition or quality of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability; sinlessness.

Impeccant (im-pek′ant), *a.* [See IMPECCABLE.] Free from sin; unerring; sinless; impeccable.

Impecuniosity (im-pē-kū′ni-os″i-ti), *n.* State of being impecunious or destitute of money; want of money; poverty.

I have had lately recourse to the universal remedy for the *impecuniosity* of which I complain. *Sir W. Scott.*

Impecunious (im-pē-kū′ni-us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecunious.*] Not pecunious; not having money; poor. 'An *impecunious* creature.' *B. Jonson.*

The other *impecunious* person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time. *W. Black.*

Impede (im-pēd′), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impeded;* ppr. *impeding.* [L. *impedio*, to entangle the feet of—*im* for *in*, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.] To hinder; to stop the progress of; to obstruct; as, to *impede* the progress of troops.

Whatever hinders or *impedes*
The action of the nobler will. *Longfellow.*

Impedible (im-pēd′i-bl), *a.* That may be impeded.

Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence. *Jer. Taylor.*

Impediment (im-ped′i-ment), *n.* [L. *impedimentum*, from *impedio*, to hinder. See IMPEDE.] That which impedes or hinders progress; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment.* *Shak.*

—*Impediment in speech*, a defect which prevents distinct articulation.—SYN. Hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, difficulty, barrier, encumbrance.

Impediment † (im-ped′i-ment), *v.t.* To impede. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Impedimenta (im-ped-i-men′ta), *n. pl.* [L.] Articles that cumber a traveller; baggage.

Impedimental (im-ped′i-ment″al), *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love. *Mountagu.*

Impedite † (im′pēd-īt), *v.t.* To impede.

Impedite † (im′pēd-īt), *a.* Hindered; obstructed. '*Impedite* faculties.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Impedition † (im-pēd-i′shon), *n.* A hindering.

Impeditive (im-ped′it-iv), *a.* Causing hinderance; impeding.

Impel (im-pel′), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impelled;* ppr. *impelling.* [L. *impello—im* for *in*, on, and *pello*, to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action in any way; as, a ball is *impelled* by the force of powder; motives of policy or of safety *impel* nations to confederate.

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
And several men *impels* to several ends. *Pope.*

SYN. To instigate, incite, induce, influence, actuate, move, drive, urge, force, thrust.

Impellent (im-pel′ent), *a.* Having the quality of impelling.

Impellent (im-pel′ent), *n.* A power or force that impels or drives forward; motive or impulsive power. 'Mere blind *impellents.*' *Glanville.*

Impeller (im-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which impels.

Impen (im-pen′), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pen*, an inclosure.] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place.

Impend (im-pend′), *v.i.* [L. *impendeo—im* for *in*, in, on, over, and *pendeo*, to hang.] To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten from near at hand; to be imminent.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends.* *Pope.*

It expresses our . . . lively sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge.*

Impendence, Impendency (im-pend′ens, im-pend′en-si), *n.* The state of being impendent; near approach; a menacing attitude; also, that which impends, hangs over, or threatens.

Far above in thunder-blue serration, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling *impendence* of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin.*

Impendent (im-pend′ent), *a.* [L. *impendens, impendentis*, ppr. of *impendeo.* See IMPEND.] Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely; as, an *impendent* evil.

Impendent in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

Impenetrability (im-pe′nē-tra-bil″i-ti), *n.* [From *impenetrable.*] The quality of being impenetrable: (*a*) in *physics*, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. (*b*) Insusceptibility of intellectual or emotional impression; dulness; obtuseness; stupidity; want of sympathy or susceptibility; coldness.

Impenetrable (im-pe′nē-tra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penetrable* (which see).] Not penetrable: (*a*) incapable of being penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; as, an *impenetrable* shield.

Highest woods, *impenetrable*
To star or sunlight. *Milton.*

(*b*) In *physics*, preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time. (*c*) Insusceptible of intellectual or emotional impression; dull; stupid; unsympathetic; cold.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men. *Shak.*

They will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Jer. Taylor.*

Impenetrableness (im-pe′nē-tra-bl-nes), *n.* Impenetrability (which see).

Impenetrably (im-pe′nē-tra-bli), *adv.* In an impenetrable manner; so as to be impenetrable. '*Impenetrably* armed.' *Milton.* '*Impenetrably* dull.' *Pope.*

Impenitence, Impenitency (im-pe′ni-tens, im-pe′ni-ten-si), *n.* The condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; obduracy; hardness of heart.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

Impenitent (im-pe′ni-tent), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penitent.*] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart. 'They died *impenitent.*' *Milton.*

Impenitent (im-pe′ni-tent), *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner. 'Punishment of *impenitents.*' *Hammond.*

Impenitently (im-pe'ni-tent-li), *adv.* In an impenitent manner; without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

Impennate (im-pen'āt), *a.* [See IMPENNES.] Characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins.

Impennate (im-pen'āt), *n.* A bird, as the penguin, with short wings covered with scales.

Impennes (im-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *penna*, a feather.] Illiger's name for the Urinatores of Cuvier, an order of swimming birds including divers, auks, and penguins, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

Impennous (im-pen'us), *a.* [See IMPENNES.] Wanting wings. '*Impennous* insects.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Impeople (im-pē'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impeopled;* ppr. *impeopling.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *people.* See PEOPLE.] To fill with people; to people. 'Thou hast helped to *impeople* hell.' *Beaumont.*

Imperant† (im'pēr-ant), *a.* [L. *imperans, imperantis*, ppr. of *impero*, to command.] Commanding.

Imperate† (im'pēr-āt), *a.* [L. *imperatus*, pp. of *impero*, to command.] Done by express direction; not involuntary. 'Those *imperate* acts wherein we see the empire of the soul.' *Hale.*

Imperatival (im-pe'ra-tīv-al), *a.* Belonging or peculiar to the imperative mood.

Imperative (im-pe'ra-tiv), *a.* [L. *imperativus*, from *impero*, to command. See EMPIRE.] 1. Expressive of command; containing positive command; commanding; authoritative; as, *imperative* orders.

The suits of kings are *imperative.* *Bp. Hall.*

2. Not to be avoided or evaded; that must be attended to or performed; obligatory; binding; as, an *imperative* duty or necessity. 3. In *gram.* a term applied to the mood or form of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, *go, write, attend.*

Imperative (im-pe'ra-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* a mood or verbal form which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation.

Imperatively (im-pe'ra-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imperative manner; authoritatively; also, by way of, or as, the imperative mood; as, to use the subjunctive mood *imperatively.*

Imperator (im-pē-rā'tor), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* a title originally applied to a military commander. Under the republic it became customary for the soldiers of a victorious general to salute him after a great battle with the title of *Imperator*, but this involved the bestowal of no official designation. After the overthrow of the republic, *Imperator* became the highest title of the supreme ruler; it expressed the same thing as the title *king.* Later it had the signification which we attach to the word *emperor.*

Imperatoria (im-pe'ra-tō"ri-a), *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Umbelliferæ, now usually regarded as a section of Peucedanum. *I. Ostruthium*, or great master-wort, grows in moist pastures in various parts of Scotland, and was formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb.

Imperatorial, Imperatory (im-pe'ra-tō"ri-al, im-pe'ra-to-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator. '*Imperatorial* laurels.' *C. Merivale.*—2. Commanding; imperative. *Norris.*

Imperatorin, Imperatorine (im-pe'ra-to-rin), *n.* A vegetable resin found in the root of *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, or great master-wort. It forms long transparent prisms, has an acrid burning taste, is neutral, fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Imperceivable (im-pėr-sēv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perceivable.*] Imperceptible. *South.* [Rare.]

Imperceivableness (im-pėr-sēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* Imperceptibleness.

Imperceived † (im-pėr-sēvd'), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perceived.*] Unperceived. *Boyle.*

Imperceiverant (im-pėr-sēv'e-rant), *a.* A reading in some of the editions of Shakspere for *Imperseverant*, and regarded as=dull of perception. See IMPERSEVERANT.

Imperceptibility (im-pėr-sep'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness.

Imperceptible (im-pėr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perceptible.*] Not perceptible; that cannot be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses; not discernible by the mind; not easily apprehended.

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost *imperceptible.* *Burke.*

Imperceptible (im-pėr-sep'ti-bl), *n.* That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [Rare.]

I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles.* *Tatler.*

Imperceptibleness (im-pėr-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

Imperceptibly (im-pėr-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

Imperception (im-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* Want of perception. 'The silence of *imperception.*' *Dr. H. More.*

Imperceptive (im-pėr-sep'tiv), *a.* Not perceiving or not able to perceive. 'The *imperceptive* part of the soul.' *Dr. H. More.*

Ye would gaze on God
With *imperceptive* blankness. *E. B. Browning.*

Impercipient (im-pėr-sip'i-ent), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *percipient.*] Not perceiving or having power to perceive.

Imperdibility† (im-pėr-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being imperdible.

Imperdible† (im-pėr'di-bl), *a.* [L. prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perdo*, to destroy.] Not destructible.

Imperfect (im-pėr'fekt), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perfect.*] 1. Not perfect or complete in all parts; wanting a part; defective in quantity or quality; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; not conformed to a standard or rule; as, the work is *imperfect.*

He stammered like a child, or an amazed, *imperfect* person. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Characterized by or subject to defects or evil; not completely good; frail.

There is something in melancholy feelings more natural to an *imperfect* and suffering state than in those of gaiety. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Imperfect cadence.* See CADENCE.—*Imperfect flower*, in *bot.* a flower wanting either stamens or pistils.—*Imperfect number*, one whose aliquot parts, taken all together, do not make a sum that is equal to the number itself, but either exceed it or fall short of it; the number is called an abundant number in the former case, and a defective number in the latter.—*Imperfect tense*, in *gram.* a tense expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past; a past tense.

Imperfect (im-pėr'fekt), *n.* An imperfect tense; a past tense; as, the *imperfect* of *do* is *did.*

Imperfect (im-pėr'fekt), *v.t.* To make imperfect.

Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* also others. *Sir T. Browne.*

Imperfection (im-pėr-fek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perfection.*] 1. The condition or quality of being imperfect; want of perfection; fault, physical or moral.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head. *Shak.*

2. Something imperfect; a deficiency; a gap. SYN. Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, vice.

Imperfectly (im-pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely.

Imperfectness (im-pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imperfect.

Imperforable (im-pėr'fōr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perforate* (which see).] That cannot be perforated or bored through.

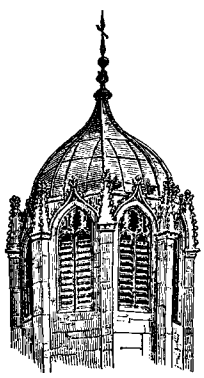
Imperforate, Imperforated (im-pėr'fōr-āt, im-pėr'fōr-āt-ed), *a.* [See IMPERFORABLE.] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening or pores.

Imperforation (im-pėr'fōr-ā"shon), *n.* The state of being imperforated or without aperture.

Imperial (im-pē'ri-al), *a.* [L. *imperialis*, from *imperium*, empire, command. See EMPEROR.] 1. Of or pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; as, an *imperial* government; an *imperial* diadem; *imperial* authority or edict; *imperial* power or sway.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to supreme authority, or to one who wields it; royal; sovereign; supreme. 'The *imperial* democracy of Athens.' *Mitford.*—3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; hence, of superior size or excellence. 'From humble Port to *imperial* Tokay.' *Townley.* —*Imperial city*, a city which was an independent member of the first German empire, having no head but the emperor.—*Imperial dome* or *roof*, in *arch.* a kind of dome or roof which, viewed in its profile, is pointed towards the top, and widens itself more and more in descending towards its base, thus forming a curve of contrary flexure. — *Imperial paper.* See IMPERIAL, *n.* — *Imperial parliament*, the legislature of the British empire.



Imperial Dome, Christchurch College, Oxford.

By the union with Ireland, the parliament of Great Britain became *imperial;* and the first *imperial parliament* held its first sitting Jan. 22, 1801. *Haydn, Dict. Dates.*

Imperial (im-pē'ri-al), *n.* 1. In *arch.* an imperial roof or dome. — 2. An outside seat on a diligence; hence, a case for luggage carried on the top of a coach.— 3. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip: so called from being the style of beard made fashionable by the Emperor Napoleon III.— 4. Anything of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, &c.—5. A size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches.

Imperialism (im-pē'ri-al-izm), *n.* Imperial state or authority; the system of government by an emperor; the spirit of empire.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world into master and slave. *Pearson.*

Imperialist (im-pē'ri-al-ist), *n.* 1. One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor.—2. One favourable to imperial government or government by an emperor; one favourable to the establishment of an empire.

Imperiality (im-pē'ri-al"i-ti), *n.* 1. Imperial power.—2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *W. Tooke.*

Imperialize (im-pē'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* 1. To invest with the state, authority, or character of an emperor.—2. To give the character of an empire to; to bring to the form of an empire.

Imperially (im-pē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In an imperial manner.

Imperialty (im-pē'ri-al-ti), *n.* Imperial power.

A short Roman *imperialty* or empire. *Sheldon.*

Imperil (im-pe'ril), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imperilled;* ppr. *imperilling.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *peril.*] To bring into peril; to endanger.

A war with France, by which England was seriously *imperilled.* *Buckle.*

Imperilment (im-pe'ril-ment), *n.* Act of putting in peril; state of being in peril; imminent danger.

Imperious (im-pē'ri-us), *a.* [L. *imperiosus*, from *imperium*, empire. See IMPERIAL.] 1. Commanding; authoritative: especially in a bad sense; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering; as, an *imperious* tyrant; an *imperious* dictator; an *imperious* man; an *imperious* temper.

The commandment high and *imperious* in its claims. *Dr. A. Clarke.*

A youthful face,
Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments.
Tennyson.

2.† Imperial; majestic; lordly. '*Imperious* Cæsar.' *Shak.*—3. Urgent; pressing; overmastering; as, *imperious* love; *imperious* circumstances; *imperious* appetite. — SYN. Dictatorial, haughty, domineering, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, arrogant, imperative, commanding, pressing, urgent, overpowering, overmastering.

Imperiously (im-pē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an imperious manner; with arrogance; proudly; majestically.

Imperiousness (im-pē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperious; arrogance; haughtiness.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them. *Locke.*

Imperishability (im-pe'rish-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being imperishable. 'The *imperishability* of the universe.' *Milman.*

Imperishable (im-pe'rish-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perishable.*] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown.

Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and, though pierced with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour healed. *Milton.*

Imperishableness (im-pe'rish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

Imperishably (im-pe'rish-a-bli), *adv.* In an imperishable manner.

Imperishably pure beyond all things below. *Byron.*

Imperiwigged (im-pe'ri-wigd), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *periwig.*] Wearing a periwig.

Impermanence, Impermanency (im-pèr'ma-nens, im-pèr'ma-nen-si), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permanence.*] Want of permanence or continued duration. '*Impermanence* of human blessings.' *Seward.*

Impermanent (im-pèr'ma-nent), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permanent.*] Not permanent; not enduring.

Impermeability (im-pèr'mē-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being impermeable; impermeableness.

Impermeable (im-pèr'mē-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permeable.*] Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impenetrable; impervious; as, india-rubber is *impermeable* to water; a bladder is *impermeable* to air.

Impermeableness (im-pèr'mē-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being impermeable.

Impermeably (im-pèr'mē-a-bli), *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

Impermissible (im-pèr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permissible.*] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed. [Rare.]

Imperscrutable (im-pèr-skrö'ta-bl), *a.* [L. prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perscrutor*, to examine.] Not capable of being searched out. [Rare.]

Imperscrutableness (im-pèr-skrö'ta-bl-nes), *n.* State of not being capable of scrutiny. [Rare.]

Imperseverant (im-pèr-sev'e-rant), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *persevere.*] Not persevering; fickle; giddy; thoughtless. *Shak. Cymbeline* iv. 1.

Impersonal (im-pèr'son-al), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *personal.*] Not personal; not having personal existence; not having specific individuality; not endued with personality. 'Their faith in an almighty but *impersonal* power called Fate.' *Sir J. Stephens.* —*Impersonal verb*, in *gram.* a verb which is not employed with the first and second persons, *I* and *thou* or *you*, *we* and *ye*, for nominatives, and which has no variation of ending to express them, but is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains; it becomes* us to be modest; L. *tædet*, it wearies one; *libet*, it pleases one; *pugnatur*, it is fought (that is, a fight is going on).

Impersonal (im-pèr'son-al), *n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

Impersonality (im-pèr'son-al"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being impersonal.

Junius is pleased to tell me that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of. *Draper.*

Impersonally (im-pèr'son-al-li), *adv.* In an impersonal manner.

Impersonate (im-pèr'son-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impersonated;* ppr. *impersonating.* 1. To invest with personality or the bodily substance of a living being; to ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify.

The Egyptians, who *impersonated* nature, had made her a distinct principle, and even deified her under the name of Isis. *Bp. Berkeley.*

2. To assume the person or character of; to represent in character; to represent by an impersonation; to personate; as, he *impersonated* Hamlet.

The masques and pageantries of the age of Elizabeth were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices *impersonated.* *T. Warton.*

Impersonation (im-pèr'son-ā"shon), *n.* The act of impersonating, or state of being impersonated; investment with personality; personification; representation in a personal form; representative personality; personation.

Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere *impersonations* of the unbounded love of reputation and irresistible curiosity. *Sir T. N. Talfourd.*

Impersonator (im-pèr'son-āt-èr), *n.* One who impersonates.

Impersonification (im-pèr-son'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* Impersonation.

Imperspicuity (im-pèr'spi-kū"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perspicuity.*] Want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind.

Imperspicuous (im-pèr-spik'ū-us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perspicuous.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure.

Impersuadable (im-pèr-swād'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *persuade.*] Incapable of being persuaded; impersuasible.

Impersuadableness (im-pèr-swād'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being impersuadable.

Impersuasible (im-pèr-swā'zi-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *persuasible.*] Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

Impertinence (im-pèr'ti-nens), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being impertinent or irrelevant; the condition of not being adapted to the matter in hand; irrelevance. 2. Conduct unbecoming the person, society, circumstances, &c.; rudeness; incivility.

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

3. That which is impertinent; that which is out of place or of no value; what is irrelevant or rambling.

Impertinency (im-pèr'ti-nen-si), *n.* Impertinence (which see). 'O matter and *impertinency* mixed.' *Shak.*

Impertinent (im-pèr'ti-nent), *a.* [L. *impertinens—im* for *in*, not, and *pertinens*, ppr. of *pertineo*, to pertain. See PERTAIN.] 1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; having no bearing on the subject in hand; not to the point; irrelevant; inapplicable; misplaced.

It will appear how *impertinent* that grief was which served no end of life. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Contrary to or offending against the rules of propriety or good breeding; unbecoming, or guilty of conduct unbecoming, the person, society, circumstances, &c.; rude; uncivil; as, *impertinent* behaviour; an *impertinent* coxcomb.—3. Negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand; trifling; frivolous.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to inquire what the world does. *Pope.*

—*Impertinent, Officious, Rude. Impertinent*, interfering in affairs with which we have no concern; *officious*, offering and undertaking service where it is neither required nor desired; *rude, lit.* unpolished, wanting all culture, breaking through the proprieties of life from want of good breeding or from a desire to be offensive; as, *impertinent* curiosity; *officious* meddling; *rude* behaviour.—SYN. Irrelevant, inapplicable, misplaced, rude, officious, intrusive, saucy, impudent, insolent.

Impertinent (im-pèr'ti-nent), *n.* One who is rude or unbecoming in behaviour; one who interferes in what does not belong to him; a meddler; an intruder.

We are but curious *impertinents* in the case of futurity. *Pope.*

Impertinently (im-pèr'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; officiously; rudely; foolishly.

Find him a very schoolboy that talks innocently and *impertinently.* *Pepys.*

Impertransibility (im-pèr-tran'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being impertransible, or of not being capable of being passed through. [Rare.]

Impertransible (im-pèr-tran'si-bl), *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *pertranseo*, to go or pass through—*per*, through, and *transeo*, to go or pass over.] Not to be passed through. [Rare.]

Imperturbability (im-pèr-tèrb'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Condition or quality of being imperturbable.

Imperturbable (im-pèr-tèrb'a-bl), *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis—im* for *in*, not, and *perturbo*, to disturb. See PERTURB.] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated; unmoved; calm; cool.

All this was done with *imperturbable* gravity. *Disraeli.*

Imperturbation (im-pèr'tèr-bā"shon), *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude. '*Imperturbation* of mind.' *Wharton.*

Imperturbed (im-pèr-tèrbd'), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perturb.*] Not perturbed; undisturbed.

Imperviability (im-pèr'vi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being imperviable; impenetrability; imperviousness.

Imperviable (im-pèr'vi-a-bl), *a.* Impervious (which see).

Imperviableness (im-pèr'vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Imperviability (which see).

Impervious (im-pèr'vi-us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pervious.*] Not pervious; not admitting entrance or passage; incapable of being passed through; as, a substance *impervious* to moisture. 'This gulf impassable, *impervious.*' *Milton.* 'A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind.' *Milton.*—SYN. Impassable, pathless, impenetrable, imperviable.

Imperviously (im-pèr'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably.

Imperviousness (im-pèr'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being impervious.

Impery† (im'pe-ri), *a.* Imperial. *Joye.*

Impest† (im-pest'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pest.*] To fill with pestilence; to infest.

Impester† (im-pest'èr), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pester.*] To vex; to tease.

Impetiginous (im-pe-tij'in-us), *a.* [L. *impetiginosus*, from *impetigo*, *impetiginis*, ring-worm.] Of the nature of or relating to impetigo.

Impetigo (im-pe-tī'gō), *n.* [L., from *impeto*, to rush upon, to attack.] In *med.* an eruption of itching pustules, appearing in clusters, and terminating in a yellow, thin, scaly crust. It occurs most frequently on the extremities.

Impetrable (im'pe-tra-bl), *a.* Capable of being impetrated or obtained by petition.

Impetrate (im'pe-trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impetrated;* ppr. *impetrating.* [L. *impetro*, *impetratum*, to obtain—prefix *im* for *in*, and *patro*, to bring to pass.] To obtain by prayer or petition; as, to *impetrate* reconciliation. 'Which desyre *impetrated* and obteyned.' *Hall.*

Impetration (im-pe-trā'shon), *n.* The act of impetrating or obtaining by prayer or petition; specifically, in old English statutes the obtaining from the court of Rome of benefices and church offices in England which by law belonged to the disposition of the king and other lay patrons.

In way of *impetration* procuring the removal or alleviation of our crosses. *Barrow.*

Impetrative (im'pe-trāt-iv), *a.* Tending or able to impetrate, or obtain by entreaty.

Impetratory (im'pe-tra-tō-ri), *a.* Containing or expressing entreaty.

Impetre,† *v.t.* To impetrate or obtain by prayer or entreaty. *Chaucer.*

Impetuosity (im-pe'tū-os"i-ti), *n.* [See IMPETUOUS.] The condition or quality of being impetuous; fury; violence; vehemence; furiousness of temper.

Impetuous (im-pe'tū-us), *a.* [L. *impetuosus*, from *impetus*, an attack. See IMPETUS.] 1. Rushing with force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging; as, an *impetuous* wind; an *impetuous* torrent.—2. Vehement in feeling; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent; as, a man of *impetuous* temper.

The Irish were distinguished by qualities which tend to make interesting rather than prosperous. They were an ardent and *impetuous* race, easily moved to tears or laughter, to fury or to love. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Forcible, rapid, hasty, precipitate, boisterous, furious, violent, raging, fierce, passionate.

Impetuously (im-pe'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an impetuous manner; violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force.

Impetuousness (im-pe'tū-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being impetuous; furiousness; fury; violence; vehemence of temper; violence.

Impetus (im'pe-tus), *n.* [L., from *impeto*, to rush upon, to attack—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *peto*, to fall upon.] 1. Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum; as, the *impetus* of a cannon-ball. See FORCE, MOMENTUM.—2. In *gunnery*, the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the altitude through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which the ball is discharged from the piece.

Impeyan, Impeyan Pheasant (im'pi-an, im'pi-an fe'zant). [After Lady *Impey*, who first attempted to introduce it into Britain, but failed.] A large gallinaceous bird belonging to the pheasant tribe, and of the genus Lophophorus (*L. impeyanus*), belonging to the high cold regions of the Himalaya. The head is surmounted by a plume or crest, the feathers in the male being very much elongated. The plumage of the male is of the most brilliant, changing, metallic hues—green, steel-blue, violet, and

golden bronze. The female and young are brown mottled with gray and yellow. The impey is capable of domestication. Its Nepaulese name *monaul* signifies bird of gold.

Impey Pheasant (im'pi fe'zant), *n.* See IMPEYAN.

Imphee (im'fē), *n.* The African sugar-cane (*Holcus saccharatus*). It resembles the Chinese sugar-cane or Sorghum. See HOLCUS.

Impi (im'pē). *n.* [African.] A regiment or body of South African warriors.

Impicture (im-pik'tūr), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *picture*.] To paint or impress with the picture of; to make to bear a likeness to; to make to resemble. *Spenser.*

Impierce (im-pērs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *pierce*.] To pierce through; to penetrate. *Drayton.*

Impierceable (im-pērs'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pierceable*.] Not capable of being pierced or penetrated.

Impiety (im-pī'e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *impiété*, L. *impietas*, from *impius*, impious. See IMPIOUS.] 1. The condition or quality of being impious; want of or the opposite of piety; ungodliness; irreverence towards the Supreme Being.—2. An impious act; an act of wickedness or irreligion: in this sense the word has a plural. 'Guilty of those *impieties* for the which they are now visited.' *Shak.*—3. Disobedience or want of respect to parents; want of filial piety.

Impignorate (im-pig'nėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *im* for *in*, and *pignus*, *pignoris*, a pledge.] To pledge or pawn.

The islands (Orkney and Shetland) were then *impignorated* to England. *Laing.*

Impignoration† (im-pig'nėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of pawning.

Imping (imp'ing), *n.* A graft; something added to a thing to extend or repair it.

Impinge (im-pinj'), *v.i.* [L. *impingo*—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *pango*, to strike. See PACT.] To fall against; to dash against; to clash upon; to strike; to hit.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville.*

Impingement (im-pinj'ment), *n.* Act of impinging.

Impingent (im-pinj'ent), *a.* [L. *impingens*, *impingentis*, ppr. of *impingo*. See IMPINGE.] Falling against or upon.

Impinguate† (im-ping'gwāt), *v.t.* [L. *impinguo*, *impinguatum*—prefix *im* for *in*, and *pinguis*, fat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Impinguation† (im-ping-gwā'shon), *n.* The act of making or the process of becoming fat.

Impious (im'pi-us), *a.* [L. *impius*—*im* for *in*, not, and *pius*, pious.] 1. Not pious; wanting piety; irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane.

When vice prevails and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

2. Proceeding from or manifesting irreverence or contempt for the Supreme Being; as, an *impious* deed; *impious* language; *impious* writings.

Impiously (im'pi-us-li), *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely; wickedly.

Impiousness (im'pi-us-nes), *n.* The condition of being impious; impiety.

Impire,† *n.* Same as *Umpire*. *Huloet.*

Impish (imp'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

Impishly (imp'ish-li), *adv.* After the manner of an imp; fiendishly.

Implacability, Implacableness (im-plā'ka-bil"i-ti, im-plā'ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being implacable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

Implacable (im-plā'ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placable*.] 1. Not placable; not to be appeased; that cannot be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity; as, an *implacable* prince; *implacable* malice. 'An object of *implacable* enmity.' *Macaulay.*

His incensement at this moment is so *implacable* that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shak.*

2. Not to be relieved or assuaged. [Rare.]

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan. *Milton.*

SYN. Unappeasable, inexorable, irreconcilable, unrelenting, relentless, unforgiving, vindictive, pitiless.

Implacableness. See IMPLACABILITY.

Implacably (im-plā'ka-bli), *adv.* In an implacable manner or degree; with enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person *implacably*.

Implacental (im'pla-sen-tal), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placental*.] Destitute of a placenta, as marsupials and monotremes.

Implacental (im'pla-sen-tal), *n.* A mammal destitute of a placenta.

Implant (im-plant'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, into, and *plant*.] To set, plant, or infix, generally for the purpose of growth or development; to insert; to sow; as, to *implant* the seeds of virtue or the principles of knowledge in the minds of youth; to *implant* grace in the heart.

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

Minds well *implanted* with solid and elaborate breeding. *Milton.*

—*Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse.* Principles may be *implanted* in the mind in childhood; they are *ingrafted* on an existing stock later in life; they are *inculcated* (trod in) by authority or by discipline, sometimes without taking root. Sentiments and gentler thoughts are *instilled* (dropping as the dew); or they are *infused* (poured in) by more vigorous effort. *Infused* sentiments are often more partial and less permanent than those that are *instilled*. They are less likely to penetrate; they often pass over the mind without pervading it. *Angus.*

Implantation (im-plant-ā'shon), *n.* The act of implanting; the act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments.

Implate (im-plāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implated*; ppr. *implating*. [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *plate*.] To cover or protect with a plate or plates; to sheathe; as, to *implate* a ship with iron.

Implausibility (im-plaz'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *implausible*.] The quality of being implausible or not specious; want of plausibility.

Implausible (im-plaz'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *plausible*.] Not plausible or specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed. '*Implausible* harangues.' *Swift.*

Implausibleness (im-plaz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Implausibility.

Implausibly (im-plaz'i-bli), *adv.* In an implausible manner.

Impleach† (im-plēch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pleach*.] To interweave.

These talents (that is, lockets) of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*. *Shak.*

Implead (im-plēd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *plead*.] 1. To institute and prosecute a suit against in court; to sue at law; as, the corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded*.—2. To accuse; to impeach.

The law of God is said to be *impleaded* by such aspersions. *Mountagu.*

Impleader (im-plēd'ėr), *n.* One who impleads or prosecutes another; an accuser.

Impleasing† (im-plēz'ing), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pleasing*.] Unpleasing.

Impledge (im-plej'), *v.t.* To pawn.

Implement (im'plē-ment), *n.* [L.L. *implementum*, from L. *impleo*, to fill up—*im* for *in*, and *pleo*, to fill.] 1. The act of fulfilling or performing; as, the horse was sent in *implement* of the bargain.—2. Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument, tool, utensil, vessel, or the like; as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry.

There may be some hesitation where to draw the line between *implements* and materials; and some things used in production (such as fuel) would scarcely in common language be called by either name. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Implement, Instrument, Tool.* See TOOL.

Implement (im'plē-ment), *v.t.* 1. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; to accomplish.

The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are *implemented* in such an instrument as the following. *Prof. Nichol.*

2. To fulfil or perform; to carry into effect or execution; as, to *implement* a bargain or contract. 'Revenge . . . in part carried into effect, executed, and *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Impletion (im-plē'shon), *n.* [L. *impleo*, *impletum*, to fill up—*im* for *in*, and *pleo*, to fill.] 1. The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which fills up; filling. *Coleridge.*

Implex (im'pleks), *a.* [L. *implexus*, pp. of *implecto*, to infold, entangle—*im* for *in*, in, into, and *plecto*, to plait.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

The fable of every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or *implex*. It is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison.*

Implexion (im-plek'shon), *n.* [L. *implexio*, *implexionis*, from *implecto*, to infold. See IMPLEX.] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being infolded or involved; involution. [Rare.]

Implexous (im-pleks'us), *a.* In *bot.* entangled; interlaced.

Impliable (im-plī'a-bl), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pliable*.] Not pliable; unyielding.

Implicate (im'pli-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implicated*; ppr. *implicating*. [L. *implico*, *implicatum*—*im* for *in*, in, into, and *plico*, to fold.] 1. To infold; to entangle.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other. *Boyle.*

2. To bring into connection with; to show or prove to be connected or concerned; as, the evidence does not *implicate* the accused person in this conspiracy.—*Implicate, Involve, Entangle*. *Implicate* and *involve* are similar words, but with a marked difference. The first means to *fold into* a thing; the second, to *roll into* it. What is *folded*, however, may be folded but once or partially; what is *involved* is rolled many times. Hence men are said to be *implicated*, when they have taken but a small share in a transaction; they are said to be *involved* when they are deeply concerned. Criminal charges are generally clear and soon settled; men are *implicated* in them. Law suits and debts are intricate and embarrassing, and those who are *involved* find it hard to get free. *Angus. Implicate* is always used of persons; *involve* may be used of persons or things, both words being always metaphorically employed. *Entangle* is used literally or metaphorically, and signifies to involve so that extrication is a matter of extreme difficulty.

Implication (im'pli-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *implicatio*, *implicationis*, from *implico*, *implicatum*, to infold. See IMPLICATE.] 1. The act of implicating or state of being implicated; involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. An implying, or that which is implied but not expressed; an inference, or something which may fairly be understood though not expressed in words.

Whatever things, therefore, it was asserted that the king might do, it was a necessary *implication* that there were other things which he could not do. *Hallam.*

Implicative (im'pli-kāt-iv), *a.* Tending to implicate.

Implicatively (im'pli-kāt-iv-li), *adv.* By implication.

Implicit (im-pli'sit), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, from *implico*, *implicitum*, and *implicatum*, to infold. See IMPLICATE.] 1. Infolded; entangled; complicated. [Rare.]

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

2. Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied. 'An *implicit* compact.' *South.*—3. Arising from or based on intimacy with or reliance on another; entirely depending or resting on something else; hence, free from doubt or questioning; settled; deep-rooted; as, we give *implicit* credit or confidence to the declarations of a person of known veracity.

Back again to *implicit* faith I fall. *Donne.*

—*Implicit function.* See *Explicit Function* under EXPLICIT.

Implicitly (im-pli'sit-li), *adv.* In an implicit manner: (*a*) by inference deducible but not expressed in words; by implication; impliedly; virtually.

He that denies this (the providence of God), *implicitly* denies his existence. *Bentley.*

(*b*) By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; without doubting or without examining evidence.

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

Implicitness (im-pli'sit-nes), *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

Impliedly (im-plīd'li), *adv.* By implication.

Implloration (im-plōr-ā'shon), *n.* The act of imploring; earnest supplication.

Implorator† (im-plōr'āt-ėr), *n.* One who implores or entreats. '*Implorators* of unholy suits.' *Shak.*

Implore (im-plōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implored;* ppr. *imploring.* [Fr. *implorer;* L. *imploro—im* for *in*, on, upon, and *ploro*, to cry out.] To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; to ask earnestly; to beg: followed directly by the word expressing the thing sought or the person who is entreated; as, to *implore* the forgiveness of sins; to *implore* mercy. '*Imploring* all the gods that reign above.' *Pope.*

I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shak.*

SYN. To supplicate, beseech, entreat, crave, beg, solicit.

Implore (im-plōr'), *v.i.* To entreat; to beg.

Implore† (im-plōr'), *n.* Earnest supplication. 'With piercing words and pitiful *implore.*' *Spenser.*

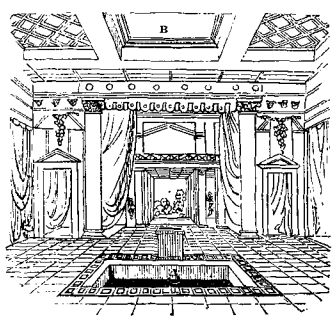
Implorer (im-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who implores.

Imploringly (im-plōr'ing-li), *adv.* In an imploring manner.

Implumed, Implumous (im-plūmd', im-plūm'us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *plume, plumous.*] Having no plumes or feathers.

Implunge (im-plunj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *plunge.*] To plunge; to immerse.

Impluvium (*im*-plū'vi-um), *n.* [L., from *impluo*, to rain into—*im* for *in*, into, and *pluo*, to rain.] In *anc. arch.* a term which denoted, in the houses of the ancient Romans, a basin in the middle of the atrium or entrance-hall, below the compluvium or open space in the roof, to receive the rain. See ATRIUM.



A, Impluvium. B, Compluvium.

Imply (im-plī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *implied;* ppr. *implying.* [Formed as if from an O.Fr. form *implier*, from L. *implico—in*, and *plico*, to fold. See IMPLICATE, and comp. *apply, reply, ply.*] 1.† To infold or involve; to wrap up.

His blushing face in foggy cloud *implyes.* *Spenser.*

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words; to contain by implication or as a consequence; to include virtually; to signify; to import.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.* *Sherlock.*

3.† To attribute; to ascribe; to refer.

Whence might this distaste arise?
. . . your perverse and peevish will,
To which I most *imply* it. *J. Webster.*

SYN. To include, involve, comprise, import, mean, denote, signify.

Impocket (im-pok'et), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and pocket.] To pocket.

Impoison (im-poi'zn), *v.t.* Same as *Empoison* (which see).

Impoisoner (im-poi'zn-ėr), *n.* A poisoner. *Beau. & Fl.*

Impoisonment (im-poi'zn-ment), *n.* Empoisonment.

Impolarily† (im-pōl'a-ri-li), *adv.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *polary.*] Not in the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Sir T. Browne.*

Impolicy (im-po'li-si), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *policy.*] The quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom.

The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's *impolicy.* *Horsley.*

Impolished (im-po'lisht), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *polished.*] Unpolished; rude.

Impolite (im-pōl-īt'), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *polite.*] Not polite; not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude.

I never saw such *impolite* confusion at any country wedding in Britain. *A. Drummond.*

Impolitely (im-pōl-īt'li), *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly.

Impoliteness (im-pōl-īt'nes), *n.* Incivility; want of good manners; rudeness.

Impolitic (im-po'lit-ik), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *politic.*] Not politic; wanting policy or prudent management; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious; as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

Impolitical (im-pōl-it'ik-al), *a.* Impolitic.

Impolitically (im-pōl-it'ik-al-li), *adv.* Impolitely.

Impoliticly (im-po'lit-ik-li), *adv.* In an impolitic manner; without policy or forecast; unwisely; imprudently; indiscreetly.

In the pursuits of their own remedies, they do it so *impoliticly.* *Bacon.*

Impoliticness (im-po'lit-ik-nes), *n.* Quality of being impolitic.

Imponderability (im-pon'dėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being imponderable.

Imponderable (im-pon'dėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *ponderable.*] Not ponderable; without sensible weight.

Imponderable (im-pon'dėr-a-bl), *n.* In *physics*, a thing which has no appreciable weight: a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition that they were material substances yet destitute of weight, or of inappreciable weight.

Imponderableness (im-pon'dėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being imponderable.

Imponderous (im-pon'dėr-us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *ponderous.*] Not ponderous; not having sensible weight; imponderable.

Imponderousness (im-pon'dėr-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being imponderous.

Impone (im-pōn'), *v.t.* [L. *impono—im* for *in*, and *pono*, to place, to lay.] To lay down; to lay, as a stake or wager.

Against the which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*

Impoor† (im-pōr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *poor.*] To impoverish. *Sir T. Browne.*

Impopular† (im-pop'ū-lėr), *a.* Unpopular. *Bolingbroke.*

Imporosity (im-pōr-os'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *porosity.*] Want of porosity; compactness that excludes pores.

Imporous (im-pōr'us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *porous.*] Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid.

Import (im-pōrt'), *v.t.* [L. *importo—im* for *in*, and *porto*, to bring or carry.] 1. To bring into a place or region from abroad; to introduce from without; to bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state: opposed to *export.*

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To bear or convey within, as meaning; to include, as signification or intention; to mean; to signify; to imply.

Every petition . . . doth . . . always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

3. To be of importance, moment, or consequence to; to have a bearing on; to concern.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious *Importeth* thee to know, this bears. *Shak.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

SYN. To introduce, convey, denote, mean, signify, imply, interest, concern.

Import (im'pōrt), *n.* 1. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; wares or commodities brought into a country from without its boundaries.

I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to, these conquests, as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them. *Burke.*

2. That which a word, phrase, or document contains or bears as its signification or intention; intended significance; purport; meaning; also, the intended application or interpretation of an action, of events, and the like; as, the *import* of a question or observation.

3. Importance; weight; consequence. [In this sense formerly pronounced im-pōrt'.]

What are we doing, a great part of us, but chasing the shows of our senses, and magnifying their *import*? *H. Bushnell.*

Importable (im-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* That may be imported.

Importable† (im-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *portable.*] Insupportable; not to be endured.

So both at once him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes, and *importable* power.
Spenser.

Importance (im-port'ans), *n.* 1. The quality of being important; weight; consequence; significance.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

2.† Thing imported or implied; matter; subject; meaning; significance; import.

It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight and trivial a nature. *Shak.*

The wisest beholder . . . could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*

3.† Urgent request; solicitation; importunity.

At our *importance* hither is he come. *Shak.*

Importancy† (im-port'an-si), *n.* Importance.

We consider
The *importancy* of Cyprus to the Turk. *Shak.*

Important (im-port'ant), *a.* [Fr. *important.* See IMPORT, *v.t.*] 1. Full of or bearing import, weight, or consequence; momentous; weighty; material; influential; grave.—2.† Having physical weight; forcible.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assailed. *Spenser.*

3.† Importunate; urgently solicitous. [In this sense probably a colloquial corruption of *importunate.*]

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything. *Shak.*

Importantly (im-port'ant-li), *adv.* In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

Importation (im-pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr.; from *import.*] 1. The act or practice of importing or of bringing from another country or state: opposed to *exportation.*—2. That which is imported; wares or commodities introduced into a country from abroad.—3.† The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

Instruments . . . which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood. *Dr. John Smith.*

Importer (im-pōrt'ėr), *n.* One who imports; a merchant who by himself or his agent brings goods from another country or state.

Importless† (im-port'les), *a.* Without import; of no weight or consequence. 'Matter needless, of *importless* burden.' *Shak.*

Importunable† (im-por'tūn-a-bl), *a.* Heavy; insupportable. '*Importunable* burdens.' *Sir T. More.*

Importunacy (im-por'tū-na-si), *n.* The quality of being importunate; importunateness; importunity.

Art thou not ashamed
To wrong him with thy *importunacy*? *Shak.*

Importunate (im-por'tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *importunus.* See IMPORTUNE.] 1. Incessant in solicitation; overpressing in request or demand; unreasonably solicitous; troublesomely urgent; pertinacious; teasing. 'An *importunate* suitor.' *Smalridge.* '*Importunate* curiosity.' *Whewell.*—2.† Troublesome; not easy to be borne. '*Importunate* accidents.' *Donne.*

Importunately (im-por'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an importunate manner; with pressing solicitation.

Importunateness (im-por'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being importunate; urgent and pressing solicitation.

Importunator† (im-por'tū-nāt-ėr), *n.* One who importunes.

Importune (im-por-tūn' or im-por'tūn), *a.* [Fr. *importun*, importunate, troublesome; L. *importunus*, unfit, distressing, uncivil, rude—*im* for *in*, and *portus*, a harbour, lit. not having or furnishing a harbour; comp. *opportune.*] 1. Pressing in request; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; urgent; unreasonable.

Of all other affections it (envy) is the most *importune* and continual. *Bacon.*

2. Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely; cruel; savage. 'The too *importune* fate.' *Spenser.*

Importune (im-por-tūn', sometimes im-por'tūn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *importuned;* ppr. *importuning.* [Fr. *importuner*, Sp. *importunar*, It. and L.L. *importunare*, to be troublesome to; to importune, from L. *importunus.* See IMPORTUNE, *a.*] 1. To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to solicit earnestly; to urge with frequent or unceasing application; to annoy with unremitting demands.

Ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

2.† To import; to imply; to mean.

But the sage wisard telles (as he has redd)
That it *importunes* death. *Spenser.*

Importune (im-por-tūn', sometimes im-por'-tūn), *v.i.* To solicit earnestly and repeatedly.

Too low for a bribe, and too proud to *importune*,
He had not a prospect of mending his fortune. *Gray.*

Importunely† (im-por-tūn'li), *adv.* In an importune or importunate manner; with urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely; unseasonably; improperly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who called so *importunely*. *Spenser.*

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderson.*

Importuner (im-por-tūn'ėr), *n.* One who importunes or urges with earnestness.

Importunity (im-por-tūn'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *importunité*, L. *importunitas*, from *importunus*, unfit, distressing. See IMPORTUNE.] The quality of being importunate; pressing solicitation; urgent request; application urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity.

Importuous (im-pōrt'ū-us), *a.* [L. *importuosus*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *portuosus*, abounding in harbours, from *portus*, a harbour.] Without a port, haven, or harbour. [Rare.]

Imposable (im-pōz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being imposed or laid on.

Imposableness (im-pōz'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being imposable.

Impose (im-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imposed;* ppr. *imposing.* [Fr. *imposer*—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *poser*, to place. See COMPOSE, POSE.] 1. To lay on; to set on; to put; to place or deposit; as, to *impose* the hands in the ceremony of ordination or of confirmation.

It was here that Xerxes *imposed* a stupendous bridge of boats. *Gibbon.*

Cakes of salt and barley (she) did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman.*

2. To lay, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, penalty, command, law, restriction, and the like; to levy; to inflict; to enjoin; hence, to lay on or place over, as something burdensome or hateful or regarded as such; as, the legislature *imposes* taxes for the support of government; penalties are *imposed* on those who violate the laws.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues. *Pope.*

When industry has not come up to the limit *imposed* by capital, government may, in various ways, for example, by importing additional labourers, bring it nearer to that limit. *J. S. Mill.*

3. To fix on; to impute. [Rare.]

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously; to palm.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5.† To subject by way of punishment.

Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*

6. In *printing*, to arrange the pages, as of a sheet, adjusting the spaces between them, and fastening them into a chase.—*To impose on*, to pass or put a trick or deceit on; to deceive; to victimize.

Impose† (im-pōz'), *n.* Command; injunction.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shak.*

Imposement† (im-pōz'ment), *n.* Imposition.

Imposer (im-pōz'ėr), *n.* One who imposes or lays on; one who enjoins.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

Imposing (im-pōz'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Laying on; enjoining; deceiving.—2. Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding; stately; majestic; as, an *imposing* air or manner.

Large and *imposing* edifices imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bp. Hobart.*

Imposingly (im-pōz'ing-li), *adv.* In an imposing manner.

Imposingness (im-pōz'ing-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imposing or impressive.

Imposing-stone, Imposing-table (im-pōz'ing-stōn, im-pōz'ing-tā-bl), *n.* In *printing*, a table of stone or metal on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms.

Imposition (im-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [Directly from *impose* or from L. *impositio, impositionis*, from *impono, impositum*, to impose—*im* for *in*, on, and *pono*, to place.] 1. The act of imposing: (*a*) the act of laying, putting, or placing on; the act of affixing or putting to.

The Church of Rome held that Episcopacy was of divine institution, and that certain supernatural graces of a high order had been transmitted by the *imposition* of hands through fifty generations from the Seven who received their commission on the Galilean Mount to the bishops who met at Trent. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) The act of levying, enjoining, inflicting, and the like. 'The *imposition* of taxes.' *Milton.* 'The *imposition* of strict laws.' *Milton.* (*c*) In *printing*, the act of arranging the pages of a sheet upon the imposing-stone, adjusting the spaces between them, and fastening them into a chase.—2. The act of imposing upon or deceiving.—3. That which is laid on, levied, inflicted, enjoined, and the like, as a burden, tax, duty, command, law, restriction, and the like.

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

4. A trick or deception put or laid on others; a fraud; a delusion; an imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition*. *Smollett.*

5. In schools or colleges, an exercise enjoined on pupils as a punishment.

Literary tasks, called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall. *Warton.*

Impositor (im-poz'i-tėr), *n.* One who imposes; an imposer.

Impossibilification (im-pos'i-bil-i-fi-kā"-shon), *n.* The act of rendering impossible, or condition of being rendered impossible. *Coleridge.*

Impossibilitate (im-pos'i-bil"i-tāt), *v.a.* To render impossible. *Southey.*

Impossibility (im-pos'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being impossible; impracticability. 'They confound difficulty with *impossibility*.' *South.*—2. That which is impossible; that which cannot be done, thought, endured, and the like.

This being a manifest *impossibility* in itself. *Hooker.*

Impossible (im-pos'i-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *impossibilis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible, from *possum*, to be able.] Not possible; not capable of being; incapable of being done, thought, endured, and the like; unattainable in the nature of things or by the means at command; impracticable; unachievable.

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible. Mat. xix. 26.

What may be called a mathematical impossibility is that which involves an absurdity and self-contradiction; *e.g.* that two straight lines should inclose a space is not only *impossible* but inconceivable, as it would be at variance with the definition of a straight line. And it should be observed that inability to accomplish anything which is, in this sense, *impossible*, implies no limitation of power, and is compatible even with omnipotence in the fullest sense of the word. *Abp. Whately.*

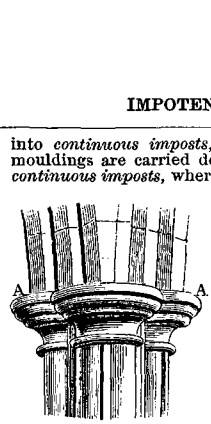
—*Impossible quantity*, in *math.* an imaginary quantity. See IMAGINARY.—*Impossible, Impracticable. Impossible* means that a thing cannot be effected or even supposed to be effected, being theoretically as well as practically incapable of accomplishment; while *impracticable* refers rather to a thing so hard to effect by reason of difficulties that its accomplishment is beyond our power. Thus, it may be *impracticable* to extort money from a miser, but it is not *impossible;* or the construction of a railway over a morass may be *impracticable*, but not *impossible*, if all considerations of outlay are thrown aside. It has been said that 'nothing is *impossible*, but many things are *impracticable*.'

Impossible† (im-pos'i-bl), *n.* An impossibility.

We look for it only from him, to whom our *impossibles* are none. *Glanville.*

Impossibly (im-pos'i-bli), *adv.* Not possibly.

Impost (im'pōst), *n.* [O.Fr. *impost*, Fr. *impôt*, L. *impositum*, from *impono, impositum*, to lay upon. See IMPOSITION.] 1. That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, often imposed by authority; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported; a customs-duty.—2. In *arch.* the point where an arch rests on a wall or column. It is usually marked by horizontal mouldings, but sometimes these are absent, especially in Gothic architecture, where different forms of imposts are used. Imposts have been classed into *continuous imposts*, where the arch mouldings are carried down the pier; *discontinuous imposts*, where the arch mouldings abut and are stopped on the pier; *shafted imposts*, where the arch mouldings spring from a capital, and are different from those of the pier; and *banded imposts*, where the pier and arch have the same mouldings.



A A, Shafted Impost, Austrey Church, Warwickshire.

Imposthumate (im-pos'tū-māt), *v.i.* [See IMPOSTHUME, *n.*] To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

Imposthumate (im-pos'tū-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imposthumated;* ppr. *imposthumating.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess; to make swollen or bloated.

Our vices *imposthumate* our fames. *Buck.*

Imposthumate (im-pos'tū-māt), *a.* Swollen with corrupt or purulent matter.

Imposthumation (im-pos'tū-mā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of forming an abscess.—2. An abscess; an imposthume.

Imposthume (im-pos'tūm), *n.* [A corruption of *aposteme, apostume.* See APOSTEME.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

Imposthume (im-pos'tūm), *v.i.* and *t.* The same as *Imposthumate.*

Impostor (im-pos'tėr), *n.* [L. *impostor*, from *impono.* See IMPOSE.] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character. 'That grand *impostor* the devil.' *South.*

Impostorship (im-pos'tėr-ship), *n.* The character or practice of an impostor. 'An examiner and discoverer of this *impostorship*.' *Milton.*

Impostress, Impostrix (im-pos'tres, im-pos'triks), *n.* A female impostor. 'The *impostress*, Elizabeth Barton.' *Bacon.* 'So notorious an *impostrix*.' *Fuller.*

Impostrous (im-pos'trus), *a.* Characterized by imposition. '*Impostrous* pretence of knowledge.' *Grote.*

Imposturage† (im-pos'tūr-āj), *n.* Imposition. 'Count them any hurtful *imposturage*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Imposture (im-pos'tūr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *impostura*, from *impono, impositum*, to put upon, to deceive. See IMPOSE.] The act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Johnson.*

SYN. Cheat, fraud, trick, imposition, delusion.

Impostured (im-pos'tūrd), *a.* Having the nature of imposture. *Beau. & Fl.*

Imposturous (im-pos'tūr-us), *a.* Deceitful. 'A proud, lustful, *imposturous* villain.' *Dr. H. More.*

Impostury† (im-pos'tū-ri), *n.* Imposition; imposture; deceit. *Fuller.*

Impotence (im'pō-tens), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being impotent; want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform anything.

The *impotence* of exercising animal motion attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

O, *impotence* of mind in body strong? *Milton.*

2. Want of procreative power; inability to copulate or beget children; also, sometimes, sterility; barrenness.—3. Want of moral restraint; ungovernable passion.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware? *Milton.*

Impotency (im'pō-ten-si), *n.* Same as *Impotence.*

Impotent (im'pō-tent), *a.* [Fr., from L. *impotens, impotentis*, unable—*im* for *in*, not, and *potens*, able.] 1. Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigour, physical, intellectual, or moral; deficient in capacity; weak; feeble. 'O most lame and *impotent* conclusion!' *Shak.*

I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison.*

2. Wanting the power of procreation; destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children; also, sometimes, sterile; barren.—3. Wanting the power of self-restraint; destitute of self-command; ungovernable; violent. '*Impotent* of tongue, her silence broke.' *Dryden.*

Impotent (im'pō-tent), *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Your task shall be
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile. *Shak.*

Impotently (im'pō-tent-li), *adv.* In an impotent manner; weakly; without power over the passions.

He loves her most *impotently*. *Burton.*

Impound (im-pound'), *v.t.* [*In* and *pound.* See POUND.] 1. To put, shut, or confine in, or as in, a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits; to confine; as, to *impound* unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.

But taken and *impounded*, as a stray,
The king of Scots. *Shak.*

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels. *Bacon.*

2. To take possession of, as of a document produced as evidence in a trial, in order that a prosecution may be instituted in respect of it if deemed necessary.

Impoundage (im-pound'āj), *n.* The act of impounding, as cattle.

Impounder (im-pound'ėr), *n.* One who impounds.

Impoverish (im-pov'ėr-ish), *v.t.* [Prefix *im*, intens., and Fr. *pauvre*, poor. See POOR.] 1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; as, idleness and vice are sure to *impoverish* individuals and families.—2. To exhaust the streugth, richness, or fertility of; as, to *impoverish* land by frequent cropping.

Impoverisher (im-pov'ėr-ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which impoverishes.

Impoverishly † (im-pov'ėr-ish-li), *adv.* So as to impoverish.

Impoverishment (im-pov'ėr-ish-ment), *n.* The act of impoverishing, or state of being impoverished; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

Impower (im-pou'ėr), *v.t.* To empower (which see).

Impracticability (im-prak'ti-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* [See IMPRACTICABLE.] 1. The state or quality of being impracticable; infeasibility.

There would be a great waste of time and trouble, and an inconvenience often amounting to *impracticability*, if consumers could only obtain the articles they want by treating directly with the producers. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

Impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *practicable.*] 1. Not practicable; not to be practised, performed, or effected by human means or by the means at command; as, it is *impracticable* for a man to lift a ton by his unassisted strength, but not *impracticable* for a man aided by a mechanical power.—2. Incapable of being dealt with or managed; not to be easily acted upon; untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce, *impracticable* nature
Is governed by a dainty-fingered girl. *Rowe.*

Patriotic but loyal men went away disgusted afresh with the *impracticable* arrogance of a sovereign, whose errors they had but too much reason to condemn and deplore. *Palfrey.*

3. Incapable of being passed or travelled; as, an *impracticable* road.—*Impossible, Impracticable.* See under IMPOSSIBLE.

Impracticableness (im-prak'ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Impracticability (which see).

Impracticably (im-prak'ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In an impracticable manner. 'Morality not *impracticably* rigid.' *Johnson.*

Impractical (im-prak'ti-kal), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *practical.*] Not practical; unable or unwilling to use knowledge for useful purposes; having no regard for the ordinary affairs of life or for worldly prudence.

A man who had never got ahead in the world, and who never tried to; a many-sided indefinite sort of man; a man who had proved himself in all the active concerns of life a visionary and *impractical* fellow. *Harper's Monthly.*

Imprecate (im'prē-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *imprecated;* ppr. *imprecating.* [L. *imprecor, imprecatus—im* for *in*, on, and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY.] 1. To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer.

Imprecate the vengeance of Heaven on the guilty empire. *Mickle.*

2. To invoke a curse or evil upon.

In vain we blast the Minister of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate*. *Rochester.*

Imprecation (im-prē-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *imprecatio*, from *imprecor.* See IMPRECATE.] The act of imprecating or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.—SYN. Curse, execration, malediction, anathema.

Imprecatory (im'prē-kāt-o-ri), *a.* Of the nature of or containing an imprecation; invoking evil or a curse; maledictory.

Imprecision (im-prē-si'zhon), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *precision.*] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy.

Impregn (im-prēn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *impregner.* See IMPREGNATE.] To make prolific; to fecundate; to impregnate.

As Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he *impregns* the clouds
That shed May flowers. *Milton.*

Impregnability (im-preg'na-bil"i-ti), *n.* State of being impregnable.

Impregnable (im-preg'na-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pregnable.*] 1. Not pregnable; not to be stormed or taken by assault; incapable of being reduced by force; able to resist attack; as, an *impregnable* fortress.

A castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*. *South.*

Impregnableness (im-preg'na-bl-nes), *n.* Impregnability.

Impregnably (im-preg'na-bli), *adv.* In an impregnable manner; in a manner to defy force; as, a place *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

Impregnant (im-preg'nant), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pregnant.*] Not pregnant. [Rare.]

Impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impregnated;* ppr. *impregnating.* [L.L. *imprægno, imprægnatum*—L. *im* for *in*, and *prægnans*, pregnant. See PREGNANT.] 1. To make pregnant, as a female animal; to cause to conceive; to get with young.—2. To transmit or infuse an active principle into; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize; to imbue.

It is impossible to travel any distance in his company without coming upon some allusion to those classical writings with which his mind is so deeply *impregnated*. *Edin. Rev.*

3. To infuse particles of another substance into; to communicate the virtues of another substance to, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, &c.; to saturate.

Impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *a.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *v.i.* To become impregnated or pregnant.

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention. *Addison.*

Impregnation (im-preg-nā'shon), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of impregnating, or state of being impregnated; fertilization; fecundation; intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.—2. That with which anything is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations?* *Derham.*

Imprejudicate † (im-prē-jū'di-kāt), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prejudicate.*] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. '*Imprejudicate* apprehensions.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Imprenable † (im-prēn'a-bl), *a.* Impregnable.

Impreparation (im'pre-pa-rā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *preparation.*] Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

Impresa (im-prā'sa), *n.* [It. See IMPRESS.] In *her.* a device or motto, as on a shield, seal, and the like; an impress; an imprese.

My *impresa* to your lordship; a swain
Flying to a laurel for shelter. *Webster.*

Imprescriptibility (im-prē-skrip'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being imprescriptible.

Imprescriptible (im-prē-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prescriptible.*] Incapable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

Brady went back to the primary sources of our history, and endeavoured to show that Magna Charta, as well as every other constitutional law, were but rebellious encroachments on the ancient uncoptrollable *imprescriptible* prerogatives of the monarchy. *Hallam.*

Imprescriptibly (im-prē-skrip'ti-bli), *adv.* In an imprescriptible manner.

Imprese (im-prēs'), *n.* Same as *Impresa.*

The beautiful motto which formed the modest *imprese* of the shield worn by Charles Brandon at his marriage with the king's sister. *Lamb.*

Impress (im-pres'), *v.t.* [L. *imprimo, impressum—im* for *in*, on, upon, and *premo*, to press.] 1. To press or stamp in or upon; to mark by, or as by, pressure; to make a mark or figure upon; as, to *impress* coin with the figure of a man's head, or with that of an ox or sheep; to *impress* a figure on wax or clay.

His heart like an agate with your print *impressed*. *Shak.*

2. To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, and the like; to stamp.—3. To stamp deeply; to inculcate; as, to *impress* facts on the memory. '*Impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts.' *Watts.*—4. To affect the feelings; to move; as, the scene *impressed* him much.—5. To print, as a book.

Impress (im'pres), *n.* 1. A mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything made by pressure, or as by pressure; stamp; likeness; impression; hence, any distinguishing form or character.

They were the lieutenants of God, sent with the *impresses* of his majesty. *Jer. Taylor.*

God, surveying the works of creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were very good. *South.*

2. Device; motto, as upon a shield or seal.

Emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds. *Milton.*

Impress (im-pres'), *v.t.* [Influenced by *press*, but originally meaning to hire by ready money, or *imprest*-money—*im* for *in*, in, and L. *præsto*, in readiness, *præ*, before, *sto*, to stand.] 1. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness.—2. To seize; to take for public use; as, to *impress* provisions.

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

Impress (im'pres), *n.* The act of impressing or compelling to enter into public service; compulsion to serve.

Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*

Impress-gang (im-pres'gang), *n.* A party of men, with an officer, employed to impress seamen for ships of war; a press-gang.

Impressibility (im-pres'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being impressible.

Impressible (im-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being impressed; yielding to pressure; susceptible of impression; susceptive.

Impressibleness (im-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Impressibility.

Impressibly (im-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an impressible manner.

Impression (im-pre'shon), *n.* [L. *impressio, impressionis*, from *imprimo, impressum*, to press into or upon, to impress. See IMPRESS.] 1. The act of impressing, printing, or stamping, or state of being impressed, printed, or stamped.—2. That which is impressed, printed, or stamped; a mark made by pressure; a stamp; an impress. 'The seal leaving its *impression* or configuration upon the wax.' *Fleming.*—3. A copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, and the like; hence, the copies of a work taken at one time; edition.

Proof *impressions*, called also proofs, are the earliest *impressions* taken from the plate or stone. *Fairholt.*

4. Effect or influence on the organs of sense, arising from contact with an external object; the object as perceived and remembered. 'The *impressions* made on the sense of touch.' *Reid.*—5. Effect produced on the mind, conscience, feelings, sentiments, and the like.

We speak of moral *impressions*, religious *impressions*, *impressions* of sublimity and beauty. *Fleming.*

6. An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief; as, he had an *impression* that so and so was the case.—7. Sensible result of an influence exerted from without; effect of an attack made or the like.

Such a defeat . . . may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Sir H. Wotton.*

8. Power or influence caused to operate.

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*. *Bentley.*

9. Form; figure; appearance; phenomenon. 'Comets and *impressions* in the air.' *Milton.*

An unlicked bear-whelp
That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shak.*

10.† Impressiveness; emphasis.

Which must be read with an *impression*,
And understood limitedly. *Milton.*

11. In *painting*, (*a*) the first coat, or ground colour, laid on to receive the other colours. (*b*) A single coat or stratum of colour laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to preserve it from moisture, or upon metals to keep them from rust.

Impressionability, Impressionableness (im-pre′shon-a-bil″i-ti, im-pre′shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility of impression.

Impressionable (im-pre′shon-a-bl), *a.* Susceptible of impression; susceptive.

He was too *impressionable;* he had too much of the temperament of genius. *Motley.*

Impressive (im-pres′iv), *a.* 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.—2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. 'A soft and *impressive* fancy.' *Spenser.*

Impressively (im-pres′iv-li), *adv.* In an impressive manner; forcibly.

Impressiveness (im-pres′iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being impressive.

Impressment (im-pres′ment), *n.* [See IMPRESS, to seize for the public service.] The act of impressing; the act of seizing for public use; the act of compelling to enter the public service; compulsion to serve; as, the *impressment* of provisions or sailors.

Impressure† (im-pre′shūr), *n.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression.

The *impressure* of those ample favours . . .
Would bind my faith to all observances. *B. Jonson.*

Imprest (im′prest), *n.* [O.E. *in prest*, in ready money; L. *præsto*, at hand, ready, present.] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.—*Imprest office*, a department of the admiralty in Somerset House, which attends to the business of loans or advances to paymasters and other officers.

Imprest (im-prest′), *v.t.* To advance on loan.

Nearly £90,000 was set under the suspicious head of secret service, *imprested* to Mr. Guy, secretary of the treasury. *Hallam.*

Imprest-money (im′prest-mun-i), *n.* Money paid on enlisting soldiers.

Imprevalence, Imprevalency (im-pre′va-lens, im-pre′va-len-si), *n.* Incapability of prevailing; want of prevalence. [Rare.]

Impreventability (im-prē-vent′a-bil″i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being impreventable.

Impreventable (im-prē-vent′a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prevent*.] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable.

Imprimatur (im-prī-mā′tėr), *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c., which is granted by the licenser in those countries where the censorship of the press is exercised in its rigour; hence, a mark of approval in general.

As if a lettered dunce had said, "'Tis right,'
And *imprimatur* ushered it to light. *Young.*

Imprimery† (im-pri′me-ri), *n.* [Fr. *imprimerie*, from *imprimer*, to imprint, press, print.] 1. A print; an impression.—2. A printing-house.—3. The art of printing.

Impriming† (im-prīm′ing), *n.* First action or motion. *Wotton.*

Imprimis (im-prī′mis), *adv.* [L.] In the first place; first in order.

Imprint (im′print), *n.* [O.E. *emprent*, Fr. *empreint*, pp. of *empreindre*, to imprint, L. *imprimere*—*im* for *in*, into, upon, and *premo*, to press. See PRINT.] Whatever is impressed or printed; especially, whatever is impressed or printed on the title-page of a book; specifically, the name of the printer or publisher of a book, with the place and often the time of publication.

The *imprint*, as it is called in technical language, '*E Typographeo Clarendoniano*,' or 'At the Clarendon Press.' *Brit. Crit.*

Imprint (im-print′), *v.t.* 1. To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp; as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or metal.—2. To stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; to print.—3. To fix indelibly or permanently, as on the mind or memory; to impress.

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Imprison (im-pri′zon), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, into, and *prison*.] 1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody.—2. To confine, limit, hinder, or restrain in any way or by any means; as, to be *imprisoned* in a cell.

He *imprisoned* was in chains remediless. *Spenser.*

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind. *Dryden.*

SYN. To incarcerate, confine, immure.

Imprisoner (im-pri′zon-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons another.

Imprisonment (im-pri′zon-ment), *n.* The act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned; confinement in a prison; restraint of liberty.—*False imprisonment*, confinement of the person or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority, as where there is no warrant, or where the warrant has been put in force at an unlawful time.—SYN. Incarceration, custody, durance.

Improbability (im-pro′ba-bil″i-ti), *n.* [See IMPROBABLE.] The quality of being improbable or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

Improbable (im-pro′ba-bl), *a.* [L. *improbabilis*—*im* for *in*, not, and *probabilis*, probable, from *probo*, to prove.] Not probable; not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case; as, an *improbable* event.

This account . . . will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

Improbableness (im-pro′ba-bl-nes), *n.* Improbability.

Improbably (im-pro′ba-bli), *adv.* In an improbable manner; without probability.

Improbate† (im′prō-bāt), *v.t.* [L. *improbo*, *improbatum*, to disapprove, condemn.] To disallow; not to approve.

Improbation (im′prō-bā″shon), *n.* 1.† The act of disapproving.—2. In *Scots law*, the act by which falsehood or forgery is proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

Improbatory (im-prō′ba-tō-ri), *a.* In *Scots law*, containing disapproval or disapprobation; tending to disprove: opposed to *approbatory*.

Improbity (im-prob′i-ti), *n.* [L. *improbitas*—*im* for *in*, not, and *probitas*, probity, from *probus*, excellent.] Want of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

Improduced† (im-prō-dūst′), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *produced*.] Not produced.

Improficience, Improficiency (im-prō-fi′-shens, im-prō-fi′shen-si), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *proficiency*.] Want of proficiency.

Improfitable† (im-pro′fit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *profitable*.] Unprofitable.

Improgressive (im-prō-gres′iv), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *progressive*.] Not progressive.

Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an *improgressive* condition. *De Quincey.*

Improgressively (im-prō-gres′iv-li), *adv.* In an improgressive manner. *Hare.* [Rare.]

Improlific† (im-prō-lif′ik), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prolific*.] Not prolific; unfruitful; unproductive.

Improlificate† (im-prō-lif′ik-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and L. *prolifico*, *prolificatum*, to generate.] To impregnate.

Impromptu (im-promt′), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prompt*.] Not ready; unprepared. 'So *impromptu*, so ill-prepared to stand the shock.' *Sterne.*

Impromptu (im-promp′tū), *adv.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, visibility, readiness, from *promptus*, ready, quick.] Off-hand; without previous study; as, a verse uttered or written *impromptu*.

Impromptu (im-promp′tū), *n.* A piece made off-hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

These (verses) were made extempore, and were as the French call them *impromptus*. *Dryden.*

Impromptu (im-promp′tū), *a.* Prompt; off-hand; extempore; extemporized for the occasion; as, an *impromptu* epigram.

Improper (im-pro′pėr), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *proper*.] 1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted or suited to the circumstances, design, or end; unfit; unbecoming; indecent; as, an *improper* medicine for a particular disease; an *improper* regulation; *improper* conduct; *improper* speech; an *improper* word; an *improper* person for an office.—2.† Not peculiar to an individual; general; common.

They are not to be adorned with any art but such *improper* ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. *J. Fletcher.*

3. Not according to usage, rule, or facts; inaccurate; erroneous; wrong. *Dryden.* [Rare.]—*Improper fraction*, in *arith.* and *alg.* a fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator; as, $\frac{3}{3}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{2a}{2a}, \frac{6ab}{3a}$.

Improperation† (im-prop′ėr-ā″shon), *n.* [L. *impropero*, *improperatum*, to taunt.] Vituperation; reproach; abuse. 'Omitting these *improperations* and terms of scurrility.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Improperly (im-pro′pėr-li), *adv.* In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously; inaccurately; as, to speak or write *improperly*.

Improperty† (im-prop′ėr-ti), *n.* Impropriety.

Impropitious (im-prō-pi′shus), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *propitious*.] Not propitious; unpropitious.

Improportionable (im-prō-pōr′shon-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *proportionable*.] Not proportionable. *B. Jonson.*

Improportionate (im-prō-pōr′shon-āt), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *proportionate*.] Not proportionate; not adjusted.

Impropriate (im-prō′pri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *impropriated*; ppr. *impropriating*. [L. *im* for *in*, and *proprio*, *propriatum*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, proper.] 1.† To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self. 'To *impropriate* the thanks to himself.' *Bacon.*—2. In *eccles. law*, to place the profits or revenue of, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman; to put in the possession of a layman or lay corporation.

Impropriate (im-prō′pri-āt), *v.i.* To act as one who impropriates; to become an impropriator.

Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine. . . . When either of them begins to *impropriate*, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share. *Jer. Taylor.*

Impropriate (im-prō′pri-āt), *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

Impropriation (im-prō′pri-ā″shon), *n.* 1. The act of impropriating; (*a*) the act of appropriating to private use or to one's self; exclusive possession or occupancy. 'The *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.' *Loe.* (*b*) The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman or lay corporation.—2. That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

These *impropriations* were in no one instance, I believe, restored to the parochial clergy. *Hallam.*

Impropriator (im-prō′pri-āt-ėr), *n.* One who impropriates; especially, a layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.

Impropriatrix (im-prō′pri-ā-triks), *n.* A female impropriator or possessor of church lands.

Impropriety (im-prō-prī′e-ti), *n.* [Fr. *impropriété*, from L. *improprius*—*im* for *in*, not, and *proprius*, proper. See IMPROPER.] 1. The quality of being improper; unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; as, *impropriety* of behaviour or manners.—2. That which is improper: an unsuitable act, expression, and the like.

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

Improsperity (im-pros-pe′ri-ti), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prosperity*.] Want of prosperity or success. 'The prosperity or *improsperity* of men.' *Wollaston.*

Improsperous (im-pros′pėr-us), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prosperous*.] Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; as, an *improsperous* undertaking or voyage.

Improsperously (*im*-pros′pėr-us-li), *adv.* In an improsperous manner; unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately.

Improsperousness (im-pros′pėr-us-nes), *n.* Want of prosperity; ill success.

Improvability (im-prōv′a-bil″i-ti), *n.* [See IMPROVABLE.] The state or quality of being improvable; susceptibility of improvement or of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

Improvable (im-prōv′a-bl), *a.* [See IMPROVE.] Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; admitting of growing or being made better; capable of being advanced in good qualities.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison.*

2. That may be used to advantage or for the increase of anything valuable.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Sir T. Browne.*

Improvableness (im-pröv'a-bl-nes), *n.* Improvability (which see).

Improvably (im-pröv'a-bli), *adv.* In an improvable manner, or a manner that admits of improvement.

Improve (im-pröv'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *improved;* ppr. *improving.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and O. Fr. *prover*, to test, to show to be sufficient; L. *probo*, to approve of, to esteem good, from *probus*, good.] 1. To make better; to increase the value, worth, good qualities, or power of; as, to *improve* land; to *improve* the mind.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

2. To use or employ to good purpose; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to take advantage of; to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness.

Many opportunities occur of *improving* money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover. *Johnson.*

Melissus was a man of parts, capable of enjoying and *improving* life. *Johnson.*

True policy as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to *improve* the occasion. *Washington.*

Those moments were diligently *improved.* *Gibbon.*

3. To increase or augment; to add to: said of what is bad; as, to *improve* the keenness of the northern blast. *Pope.*

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. *Porteus.*

Syn. To better, meliorate, ameliorate, correct, amend, rectify.

Improve (im-pröv'), *v. i.* 1. To grow better or wiser; to recover from illness; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence; as, a farm *improves* under judicious management.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence. *Atterbury.*

2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse.

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise; as, the price of cotton *improves.*—*To improve on* or *upon*, to make additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection; to add to; to augment; as, to *improve on* the mode of tillage usually practised.

As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly *improved upon* the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors. *Junius's Letters.*

—*Amend, Improve.* See under Amend.

Improve† (im-pröv'), *v. t.* [In first sense from prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prove;* in second sense from Fr. *improuver*, L. *improbare*, to disapprove, censure, blame—prefix *in*, not, and *probo*, to approve.] 1. To disprove; to prove false; to refute.

Neither can any of them make so strong a reason which another cannot *improve.* *Tyndale.*

2. To censure; to impeach; to blame.

Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I have desir'd
You would *improve* his negligence, too oft to ease retir'd. *Chapman.*

Improvement (im-pröv'ment), *n.* 1. The act of improving, or state of being improved; (*a*) the act of making better; advancement or increase in value or good qualities; increase, as in value, worth, or power, by care or cultivation; as, *improvement* of the mind, condition, character, &c.

The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches. *Bacon.*

(*b*) The act of using or employing to good purpose; the act of making productive, or of turning to advantage; profitable use or employment; use or employment for advancing interest, reputation, happiness, and the like; hence, also, practical application, as of the doctrines and principles of a discourse; as, *improvement* of time, advantages, &c.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine. *Tillotson.*

(*c*) Progress; increase; growth. 'The habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle.' *South.*—2. That which improves; that which is added or done to a thing by way of improving it; that by which the value of anything is increased, its excellence enhanced, and the like; a beneficial or valuable addition.

Improver (im-pröv'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which improves.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer.*

2. In *dressmaking*, a learner.

Improvided† (im-prō-vid'ed), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *provided.*] Not provided against; unforeseen; unexpected. *Spenser.*

Improvidence (im-pro'vi-dens), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *providence*, foresight.] The quality of being improvident; want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight.

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

Improvident (im-pro'vi-dent), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *provident*, foreseeing.] Not provident; wanting forecast; not foreseeing what will be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies; thriftless; thoughtless.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

Improvidentially (im'pro-vi-den"shal-li), *adv.* Improvidently. *Prof. Wilson.*

Improvidently (im-pro'vi-dent-li), *adv.* In an improvident manner; without foresight or forecast. '*Improvidently* rash.' *Drayton.*

Improving (im-pröv'ing), *a.* Tending to advance in good qualities; as, an *improving* rotation of crops.—*Improving lease*, in *Scots law*, a lease of more than ordinary duration, granted for the sake of encouraging the tenant to make improvements, by the hope of reaping the benefit of them, when, from the dilapidated state of the farm and the exhaustion of the soil, it would require much labour and outlay to prepare it for successful cultivation.

Improvingly (im-pröv'ing-li), *adv.* In an improving manner.

Improvisate (im-prō'vi-sāt), *a.* Unpremeditated; impromptu. [Rare.]

Improvisate (im-prō'vi-sāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [See Improvise.] To compose and recite or sing extemporaneously; to improvise.

Improvisation (im-prō'vi-sā"shon), *n.* 1. Act or faculty of performing anything extemporaneously; specifically, the act or art of composing and reciting or singing verses without premeditation.

In spite of the excessive difficulty of the Icelandic versification, and the limited number of perfect rhymes which the old Norse language affords, the bards of that nation seem to have been scarcely inferior to the modern Italians in facility of *improvisation.* *G. P. Marsh.*

2. That which is improvised; an impromptu.

Improvisatize (im-prō'vis-āt-īz), *v. t.* or *i.* Same as *Improvisate.*

Improvisator (im-prō'vis-āt-ėr), *n.* One who improvisates or improvises; an improviser.

Improvisatore (im-prō'vi-sa-tō"rā), *n.* Same as *Improvvisatore.*

Improvisatorial, Improvisatory (im-prō-vi'sa-tō"ri-al, im-prō'vi-sa-tō-ri), *a.* Relating to extemporary composition of rhymes or poems.

Improvisatrice (im-prō-vi'sa-trē"chā), *n.* Same as *Improvvisatrice.*

Improvise (im-prō-vēz' or im-pro-vīs'), *v. t.* [Fr. *improviser;* It. *improvvisare*, to sing in extempore rhymes, from L. *in*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen—*pro*, before, and *video*, *visum*, to see.] 1. To improvisate; to speak extempore, especially in verse.—2. To do or form anything on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; to bring about in an off-hand way. 'Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace.' *Motley.*

Improvise (im-prō-vēz' or im-pro-vīs'), *v. i.* To recite or sing compositions, especially in verse, without previous preparation; hence, to do anything off-hand.

Improviser (im-prō-vēz'ėr or im-pro-vīs'ėr), *n.* One who improvises; an improvisator.

Improvision† (im-prō-vi'zhon), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *provision.*] Want of forecast; improvidence.

Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Sir T. Browne.*

Improviso (im-prō-vī'so), *a.* Not studied or prepared beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous. '*Improviso* translation.' *Johnson.*

Improvvisatore (im-prov-vi'sa-tō-rā), *n.* pl. **Improvvisatori** (im-prov-vi'sa-tō"rē). [It.] An extempore versifier, who can, without preparation, pronounce a certain quantity of verses upon a given subject.

Improvvisatrice (im-prov-vi'sa-trē"chā), *n* A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously; an extempore poetess.

Imprudence (im-prö'dens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *imprudentia*, from *imprudens*, not foreseeing. See Imprudent.] 1. The quality of being imprudent; want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution; circumspection or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

His serenity was interrupted, perhaps, by his own *imprudence.* *Mickle.*

2. An imprudent act or course of conduct; as, she was guilty of an *imprudence.*

Imprudent (im-prö'dent), *a.* [L. *imprudens*, *imprudentis*, not foreseeing—*in*, not, and *prudens*, contr. from *providens*, from *provideo*, to provide. See Provide.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to consequences; rash; heedless.

Her majesty took a great dislike at the *imprudent* behaviour of many of the ministers and readers. *Strype.*

Syn. Indiscreet, injudicious, incautious, unadvised, unguarded, inconsiderate, heedless, rash, reckless.

Imprudently (im-prö'dent-li), *adv.* In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly.

Impuberal (im-pū'bėr-al), *a.* [L. *impubes*, *impuberis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pubes*, adult, having reached the age of puberty.] Not having reached puberty.

In *impuberal* animals the cerebellum is, in proportion to the brain proper, greatly less than in adult. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Impuberty (im-pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *puberty.*] The state of not having reached the age of puberty; the want of age at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into.

Impudence (im'pū-dens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *impudentia*, from *impudens*, without shame. See Impudent.] The quality of being impudent; forwardness; impertinence; want of modesty; shamelessness.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

—*Like one's impudence*, impudent conduct which is or was to be expected of one.

It was *like his impudence* to be brave, when other children squealed like caught mice. *Ouida.*

—*Impudence, Effrontery, Sauciness. Impudence* refers more especially to the feelings as manifested in action. It manifests itself in words, tones, gestures, looks, &c. *Effrontery* is audacious and brazen-faced impudence or shamelessness, showing a total unconcern for propriety or seemliness of behaviour. *Sauciness* refers to a display of pertness or rudeness on the part of an inferior, as of a servant to a master, or a child to a parent.—Syn. Shamelessness, audacity, insolence, effrontery, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness.

Impudency† (im'pū-den-si), *n.* Impudence.

Which some do call boldness, and corage, being no better indeede then plaine *impudency.* *North.*

Impudent (im'pū-dent), *a.* [L. *impudens*, *impudentis*, without shame—*in*, not, and *pudens*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.] Offensively forward in behaviour; intentionally treating others without due respect; possessed of unblushing assurance; wanting modesty; shameless; impertinent.

When we behold an angel, not to fear
Is to be *impudent.* *Dryden.*

Syn. Shameless, audacious, brazen, bold-faced, pert, rude, saucy, impertinent, insolent.

Impudently (im'pū-dent-li), *adv.* In an impudent manner; shamelessly.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [L. *impudicitia*, immodesty.] Immodesty.

That usual pride, levity, or *impudicity*, which they observed or suspected in many. *Jer. Taylor.*

Impugn (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [Fr. *impugner;* L. *impugno*—*im* for *in*, against, and *pugno*, to fight or resist.] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to assail; to call in question; to gainsay.

The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or overboldly affirm. *Peacham.*

Impugnable (im-pūn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being impugned.

Impugnation (im-pug-nā'shon), *n.* Opposition. [Rare.]

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation*, and self-conflict; either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other. *Bp. Hall.*

Impugner (im-pūn'ėr), *n.* One who impugns; one who opposes or contradicts. 'The *impugners* of our English church.' *Morton.*

Impugnment (im-pūn'ment), *n.* The act of impugning or state of being impugned.

Impuissance† (im-pū'is-ans), *n.* [Fr. *im* for *in*, not, and *puissance* (which see).] Impotence; weakness. *Bacon.*

Impuissant (im-pū'is-ant), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *puissant*.] Weak; impotent.

Impulse (im'puls), *n.* [L. *impulsus*, from *impello*, *impulsum*, to drive on. See IMPEL.] 1. Force communicated suddenly; the effect of an impelling force; motion produced by suddenly communicated force; thrust; push. 2. Influence acting on the mind, especially suddenly or unexpectedly, or with momentary force; sudden thought or determination; as, to yield to a sudden *impulse*.

One *impulse* from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can. *Wordsworth.*

3. Instigation; feeling inspired into the mind. [Pron. im-puls' in extract.]

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

4. Shock; onset.

Unmoved the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain the *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

Impulse (im-puls'), *v.t.* To instigate; to impel; to incite. *Pope.*

Impulsion (im-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *impulsio*, *impulsionis*.] 1. The act of impelling or driving onward, or state of being impelled or driven onward; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body. 2. Sudden influence on the mind, acting from within or without; instigation; impulse.

Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion* prompting. *Milton.*

Impulsive (im-puls'iv), *a.* [Fr. *impulsif*. See IMPEL.] 1. Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior.*

2. Actuated or liable to be actuated by impulses; under the sway of one's emotions; as, an *impulsive* child.—3. In *mech.* acting by instantaneous impulse, not continuously: said of forces.

Impulsive (im-puls'iv), *n.* That which impels; impelling cause or reason.

Notwithstanding all which motives and *impulsives*,
Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad.
Sir H. Wotton.

Impulsively (im-puls'iv-li), *adv.* In an impulsive manner; with force; by impulse.

Impulsiveness (im-puls'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being impulsive or actuated by impulse. 'That want of *impulsiveness* which distinguishes the Saxon.' *Lewes.*

Impunctate (im-punk'tāt), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *punctate*.] Not punctate or dotted.

Impunctual (im-pungk'tū-al), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *punctual*.] Not punctual. [Rare.]

Impunctuality (im-pungk-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *punctuality*.] Want or neglect of punctuality. 'Unable to account for his *impunctuality*.' *Observer.*

Impunibly (im-pū'ni-bli), *adv.* Without punishment; with impunity.

No man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods. *Ellis.*

Impunity (im-pū'ni-ti), *n.* [Fr. *impunité*; L. *impunitas*, from *impunis*, unpunished—*im* for *in*, not, and *punio*, to punish, from *pœna*, punishment.] 1. Exemption from punishment or penalty; as, laws cannot be broken with *impunity*.

Heaven, though slow to wrath,
Is never with *impunity* defied. *Cowper.*

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or loss.

The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland; and the national motto is very appropriate, being 'Nemo me impune lacesset,' Nobody shall provoke me with *impunity*. *Brande.*

Impure (im-pūr'), *a.* [Fr. *impur*; L. *impurus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *purus*, pure.] 1. Not pure; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance; foul; feculent; tinctured; as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia.—2. Obscene; unchaste; lewd; unclean; as, *impure* language or ideas; *impure* actions.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit than that which Plato has touched upon.
Addison.

3. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy, as persons.—4. Unhallowed; unholy, as things.

Defaming as *impure* what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton.

5. In the *Old Testament*, unclean; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

Impure† (im-pūr'), *v.t.* To render foul; to defile.

Impurely (im-pūr'li), *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

Impureness (im-pūr'nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being impure; impurity.

Impurity (im-pūr'i-ti), *n.* [L. *impuritas*, from *impurus*, impurity; Fr. *impureté*.] 1. The condition or quality of being impure; want of purity; foulness; feculence; defilement; pollution; obscenity; unchastity; lewdness. 'The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*.' *Milton.*—2. That which is impure; foul matter, action, word, &c.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy.
Atterbury.

Impurple (im-pėr'pl), *v.t.* To empurple (which see). '*Impurpled* with celestial roses.' *Milton.*

Imputability (im-pūt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being imputable.

Imputable (im-pūt'a-bl), *a.* [See IMPUTE.] 1. Capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.

A prince whose political vices, at least, were *imputable* to mental incapacity. *Prescott.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [Rare.]

The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Ayliffe.*

Imputableness (im-pūt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputability.

Imputation (im-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *imputatio*, *imputationis*, from *imputo*, to reckon on, to attribute. See IMPUTE.] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; ascription; as, the *imputation* of crimes or faults to the true authors of them.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*

2. That which is imputed or charged; charge, as of evil; censure; reproach.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

3. Hint; intimation; opinion.

Antonio is a good man.—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary? *Shak.*

4. In *theol.* the charging to the account of one something which properly belonged to another; or the attributing of personal guilt and its appropriate consequences to one or more persons on account of the offence of another, or a similar attribution of righteousness or merit and its consequences; as, to lay by *imputation* the sin of Adam on his posterity.

Imputative (im-pūt'a-tiv), *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood.
Nelson.

Imputatively (im-pūt'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By imputation.

Impute (im-pūt'), *v.t.* [L. *imputo*—*in*, into, and *puto*, to clean, clear up, to hold a reckoning. See COMPUTE.] 1. To charge; to attribute; to ascribe; to set to the account of.

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*
I have read a book *imputed* to Lord Bathurst.
Swift.

2. In *theol.* to reckon or set down to the account of one what does not belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton.

3 To take account of; to reckon; to regard; to consider.

If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death. *Gibbon.*

Imputer (im-pūt'ėr), *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

Imputrescible (im-pū-tres'si-bl), *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *putrescible*.] Not putrescible; not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

Imrigh, Imrich (im'riċh), *n.* A sort of strong soup, made out of a particular part of the inside of oxen, used in the Highlands of Scotland.

Three cogues or wooden vessels . . . containing *imrigh*. *Sir W. Scott.*

In-. [Etymologically equivalent to E. *un*, not (which see).] A negative or privative prefix borrowed from the Latin, and prefixed to substantives and adjectives or participles of Latin origin; as, *in*animation, *in*application, *in*convenience, *in*active, *in*capable, *in*defensible, *in*tolerable, &c. Before *m*, *b*, and *p* it becomes *m*; before *l* and *r* it assimilates itself to those consonants; as, *im*maculate, *im*bibe, *im*purity, *il*legitimate, *ir*rational, &c.

In-. [See prep. IN.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix which in English appears both in compounds of native origin (it being commonly used in A. Sax.) and also in words borrowed from the Latin. Of the former class are such words as *in*come, *in*sight, *in*bred, &c.; of the latter, such as *in*vade, *in*nate, *in*close, *in*hale, &c. The prefix generally retains with sufficient clearness the meanings of the preposition. A number of the words in which it occurs are correlatives of others beginning with *e* or *ex*; as, to *in*clude, to *ex*clude; *in*close, *in*clusive, *ex*clusive; *in*hale, *ex*hale; *in*gress, *e*gress. It sometimes seems to have merely an intensifying meaning, as in *in*novate, *im*poverish. Before certain letters it undergoes the same changes of form as the negative prefix *in-*. In words that have passed through the French, or from the influence of such words, it is often written *en* or *em*. See EN-.

In (in), *prep.* [A. Sax. O.H.G. and Goth. *in*, O.Sax. *inna*, Icel. *inn*, G. *ein*, forms corresponding to L. *in*, Gr. *en*, W. *yn*, Armor. *enn*. See also ON.] Within; inside of; surrounded by: used to indicate a variety of relations, as (*a*) presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, or circumstances; inclosure by something surrounding or regarded as surrounding, standing about, including, retaining, or the like; as, *in* the house; *in* the city; *in* the hour; *in* the year; *in* sickness; *in* health. (*b*) Existence as a part, constituent, or quality of; by the means or agency of; in the midst or in possession of; in respect to; in consideration of; on account of; according to, &c.; as, it is not *in* gold to oxidize; it is not *in* man to direct his steps. (*c*) Change from one state to another, as from a state of rest to a state of activity; as, to put *in* operation; to put *in* force. (*d*) Sometimes used for *on*: 'in the whole.' *Johnson.*

His power is now *in* the wane. *Wilkes.*

—*In as much as*, or *inasmuch as*, seeing that; considering that; since.—*In blank*, with the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing on it the indorser's name.—*In course*, of course. [Obsolete or vulgar.]—*In that*, because; for the reason that.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; . . . some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

—*In name of*, by way of; as; as, the sum was paid *in name of* damages.—*In the name of*, in behalf of; on the part of; by the authority of: used often in invocation, swearing, praying, and the like; as, it was done *in the name of* the people.

In (in), *adv.* 1. In or within some place; in some state, affair, or circumstances; not out; as, he is *in*, that is, in the house; the Tories are *in*, that is, in office; the ship is *in*, that is, in port.—2. Into some place or state, implying motion or change; as, come *in*, that is, into the room, house, &c.; shovel the mould into the hole and trample it *in*.—3. Close; home.

They (left-handed fencers) are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard.
Tatler.

4. In *law*, with privilege or in possession: a term used to express the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the ground upon which a seisin is founded; thus, a tenant is said to be *in* by the lease of his lessor, that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease.—5. *Naut.* applied to the state of a ship's sails when they are furled or stowed.—*To breed in and in*, to breed among members of the same family.—*To be* or *keep in with*, (*a*) to be close or near; as, to *keep* a ship *in with* the land. (*b*) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.—*To keep one's hand in*, to keep up one's acquirements; to maintain one's skill by practice.—*To play in and out*,† to play fast and loose.

In† (in), *v.t.* To take in; to inclose. *Bacon.*

In (in), *n.* 1. A person in office; specifically, in *politics*, a member of the party in power.

There was then (1755) only two political parties, the *ins* and the outs. The *ins* strove to stay in, and keep the outs out; the outs strove to get in, and turn the *ins* out. *J. Hutton.*

2. A nook or corner: used commonly or exclusively in the plural; as, '*Ins* and outs of a garden.' *H. Dixon.* Hence the phrase *ins and outs*, signifying all the details or

intricacies of a matter; as, the *ins and outs* of a question.

Mrs. Harper was standing moralizing on the *ins and outs* of family life. *Mrs. Craik.*

Inability (in-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ability*.] The state of being unable; want of ability; want of sufficient physical, moral, or intellectual power or capacity; want of resources.

It is not from an *inability* to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice. *Blair.*

—*Disability, Inability.* See under DISABILITY.—SYN. Impotence, disability, incapacity, incompetence, weakness.

Inablement† (in-ā'bl-ment), *n.* Enablement; ability.

Inabstinence (in-ab'sti-nens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *abstinence*.] Want of abstinence; indulgence of appetite. [Rare.]

Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

Inabstracted (in-ab-strakt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *abstracted*.] Not abstracted.

Inabusively (in-a-būs'iv-li), *adv.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *abusively*.] Without abuse.

Inaccessibility, Inaccessibleness (in-ak-ses'i-bil"i-ti, in-ak-ses'i-bl-nes), *n.* [From *inaccessible*.] The quality or state of being inaccessible or not to be reached or approached. 'The *inaccessibility* of the precipice.' *Butler.*

Inaccessible (in-ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accessible*.] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached; as, an *inaccessible* height or rock; an *inaccessible* document; an *inaccessible* prince.

Inaccessibly (in-ak-ses'i-bli), *adv.* In an inaccessible manner; unapproachably.

Inaccordant (in-ak-kord'ant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accordant*.] Not accordant; discordant.

Inaccuracy (in-ak'kū-ra-si), *n.* 1. The state of being inaccurate; want of accuracy.

We may say, therefore, without material *inaccuracy*, that all capital, and especially all addition to capital, are the result of saving. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake; a fault; a defect; an error; as, an *inaccuracy* in a calculation.

Inaccurate (in-ak'kū-rāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accurate*.] Not accurate; displaying a want of careful attention; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous; as, an *inaccurate* man; he is *inaccurate* in narration; the transcript or copy is *inaccurate;* the instrument is *inaccurate.*

Inaccurately (in-ak'kū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously; as, the accounts are *inaccurately* stated.

Inacquaintance (in-ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *acquaintance*.] Want of acquaintance.

Inacquiescent (in-ak-kwi-es'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *acquiescent*.] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

Inaction (in-ak'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *action*.] Want of action; forbearance of labour; idleness; rest.

Ferments of the worst kind succeed to perfect *inaction.* *Berkeley.*

Inactive (in-ak'tiv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *active*.] 1. Not active; inert; having no power to move; as, matter is of itself *inactive.*—2. Not disposed to, or not engaged in, action or effort; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle; indolent; sluggish.—3. In *chem.* and *med.* inoperative; that does not produce results; incapable of producing results.—*Inert, Inactive, Sluggish.* See under INERT.

Inactively (in-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly; without motion, labour, or employment.

Inactivity (in-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being inactive; want of action or energy; indisposition to action or exertion; idleness; sluggishness. 'The gloomy *inactivity* of despair.' *Cook.*

Inactuate† (in-ak'tū-āt), *v.t.* To put in action.

Inactuation† (in-ak'tū-ā"shon), *n.* Operation.

Inadaptation (in-a'dapt-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adaptation*.] A state of being not adapted or fitted.

Inadequacy (in-ad'ē-kwa-si), *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate, insufficient, or disproportionate; incompleteness; defectiveness; inequality. 'The *inadequacy* and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes.' *Dwight.*

Dr. Price considers this *inadequacy* of representation as our fundamental grievance. *Burke.*

Inadequate (in-ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adequate*.] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; disproportionate; partial; incomplete; defective; as, *inadequate* power, strength, resources; an *inadequate* compensation for services; *inadequate* representation or description.

Inadequate ideas are such which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

SYN. Unequal, incommensurate, disproportionate, insufficient, incompetent, incapable.

Inadequately (in-ad'ē-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not fully or sufficiently.

Inadequateness (in-ad'ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; insufficiency; incompleteness.

Inadequation (in-ad'ē-kwā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adequation*.] Want of exact correspondence. *Puller.*

Inadherent (in-ad-hēr'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adherent*.] Not adhering; specifically, in *bot.* a term applied to any organ that is free or not attached to any other, as a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary.

Inadhesion (in-ad-hē'zhon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adhesion*.] The state or quality of not adhering; want of adhesion.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

Inadmissibility (in-ad-mis'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *inadmissible*.] The quality of being inadmissible or not proper to be received; as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation.

Inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *admissible*.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* testimony; an *inadmissible* proposition.

Inadmissibly (in-ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

Inadvertence (in-ad-vėrt'ens), *n.* [Fr. *inadvertance*—L. prefix *in*, not, and *adverto*, to turn towards, to attend to.] 1. The condition or quality of being inadvertent; want of heedfulness; inattention; negligence; heedlessness; as, many mistakes and some misfortunes proceed from *inadvertence.*—2. An effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.

Inadvertency (in-ad-vėrt'en-si), *n.* Inadvertence (which see).

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author. *Addison.*

Inadvertent (in-ad-vėrt'ent), *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *advertens, advertentis*, ppr. of *adverto*, to turn towards, to attend to.] Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; careless; negligent.

An *inadvertent* step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path.
Cowper.

Inadvertently (in-ad-vėrt'ent-li), *adv.* In an inadvertent manner; from want of attention; heedlessly; carelessly; inconsiderately.

Inadvertisement† (in-ad-vėr'tiz-ment), *n.* Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement*, upon us. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inaffability (in-af'fa-bil"i-ti), *n.* Want of affability; reservedness in conversation.

Inaffable (in-af'fa-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *affable*.] Not affable; reserved.

Inaffectation (in-af-fek-tā'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *affectation*.] Freedom from affectation.

Inaffected† (in-af-fekt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *affected*.] Unaffected.

Inaffectedly† (in-af-fekt'ed-li), *adv.* Unaffectedly.

Inaidable (in-ād'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *aid*.] That cannot be assisted.

The congregated college have concluded
That labouring art can never ransom nature,
From her *inaidable* estate. *Shak.*

Inajá Palm, *n.* A lofty South American palm (*Maximiliana regia*), having a trunk upwards of 100 feet high, and leaves from 30 to 50 feet long, and whose woody spathes are used by the Indians as cradles, and by hunters to cook in. The fruit is eaten by the Indians and much relished by monkeys.

Inalienability (in-ā'li-en-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being inalienable.

Inalienable (in-ā'li-en-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alienable*.] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another; unalienable.

His *inalienable* character was that of an emissary of peace. *Milman.*

Inalienableness (in-ā'li-en-a-bl-nes), *n.* Inalienability.

Inalienably (in-ā'li-en-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation; as, rights *inalienably* vested.

Inalimental (in-al'i-ment"al), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alimental*.] Not supplying aliment; affording no nourishment.

Inalterability (in-ąl'tėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being unalterable or unchangeable.

Inalterable (in-ąl'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alterable*.] Not alterable; incapable of being altered or changed; unalterable.

Inamiable† (in-ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *amiable*.] Unamiable.

Inamiableness† (in-ā'mi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Unamiableness.

Inamissible† (in-a-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *amissible*.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissible.* *Hammond.*

Inamissibleness† (in-a-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.

Inamorata (in-ą'mō-rą"ta), *n. fem.* [It. *inamorata*. See INAMORATO.] A female in love; a mistress.

Inamorato (in-ą'mō-rą"tō), *n. masc.* [It. *innamorato*, fem. *innamorata*, from L. *amor*, love.] A male lover.

In-and-in (in'and-in), *a.* and *adv.* From animals of the same parentage; as, to breed *in-and-in.*

In-and-in (in'and-in), *n.* An old gambling game played by three persons with four dice, each person having a box. *In* meant a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in-and-in* signified two doublets, or all four dice alike.

He is a merchant still, adventurer
At *in-and-in.* *B. Jonson.*

Inane (in-ān'), *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.] Empty; void; objectless; purposeless; void of sense or intelligence. 'Vague and *inane* instincts.' *Is. Taylor.*

Inane (in-ān'), *n.* That which is void or empty; infinite void space; emptiness; vacuity. 'The illimitable *inane.*' *Tennyson.*

Inangular (in-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *angular*.] Not angular. [Rare.]

Inaniloquent, Inaniloquous (in-an-il'o-kwent, in-an-il'o-kwus), *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty, and *loquor*, to speak.] Given to empty talk; loquacious; garrulous.

Inanimate (in-an'i-māt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *animate*.] Not animate; destitute of life or spirit; as, stones and earth are *inanimate* substances; a corpse is an *inanimate* body; hence, without vivacity or briskness; dull; inactive; sluggish.—SYN. Dead, lifeless, inert, inactive, dull, soulless, spiritless.

Inanimate† (in-an'i-māt), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *animate*.] To infuse life or vigour into; to animate; to quicken.

Inanimated (in-an'i-māt-ed), *a.* Not animated; destitute of life or animation; unanimated.

Inanimateness (in-an'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being inanimate. 'The deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject.' *Mountagu.*

Inanimation (in'an-i-mā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *animation*.] Animation; infusion of life or vigour. [Rare or obsolete.]

Habitual joy in the Holy Ghost, arising from the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us. *Bp. Hall.*

Inanimation (in'an-i-mā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *animation*.] Want of animation; lifelessness.

Inanitiate (in-an-i'shi-āt), *v.t.* To affect with inanition; to exhaust for want of nourishment.

Inanitiation (in-an-i'shi-ā"shon), *n.* The state of being inanitiated, or exhausted for want of nourishment. *Dunglison.*

Inanition (in-a-ni'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *inanis*, empty.] 1. The condition of being inane; emptiness; want of fulness; as, *inanition* of body or of the vessels.—2. Exhaustion from want of food, either from partial or complete starvation, or from disorder of the digestive organs, producing the same result.

The result of an entire deficiency of food, or its supply in a measure inadequate for the wants of the system, constitutes the phenomenon of *inanition* or starvation. *Carpenter.*

Inanity (in-an'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being inane; emptiness; void space; vacuity.—2. Mental vacuity; senselessness; frivolousness; silliness.—3. Hollowness; worthlessness.

He prevented the vain and presumptuous Russian from seeing the minuteness and *inanity* of the things he was gaining by his violent attempt at diplomacy. *Kinglake.*

Inantherate (in-an'thēr-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *anther*.] In *bot.* bearing no anther: applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

Inapathy (in-ap'a-thi), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apathy*.] Feeling; sensibility. [Rare.]

Inapertous (in-a-pėr'tus), *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *apertus*, open, from *aperio*, to open.] In *bot.* a term applied to a corolla not opened, although its habit is to open.

Inappealable (in-ap-pēl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appealable*.] Not to be appealed from.

Inappeasable (in-ap-pēz'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appeasable*.] Not to be appeased.

Inappellability (in-ap-pel'la-bil"i-ti), *n.* Incapability of being appealed from. 'The *inappellability* of the councils.' *Coleridge.*

Inappellable (in-ap-pel'la-bl), *a.* That cannot be appealed from. '*Inappellable* authority.' *Coleridge.*

Inappetence, Inappetency (in-ap'pē-tens, *in*-ap'pē-ten-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appetence, appetency*.] 1. Want of appetence or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence.* *Boyle.*

2. Want of desire or inclination. See APPETENCE.

Inapplicability (in-ap'pli-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *inapplicable*.] The quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.

The *inapplicability* of this method has already been explained. *J. S. Mill.*

Inapplicable (in-ap'pli-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *applicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose; as, the argument or the testimony is *inapplicable* to the case. SYN. Unsuitable, unsuited, unadapted, inappropriate, inapposite.

Inapplicableness (in-ap'pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* State of being inapplicable.

Inapplicably (in-ap'pli-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inapplicable manner.

Inapplication (in-ap'pli-kā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *application*.] Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry.

Inapposite (in-ap'pō-zit), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apposite*.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as, an *inapposite* argument.

Inappositely (in-ap'pō-zit-li), *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.

Inappreciable (in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciable*.] Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

After a few approximations the difference becomes *inappreciable.* *Hallam.*

Inappreciation (in-ap-prē'shi-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciation*.] Want of appreciation. *Quart. Rev.*

Inapprehensible (in-ap'prē-hen"si-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apprehensible*.] Not apprehensible or intelligible.

Those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defiled with women. *Milton.*

Inapprehension (*in*-ap'prē-hen"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apprehension*.] Want of apprehension.

Inapprehensive (in-ap'prē-hen"siv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apprehensive*.] Not apprehensive; regardless.

Inapproachable (in-ap-prōch'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *approachable*.] Not approachable; inaccessible; not to be drawn near to; that cannot be equalled; unrivalled.

Inapproachably (in-ap-prōch'a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be approached; inaccessibly.

Inappropriate (in-ap-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appropriate*.] Not appropriate; not pertaining or belonging; unsuited; not proper; unbecoming; unsuitable. '*Inappropriate* remedies.' *P. M. Latham.*

Inappropriately (in-ap-prō'pri-āt-li), *adv.* Not appropriately.

Inappropriateness (in-ap-prō'pri-āt-nes), *n.* Unsuitableness; unfitness.

Inapt (in-apt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apt*.] Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; unfit.

Inaptitude (in-ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *aptitude*.] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

The aptness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study. *Howell.*

Inaptly (in-apt'li), *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

Inaptness (in-apt'nes), *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude.

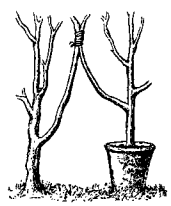
Inaquate (in-ak'wāt), *a.* [L. *inaquatus*, pp. of *inaquo*, to turn into water—*in*, into, and *aqua*, water.] Embodied in water.

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no inpanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that is to say, made water. *Cranmer.*

Inaquation (in-a-kwā'shon), *n.* The state of being inaquate. *Bp. Gardiner.*

Inarable (in-a'ra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *arable*.] Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled.

Inarch (in-ärch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *arch*.] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting to a stock without at first separating the scion from its parent tree.



Inarching.

Inarticulata (in-är-tik'ū-lā"ta), *n. pl.* That division of the brachiopods the valves of whose shells are not connected by interlocking processes, such as occur in Terebratula. Lingula, Crania, and Discina belong to this division.

Inarticulate (in-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *articulate*.] 1. Not articulate; not uttered with articulation of sounds, as speech; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables.

During the month which followed the death of Mary, the king (William III.) was incapable of exertion. Even to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament he replied only by a few *inarticulate* sounds. *Macaulay.*

2. In *zool.* not jointed or articulated.—3. Not capable of articulating. 'The poor earl who is *inarticulate* with palsy.' *H. Walpole.* [Rare.]

Inarticulated (in-är-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* In *zool.* Not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate.

Inarticulately (in-är-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inarticulate manner; not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

Inarticulateness (in-är-tik'ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inarticulate; indistinctness of utterance by the voice; want of distinct articulation.

Inarticulation (in-är-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The state of being inarticulate; indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression and not by the *inarticulation* of the words. *Lord Chesterfield.*

Inartificial (in-är'ti-fi"shal), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *artificial*.] 1. Not artificial; not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as, an *inartificial* style of composition.

An *inartificial* argument depending upon a naked asseveration. *Dr. T. Brown.*

2. Simple; artless.

It was the *inartificial* process of the experiment, and not the acuteness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration. *Bp. Sprat.*

Inartificially (in-är'ti-fi"shal-li), *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

Inartificialness (in-är'ti-fi"shal-nes), *n.* State of being inartificial. [Rare.]

Inasmuch (in-az-much'), *adv.* See IN, *prep.*

Inattention (in-at-ten'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attention*.] Want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.

Novel lays attract our ravished ears,
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

Inattentive (in-at-tent'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attentive*.] Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as, an *inattentive* spectator or hearer; an *inattentive* habit.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

SYN. Careless, heedless, regardless, thoughtless, negligent, remiss, unmindful, inadvertent, unobservant.

Inattentively (in-at-tent'iv-li), *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

Inattentiveness (in-at-tent'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being inattentive; inattention.

Inaudibility, Inaudibleness (in-ą'di-bil"i-ti, in-ą'di-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inaudible.

Inaudible (in-ą'di-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *audible*.] Not audible; incapable of being heard; as, an *inaudible* voice or sound. 'The *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time.' *Shak.*

Inaudibly (in-ą'di-bli), *adv.* In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

Inaugur† (in-ą'gėr), *v.t.* To inaugurate. '*Inaugured* and created king.' *Latimer.*

Inaugural (in-ą'gū-ral), *a.* [Fr. *inaugural*, L.L. *inauguralis*, inaugural. See INAUGURATE.] Pertaining to, performed or pronounced at, an inauguration; as, *inaugural* ceremonies.

The *inaugural* address was sufficiently imperious in tone and manner. *Milman.*

Inaugural (in-ą'gū-ral), *n.* An inaugural address.

Inaugurate (in-ą'gū-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inaugurated*; ppr. *inaugurating*. [L. *inauguro, inauguratum*, to inaugurate, to install—*in*, into, and *auguro*, to augur, from *augur*, an augur (which see).] 1. To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner.

He had taken with him Alfred his youngest son to be there *inaugurated.* *Milton.*

2. To set in action or progress, especially something of dignity or weight; to commence, especially with formality; to introduce with some degree of solemnity, pomp, dignity, and the like; to initiate; to originate; as, to *inaugurate* a new era; he *inaugurated* his reign by a great act of mercy; to *inaugurate* a fashion.—3. To perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with; to celebrate the completion of; as, to *inaugurate* a statue. [Inelegant.]

Inaugurate (in-ą'gū-rāt), *a.* Invested with office.

The new state to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection. *Hammond.*

Inauguration (in-ą'gū-rā"shon), *n.* The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies; the act of solemnly or formally commencing or introducing anything of weight or dignity, or of any movement, course of action, public exhibition, and the like; as, the *inauguration* of a new era, of a statue, &c.

Inaugurator (in-ą'gū-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who inaugurates.

Inauguratory (in-ą'gū-ra-to-ri), *a.* Suited or pertaining to inauguration '*Inauguratory* gratulations.' *Johnson.*

Inaurate (in-ą'rāt), *v.t.* [L. *inauro, inauratum*, from prefix *in*, and *aurum*, gold.] To cover with gold; to gild.

Inaurate (in-ą'rāt), *a.* Covered or seeming to be covered with gold; gilded; gilt.

Inauration (in-ą-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *inauro, inauratum*, to cover or overlay with gold—*in*, into, and *aurum*, gold.] The act or process of gilding or covering with gold.

Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot.*

Inauspicate† (in-ą'spi-kāt), *a.* [L. *inauspicatus—in*, not, and *auspicatus*, consecrated by auspices, from *auspico*, to take the auspices.] Ill-omened; unlucky.

Though it bore an *inauspicate* face, it proved of a friendly event. *Sir G. Buck.*

Inauspicious (in-ą-spi'shus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *auspicious*.] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable; as, the war commenced at an *inauspicious* time, and its issue was *inauspicious.* 'The yoke of *inauspicious* stars.' *Shak.*

Inauspiciously (in-ą-spi'shus-li), *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; unfortunately; unfavourably.

Inauspiciousness (in-ą-spi'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being inauspicious; unluckiness; unfavourableness.

Inauthoritative (in-ą-tho'ri-tā-tiv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *authoritative*.] Having no authority.

All such illegal destructive acts . . . are *unauthoritative*, and do neither bind any man's conscience or tie any man's word. *S. Johnson.*

Inbarge† (in'bärj), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *barge*.] To cause to embark or to go on board a barge or bark. *Drayton.*

Inbeaming (in-bēm'ing), *n.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *beaming*.] The ingress of a beam or ray of light; irradiation. 'These boastings of new lights, *inbeamings*, and inspirations.' *South.*

Inbeing (in'bē-ing), *n.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *being*.] Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

Inbind (in-bīnd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *bind*.] To bind or hem in; to inclose.

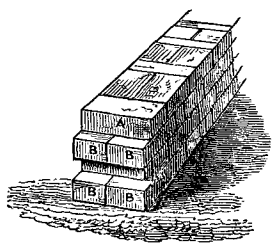
On the green banks which that fair stream *inbound* Flowers and odours sweetly smiled and smelled. *Fairfax.*

Inblown (in'blōn), *a.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *blown*.] Blown into. *Cudworth.*

Inboard (in'bōrd), *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *board*.] Within a ship or other vessel; as, *inboard* works; an *inboard* cargo.

Inboard (in'bōrd), *adv.* Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

Inbond (in'bond), *a.* In *arch.* a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall: opposed to *outbond*, where the brick or



Inbond and Outbond Wall. A, Header. B B, Stretchers.

stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. An *inbond* and *outbond* wall is one where the bricks or stones are laid alternately across and in the direction of the face of the wall. See BOND.

Inborn (in'born), *a.* [Prefix *in*, within, and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature; as, *inborn* worth. 'All passions being *inborn* with us.' *Dryden.*

Inbreaking (in'brāk-ing), *a.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *break*.] Breaking in; making an incursion or inroad.

Inbreaking (in'brāk-ing), *n.* The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad.

Inbreathe (in-brēTH'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *breathe*.] To infuse by breathing.

Is this music mine,
As a man's breath or voice is called his own, *Inbreathed* by the Life-breather? *E. B. Browning.*

Inbreathed (in'brēTHd), *a.* Infused by inspiration. '*Inbreathed* sense.' *Milton.*

Inbred (in'bred), *a.* [Prefix *in*, within, and *bred*, *breed*.] Bred within; innate; natural; as, *inbred* affection. '*Inbred* worth.' *Dryden.*

Inbreed (in-brēd'), *v.t.* To produce or generate within.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another. *Milton.*

Inburning (in'bėrn-ing), *a.* [Prefix *in*, within, and *burning*.] Burning within.

Her *inburning* wrath she 'gan abate. *Spenser.*

Inburst (in'bėrst), *n.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *burst*.] A bursting in or into.

Inca (in'ka), *n.* A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

The blood royal of the *incas* is preserved, or believed to be so, among the Indians of the present day. *Brande & Cox.*

Incage (in-kāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incaged*; ppr. *incaging*. [Prefix *in*, within, and *cage*.] To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits. See ENCAGE.

Incagement (in-kāj'ment), *n.* Confinement in a cage or other narrow space.

Incalculable (in-kal'kū-la-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *calculable*.] Not calculable; incapable of being calculated; beyond calculation; very great. 'His loss is *incalculable*.' *Todd.*

Incalculableness (in-kal'kū-la-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being incalculable.

Incalculably (in-kal'kū-la-bli), *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation; immeasurably.

The interest of the game becomes more absorbing when the stakes are *incalculably* increased. *Dr. Caird.*

Incalescence, Incalescency (in-ka-les'ens, in-ka-les'en-si), *n.* The state of being incalescent; a growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.

Incalescent (in-ka-les'ent), *a.* [L. *incalescens, incalescentis*, ppr. of *incalesco*, to grow warm—*in*, and *calesco*, to grow warm, from *caleo*, to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

Incameration (in-kam'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *in*, into, and *camera*, a chamber or arched roof.] 1. The act of placing in a chamber or office.—2. The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the pope's domain.

Incandescence (in-kan-des'ens), *n.* The condition of being incandescent; a white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

Incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), *a.* [L. *incandescens, incandescentis*, ppr. of *incandesco*, to become warm or hot—*in*, and *candesco*, to begin to glow, to become red hot, incept. from *candeo*, to be white, to shine.] White or glowing with heat.

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *Is. Taylor.*

Incanescent (in-kan-es'ent), *a.* [L. *incanescens, incanescentis*, ppr. of *incanesco*, to become gray or hoary—*in*, and *canesco*, from *caneo*, to be hoary, from *canus*, gray.] In *bot.* having a hoary or gray aspect, because of the presence of hairs upon the surface.

Incanous (in-kā'nus), *a.* [L. *incanus*, quite hoary.] In *bot.* hoary with pubescence.

Incantation (in-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *incantatio, incantationis*, from *incanto*, to chant a magic formula over one—*in*, on, and *canto*, to sing.] The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing other magical actions; a form of words pronounced or sung in connection with certain ceremonies for the purpose of enchanting; magical songs, spells, charms, or ceremonies.

The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

Incantatory (in-kan'ta-to-ri), *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical. '*Incantatory* impostors.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Incanting† (in-kant'ing), *a.* Enchanting; ravishing; delightful. '*Incanting* voices.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Incanton (in-kan'ton), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

Incapability (in-kā'pa-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being incapable; incapacity or want of power; want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as, the *incapability* of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

Incapable (in-kā'pa-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capable*.] Not capable; possessing inadequate power, physical or mental; not admitting; not susceptible; not equal to anything; as, do not employ him, he is quite *incapable*. '*Incapable* and shallow innocents.' *Shak.* It is most commonly followed by *of*, and the significations attaching to the phrase in its various usages may be distinguished as follows: (*a*) not capable from want of spatial capacity; not having sufficient room or content; as, a vessel is *incapable* of containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor. (*b*) Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend; as, man is *incapable* of comprehending the essence of the Divine Being; an idiot is *incapable* of learning to read; hence, without a verb following, unconscious; without the power of feeling or comprehending.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*

Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one *incapable* of her own distress. *Shak.*

(*c*) Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, the bridge is *incapable* of reparation.

Th' ethereal mould,
Incapable of stain. *Milton.*

(*d*) Wanting moral power or disposition: used with reference to evil acts, feelings, and the like; as, he is *incapable* of a dishonourable act. (*e*) Unqualified or disqualified in a legal sense; not having the legal or constitutional qualifications.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Swift.*

—*Incapable, Unable. Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate; *unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind.

Incapable (in-kā'pa-bl), *n.* One physically or mentally unable to act with effect; an inefficient or silly person.

Incapableness (in-kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability.

Incapably (in-kā'pa-bli), *adv.* In an incapable manner.

Incapacious (in-ka-pā'shus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacious*.] 1. Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

2. Silly; foolish; incapable. 'Among the *incapacious* and silly.' *Feltham.*

Incapaciousness (in-ka-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The condition of being incapacious; narrowness; want of containing space.

Incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incapacitated*; ppr. *incapacitating*. [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacitate*.] 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render or make incapable; as, old age and infirmity *incapacitate* men for work; infancy *incapacitates* a child for learning algebra.—2. To deprive of competent power or ability; to render unfit; to disqualify; as, infancy *incapacitates* one for marriage.—3. To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of crime *incapacitates* one to be a witness.

It absolutely *incapacitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property. *Milman.*

Incapacitation (in-ka-pas'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of incapacitating or state of being incapacitated; the act of disqualifying; disqualification.

It is plain enough from the journals that the house have assumed the power of *incapacitation*. *Hallam.*

Goodwin, who had committed the same kind of crime, escaped with *incapacitation*. *Johnson.*

Incapacity (in-ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacity*.] 1. Want of capacity; want of power or ability; inability; incapability; incompetency.

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with anything common. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *law*, the want of a quality legally to do, give, transmit, or receive something.

Incarcerate (in-kär'sė-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incarcerated*; ppr. *incarcerating*. [L. *in*, in, into, and *carcer*, a prison.] 1. To imprison; to confine in a jail.—2. To confine; to shut up or inclose.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the infected air, as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

Incarcerate (in-kär'sė-rāt), *a.* Imprisoned; confined. *Dr. H. More.*

Incarcerated (in-kär'sė-rāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Imprisoned; confined; specifically, in *med.* a term applied to hernia in which the constriction cannot be easily reduced.

Incarceration (in-kär'sė-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.—2. In *surg.* a term generally applied to constriction about the neck of a hernial sac, so that the hernia cannot be reduced with facility; strangulation, as in hernia, &c.

Incarcerator (in-kär'sė-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who incarcerates or shuts up in prison.

Incardinate (in-kär'din-āt), *a.* Incarnate. [Ludicrous.]

The count's gentleman, one Cesario: we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate*. *Shak., Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

Incarn (in-kärn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *incarner*, to become incarnate. See INCARNATE.] To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh. *Wiseman.*

Incarn (in-kärn'), *v.i.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

Incarnadine† (in-kär'na-dīn), *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*—L. *in*, in, and *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour; pale red.

Incarnadine (in-kär'na-dīn), *v.t.* To dye red or of a flesh colour; to tinge with the colour of flesh. See INCARNARDINE, which is the form given in some editions of Shakspere.

Lo! in the painted oriel of the west,
Whose fanes the sunken sun *incarnadines*. *Longfellow.*

Incarnardine (in-kär'när-dīn), *v.t.* To incarnadine.

No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnardine*,
Making the green one red. *Shak.*

Incarnate (in-kär'nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incarnated*; ppr. *incarnating*. [L. L. *incarno, incarnatum*—L. *in*, into, and *caro, carnis*,

flesh.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.

This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute,
That to the highth of deity aspired. *Milton.*

Incarnate (in-kär'nāt), *a.* 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; as, the *incarnate* Son of God.—2. † Of a red colour; flesh-coloured. 'A blossom like to a damask or *incarnate* rose.' *Holland.*

Incarnate (in-kär'nāt), *v.i.* To form flesh; to heal, as a wound, by granulation.

My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well—'twas just beginning to *incarnate.* *Sterne.*

Incarnation (in-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *incarnatio, incarnationis,* from *incarno.* See INCARNATE.] 1. The act of incarnating or clothing with flesh; the act of assuming flesh or of taking a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated or clothed with flesh; confinement within a body; as, the *incarnation* of the Son of God. 2. In *surg.* the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.—3. A representation in an incarnate form; a personification: a visible embodiment; a vivid exemplification in person or act. 'The very *incarnation* of selfishness.' *F. W. Robertson.*

She is a new *incarnation* of some of the illustrious dead. *Jeffrey.*

4. † The colour of flesh; carnation.

Incarnative (in-kär'na-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *incarnatif.*] Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

Incarnative (in-kär'nā-tiv), *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

Incarnification (in-kär'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of assuming or being clothed with flesh; incarnation.

Incase (in-kās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incased;* ppr. *incasing.* [Prefix *in,* into, within, and *case.*] To inclose in, or as in, a case; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase.* *Pope.*

Incasement (in-kās'ment), *n.* 1. The act of inclosing in a case, or the state of being inclosed in a case.—2. That which forms a case or covering; any inclosing substance.

Incask (in-kask'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in,* into, and *cask.*] To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

Incastellated (in-kas'tel-lāt-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in,* within, and *castellated.*] Confined or inclosed in a castle.

Incastelled (in-kas'teld), *a.* 1. Inclosed in a castle.—2. Hoof-bound. *Crabb.*

Incatenation (in-kat'ē-nā"shon), *n.* [L.L. *incatenatio, incatenationis*—L. *in,* in, into, and *catena,* a chain.] The act of linking or yoking. 'The *incatenation* of fleas.' *Goldsmith.*

Incaution (in-kạ'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *caution.*] Want of caution; heedlessness.

Lest through *incaution* falling thou may'st be
A joy to others, a reproach to me. *Pope.*

Incautious (in-kạ'shus), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *cautious.*] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as, *incautious* youth.

What he says on this head is . . . *incautious* and injudicious. *Fortin.*

SYN. Unwary, indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, impolitic, careless, heedless, thoughtless, improvident.

Incautiously (in-kạ'shus-li), *adv.* In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

Incautiousness (in-kạ'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incautious; want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.

Incavated (in-kāv'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *in,* in, and *cavatus,* pp. of *cavo,* to make hollow, from *cavus,* hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in.

Incavation (in-kāv-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making hollow.—2. A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

Incave (in-kāv'), *v.t.* Same as *Encave.*

Incaverned (in-ka'vẽrnd), *a.* [Prefix *in,* in, and *cavern.*] Inclosed in a cavern. *Drayton.*

Incelebrity (in-sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *celebrity.*] Want of celebrity.

Incend † (in-send'), *v.t.* [L. *incendo,* to set fire to, to inflame.] To inflame; to excite.

With the heat, brought with them, they *incend* the brain beyond measure. *Burton.*

Incendiarism (in-sen'di-ar-izm), *n.* The act or practice of an incendiary.

Incendiary (in-sen'di-a-ri), *n.* [L. *incendiarius,* from *incendo,* to burn—*in,* and *candeo,* to shine or be on fire.] 1. A person who sets fire to a building; a person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house, or to any out-house, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who sets fire to another's property; one who is guilty of arson.—2. One who or that which excites; a person who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels; a political agitator.

To these two above-named causes, or *incendiaries,* of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, &c. *Burton.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Incendiary (in-sen'di-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as, an *incendiary* purpose.—2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.

With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution. *History of Duelling.*

Incendious (in-sen'di-us), *a.* Incendiary; promoting faction or contention.

Incendiously (in-sen'di-us-li), *adv.* In a manner calculated to promote contention.

Incensant (in-sens'ant), *a.* [L.L. *incensans, incensantis,* ppr. of *incenso,* freq. of L. *incendo,* to set fire, to inflame.] In *her.* a term applicable to the boar when borne in a furious angry position.

Incense (in'sens), *n.* [L. *incensum,* from *incensus,* pp. of *incendo,* to burn; It. *incenso,* Fr. *encens.*] 1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. Ezek. viii. 11.

2. The materials burned for making perfumes; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, used for the purpose of producing a perfume when burned.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. Lev. x. 1.

Incense (in'sens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incensed;* ppr. *incensing.* To perfume with incense. 'To have her bound, *incensed* with wanton sweets.' *Marston.*

Incense (in-sens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incensed;* ppr. *incensing.* 1. † To set on fire; to cause to burn; to inflame; to kindle.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are *incensed* or crushed. *Bacon.*

Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labour to *incense*
Thy glorious heap of funeral. *Chapman.*

2. To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire.

How could my pious son thy power *incense?* *Dryden.*

Incense-breathing (in'sens-brēTH-ing), *a.* Breathing or exhaling incense. 'The breezy call of *incense-breathing* morn.' *Gray.*

Incensed (in-senst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated; incited; urged on.—2. In *her.* a term applied to the eyes, &c., of any rapacious creature, when represented with fire issuing from them.

Incensement (in-sens'ment), *n.* Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shak.*

Incension (in-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *incensio,* from *incendo,* to burn.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

Incensive (in-sens'iv), *a.* Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory. '*Incensive* of human passions.' *Barrow.*

Incensor (in-sens'ẽr), *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

Incensory (in-sen'sō-ri), *n.* The vessel in which incense is burned and offered; a censer.

Incensurable (in-sen'shūr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *censurable.*] Not censurable. *Dwight.*

Incensurably (in-sen'shūr-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to deserve censure.

Incentive (in-sen'tiv), *a.* [L. *incentivus,* that strikes up or leads a melody, from *incino,* to sing or play upon—*in,* on, and *cano,* to sing. It has its English sense from the incitement of martial or dance music.] 1. Inciting; encouraging or moving.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Apt to take fire quickly. *Philips.*

Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

Incentive (in-sen'tiv), *n.* [L. *incentivum,* an incentive. See the adjective.] That which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; spur; as, the love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two powerful *incentives* to action.—SYN. Motive, spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement.

Incentively (in-sen'tiv-li), *adv.* In an incentive manner; incitingly; encouragingly.

Incepting (in-sept'ing), *a.* Incipient; beginning.

Incepting poets and philosophers must pay for their whistle. *Spectator.*

Inception (in-sep'shon), *n.* [L. *inceptio, inceptionis,* from *incipio,* to begin—prefix *in,* and *capio,* to take.] 1. The act of taking in, or the process of being taken in; reception. [Rare.]

The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the *inception,* during efforts to breathe while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs. *E. A. Poe.*

2. Beginning; commencement.

Therefore if we can arrive at the *inception* of religion . . . we have reason to conjecture that the *inception* of mankind was not long before. *Sir M. Hale.*

Inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *a.* [L. *inceptivus,* from *incipio,* to begin.] 1. Beginning; noting beginning; as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb, which expresses the beginning of action.

An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

2. In *math.* a word used by Dr. Wallis to express such moments or first principles as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: thus, a point is *inceptive* of a line; a line of a surface; and a surface of a solid.

Inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *n.* That which begins or notes beginning, as a proposition or verb.

Inceptively (in-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inceptive manner.

Inceptor (in-sep'tẽr), *n.* 1. A beginner; one in the rudiments.—2. A person who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English university.

Inceration (in-se-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *incero, inceratum,* to smear with wax—*in,* on, and *cera,* wax.] The act of covering with wax.

Incerative (in-se'ra-tiv), *a.* Cleaving to or sticking like wax. *Cotgrave.*

Incertain (in-sẽr'tān), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *certain.*] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. 'Lawless and *incertain* thoughts.' *Shak.*

Incertainly (in-sẽr'tān-li), *adv.* Uncertainly; doubtfully. *Huloet.*

Incertainty (in-sẽr'tān-ti), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

The certain hazard of all *incertainties.* *Shak.*

Incertitude (in-sẽr'ti-tūd), *n.* [L.L. *incertitudo,* from L. *incertus,* uncertain—*in,* not, and *certus,* certain.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

He fails and forfeits reputation from mere *incertitude* or irresolution. *Is. Taylor.*

Incertum (in-sẽr'tum), *n.* In *anc. arch.* a mode of building walls used by the Romans, in which the stones were not squared nor the joints placed regularly; rubble-work.

Incessable (in-ses'a-bl), *a.* [L. *incessabilis*—prefix *in,* not, and *cesso,* to cease. See CEASE.] Unceasing; continual. *Shelton.* [Rare.]

Incessably (in-ses'a-bli), *adv.* Continually; unceasingly; without intermission.

Incessancy (in-ses'an-si), *n.* The quality of being incessant; unintermitted; continuance; unceasingness. *Dwight.*

Incessant (in-ses'ant), *a.* [L. prefix *in,* not, and *cessans, cessantis,* ppr. of *cesso,* to cease. See CEASE.] Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; constant; perpetual; ceaseless; as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamours.—*Continuous, Incessant, Continual, Perpetual.* See under CONTINUOUS.

Incessant (in-ses'ant), *n.* The quality or the state of being incessant. [Very rare.]

Incessantly (in-ses'ant-li), *adv.* In an incessant manner; without ceasing; continually.

Incessantness (in-ses'ant-nes), *n.* The state of being incessant.

Incession † (in-se'shon), *n.* [L. *in,* and *cedo, cessum,* to go.] Progress on foot; progression. 'The *incession* or local motion of animals.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Incest (in'sest), *n.* [Fr. *inceste,* L. *incestum,* unchastity, incest, from *incestus,* unchaste—*in,* not, and *castus,* chaste.] The crime of

cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.—*Spiritual incest*, (*a*) the crime of cohabitation or sexual intercourse between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. (*b*) The act of a vicar or other beneficiary who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.

Incestuous (in-sest'ū-us), *a.* 1. Guilty of incest; as, an *incestuous* person. 'An *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity.' *South.*—2. Involving the crime of incest; as, an *incestuous* connection. 'Love not adulterous nor *incestuous.*' *Warburton.*

Incestuously (in-sest'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

Incestuousness (in-sest'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

Inch (insh), *n.* [A. Sax. *ince, ynce*, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot; L. *uncia*, a twelfth part. *Ounce* is the same word in another form.] 1. A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot. The inch is subdivided decimally for scientific purposes, and into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c., for mechanical purposes. Another division, scarcely now used, was into twelfth parts, called lines, as well as into three parts, called barley-corns, from its being supposed to be equal to the length of three barley-corns.—2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree.

Give not an *inch* of ground. *Drayton.*

3. A critical moment.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shak.*

—*By inches*, by slow degrees; gradually.—*Excommunication by inch of candle.* See under CANDLE.—*Sale by inch of candle.* See under SALE.

Inch (insh), *v.t.* 1. To drive by inches or small degrees. [Rare.]

Valiant, they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainsworth.* [Rare.]

Inch (insh), *v.i.* To advance or retire by small degrees; to move slowly.

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the wall. *Dryden.*

Inch (insh), *n.* [Gael. *innis*, an island, probably allied to L. *insula*.] An island: a frequent element in names of small islands belonging to Scotland; as, *Inch*colm, *Inch*keith. It appears also in many names of places on the mainland, which before the last elevation of central Scotland were islands; as, the *Inches* of Perth. In Ireland, it more frequently assumes the forms *Innis, Ennis.*

The blackening wave is edged with white;
To *inch* and rock the sea-mews fly. *Sir W. Scott.*

Inch (insh), *a.* Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness: used in composition; as, two-*inch*, four-*inch*.—*Inch stuff*, deal boards sawed 1 inch thick.

Inchamber (in-chām'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, in, within, and *chamber*.] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*

Inchangeability (in-chānj'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *changeability*.] Unchangeableness. *Kenrick.*

Inchant (in-chant'), *v.t.* Same as *Enchant.*

Incharitable (in-cha'rit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *charitable*.] Uncharitable.

Incharity† (in-cha'ri-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *charity*.] Want of charity. *Warner.*

Inchase (in-chās'), *v.t.* Same as *Enchase.*

Inchastity (in-chas'ti-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *chastity*.] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity. *Milton.*

Inched (insht), *a.* Containing inches: added to words of number; as, four-*inched. Shak.*

Inchest (in-chest'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, in, into, and *chest*.] To put into a chest.

Inchipin (insh'i-pin), *n.* Same as *Inchpin.*

Inch-meal (insh'mēl), *adv.* [*Inch*, and suffix *-meal*, as in *piece-meal;* A. Sax. *-mælum*, from *mæl*, a part.] By small degrees; little by little.—*By inch-meal*, by degrees.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease! *Shak.*

Inchoate (in'kō-āt), *v.t.* [L. *inchoo, inchoatum*, to begin.] To begin. [Rare.]

Inchoate (in'kō-āt), *a.* Recently or just begun; commenced; incipient; also, existing in elements; incomplete.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate.* *Raleigh.*

Inchoately (in'kō-āt-li), *adv.* In an inchoate manner; in an incipient degree.

I was in body there, but not in mind,
So that my sin is but *inchoately* perfect.
Cartwright.

Inchoation (in-kō-ā'shon), *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them. *Sir M. Hale.*

Inchoative (in'kō-āt-iv), *a.* Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb, otherwise called *inceptive.*

Inchoative (in'kō-āt-iv), *n.* That which begins or that which expresses the beginning of an action or state; specifically, in *gram.* an inceptive verb. 'Verbs called inceptives or *inchoatives.*' *Harris.*

Inchpin (insh'pin), *n.* The sweetbread of a deer.

Although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and doucets.—
What, and the *inch-pin*?—Yes. *B. Jonson.*

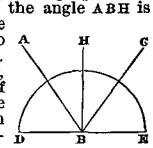
Incicurable (in-sik'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *incicur*, not tame.] That cannot be tamed; untamable. [Rare.]

Incide† (in-sīd'), *v.t.* [L. *incido—in*, in, into, and *cædo*, to strike.] 1. To cut into.—2. In *med.* to resolve or break up, as some coagulated humour, by means of medicines.

Incidence (in'si-dens), *n.* [L.L. *incidentia*, from L. *incido—in*, into, upon, and *cado*, to fall.] 1.† An incident or occurrence; a casualty.—2. Mode or way of falling; the falling of a tax or other burden.—3. In *physics*, the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton.*

—*Angle of incidence*, the angle formed by the line of incidence, and a line drawn from the point of contact, perpendicular to the plane or surface on which the body impinges. Thus, if a body A impinges on the plane DE at the point B, and a perpendicular BH be drawn, then the angle ABH is generally called the angle of incidence, and ABD the angle of inclination. Some authors, however, make ABD the angle of incidence and ABH the angle of inclination. In *optics*, the line of direction in which a ray is propagated, as AB, is called the *line of incidence*, or the *incident ray*, and the point B where an incident ray meets the reflecting or refracting surface is called the *point of incidence.* Also, BH is called the *axis* of incidence. It is a fundamental principle in optics that the angle of incidence ABH is equal to the angle of reflection HBC, where AB is the incident ray and BC the reflected ray. (See REFLECTION.) When an elastic body strikes a hard and fixed plane it rebounds from the plane, making the angles of incidence and reflection equal.



Incidency (in'si-den-si), *n.* Incidence (which see).

Incident (in'si-dent), *a.* [L. *incidens, incidentis*, ppr. of *incido*, to fall into or upon. See INCIDENCE.] 1. Falling or striking upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface. See *Incident ray*, in *optics*, under INCIDENCE.—2. Coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design; casual; fortuitous.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

3. Liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining; as, intemperate passions *incident* to human nature; diseases *incident* to a climate; misfortunes *incident* to the poor. 'All chances *incident* to man's frail life.' *Shak.* 'The studies *incident* to his profession.' *Milward.* 4. Appertaining to or following another thing, called the *principal;* as, a court baron is *incident* to a manor; rent is *incident* to a reversion; timber-trees are *incident* to the freehold, &c.—*Incident proposition*, in *logic*, a proposition introduced by *who, which, whose, whom*, &c.; as, Julius, *whose surname was Cæsar*, overcame Pompey.

Incident (in'si-dent), *n.* 1. That which falls out or takes place; an event; casualty; what happens.

No person, no *incident* in the play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, a thing necessarily depending upon, appertaining to, or passing with another that is more worthy, or principal.

To every estate in lands the law has annexed certain peculiar *incidents* which appertain to it as of course without being expressly enumerated. *Burrill.*

SYN. Event, occurrence, fact, circumstance, adventure, contingency, accident, casualty.

Incidental (in-si-dent'al), *a.* 1. Happening as an occasional event, without regularity; coming without design; casual; accidental; as, an *incidental* conversation; an *incidental* occurrence.—2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business. *Rogers.*

—*Accidental, Casual, Contingent, Fortuitous, Incidental.* See under ACCIDENTAL.

Incidental (in-si-dent'al), *n.* An incident. [Rare.]

So many weak pitiful *incidentals* attend on them. *Pope.*

Incidentally (in-si-dent'al-li), *adv.* In an incidental manner; casually; without intention; accidentally; beside the main design; occasionally; as, I was *incidentally* present when the conversation took place.

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

Incidentalness (in-si-dent'al-nes), *n.* State of being incidental. [Rare.]

Incidently† (in'si-dent-li), *adv.* Occasionally; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted. *Bacon.*

Incinerable (in-sin'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be reduced to ashes; as, *incinerable* matter. *Sir T. Browne.*

Incinerate (in-sin'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L.L. *incinero, incineratum*—L. *in*, into, and *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes.

Incinerate† (in-sin'ėr-āt), *a.* Burnt to ashes. *Bacon.*

Incineration (in-sin-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* The act of incinerating or reducing to ashes by combustion.

Incipience, Incipiency (in-si'pi-ens, in-si'pi-en-si), *n.* The condition of being incipient; beginning; commencement.

Incipient (in-si'pi-ent), *a.* [L. *incipiens, incipientis*, ppr. of *incipio*, to begin—*in*, and *capio*, to take.] Beginning; commencing; beginning to show itself; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light or day.

Incipiently (in-si'pi-ent-li), *adv.* In an incipient manner.

Incircle (in-sėr'kl), *v.t.* Same as *Encircle.*

Incirclet (in-sėr'klet), *n.* A small circle.

Incircumscriptible (in-sėr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *circumscriptible*.] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited.

Incircumscription (in-sėr'kum-skrip"shon), *n.* Condition or quality of being incircumscriptible or limitless.

Incircumspect (in-sėr'kum-spekt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *circumspect*.] Not circumspect; heedless; regardless.

Our fashions of eating make us unlusty to labour, . . . *incircumspect*, inconsiderate, heady, rash. *Tyndale.*

Incircumspection (in-sėr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *circumspection*.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness. 'The *incircumspection* of their belief.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Incise (in-sīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incised;* ppr. *incising.* [Fr. *inciser;* L. *incido, incisum—in*, into, and *cædo*, to cut.] To cut in; to carve.

I on this grave thy epitaph *incise.* *Carew.*

Incised (in-sīzd'), *a.* Cut; made by cutting; as, an *incised* wound; *incised* lips.—*Incised leaf*, in *bot.* a leaf irregularly, deeply, and sharply cut.

Incisely (in-sīz'li), *adv.* In the manner of incisions or notches. *Eaton.*

Incision (in-si'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of incising or cutting into a substance. 'To sever by *incision* . . . a sore, the gangrene of a limb.' *Milton.*—2. *Fig.* sharpness; trenchancy.

The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp *incision.* *Prof. Blackie*

3. That which is produced by incising; a separation of the substance of any body made by a sharp instrument; a cut; a gash. 4.† Separation or dissolution of viscid matter by acids or drugs of any kind.

Abstersion is a scouring off, or *incision* of viscous humours. *Bacon.*

Incisive (in-sī'siv), *a.* [Fr. *incisif*, incisive, from L. *incido, incisum*, to cut into. See INCISION.] 1. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of anything.

2. Sharply and clearly expressive; penetrating; trenchant; sharp; acute.

The late Professor Ferrier . . . has done much, in his own beautiful, eager, *incisive* way, to build up a system of true creative spiritual philosophy. *Scotsman newspaper.*

3.† Having the power of breaking up or dissolving viscid or coagulated humours. '*Incisive* liquors.' *Boyle.*—*Incisive teeth*, the fore teeth, the incisors.—*Incisive bones*, in *anat.* the bones of the upper jaw, so named from containing the incisors.

Incisor (in-sīz'ėr), *n.* [L.] In *zool.* a fore tooth; one of those teeth the special task of which is to cut, bite, or separate.

Incisory (in-sī'zo-ri), *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

Incisure (in-sī'zhūr), *n.* [*L. incisura*, from *incido, incisum*, to cut into. See INCISION.] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. 'A deep *incisure* up into the head.' *Derham.*

Incitant (in'si-tant), *n.* [L. *incitans, incitantis*, ppr. of *incito*, to set in rapid motion. See INCITE.] That which excites; a stimulant. *Smart.*

Incitation (in-sit-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *incitatio, incitationis.* See INCITE.] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.—2. That which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; motive; incentive. 'The strongest and noblest *incitation* to honest attempts.' *Tatler.*

Incite (in-sīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incited;* ppr. *inciting.* [L. *incito—in*, on, and *cito*, to urge, to rouse.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite.* *Shak.*

SYN. To stimulate, instigate, spur, goad, urge, rouse, provoke, excite, encourage, prompt, animate.

Incitement (in-sīt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of inciting or state of being incited.—2. That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus; encouragement.

From the long records of distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

Inciter (in-sīt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which incites or moves to action.

All this which I have depainted to thee are *inciters* and rousers of my mind. *Shelton.*

Incitingly (in-sīt'ing-li), *adv.* So as to excite to action.

Incito-motor, Incito-motory (in'si-tō-mō''-tor, in'si-tō-mō''to-ri), *n.* In *anat.* a term applied to an action the reverse of excito-motor, as in the case of muscular motion, which commences in the nervous centres and excites the muscles to contraction. *Dunglison.*

Incivil (in-si'vil), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civil.*] Not civil; rude; unpolite.

Incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civility.*] 1. Want of civilization; uncivilized state.

By this means infinite numbers of souls may be brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and *incivility*, to the worshipping of the true God. *Raleigh.*

2. Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners toward others; impoliteness. *Tillotson.*—3. An act of rudeness or ill breeding.

No person offered me the least *incivility.* *Ludlow.*

SYN. Impoliteness, uncourteousness, unmannerliness, disrespect, rudeness.

Incivilization (in-si'vil-īz-ā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civilization.*] The state of being uncivilized; want of civilization; barbarism. *Wright.*

Incivilly (in-si'vil-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

Incivism (in-si'vizm), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civism.*] Want of civism; want of patriotism or love to one's country; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen. *Macaulay.* [Rare.]

Inclamation† (in-klam-ā'shon), *n.* Shout; exclamation. 'Rend their throats with *inclamations.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Inclasp (in-klasp'), *v.t.* Enclasp (which see).

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
Beaumont.

Inclavated (in-klāv'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *in*, into, and *clavatus*, pp. of *clavo*, to fasten with a nail, from *clavus*, a nail.] Set; fast fixed.

Incle (ing'kl), *n.* Same as *Inkle.*

Inclemency (in-kle'men-si), *n.* The condition or quality of being inclement: (*a*) want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity. 'The *inclemency* of the late pope.' *Hall.* (*b*) Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; severe cold, &c. 'The *inclemencies* of morning air.' *Pope.*

Inclement (in-kle'ment), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *clement.*] Not clement: (*a*) destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. (*b*) Physically severe or harsh; rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.; as, *inclement* weather. 'To guard the wretched from the *inclement* sky.' *Pope.*

Inclemently (in-kle'ment-li), *adv.* In an inclement manner.

Inclinable (in-klīn'a-bl), *a.* [L. *inclinabilis*, from *inclino*, to bend, to incline. See INCLINE.] 1. Leaning; tending; as, a tower *inclinable* to fall. *Bentley.*—2. Having the intellect, the feelings, or the will turned or tending in a certain direction; inclined; somewhat disposed; as, a mind *inclinable* to truth.

The very constitution of a multitude is not so *inclinable* to save as to destroy. *Fuller.*

Inclinableness (in-klīn'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

Inclination (in-klin-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *inclinatio, inclinationis*, from *inclino*, to bend, to incline. See INCLINE.] 1. The act of inclining; a leaning; any deviation from a direction or position regarded as the normal one; a bending downwards; as, the *inclination* of the head in bowing.

There was a pleasant arbour, not by art,
But of the trees' own *inclination*, made. *Spenser.*

2. In *geom.* and *mech.* the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the *angle of inclination;* thus, the angle of inclination CAB is the measure of the inclination of the two lines CA, BA.—3. A set or bent of the mind or will; tendency, proclivity, or propensity; a disposition more favourable to one thing or person than to another; feeling; desire; wish.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing. *South.*

It does not, however, appear that in things so intimately connected with the happiness of life as marriage and the choice of an employment, parents have any right to force the *inclinations* of their children. *Beattie.*

4. A person for whom or that for which one has a liking or preference. 'Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine.' *Sir W. Temple.*—5. In *pharmacy*, the act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some sediment by merely stooping the vessel; decantation.—*Inclination of an orbit*, in *astron.* the angle which an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—*Inclination* or *dip of the needle.* See under DIP.—*Bent, Bias, Inclination.* See under BENT.—SYN. Obliquity, slope, slant, leaning, tendency, bent, proneness, bias, propensity, prepossession, predilection, feeling, desire, affection, wish.

Inclinatorily (in-klīn'a-to-ri-li), *adv.* In an inclined manner; with inclination; obliquely.

Inclinatory (in-klīn'a-to-ri), *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

Incline (in-klīn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inclined;* ppr. *inclining.* [L. *inclino*, to incline—*in*, in, on, and *clino*, Gr. *klinō*, to bend; allied to E. *lean* (which see).] 1. To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal; to bend down; to lean; to tend; as, converging lines *incline* toward each other; a road *inclines* to the north or south.—2. To be disposed; to have some wish or desire; to tend, as towards an opinion, course of action, &c.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judg. ix. 3.

Incline (in-klīn'), *v.t.* 1. To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a leaning to; to direct; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.

A towering structure to the palace joined;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined.*
Pope.

2. To give a tendency or propension to; to turn; to dispose.

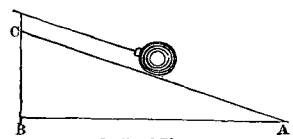
Incline my heart unto thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 36.

3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

With due respect my body I *inclined,*
As to some being of superior kind. *Dryden.*

Incline (in-klīn'), *n.* An inclined plane; an ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a slope.

Inclined (in-klīnd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—2. In *bot.* curved with the convex side up.—*Inclined plane*, in *mech.* a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle. It is one of the mechanic powers. The figure



Inclined Plane.

ABC represents an inclined plane; AC is the plane properly so called; CB the height of the plane, BA its base, and BAC the angle of inclination or elevation. The power necessary to sustain any weight on an inclined plane is to the weight as the height of the plane to its length, or as CB to CA. Hence, the less the height of the plane in proportion to its length, or the less the angle of inclination, the greater the mechanical effect. The inclined plane enables us to raise a given weight along an inclined surface to a given elevation with less expense of force than would be required to raise it perpendicularly to the same elevation.

Incliner (in-klīn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which inclines; specifically, an inclined dial.

Inclinometer (in-klīn-om'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *inclino*, to bend, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] In *elect.* an apparatus for determining the vertical element of the magnetic force.

Inclip (in-klip'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *clip.*] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips,*
Is thine if thou wilt have it. *Shak.*

Incloister (in-kloi's'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *cloister.*] Same as *Encloister.* *Lovelace.*

Inclose (in-klōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inclosed;* ppr. *inclosing.* [Prefix *in*, and *close.*] 1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to shut up; to environ; to encompass; as, to *inclose* a field with a fence; to *inclose* a fort or an army with troops; to *inclose* a town with walls.

How many evils have *inclosed* me round! *Shak.*

2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to *inclose* lands.—3. To cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope; to cover under seal; as, to *inclose* a letter or a bank-note. 4.† To put into harness.

They went to coach and their horse *inclose.*
Chapman.

Incloser (in-klōz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

Inclosure (in-klō'zhūr), *n.* 1. The act of inclosing or state of being inclosed; shut up or encompassed; specifically, the separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence; appropriation of things common.—2. That which is inclosed; a space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.

Within the *inclosure* there was a great store of houses. *Hackluyt.*

3. That which incloses, as a fence. 'Breaking our *inclosure* every moon.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Incloud (in-kloud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *cloud.*] To darken; to obscure; to encloud.

Include (in-klūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *included;* ppr. *including.* [L. *includo—in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut up.] 1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel. 'The shell *includes* a pearl.' *Johnson.* [Rare.]—2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain; as, Great Britain *includes* England, Scotland, and Wales.

The loss of such a lord *includes* all harm. *Shak.*

3.† To conclude or terminate.

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity. *Shak.*

SYN. To comprise, comprehend, embrace, contain, involve.

Included (in-klūd'ed), *p.* and *a.* Contained; comprehended.—*Included style*, in *bot.* a style which does not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the pea and dead-nettle.—*Included stamens*, in *bot.* stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the Cinchona.

Includible (in-klūd'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being included. *Bentham.*

Inclusa (in-klū'sa), *n.* [L. *includo*, to inclose.] Cuvier's name for a tribe of lamellibranchiate molluscs, the animals of which have the mantle open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the foot; at the posterior end it is prolonged into tubes of great length, as in the razor-shells. The bivalves of this tribe are remarkable for their powers of burrowing into clay, sand, wood, or even stony rock. It includes the *Teredo navalis* (or ship-borer), the Pholas, &c.

Inclusion (in-klū'zhon), *n.* [L. *inclusio*, from *includo*, *inclusum*, to shut in. See INCLUDE.] The act of including, or state of being included.

The Dutch should have obliged themselves to make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies. *Temple.*

Inclusive (in-klū'siv), *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*, from L. *includo*, *inclusum*, to shut in. See INCLUDE.] 1. Inclosing; encircling.

The *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow. *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.

Inclusively (in-klū'siv-li), *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

Inclyning † (in-klīn'ing), *ppr.* Bowing. *Spenser.*

Incoach (in-kōch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *coach*.] To place or convey in a coach. [Rare.]

Incoact, † **Incocted** † (in-kō-akt', in-kō-akt'-ed), *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *coactus*, pp. of *cogo*, to constrain.] Unconstrained.

Incoagulable (in-kō-ag'ū-la-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coagulable*.] Not coagulable; incapable of being coagulated or concreted.

Incoalescence (in-kō-al-es'ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coalescence*.] Want of coalescence.

Incocted † (in-kokt'ed), *a.* Not digested; indigestible. '*Incocted* crudities.' *Bp. Hall.*

Incoercible (in-kō-ėrs'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coercible*.] 1. Not to be coerced or compelled; incapable of being compelled or forced.—2. In *chem.* incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure: formerly said of certain gases.

Incoexistence (in-kō-egs-ist'ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coexistence*.] A not existing together.

Incog (in-kog'), *adv.* [Contr. from *incognito*.] In concealment; in disguise or under an assumed name; in a manner not to be known.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it he'll remain *incog.* *Addison.*

Incogitability (in-ko'ji-ta-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being incogitable or incapable of being made the object of thought.

We then predicate *incogitability*, and if we do not always predicate, as an equivalent, non-existence, we shall never err. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Incogitable (in-ko'jit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cogitable*.] Not cogitable; incapable of being thought of; incapable of being made the object of thought.

If Schelling's hypothesis appear to us *incogitable*, that of Cousin is seen to be self-contradictory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Incogitance, Incogitancy (in-ko'jit-ans, in-ko'jit-an-si), *n.* [L. *incogitantia*, thoughtlessness—*in*, not, and *cogito*, to think.] Want of thought or the power of thinking.

Incogitant (in-ko'jit-ant), *a.* [L. *incogitans*, *incogitantis*—*in*, not, and *cogitans*, ppr. of *cogito*, to think.] Not thinking; thoughtless.

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware. *Goodman.*

Incogitantly (in-ko'jit-ant-li), *adv.* Without consideration.

Incogitative (in-ko'jit-āt-iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cogitative*.] Not cogitative; not thinking; wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, . . . we will call *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

Incogitativity (in-ko'jit-a-tiv''i-ti), *n.* Quality of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking. [Rare.]

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*. *Wollaston.*

Incognisable (in-kog'niz-a-bl), *a.* See INCOGNIZABLE.

Incognisance (in-kog'niz-ans), *n.* See INCOGNIZANCE.

Incognisant (in-kog'niz-ant), *a.* See INCOGNIZANT.

Incognita (in-kog'ni-ta), *n.* [It.] A female who is unknown or in disguise; the state of a female's being in disguise or unknown.

Incognito (in-kog'ni-tō), *a.* or *adv.* [It. Sp. and Fr., from L. *incognitus*, unknown—*in*, not, and *cognitus*, known.] Unknown; in concealment; in a disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed name.

Incognito (in-kog'ni-tō), *n.* 1. One unknown, or in disguise, or under an assumed name.—2. Concealment; state of concealment; assumption of a disguise or feigned character.

His *incognito* was endangered. *Sir W. Scott.*

Incognizable, Incognisable (in-kog'niz-a-bl or in-kon'iz-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished; incapable of being thoroughly explored or investigated.

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable*. *W. Tooke.*

Ah! let us make no claim
On life's *incognisable* sea
To too exact a steering of our way.
Matt. Arnold.

Incognizance, Incognisance (in-kog'ni-zans or in-kon'i-zans), *n.* Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend.

This *incognizance* may be explained on three possible hypotheses. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Incognizant, Incognisant (in-kog'ni-zant or in-kon'i-zant), *a.* Not cognizant; failing to notice or apprehend.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly *incognizant*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Incognoscibility (in-kog-nos'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state of being incognoscible, or not capable of being known.

The *incognoscibility* of the law, and its extreme uncertainty, render a resort to the tribunals often necessary for obtaining justice. *J. S. Mill.*

Incognoscible (in-kog-nos'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognoscible*.] Not cognoscible; incapable of being comprehended, known, or distinguished; incognizable.

Incoherence (in-kō-hēr'ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherence*.] The quality of being incoherent: (*a*) want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder. (*b*) Want of connection in ideas, language, &c.; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another; as, the *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order shows the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

Incoherency (in-kō-hēr'en-si), *n.* Incoherence (which see).

Incoherent (in-kō-hēr'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherent*.] Not coherent: (*a*) wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other: applied to material substances. 'A thousand *incoherent* pieces.' *Swift.* (*b*) Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; as, the thoughts of a dreaming man and the language of a madman are *incoherent*.

This historian of men and manners goes on in the same rambling *incoherent* manner. *Warburton.*

Incoherentific (in-kō-hēr'ent-if''ik), *a.* [E. *incoherent*, and L. *facio*, to make.] Causing incoherence. *Coleridge.*

Incoherently (in-kō-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently; without coherence of parts. 'Speaking irrationally and *incoherently*.' *Broome.*

Incoherentness (in-kō-hēr'ent-nes), *n.* Want of coherence; incoherence.

Incoincidence (in-kō-in'si-dens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coincidence*.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

Incoincident (in-kō-in'si-dent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coincident*.] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

Incolumity † (in-kō-lum'i-ti), *n.* [L. *incolumitas*, from *incolumis*, safe.] Safety; security.

Incombine † (in-kom-bīn'), *v.i.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *combine*.] To refuse to combine or unite; to disagree; to differ.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions. *Milton.*

Incombrous, † *a.* Cumbrous; cumbersome. *Chaucer.*

Incombustibility (in-kom-bust'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being incombustible. 'Amianthus (remarkable) for its *incombustibility*.' *Ray.*

Incombustible (in-kom-bust'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *combustible*.] Not combustible; incapable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

In Eubœa's isle,
A wondrous rock is found, of which are woven
Vests *incombustible*. *Dyer.*

Incombustibleness (in-kom-bust'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incombustibility.

Incombustibly (in-kom-bust'i-bli), *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

Income (in'kum), *n.* 1. † The act of coming in; admittance; ingress; introduction. 'At mine *income* I louted low.' *Drant.*—2. That which comes or has come in; specifically, (*a*) that gain which a person derives from his labour, business, or property of any kind; receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from property or office; the annual receipts of a private person or a corporation; revenue.

Income . . . is of recent introduction, though Saxon in its elements and form, and it is generally applied to the pecuniary product of estates, offices, or occupations, and even when used with respect to lands, its signification is confined to the money received for rent, or the net profit accruing from the sale of the crops. It corresponds very closely to the German *einkommen* in etymology, structure and signification, and is a good example of verbal affinity between a Teutonic dialect and our own. *G. P. Marsh.*

(*b*) [Scotch.] A disease affecting any part of the body, which has no known or apparent cause; as distinguished from a disease induced by accident or contagion.

Her wheel . . . was nae langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and coudna spin. *Galt.*

(*c*) Inspiration, courage or zeal, supernaturally imparted. [Obsolete and rare.]

I would then make in and steep
My *income* in their blood. *Chapman.*

Incomer (in'kum-ėr), *n.* 1. One who comes in; one who succeeds another, as a tenant of land, houses, &c.—2. [Scotch.] One resident in a place, but not a native; one who enters a company, society, or the like.

Income-tax (in'kum-taks), *n.* An assessed tax of so much per £1 on all incomes, emoluments, profits, &c., or on all above a certain amount.

Incoming (in'kum-ing), *a.* 1. Coming in, as an occupant; as, an *incoming* tenant.—2. Coming in, as the produce of labour, property or business; accruing. 'A full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour.' *Burke.*—3. [Scotch.] Ensuing; as, the *incoming* week.

Incoming (in'kum-ing), *n.* 1. The act of coming in, entering, or arriving. 'Beginning to take an interest in the *incomings* and outgoings of the trains.' *Dickens.*—2. That which comes in; income; gain; source of revenue.

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

Incomity (in-kom'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comity* (which see).] Want of comity; incivility.

In commendam. [L.L.] By favour; as, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, to hold it by favour of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided.

Incommensurability (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being incommensurable.

Incommensurable (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurable*.] Not commensurable; having no common measure; as, two quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both.

Incommensurable (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl), *n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

Incommensurableness (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Incommensurability.

Incommensurably (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bli), *adv.* In an incommensurable manner.

Incommensurate (in-kom-men'sū-rāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurate*.] 1. Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure.—2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate; as, our means are *incommensurate* to our wants.—SYN. Unequal, inadequate, insufficient.

Incommensurately (in-kom-men'sū-rāt-li), *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

Incommensurateness (in-kom-men'sū-rāt-nes), *n.* State of being incommensurate.

Incommiscible (in-kom-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, *com*, with, and *miscible*.] Incapable of being commixed or mutually mixed.

Incommixture (in-kom-miks'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commixture*.] A state of being unmixed.

Incommodate† (in-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incommodated;* ppr. *incommodating.* [L. *incommodo, incommodatum*, from *incommodus*, inconvenient—*in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient. See COMMODIOUS.] To incommode. '*Incommodated* with a resty horse.' *Bp. Hall.*

Incommodation (in-kom'mō-dā"shon), *n.* State of being incommodated or incommoded.

Incommode (in-kom-mōd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incommoded;* ppr. *incommoding.* [Fr. *incommoder*; L. *incommodo*, to be troublesome to any one. See INCOMMODATE.] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest; to worry; to put out; as, visits of strangers at unseasonable hours *incommode* a family.

Temporal pressures and adversities . . . may sometimes *incommode* the man, yet can never reach the saint. *South.*

SYN. To discommode, disturb, trouble, molest, inconvenience, worry.

Incommodement† (in-kom-mōd'ment), *n.* The act of incommoding, or state of being incommoded; inconvenience. *Cheyne.*

Incommodious (in-kom-mō'di-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commodious.*] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble; annoying.

I may safely say that all the ostentation of our grandees is just like a train, of no use in the world, but horribly cumbersome and *incommodious.* *Cowper.*

Incommodiously (in-kom-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

Incommodiousness (in-kom-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitableness.

Incommodity† (in-kom-mod'i-ti), *n.* [L. *incommoditas.* See INCOMMODATE.] Inconvenience; trouble; disadvantage. 'The *incommodities* . . . of usury.' *Bacon.* 'A great *incommodity* to the body.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Incommunicability (in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *incommunicable.*] The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another.

Incommunicable (in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicable.*] 1. Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.

One supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

Incommunicable revelations of the divine love. *South.*

2. Uncommunicative. [Rare.]

About the Essays or Colloquies I can tell nothing; Murray being *incommunicable.* *Southey.*

Incommunicableness (in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Incommunicability.

Incommunicably (in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

Incommunicated† (in-kom-mū'ni-kāt-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicated.*] Not communicated or imparted.

Excellences, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *Dr. H. More.*

Incommunicating† (in-kom-mū'ni-kāt-ing), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicating.*] Having no communion or intercourse with each other; as, an administration in *incommunicating* hands. *Hales.*

Incommunicative (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicative.*] 1. Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.—2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with. 'The Chinese . . . an *incommunicative* nation.' *Goodrich.*

Incommunicatively (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an incommunicative manner.

Incommunicativeness (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incommunicative.

Incommutability (in-kom-mūt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being incommutable.

Incommutable (in-kom-mūt'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commutable.*] Not commutable; incapable of being exchanged with another.

Incommutableness (in-kom-mūt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Incommutability.

Incommutably (in-kom-mūt'a-bli), *adv.* Without reciprocal change.

Incompact, Incompacted (in-kom-pakt', in-kom-pakt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compact.*] Not compact; not having the parts firmly united; not solid.

Incomparable (in-kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comparable.*] Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; without a match, rival, or peer; unequalled; transcendent.

Her words do show her wit *incomparable.* *Shak.*

A new hypothesis . . . which hath the *incomparable* Sir Isaac Newton for a patron. *Warburton.*

Incomparableness (in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incomparable; excellence beyond comparison.

Incomparably (in-kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison; without competition; in the highest degree; as, Newton was *incomparably* the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison.*

Incompared† (in-kom-pārd'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compared.*] Not matched; peerless. 'That Mantuan poet's *incompared* spirit.' *Spenser.*

Incompassion† (in-kom-pa'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compassion.*] Want of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion* . . . we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs. *Sanderson.*

Incompassionate (in-kom-pa'shon-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compassionate.*] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Sherburne.*

Incompassionately (in-kom-pa'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In an incompassionate manner; without pity or tenderness.

Incompassionateness (in-kom-pa'shon-āt-nes), *n.* Want of compassion or pity. *Granger.*

Incompatibility (in-kom-pat'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being incompatible; inconsistency; irreconcilableness.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

Incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compatible.*] 1. Not compatible; incapable of subsisting, being possessed, or being made to accord with something else; incapable of harmonizing; as, persons of *incompatible* tempers.

To have effected that would have required a strength and obduracy of character *incompatible* with his meek and innocent nature. *Southey.*

2. In *chem.* incapable of coexisting in the same solution without mutual decomposition or other chemical action on each other. 3. In *med.* not suitable to be prescribed together in the same formula, as being liable, when brought together, to chemical change, or as possessing opposite medicinal qualities; as, *incompatible* medicines.—*Incompatible terms*, in *logic*, terms which cannot both be affirmed of one subject.—*Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous.* Things are *incompatible* when they cannot be harmoniously joined, or made to act together or side by side; *inconsistent*, when they cannot be adjusted to each other in accordance with some standard, so as to render a union improper or wrong; *incongruous*, when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming, or creates a feeling of strangeness or astonishment. Habitual levity is *incompatible* with the permanent usefulness of a clergyman; *inconsistent* with his ordination vows; and *incongruous* with his profession.—SYN. Inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable, discordant, disagreeing, irreconcilable.

Incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *n.* One of two or more things which cannot coexist; as, in *chem.* one of two or more salts or other substances which cannot be united in solution without decomposition or chemical change.

Incompatibleness (in-kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompatibility.

Incompatibly (in-kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In an incompatible manner; inconsistently; incongruously.

Incompensable (in-kom-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compensable.*] Not compensable; incapable of being recompensed.

Incompetence, Incompetency (in-kom'pē-tens, in-kom'pē-ten-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competence, competency.*] 1. The condition or quality of being incompetent; want of competence; inability, either physical, moral, or intellectual; disqualification; incapacity; insufficiency; inadequacy; as, the *incompetency* of infants or idiots; the *incompetency* of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.—2. In *law*, (*a*) want of competency or legal fitness to be heard or admitted as a witness, or to sit or act as a juror, in the trial of a cause. (*b*) The state of a judge who cannot take cognizance of a cause brought before him; want of jurisdiction.

Incompetent (in-kom'pē-tent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competent.*] Not competent: (*a*) wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c.; unable; incapable; inadequate. '*Incompetent* to perform the duties of the place.' *Macaulay.*

Perhaps laymen, with equal advantages of parts and knowledge, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; as, a person convicted of perjury is an *incompetent* witness in a court of law or equity. (*c*) Not permissible or admissible; lying outside one's capacity, power, or right; unauthorized; as, such a defence was *incompetent.*

Incompetently (in-kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In an incompetent manner; insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

Incompetibility † (in-kom-pet'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* Incompatibility. *Sir M. Hale.*

Incompetible † (in-kom-pet'i-bl), *a.* Incompatible. *Hammond.*

Incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complete.*] Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective.—*Incomplete flower*, in *bot.* a flower which wants the calyx or corolla or both.—*Incomplete equation*, in *math.* an equation some of whose terms are wanting; or one in which the coefficient of some one or more of the powers of the unknown quantity is equal to 0.

Incompletely (in-kom-plēt'li), *adv.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

Incompleteness (in-kom-plēt'nes), *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

Incompletion (in-kom-plē'shon), *n.* Incompleteness.

Incomplex (in-kom'pleks), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

Incompliable† (in-kom-plī'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compliable.*] Not disposed to comply. *Mountagu.*

Incompliance (in-kom-plī'ans), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compliance.*] The quality of being incompliant; the act of not complying; refusal or failure to comply; unyielding temper or constitution.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Dr. J. Rogers.*

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

Incompliant (in-kom-plī'ant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compliant.*] Not compliant; unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

Incompliantly (in-kom-plī'ant-li), *adv.* Not compliantly.

Incomposed† (in-kom-pōzd'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *composed.*] Not composed; disordered; disturbed.

Thus Satan; and him thus the anarch old,
With faltering speech and visage *incomposed*,
Answer'd. *Milton.*

Incomposedness† (in-kom-pōz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being incomposed; want of composure.

Incomposite (in-kom'poz-it), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *composite.*] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.—*Incomposite numbers.* Same as *Prime Numbers.* See PRIME.

Incompossibility (in-kom-pos'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compossibility.*] The quality of being incompossible; incapability of joint existence; inconsistency with something. [Rare.]

The two different meanings afford, however, in many cases, two different results, as well in the relation of *Incompossibility* as in the relation of (immediate) Inference. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Incompossible (in-kom-pos'si-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compossible.*] Not possible to be or subsist with something else; incapable of joint existence; incompatible. [Rare.]

It may well be that a denial is supported only by one or other of two *incompossible* contraries. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Incomprehense† (in-kom'prē-hens"), *a.* Incomprehensible. '*Incomprehense* in virtue.' *Marston.*

Incomprehensibility (in-kom'prē-hen'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being incompre-

hensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness.

Incomprehensible (in-kom'prē-hen"si-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensible.*] Not comprehensible: (*a*) not to be contained within limits.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker.*

(*b*) That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable.

And all her numbered stars, that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible*. *Milton.*

Incomprehensibleness (in-kom'prē-hen"si-bl-nes), *n.* Incomprehensibility (which see).

Incomprehensibly (in-kom'prē-hen"si-bli), *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; inconceivably.

Incomprehension (in-kom'prē-hen"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehension.*] Want of comprehension or understanding.

These mazes and *incomprehensions*. *Bacon.*

Incomprehensive (in-kom'prē-hen"siv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensive.*] Not comprehensive; not extensive; limited.

A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title. *Warton.*

Incomprehensively (in-kom'prē-hen"siv-li), *adv.* Not comprehensively; limitedly.

These are received only upon trust, as *incomprehensively* revealed facts. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Incomprehensiveness (in-kom'prē-hen"siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being incomprehensive.

Incompressibility (in-kom-pres'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being incompressible; the quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

Incompressible (in-kom-pres'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compressible.*] Not compressible; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression.

Incompressibleness (in-kom-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompressibility.

Incomputable (in-kom-put'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *computable.*] Not computable; incapable of being computed or reckoned.

Inconcealable (in-kon-sēl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concealable.*] Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inconceivability (in-kon-sēv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; inconceivableness. 'The *inconceivability* of the Infinite.' *Mansel.*

We fall at once into the *inconceivability* of an infinite series of previous volitions. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Inconceivable (in-kon-sēv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conceivable;* Fr. *inconcevable.*] Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; incapable of being explained by the human intellect, or in accordance with known principles or agencies; incomprehensible; as, it is *inconceivable* to us how the will acts in producing muscular motion.

Inconceivableness (in-kon-sēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

Inconceivably (in-kon-sēv'a-bli), *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; in a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect.

Inconceptible† (in-kon-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conceptible.*] Inconceivable. *Sir M. Hale.*

Inconcerning† (in-kon-sėrn'ing), *a.* Unimportant; trivial. 'Trifling and *inconcerning* matters.' *Fuller.*

Inconcinne† (in-kon-sin'), *a.* Unsuitable. *Cudworth.*

Inconcinnity (in-kon-sin'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas*, from *inconcinnus.* See INCONCINNOUS.] Want of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion; unsuitableness.

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals. *Dr. H. More.*

Inconcinnous (in-kon-sin'nus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concinnous.*] Not concinnous; unsuitable; incongruous; wanting proportion; disagreeable to the ear; discordant.

Inconcludent† (in-kon-klūd'ent), *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *concludens, concludentis*, ppr. of *concludo*, to conclude.] Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. *Ayliffe.*

Inconcluding (in-kon-klūd'ing), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concluding.*] Inferring no consequence.

Inconclusive (in-kon-klū'siv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conclusive.*] Not conclusive; not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding, or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question; as, an argument or evidence is *inconclusive* when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

The Constitutions confirm many frivolous precepts by texts of Scripture, which in these critical days would be thought *inconclusive*. For example, 'A vintner's money must not be accepted by the bishop.' Why? Because Isaias i. 22, according to the LXX., says, 'Thy vintners mix wine with water.' *Fortin.*

Inconclusively (in-kon-klū'siv-li), *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

Inconclusiveness (in-kon-klū'siv-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconclusive.

The weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. *Locke.*

Inconcoct† (in-kon-kokt'),*a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concoct.*] Inconcocted. 'Crude and *inconcoct.*' *Bacon.*

Inconcocted (in-kon-kokt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concoct.*] Not concocted or fully digested; not matured; unripened.

Inconcoction (in-kon-kok'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concoction.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity. *Bacon.*

Inconcurring (in-kon-kur'ring), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concurring.*] Not concurring; not agreeing.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inconcussible (in-kon-kus'si-bl), *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *concussibilis*, that cannot be shaken. See CONCUSSION.] Not concussible; incapable of being shaken. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Incondensability (in-kon-dens'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* [See INCONDENSABLE.] The quality of being not condensable.

Incondensable (in-kon-dens'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *condensable.*] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed, or of being made more dense or compact.

Incondite (in-kon'dit), *a.* [L. *inconditus*, confused, rude—prefix *in*, not, and *conditus*, pp. of *condo*, to put together, to join. See CONDITION.] Rude; unpolished; irregular. '*Incondite* rhymes.' *J. Philips.*

His actual speeches were not nearly so ineloquent, *incondite*, as they look. *Carlyle.*

Inconditional (in-kon-di'shon-al), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conditional.*] Not conditional; without any condition, exception, or limitation; absolute. 'An *inconditional* and absolute verity.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Inconditionate† (in-kon-di'shon-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conditionate.*] Not conditionate; not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute. *Boyle.*

Inconfirmed (in-kon-fėrmd'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *confirmed.*] Not confirmed.

Inconformable (in-kon-form'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conformable.*] Not conformable; unconformable.

Inconformity (in-kon-form'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conformity.*] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule, or custom; nonconformity. '*Inconformity* with the Church of Rome.' *Hooker.*

Mr. Buckley is sent to the High Commission for *inconformity*. *Laud.*

Inconfused (in-kon-fūzd'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *confused.*] Not confused; distinct.

Inconfusion (in-kon-fū'zhon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *confusion.*] Freedom from confusion; distinctness.

Incongealable (in-kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congealable.*] Not congealable; incapable of being frozen.

Incongealableness (in-kon-jēl'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incongealable.

Incongenial (in-kon-jē'ni-al), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congenial.*] Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable; uncongenial.

Incongeniality (in-kon-jē'ni-al"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being incongenial; unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

Incongruence (in-kong'grụ-ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruence.*] The quality of being incongruent; want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement; unsuitableness.

Incongruent (in-kong'grụ-ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruent.*] Not congruent; unsuitable; inconsistent.

Incongruity (in-kon-grụ'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruity.*] 1. The quality of being incongruous; want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. What is incongruent; something exhibiting a want of congruity.

Incongruous (in-kong'grụ-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruous.*] Not congruous; incapable of reciprocally agreeing or of being harmonized; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. '*Incongruous* mixtures of opinion.' *Is. Taylor.* 'Made up of *incongruous* parts.' *Macaulay.*

As the first ship upon the waters bore
Incongruous kinds who never met before. *Crabbe.*

—*Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous.* See INCOMPATIBLE.—SYN. Unsuitable, unsuited, inconsistent, inappropriate, unfit, improper.

Incongruously (in-kong'grụ-us-li), *adv.* In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; unfitly; improperly.

Incongruousness (in-kong'grụ-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incongruous; the state or quality of being inharmonious.

Inconnected (in-kon-nekt'ed), *a.* Not connected; unconnected. *Warburton.*

Inconnection (in-kon-nek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *connection.*] Want of connection; loose, disjointed state. '*The inconnection* of this vow with holy orders.' *Bp. Hall.*

Inconnexedly† (in-kon-neks'ed-li), *adv.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *connexed*, pp. of *connex.*] Without any connection or dependence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inconscionable (in-kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conscionable.*] Not conscionable; unable to discriminate between good and evil; unconscionable. 'So *inconscionable* are these common people.' *Spenser.*

Inconsequence (in-kon'sē-kwens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequence;* L. *inconsequentia.*] The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of logical argument; inconclusiveness.

Strange! that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning. *Hurd.*

Inconsequent (in-kon'sē-kwent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequent.*] Not following from the premises; without regular inference; not in accordance with logical method; as, an *inconsequent* deduction or argument. 'Absurd and *inconsequent* deductions.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Inconsequential (in-kon'sē-kwen"shal), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequential.*] Not consequential: (*a*) not regularly following from the premises. (*b*) Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment.

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential*. *Chesterfield.*

Inconsequentiality (in-kon'sē-kwen'shi-al"i-ti), *n.* State of being inconsequential.

Inconsequentially (in-kon'sē-kwen"shal-li), *adv.* In an inconsequential manner; without regular sequence or deduction. *Warburton.*

Inconsequentness (in-kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsequent.

Inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerable.*] Not considerable; not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; insignificant; as, an *inconsiderable* distance; an *inconsiderable* quantity or amount; *inconsiderable* value.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham.*

SYN. Unimportant, trivial, trifling, immaterial, small, slight, insignificant.

Inconsiderableness (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being inconsiderable; small importance. *Ray.*

Inconsiderably (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an inconsiderable manner or degree; to a small amount; very little.

Inconsideracy† (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-si), *n.* The quality of being inconsiderate; inconsiderateness; thoughtlessness; want of consideration.

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth. *Chesterfield.*

Inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerate;* L. *inconsideratus.* See CONSIDER.] 1. Not considerate; not attending to or guided by the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; rash; imprudent; thoughtless; heedless; as, the young are generally *inconsiderate;* their conduct was most *inconsiderate.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. *Addison.*

2.† Inconsiderable. '*A* little *inconsiderate* peece of brass.' *Ed. Terry* (1655).—SYN. Thoughtless, heedless, careless, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash, hasty.

Inconsiderately (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently.

Inconsiderateness (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsiderate; want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

Inconsideration (in-kon-sid'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consideration*.] Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.

St. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Jer. Taylor.*

Inconsistency, Inconsistence (in-kon-sist'en-si, in-kon-sist'ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consistency, consistence*.] The condition or quality of being inconsistent: (*a*) such opposition or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together; opposition or discordance in the nature of things.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

(*b*) Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. (*c*) Incongruity in action or conduct; want of agreement or uniformity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

Inconsistent (in-kon-sist'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consistent*.] Not consistent: (*a*) irreconcilable in conception or in fact; contrary; contradictory; discordant; incompatible; incongruous; not suitable.

Wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour. *Addison.*

(*b*) Not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment, conduct, steadiness to principle, or the like; at variance; fickle; changeable; as, men are often *inconsistent* with themselves; *inconsistent* in behaviour or in one's opinions.—*Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous.* See INCOMPATIBLE.—SYN. Incompatible, incongruous, irreconcilable, discordant, repugnant, contradictory.

Inconsistently (in-kon-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In an inconsistent manner; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

As this is the only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted *inconsistently*. *Burke.*

Inconsistentness† (in-kon-sist'ent-nes), *n.* Inconsistency.

Inconsisting† (in-kon-sist'ing), *a.* Inconsistent. *Dryden.*

Inconsolable (in-kon-sōl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consolable*.] Not consolable; incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable* by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

Inconsolableness (in-kon-sōl'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being inconsolable.

Inconsolably (in-kon-sōl'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

Inconsonance, Inconsonancy (in-kon'sō-nans, in-kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consonance, consonancy*.] Disagreement; inconsistency; want of harmony; discordance.

Inconsonant (in-kon'sō-nant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consonant*.] Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

Inconsonantly (in-kon'sō-nant-li), *adv.* Inconsistently; discordantly.

Inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conspicuous*.] Not conspicuous or readily discernible; obscure; not to be easily perceived by the sight; hardly to be noticed.

Inconspicuously (in-kon-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.

Inconspicuousness (in-kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* State of being inconspicuous.

Inconstance,† *n.* Inconstancy. *Chaucer.*

Inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constancy*; L. *inconstantia*. See CONSTANCY.] 1. The quality of being inconstant; mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

2. Want of sameness or uniformity; dissimilitude. '*Inconstancy* and confusion . . . in their mixtures or combinations.' *Woodward.*

Inconstant (in-kon'stant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constant*; L. *inconstans*, Fr. *inconstant*.] 1. Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; capricious: said of persons; as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.—2. Mutable; changeable; variable: said of things. 'The *inconstant* moon.' *Shak.*—SYN. Mutable, fickle, volatile, capricious, unsteady, unstable, vacillating, unsettled, wavering, changeable, variable.

Inconstant (in-kon'stant), *n.* A thing which is not constant; a thing which may be present or absent, or may increase or decrease; a variable.

Let us eliminate the *inconstants*, and considering the human being merely as a covetous machine, examine by what labour, purchase, and sale the greatest accumulative result in wealth is obtainable. *Ruskin.*

Inconstantly (in-kon'stant-li), *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

Inconsumable (in-kon-sūm'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consumable*.] Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or spent.

Inconsumably (in-kon-sūm'a-bli), *adv.* So as to be inconsumable.

Inconsummate (in-kon-sum'āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consummate*.] Not consummate; not finished; not complete. 'Conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.' *Hale.*

Inconsummateness (in-kon-sum'āt-nes), *n.* State of being inconsummate or incomplete.

Inconsumptible† (in-kon-sumt'i-bl), *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *consumo, consumptum*, to consume.] Incapable of being consumed; not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire. *Sir K. Digby.*

Incontaminate (in-kon-tam'in-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contaminate*.] Not contaminated; not adulterated; pure. *Moore.*

Incontaminateness (in-kon-tam'in-āt-nes), *n.* Uncorrupted state.

Incontentation† (in-kon-tent-ā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *content*.] State of being not content or discontented; discontent; dissatisfaction. *Goodwin.*

Incontestability (in-kon-test'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being incontestable.

Incontestable (in-kon-test'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contestable*.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; as, *incontestable* evidence, truth, or facts. 'An evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity.' *Locke.*—SYN. Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable.

Incontestableness (in-kon-test'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being incontestable.

Incontestably (in-kon-test'a-bli), *adv.* In an uncontestable manner; in a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

Incontested (in-kon-test'ed), *a.* Uncontested. *Addison.*

Incontiguous (in-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contiguous*.] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.

Incontiguously (in-kon-tig'ū-us-li) *adv.* Not contiguously; separately. *Wright.*

Incontinence, Incontinency (in-kon'ti-nens, in-kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *continence*; L. *incontinentia*, Fr. *incontinence*. See CONTINENCE.] Incapacity to hold back or restrain: (*a*) want of restraint of the passions or appetites, especially sexual desire; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*. *Dryden.*

(*b*) In *med.* the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary.

Incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *continent*.] Not continent: (*a*) not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging lust without restraint or in violation of law; unchaste; lewd. (*b*) In *med.* unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.

Incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *adv.* Incontinently; instantly; immediately.

And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shak.*
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Spenser.*

Incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *n.* One who indulges the sexual passion unduly; one who is unchaste. 'O, old *incontinent!*' *B. Jonson.*

Incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In an incontinent manner: (*a*) without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely. (*b*) Immediately; instantly; suddenly; forthwith; at once.

I will *incontinently* drown myself. *Shak.*

Immediately he sent word to Athens that he would *incontinently* come hither with a host of men. *Goldyng.*

Incontracted (in-kon-trakt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contracted*.] Not contracted; not shortened.

Incontrollable (in-kon-trōl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controllable*.] Not controllable; incapable of being controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable. '*Incontrollable* lord of Rome.' *Sandys.*

Incontrollably (in-kon-trōl'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.

Incontrovertibility (in-kon'trō-vėrt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* State of being incontrovertible.

Incontrovertible (in-kon'trō-vėrt"i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.—SYN. Incontestable, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable.

Incontrovertibleness (in-kon'trō-vėrt"i-bl-nes), *n.* State of being incontrovertible.

Incontrovertibly (in-kon'trō-vėrt"i-bli), *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

Inconvenience (in-kon-vē'ni-ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convenience*.] 1. The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience; unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience; as, the *inconvenience* of this arrangement was manifest.—2. That which incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment. *Tillotson.*

Inconvenience (in-kon-vē'ni-ens), *v.t.* To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

Inconveniency (in-kon-vē'ni-en-si), *n.* Inconvenience (which see).

Inconvenient (in-kon-vē'ni-ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convenient*.] Not convenient: (*a*) incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; causing embarrassment; inopportune; as, an *inconvenient* dress or garment; an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs; an *inconvenient* arrangement of business.

The principal sum might be called for at an *inconvenient* time. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) Unfit; unsuitable; inexpedient; as, laws *inconvenient* for particular men. *Hooker.*—SYN. Incommodious, unsuitable, disadvantageous, troublesome, cumbrous, cumbersome, embarrassing, inopportune, objectionable.

Inconveniently (in-kon-vē'ni-ent-li), *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; incommodiously; unseasonably.

Inconversable (in-kon-vėrs'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conversable*.] Not conversable; not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

Inconversant (in-kon'vėrs-ant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conversant*.] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

Though himself not *inconversant* with these, he did not perceive of what utility they could be. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Inconvertibility (in-kon-vėrt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inconvertible; incapability of being converted into or exchanged for something else; as, the *inconvertibility* of bank-notes or other currency into gold or silver.

Inconvertible (in-kon-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convertible*.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else; as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; bank-notes are sometimes *inconvertible* into specie.

Inconvertibleness (in-kon-vėrt'i-bl-nes), *n.* Inconvertibility.

Inconvertibly (in-kon-vėrt'i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

Inconvictedness (in-kon-vikt'ed-nes), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, *convicted*, and term. *ness*, denoting state, quality, likeness, &c.] State of being not convicted.

Inconvincible (in-kon-vins'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convincible*.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced; not capable of conviction.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people. *Dr. H. More.*

Inconvincibly (in-kon-vins'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction. *Sir T. Browne.*

Incony† (in-kon'i), *a.* [Perhaps from *in*, and *con*, to know.] Artless; pretty; delicate.

O my troth, most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit! *Shak.*

My sweet ounce of man's flesh! my *incony* Jew. *Shak.*

Incorporal† (in-kor'po-ral), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporal*.] Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial; incorporeal. 'The *incorporal* air.' *Shak.*

Incorporality† (in-kor-po-ral'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being incorporal; immateriality; incorporeality.

Incorporally† (in-kor'po-ral-li), *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially; incorporeally.

Incorporate (in-kor'po-rāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporate*.] 1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [Rare.]

'*Things* invisible and *incorporate*.' *Raleigh.*

2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation; as, an *incorporate* bank.

Incorporate (in-kor'po-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incorporated;* ppr. *incorporating.* [L. *incorporo, incorporatum—in*, into, and *corpus, corporis*, a body.] To form into or unite with a body: (*a*) to combine or mix as different ingredients into one mass; as, to *incorporate* drugs. (*b*) To unite with a body, substance, or mass already formed; to combine into a structure or organization; to unite intimately; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver; to *incorporate* plagiarisms into one's work.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison.*

(*c*) To place in a body; to give material form to; to incarnate; to embody.

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Stillingfleet.*

(*d*) To form into a corporation or body politic; to constitute into a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession; as, to *incorporate* the inhabitants of a city or town; to *incorporate* a bank, a railway company, and the like.

Incorporate (in-kor'po-rāt), *v.i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into: usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon.*

Incorporate (in-kor'po-rāt), *a.* Incorporated; united in one body; mixed; conjoined; associated. '*Incorporate* friends.' *Shak.*

A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold. *Bacon.*

Death and I
Am found eternal and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

Incorporated (in-kor'po-rāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; existing as a corporation; united in a legal body; as, *incorporated* trades.

Incorporation (in-kor'po-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of incorporating or state of being incorporated; especially: (*a*) The act of combining or mixing different ingredients into one mass; specifically, in *med.* the mixture or combination of drugs with liquids or soft substances in order to give them a certain degree of consistence. (*b*) The act of uniting with a body, substance, or mass already formed; combination into a structure or organization; intimate union; as, the *incorporation* of plagiarisms in a work.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

(*c*) The act of placing in a body or of giving material form; incarnation; embodiment. (*d*) Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals constituting an artificial person.—2. That which is incorporated; a legal or political body formed by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person; a corporation or body corporate. See CORPORATION.

Incorporative (in-kor'po-rāt-iv), *a.* Tending to incorporate; that incorporates; specifically, in *philol.* applied to languages, as the Basque and the languages of the North American Indians, which run a whole phrase or sentence into one word; thus, *hoponi*, to wash, *hopocuni*, to wash hands, *hopoaduni*, to wash feet. The elements used in this process of word-building are generally fragments of single words. Incorporative languages are also called *intercalative.*

Incorporeal (in-kor-pō'rē-al), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporeal*.] Not corporeal: (*a*) not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial.

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense. *Milton.*

(*b*) In *law*, existing only in contemplation of law; not capable of actual visible seizin or possession; intangible.—*Incorporeal hereditament.* See HEREDITAMENT.—SYN. Immaterial, immateriate, unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual, disembodied, unbodied.

Incorporealism (in-kor-pō'rē-al-izm), *n.* The condition of being incorporeal; immateriality; spiritual existence or nature.

Incorporealist (in-kor-pō'rē-al-ist), *n.* One who believes in incorporealism.

Incorporealize (in-kor-pō'rē-al-īz), *v.t.* or *i.* To assert to be incorporeal or regard as incorporeal.

Incorporeally (in-kor-pō'rē-al-li), *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; without body; immaterially.

Incorporeity (in-kor'pō-rē"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being incorporeal; immateriality.

Incorpse† (in-korps'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *corpse*, a body, a dead body.] To incorporate.

He grew unto his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorpsed* and demi-natured
With the brave beast. *Shak.*

Incorrect (in-ko-rekt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correct*.] 1. Not correct: (*a*) not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect*. *Pope.*

(*b*) Not according to truth; as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.—2. †Not corrected or regulated; not chastised into proper obedience.

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven. *Shak.*

SYN. Inaccurate, inexact, erroneous, wrong, faulty.

Incorrection† (in-ko-rek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correction*.] Want of correction.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious. *Arrway* (1661).

Incorrectly (in-ko-rekt'li), *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly; as, a writing *incorrectly* copied; testimony *incorrectly* stated.

They would have wrote as loosely and *incorrectly* as the philosophers before them. *Ellis.*

Incorrectness (in-ko-rekt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrect; want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

Incorrespondence, Incorrespondency (in-ko'rē-spond"ens, in-ko'rē-spond"en-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correspondence, correspondency*.] Want of correspondence; disproportion. *Coleridge.*

Incorresponding (in-ko'rē-spond-ing), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corresponding*.] Not corresponding.

Incorrigibility (in-ko'ri-ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* Incorrigibleness.

Incorrigible (in-ko'ri-ji-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrigible*.] 1. Incapable of being corrected or amended. 'An *incorrigible* error.' *L'Estrange.*—2. Bad beyond correction or reform; as, an *incorrigible* sinner or drunkard. '*Incorrigible* fools.' *Dryden.*

Incorrigible (in-ko'ri-ji-bl), *n.* One who is bad beyond correction or reform.

Incorrigibleness (in-ko'ri-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrigible or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity.

Incorrigibly (in-ko'ri-ji-bli), *adv.* In an incorrigible manner; irreclaimably.

Incorrodible (in-ko-rō'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrodible*.] Incapable of being corroded.

Incorrupt (in-ko-rupt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrupt*.] Not corrupt: (*a*) not suffering from corruption or decay; not marred, impaired, or spoiled. (*b*) Not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.

Incorrupted (in-ko-rupt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrupted*.] Not corrupted; uncorrupted. *Whitehead.*

Incorruptibility (in-ko-rupt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

Incorruptible (in-ko-rupt'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruptible*.] Not corruptible: (*a*) incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; as, gold, glass, mercury, &c., are *incorruptible.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances. *Wake.*

(*b*) Incapable of being bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

Incorruptible (in-ko-rupt'i-bl), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a section of the Monophysite Copts which arose in Alexandria in the time of Justinian: called *Incorruptibles*, as holding the incorruptibility of Christ's body, by which was meant that it was not liable to change from the time of his conception, nor subject to the natural affections and passions, as hunger, pain, weariness, and the like, Christ seemingly only suffering such things.

Incorruptibleness (in-ko-rupt'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incorruptibility.

Incorruptibly (in-ko-rupt'i-bli), *adv.* In an incorruptible manner; so as not to admit of corruption.

Incorruption (in-ko-rup'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruption*.] The condition or quality of being incorrupt; absence of or exemption from corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption*. 1 Cor. xv. 42.

Incorruptive (in-ko-rupt'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruptive*.] Not liable to corruption or decay. 'The wreath of *incorruptive* praise.' *Akenside.*

Incorruptly (in-ko-rupt'li), *adv.* Without corruption.

Incorruptness (in-ko-rupt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrupt: (*a*) exemption from decay or corruption. (*b*) Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

Incrassate (in-kras'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incrassated;* ppr. *incrassating.* [L. *incrasso, incrassatum—in*, intens., and *crassus*, thick.] To make thick or thicker; to thicken; specifically, in *phar.* to make thicker, as fluids, by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Incrassate (in-kras'āt), *v.i.* To become thick or thicker.

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them. *Hammond.*

Incrassate, Incrassated (in-kras'āt, in-kras'āt-ed), *a.* 1. Thickened, or made thick or thicker; inspissated; fattened.

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms. *Hammond.*

2. In *bot.* becoming thicker by degrees.

Incrassation (in-kras-ā'shon), *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker; inspissation.

Incrassative (in-kras'āt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

Incrassative (in-kras'āt-iv), *n.* That which has the power to thicken; specifically, a medicine formerly believed to thicken the humours when too thin.

Increasable (in-krēs'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being increased.

Increasableness (in-krēs'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being increasable.

Increase (in-krēs'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *increased;* ppr. *increasing.* [Norm. *en*, and *creser*, L. *crescere*, to grow, allied to *creare*, to create —similarly *decrease*.] 1. To become greater, as in bulk, quantity, number, quality, value, degree, intensity, authority, power, reputation, wealth, substance, and the like; to grow; to augment; to advance.

The waters *increased*, and bare up the ark. Gen. vii. 17.

He must *increase*, but I must decrease. Jn. iii. 30.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. 1 Thes. iii. 12.

2. To be fertile or fruitful; to multiply by the production of young; as, fishes *increase* very rapidly.—3. In *astron.* to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface; to wax; as, the moon *increases.*

Increase (in-krēs'), *v.t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to add to; to advance in quality; to extend; to lengthen; to spread; to aggravate; as, to *increase* wealth; to *increase* love, zeal, or passion; to *increase* distance; to *increase* guilt.

Hie thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shak.*

I will *increase* the famine. Ezek. v. 16.

Make denials
Increase your services. *Shak.*

Increase (in'krēs), *n.* 1. Augmentation; a growing larger, as in number, quality, value, degree, intensity, strength, authority, power, reputation, wealth, substance, and the like; extension.

Of the *increase* of his government and peace there shall be no end. Is. ix. 7.

As if *increase* of appetite had grown
By what it fed on. *Shak.*

2. The amount which is added to the original stock, or by which the original stock is augmented; increment; profit; interest; produce.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase:* but fear thy God. Lev. xxv. 36.

Earth's *increase*, foison plenty,
Barns and garners never empty. *Shak.*

3. Progeny; issue; offspring.

All the *increase* of thine house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 Sam. ii. 33.

4. Generation. 'Organs of *increase.*' *Shak.* 5. In *astron.* the period of increasing light or luminous phase; the waxing, as of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon.*

SYN. Augmentation, enlargement, extension, growth, increment, addition, accession.

Increaseful (in-krēs'fụl), *a.* Full of increase; abundant of produce. 'To cheer the ploughman with *increaseful* crops.' *Shak.*

Increaser (in-krēs'ėr), *n.* One who or that which increases. 'A lover and *increaser* of his people.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Increasing (in-krēs'ing), *p.* and *a.* Prolific; breeding or multiplying rapidly.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds. *Sir M. Hale.*

Increasingly (in-krēs'ing-li), *adv.* In the way of increasing or growing; growingly.

Increate (in-krē-āt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, in, within, and *create.*] To create within.

Increate, Increated (in-krē-āt', in-krē-āt'-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *create, created.*] Not created; uncreated. 'Bright effluence of bright essence *increate.*' *Milton.*

Incredibility (in-kred'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being incredible, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

2. That which is incredible.

Heat his mind with *incredibilities.* *Johnson.*

Incredible (in-kred'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credible.*] Not credible; impossible to be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? Acts xxvi. 8.

Incredibleness (in-kred'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incredibility.

Incredibly (in-kred'i-bli), *adv.* In an incredible manner; in a manner to preclude belief.

Increditable (in-kred'it-a-bl), *a.* Not creditable.

Incredulity (in-kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* The quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; scepticism; unbelief.

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational. *Buckminster.*

Incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credulous.*] Not credulous; not given to believe readily; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief; sceptical.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool. *Bacon.*

Incredulously (in-kred'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

Incredulousness (in-kred'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Incredulity (which see).

Incremable † (in-krem'a-bl), *a.* [From L. *in*, not, and *cremo*, to burn.] Incapable of being burned. *Sir T. Browne.*

Incremation (in-krē-mā'shon), *n.* The act of burning or of consuming by burning, as dead bodies; a conflagration.

Not very long after we passed those *incremations* (burning ghauts near Calcutta), I was seated in the drawing-room of the . . . Club. *W. H. Russell.*

Increment (in'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *increscо*, to increase. See INCREASE.] 1. Act or process of increasing; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation. 'The Nile's *increment* or inundation.' *Sir T. Browne.*

A nation, to be great, ought to be compressed in its *increment* by nations more civilized than itself. *Coleridge.*

2. Something added; increase; specifically, in *math.* the increase of a variable quantity or fraction from its present value to its next ascending value; the finite quantity, generally variable, by which a variable quantity is increased.—3. In *rhet.* an amplification without necessarily involving a true climax.—*Unearned increment*, a phrase applied to any increase in the value of land or house property brought about by increase of population or the general prosperity of the community, and not by any effort or expenditure on the part of the owner. Some maintain that this increase rightly belongs to the community and should be appropriated by taxation or other means.

Increpate † (in'krēp-āt), *v.t.* [L. *increpo, increpitum, increpatum*, to upbraid loudly, to chide—prefix *in*, and *crepo*, to make a noise, to talk loudly.] To chide; to rebuke.

Increpation (in-krēp-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *increpatio, increpationis*, from *increpo*. See INCREPATE.] A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension. *South.*

Increscent (in-kres'ent), *a.* [L. *increscens, increscentis*, ppr. of *increscо*, to increase. See INCREASE.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling; specifically, in *her.* a term employed to denote the moon when represented with the horns towards the dexter side of the shield.

The moon increscent.

Increst (in-krest'), *v.t.* To adorn with a crest. *Drummond.* [Rare.]

Incriminate (in-krim'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incriminated;* ppr. *incriminating.* [L. L. *incrimino, incriminatum*—L. *in*, and *crimino*, to accuse one of a crime, from *crimen, criminis*, a crime.] To charge with a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate.

Incriminatory (in-krim'in-a-to-ri), *a.* Charging with crime; accusatory; tending to criminate. *Athenæum.*

Incroach (in-krōch'), *v.t.* Same as *Encroach.*

Incroachment (in-krōch'ment), *n.* Same as *Encroachment.*

Incruciated (in-krö'shi-āt-ed), *a.* Free from torture or torment. *Feltham.*

Incruental † (in-krö-ent'al), *a.* [L. *incruentus*—prefix *in*, not, and *cruentus*, bloody.] Not bloody; not attended with blood. *Brevint.*

Incrust (in-krust'), *v.t.* [L. *incrusto*—prefix *in*, and *crusto*, to cover with a crust, from *crusta*, rind, crust.] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of; as, iron *incrusted* with oxide or rust; a vessel *incrusted* with salt.

Save but our army, and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Incrustate (in-krust'āt), *v.t.* To incrust. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Incrustate (in-krust'āt), *a.* In *bot.* (*a*) coated, as with earthy matter. (*b*) A term applied to seeds which grow so firmly to their pericarp as to appear to have but one integument.

Incrustation (in-krust-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *incrustatio, incrustationis*, from *incrusto*. See INCRUST.] 1. The act of incrusting; the act of covering or lining with any foreign substance, as with marble or other stone; the state of being incrusted.

The first broad characteristic of the building, and the root nearly of every other important peculiarity in it, is its confessed *incrustation*. It is the purest example in Italy of the great school of architecture, in which the ruling principle is the *incrustation* of brick with more precious materials. *Ruskin.*

2. A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying, as of marble, mosaic, or other substance.

Incrustment (in-krust'ment), *n.* Incrustation. *Edin. Rev.*

Incrystallizable (in-kris'tal-īz-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *crystallizable.*] Not crystallizable; uncrystallizable.

Incubate (in'kū-bāt), *v.i.* [L. *incubo, incubitum, incubatum*, to lie in or upon—prefix *in*, in, upon, and *cubo*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

Incubation (in-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *incubatio, incubationis*, from *incubo*. See INCUBATE.] 1. The act of sitting, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching young.—2. In *pathol.* the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system.—*Artificial incubation*, the hatching of eggs by prolonged artificial warmth. The Egyptians have from time immemorial been accustomed to hatch eggs by artificial heat. In China, also, artificial incubation has long been practised. It is now in use in France to a limited extent, and has also been attempted in England.—*Period of incubation*, in *pathol.* the period that elapses between the introduction of the morbific principle and the outbreak of the disease.

Incubative (in'kūb-āt-iv), *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; having the nature of or constituted by incubation; relating to the period during which a disease exists in the system but has not manifested itself; as, the *incubative* stage of a disease.

Incubator (in'kūb-āt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which incubates; a bird that incubates; specifically, a bird that shows a disposition to sit upon eggs, in distinction from one that does not show such a disposition; an apparatus or contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Incubatory (in-kūb'a-to-ri), *a.* Serving for incubation.

Incube † (in'kūb), *v.t.* To make a cube of; to reduce to the form of a cube, so as to be adapted to fill a vacant space.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to inglobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters. *Milton.*

Incubiture † (in-kū'bi-tūr), *n.* The act of incubating; incubation. *Ellis.*

Incubous (in'kūb-us), *a.* In *bot.* imbricated from the base towards the apex, said of leaves: opposed to *succubous* (which see).

Incubus (in'kū-bus), *n.* pl. **Incubuses, Incubi** (in'kū-bus-ez, in'kū-bi). [L., from *incubo*, to lie on.] 1. A sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration; nightmare (which see).—2. An imaginary being or demon, supposed to be the cause of nightmare.

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called succubi; those who appeared like men, *incubi.* *Lecky.*

Hence—3. *Fig.* anything that weighs heavily on another thing, as on the mind; anything that prevents the free use of the mental or intellectual faculties; an encumbrance of any kind; a dead weight.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey. *Farley.*

Inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inculcated;* ppr. *inculcating.* [L. *inculco, inculcatum*, to tread in or down, to force upon—*in*, in, into, and *calco*, to tread, *calx*, the heel.] To tread into; hence, to impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

—*Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse.* See under IMPLANT.—SYN. To teach, instil, implant, infuse, impress.

Inculcation (in-kul-kā'shon), *n.* The action of inculcating or impressing by repeated admonitions.

Often *inculcation* of warning necessarily implies a danger. *Bp. Hall.*

Inculcator (in-kul'kāt-ėr), *n.* One who inculcates or enforces. 'The example and *inculcator.*' *Boyle.*

Inculk † (in-kulk'), *v.t.* To inculcate. *Sir T. More.*

Inculpable (in-kulp'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *culpable.*] Not culpable; without fault; unblamable; not to be accused.

It was an innocent and *inculpable* piece of ignorance. *Killingbeck.*

Inculpableness (in-kulp'a-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inculpable; unblamableness; blamelessness.

Inculpably (in-kulp'a-bli), *adv.* Unblamably; without blame.

Inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inculpated;* ppr. *inculpating.* [L. L. *inculpo, inculpatum*—L. *in*, into, and *culpa*, a fault.] To expose to blame or imputation of a fault; to blame; to censure; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to incriminate.

Inculpation (in-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. L. *inculpo*. See INCULPATE.] The act of inculpating or state of being inculpated; blame; censure; incrimination.

Inculpatory (in-kulp'a-to-ri), *a.* Tending to inculpate or criminate; tending to prove guilty; criminatory: opposed to *exculpatory;* as, *inculpatory* evidence.

Incult (in-kult'), *a.* [L. *incultus*—prefix *in*, not, and *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, to cultivate.] Untilled; uncultivated; hence, not polished or refined, as style.

Germany then, saith Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid. *Burton.*

Incultivated (in-kul'ti-vāt-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cultivated*.] Not cultivated; uncultivated. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Incultivation (in-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation.

In that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form. *Berington.*

Inculture (in-kul'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *culture*.] Want or neglect of culture. *Feltham.*

Incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), *n.* 1. The state of being incumbent; a lying or resting on something.—2. That which is incumbent: (*a*) a physical burden or weight.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights. *Evelyn.*

(*b*) That which rests upon one morally, as a duty, rule, or obligation.

All the *incumbencies* of a family. *Donne.*

3. *Eccles.* the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his *incumbency*. *Swift.*

Incumbent (in-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *incumbens, incumbentis*, ppr. of *incumbo*, to lay one's self down upon—*in*, on, and *cumbo*, to lie down.] 1. Lying or resting upon.

And when to move th' *incumbent* load they try. *Addison.*

2. Supported; buoyed up.

And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*

3. In *bot.* leaning or resting: said of anthers when lying on the inner side of the filament, or of an embryo when its radicle is folded down upon the back of the cotyledons.—4. Lying or resting, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Bp. Sprat.*

Incumbent (in-kum'bent), *n.* A person in present possession of a benefice or any office.

Incumbently (in-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In an incumbent manner.

Incumber (in-kum'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *cumber*.] To encumber (which see).

Incumbrance (in-kum'brans), *n.* Encumbrance (which see).

Incumbrancer (in-kum'brans-ėr), *n.* Encumbrancer (which see).

Incumbrous† (in-kum'brus), *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome.

Incunabulum (in-kū-na'bū-lum), *n.* pl. **Incunabula** (in-kū-na'bū-la). [L. *incunabula*, swaddling-clothes, birth-place, origin—prefix *in*, and *cunabula*, from *cunæ*, a cradle.] In *bibliography*, a book printed during the early period of the art; generally, a book printed before the year 1500.

Incur (in-kėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incurred*; ppr. *incurring*. [L. *incurro*, to run against—*in*, and *curro*, to run.] 1. To run into or against: (*a*) hence, to encounter, as something from which danger, inconvenience, or harm may be looked for; to expose one's self to; to become liable or obnoxious to; to become subject to; as, a thief *incurs* the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he is convicted, and we have all *incurred* the penalties of God's law.

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

(*b*) To bring on; to contract; as, to *incur* a debt; to *incur* guilt.—2.† To render liable or subject to; to occasion. *Chapman.*

Incur† (in-kėr'), *v.i.* To enter; to pass; to occur.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye. *Bacon.*

Incurability (in-kūr'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité*, incurability.] The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

Incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curable*.] Not curable: (*a*) beyond the power of skill or medicine; as, an *incurable* disease. (*b*) Not admitting remedy or correction; as, *incurable* evils.

They were labouring under a profound, and, as it might have seemed, an almost *incurable* ignorance. *Sir J. Stephen.*

SYN. Irremediable, remediless, cureless, irreparable, irretrievable.

Incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

Incurableness (in-kūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Incurability.

Incurably (in-kūr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure or remedy impracticable; irretrievably.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

Incuriosity (in-kū'ri-os''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being incurious; want of curiosity, inquisitiveness, or care; inattentiveness; indifference.

As long as books, either from the difficulty of their style, or from the general *incuriosity* of the people, found but few readers. *Buckle.*

Incurious (in-kū'ri-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curious*.] Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; inattentive; careless; negligent.

A testimony of truth which must appear striking even to the most *incurious* respecting such matters. *Whewell.*

Incuriously (in-kū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an incurious or inattentive manner. 'Public accounts rarely or *incuriously* inspected.' *Bolingbroke.*

Incuriousness (in-kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* Incuriosity.

Incurrence (in-kur'rens), *n.* The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to; as, the *incurrence* of guilt.

Incursion (in-kėr'shon), *n.* [L. *incursio, incursionis*, from *incurro*, to run into or towards, to rush at. See INCUR.] 1. A running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; an invasion not followed by continued occupation; an inroad.

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2.† Attack; occurrence. 'Sins of daily *incursion*.' *South.*

Incursive (in-kėr'siv), *a.* Hostile; making an attack or incursion; aggressive.

Incurtain† (in-kėr'tin), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *curtain*.] To place within a curtain or curtains; to hang with or as with curtains; to curtain; to tapestry.

They began at Rome to *incurtain* their theatre with such vails dyed in colours, only for shade. *Holland.*

Incurvate (in-kėrv'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *incurvated*; ppr. *incurvating*. [L. *incurvo, incurvatum*—*in*, in, and *curvo*, to bend, from *curvus*, bent.] To curve or bend inwards; to bend; to crook.

Incurvate (in-kėrv'āt), *a.* Curved inward or upward.

Incurvation (in-kėrv-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *incurvatio, incurvationis*, from *incurvo*, to bend, to bend inward. See INCURVATE.] 1. The act of incurvating or bending; the act of bowing or bending the body in respect or reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation* and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The state of being incurvated or bent from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.

Incurve (in-kėrv'), *v.t.* [See INCURVATE.] To make crooked; to bend; to curve.

Incurve-recurved (in-kėrv'rē-kėrvd), *a.* In *bot.* bending or bent inwards and then backwards. *Sir T. Browne.*

Incurvity (in-kėrv'i-ti), *n.* [From L. *incurvus*, bent. See INCURVATE.] A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.

Incus (ing'kus), *n.* [L.] 1. An anvil.—2. In *anat.* the largest bone of the internal ear, so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil.

Incuse, Incuss (in-kūz, in-kus'), *v.t.* [L. *incudo, incusum*, to forge with a hammer.] To impress by striking or stamping into, as a coin.

The back of this coin is *incused* with a rudely-executed impression of a lion's head. *H. N. Humphreys.*

Incussion (in-ku'shon), *n.* Act of shaking; concussion. *Maunder.* [Rare.]

Indagate† (in'da-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *indago, indagatum*, to trace out, to search into.] To seek or search out.

Indagation† (in-da-gā'shon), *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination.

In her (the soul's) *indagations* oftin s new scents put her by. *B. Jonson.*

Indagative† (in'da-gāt-iv), *a.* Searching or inclined to search into or after; investigating.

The church might not be ambitious, or *indagative* of such employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

Indagator† (in'da-gāt-ėr), *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence.

Awake, ye curious *indagators*, fond
Of knowing all but what avails you known. *Young.*

Indamage (in-dam'āj), *v.t.* To endamage.

Indamaged (in-dam'ājd), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *damaged*.] Undamaged. *Milton.*

Indart (in-därt'), *v.t.* [*In* and *dart*.] To dart in; to thrust or strike in. *Shak.*

Inde,† *a.* Indigo-coloured; azure-coloured. *Chaucer.*

Indear (in-dēr'), *v.t.* Same as *Endear.*

Indearment (in-dēr'ment), *n.* Same as *Endearment.*

Indebt † (in-det'), *v.t.* To place in debt; to bring under obligation.

Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none. *Daniel.*

Indebted (in-det'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *debt*.] 1. Being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital.

By owing, owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged. *Milton.*

2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due; as, we are *indebted* to our parents for their care of us in infancy and youth.

Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Indebtedness (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being indebted.—2. The amount of debt owed; debts collectively.

Indebtment (in-det'ment), *n.* The state of being indebted; indebtedness. [Rare.]

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs willingly live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at once free and honest. *Bp. Hall.*

Indecence† (in-dē'sens), *n.* Indecency. 'Carried to *indecence* of barbarity.' *Burnet.*

Indecency (in-dē'sen-si), *n.* [Fr. *indécence*, from L. *indecens*, unseemly, unbecoming. See INDECENT.] 1. The quality or condition of being indecent; want of decency; unbecomingness.—2. That which is indecent or unbecoming in language, actions, or manners; any action or behaviour which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offence to delicacy, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator.

They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie.*

SYN. Indelicacy, indecorum, immodesty, impurity, obscenity.

Indecent (in-dē'sent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decent*.] Not decent; unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as, *indecent* language; *indecent* manners; an *indecent* posture or gesture.—SYN. Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, shameful, impure, unchaste, obscene, filthy.

Indecently (in-dē'sent-li), *adv.* In an indecent manner.

Indeciduate (in-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduate*.] Not deciduate: a term used in regard to those placental mammals, as the horse, cow, pig, whose uterus develops no decidua, the placenta therefore coming away without loss of substance of the uterus; non-deciduate.

Indeciduous (in-dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduous*.] Not deciduous or falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

Indecimable (in-de'si-ma-bl), *a.* [Fr. *indécimable*—prefix *in*, not, and L.L. *decimo*, to pay a tithe, from L. *decima*, a tenth part, from *decem*, ten.] Not liable to decimation; not liable to the payment of tithes.

Indecipherable (in-dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

Nor are the original features of the rest of the edifice altogether *indecipherable*; the entire series of shafts, from the western entrance to the apse, are nearly uninjured. *Ruskin.*

Indecipherably (in-dē-sī'fėr-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be indecipherable.

Indecision (in-dē-si'zhon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decision*.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determination of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence. *Burke.*

Indecisive (in-dē-sī'siv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisive*.] 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as, an argument *indecisive* of the question.

The action was obstinate and bloody, though *indecisive*. *Smollett.*

A thousand such criticisms are altogether *indecisive* as to his general merit. *Blair.*

2. Not having come to a decision; prone to indecision; irresolute; unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as, an *indecisive* state of mind; an *indecisive* character.

Indecisively (in-dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In an indecisive manner; without decision.

Indecisiveness (in-dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being indecisive; unsettled state.

Indeclinable (in-dē-klīn'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinable.*] In *gram.* not declinable; not varied by terminations; as, Latin *instar* is an *indeclinable* noun.

Indeclinable (in-dē-klīn'a-bl), *n.* In *gram.* a word that is not declined.

> In ways first trodden by himself excels,
> And stands alone in *indeclinables;*
> Conjunction, preposition, adverb. *Churchill.*

Indeclinably (in-dē-klīn'a-bli), *adv.* Without variation.

> To follow *indeclinably* . . . the discipline of the Church of England. *Mountagu.*

Indecomposable (in-dē'kom-pōz''a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decomposable.*] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements. 'The assumed *indecomposable* substances of the laboratory.' *Coleridge.*

Indecomposableness (in-dē'kom-pōz''a-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability of decomposition.

Indecorous (in-dē-kō'rus or in-dek'o-rus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorous.*] Not decorous; violating propriety or good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require.

> It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt anything more by mere struggle. *Burke.*

SYN. Unbecoming, unseemly, rude, coarse, impolite, uncivil.

Indecorously (in-dē-kō'rus-li or in-dek'o-rus-li), *adv.* In an indecorous manner.

Indecorousness (in-dē-kō'rus-nes or in-dek'-o-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or good manners.

Indecorum (in-dē-kō'rum), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorum.*] 1. Want of decorum; impropriety of behaviour; the element in behaviour or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires.—2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

> The soft address, the castigated grace,
> Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

Indeed (in-dēd'), *adv.* [Prep. *in*, and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact: sometimes used emphatically, sometimes as noting a concession or admission; sometimes interjectionally, as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation.

> The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. Rom. viii. 7.
>
> I were a beast *indeed* to do you wrong. *Dryden.*
>
> There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war. *Addison.*
>
> Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon.*

The two elements of the word are sometimes separated by *very*, making the statement more emphatic.

> And *in very deed* for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.

Indefatigability (in-dē-fat'i-ga-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being indefatigable; unweariedness; persistency.

Indefatigable (*in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl, a.* [L. *indefatigabilis.* See DEFATIGATE.] Not defatigable; incapable of being fatigued; not easily exhausted; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labour or effort; as, *indefatigable* exertions; *indefatigable* attendance or perseverance. 'Upborne with *indefatigable* wings.' *Milton.*

> The ambitious person must rise early, and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance; he must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*

SYN. Unwearied, untiring, persevering, assiduous, sedulous, unremitting, unintermitting.

Indefatigableness (in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl-nes), *n.* Indefatigability. *Parnell.*

Indefatigably (in-dē-fat'i-ga-bli), *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. '*Indefatigably* zealous.' *Dryden.*

Indefatigation † (in-dē-fat'ig-ā''shon), *n.* Unweariedness. *Gregory.*

Indefeasibility (in-dē-fēz'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being indefeasible, or not subject to be made void; as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

> Now among all those uniformities in the succession of phenomena, which common observation is sufficient to bring to light, there are few which have any, even apparent, pretension to this rigorous *indefeasibility:* and of those few one only has been found capable of completely sustaining it. *J. S. Mill.*

Indefeasible (in-dē-fēz'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, *not*, and *defeasible.*] Not defeasible; not to be defeated; not to be made void; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title.

> That the king had a divine and *indefeasible* right to the regal power, and that the regal power, even when most grossly abused, could not, without sin, be resisted, was the doctrine in which the Anglican Church had long gloried. *Macaulay.*

Indefeasibly (in-dē-fēz'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

Indefectibility (in-dē-fekt'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* [From *indefectible.*] The quality of being indefectible, or subject to no defect or decay. 'God's unity, eternity, and *indefectibility.*' *Barrow.*

Indefectible (in-dē-fekt'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defectible.*] Not defectible; not liable to defect, failure, or decay; unfailing.

> So persuaded is he (Lear) that the honour, reverence, and affection which he enjoys is personal, and, therefore, *indefectible*, that he does not even bargain for a separate household or income. *Introd. to Rugby Ed. of Lear.*

Indefective (in-dē-fekt'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defective.*] Not defective; perfect; complete.

Indefeisible † (in-dē-fēz'i-bl), *a.* Indefeasible.

Indefensibility (in-dē-fens'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being indefensible.

Indefensible (in-dē-fens'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensible.*] Not defensible; incapable of being defended or maintained, vindicated or justified; as, a military post may be *indefensible; indefensible* conduct.

> As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indefensible.* *Sanderson.*

Indefensibly (in-dē-fens'i-bli), *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

Indefensive (in-dē-fens'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensive.*] Having no defence.

> The sword awes the *indefensive* villager. *Herbert.*

Indeficiency (in-dē-fi'shen-si), *n.* The quality of being indeficient or not deficient.

Indeficient (in-dē-fi'shent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deficient.*] Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

Indefinable (in-dē-fīn'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definable.*] Not definable; incapable of being defined; unsusceptible of definition; inexplicable.

> When all such cases are taken into account, the notions that are of an *indefinable* and ultimate nature must be reckoned by hundreds. . . . How vain is a verbal definition of such words as *light, heat, motion, large, up, fragrance, pain, wonder.* *Prof. Bain.*

Indefinably (in-dē-fīn'a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be capable of definition.

Indefinite (in-de'fin-it), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definite.*] Not definite: (*a*) not limited or defined; not determinate; hence, not precise or certain; as, an *indefinite* time, proposition, term, or phrase. (*b*) Having no determinate or certain limits; not limited by the understanding, though yet finite: often contrasted with *infinite;* as, *indefinite* space.

> The reduction of the infinite to number is, then, the reduction of time infinite to its measure *indefinite*, that is, to the finite. *C. S. Henry.*

(*c*) In *bot.* too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important—usually more than twenty, when the number is not constant: said of the parts of a flower and the like.—*Indefinite inflorescence*, in *bot.* a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers all arise from axillary buds, the terminal bud going on to grow, and continuing the stem indefinitely.—*Indefinite proposition*, in *logic*, a proposition which has for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution; as, 'Man is mortal.'—*Indefinite term*, a privative or negative term, in respect of its not defining or marking out an object by a positive attribute, as a *definite term* does; thus, *unorganized being* is an *indefinite* term, while *organized being* is *definite.*—SYN. Unlimited, undefined, indeterminate, inexact, vague, uncertain.

Indefinitely (in-de'fin-it-li), *adv.* In an indefinite manner; without any settled limitation; not with certainty or precision; as, space *indefinitely* extended; to use a word *indefinitely.*

Indefiniteness (in-de'fin-it-nes), *n.* The quality of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

Indefinitude (in-dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Indefiniteness; want of precision.

> This is indeed shown in the vacillation or *indefinitude* of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. † Number or quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

> They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Sir M. Hale.*

Indehiscence (in-dē-his'ens), *n.* In *bot.* the property of being indehiscent.

Indehiscent (in-dē-his'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dehiscent.*] In *bot.* not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when ripe, as a capsule, such as fruit of Umbelliferæ, &c.

Indelectable (in-dē-lekt'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *delectable.*] Not delectable; unpleasant; unamiable. *Edin. Rev.*

Indeliberate (in-dē-lib'ē-rāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deliberate.*] Not deliberate; done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated. 'The *indeliberate* commissions of many sins.' *Bramhall.*

Indeliberated (in-dē-lib'ē-rāt-ed), *a.* Indeliberate.

Indeliberately (in-dē-lib'ē-rāt-li), *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

Indelibility (in-de'li-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being indelible. 'The *indelibility* of the sacred character.' *Horsley.*

Indelible (in-de'li-bl), *a.* [L. *indelebilis*—*in*, not, and *deleo*, to delete.] 1. Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced or obliterated; as, *indelible* letters or characters; an *indelible* colour; an *indelible* stain.

> This magnificent peak . . . formed one of those scenes of Eastern travel which leave an *indelible* impression on the imagination, and bring back in after years indescribable feelings of pleasure and repose. *Layard.*

2. Not to be annulled. [Rare.]

> They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household. *Bp. Sprat.*

Indelibleness (in-de'li-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being indelible.

Indelibly (in-de'li-bli), *adv.* In an indelible manner; so as not to be blotted out or effaced. '*Indelibly* stamped and impressed on the soul of man.' *Ellis.*

Indelicacy (in-de'li-ka-si), *n.* The condition or quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; non-avoidance of topics forbidden by social or conventional modesty to be discussed; want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; coarseness of manners or language; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind. 'The *indelicacy* of English comedy.' *Blair.*

Indelicate (in-de'li-kāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *delicate.*] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners, or to modesty or purity of mind; as, an *indelicate* word or expression; *indelicate* behaviour; *indelicate* customs.

> Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures *indelicate.* *T. Warton.*

Indelicately (in-de'li-kāt-li), *adv.* In an indelicate manner; indecently; unbecomingly.

Indemnification (in-dem'ni-fi-kā''shon), *n.* [From *indemnify.*] 1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty; the state of being indemnified.—2. That which indemnifies, saves harmless, or secures against loss, damage, or penalty. 'No reward with the name of an *indemnification.*' *De Quincey.*

Indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indemnified;* ppr. *indemnifying.* [L. *indemnis*, and *facio*, to make. See INDEMNITY.] 1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty.

> I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To reimburse for expenditure made; to remunerate.

> It is enough if each product contributes a fraction, commonly an insignificant one, towards the remuneration of that labour and abstinence, or towards *indemnifying* the immediate producer for advancing that remuneration to the person who produced the tools. *J. S. Mill.*

Indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* [Fr. *indemnité*, from L. *indemnitas*, from *indemnis*, uninjured—prefix *in*, not, and *damnum*, hurt, loss, damage.] 1. Security given to save a person harmless; security or exemption from damage, loss, injury, or punishment. 'Having first obtained a promise of *indemnity* for the riot they had committed.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. Indemnification; compensation for loss, damage, or injury sustained; reimbursement.

they were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs. *Lord Mahon.*

—*Act of indemnity*, an act or law passed in order to relieve persons, especially in an official position, from some penalty to which they are liable in consequence of acting illegally, or, in case of members of government, in consequence of exceeding the limits of their strict constitutional powers. Such acts also sometimes provide compensation for losses or damage either incurred in the service of the government, or resulting from some public measure.

Indemonstrability (in-dē-mon'stra-bil''i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being indemonstrable.

Indemonstrable (in-dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *demonstrable.*] Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated.

In their art they have certain assertions, which as *indemonstrable* principles, they urge all to receive. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Indemonstrableness (in-dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* State of being indemonstrable.

Indenization (in-de-ni-zā'shon), *n.* Endenization.

Indenize (in-de'niz), *v.t.* To endenize (which see).

Indenizen (in-de'ni-zn), *v.t.* To endenizen.

Indent (in-dent'), *v.t.* [L.L. *indentare*, O.Fr. *enденter*, to indent, from L. *in*, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] 1. To notch; to jag; to cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; as, to *indent* the edge of paper.—2. To bind out or apprentice by indenture or contract; to indenture; as, to *indent* a young man to a shoemaker; to *indent* a servant.—3. In *printing*, to begin, as a line, farther in from the margin of the paper than the rest of the paragraph.

Indent (in-dent'), *v.i.* 1. To be notched; to have indentations or inequalities like a row of teeth.—2. To run or wind in and out; to move in a zigzag course; to double.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch (the hare)
Turn and return, *indenting* with the way. *Shak.*

3. To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears? *Shak.*

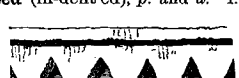
Indent (in-dent'), *n.* 1. A cut or notch in the margin of anything, or a recess like a notch; indentation.

It shall not wind with such a deep *indent*. *Shak.*

2.† A stamp; an impression.—3. A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt.—4. A contract; an order, as for goods.—5. In *printing*, the blank space at the beginning of a paragraph.

Indentation (in-dent-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of indenting or state of being indented: (*a*) the act of notching or cutting into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; the state of being notched or so cut. (*b*) In *printing*, the act of beginning a line or series of lines, as the first line of a paragraph, further in from the margin than others.—2. A cut or notch in a margin; a recess or depression like a notch in any border.

Indented (in-dent'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cut in



Indented Moulding.

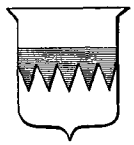
the edge or margin into points like teeth; as, an *indented* paper; an *indented* moulding. Indented mouldings, such as the one shown in the cut, are a common ornamental feature in Norman architecture.—2. Bound out by indenture; as, an *indented* apprentice or servant.—3. In *her.* notched like the teeth of a saw, but smaller than what is termed *dancette:* applied to one of the lines of partition. The ordinaries are also often thus borne.

Indentee, borderwise.

Indentedly (in-dent'ed-li), *adv.* With indentations.

Indentee (in-dent-ē'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

Indentilley (in-dent'il-ē), *a.* In *her.* having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined; as, a fesse *indentilley* at the bottom.



Indentilley.

Indenting (in-dent'ing), *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth.

Indentment† (in-dent'ment), *n.* Indenture. 'Some *indentments* or some bond to draw.' *Bp. Hall.*

Indenture (in-dent'ūr), *n.* 1. The act of indenting or state of being indented; indentation.

The general direction of the shore . . . is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional *indentures* and projections of bays and promontories. *Mitford.*

2. In *law*, a deed under seal entered into between two or more parties with mutual covenants. Formerly it required to be actually indented, or cut in a waving line, so as to correspond with the other copy of the deed; but this is no longer necessary. The term indenture is not used in Scotland, except in the case of indentures of apprenticeship.

Indenture (in-dent'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indentured;* ppr. *indenturing.* 1. To indent; to wrinkle; to furrow.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow. *Woty.*

2. To bind by indentures; as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

Indenture† (in-dent'ūr), *v.i.* To run in a zigzag course; to double in running.

They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook:
But, by *indenturing*, still the good man scap'd. *Heywood.*

Independence (in-dē-pend'ens), *n.* 1. The state of being independent; complete exemption from reliance or control, or the power of others; a state over which no one has any power, control, or authority; ability to support or maintain one's self; direction of one's own affairs without interference by others.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence.* *Pope.*

2. That which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others; as, he has acquired an *independence.*—*Declaration of Independence*, the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Brita. ı.—3. The principles of the religious body called Independents; Congregationalism.

Independency (in-dē-pend'en-si), *n.* Same as *Independence.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency.* *Pope.*

Independent (in-dē-pend'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dependent.*] 1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not relying on others; not subordinate; as, God is the only being who is perfectly *independent;* none of us is *independent* for the supply of his wants.

The town of St. Gaul is a Protestant republick, *independent* of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Affording the means of independence; as, an *independent* estate.—3. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as, a man of an *independent* mind.—4. Proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence; free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; as, an *independent* air or manner.—5. Irrespective; without taking note or regard; not to make mention.

A gradual change is also more beneficial, *independent* of its being more safe. *Brougham.*

I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. Ward.*

[*Independent* here = independently, and it would perhaps be more correct to regard it as an adverb.]—6. Pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists.

A very famous *Independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison.*

7. In *math.* a term applied to a quantity or function not depending upon another for its value. [The preposition that follows *independent* is generally *of*, sometimes *on.*]

Independent (in-dē-pend'ent), *n. Eccles.* one who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

Independently (in-dē-pend'ent-li), *adv.* In an independent manner; without control; without regard to connection with other things; as, *independently* of being safer it is more beneficial.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing everything *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

Indeposable (in-dē-pōz'a-bl), *a.* Not deposable; incapable of being deposed.

The cardinal calls that doctrine which makes princes *indeposable* by the pope, 'a breeder of schisms, &c.' *Stillingfleet.*

Indeprecable (in-de'prē-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *deprecable.*] Incapable of being deprecated.

Indeprehensible (in-de-prē-hens'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deprehensible.*] Incapable of being found out. 'A case perplexed and *indeprehensible.*' *Bp. Morton.*

Indeprivable (in-dē-priv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deprivable.*] 1. Incapable of being deprived.—2. Incapable of being taken away. [Rare.]

Indescribable (in-dē-skrīb'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *describable.*] Not describable; incapable of being described. '*Indescribable* feelings of pleasure.' *Layard.*

Indescribables (in-dē-skrīb'a-blz), *n. pl.* A euphemism for trousers.

Mr. Trotter smiled, and holding his glass in his left hand, gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry *indescribables* with his right. *Dickens.*

Indescriptive (in-dē-skrip'tiv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *descriptive.*] Not descriptive; not containing just description.

Indesert (in-dē-zėrt'), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *desert.*] Want of merit or worth. [Rare.]

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts.* *Addison.*

Indesinent (in-de'sin-ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *desinent.*] Not ceasing; perpetual. [Rare.]

The last kind of activity . . . is much more noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible, than the first. *Baxter.*

Indesinently (in-de'sin-ent-li), *adv.* Without cessation. [Rare.]

They continue a month *indesinently.* *Ray.*

Indesirable (in-dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *desirable.*] Not desirable; undesirable.

Indestructibility (in-dē-strukt'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being indestructible.

It is, therefore, natural, that the physical doctrine of *indestructibility* applied to force as well as to matter, should be essentially a creation of the present century, notwithstanding a few allusions made to it by earlier thinkers, all of whom, however, groped vaguely, and without general purpose. *Buckle.*

Indestructible (in-dē-strukt'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *destructible.*] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.

Indestructibleness (in-dē-strukt'i-bl-nes), *n.* Indestructibility.

Nothing but the *indestructibleness* of its (the church's) principles, however feebly pursued, could have maintained even the disorganized body that still survives. *Disraeli.*

Indestructibly (in-dē-strukt'i-bli), *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

Indeterminable (in-dē-tėr'min-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinable.*] Not determinable: (*a*) incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed.

As its (the world's) period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable.* *Sir T. Browne.*

(*b*) Not to be determined or ended; interminable.

Indeterminably (in-dē-tėr'min-a-bli), *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.

Indeterminate (in-dē-tėr'min-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinate.*] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; as, an *indeterminate* number of years. 'An *indeterminate* number of successions.' *Newton.*—*Indeterminate analysis*, a branch of algebra in which there are always given a greater number of unknown quantities than there are independent equations, by which means the number of solutions is indefinite.—*Indeterminate coefficients*, in *math.* a method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of this form—

$$A+Bx+Cx^2+Dx^3+\&c.=0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C are constant, and x a variable which may be supposed as small as we please, each of these coefficients, taken separately, is necessa-

rily equal to 0.—*Indeterminate equation*, in *math.* an equation in which the unknown quantities admit of an infinite number of values. A group of equations is *indeterminate* when it contains more unknown quantities than there are equations.—*Indeterminate inflorescence*, in *bot.* indefinite inflorescence. See INDEFINITE.—*Indeterminate problem*, in *math.* a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results.—*Indeterminate quantity*, in *math.* a quantity that admits of an infinite number of values.—*Indeterminate series*, in *math.* a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

Indeterminately (in-dē-tėr'min-āt-li), *adv.* In an indeterminate manner; not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as, a space *indeterminately* large; an idea *indeterminately* expressed.

Indeterminateness (in-dē-tėr'min-āt-nes), *n.* Want of certain limits; want of precision; indefiniteness.

> The want of adequate expressions to denote the endless shades of colour, and the *indeterminateness* of those which are applied to various tints. *Sir W. Lawrence.*

Indetermination (in-dē-tėr'min-ā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determination*.] Want of determination: (*a*) an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind. (*b*) Want of fixed or stated direction.

> By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental occurrence of the cause. *Bramhall.*

Indetermined (in-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determined*.] Not determined; undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

Indevirginate † (in-dē-vėr'jin-āt), *a.* Not devirginate or deprived of virginity; not defloured. 'Pallas . . . who still lives *indevirginate*.' *Chapman.*

Indevote (in-dē-vōt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *devote*.] Not devoted.

Indevoted (in-dē-vōt'ed), *a.* Not devoted.

Indevotion (in-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; absence of devout affections; impiety; irreligion. 'An age of *indevotion*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Indevout (in-dē-vout'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *devout*.] Not devout; not having devout affections. 'A careless *indevout* spirit.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Indevoutly (in-dē-vout'li), *adv.* Without devotion.

Indew † (in-dū'), *v.t.* [See INDUE.] To put on; to be clothed with; to indue. *Spenser.*

Index (in'deks), *n.* pl. **Indexes** (in'deks-ez), sometimes, as in *math.*, **Indices** (in'di-sēz). [L. Root *dik*, to point out, to show, seen in Skr. *diç*, to show; Gr. *deiknymi*, to show; L. *digitus*, a finger; *dico*, to say.] 1. That which points out; that which shows, indicates, or manifests. 'The face the *index* of a feeling mind.' *Crabbe.*

> Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which directs or points out, as a pointer or hand that points or directs to anything, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c.; the hand ☞ used by printers, &c.—3. A table of the contents of a book; a table of references in an alphabetical order: anciently prefixed to the book.

> Get a thorough insight into the *index* by which the whole book is governed and turned, like fishes, by the tail. *Swift.*

Hence—4. † Prelude; prologue.

> Ay me, what act
> That roars so loud and thunders in the *index*? *Shak.*

> An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Shak.*

In *anat.* the forefinger or pointing finger. In *math.* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent. See EXPONENT.—*Index hand.* Same as *Index*, 2.—*Index of a globe*, a little style fitted on the north pole of an artificial terrestrial globe, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.—*Index of a logarithm*, called otherwise *the characteristic*, is the integral part which precedes the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. Thus, if the given number consist of four figures, the index of its logarithm is 3, if of five figures, the index is 4, and so on. See LOGARITHM.—*Index of refraction*, in *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and of refraction. Thus in water, if the sine of the angle of refraction be taken as unity, that of incidence will be about 1¼, or more accurately 1·336; and therefore the index of refraction in water is 1·336. See REFRACTION.—*Index Expurgatorius* (Index Expurgatory), *Index Prohibitorius* (Index Prohibitory), or more fully *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (Index of Prohibited Books), a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church to be read by the faithful.

Index (in'deks), *v.t.* To provide with an index or table of references; to place in an index or table, as the subjects treated of in a book; as, to *index* a book.

Index-correction (in''deks-ko-rek'shon), *n.* In *astron.* the correction that has to be applied to an observation taken with an instrument that has an index-error. See INDEX-ERROR.

Indexer (in'deks-ėr), *n.* One who makes an index.

Index-error (in'deks-ėr-rėr), *n.* In *astron.* the difference between the zero point of the graduated limb of an astronomical instrument, as a sextant, and where the zero point ought to be as shown by the index when the index-glass is parallel to the horizon-glass.

Index-finger (in'deks-fing-gėr), *n.* The forefinger, so called from its being used in pointing.

Index-glass (in'deks-glas), *n.* In reflecting astronomical instruments, a plane speculum, or mirror of quicksilvered glass, which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image of the sun or other object upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer.

Indexical (in-deks'ik-al), *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

Indexically (in-deks'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of an index.

Indexterity (in-deks-te'ri-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity: (*a*) want of readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness. (*b*) Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

> The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey.*

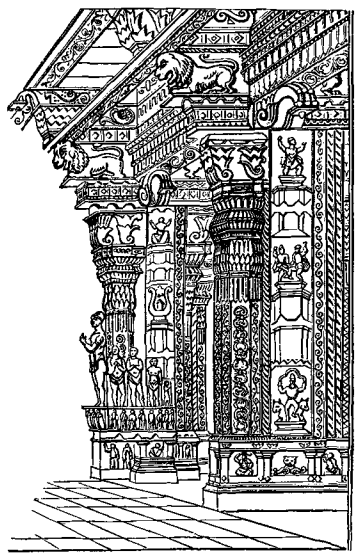
Indiadem (in-dī'a-dem), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *diadem*.] To place or set in a diadem, as a gem.

> Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem
> *Indiademed*? *Southey.*

Indiaman (in'di-a-man), *n.* pl. **Indiamen** (in'di-a-men). A large ship employed in the India trade.

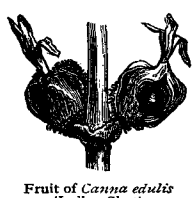
India-matting (in'di-a-mat-ing), *n.* Grass or reed mats made in the East, commonly from *Papyrus corymbosus*.

Indian (in'di-an), *a.* [From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia; Skr. *sindhu*, a river.] 1. Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or the aborigines of America.—2. Made of maize or Indian corn; as, *Indian* meal; *Indian* bread.—*Indian architecture*, the architecture peculiar to India or Hindustan. It comprehends a great variety of styles, which are divided by Fergusson into the Buddhist styles as exemplified not only in the Buddhist works within the borders of Hindustan, but also in those of Burmah, Ceylon, Java, China, and Thibet (see *Buddhist Architecture* under BUDDHIST); the Jaina style, a corruption of the pure Buddhist by admixture with the Hindu style; the Dravidian or style of Southern India, a style of architecture of the Tamil races of the south; the Northern Hindu or Indo-Aryan, a cognate style occurring in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries; the Chalukyan style, prevailing in the intermediate region between these two; the Modern Hindu, Indian Saracenic or Mohammedan, or that form which Indian architecture took after being influenced by the Mohammedan styles; and the styles peculiar to Cashmere and some other districts of India. Among the most remarkable of the works of Indian architecture are the rock-cut temples such as at Ellora. In the system of Indian decoration there is no trace of what may be called an order. Among the larger masses of decorations for support sculptured elephants very frequently occur, as well as lions, as may be seen from the accompanying cut of a portion of the Choultry or pillared hall at Madura, built by Tirumulla Nayak during 1623–45.—*Indian bay*, a plant, *Laurus indica*. See LAURUS.—*Indian berry*, *Cocculus Indicus*. See under COCCULUS.—*Indian corn*, a native American plant (*Zea Mays*), otherwise called *Maize*, and its fruit. See MAIZE.—*Indian cress*, a plant, *Tropæolum majus*, a favourite garden flower. See TROPÆOLUM.—*Indian*



Indian Architecture—Dravidian Style.
Choultry at Madura.

fig, the prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*).—*Indian file*, single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another: so named from its being the manner in which the American Indians usually traverse the woods.—*Indian fire*, pyrotechnic composition, used as a signal light, consisting of 7 parts of sulphur, 2 of realgar, and 24 of nitre. It burns with a brilliant white flame.—*Indian hen*, a species of bittern (*Botaurus minor*) found in North America.—*Indian ink*, more properly China ink, a black pigment mainly brought from China, used in water-colour painting and for the lines and shadows of drawings. It is sold in sticks and cakes, and is said to consist of lamp-black and animal glue. Inferior imitations are manufactured in this country.—*Indian oak*, the teak-tree (*Tectona grandis*). See TECTONA.—*Indian red*, a species of ochre, a very fine purple earth, of a firm, compact texture and great weight, found abundantly in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.—*Indian reed*, a name applied to various plants of the genus Canna.—*Indian shot*, a name given to the plants of the genus Canna. (See CANNA.) The fruit has three cells, each containing several round hard black seeds resembling shot, hence the name of the plant. The seeds are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and yield, by compression, a purple dye.—*Indian steel*, a kind of steel imported from India; wootz (which see).—*Indian summer*, in North America, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.—*Indian tobacco*, a plant, *Lobelia inflata*. See LOBELIA.—*Indian turnip*, a North American plant (*Arisæma triphyllum*), which has a root resembling a small turnip, two leaves, each divided into three leaflets, and arum-like blossoms.—*Indian wheat*, Indian corn.—*Indian yellow*, a pigment of a bright yellow colour, but not permanent, much used in water-colour painting. It is imported from India, and is composed of the phosphate of urea and lime.



Fruit of *Canna edulis* (Indian Shot).

Indian (in'di-an), *n.* 1. A native of the Indies, West or East.—2. An aboriginal native of America: so named from the idea of Columbus and early navigators that America was identical with India.

Indianeer (in'di-an-ēr''), *n.* An Indiaman.

Indianite (in'di-an-īt), *n.* [From *India.*] A mineral, a variety of anorthite found in the Carnatic, differing somewhat from ordinary anorthite from Vesuvius in the composition of the protoxides which it contains.

Indian-like (in'di-an-lik), *a.* Resembling an Indian.

India-paper (in'di-a-pā-pėr), *n.* A delicate absorbent paper made in China, and in this and other countries used to take first or finest proofs of engravings. It is imitated successfully by European makers.

India-rubber (in'di-a-rub-ėr), *n.* Caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also *Gum Elastic.* It is produced by incision from several tropical trees of different natural orders, chiefly Euphorbiaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, and Apocynaceæ. The india-rubber tree of Bengal is *Ficus elastica*, which yields a large portion of the caoutchouc exported from Bengal. See CAOUTCHOUC.

Indic (in'dik), *a.* A term applied to a class of Indo-European (Aryan) languages, comprising the dialects at present spoken in India, as Hindi, Hindustani, Mahratti, Bengali, and the dead languages Prakrit and Pali, modern Sanskrit, and Vedic Sanskrit.

Indicant (in'di-kant), *a.* [L. *indicans, indicantis*, ppr. of *indico*, to point out. See INDICATE.] Serving to point out, as a remedy.

Indicant (in'di-kant), *n.* In *med.* that which indicates or points out; as, an *indicant* of a disease, or of a remedy to be used for a disease.

Indicate (in'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indicated;* ppr. *indicating.* [L. *indico, indicatum*, from *index, indicis*, lit. a pointer. See INDEX.] 1. To point out; to make known; to direct the mind to a knowledge of; to show.

> Above the steeple shines a plate
> That turns and turns to *indicate*
> From what point blows the weather. *Cowper.*

2. In *med.* to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedy or remedies; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants.—SYN. To show, mark, signify, denote, manifest, evidence.

Indication (in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *indicatio, indicationis*, from *indico*, to point. See INDICATE, INDEX.] 1. The act of indicating or pointing out.—2. That which serves to indicate or point out; intimation; information; mark; token; sign; symptom.

> The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3. In *med.* any symptom or occurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies.—4. Explanation; display. [Rare.]

> Without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon.*

Indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *indicativus*, from *indico*, to point out. See INDICATE, INDEX.] 1. Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious; showing; as, reserve is not always *indicative* of modesty; it may be *indicative* of prudence.

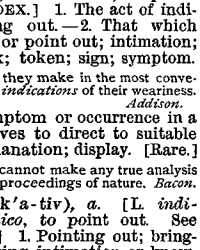
> Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand,
> Conscious of every shift, of every shift
> *Indicative*, his inmost plot betrays. *Shenstone.*

2. In *gram.* a term applied to that mood of the verb that indicates, that is, affirms or denies, or that asks questions; as, he *writes*, he is *writing;* they *run;* *has* the mail *arrived?*

Indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* the indicative mood. See the adjective.

Indicatively (in-dik'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

Indicator (in'di-kāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which indicates or points out: specifically, in *mach.* (*a*) an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine, in contradistinction to the steam-gauge, which shows the pressure of the steam in the boiler. One of the most perfect indicators is shown in the accompanying figure. It consists of a small cylinder, within which there works a piston, the upper end of the spindle of which is attached to and moves a parallel motion consisting of three links, which carries a marker at its central point. The pressure is recorded on a piece of paper attached to a small cylinder, on which is impressed a reciprocating circular motion corresponding to the motion of the steam piston. As the indicator piston rises by the force of the steam and is brought back by a graduated spring when the pressure is reduced, the pencil traces on the paper a figure (an *indicator diagram*) representing the pressure of the steam at each point of the stroke. (*b*) An instrument for co-ordinating the motions of the piston and valve, called the *valve-indicator.* (*c*) A dynamometer for measuring the power of any prime mover. (*d*) An apparatus or appliance in a telegraph for giving signals or on which messages are recorded, as the dial and index hand of the alphabetic telegraph; specifically, the name given to a recording instrument invented by Professor Morse, by which messages are printed as they are received. The current sent traverses the coils of an electro-magnet, with which an armature, furnished with a lever projecting forward, is connected. When the current is in action the armature is drawn down to the magnet, and on the cessation of the current it is again raised by a spring attached to the extremity of the lever. The lever thus works up and down upon an axis. A style supplied with ink is attached to the end of the lever, over which a strip of paper is drawn continuously from a roller by clockwork. When the armature is down the style rises and comes in contact with the paper, making a mark on it; when the current ceases the spring draws the end of the lever and the style down and away from the paper. Any number and length of dashes, or of mere dots, can thus be produced, and it is by these dashes and dots that letters are indicated. (See MORSE ALPHABET.) The instrument is called also *Morse Register* and *Morse's Recording Instrument.*—2. A genus of African birds, the honey-guides, so named from the habits of the species, as wherever they are seen it is pretty certain that in the neighbourhood there is a nest of wild bees. It is even said that they guide the natives to the nests of wild bees by flitting before them, reiterating their peculiar cry of 'cherr! cherr!' They belong to the family of the cuckoos. Two of the best known species are the great honey-guide (*Indicator major*) and the lesser honey-guide (*I. minor*) of South Africa, which build hanging nests shaped somewhat like a bottle and having the entrance downwards.—3. In *anat.* an extensor muscle of the forefinger, situated chiefly on the lower and posterior part of the forearm.



Richard's Indicator.

Telegraph Indicator.

Indicatorinæ (in'di-kā-to-rī"nē), *n. pl.* The honey-guides, a sub-family of scansorial birds of the family Cuculidæ or cuckoos, inhabiting South Africa. See INDICATOR, 2.

Indicatory (in'di-ka-to-ri), *a.* Serving to show or make known; showing.

Indicavit (in-di-kā'vit), *n.* [L., he has shown —3d pers. sing. perf. of *indico.*] In *eccles. law*, a variety of the writ of prohibition. It lies for a patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson.

Indice † (in'dīs), *n.* An index. *B. Jonson.*

Indices (in'di-sēz), pl. of *index* (which see).

Indicia (in-di'shi-a), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *indicium*, a notice, a sign, from *index, indicis*, lit. a pointer. See INDEX.] In *law*, discriminating marks; badges; tokens; indications.

Indicible † (in-dis'i-bl), *a.* [Fr.] Unspeakable; inexpressible.

> If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter the calamity will be *indicible.* *Evelyn.*

Indicolite (in'di-kō-līt), *n.* [L. *indicum*, a blue pigment (whence *indigo*), and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] In *mineral.* a variety of shorl or tourmalin, of an indigo blue colour, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green.

Indict (in-dīt'), *v.t.* [L. *indico, indictum*, to declare publicly—*in*, and *dico*, to say, to speak.] 1.† To compose; to write; to indite.—2. † To appoint publicly or by authority; to proclaim.

> I am told we shall have no Lent *indicted* this year. *Evelyn.*

3. In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law by the finding or presentment of a grand-jury. It is the peculiar province of a grand-jury to indict, as it is of the House of Commons to impeach.

Indictable (in-dīt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being or liable to be indicted; as, an *indictable* offender.—2. That may bring an indictment on one; as, an *indictable* offence.

Indictee (in-dīt-ē'), *n.* A person indicted.

Indicter (in-dīt'ėr), *n.* One who indicts.

Indiction (in-dik'shon), *n.* [L. *indictio, indictionis*, a declaration, a period of fifteen years, from *indico*, to declare publicly.] 1. Declaration; proclamation. '*Indiction* of war.' *Bacon.*—2. In *chron.* a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation, Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years and imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period, and it was also used instead of the olympiads in reckoning years, beginning from Jan. 1, A.D. 313.

Indictive (in-dikt'iv), *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

> In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought, with a vast train of followers, into the forum. *Kennet.*

Indictment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* The act of indicting, or the state of being indicted; accusation; formal charge or statement of grievances against a person.

> To Englishmen it seems that the impropriety of Mr. Bancroft Davis's *indictment* is aggravated by the improbability that it could have served the purpose of his clients. *Sat. Rev.*

Specifically, in *law*, (*a*) a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or a misdemeanour preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand-jury. An indictment is not properly so called till it has been found to be a true bill by the grand-jury; and when presented to the grand-jury it is properly called a bill. The decision of the grand-jury is not a verdict upon the guilt of the accused, but merely expresses their opinion, that from the case made by the prosecutor the matter is fit to be presented to the common jury and to be tried in the proper courts. If the grand-jury are of opinion that the accusation is groundless they indorse upon the bill 'not a true bill' or 'not found;' if the contrary, 'a true bill.' (*b*) In *Scots law*, a form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the lord-advocate. It runs in the name of the lord-advocate, and, addressing the panel by name, charges him with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial.

Indictor (in-dīt'ėr), *n.* In *law*, one who indicts; an indicter.

Indifference (in-dif'fėr-ens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *indifferentia*, from *indifferens, indifferentis*, indifferent. See INDIFFERENT.] The state or quality of being indifferent: (*a*) equipoise or neutrality of mind concerning different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; impartiality.

> In matters of religion he (the upright man) hath the *indifference* of a traveller, whose great concernment is to arrive at his journey's end; but for the way that leads thither, be it high or low, all is one to him, so long as he is but certain that he is in the right way. *Sharp.*

(*b*) A state of the mind or feelings when a person takes no interest in something which comes under his notice; unconcernedness; as, a complete *indifference* to the wants of others. (*c*) State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as, when we speak of the *indifference* of things in themselves; the *indifference* of actions from a moral point of view. (*d*) The state or quality of being scarcely passable; mediocrity or slight badness; as, the cotton was rejected on account of the *indifference* of its quality.—SYN. Carelessness, coldness, coolness, unconcern, apathy, *insensibility.*

Indifferency (in-dif'fėr-en-si), *n.* Indifference. *Gladstone.*

Indifferent (in-dif'fėr-ent), *a.* [L. *indifferens, indifferentis*—*in*, not, and *differens*, ppr. of *differo*, to carry asunder. See

DIFFER.] 1. Not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another; neutral; impartial; unbiassed; disinterested; as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.

Cato knows neither of them;
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the counsel it is better to choose *indifferent* persons than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon.*

2. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting anything; unconcerned; as, a man *indifferent* to his eternal welfare.—3. Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference; of no account; without significance or importance; as, it is *indifferent* which road we take.

Dangers are to me *indifferent*. *Shak.*

4. Regarded without any friendly interest or affection: usually preceded with *not*.

'Oh, Rachel! say you love me.' 'Mr. Tupman,' said the spinster aunt, with averted head—'I can hardly speak the words; but—but—you are not wholly *indifferent* to me.' *Dickens.*

5. Of a middling state or quality; neither very good nor very bad, but rather bad than good: passable; tolerable; as, *indifferent* writing or paper.

The state rooms are in *indifferent* order.
Sir W. Scott.

Formerly often used adverbially: to a moderate degree; passably; tolerably. 'I am myself *indifferent* honest.' *Shak.*

Indifferentism (in-dif'fêr-ent-izm), *n.* Systematic indifference; reasoned disregard; lukewarmness; want of zeal.

The depreciation of Christianity by *indifferentism* is a more insidious and a less curable evil than infidelity itself. *Whately.*

The *indifferentism* which equalizes all religions and gives equal rights to truth and error.
Card. Manning.

Indifferentist (in-dif'fêr-ent-ist), *n.* One who is indifferent or neutral in any cause; specifically, one who maintains that all religious sects and doctrines are equally good so long as a man is thoroughly persuaded in his own mind that he holds the truth.

Indifferently (in-dif'fêr-ent-li), *adv.* In an indifferent manner; impartially; without concern, wish, or aversion; tolerably; passably.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.
Common Prayer.

Set honour in one eye and death i' the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently*. *Shak.*

But I am come to myself *indifferently* well since, I thank God for it. *Howell.*

Indigence (in'di-jens), *n.* The condition of being indigent; want of estate or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their *indigence* from the rest. *Johnson.*

SYN. Penury, poverty, destitution, need, want.

Indigency (in'di-jen-si), *n.* Indigence (which see). *Bentley.*

Indigene (in'di-jēn), *n.* [L. *indigena—indu*, old form of *in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget; in the passive, to be born.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

Indigenous (in-di'jen-us), *a.* [See INDIGENE.] Born or originating in, as in a place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not exotic; innate.

Negroes . . . are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne.*

Joy and hope are emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *Is. Taylor.*

Indigent (in'di-jent), *a.* [L. *indigens, indigentis*, from *indigeo*, to stand in need of—*ind*, a form of *in*, and *egeo*, to be in want.] 1.† Wanting; deprived of: followed by *of*. 'Indigent *of* moisture.' *Bacon.*—2. Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*.
Addison.

Indigently (in'di-jent-li), *adv.* In an indigent, destitute manner.

Indigest (in-di-jest'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digest* (which see).] Not digested; undigested; crude; disorderly; shapeless.

To make of monsters, and things *indigest*,
Such cherubins as your sweet self resemble.
Shak.

Indigest† (in-di-jest'), *n.* A crude mass; a disordered state of affairs.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude. *Shak.*

Indigested (in-di-jest'ed), *a.* [Prefix, *in*, not, and *digested*.] Not digested: (*a*) not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude. 'Rising fumes of *indigested* food.' *Dryden.* (*b*) Not regularly disposed and arranged; not reduced to due form; not methodized; crude; as, chaos is represented as a rude or *indigested* mass; an *indigested* scheme.

Such *indigested* ruin, bleak and bare,
How desert now it stands, exposed in air!
Dryden.

In hot reformations, in what men, more zealous than considerate, call making clear work, the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested*. *Burke.*

(*c*) Not prepared or softened by heat, as chemical substances. (*d*) In *med.* not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil; as, an *indigested* wound.

Indigestedness (in-di-jest'ed-nes), *n.* State of being indigested. *Burnet.* [Rare.]

Indigestibility (in-di-jest'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being indigestible.

Indigestible (in-di-jest'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestible*.] Not digestible: (*a*) not easily converted into chyme or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. (*b*) Not to be received or patiently endured. 'Such a torrent of *indigestible* similes.' *T. Warton.*

Indigestibleness (in-di-jest'i-bl-nes), *n.* Indigestibility. *Ash.*

Indigestibly (in-di-jest'i-bli), *adv.* Not digestibly.

Indigestion (in-di-jest'yon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestion*.] Want of digestion; incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Indigitate† (in-di'jit-āt), *v.t.* [L.L. *indigito, indigitatum*—L. *in*, and *digitus*, a finger.] To indicate, as with the finger; to point out.

Their lines did seem to *indigitate* and point to our times. *Sir T. Browne.*

Indigitate† (in-di'jit-āt), *v.i.* To speak or communicate ideas by means of the fingers; to point out with the finger; to compute by the fingers.

Indigitation† (in-di'jit-ā''shon), *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger; indication. 'Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence.' *Dr. H. More.*

Indign,† **Indigne**† (in-dīn'), *a.* [L. *indignus—in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy.] Unworthy; disgraceful.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation! *Shak.*

Indignance,† **Indignancy**† (in-dig'nans, in-dig'nan-si), *n.* Indignation.

With great *indignance* he that sight forsook.
Spenser.

Indignant (in-dig'nant), *a.* [L. *indignans, indignantis*, ppr. of *indignor*, to consider as unworthy, to disdain—*in*, not, and *dignor*, to deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy.] Affected with indignation; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonourable act.

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

Indignantly (in-dig'nant-li), *adv.* In an indignant manner; with indignation.

Indignation (in-dig-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *indignatio, indignationis*, from *indignor*. See INDIGNANT.] 1. The feeling excited by that which is unworthy, base, or disgraceful; anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; the anger of a superior; violent displeasure.

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. Est. v. 9.

2. The effect of anger; terrible judgments; punishment.

O, let them (the heavens) . . . hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, the troubler of the poor world's peace!
Shak.

SYN. Ire, wrath, resentment, fury, rage.

Indignify† (in-dig'ni-fi), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dignify*.] To treat disdainfully, unbecomingly, or unworthily.

I deem it best to hold eternally
Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shrin'd,
Than by discourse them to *indignify*? *Spenser.*

Indignity (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *indignitas*, from *indignus*, unworthy—*in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy.] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct toward another; any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult.

How might a prince of my great hopes forget
So great *indignities* you laid upon me? *Shak.*

SYN. Contumely, outrage, affront, abuse, rudeness.

Indignly† (in-dīn'li), *adv.* In an indign manner; unworthily.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used? *Bp. Hall.*

Indigo (in'di-gō), *n.* [Sp. and It. *indigo*, from L. *indicum*, indigo, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*.] A well-known and beautiful blue vegetable dye, extensively employed in dyeing and calico printing. The indigo of commerce is almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants of the genus Indigofera, that cultivated in India being the *I. tinctoria*, and that in America the *I. Anil*. The plant is bruised and fermented in vats of water, during which it deposits indigo in the form of a blue powder, which is collected and dried so as to form the cubic cakes in which it usually occurs in commerce. In this state it has an intensely blue colour and earthy fracture, the kind most esteemed being that which, when rubbed by a hard body, assumes a fine copper-red polish. Indigo is quite insoluble in water, but when exposed to the action of certain deoxidizing agents it becomes soluble in alkaline solutions, losing its blue colour, and forming a green solution, from which it is precipitated by the acids white, but it instantly becomes blue by exposure to air. The indigo of commerce, besides some earthy matter, consists of indigo-blue, indigo-red, indigo-brown, and glutinous matter.—*Indigo blue*, or, as it has been called, *indigotin*, may be prepared from commercial indigo by treating it with dilute acids, alkalies, and alcohol; it is generally prepared by acting with reducing agents upon indigo-white. Indigotin has the formula $C_{16}H_5NO_2$. It forms fine right rhombic prisms which have a blue colour and metallic lustre. It is soluble in strong sulphuric acid; the solution has an intense blue colour, and is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of Saxon or liquid blue.—*Indigo white*, indigo obtained by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of reducing agents, such as alkaline fluids containing sulphate of iron, or a mixture of grape-sugar, alcohol, and strong soda lye. Reduced indigo forms a yellow solution in alkaline fluids, but, on free exposure to the air, absorbs oxygen and is reconverted into indigo-blue. This is the best method of obtaining the latter in a pure state, whence indigo-white is called also *Indigogen*.—*Egyptian indigo*, a leguminous plant, the *Tephrosia apollinea*, a native of Egypt. It is narcotic, and yields a fine blue dye. The leaves are occasionally mixed with Alexandrian senna, and the plant is commonly cultivated for its indigo in Nubia. See INDIGO-PLANT.

Indigo-bird (in'di-gō-bêrd), *n.* A North American bird (*Cyanospiza Cyanea*) of the finch family (Fringillidæ), of a deep blue colour, and with a sweet song, much in request as a cage-bird.

Indigo-blue (in'di-gō-blū), *n.* See under INDIGO.

Indigo-copper (in'di-gō-kop-pêr), *n.* In *mineral.* native protosulphide of copper; it is of an indigo-blue colour. Called also *Covelline*.

Indigofera (in-di-gō'fe-ra), *n.* [*Indigo*, and L. *fero*, to bear; lit. indigo-bearing.] A large genus of plants of the nat. order Leguminosæ, including about 220 species, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are herbs or shrubs, usually with pinnate or imparipinnate leaves, and small rose-coloured or purplish flowers in axillary spikes or racemes. Some of the species yield indigo. See INDIGO-PLANT.

Indigogen, Indigogene (in'di-gō-jen), *n.* Indigo-white (which see under INDIGO).

Indigolite (in'di-gō-līt), *n.* Indicolite (which see).

Indigometer (in-di-gom'et-êr), *n.* [E. *indigo*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

Indigometry (in-di-gom'et-ri), *n.* The art or method of determining the colouring power of indigo.

Indigo-plant (in'di-gō-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus Indigofera, from which indigo is obtained. The species most commonly cultivated under this name is *I. tinctoria*, a native of the East Indies and other parts of Asia, and grown in many parts of Africa and America. It is a shrubby plant about 3 or 4 feet high, with narrow pinnate leaves and long narrow pods. The West Indian indigo is *I. Anil*, a short-podded plant, native of the West Indies

and the warmer parts of America, and cultivated in Asia and Africa. Both are extensively grown for making indigo, the use

Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*).

of which as a dye is of great antiquity. See INDIGO.

Indigotate (in'di-gō-tāt), *n.* A compound of indigotic acid with a salifiable base or metallic oxide; as, *indigotate* of ammonia, *indigotate* of mercury.

Indigotic (in-di-got'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or obtained from indigotin.—*Indigotic acid*, an acid prepared by treating indigotin with twice its weight of hot nitric acid; salicylic acid.

Indigotin, Indigotine (in'di-gō-tin), *n.* See *Indigo-blue* under INDIGO.

Indilatory† (in-di'la-to-ri), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dilatory*.] Not dilatory or slow. 'A new form of *indilatory* execution.' *Cornwallis.*

Indiligence† (in-di'li-jens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *diligence*.] Want of diligence; slothfulness. 'The *indiligence* of an idle tongue.' *B. Jonson.*

Indiligent† (in-di'li-jent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *diligent*.] Not diligent; idle; slothful.

Indiligently† (in-di'li-jent-li), *adv.* Without diligence.

I had spent some years, not altogether *indiligently*, under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded. *Bp. Hall.*

Indiminishable (in-di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *diminishable*.] Not diminishable; incapable of being diminished; undiminishable. 'The *indiminishable* majesty of our highest court.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Indin, Indine (in'din), *n.* ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$.) A crystallized substance of a beautiful rose colour, formed by the action of potash on sulphisatyde. It is isomeric with white indigo.

Indirect (in-di-rekt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direct* (which see).] Not direct: (*a*) not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; as, an *indirect* route. (*b*) Not immediate; not tending to an aim or purpose, or producing an effect immediately or by the plainest and most obvious means, but obliquely or consequentially; hence, not open and straightforward; as, an *indirect* accusation; an *indirect* attack against reputation; an *indirect* answer.

The second kind of *indirect* labour is that employed in making tools or implements for the assistance of labour. *J. S. Mill.*

(*c*) Not resulting directly or immediately from a cause, but following consequentially and remotely; as, *indirect* damages; *indirect* claims. (*d*) Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. *Tillotson.*

—*Indirect taxes*, those taxes which fall in reality upon other persons than the immediate subjects of them. Thus the state exacts customs and excise duties from merchants upon merchandise, but the consumer, in the increased price he pays for his articles, refunds this tax to the merchant, so that the last buyer is the person who really pays the tax.—*Indirect* or *negative demonstration*, in *geom.* and *logic*, a demonstration in which a supposition is made which is contrary to the conclusion to be established. On this assumption a demonstration is founded, which leads to a result contrary to some known truth; thus proving the truth of the proposition, by showing that the supposition of its contrary leads to an absurd conclusion.—*Indirect evidence*, in *law*, inferential testimony as to the truth of a disputed fact, not by means of the actual knowledge which any witness had of the fact, but by collateral circumstances, ascertained by competent means.

Indirected (in'di-rekt-ed), *a.* Not directed; not directed or addressed to any particular quarter.

So toss'd, so lost, so sinking in despair,
I prayed in heart an *indirected* prayer. *Crabbe.*

Indirection (in-di-rek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direction*.] Oblique course or means; indirectness; dishonest means.

Most of the *indirection* and artifice which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a degeneracy of nature as an affectation of appearing men of consequence. *Tatler.*

Indirectly (in-di-rekt'li), *adv.* In an indirect manner; not in a straight line or course; obliquely; not by direct means; not in express terms; unfairly. 'Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held.' *Shak.*

Indirectness (in-di-rekt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indirect; obliquity; devious course; unfairness; dishonesty.

Indiscernible (in-diz-zėrn'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discernible*.] Not discernible; incapable of being discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable. 'Secret and *indiscernible* ways.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Indiscernibleness (in-diz-zėrn'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability of being discerned.

Indiscernibly (in-diz-zėrn'i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be seen or perceived.

Indiscerpibility (in-dis-sėrp'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality or property of being indiscerpible; indiscerptibility.

To such a being (God) belongs spirituality, which implies *indiscerpibility*; and who but a madman can imagine the Divine essence discerpible into parts? *Annotations to Glanville.*

Indiscerpible (in-dis-sėrp'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discerpible*.] Not discerpible; not separable into parts; indiscerptible.

Indiscerpibleness (in-dis-sėrp'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of not being discerpible or capable of separation of constituent parts.

Indiscerptibility (in-dis-sėrp'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being indiscerptible. *Johnson.*

Indiscerptible (in-dis-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discerptible*.] Not discerptible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts. *Bp. Butler.*

Indiscerptibleness (in-dis-sėrp'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being indiscerptible.

Indiscerptibly (in-dis-sėrp'ti-bli), *adv.* In an indiscerptible manner. *Dr. Allen.*

Indisciplinable (in-dis'si-plin-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disciplinable*.] Not disciplinable; incapable of being disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline. 'Men . . . stupid and *indisciplinable*.' *Hale.*

Indiscipline (in-dis'si-plin), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discipline*.] Want of discipline or instruction.

Indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discoverable*.] Not discoverable; incapable of being discovered; undiscoverable.

Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable*. *Conybeare.*

Indiscovery† (in-dis-kuv'ė-ri), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discovery*.] Want of discovery; failure of a search or inquiry. *Sir T. Browne.*

Indiscreet (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discreet*.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; not complying with discretion or sound judgment. 'So drunken and so *indiscreet* an officer.' *Shak.*—SYN. Imprudent, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash, hasty, incautious, heedless.

Indiscreetly (in-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In an indiscreet manner; not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

Indiscreetness (in-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion.

Indiscrete (in-dis'krēt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discrete*.] Not discrete or separated.

The terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *T. Pownall.*

Indiscretion (in-dis-kre'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discretion*.] 1. The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion or judgment; imprudence.

Misfortune is not crime, nor is *indiscretion* always the greatest guilt. *Burke.*

2. An indiscreet, imprudent, or somewhat reckless act; as, the grossest vices pass under the fashionable name of *indiscretions*.

Indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'in-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate*.] Not discriminate; wanting discrimination; undistinguishing; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous. 'Blind or *indiscriminate* forgiveness.' *Is. Taylor.*

The *indiscriminate* defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it hardens the heart. *Junius.*

Indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'in-āt-li), *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion; promiscuously.

Indiscriminating (in-dis-krim'in-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Not discriminating; not making any distinction; as, the victims of an *indiscriminating* spirit of rapine.

Indiscrimination (in-dis-krim'in-ā"shon), *n.* The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination or distinction.

Indiscriminative (in-dis-krim'in-āt-iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminative*.] Not discriminative; making no distinction.

Indiscussed (in-dis-kust'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discussed*.] Not discussed. *Donne.*

Indispensability (in-dis-pens'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. Indispensableness. 'The *indispensability* of the natural law.' *Skelton.*—2.† The condition of being excluded from dispensation. 'The *indispensability* of the first marriage.' *Lord Herbert.*

Indispensable (in-dis-pens'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable*.] 1. Not dispensable; incapable of being dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

The protection of religion is *indispensable* to all governments. *Warburton.*

2.† Not admitting dispensation; not permitting release or exemption. 'The law was moral and *indispensable*.' *Burnet.*

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and *indispensable*. *Bp. Hall.*

3.† Unavoidable. 'Age and other *indispensable* occasions.' *Fuller.*

Indispensableness (in-dis-pens'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary.

Indispensably (in-dis-pens'a-bli), *adv.* 1. In an indispensable manner; necessarily.—2.† Unavoidably.

They were *indispensably* obliged to be absent. *C. Johnson.*

Indispersed (in-dis-pėrst'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispersed*.] Not dispersed. [Rare.]

Indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indisposed*; ppr. *indisposing*. [Fr. *indisposer*—prefix *in*, not, and *disposer*, to dispose or fit. See DISPOSE.] 1. To disincline; to render averse or unfavourable; as, a love of pleasure *indisposes* the mind to severe study and steady attention to business.

A further degree of light would not only have *indisposed* them to the reception of it, but would have aggravated their guilt beyond measure. *Hurd.*

2. To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than that it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

3. To affect with indisposition or illness; to disorder; to make somewhat ill.

Indisposed (in-dis-pōzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Not disposed; disinclined; averse.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

2. Slightly disordered in health; somewhat ill.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton.*

Indisposedness (in-dis-pōz'ed-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; unfitness; disordered state; indisposition. 'A sensible *indisposedness* of heart.' *Bp. Hall.*

Indisposition (in-dis'pō-zi"shon), *n.* [*In*, not, and *disposition*.] 1. The state of being indisposed: (*a*) disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; as, the *indisposition* of men to submit to severe discipline; an *indisposition* to abandon vicious practices. 'A general *indisposition* towards believing.' *Atterbury.* (*b*) Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; tendency to sickness.

It was observed that her majesty had absented herself from public ceremonies, on the plea of *indisposition*. *Macaulay.*

2. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity; as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

Indisputability (in-dis'pūt-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Indisputableness*.

Indisputable (in-dis'pūt-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable*.] Not disputable; incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute.—SYN. Incontestable, unquestionable, incontrovertible, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive.

Indisputableness (in-dis'pūt-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.

Indisputably (in-dis'pūt-a-bli), *adv.* In an indisputable manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without dispute, question, or opposition.

Indisputed (in-dis-pūt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputed*.] Not disputed or controverted; undisputed.

Indissipable (in-dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being dissipated.

Indissociable (in-dis-sō'shi-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissociable*.] Incapable of being dissociated or separated; inseparable.

States of consciousness once separate become *indissociable*. *H. Spencer.*

Indissolubility (in-dis'so-lū-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being indissoluble: (*a*) incapability of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. (*b*) Perpetuity of obligation or binding force. 'To give this contract its most essential quality, namely, *indissolubility*.' *Locke.*

Indissoluble (in-dis'so-lū-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble*; L. *indissolubilis*, that cannot be dissolved or loosened.] Not dissoluble: (*a*) not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water; as, few substances are absolutely *indissoluble* by heat; many are *indissoluble* in water. (*b*) Not capable of being broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable; as, an *indissoluble* league or covenant. '*Indissoluble* obligations.' *South.* '*Indissoluble* amity.' *Hall.*

I shall recount . . . how Scotland, after ages of enmity, was at length united to England, not merely by legal bonds, but by *indissoluble* ties of interest and affection. *Macaulay.*

Indissolubleness (in-dis'so-lū-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility (which see).

Indissolubly (in-dis'so-lū-bli), *adv.* In an indissoluble manner; so as that separation cannot take place; so as not to be dissolved or broken.

On they move
Indissolubly firm. *Milton.*

Indissolvable (in-diz-zolv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissolvable*.] Not dissolvable; not capable of being melted or liquefied; incapable of separation; not to be broken; perpetually firm and binding; indissoluble; as, an *indissolvable* bond of union. 'An *indissolvable* tie.' *Warburton.*

Indissolvableness (in-diz-zolv'a-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubleness.

Indistancy† (in-dis'tan-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distance*.] Want of distance or separation. *Bp. Pearson.*

Indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct*; L. *indistinctus*, not properly distinguished. See DISTINCT.] Not distinct: (*a*) not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself; not readily distinguishable; faint; as, the parts of a substance are *indistinct* when they are so blended that the eye cannot separate them or perceive them as separate.

According as they (objects) are more distant, . . . their minute parts become more *indistinct*, and their outlines less accurately defined. *Reid.*

Nature speaks her own meaning with an *indistinct* and faltering voice. *Dr. Caird.*

(*b*) Obscure to the mind; not clear; confused; as, *indistinct* ideas or notions. (*c*) Not presenting clear and well-defined images; imperfect; faint; dim; as, *indistinct* vision.—SYN. Undefined, undistinguishable, obscure, indefinite, vague, ambiguous, uncertain.

Indistinctible (in-dis-tingkt'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct*.] Undistinguishable. [Rare.]

Indistinction (in-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinction*.] Want of distinction: (*a*) confusion; uncertainty; indiscrimination.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name . . . hath made some doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

(*b*) Equality of condition or rank.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from agreeable to the will of God. *Bp. Sprat.*

(*c*) Want of distinctness; dimness.

Indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* In an indistinct manner; without distinction or separation; not definitely; not with precise limits; confusedly; not clearly; obscurely; as, the parts are *indistinctly* seen; the border is *indistinctly* marked; my ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*. *Newton.*

Indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being indistinct; want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness; dimness; as, the *indistinctness* of an object seen in the twilight; *indistinctness* of comprehension; *indistinctness* of vision.

Indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable*.] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

A sort of sand *indistinguishable* from what we call Calais sand. *Boyle.*

Indistinguishably (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be distinguishable.

That conception of the divine, which the genius of Homer and Hesiod originated, found its perfect embodiment in those sculptured types of human beauty and nobleness in which the spiritual motive and the exquisite finite form were *indistinguishably* united. *Dr. Caird.*

Indistinguishing (in-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishing*.] Not distinguishing; making no difference or distinction; indiscriminative; impartial; as, *indistinguishing* liberalities. [Rare.]

Indisturbance (in-dis-tėrb'ans), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disturbance*.] Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

Inditch (in-dich'), *v.t.* To bury in a ditch. *Bp. Hall.*

Indite (in-dīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indited;* ppr. *inditing*. [See INDICT.] 1. To compose; to write; to be author of.

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*. *Pope.*

2. To direct, prompt, or dictate what is to be uttered or written.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. Ps. xlv. 1.

3.† To invite; to ask.

She will *indite* him to some supper. *Shak.*

Indite (in-dīt'), *v.i.* To compose; to write; to pen.

Wounded I sing, tormented I *indite*. *Herbert.*

Inditement (in-dīt'ment), *n.* The act of inditing.

Inditer (in-dīt'ėr), *n.* One who indites.

Indium (in'di-um), *n.* [L. *indicum*, a blue pigment.] A rare metallic element discovered in 1863 by Reich and Richter in some zinc ores by means of spectrum analysis: so called from its giving a blue line in the spectrum. It is a very soft lead-coloured metal, and much resembles lead in its physical qualities. Its compounds impart a violet tint to flame.

Individable (in-di-vīd'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dividable*.] Not dividable; indivisible; incapable of division. 'Scene *individable*, or poem unlimited.' *Shak.*

Individed (in-di-vīd'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divided*.] Not divided; undivided. '*Individed* Trinity.' *Bp. Patrick.*

Individual (in-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* [Fr. *individuel*, from L. *individuus*, indivisible—prefix *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible, from *divido*, to divide.] 1. Subsisting as one indivisible entity or distinct being; single; one; as, an *individual* man or city.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; as, *individual* labour or exertions; *individual* traits of character; *individual* peculiarities.—3. Inseparable; always with one.

To have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton.*

Individual (in-di-vid'ū-al), *n.* A being or thing incapable of separation or division in a certain relation without destruction of its identity; a single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially, a human being; a person.

Individualism (in-di-vid'ū-al-izm), *n.* 1. The quality of being distinct or individual; individuality.—2. An excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest; self-interest; selfishness.

Individuality is not *individualism*. The latter refers everything to self, and sees nothing but self in all things. *Trans. of Vinet.*

Individuality (in-di-vid'ū-al''i-ti), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct nature or existence; oneness.

Individuality, like personal identity, belongs properly to intelligent and responsible beings. Consciousness reveals it to us that no being can be put in our place, nor confounded with us, nor we with others. We are one and indivisible. *Fleming.*

2. The sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual; the particular or distinctive character of an individual; that quality, or amount of qualities, distinguishing one person or thing from another; idiosyncracy; as, a person of marked *individuality*.

Individualization (in-di-vid'ū-al-īz-ā''shon) *n.* The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.

Individualize (in-di-vid'ū-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *individualized;* ppr. *individualizing*. To select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish from others by peculiar or distinctive characters; to invest with the character of individuality; to connect with one particular individual.

There was a noble prodigality in these (Coleridge's) outpourings, a generous disdain of self, . . . which might remind the listener of the first days of poetry before it became *individualized* by the press, when the Homeric rhapsodist wandered through new-born cities and scattered hovels. *Talfourd.*

Individualizer (in-di-vid'ū-al-īz-ėr), *n.* One who individualizes.

Individually (in-di-vid'ū-al-li), *adv.* In an individual manner: (*a*) separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

(*b*) Inseparably; incommunicably.

Omniscience . . . an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

Individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dividuate* (which see).] Undivided.

Individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), *v.t.* [L.L. *individuo, individuatum*, from L. *individuus*, indivisible. See INDIVIDUAL.] 1. To give the character of individuality to; to endow with distinctive characteristics; to individualize; to discriminate or mark as distinct. 'Characters that distinguish and *individuate* him from all other writers.' *Dryden.*—2. To impart or distribute to individuals.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *Dr. H. More.*

Individuate (in-di-vid'ū-āt), *v.i.* To become individual; to give off or break up into individuals.

Individuation (in-di-vid'ū-ā''shon), *a.* The act of individuating, or state of being individuated; the act of endowing with individuality, or of ascertaining the individuality of; individualization.

What is that which distinguishes one organized being, or one living being, or one thinking being, from all others? This was the question that was so much agitated by the schoolmen concerning the principle of *individuation*. *Fleming.*

Individuator (in-di-vid'ū-āt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which individuates.

Individuity† (in-di-vid-ū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *individuitas*, from *individuus*, indivisible. See INDIVIDUAL.] Separate existence.

Indivinity† (in-di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divinity*.] Want of divinity or divine power.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Indivisibility (in-di-viz'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* [See INDIVISIBLE.] The state or property of being indivisible.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

Indivisible (in-di-viz'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divisible*.] Not divisible: (*a*) incapable of being divided, separated, or broken; not separable into parts. (*b*) In *math.* having no common measure or divisor, either integral or fractional; incommensurable.

Indivisible (in-di-viz'i-bl), *n.* That which is indivisible; specifically, in *geom.* one of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

Indivisibleness (in-di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Indivisibility (which see).

Indivisibly (in-di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In an indivisible manner; so as not to be capable of division.

Indivision (in-di-vi'zhon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *division*.] A state of being not divided.

I will take leave to maintain the *indivision* of the Church of England in the dogmatical point of faith. *Bp. Hall.*

Indivulsively (in-di-vuls'iv-li), *adv.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divulsive* (which see).] Inseparably; not to be torn or rent asunder.

They (the highest souls) are so near kin to that highest good of all, as that they so naturally and *indivulsively* cleave to the same. *Cudworth.*

Indo-Briton (in'dō-bri-ton), *n.* A person of British parentage born in India.

Indocibility (in-do'si-bil''i-ti), *n.* State or property of being indocible or unteachable; indocility.

Indocible (in-do'si-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docible*.] Not docible; not capable of being taught or trained, or not easily instructed; intractable; unteachable.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool. *Griffith.*

Indocibleness (in-do'si-bl-nes), *n.* Indocility.

Indocile (in-dō'sīl or in-do'sil), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docile*; L. *indocilis*, unteachable.] Not teachable; not easily instructed; intractable.

Indocile, intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley.*

Indocility (in-dō-si'li-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

The *indocility* and other qualities which really belong to such beings as the Brazilian cannibals. *Whately.*

Indoctrinate (in-dok'trin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indoctrinated*; ppr. *indoctrinating*. [Fr. *endoctriner*—L. *in*, and *doctrina*, learning.] To instruct in any doctrine or science; to imbue with learning; to teach; to instruct.

He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite. *Clarendon.*

Indoctrination (in-dok'trin-ā''shon), *n.* The act of indoctrinating, or state of being indoctrinated; instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.

Indoctrinator (in-dok'trin-āt-ėr), *n.* One who indoctrinates or instructs in principles or doctrines.

Indo-English (in'dō-ing-glish), *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (in''dō-ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* A name often given to a number of allied languages, called also *Aryan* and sometimes *Indo-Germanic*, and generally classified into six branches, viz., Indic or Indian (Sanskrit, Hindustani, &c.), Iranian or Medo-Persic (Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi, Persian, &c.), Celtic, Græco-Latin (comprising the two ancient classical languages and all the Romance tongues), Teutonic (including English, German, &c.), and Slavonic (Russian, &c.).

Indo-Germanic (in'dō-jėr-man''ik), *a.* A name sometimes used as equivalent to *Indo-European* or *Aryan*, and also sometimes given to the Teutonic class of languages, in order to indicate the relations existing between these tongues and Sanskrit. See TEUTONIC.

Indolence (in'dō-lens), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being indolent; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil; habitual laziness; indisposition to labour.—2.† Freedom from grief, pain, care, or trouble of any kind.

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Bp. Hough.*

Indolency† (in'dō-len-si), *n.* 1. Indolence.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest. *Dryden.*

2. Freedom from care or trouble of any kind.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Bp. Burnet.*

Indolent (in'dō-lent), *a.* [Fr. *indolent*—L. *in*, not, and *dolens*, *dolentis*, ppr. of *doleo*, to feel pain.] 1. Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; inactive; idle; as, an *indolent* person or life.

Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope.*

2. In *med.* causing little or no pain; as, an *indolent* tumour.

Indolently (in'dō-lent-li), *adv.* In an indolent manner; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

Indomable† (in-dom'a-bl), *a.* [L. *indomabilis—in*, not, and *domabilis*, tamable.] Untamable.

Indomitable (in-dom'it-a-bl), *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *domito*, freq. of *domo*, *domitum*, to tame.] Not to be tamed or subdued. '*Indomitable* force of character.' *W. Chambers.*

Indomptable, Indomptible† (in-dompt'-a-bl, in-dompt'i-bl), *a.* [See INDOMITABLE.] Not to be subdued. *Tooke*; *Irving.*

Indoor (in'dōr), *a.* Being within doors; domestic; as, an *indoor* servant.—*Indoor relief*, relief given to a pauper in a workhouse or poor's-house: opposed to *outdoor relief*.

Indoors (in'dōrz), *adv.* Within doors; inside a house; at home; as, to remain *indoors*.

Indorsable (in-dors'a-bl), *a.* That may be indorsed; endorsable.

Indorsation (in-dors-ā'shon), *n.* The act of indorsing; endorsement.

Indorse (in-dors'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indorsed*; ppr. *indorsing*. [L.L. *indorso*—L. *in*, upon, and *dorsum*, the back.] To endorse (which see).

Indorse (in-dors'), *n.* In *her.* see ENDORSE.

Indorsed (in-dorst'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* placed back to back. See ADORSED.

Indorsee (in-dors-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

Indorsement (in-dors'ment), *n.* Endorsement (which see).

Indorser, Indorsor (in-dors'ėr), *n.* The person who indorses; an endorser.

Indow (in-dou'), *v.t.* Same as *Endow*.

Indowment (in-dou'ment), *n.* Same as *Endowment*.

Indra (in'dra), *n.* [From Skr. *indu*, drop of rain.] A Hindu deity originally representing the sky or heavens, and worshipped in the Vedic period as the supreme god, though

Indra.—Coleman's Hindu Mythology.

he afterwards assumed a subordinate place in the Indian pantheon. He is represented in various ways in painting and sculpture, especially with four arms and hands, and riding on an elephant. When painted he is covered with eyes. In the oldest Vedic hymns the character of Indra is that of a mighty ruler of the bright firmament, at once beneficent, as giving rain and shade, and awful and powerful, as in the storm. He sends refreshing rain, and wields the thunderbolt, at the crash of which heaven and earth quake with terror.

Indraught (in'draft), *n.* [Prefix *in*, and *draught*.] 1.† An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet.

Ebbs and floods there could be none when there were no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. The flow of sea-water at some depth into a land-locked basin to replace that removed by evaporation or outflow at the surface, as in the Red Sea, Mediterranean, &c.

Indrawn (in-drąn'), *a.* Drawn in.

Indrench† (in-drensh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *drench*.] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

Reply not in how many fathoms deep
They lie *indrenched*. *Shak.*

Indri (in'dri), *n.* [The native name, signifying 'man of the woods'.] A very short-

Indri (*Indris laniger*).

tailed animal of the lemur family (*Indris laniger*), a native of the island of Madagascar. It is about the size of a cat and is covered with curled woolly hair. The colour of the fur is lightish brown, with a white stripe on the back of the thigh and a tinge of chestnut in the tail. The voice, which is of a melancholy, wailing character, like the cry of a child, is not very powerful, but can be heard at some distance.

Indubious (in-dū'bi-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubious*.] Not dubious: (*a*) not doubtful; certain. (*b*) Not doubting; unsuspecting; as, '*Indubious* confidence.' *Harvey.*

Indubitable (in-dū'bit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubitable*.] Not dubitable; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts.*

SYN. Unquestionable, evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable.

Indubitable (in-dū'bit-a-bl), *n.* A thing that cannot be doubted. *Watts.*

Indubitableness (in-dū'bit-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being indubitable.

Indubitably (in-dū'bit-a-bli), *adv.* In an indubitable manner, or so as to remove all doubt; undoubtedly; unquestionably.

These are oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.*

Indubitate† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *a.* [L. *indubitatus—in*, not, and *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubito*, to doubt.] Not questioned; evident; certain. 'The apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line.' *Sir H. Wotton.*

Indubitate (in-dū'bit-āt), *v.t.* [L. prefix *in*, into, and *dubito*, to doubt.] To cause to be doubted; to bring into doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

Induce (in-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *induced*; ppr. *inducing*. [L. *induco—in*, in, and *duco*. See DUKE.] 1.† To lead in; to bring into view; to introduce; to bring forward as an example; to adduce.

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Pope.*

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks; now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To put or draw on; to place upon. 'O'er the seat . . . *induced* a splendid cover.' *Cowper.*

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natured land
Induce laborious. *J. Philips.*

3. To lead by, or as by, persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by motives.

I do believe,
Induced by potent circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak.*

4. To effect by, or as by, persuasion or influence; to bring on; to produce; to cause.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon.*

5.† To offer by way of induction or inference; to infer; to conclude.—6. In *physics*, to cause or produce by proximity without contact or transmission, as a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body, by the approach of another body in an opposite electric or magnetic state.—SYN. To move, actuate, urge, incite, lead, influence, impel, instigate, produce, cause, superinduce.

Inducement (in-dūs'ment), *n.* 1. The act of inducing or state of being induced.—2. That which induces; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason, or fact that tends to persuade or influence the mind; motive; a consideration that leads to action; a benefit which influences one's conduct.

If this *inducement* force her not to love,
Send her a story of thy noble acts. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, what leads to something else, a term used specially in various cases to signify a statement of facts alleged by way of previous explanation to other material facts. SYN. Incitement, motive, reason, cause, ground, influence, incitement, instigation.

Inducer (in-dūs'ėr), *n.* One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

Induciæ (in-dū'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] In *Scots law*, the days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of appearance in the action or process.

Inducible (in-dūs'i-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being induced; capable of being caused or made to take place.—2. Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be gathered or concluded. '*Inducible* from the like testimonies.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Induct (in-dukt'), *v.t.* [L. *induco*, *inductum—in*, in, and *duco*, to lead. See INDUCE.] 1. To bring in or introduce.

We may be pretty certain that Mr. Rowson profited, in his turn, by his young master's liberality and gratitude for the pleasures to which the footman *inducted* him. *Thackeray.*

2. To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

Inducteous (in-duk'tē-us), *a.* In *elect.* a term applied to bodies rendered electropolar by induction, or brought into the opposite electric state by the influence of inductive bodies.

Inductile (in-duk'til), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ductile*.] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

Inductility (in-duk-til'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inductile.

Induction (in-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *inductio, inductionis*, from *induco, inductum*, to bring in. See INDUCT.] 1. The act of inducting or bringing in; introduction; especially, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or the giving possession of an ecclesiastical living; the introduction of a person into an office with the customary forms and ceremonies.—2.† Beginning; commencement.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shak.*

3.† Something preliminary or serving to introduce something else, especially the preface of a play or poem; also, an introductory scene in a play, sometimes standing in place of the prologue, but used also where there was a separate prologue.

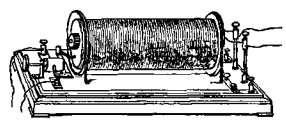
This is but an *induction;* I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter. *Massinger.*

Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. In *logic* and *philos.* (*a*) the method of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones; a process of demonstration in which a general truth is gathered from an examination of particular cases, the examination being so conducted that each case is made to depend upon the preceding one. Induction, as defined by Archbishop Whately, is a process of reasoning which infers respecting a whole class, what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class. According to Sir William Hamilton the word has been employed to designate three very different operations: (1) the objective process of investigating particular facts as preparatory to induction, which, he observes, is manifestly not a process of reasoning of any kind. (2) A material illation of a universal from a singular, as warranted either by the general analogy of nature, or the special presumption afforded by the object matter of any real science. (3) A formal illation of a universal from the individual as legitimated solely by the laws of thought, and abstracted from the conditions of any particular matter. The second of these operations is the inductive method of Bacon, which proceeds from particulars to generals, and from generals to still higher generalities, by means of rejections and conclusions, so as to arrive at those axioms and general laws, from which we may infer, by way of synthesis, other particulars unknown to us, and perhaps placed beyond the reach of direct examination. When general principles have once been established by induction, they can be employed as first truths or axioms, and applied to particular instances. This method reverses the order of the inductive process, as it proceeds from generals to particulars, and is termed *deductive* reasoning; thus, having once established the general principle that all terrestrial bodies tend to the earth's centre by gravity, the tendency of any particular body to the centre is immediately inferred from the general principle. (*b*) The conclusion or inference drawn from premises or from propositions which are admitted to be true, either in fact or for the sake of argument.—5. In *physics*, the property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact; an impress of molecular force or condition from one body to another without actual contact.—*Electro-magnetic induction*, the influence by which an electric or galvanic current produces magnetic polarity in certain bodies near or round which it passes.—*Magnetic induction*, the action by which iron and other substances become magnetic when in a magnetic field, that is, when in the neighbourhood of magnets or currents of electricity.

Inductional (in-duk'shon-al), *a.* Relating to induction; proceeding by induction; obtained by induction; inductive.

Induction-coil (in-duk'shon-koil), *n.* In *elect.* an apparatus for producing currents by induction and for utilizing them. It consists essentially of two coils wound on to a hollow cylinder, within which is a core, formed of a bar of soft iron or a bundle of soft iron wires. One of the coils, called the *primary coil*, is connected with the battery by means of an arrangement for establishing and breaking connection with it, so as to



Induction-coil.

produce temporary currents; the other, the *secondary coil*, is wound round the first, but carefully insulated from it, and in it is generated a current by induction every time the current begins or stops in the primary coil. The currents produced by induction possess high power of overcoming resistance as well as great quantity; and hence very intense effects, chemical, physiological, and luminous, are obtainable from them.

Inductive (in-duk'tiv), *a.* 1. Leading or drawing; persuasive; tempting: *with to.*

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Tending to induce or cause. [Rare.]

They may be . . . *inductive* of credibility. *Hale.*

3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as, *inductive* reasoning; the *inductive* method of reasoning. See INDUCTION, 4.—4. In *elect.* (*a*) able to produce electricity by induction; as, *inductive* force. (*b*) Operating by induction; as, an *inductive* electrical machine. (*c*) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction; as, certain substances have a great *inductive* capacity.—*Inductive sciences*, those sciences which are based upon induction, or which admit of inductive reasoning, as astronomy, chemistry, zoology, botany, &c.

Inductively (in-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction or inference.

Inductometer (in-duk'tom-et-ėr), *n.* [E. *induction*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument used by Faraday for measuring the degree or rate of electrical induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances, consisting of three insulated metallic plates, placed parallel to and at equal distances from one another, each exterior plate being connected with an insulated gold leaf of an electroscope.

Inductor (in-duk'tėr), *n.* One who inducts; the person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

Inductorium (in-duk'tō-ri-um), *n.* An induction-coil (which see).

Inductric, Inductrical (in-duk'trik, in-duk'trik-al), *a.* In *elect.* acting on other bodies by induction, as an electrified body; relating to induction. *Faraday.*

Indue (in-dū'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indued;* ppr. *induing.* [L. *induo*, probably from *indu*, old form of prep. *in*, to get into, to put on.] 1. To put on, as clothes or a piece of dress.

By this time the baron had *indued* a pair of jack-boots of large dimensions. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to furnish; to supply; to endow. '*Indued* with intellectual sense and souls.' *Shak.*

Induement (in-dū'ment), *n.* The act of induing or putting on; endowment.

Indulge (in-dulj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indulged;* ppr. *indulging.* [L. *indulgeo*, to be kind or indulgent to, to give one's self up to: usually derived from *dulcis*, sweet; but Pott and others conjecturally connect it with Skr. *dṛrgha*, Gr. *dolichos*, Slav. *dolgŭi*, long.] 1. To give way to; not to restrain or oppose; to give free course to; as, to *indulge* sloth; to *indulge* the passions; to *indulge* pride, selfishness, or inclinations.—2. To yield to the desire or wishes of; to gratify by compliance; to humour to excess; to withhold restraint from; as, parents should not *indulge* their children too much; some teachers *indulge* their pupils: followed by *with* or *in*, according as that which affords the pleasure is physical or moral; as, to *indulge* children *in* amusements, but *with* sweetmeats.—3. To grant not of right, but as a favour; to bestow in compliance with wishes or desire.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night! *Pope.*

—*Foster, Cherish, Harbour, Indulge.* See under CHERISH.—SYN. To cherish, foster, harbour, allow, favour, humour.

Indulge (in-dulj'), *v.i.* To indulge one's self; to practise indulgence; to be indulgent: with *in*, rarely *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Dr. H. More.*

Most men are more willing to *indulge in* easy vices, than to practise laborious virtues. *Johnson.*

Indulgement (in-dulj'ment), *n.* Act of indulging; indulgence. [Rare.]

Indulgence (in-dulj'ens), *n.* [L. *indulgentia*, from *indulgens*, indulgent, from *indulgeo*. See INDULGE.] 1. The act of indulging; free permission to the appetites, humour, desires, passions, or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control.

They err that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance anything less. *Hammond.*

2. An indulgent act; favour granted; liberality; something with which one is indulged or gratified; gratification.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

3. Readiness to forgive a fault; tolerance.

As you from crimes would pardoned be
Let your *indulgence* set me free. *Shak.*

4. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the canonical penance attached to certain sins in this life, and also of the temporal punishment which would await the impenitent in purgatory.

Indulgency† (in-dulj'en-si), *n.* Indulgence (which see).

Indulgent (in-dulj'ent), *a.* [L. *indulgens, indulgentis*, ppr. of *indulgeo*. See INDULGE.] Prone to indulge or humour; yielding to the wishes, desires, humour, or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; mild; favourable; not severe; as, an *indulgent* parent. 'The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.' *Dryden.*

They that are the first raisers of their houses are most *indulgent* towards their children; beholding them as the continuance . . . of their work. *Bacon.*

Indulgential (in-dulj-en'shal), *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.

Indulgently (in-dulj'ent-li), *adv.* In an indulgent manner; mildly; favourably; not severely.

Indulger (in-dulj'ėr), *n.* One who indulges.

Indult, Indulto (in-dult', in-dul'tō), *n.* [It. *indulto*, a pardon; L. *indultus*, indulged.] 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* an indulgence; an exemption; a privilege, as the power of presenting to benefices granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals.—2. In Spain, a duty, tax, or custom paid to the king for all goods imported.

Indumentum (in-dū-men'tum), *n.* [From L. *induo*, to put on.] In *zool.* a term restricted in its signification to the plumage of birds.

Induplicate (in-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double.] In *bot.* (*a*) having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation. See ESTIVATION. (*b*) Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping: said of leaves in vernation.

Induplicative (in-dū'pli-kāt-iv), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Induplicate.*

Indurascent (in-dū-ras'ent), *a.* In *bot.* hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth bush.

Indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.i.* [L. *induro, induratum*—prefix *in*, and *duro*, to harden.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard; to lose sensibility; as, clay *indurates* by drying and by extreme heat; the feelings *indurate* by custom.

Indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *indurated;* ppr. *indurating.* 1. To make hard; as, extreme heat *indurates* clay.—2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

Love's and friendship's finely-pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.
Goldsmith.

Indurate† (in'dū-rāt), *a.* Hardened; not soft; indurated; obdurate; unfeeling.

Induration (in-dū-rā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of hardening or process of growing hard; the state of being indurated or having become hard.—2. Hardness of heart; insensibility; obduracy; want of pliancy.

A certain *induration* of character which had arisen from long habits of business. *Coleridge.*

Indus (in'dus), *n.* The Indian, a southern constellation situated between Sagittarius and the south pole.

Indusial (in-dū'si-al), *a.* Composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ.—*Indusial limestone*, in *geol.* a fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, France, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated indusia or cases of the larvæ of Phryganea or caddis-fly.

Indusiated (in-dū'si-āt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* having an indusium.

Indusium (in-dū'si-um), *n.* pl. **Indusia** (in-dū'si-a). [L., a woman's under-garment, from *induo*, to put on.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) a collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower. The cut shows the upper part of the style, and the stigma, of *Leschenaultia formosa*. (*b*) A name given to the immediate covering of the tuft of capsules or spore-cases in ferns. 2. In *zool.* the case or covering of a larva.—3. In *anat.* the amnion.

a, Indusium.

Industrial (in-dus'tri-al), *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or characterized by industry; pertaining to those manufacturing or other operations through which marketable commodities are produced; as, *industrial* arts; *industrial* operations; *industrial* establishments.

But in applying the term wealth to the *industrial* capacities of human beings, there seems always, in popular apprehension, to be a tacit reference to material products. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Industrial accession*, in *Scots law*, the addition made to the value of a subject by human art or labour exercised thereon.—*Industrial exhibition*, *industrial museum*, an exhibition or a museum of the various industrial products of a country or of various countries.—*Industrial school*, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating poor neglected children, reclaiming them from evil habits, and training them to habits of industry.

Industrialism (in-dus'tri-al-izm), *n.* Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits. *J. S. Mill.*

Industrially (in-dus'tri-al-li), *adv.* In an industrial manner; with reference to industry.

Industrious (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* [L. *industrius*, perhaps from *indu*, within, and *struo*, to join together, to fabricate, to arrange, the allusion being to the female occupation of spinning.] 1. Given to industry; characterized by industry; diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; as, an *industrious* person; an *industrious* life: opposed to *slothful* and *idle*.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit or to a particular end: opposed to *remiss* or *slack*; as, *industrious* to accomplish a journey or to reconcile contending parties. 'Industrious to seek out the truth.' *Spenser.*

Industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an industrious manner; with habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind; diligently; assiduously; with care; as, he *industriously* concealed his name.

Industry (in'dus-tri), *n.* [Fr. *industrie*; L. *industria*, from *industrius*. See INDUSTRIOUS.] 1. Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity: opposed to *sloth* and *idleness*.

We are more industrious than our fathers, because in the present time the funds destined for the maintenance of *industry* are much greater in proportion to those likely to be employed in the maintenance of idleness than they were two or three centuries ago. *Adam Smith.*

2. The industrial arts generally, or any branch of the industrial arts; any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed; as, the *industries* of the United Kingdom.—*Diligence, Industry, Constancy.* See under DILIGENCE.

Indutive (in-dū'tiv), *a.* [L. *induo*, to put on.] In *bot.* a term applied to seeds having the usual integumentary covering.

Induviæ (in-dū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, from *induo*, to put on. See INDUE.] In *bot.* the withered leaves which remain on the stems of some plants in consequence of not being joined to them by articulations, which allow of their falling off.

Induviate (in-dū'vi-āt), *a.* In *bot.* covered with induviæ.

Indwell (in'dwel), *v.t.* To abide within; to occupy.

The Holy Ghost became a dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly *indwelt* form. *Milman.*

Indwell (in'dwel), *v.i.* To dwell or exist in or within some place.

Indweller (in'dwel-ėr), *n.* One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant. 'An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Inearth (in-ėrth'), *v.t.* To put into the earth; to inter.

Nor did I then comply, refusing rest,
Till I had seen in holy ground *inearth'd*
My poor lost brother. *Southey.*

Inebriant (in-ē'bri-ant), *a.* [L. *inebrians*, *inebriantis*, ppr. of *inebrio*. See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

Inebriant (in-ē'bri-ant), *n.* Anything that intoxicates, as opium.

Inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inebriated*; ppr. *inebriating*. [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatum*—*in*, intens., and *ebrio*, to intoxicate, from *ebrius*, drunk.] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate.

The cups
That cheer but not *inebriate* wait on each. *Cowper.*

2. To disorder the senses of; to stupefy, or to make furious, frantic, or unreasonable; to exhilarate; to enliven. 'The *inebriating* effect of popular applause.' *Macaulay.*

Inebriate† (in-ē'bri-āt), *v.i.* To be or become intoxicated or stupefied.

Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies. *Bacon.*

Inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *n.* An habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, &c. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *a.* Drunk; intoxicated. 'Thus spake Peter as a man *inebriate*.' *Udall.*

Inebriation (in-ē'bri-ā"shon), *n.* The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated; drunkenness; intoxication.

They did preserve him from the *inebriation* of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness in adversity. *Macaulay.*

Inebriety (in-ē-brī'e-ti), *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

Inebrious (in-ē'bri-us), *a.* Drunk or partially drunk; affected by liquor.

Inched,† *pp.* [Prep. *in*, and *eche*, to add.] Inserted. *Chaucer.*

Inedited (in-ed'it-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *edited*.] Not edited; unpublished; as, an *inedited* manuscript.

Ineffability (in-ef'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness.

Ineffable (in-ef'a-bl), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *effabilis*, that can be spoken, from *effor*, to speak.] Incapable of being expressed in words; as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; the *ineffable* glories of the Deity.

I lose
Myself in Him in light *ineffable*;
Come then, expressive Silence, muse His praise. *Thomson.*

SYN. Unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible, indescribable.

Ineffableness (in-ef'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffable or unutterable; unspeakableness.

Ineffables (in-ef'a-blz), *n. pl.* Trousers. [Colloq. slang.]

Ineffably (in-ef'a-bli), *adv.* In an ineffable manner; in a manner not to be expressed in words; unspeakably.

He all his Father full expressed
Ineffably into his face received. *Milton.*

Ineffaceable (in-ef-fās'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effaceable*.] Not effaceable; incapable of being effaced.

Ineffaceably (in-ef-fās'a-bli), *adv.* In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaceable.

Ineffectible† (in-ef-fekt'i-bl), *a.* Impracticable. *Bp. Hall.*

Ineffective (in-ef-fekt'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effective*.] 1. Not effective; incapable of producing any effect or the effect intended; inefficient; useless.

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Weak; impotent; wanting energy.

Virtue hates weak and *ineffective* minds. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ineffectively (in-ef-fekt'iv-li), *adv.* In an ineffective manner; without effect; inefficiently.

Ineffectiveness (in-ef-fekt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being ineffective.

Ineffectual (in-ef-fek'tū-al), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effectual*.] Not effectual; not producing the proper effect, or not able to produce the proper effect; inefficient; weak; as, an *ineffectual* remedy.

The most careful endeavours do not always meet with success; and even our blessed Saviour's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many. *Stillingfleet.*

—*Ineffectual*, *Inefficacious*. See under INEFFICACIOUS.—SYN. Inefficient, ineffective, inefficacious, vain, fruitless, weak.

Ineffectually (in-ef-fek'tū-al-li), *adv.* In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain.

Ineffectualness (in-ef-fek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ineffectual; want of effect or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. *Wake.*

Ineffervescence (in-ef'fėr-ves"ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effervescence*.] Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

Ineffervescent (in-ef'fėr-ves"ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effervescent*.] Not effervescent or effervescing; not susceptible of effervescence.

Ineffervescibility (in-ef'fėr-ves'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being ineffervescible.

Ineffervescible (in-ef'fėr-ves"i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effervescible*.] Not capable or susceptible of effervescence.

Inefficacious (in-ef'fi-kā"shus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

—*Ineffectual*, *Inefficacious*. *Ineffectual* properly means non-productive of effect, non-productive of the required or desired effect; *inefficacious*, incapable of producing effects, not sufficient to bring about the desired result; but the words are sometimes used synonymously.

Inefficaciously (in-ef'fi-kā"shus-li), *adv.* In an inefficacious manner; without efficacy or effect.

Inefficaciousness (in-ef'fi-kā"shus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inefficacious; want of effect or of power to produce the effect.

Inefficacy (in-ef'fi-ka-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacy*, L. *efficacia*.] Want of efficacy or power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

The *inefficacy* was soon proved, like that of many similar medicines. *Dr. Gregory.*

Inefficiency (in-ef-fi'shen-si), *n.* The condition or quality of being inefficient; want of efficiency; want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

Numerous texts affirm this total insensibility and *inefficiency* of all such entities in the most absolute terms. *Law.*

Inefficient (in-ef-fi'shent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficient*.] Not efficient: (*a*) not producing the effect; inefficacious.

He is as insipid in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in everything else. *Chesterfield.*

(*b*) Incapable of or indisposed to effective action; effecting nothing; as, an *inefficient* force.

Inefficiently (in-ef-fi'shent-li), *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.

Inelaborate (in-ē-lab'o-rāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elaborate*.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care.

Inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elastic*.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.

Inelasticity (in-ē'las-tis"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elasticity*.] The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

Inelegance, Inelegancy (in-el'ē-gans, in-el'ē-gan-si), *n.* [L. *inelegantia*; Fr. *inélégance*.] 1. The condition or quality of being inelegant; want of elegance; want of beauty, polish, refinement, symmetry, or the like; want of anything required by a correct taste. 'Confessed *inelegance* of hand.' *Cawthorn.*

She was conspicuous from the notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook.*

2. That which is inelegant; as, there are a great many *inelegancies* in the style of the book.

Inelegant (in-el'ē-gant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elegant*; L. *inelegans, inelegantis*, inelegant.] Not elegant; wanting in beauty, polish, refinement, symmetry, ornament, or the like; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. '*Inelegant* translations.' *Broome.*

What order, so contrived as not to mix
Tastes not well joined, *inelegant.* *Milton.*

Inelegantly (in-el'ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly. 'Pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourished cross.' *T. Warton.*

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly.* *Chesterfield.*

Ineligibility (in-el'i-ji-bil''i-ti), *n.* Condition of being ineligible; incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not being worthy of choice.

Ineligible (in-el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eligible.*] Not eligible; not capable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

Ineligibly (in-el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

Ineloquent (in-e'lō-kwent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eloquent.*] Not eloquent; not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not persuasive; as, an *ineloquent* speaker; an *ineloquent* sermon.

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent.* *Milton.*

Ineloquently (in-e'lō-kwent-li), *adv.* In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence.

Ineluctable † (in-ē-luk'ta-bl), *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *eluctabilis*, that may be escaped from by struggling, from *eluctor*, to struggle out, to surmount—*e*, *ex*, out of, and *luctor*, to struggle, to strive.] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be surmounted or overcome.

Ineludible (in-ē-lūd'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eludible.*] Not eludible; incapable of being eluded or defeated. '*Ineludible* demonstrations.' *Glanville.*

Inembryonate (in-em'bri-on-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *embryonate.*] Not embryonate; not formed in embryo.

Inenarrable (in-ē-nar'ra-bl), *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *enarrabilis*, that may be related, from *enarro*, to explain in detail. See ENARRATION.] Incapable of being narrated or told.

Inept (in-ept'), *a.* [L. *ineptus*—prefix *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit, apt.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper; unbecoming.

Mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. Foolish; silly; impertinent; absurd; nonsensical.

To view attention as a special state of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Inepti (in-ept'ī), *n. pl.* [See INEPT.] C. L. Bonaparte's name for the tribe of birds to which the extinct dodo (*Didus ineptus*) belonged.

Ineptitude (in-ep'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *ineptitudo*, from *ineptus*, unsuitable, unfit. See INEPT.] The condition or quality of being inept: (*a*) unfitness; inaptitude; unbecomingness; unsuitableness.

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) Foolishness; folly; nonsense.

Ineptly (in-ept'li), *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.

Ineptness (in-ept'nes), *n.* Unfitness; ineptitude. 'Miserable *ineptness* of infancy.' *Dr. H. More.*

Inequable (in-ē'kwa-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equable.*] Not equable; unequable.

Inequal (in-ē'kwal), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equal.*] Not equal; unequal; uneven; various. 'The *inequal* fates.' *Shenstone.*

Inequality (in-ē-kwol'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equality.*] 1. The condition or quality of being inequal or unequal; difference or want of equality in any respect; want of uniformity; diversity; disparity; as, an *inequality* in size or stature; an *inequality* of numbers or of power; *inequality* of distances or of motions; the *inequalities* of social status.

Inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

2. Unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or a depression of a surface; as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth or of a marble slab.—3. Insufficiency for any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. In *astron.* the deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.—5. In *alg.* an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality $>$ or $<$; thus, $a > b$, signifying that a is greater than b, and $a < b$, that a is less than b, are *inequalities.*

Inequation (in-ē-kwā'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equation.*] In *math.* an inequality. See INEQUALITY, 5.

Inequidistant (in-ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equidistant.*] Not equidistant; not being equally distant.

Inequilateral (in-ē'kwi-lat''ėr-al), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equilateral.*] Not equilateral; having unequal sides, as a triangle; specifically, in *zool.* having the two sides unequal, as in the case of the shells of the ordinary bivalves (Lamellibranchiata). When applied to the shells of the Foraminifera, it implies that the convolutions of the shell do not lie in the same plane, but are obliquely wound round an axis.

Inequilobate (in-ē'kwi-lō''bāt), *a.* [L. *in*, not, *æquus*, equal, and E. *lobate.*] Having unequal lobes.

Inequitable (in-e'kwit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equitable.*] Not equitable; not just.

The proportions seemed not *inequitable.* *Burke.*

Inequitate † (in-e'kwit-āt), *v.t.* [L. *inequito, inequitatum*, to ride over—prefix *in*, in or upon, and *equito*, to ride.] To ride on; to ride over or through. *Sir T. More.*

Inequivalve, Inequivalvular (in-ē'kwi-valv, in-ē'kwi-valv''ū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equivalve, equivalvular.*] Having unequal valves, as the shell of the common oyster.

Ineradicable (in-ē-rad'ik-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eradicable.*] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated.

The bad seed thus sown was *ineradicable.* *Lord Lytton.*

Ineradicably (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli), *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

Inergetic, Inergetical (in-ėr-jet'ik, in-ėr-jet'ik-al), *a.* [Badly formed from prefix *in*, not, and *energetic.*] Not energetic; having no energy.

Inergetically (in-ėr-jet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an inergetic manner; without energy.

Inerm, Inermous (in-ėrm', in-ėrm'us), *a.* [L. *inermis*, and *inermus*—prefix *in*, not, and *arma*, arms.] In *bot.* unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.

Inerrability (in-er'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *Eikon Basilike.*

Inerrable (in-er'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *errable.*] Incapable of erring; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

Inerrableness (in-er'a-bl-nes), *n.* Inerrability (which see).

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish Church. *Hammond.*

Inerrably (in-er'a-bli), *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.

Inerrancy (in-er'ran-si), *n.* Freedom from error. 'By denying the inspiration and *inerrancy* of writings.' *Dr. C. Wordsworth.*

Inerratic (in-er-rat'ik), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *erratic.*] Not erratic or wandering; fixed.

Inerringly (in-er'ing-li), *adv.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *err.*] Without error, mistake, or deviation. *Glanville.*

Inert (in-ėrt'), *a.* [L. *iners, inertis*, unskilled, inactive—*in*, not, and *ars*, acquired skill, art.] 1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; as, matter is *inert.*—2. Not moving or acting; indisposed to move or act; sluggish; inactive.

They can boast but little virtue; and *inert*
Through plenty, lose in morals what they gain
In manners, victims of luxurious ease. *Cowper.*

—*Inert, Inactive, Sluggish. Inert* refers rather to the external manifestation of a habit which may be either natural or induced; *inactive*, not exhibiting activity, often referring to a temporary, perhaps voluntary state; *sluggish*, indicating not only disinclination to exertion, but a slow and torpid temperament.—SYN. Inactive, dull, sluggish, slothful, lazy.

Inertia (in-ėr'shi-a), *n.* [L., from *iners.* See INERT.] 1. Passiveness; inactivity; inertness.

Men do what they were wont to do; and have immense irresolution and *inertia;* they obey him who has the symbols that claim obedience. *Carlyle.*

2. In *physics*, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state: called also *vis inertiæ.* The following are familiar examples of *inertia:* when a stone is thrown along a flat surface of ice, it moves further than when thrown along a level road, because friction, which is a force tending to destroy the stone's motion, is less on the ice; when a horse which has been moving rapidly in a straight line suddenly stops or shies, the rider's inertia tends to keep him moving in the old direction; and when a horse suddenly gets into motion the rider's inertia tends to keep him in the old position.—3. In *med.* want of activity; sluggishness: a term especially applied to the condition of the uterus when it does not contract properly after parturition.

Inertion (in-ėr'shon), *n.* Want of activity; want of action or exertion; inertia; inertness.

These vicissitudes of exertion and *inertion* of the arterial system constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Inertitude (in-ėrt'i-tūd), *n.* [L. L. *inertitudo*, inertia, from L. *iners.* See INERT.] Inertness (which see).

Inertly (in-ėrt'li), *adv.* In an inert manner; without activity; sluggishly.

Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Pope.*

Inertness (in-ėrt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power of self-motion; that property by which bodies tend to persist in a state of rest, or of motion given to them by external force. See INERTIA.—2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness. 'A state of silence and *inertness.*' *Glanville.*

Inerudite (in-e'rū-dīt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *erudite.*] Not erudite; unlearned.

Inescate † (in-es'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *inesco, inescatum*—*in*, and *esco*, to eat, from *esca*, food, bait.] To bait; to lay a bait for; to allure. *Burton.*

Inescutcheon.

Inescation † (in-es-kā'shon), *n.* The act of baiting or alluring; temptation. *Halliwell.*

Inescutcheon (in-es-kuch'on), *n.* In *her.* a small escutcheon borne within a shield.

In esse (in es'sē). [L.] In being; actually existing: distinguished from *in posse* or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

Inessential (in-es-sen'shal), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *essential.*] Not essential; unessential.

The setting of flowers in hair, and of ribands on dresses, were also subjects of frequent admiration with you, not *inessential* to your happiness. *Ruskin.*

Inestimable (in-es'tim-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *estimable.*] Not estimable; incapable of being estimated or computed; especially, too valuable or excellent to be rated or fully appreciated; being above all price; as, *inestimable* rights.

Heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Shak.*

In the Scriptures and promises of God, written for our consolation and help, we feel both *inestimable* hope and comfort, even in the midst of our afflictions. *Joyce.*

Inestimably (in-es'tim-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated.

Inevasible (in-ē-vās'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *evasible.*] Not evasible; incapable of being evaded.

Inevidence † (in-ev'i-dens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *evidence.*] Want of evidence; obscurity.

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches, that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches. *Barrow.*

Inevident (in-ev'i-dent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *evident.*] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. [Rare.]

The object of faith is *inevident.* *Bp. Barlow.*

Inevitability (in-ev'it-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state of being inevitable; impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.

Inevitable (in-ev'it-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *evitable*.] 1. Not evitable; incapable of being avoided or shunned; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion; as, to die is the *inevitable* lot of man; we are all subjected to many *inevitable* calamities.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the *inevitable* hour. *Gray.*

2. Not to be withstood or resisted. '*Inevitable* charms.' *Dryden.*—*The inevitable*, that which cannot be avoided; that which is certain to happen; as, it is in vain to fight against *the inevitable*.

Inevitableness (in-ev'it-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inevitable.

Inevitably (in-ev'it-a-bli), *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South.*

Inexact (in-egz-akt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

Inexactness (in-egz-akt'nes), *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

Inexcitability (in-ek-sīt'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being inexcitable; freedom from excitability; insusceptibility to excitement.

Inexcitable (in-ek-sīt'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excitable*.] Not excitable; not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

Inexcusable (in-eks-kūz'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excusable*.] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justified; as, *inexcusable* folly.

Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children. *Spectator.*

SYN. Unjustifiable, unpardonable, irremissible, indefensible.

Inexcusableness (in-eks-kūz'a-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inexcusable or of not admitting of excuse or justification; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God. *South.*

Inexcusably (in-eks-kūz'a-bli), *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; with a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fail *inexcusably*. *Harmar.*

Inexecrable† (in-ek'sē-kra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, intens., and *execrable* (which see).] Most execrable. '*Inexecrable* dog!' *Shak., Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1. [This is the reading of the older editions; the modern editions have '*inexorable* dog.']

Inexecutable (in-ek'sē-kūt''a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *executable*.] Not executable; incapable of being executed or performed.

Inexecution (in-ek'sē-kū''shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *execution*.] Want or neglect of execution; non-performance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

Inexertion (in-egz-ėr'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exertion*.] Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action.

Inexhalable (in-egz-hāl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhalable*.] Not exhalable; incapable of being exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable.

A new-laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inexhausted (in-egz-hąst'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhausted*.] Not exhausted; not emptied, spent, or wearied; unexhausted.

Inexhaustedly (in-egz-hąst'ed-li), *adv.* Without exhaustion.

Inexhaustibility (in-egz-hąst'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* Inexhaustibleness.

Inexhaustible (in-egz-hąst'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being emptied, spent, or wearied; unfailing; as, an *inexhaustible* quantity or supply of water. 'An *inexhaustible* flow of anecdote.' *Macaulay.*

Virgil, above all poets, had a stock, which I may call almost *inexhaustible*, of figurative, elegant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

—*Inexhaustible bottle*, a toy much used by conjurors, consists of an opaque bottle of sheet-iron or gutta-percha, containing within it generally five small phials. These communicate with the exterior by five small holes, which can be closed by the five fingers of the hand. Each phial has also a small neck which passes up into the neck of the bottle. A different kind of liquor is put into each phial, and any one of the liquids can be poured out at pleasure by uncovering the corresponding hole, which admits the air to the bottom of the phial, and so permits the liquor to escape.

Inexhaustible Bottle.

Inexhaustibleness (in-egz-hąst'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

Inexhaustibly (in-egz-hąst'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

Inexhaustive (in-egz-hąst'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustive*.] Not to be exhausted or spent.

Those aromatick gales
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round. *Thomson.*

Inexhaustless† (in-egz-hąst'les), *a.* That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

Inexist (in-egz-ist'), *v.i.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exist*.] Not to exist.

Inexistence (in-egz-ist'ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *existence*.] Want of being or existence; non-existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broome.*

Inexistence† (in-egz-ist'ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *existence*.] Existence in; inherence.

Concerning these gifts, we must observe also, that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them. *South.*

Inexistent (in-egz-ist'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *existent*.] Not having being; not existing.

Inexistent† (in-egz-ist'ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *existent*.] Existing in something else; inherent. *Boyle.*

Inexorability (in-eks'o-ra-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me. *Johnson.*

Inexorable (in-eks'o-ra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exorable*.] Not exorable; incapable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication; unyielding; unbending; unchanging; as, an *inexorable* prince or tyrant; an *inexorable* judge. '*Inexorable* equality of laws.' *Gibbon.* 'The hidden overruling presence of *inexorable* moral powers.' *Dr. Caird.*

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
O, ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania. *Shak.*

—*Inexorable, Inflexible. Inexorable*, what no entreaty can bend; *inflexible*, what nothing can bend.—SYN. Inflexible, immovable, unrelenting, relentless, implacable, irreconcilable.

Inexorableness (in-eks'o-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexorable.

Inexorably (in-eks'o-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inexorable manner; so as to be immovable by entreaty.

Inexpectation (in-ek-spekt-ā'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expectation*.] State of having no expectation. *Feltham.*

Inexpected (in-ek-spekt'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expected*.] Not expected; unexpected.

Inexpected harms do hurt us most. *Kyd.*

Inexpectedly† (in-ek-spekt'ed-li), *adv.* Unexpectedly.

Such marvellous light opened itself *inexpectedly* to us. *Ep. Hall.*

Inexpedience, Inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-ens, in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* The condition or quality of being inexpedient; want of expedience or expediency; want of fitness or appropriateness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose; as, *the inexpedience* of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not.

It is not the rigour but the *inexpediency* of laws and acts of authority which makes them tyrannical. *Paley.*

Inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expedient*.] Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; inappropriate; improper; unsuitable to time and place; as, whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause is *inexpedient*.

If it was not unlawful, yet it was highly *inexpedient*, to use those ceremonies. *Burnet.*

Inexpediently (in-eks-pē'di-ent-li), *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

Inexpensive (in-ek-spens'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expensive*.] Not expensive.

Inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *experience*.] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as, the *inexperience* of youth.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

Inexperienced (in-eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* Not experienced; not having experience; unskilled. '*Inexperienced* youth.' *Cowper.*

Inexpert (in-eks-pėrt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice. '*Inexpert* in arms.' *Akenside.* 'In letters and in laws not *inexpert*.' *Prior.*

Inexpertness (in-eks-pėrt'nes), *n.* Want of expertness.

Inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expiable*.] Not expiable: (*a*) admitting of no atonement or satisfaction; as, an *inexpiable* crime or offence. (*b*) Not to be mollified or appeased by atonement; implacable. '*Inexpiable* war.' *Burke.*

Love seeks to have love;
My love how couldst thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton.*

Inexpiableness (in-eks'pi-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being inexpiable. [Rare.]

Inexpiably (in-eks'pi-a-bli), *adv.* In an inexpiable manner or degree; to a degree that admits of no atonement.

Inexpiate† (in-eks'pi-āt), *a.* Not expiated; not appeased; not pacified.

To rest *inexpiate* were too rude a part. *Chapman.*

Inexplainable (in-eks-plān'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explainable*.] Not explainable; incapable of being explained; inexplicable.

Inexpleably† (in-eks'plē-a-bli), *adv.* [From a L. quasi form *inexpleabilis*, for *inexplebilis*, insatiable—*in*, not, and *expleo*, to fill up.] Insatiably.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys.*

Inexplicability (in-eks'pli-ka-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.

It does not allege a Platonic idea, or fictitious entity, which explains the vertebrate skeleton by absorbing into itself all the *inexplicability*. *Herbert Spencer.*

Inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicable*.] Not explicable; incapable of being explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as, an *inexplicable* mystery.

Their views become vast and perplexed; to others *inexplicable*, to themselves uncertain. *Burke.*

Inexplicableness (in-eks'pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

Inexplicables (in-eks'pli-ka-blz), *n. pl.* A euphemism for trousers; inexpressibles; unmentionables; indescribables. 'Light *inexplicables* without a spot.' *Dickens.*

Inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; so as not to be explained.

Inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicit*.] Not explicit; not clear in statement; not clearly stated.

Inexplorable (in-eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explore*.] Not explorable; incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered.

Inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explosive*.] Not liable to explode or burst with a loud report.

Inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *n.* A substance which is not liable to explode or suddenly burst with a loud report.

Inexposure (in-eks-pō'zhūr), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exposure*.] A state of not being exposed.

Inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressible* from *express*.] Not expressible; not capable of expression; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as, *inexpressible* grief, joy, or pleasure.

Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers that have name. *Milton.*

SYN. Unspeakable, unutterable, ineffable, indescribable.

Inexpressibles (in-eks-pres'i-blz), *n. pl.* A euphemism for trousers; indescribables; unmentionables; inexplicables.

Have you never observed, through my *inexpressibles*, a large prominency, which, as it was not at all painful, and very little troublesome, I had strangely neglected for many years? *Gibbon.*

Inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably.

Inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressive*.] 1. Not expressive; not expressing or tending to express; wanting expression.

The *inexpressive* semblance of himself.
Akenside.

2. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; ineffable.

The *inexpressive* strain
Diffuses its enchantment. *Akenside.*

Inexpressiveness (in-eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexpressive.

Inexpugnable (in-eks-pŭn'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expugnable*.] Not expugnable; not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable. '*Inexpugnable* strength.' *Burke.*

Inexsuperable (in-ek-sū'pėr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *exsuperabilis*, that may be surmounted, from *exsupero*, to surmount—*ex*, intens., and *supero*, to go over, surmount, from *super*, above.] Not to be passed over or surmounted.

Inextended (in-eks-tend'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extended*.] Not extended; having no extension.

Inextension (in-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extension*.] Want of extension; unextended state.

Inexterminable (in-eks-tėr'min-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exterminable*.] Not exterminable; incapable of being exterminated.

Inextinct (in-ek-stingkt'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinct*.] Not extinct or quenched.

Inextinguible† (in-ek-sting'gwi-bl), *a.* Inextinguishable. *Sir T. More.*

Inextinguishable (in-ek-sting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinguishable*.] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* flame, thirst, or desire. 'In beams of *inextinguishable* light.' *Cowper.*

Inextinguishably (in-ek-sting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* In an inextinguishable manner; so as not to be extinguished.

Inextirpable (in-ek-stėrp'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extirpable*.] Not extirpable; not to be extirpated.

Inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extricable*.] Not extricable; incapable of being extricated, untied, or disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; not permitting extrication; as, an *inextricable* knot or difficulty. 'Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze.' *Blackmore.*

Inextricableness (in-eks'tri-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inextricable.

Inextricably (in-eks'tri-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inextricable manner; so as not to be extricated. '*Inextricably* puzzled.' *Bentley.*

The æsthetic and religious elements were *inextricably* interwoven. *Dr. Caird.*

Inexuperable† (in-ek-sū'pėr-a-bl), *a.* Inexsuperable (which see).

Ineye (in-ī'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.

Infabricated† (in-fab'rik-āt-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fabricated*.] Not fabricated; unfabricated; unwrought.

Infallibilism (in-fal'i-bil-izm), *n.* Support of or adherence to the Roman Catholic dogma of the infallibility of the pope.

The unfortunate bishops were, in fact and not in name, and in spite of their earnest entreaties for release, kept 'prisoners of the Vatican' during the pestilential heats of June and July, till the victory of *infallibilism* was achieved. *Sat. Rev.*

Infallibilist (in-fal'i-bil-ist), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one who maintains the dogma of the infallibility of the pope.

Infallibilist (in-fal'i-bil-ist), *a.* Of or pertaining to the dogma of papal infallibility, or its supporters.

We can understand now something of the 'Pius-cult,' or as others have styled it, Lamaism, said to be practised at Rome, which must in fairness be allowed to be a perfectly legitimate corollary of the *infallibilist* dogma. *Sat. Rev.*

Infallibility, Infallibleness (in-fal'i-bil''i-ti, in-fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being infallible or incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

—*Infallibility of the Church of Rome*, the dogma that the Church as a whole is not suffered by the Holy Ghost to fall into error. —*Infallibility of the pope*, the dogma, first established as an article of faith by the Ecumenical Council which met at Rome in 1870, that the pope when speaking *ex cathedra*, upon matters of faith or morals, though not in council, is infallible.

Infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fallible*.] Not fallible: (*a*) not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; unerring. 'Of opinion that their *infallible* master has a right over kings.' *Dryden.* (*b*) Affording or supplying certainty; perfectly reliable; certain; as, *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion by many *infallible* proofs. Acts i. 3.

Infallibly (in-fal'i-bli), *adv.* In an infallible manner; without failure or mistake; certainly; surely; unfailingly.

Infame† (in-fām'), *v.t.* [L. *infamo*, to bring into ill repute, to defame, from *infamis*, ill spoken of, infamous—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame, good report.] To defame.

Hitherto obscur'd, *infamed*
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton.*

Infamed (in-fāmd'), *p.* and *a.* Defamed or disgraced; specifically, in *her.* a term used to express a lion or other beast which has lost its tail.

Infamize (in'fa-mīz), *v.t.* To make infamous. [Rare.]

Is some knot of riotous slanderers leagued
To *infamize* the name of the king's brother?
Coleridge.

Infamonize (in-fam'on-īz), *v.t.* To brand with infamy; to defame.

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates? thou shalt die. *Shak.*

[A word ludicrously formed by Shakspere, and put into the mouth of Armado in *Love's Labour's Lost*.]

Infamous (in'fa-mus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *famous*; L. *infamis*, ill spoken of, infamous.] 1. Of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; odious; detestable; as, an *infamous* liar; an *infamous* rake or gambler; *infamous* conduct; an *infamous* vice.

To say the truth, this fact was *infamous*. *Shak.*
Men the most *infamous* are fond of fame,
And those who fear not guilt yet start at shame.
Churchill.

2. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.—3.† Having a bad name, as involving danger or difficulty.

Huge forests and unharboured heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.
Milton.

SYN. Detestable, odious, scandalous, disgraceful, base, shameful, ignominious, vile, execrable, heinous.

Infamously (in'fa-mus-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.—2. With open reproach.

Infamousness (in'fa-mus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being infamous; infamy.

Infamy (in'fa-mi), *n.* [L. *infamia*, ill fame, ill report, from *infamis*, infamous—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame, good report.] 1. Total loss of reputation; public reproach or disgrace; bad repute.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand with most indelible characters of *infamy* the name and memory to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. The quality of being infamous; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness; as, the *infamy* of an action.—3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person in certain cases was formerly rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.

Infancy (in'fan-si), *n.* [L. *infantia*, inability to speak—hence, infancy, from *infans*, *infantis*, that cannot speak. See INFANT.] 1. The state of being an infant; earliest period of life.

The babe yet lies in smiling *infancy*. *Milton.*

2. In *English law*, the period from a person's birth till he is twenty-one years of age; nonage; minority.—3. The first age of anything; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the *infancy* of a college or of a charitable society; the *infancy* of agriculture, of manufactures, or of commerce. 'In the *infancy* . . . of Rome.' *Arbuthnot.*

Infandous† (in-fand'us), *a.* [L. *infandus*, unspeakable—*in*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] Too odious to be expressed.

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than anywhere else. *Howell.*

Infangthef (in-fang'thef), *n.* [A. Sax. *infangen-theof*—*in*, *fangan*, to take, and *theof*, thief.] In *old English law*, the privilege of the lord of a manor to judge thieves taken on his manor.

Infant (in'fant), *n.* [L. *infans*, *infantis*, that cannot speak, an infant—prefix *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak. See FAME.] 1. A child during the first two or three years of its life; a young child.

Such is thy audacious wickedness . . .
As very *infants* prattle of thy pride. *Shak.*

2. In *English law*, a person not of full age, or under the age of twenty-one years, whose acts the law, in many cases, pronounces *void*, or *null*, or *voidable*, that is, good until dissent had, and which may be ratified, after the infant's attaining full age, or set aside at the infant's option.—3.† A noble youth; a childe (which see).

The *infant* (Arthur) hearkened . . . to her tale.
Spenser.

The noble *infant* (Rinaldo) stood a space
Confused, speechless. *Fairfax.*

Infant (in'fant), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to, or designed for, infancy or the first period of life; young; tender; as, an *infant* school; *infant* strength.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence and medicine power. *Shak.*

Infant† (in'fant), *v.t.* To procreate, produce, or bring forth, as an infant; hence, to produce.

But newly was he *infanted*,
And yet already he was sought to die.
G. Fletcher.

If we be not blind at home, we may as well perceive that this worthy motto, No bishop, no king, is of the same batch, and *infanted* out of the same fears. *Milton.*

Infanta (in-fan'tä), *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

Infante (in-fan'tā), *n.* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir-apparent.

Infanthood (in'fant-hụd), *n.* The state of being an infant; infancy.

Infanticidal (in-fant'i-sīd''al), *a.* Relating to infanticide.

Infanticide (in-fant'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium*—*infans*, *infantis*, an infant, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murder of an infant; specifically, the destruction of a child, either newly born or in the course of parturition; child-murder.

Infanticide (in-fant'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticida*—*infans*, *infantis*, an infant, and *cædo*, to kill.] A slayer of infants.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* . . . who did but only expose their own infants. *Potter.*

Infantile (in'fant-īl), *a.* [L. *infantilis*, pertaining to infants, from *infans*. See INFANT.] Pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant; pertaining to the first period of life. 'Children . . . however immature or even *infantile*.' *Burke.*

Infantine (in'fant-īn), *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children; infantile.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility. *Burke.*

Infantlike (in'fant-līk), *a.* Like an infant, or what belongs to an infant.

Your abilities are too *infantlike* for doing much alone. *Shak.*

Infantly (in'fant-li), *a.* Like a child; infantile; childish.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice.
Beau. & Fl.

Infantry (in'fant-ri), *n.* [Fr. *infanterie*, Sp. and It. *infanteria*, It. *fanteria*, infantry, from Sp. and It. *infante*, It. *fante*, a young person, a foot-soldier, from L. *infans*, *infantis*, an infant. The meaning of *infante*, *fante*, appears first to have been a child, then a page to a knight, then an armed attendant who guarded the person of a knight or prince, then a foot-soldier.] 1. *Milit.* the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*; as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry*. 2.† Infants in general; a collection of children.

There's a schoolmaster
Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*. *B. Jonson.*

Infarce† (in-färs'), *v.t.* [L. *infarcio*—prefix *in*, into, and *farcio*, *fartum*, *farctum*, *farsum*, to stuff.] To stuff. 'His face *infarced* with rancour.' *Elyot.*

Infarct (in'färkt), *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *farcio*, *farctum*, to stuff.] In *surg.* that which stuffs; a coagulation of blood in a vein or artery, especially an artery, such as to impede or stop the circulation.

Infarction (in-färk'shon), *n.* [See INFARCE.] The act of stuffing or filling; constipation; specifically, in *med.* a repletion of canals or cavities by any substance, which is morbid either from quantity or quality. *Harvey.*

Infashionable (in-fa'shon-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fashionable.*] Not fashionable; unfashionable.

Infatigable† (in-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fatigable.*] Not fatigable; indefatigable.

Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd. *Daniel.*

Infatuate (in-fa'tū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infatuated;* ppr. *infatuating.* [L. *infatuo, infatuatum*, to make foolish—prefix *in*, intens., and *fatuus*, foolish.] 1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive of sound judgment.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon.*

2. To prepossess or incline to in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion too obstinate to be controlled by reason; as, men are often *infatuated* with a love of gaming or of sensual pleasure.—SYN. To besot, befool, stupefy, mislead.

Infatuate (in-fa'tū-āt), *a.* Infatuated.

Infatuated (in-fa'tū-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Affected with folly; besotted; extremely foolish; as, an *infatuated* passion for cards.—*Absurd, Foolish, Irrational, Infatuated.* See ABSURD.

Infatuation (in-fa'tū-ā"shon), *n.* The act of infatuating or state of being infatuated; stupefaction; madness; folly.

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love, that, though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common rule. *Dr. Blair.*

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *Is. Taylor.*

Infausting† (in-fast'ing), *n.* [L. *infaustus*, unlucky—prefix *in*, not, and *faustus*, lucky, fortunate.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

Infeasibility, Infeasibleness (in-fēz'i-bil"i-ti, in-fēz'i-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being infeasible; impracticability.

Infeasible (in-fēz'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *feasible.*] Not feasible; not to be done; incapable of accomplishment; impracticable.

It was a conviction of the king's incorrigible and infatuated adherence to designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly *infeasible.* *Hallam.*

Infect (in-fekt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *infecter*, from L. *inficio, infectum*, to put or dip into, to stain—*in*, into, and *facio*, to make, to do.] 1. To taint with disease; to infuse into, as a healthy body, the virus or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious exhalation or substance by which a disease is produced; as, *infected* with smallpox.—2. To taint or contaminate with morbid or noxious matter; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* clothing; to *infect* an apartment.

Infected be the air whereon they ride. *Shak.*

3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of anything, especially of anything noxious or pernicious.

Infected with the manners and the modes. *Cowper.*

4. In *law*, to contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty, seizure, or forfeiture.—SYN. To poison, vitiate, taint, contaminate, corrupt, pollute.

Infect,† *a.* Infected.

And in the imitation of these twain
. . . . . Many are *infect.* *Shak.*

Infecter (in-fekt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which infects.

Infection (in-fek'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *infectio, infectionis*, a dyeing, from *inficio.* See INFECT.] 1. The act or process of infecting: (*a*) the act or process by which poisonous matter or exhalations produce disease in a healthy body.

There was a strict order against coming to those pits, and that was only to prevent *infection.* *De Foe.*

(*b*) The act or process of tainting or affecting with morbid or noxious matter; as, the *infection* of a lancet; the *infection* of clothing. (*c*) The act of tainting by the communication of anything, especially anything noxious or pernicious; communication of like qualities.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection.* *Rambler.*

(*d*) Contamination by illegality, as in the case of contraband goods.—2. That which infects: (*a*) that which causes the communication of disease; infectious matter; virus; poison. See CONTAGION. (*b*) That which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another; as, the *infection* of error or of evil example.

It was her chance to light
Amidst the gross *infections* of those times. *Dryden.*

3. Mrs. Quickly's blunder for *affection.*

Her husband has a marvellous *infection* to the little page. *Shak., Merry Wives.*

Infectious (in-fek'shus), *a.* 1. Capable or likely to infect, or communicate disease; contagious; pestilential; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; *infectious* miasma.

In a house
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign. *Shak.*

2. Corrupting or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; as, *infectious* vices or manners.

It (the court) is necessary for the polishing of manners, . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

4. Capable of being communicated by near approach; easily diffused or spread from person to person.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious.* *La. Kames.*

Infectiously (in-fek'shus-li), *adv.* In an infectious manner; by infection.

Infectiousness (in-fek'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being infectious; as, the *infectiousness* of a disease, evil example, mirth, or the like.

Infective (in-fekt'iv), *a.* Same as *Infectious* (which see).

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Infecund (in-fe'kund), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fecund.*] Not fecund; unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

The next
Is arid, fetid, *infecund*, and gross. *C. Smart.*

Infecundity (in-fē-kund'i-ti), *n.* State of being infecund; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Infeeble (in-fē'bl), *v.t.* Same as *Enfeeble.*

Infeftment (in-feft'ment), *n.* [From *in*, and *feoffment.*] In *Scots law*, a term used to denote the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine. Infeftment has now become unnecessary, it being sufficient to register a conveyance of property in the register of sasines.—*Infeftment in security*, a temporary infeftment to secure payment of some debt.—*Infeftment of relief*, a similar security to relieve a cautioner.

Infelicitous (in-fē-lis'it-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *felicitous.*] Not felicitous; miserable; unhappy; unfortunate.

Infelicity (in-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *felicity;* Fr. *infélicité*, L. *infelicitas.*] The state of being infelicitous: (*a*) unhappiness; misery; misfortune.

One of the first comforts which one neighbour administers to another is a relation of the like *infelicity*, combined with circumstances of greater bitterness. *Rambler.*

(*b*) Unfavourableness; as, the *infelicity* of the times or of the occasion.

Infelt (in'felt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, within, and *felt.*] Felt within or deeply; heartfelt.

The baron stood afar off, or knelt in submissive, acknowledged, *infelt* inferiority. *Milman.*

Infeodation (in-fūd-ā'shon), *n.* Infeudation (which see).

Infeoff (in-fēf'). Same as *Enfeoff.*

Infeoffment, Infeoffment (in-fef'ment), *n.* Enfeoffment (which see).

Infer (in-fėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inferred;* ppr. *inferring.* [L. *infero*, to bring upon or against, to conclude, to draw an inference—*in*, upon, and *fero*, to bear or produce.] 1.† To bring on; to induce; to bring forward or advance, as an argument; to adduce. 'I*nfer* fair England's peace by this alliance.' *Shak.*

Full well hath Clifford played the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shak.*

2. To derive either by induction or deduction; to deduce or derive, as a fact or consequence; to conclude.

If we see the prints of human feet on the sands of an unknown coast, we *infer* that the country is inhabited; if these prints appear to be fresh, and also below the level of high water, we *infer* that the inhabitants are at no great distance. *Is. Taylor.*

3.† To show; to prove; to demonstrate.

This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him. *Shak.*

Inferable (in-fėr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises; inferrible.

A sufficient argument . . . is *inferable* from these premises. *Burke.*

Inference (in'fėr-ens), *n.* 1. The act of inferring.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference.* *Glanville.*

2. That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion.

These *inferences*, or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism, or argument. *Watts.*

SYN. Deduction, conclusion, consequence, result.

Inferential (in-fėr-en'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inference; deduced or deducible by inference.

Inferentially (in-fėr-en'shal-li), *adv.* In an inferential manner; by way of inference.

Subjective and partially incidental affections . . . are often ascribed to them *inferentially.* *J. S. Mill.*

Inferiæ (in-fē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L., from *inferi*, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead. See INFERIOR.] Among the ancient Romans, sacrifices offered to the souls of deceased heroes or friends.

Inferior (in-fē'ri-ėr), *a.* [L. compar. from *inferus*, low; Fr. *inférieur.*] 1. Lower in place, station, age, social rank, excellence, value, importance, and the like; subordinate. 'The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferior* nature.' *Burke.*

Render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not undesirable, sometime
Superior, for, *inferior*, who is free? *Milton.*

2. In *bot.* growing below some other organ: used especially with reference to the position of the ovary when it seems to lie below the calyx.

Inferior Ovary.

3. In *astron.* (*a*) situated or occurring between the earth and the sun; as, the *inferior* planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury and Venus. (*b*) Lying below the horizon; as, the *inferior* part of a meridian.—*Inferior valve*, in *zool.* the valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.

Inferior (in-fē'ri-ėr), *n.* A person who is inferior to another, or lower in station or rank, intellect, importance, and the like; one who is younger than another.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferior* than by disdaining him. *South.*

Inferiority (in-fē'ri-or"i-ti), *n.* The state of being inferior; a lower state or condition. 'Our own great *inferiority* to it.' *Boyle.*

Inferiorly (in-fē'ri-or-li), *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part.

Infernal (in-fėr'nal), *a.* [L. *infernalis*, from *infernus*, infernal, or relating to the lower regions.] 1. Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. 'The Elysian fields, the *infernal* monarchy.' *Garth.*—2. Pertaining to or resembling hell; inhabiting hell; suitable to or appropriate for hell or the inhabitants; characteristic or worthy of hell or the inhabitants of hell; hellish; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable; as, *infernal* spirits or conduct. '*Infernal* dealings.' *Addison.* [Often colloquially used with a less strong meaning, and nearly equivalent to very great; as, an *infernal* shame.]—*Infernal machine*, a machine or apparatus, generally of an explosive nature, contrived for the purposes of assassination or other mischief.—*Infernal stone* (*lapis infernalis*), a name formerly given to lunar caustic, as also to caustic potash.—SYN. Tartarean, Stygian, hellish, devilish, diabolical, satanic, fiendish, malicious.

Infernal (in-fėr'nal), *n.* An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions.

Infernally (in-fėr'nal-li), *adv.* In an infernal manner; diabolically; detestably.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false. *Bp. Hacket.*

Inferno (in-fer'no), *n.* [It.] Hell, from Dante's great poem.

The lights of the town dotted and flecked a heaving *inferno* of black sea. *W. H. Russell.*

Inferobranchian (in-fē'rō-brang"ki-an), *n.* An individual of the Inferobranchiata (which see).

Inferobranchiata (in-fē'rō-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* [L. *inferus*, beneath, and *branchiæ*, gills.] De Blainville's name for a family of nudibranch gasteropods, which have their

branchiæ, instead of being placed on the back, arranged in the form of two long series of leaflets on the two sides of the body, under the advanced border of the mantle.

Inferrible (in-fėr'i-bl), *a.* Inferable (which see).

Infertile (in-fėr'tīl or in-fėr'til), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fertile*.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an *infertile* soil.

Infertilely (in-fėr'tīl-li), *adv.* In an infertile manner; unfruitfully; unproductively.

Infertility (in-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the *infertility* of land.

Infest (in-fest'), *v.t.* [Fr. *infester;* L. *infesto*, to attack, to molest, from *infestus*, hostile.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass; to overrun or occupy for the purpose of committing depredations; as, flies *infest* horses and cattle; the sea is often *infested* with pirates; small parties of the enemy *infest* the coast.

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*

SYN. To annoy, harass, torment, plague, vex, disturb, molest, overrun.

Infest† (in-fest'), *a.* [L. *infestus*, hostile. See the verb.] Mischievous; hostile; hurtful; deadly.

But with fierce fury, and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran. *Spenser.*

Infestation (in-fest-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *infestatio, infestationis*, a disturbing, troubling, from *infesto*. See INFEST.] The act of infesting; molestation. 'The *infestation* of pirates.' *Bacon.*

Infester (in-fest'ėr), *n.* One who or that which infests.

Infestered (in-fest'ėrd), *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *fester*.] Rankling; inveterate.

Infestive (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *festive*.] Not festive; having no mirth; cheerless; joyless.

Infestivity (in-fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *festivity*.] Want of festivity or of cheerfulness and mirth, as at entertainments.

Infestuous† (in-fest'ū-us), *a.* [L. *infestus*. See INFEST.] Mischievous; harmful; dangerous. '*Infestuous* as serpents.' *Bacon.*

Infeudation (in-fūd-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *in*, into, and *feudum*, feud.] In *law*, (*a*) the act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. (*b*) The granting of tithes to laymen.

Infibulation (in-fi'bū-lā"shon), *n.* [From L. *infibulo, infibulatum*, to clasp, buckle—*in*, and *fibula*, a clasp.] 1. The act of clasping or confining with or as with a buckle or padlock.—2. The act of attaching a ring, clasp, buckle, or the like, to the organs of generation so as to prevent copulation.

Infidel (in'fi-del), *a.* [L. *infidelis*—prefix *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful.] Unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity. 'An *infidel* contempt of Holy Writ.' *Wordsworth.*

Infidel (in'fi-del), *n.* A disbeliever; a sceptic in reference to some particular doctrine, belief, or theory referred to; more especially, one who does not believe in God or has no religious faith; an atheist; a freethinker; specifically, (*a*) a term applied by Christians to a person who disbelieves or refuses to believe the inspiration of the Scriptures and the divine origin of Christianity, as to a pagan, a Jew, Mohammedan, and the like.

A second Daniel, a Daniel, Jew!
Now, *infidel*, I have thee on the hip. *Shak.*

(*b*) A term applied by the professors of any religious system to a person who refuses to believe that the system they profess is of divine origin, as by Mohammedans to a Christian.

Infidelity (in-fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *infidélité;* L. *infidelitas*, from *infidelis*, unfaithful, unbelieving. See INFIDEL.] 1. Want of faith or belief; a withholding of confidence or credit. Especially—2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures or of the divine origin of Christianity; also, atheism or disbelief in God; unbelief; scepticism.

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of *infidelity*. *Dr. Knox.*

3. Unfaithfulness in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

4. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation; treachery; deceit; as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant.

Infield (in-fēld'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *field*.] To inclose, as a piece of land.

Infield (in'fēld), *a.* A term applied to arable land which receives manure, and according to the old mode of farming is still kept under crop: distinguished from *outfield*. [Scotch.]

Infile† (in-fīl'), *v.t.* To place in a file; to arrange in a file or rank. *Holland.*

Infilm (in-film'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *film*.] To place in or within a film; to cover with or as with a film; to cover with a thin coating, as one metal with another in the process of gilding.

Infilter (in-fil'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *filter*.] To filter or sift in.

Infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *filtrate;* Fr. *filtrer*, to filter.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

Infiltration (in-fil-trā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of infiltrating; specifically, in *med.* the diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue or organs.—2. That which infiltrates; the substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations*, filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

Infinite (in'fi-nit), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *finite*. See FINITE.] 1. Not finite; without limits; not limited or circumscribed: applied to time, space, and the Supreme Being and his attributes; as, God is an *infinite* being; his goodness and wisdom are *infinite;* his perfections are *infinite; infinite* space; *infinite* duration.

The infinite expresses the entire absence of all limitation and is applicable to the one *infinite* Being in all his attributes. *Calderwood.*

No sense of humiliation before an *infinite* standard of right had darkened the bright horizon of the present and the finite. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Indefinitely large; immense; exceedingly great in excellence, degree, capacity, and the like. 'A fellow of *infinite* jest.' *Shak.*

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how *infinite* in faculty. *Shak.*

3. In *music*, capable of endless repetition: said of certain forms of the canon, called also *Perpetual Canons*, so constructed that their ends lead to their beginnings, and the performance may be incessantly repeated without a break in the time or rhythm. —*Infinite quantities*, in *math.* those which are greater than any assignable quantities; also, quantities that are less than any assignable quantity are said to be infinitely small. —*Infinite decimal*, a decimal which is interminate, or which may be carried to infinity; thus, if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference is 3·14159265, &c., carried to infinity.—*Infinite series*, a series the terms of which go on increasing or diminishing without coming to an end. See SERIES. SYN. Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, unbounded.

Infinite (in'fi-nit), *n.* 1. That which is infinite; an infinite space or extent; specifically, the infinite being; the Almighty.

Not till the weight is heaved from off the air, and the thunder roll down the horizon, will the serene light of God flow upon us, and the blue *infinite* embrace us again. *J. Martineau.*

2. An infinite or incalculable number; an infinity.

Glittering chains, embroidered richly o'er
With *infinite* of pearls and finest gold.
Fanshaw.

3. In *math.* an infinite quantity or magnitude.—4. The utmost range; the utmost bounds or limits.

By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it but that she loves him with an enraged affection; it is past the *infinite* of thought. *Shak.*

—*Arithmetic of infinites*, a term applied by Dr. Wallis to a method invented by him for the summation of infinite series.

Infinitely (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* In an infinite manner; without bounds or limits; to a great or infinite extent or degree; immensely; greatly; as, an *infinitely* large or *infinitely* small quantity; I am *infinitely* obliged by your condescension.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shak.*

Infiniteness (in'fi-nit-nes), *n.* The state of being infinite; infinity; greatness; immensity. 'His (God's) *infiniteness* and our weakness.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Infinitesimal (in'fin-i-tes"i-mal), *a.* [Fr. *infinitésimal, infinitésime;* It. *infinitesimale, infinitissimo*, infinitely small, L. *infinitus*, infinite. See INFINITE.] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

The distance between them may be either infinite or *infinitesimal*, according to the measure used. *Herbert Spencer.*

Infinitesimal (in'fin-i-tes"i-mal), *n.* In *math.* an infinitely small quantity, or one which is so small as to be incomparable with any finite quantity whatever, or which is less than any assignable quantity.

Infinitesimally (in'fin-i-tes"i-mal-li), *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; to an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

Infinitive (in-fin'it-iv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus*, unlimited, from *infinitus*, not inclosed within boundaries—prefix *in*, not, and *finitus*, limited, bounded. See FINITE.] Not bounding, limiting, or restricting: a grammatical term applied to the mood of the verb which expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *to love*. The infinitive mood is often used as a noun in the nominative and objective cases; as, *to hunt* is pleasant; I love *to hunt*.

Infinitive (in-fin'it-iv), *n.* In *gram.* a mood of the verb. See the adjective.

Infinitively (in-fin'it-iv-li), *adv.* In *gram.* in the manner of an infinitive mood.

Infinito (in-fi-nē'tō). [It.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

Infinitude (in-fin'it-ūd), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being infinite or without limits; infiniteness; as, the *infinitude* of space, of time, or of perfections.

The third subsistence of divine *infinitude*, illumining Spirit. *Milton.*

2. Infinite extent; infinity; immensity; greatness.—3. Boundless number; countless multitude. 'An *infinitude* of distinctions.' *Addison.*

Infinituple (in-fin'i-tū-pl), *a.* [E. *infinite*, and term. formed from L. *plico*, to fold.] Multiplied an infinite number of times. [Rare.]

Infinity (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *infinitas*, from *infinitus*, unlimited. See FINITE.] 1. Unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, quality, excellence, energy, and the like; boundlessness; as, the *infinity* of God and His perfections; the *infinity* of His existence, His knowledge, His power, His goodness and holiness.—2. Endless or indefinite number; great multitude; as, an *infinity* of beauties.—3. In *math.* the state of a quantity when greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind.

Infirm (in-fėrm'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *firm;* Fr. *infirme;* L. *infirmus*, not strong, weak, feeble.] 1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as, an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution. 'A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man.' *Shak.*—2. Not firm or steadfast; irresolute. '*Infirm* of purpose.' *Shak.*—3. Not solid or stable.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*

SYN. Debilitated, sickly, feeble, enfeebled, irresolute, vacillating, wavering, faltering.

Infirm† (in-fėrm'), *v.t.* [L. *infirmo*, to deprive of strength, from *infirmus*. See the adjective.] 1. To weaken; to enfeeble. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. To render doubtful; to shake confidence or belief in.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh.*

Infirmary (in-fėrm'a-ri), *n.* A hospital or place where the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are lodged and nursed, or have their ailments attended to.

Infirmative (in-fėrm'at-iv), *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif*. See INFIRM.] Weakening; annulling or tending to make void. *Cotgrave.*

Infirmatory† (in-fėrm'a-to-ri), *n.* An infirmary. *Evelyn.*

Infirmity (in-fėrm'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *infirmité;* L. *infirmitas*, want of strength, weakness, from *infirmus*. See INFIRM.] 1. The state of being infirm; an imperfection or weakness; especially, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a disease; a malady; as, old age is subject to *infirmities*.

Sometimes the races of man may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Weakness; failing; defect; fault; foible.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*. *Shak.*

—*Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility.* See DEBILITY.

Infirmly (in-fėrm'li), *adv.* In an infirm manner.

Infirmness (in-fêrm'nes), *n.* The state of being infirm; weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.

Infix (in-fiks'), *v.t.* [L. *infigo, infixum—in,* in, into, and *figo,* to fix.] 1. To fix or fasten in, as by piercing or thrusting; as, to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart.

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound.
Dryden.

2. To cause to remain or adhere, as in the mind; to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as, to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

Infix (in'fiks), *n.* Something infixed. *Welsford.*

Inflame (in-flām'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inflamed;* ppr. *inflaming.* [L. *inflammo—in,* and *flammo,* to flame, to inflame, from *flamma,* flame.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn. '*Inflamed* fleet.' *Chapman.*

On the beach
Of that *inflamed* sea he stood. *Milton.*

2. To give the appearance of flame to; to redden; as, wine *inflames* the eyes.—3. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; to exasperate; as, to *inflame* love, lust, or thirst; to *inflame* desire or anger; to *inflame* enmity.

More *inflamed* with lust than rage. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description; to magnify. [Rare.]

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison.*

5. To raise to an unnatural heat; to render morbidly hot by exciting excessive action in the blood-vessels and tissues; as, to *inflame* the body with wine.—6. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

It will *inflame* you; it will make you mad. *Shak.*

SYN. To provoke, fire, irritate, exasperate, incense, enrage, anger.

Bend inflamed.

Inflame (in-flām'), *v.i.* To take fire; to grow angry; to be excited; to grow hot and painful.

Inflamed (in-flāmd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.—2. In *her.* a term applied to anything blazoned burning or in flames; flamant; as, a bend *inflamed.*

Inflamer (in-flām'ėr), *n.* One who or that which inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer,* and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison.*

Inflammability (in-flam'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire.

Inflammable (in-flam'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as, *inflammable* oils or spirits.—*Inflammable air,* a name formerly given to hydrogen, on account of its inflammability.—*Heavy inflammable air,* light carburetted hydrogen. See CARBURETTED.

Inflammableness (in-flam'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inflammable; inflammability. *Boyle.*

Inflammably (in-flam'a-bli), *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

Inflammation (in-flam-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *inflammatio, inflammationis,* from *inflammo,* to set on fire, to inflame. See INFLAME.] 1. The act of inflaming or setting on fire.

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. The state of being on fire.—3. In *med.* and *surg.* a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.—4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as, an *inflammation* of the body politic or of parties.

Inflammative (in-flam'a-tiv), *a.* Causing inflammation; having a tendency to inflame; inflammatory. [Rare.]

Inflammatory (in-flam'a-to-ri), *a.* 1. Tending to inflame; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as, medicines of an *inflammatory* nature.—2. Accompanied with great heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* fever or disease. '*Inflammatory* symptoms.' *Palmer.*—3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, speeches, or publications.

Far from anything *inflammatory,* I never heard a more languid debate in this house. *Burke.*

Inflate (in-flāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inflated;* ppr. *inflating.* [L. *inflo, inflatum—in,* into, and *flo,* to blow.] 1. To swell or distend by injecting air; as, to *inflate* a bladder; to *inflate* the lungs.—2. To puff up; to elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.

Inflate themselves with some insane delight.
Tennyson.

3. In *com.* to expand or enlarge unnaturally and unduly; to cause to become unduly increased; as, to *inflate* the currency.—4. In the *stock exchange,* to raise above the real value, as shares; to bull; as, to *inflate* the market.

Inflatet (in-flāt'), *a.* Inflated.

Inflated (in-flāt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Filled and distended with air; blown up; as, an *inflated* bladder; *inflated* cheeks.—2. Puffed up; turgid; tumid; bombastic; as, an *inflated* style. 3. In *bot.* puffed; hollow and distended, as a perianth, corolla, nectary, or pericarp.

Inflatingly (in-flāt'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

Inflation (in-flā'shon), *n.* [L. *inflatio, inflationis,* from *inflo,* to blow into or upon. See INFLATE.] 1. The act of inflating.—2. The state of being inflated with air; distention. 3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity; conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation.* *B. Jonson.*

4. Unnatural or undue increase or expansion; as, the *inflation* of trade; the *inflation* of currency from over-issue.—5. The act of raising above the real value; as, the *inflation* of stock.

Inflatus (in-flā'tus), *n.* [L., from *inflo, inflatum,* to breathe into—*in,* into, and *flo,* to blow.] A blowing or breathing into; hence, inspiration.

Inflect (in-flekt'), *v.t.* [L. *inflecto—in,* intens., and *flecto,* to bend.] 1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.

Are they (rays of light) not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle?
Newton.

2. In *gram.* to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.—3. To modulate, as the voice.

Inflected (in-flekt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as, an *inflected* ray of light; varied in termination; as, an *inflected* verb.—*Inflected stamens* or *petals,* in *bot.* such as are curved toward the centre of the flower.—*Inflected leaves,* in *bot.* such as are bent inwards at the end towards the stem.—*Inflected calyx,* in *bot.* one that is bent inwards.

Inflection (in-flek'shon), *n.* [L. *inflexio, inflexionis,* from *inflecto,* to bend. See INFLECT.] 1. The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected.—2. In *optics,* the peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body; usually attended by the formation of coloured fringes: more commonly called *Diffraction.*—3. In *gram.* the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation.—4. Modulation of the voice in speaking; any change in the pitch or tone of the voice in singing.

More commonly *inflection* gives significance to tones. *E. Porter.*

—*Point of inflection,* in *geom.* that point of a curve line where the curvature, in relation to the axis, changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave. The same point is also called the point of contrary flexure.

Inflectional (in-flek'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having inflection.

Inflective (in-flekt'iv), *a.* Having the power of bending. 'This *inflective* quality of the air.' *Derham.*

Inflesh (in-flesh'), *v.t.* To clothe with or put into flesh; to incarnate. 'Himself a fiend *infleshed.*' *Southey.*

Inflex (in-fleks'), *v.t.* To cause to become curved or crooked; to bend.

Inflexed (in-flekst'), *a.* [L. *inflexus,* pp. of *inflecto.* See INFLECT.] Turned; bent.—*Inflexed leaf,* in *bot.* a leaf curved or bent upwards, and inwards at the apex.

Inflexibility (in-fleks'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *inflexible.*] The quality of being inflexible or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose; unbending pertinacity.

That grave *inflexibility* of soul
Which reason can't convince nor fear control.
Churchill.

Inflexible (in-fleks'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *flexible,* L. *inflexibilis,* that cannot be bent.] 1. Incapable of being bent; as, an *inflexible* oak.—2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; incapable of being turned. 'A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper.' *Addison.*—3. Not to be changed or altered; unalterable.

The nature of things is *inflexible.* *Watts.*

—*Inexorable, Inflexible.* See under INEXORABLE.—SYN. Unbending, unyielding, rigid, inexorable, pertinacious, obstinate, stubborn, unrelenting.

Inflexibleness (in-fleks'i-bl-nes), *n.* Inflexibility (which see).

Inflexibly (in-fleks'i-bli), *adv.* In an inflexible manner; firmly; inexorably.

Inflexion (in-flek'shon), *n.* Same as *Inflection.*

Inflexive (in-fleks'iv), *a.* Inflective.

Inflexure (in-fleks'ūr), *n.* An inflection; a bend or fold.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindweed by five *inflexures.*
Sir T. Browne.

Inflict (in-flikt'), *v.t.* [L. *infligo, inflictum—in,* upon, and *fligo,* to strike.] To cause to bear or suffer from; to cause to feel or experience; to throw; to hurl; to impose; as, to *inflict* pain, misery, or disgrace; to *inflict* punishment *on* an offender.

Inflicter (in-flikt'ėr), *n.* One who inflicts.

This was so very different from what was reasonably to have been expected of the *inflicter* of such knocks. *Dickens.*

Infliction (in-flik'shon), *n.* [L. *inflictio, inflictionis,* from *infligo,* to strike on or against, to inflict. See INFLICT.] 1. The act of inflicting or imposing; as, the *infliction* of torment or of punishment.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction.* *South.*

2. That which is inflicted; the punishment applied.

God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* as from his rewards. *Abp. Sharp.*

Inflictive (in-flikt'iv), *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

Inflorescence (in-flō-res'sens), *n.* [From L. *inflorescens,* ppr. of *infloresco,* to begin to blossom—*in,* intens., and *floresco,* to begin to blossom. See FLORESCENCE.] 1. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.—2. In *bot.* a mode of flowering or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or

Varieties of Inflorescence.

1, Spike. 2, Amentum or Catkin. 3, Raceme. 4, Panicle. 5, Whorl. 6, Umbel—*a,* simple, *b,* compound. 7, Cyme. 8, Corymb. 9, Thyrsus. 10, Head or Capitulum. 11, Fasciculus or Fascicle. 12, Spadix. 13, Anthodium.

peduncles. The principal varieties of inflorescence are shown in the accompanying cut. Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants.

Inflow (in-flō'), *v.i.* To flow in. *Wiseman.*

Inflow (in'flō), *n.* The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in or into; influx.

Influence (in'flū-ens), *n.* [Fr. *influence,* as if from a L.L. *influentia,* from L. *influens, influentis,* ppr. of *influo,* to flow into. See INFLUENT.] 1. A flowing in, into, or upon; influx.

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things. *Hooker.*

2. A power regarded as flowing or emanating from some source, especially a supposed

power proceeding from the celestial bodies, and operating on the affairs of men. 'Servile to all the skyey *influences.*' *Shak.* 'Taught the fix'd (stars) their *influence* malignant when to shower.' *Milton.* 'Ladies, whose bright eyes rain *influence.*' *Milton.* 3. Agency or power serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way; ability or power sufficient to produce some effect; sway; bias; as, the *influence* of heat in making crops grow; the *influence* of good advice or example on a person.

Yet still uppermost
Nature was at his heart as if he felt,
Though yet he knew not how, a wasting power
In all things which from her sweet *influence*
Might tend to wean him. *Wordsworth.*

4. Power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like; acknowledged ascendency; often means or power of bringing persons in authority and in official posts to further one's designs or interests; ascendency with people in power; as, to gain an appointment by *influence;* to have no *influence* with the prime minister.

Influence (in'flū-ens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *influenced;* ppr. *influencing.* To exercise influence on; to modify or affect in some way; to act on; to bias; to sway; as, the sun *influences* the tides; to *influence* a person by fears or hopes.

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton.*

This standing revelation . . . is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice if they attend. *Atterbury.*

Influencer (in'flū-ens-ėr), *n.* One who or that which influences.

Influence-rich (in'flū-ens-rich), *a.* Rich in influence; having great power or influence. '*Influence-rich* to soothe and save.' *Tennyson.*

Influencive (in'flū-ens-iv), *a.* Tending to influence; influential. [Rare.]

Influent (in'flū-ent), *a.* [L. *influens, influentis,* ppr. of *influo,* to flow into, on, or upon—*in,* into, on, upon, and *fluo,* to flow.] 1. Flowing in. '*Influent* odours.' *Browning.* [Rare.]—2.† Exerting influence; influential.

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr. Cox, who was virtually *influent* upon all, and most active. *Fuller.*

Influential (in-flū-en'shal), *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind; possessing power or influence, as from excellence of character or intellect, station, wealth, or the like.

Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble flame. *Thomson.*

Influentially (in-flū-en'shal-li), *adv.* In an influential manner; so as to incline, move, or direct.

Influenza (in-flū-en'za), *n.* [It. *influenza,* influence. See INFLUENCE.] An epidemic catarrh of an aggravated kind which attacks all ages and conditions of life, but is seldom fatal except to the aged, or to those previously suffering from or having a tendency to pulmonary disease.

Influx (in'fluks), *n.* [L. *influxus,* a flowing in, from *influo.* See INFLUENT.] 1. The act of flowing in; as, an *influx* of light or other fluid.—2. Infusion; intromission.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3.† Influence; power.

They have a great *influx* upon rivers. *Hale.*

4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; that which flows in; as, a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver.

The *influx* of food into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers. *Macaulay.*

5. The place or point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea; as, at the *influx* of the brook.

Influxion (in-fluk'shon), *n.* [L. *influxio, influxionis,* a flowing into, from *influo.* See INFLUENT.] Infusion; intromission.

Influxious† (in-fluk'shus), *a.* Influential.

Influxive (in-fluks'iv), *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in.

Influxively (in-fluks'iv-li), *adv.* In an influxive manner; by influxion.

Infold (in-fōld'), *v.t.* 1. To wrap up or inwrap; to involve; to inclose.

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shak.*

Infoldment (in-fōld'ment), *n.* Act of infolding; state of being infolded.

Infoliate (in-fō'li-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *in,* and *folium,* a leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves. [Rare.]

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

Inform (in-form'), *v.t.* [Fr. *informer,* L. *informo,* to shape—*in,* intens., and *formo,* to form, shape, from *forma,* form, shape.] 1. To give form or shape to; hence, to give organizing power to; to animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers; to imbue with vitality.

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
Breathes in our soul, *informs* our vital part. *Pope.*

2. To communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing; to instruct; to tell: usually followed by *of.*

I am *informed* thoroughly *of* the cause. *Shak.*

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation.

Tertullus, who *informed* the governor against Paul. Acts xxiv. 1.

SYN. To acquaint, apprise, tell, teach, instruct.

Inform (in-form'), *v.i.* 1.† To take form or shape; to become visible.

It is the bloody business, which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*

2. To give intelligence or information.

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught. *Monthly Rev.*

—*To inform against,* to communicate facts by way of accusation against; to give intelligence of a breach of law by; as, two persons came to the magistrate and *informed against* A.

Inform (in-form'), *a.* [L. *informis,* that has no form—*in,* not, and *forma,* form, shape.] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

Bleak crags and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so *inform* and rude. *Cotton.*

Informal (in-form'al), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *formal.*] 1. Not formal; not in the regular or usual form; not in the usual manner; not according to custom; not in accordance with official, conventional, or customary forms; without ceremony; as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings; an *informal* visit.

The clerk that returns it shall be fined for his *informal* return. *Hale.*

2.† Irregular or deranged in mind. 'These poor *informal* women.' *Shak.*

Informality (in-form-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being informal; want of regular or customary form; as, the *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

Informally (in-form'al-li), *adv.* In an informal manner; without the usual forms.

Informant (in-form'ant), *n.* [L. *informans, informantis,* ppr. of *informo,* to give form to, to sketch, to delineate. See INFORM.] One who informs or gives intelligence; one who informs or offers an accusation; an informer.

Information (in-form-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *informatio, informationis,* representation, outline, conception, from *informo,* to give form to. See INFORM.] 1. The act of informing or communicating knowledge.—2. News or advice communicated by word or writing; intelligence; notice; knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or from the senses or the operation of the intellectual faculties; as, he received *information;* a man of great *information.*—3. In *English law,* a term used in several senses: (*a*) in criminal law, an information filed by the attorney-general or master of the crown office is a substitute for an ordinary indictment, and is resorted to only in such cases of misdemeanour as tend to disturb the peace or the government; *e.g.* libels on judges, magistrates, or public officers, bribery at elections, &c. (*b*) An information in the Queen's Bench in the nature of a *quo warranto* is to test the validity of an election or appointment to a public office. (*c*) An information in Chancery is a suit on behalf of the crown or government as to any misapplication of a public charity, or on behalf of an idiot's or lunatic's property. (*d*) An information in the Exchequer is to recover money due to the crown, or to recover damages for an intrusion upon crown property. (*e*) The term is also commonly used to denote the written statement often, but not invariably, made on oath before a justice of the peace previous to the issuing of a summons or complaint against a person charged either with a crime or an offence punishable summarily. The term is only rarely used in the law of Scotland.

Informative (in-form'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Having power to give form or shape to; animating.—2. Giving or serving to give information. 'A pleasant and *informative* book.' *Scotsman newspaper.*

Informed (in-formd'), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *formed.*] Not formed or arranged; hence, ill-formed; shapeless. *Spenser.*—*Informed stars,* in *astron.* stars not included in any of the constellations.

Informer (in-form'ėr), *n.* 1. One who animates, informs, or gives intelligence.

Informer of the planetary train,
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead!
Thomson.

2. In *law,* one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violation of any law; a person who lays an information or prosecutes any person in the king's courts who offends against the law or any penal statute. Such a person is generally called a *common informer,* because he makes it his business to lay informations, for the purpose of obtaining his share of the penalty. Hence—3. One who makes a business of informing against others: used popularly and in a bad sense.

Informidable (in-for'mid-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *formidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. 'Foe not *informidable.*' *Milton.*

Informity† (in-form'i-ti), *n.* [L. *informitas,* unshapeliness, ugliness, from *informis,* unformed, shapeless—*in,* not, and *forma,* form, shape.] Want of regular form; shapelessness. *Sir T. Browne.*

Informous† (in-form'us), *a.* [L. *informis.* See INFORMITY.] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless.

A bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen. *Sir T. Browne.*

Infortunate† (in-for'tū-nāt), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *fortunate;* L. *infortunatus.*] Unlucky; unfortunate.

Henry, though he be *infortunate,*
Assure yourselves, will never be unkind. *Shak.*

Infortunately† (in-for'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* Unfortunately.

Infortune,† *n.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *fortune.*] Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

Infossous (in-fos'us), *a.* [L. *in,* and *fossa,* a ditch, from *fodio, fossum,* to dig.] In *bot.* sunk in anything, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel.

Infound† (in-found'), *v.t.* [L. *infundo,* to pour in.] To pour into; to infuse. *Sir T. More.*

Infra-axillary (in-fra-aks'il-la-ri), *a.* [L. *infra,* beneath, and *axilla,* axil.] In *bot.* a term applied to an organ, as a bud, situated beneath the axil.

Infracostal (in-fra-kost'al), *a.* [L. *infra,* beneath, and *costa,* rib.] In *anat.* situated beneath the ribs.

Infract (in-frakt'), *v.t.* [L. *infringo, infractum*—*in,* intens., and *frango,* to break.] To infringe; to break; to violate. [Rare.]

Infract† (in-frakt'), *a.* [L. *in,* not, and *frango, fractum,* to break.] Unbroken; sound; whole.

Infractible (in-frakt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being broken.

Infraction (in-frak'shon), *n.* [L. *infractio, infractionis,* a breaking in pieces, from *infringo, infractum.* See INFRACT, *v.t.*] The act of infracting or breaking; breach; violation; infringement; non-observance; as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, agreement, or law.

All *infractions* of love and equity in our social relations are speedily punished. *Emerson.*

Infractor (in-frakt'ėr), *n.* One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

Who shall be depository of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them? *Lord Herbert.*

Infractous (in-frakt'us), *a.* [L. *in,* in, and *frango, fractum,* to break.] In *bot.* curved inwards.

Infra dig (in'fra dig). [A contr. of L. *infra dignitatem.*] Beneath one's dignity; beneath one's character, position, or status in society.

Infragrant (in-frā'grant), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *fragrant.*] Not fragrant; inodorous.

Infralapsarian (in'fra-laps-ā''ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Infralapsarians or to their doctrines.

Infralapsarian (in'fra-laps-ā''ri-an), *n.* [L. *infra,* below or after, and *lapsus,* fall.]

Eccles. one of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state: opposed to *Supralapsarian.* The infralapsarians consider the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil; the supralapsarians regard the infliction of the evil as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. See SUPRALAPSARIAN.

Infralapsarianism (in'fra-laps-ā"ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine, belief, or principles of the Infralapsarians.

Infra-maxillary (in-fra-maks'il-la-ri), *a.* [L. *infra,* beneath, and *maxilla,* a jaw.] In *anat.* situated under the jaw; belonging to the lower jaw.

Infra-median (in-fra-mē'di-an), *a.* [L. *infra,* beneath, and *medium,* the middle.] A term applied to the interval or zone along the sea-bottom lying at the depth of between 50 and 100 fathoms. This term was peculiarly applied to this zone when it was believed that marine life did not extend below 200 fathoms. Marine animals have now been dredged from great depths, and marine life is believed to extend to all depths of the ocean.

Infra-mundane (in-fra-mun'dān), *a.* [L. *infra,* below, and *mundanus,* from *mundus,* the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

Infranchise (in-fran'chīz), *v.t.* Same as *Enfranchise.*

Infrangibility (in-fran'ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

Infrangible (in-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *frangible.*] 1. Not capable of being broken or separated into parts.

> The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible.* *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

2. Not to be violated or infringed.

Infrangibleness (in-fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being infrangible.

Infra-orbital, Infra-orbitary (in-fra-orb'it-al, in-fra-orb'it-a-ri), *a.* In *anat.* situated below the orbit, as a foramen, nerve, &c.; sub-orbital.

Infrapose (in'fra-pōz), *v.t.* To place under or beneath. 'Terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels.' *Austen.*

Infra-position (in'fra-pō-zi"shon), *n.* Position or situation beneath or under.

Infra-scapular (in-fra-ska'pū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *infra,* beneath, and *scapular* (which see).] In *anat.* below or beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade; sub-scapular.

Infra-spinate (in-fra-spī'nāt), *a.* [L. *infra,* beneath, and *spina,* a spine.] In *anat.* below the spine; specifically, applied to a muscle of the shoulder arising from the back of the shoulder-blade, below its spine.

Infrequence, Infrequency (in-frē'kwens, in-frē'kwen-si), *n.* [L. *infrequentia.* See INFREQUENT.] State of being infrequent or of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness. '*Infrequence* of visitation.' *Bp. Hall.* '*Infrequency* or mere formality of devotion.' *Young.*

Infrequent (in-frē'kwent), *a.* [L. *infrequens* —*in,* not, and *frequens,* frequent.] Not frequent; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent; rare; uncommon.

> A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him. *Wollaston.*

Infrequent† (in-frē-kwent'), *v.t.* Not to frequent; to desert.

Infrequently (in-frē'kwent-li), *adv.* Not frequently.

Infrigidate† (in-fri'jid-āt), *v.t.* [L. *infrigido, infrigidatum—in,* intens., and *frigido,* to make cool, from *frigidus,* cool. See FRIGID.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*

Infrigidation† (in-fri'jid-ā"shon), *n.* The act of infrigidating or making cold. *Tatler.*

Infringe (in-frinj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infringed;* ppr. *infringing.* [L. *infringo—in,* intens., and *frango,* to break.] 1. To break, as laws or contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfilment or neglect of performance; to transgress.

> Having *infringed* the law, I waive my right
> As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*

2. To destroy or hinder; as, to *infringe* efficacy.

> All our power
> To be *infringed,* our freedom and our being. *Milton.*

Infringe (in-frinj'), *v.i.* 1. To violate some rule; to do some evil or injury.—2. To encroach, trespass, intrude: followed by *on* or *upon;* as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

Infringement (in-frinj'ment), *n.* Act of infringing or violating; state of being infringed; violation; infraction; as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, or other agreement; the *infringement* of a law or constitution.—SYN. Breach, non-fulfilment, infraction, violation, transgression, invasion, intrusion, trespass, encroachment.

Infringer (in-frinj'ėr), *n.* One who violates; a violator.

Infructuose (in-fruk'tū-ōs), *a.* Not fruitful; not producing fruit; unproductive.

Infrugal (in-frō'gal), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *frugal.*] Not frugal; prodigal; extravagant. '*Infrugal* expenses of time.' *Goodman.*

Infrugiferous (in-frō-jif'ėr-us), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *frugiferous.*] Not bearing fruit.

Infucate† (in'fū-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *infuco, infucatum—in,* intens., and *fuco,* to paint.] To stain; to paint; to daub.

Infucation† (in-fū-kā'shon), *n.* The act of painting or staining, especially the face.

Infula (in'fū-la), *n.* A name given among the ancient Romans to a species of headdress, consisting of a woollen band, generally white, worn by priests and vestal virgins as a sign of their calling, by the emperors and higher magistrates on solemn occasions, and by those seeking protection or sanctuary. It was also placed upon the victim in sacrifice. The term has also been more widely applied, as in early times, to the head-covering of a Christian priest, and latterly to a pendent ornament at the back of a mitre.

Infula, from statue of Isis in the Vatican.

Infumate (in'fū-māt), *v.t.* [L. *in,* in, and *fumo,* to smoke, from *fumus,* smoke.] To dry by smoking; to smoke.

Infumation (in-fū-mā'shon), *n.* The act of drying in smoke.

Infume (in-fūm'), *v.t.* [L. *infumo, infumatum,* to dry in smoke—*in,* in, and *fumo,* to smoke, from *fumus,* smoke.] To dry in smoke.

Infundibular, Infundibulate (in-fun-dib'ū-lėr, in-fun-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* [From *infundibulum* (which see).] Having the form of a funnel.

Infundibulata (in-fun-dib'ū-lā"ta), *n. pl.* Gervais' name for the marine Polyzoa, from the cell-mouth being round and funnel-shaped. The tribe is now known as *Gymnolæmata* (which see).

Infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'ū-li-form), *a.* [L. *infundibulum,* a funnel, and *forma,* shape.] Having the shape of a funnel; specifically, in *bot.* having the form of a tube enlarging gradually below and spreading widely at the summit: said of a monopetalous corolla.

Infundibuliform Corolla (Stramonium).

Infundibulum (in-fun-dib'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a funnel; lit. that which is poured into, from *infundo,* to pour into—*in,* into, and *fundo,* to pour.] 1. In *anat.* a term applied to a little funnel-shaped process attached to the pituitary gland and to a small cavity of the cochlea; also, one of the three large cavities which constitute by their union the pelvis of the kidney.—2. In *zool.* the tube formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia in the Cephalopoda, commonly termed the *Funnel* or *Siphon.*

Infuneral† (in-fū'nėr-al), *v.t.* To bury, especially with funeral rites.

> As though her flesh did but *infuneral*
> Her buried ghost. *G. Fletcher.*

Infurcation (in-fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *in,* and *furca,* a fork.] A forked expansion.

Infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *a.* [L.L. *infuriatus.* See the verb.] Enraged; mad; raging. *Milton.*

Infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infuriated;* ppr. *infuriating.* [L.L. *infurio, infuriatum,* to enrage greatly—L. *in,* intens., and *furio,* to enrage, from *furia,* more often pl. *furiæ,* rage, madness.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.

Infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *infusco, infuscatum—in,* intens., and *fusco,* to make dark, from *fuscus,* dark.] To darken; to make black; to obscure.

Infuscation (in-fus-kā'shon), *n.* The act of darkening or blackening; the state of being dark or black.

Infuse (in-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *infused;* ppr. *infusing.* [Fr. *infuser,* from L. *infundo, infusum,* to pour into—*in,* into, and *fundo,* to pour.] 1. To pour in, as a liquid; to pour; to shed. 'Those clear rays which she *infused* on me.' *Shak.*

> That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse.* *Denham.*

2. To instil, as principles or qualities.

> Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

3. To introduce; to diffuse; as, to *infuse* Gallicisms into a composition.—4.† To inspire; to fill. '*Infuse* his breast with magnanimity.' *Shak.*—5. To steep, as vegetable substances, in liquor without boiling for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable qualities.

> One scruple of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Coxe.*

6.† To make an infusion with, as an ingredient. 'Drink, *infused* with flesh.' *Bacon.* —*Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse.* See under IMPLANT.

Infuse† (in-fūz'), *n.* Infusion. *Spenser.*

Infuser (in-fūz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which infuses.

Infusibility (in-fūz'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capability of being infused or poured in.

Infusibility (in-fūz'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *fusibility.*] The incapability of being fused or dissolved.

Infusible (in-fūz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being infused. 'The doctrines being *infusible* into all.' *Hammond.*

Infusible (in-fūz'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *fusible.*] Not fusible; incapable of fusion or of being dissolved or melted; as, an *infusible* crucible.

> Alumina, alone, is *infusible.* *J. Nicol.*

Infusion (in-fū'zhon), *n.* [L. *infusio, infusionis,* from *infundo.* See INFUSE.] 1. The act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; introduction; as, the *infusion* of good principles into the mind; the *infusion* of ardour or zeal.

> Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in Holy Writ. *Addison.*

2. That which is infused or instilled; suggestion; whisper.

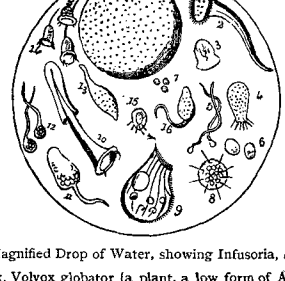
> His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The process of steeping a substance, as a plant, in water, in order to extract its virtues. 4. The liquor so obtained.—5.† The act of dipping into water or other fluid; immersion. 'Baptism by *infusion.*' *Jortin.*

Infusionism (in-fū'zhon-izm), *n.* The doctrine that souls are pre-existent, and that a soul is divinely infused into each human fœtus as soon as it is formed by generation: opposed to *Traducianism* and *Creationism.*

Infusive (in-fūs'iv), *a.* Having the power of infusion; having the power of diffusing itself through. 'The *infusive* force of Spring on man.' *Thomson.*

Infusoria (in-fū-sō'ri-a), *n. pl.* [L.] A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions, provisionally regarded as the highest class of the Protozoa. They are provided with a mouth, are destitute of



Magnified Drop of Water, showing Infusoria, &c.

1, Volvox globator (a plant, a low form of Algæ). 2, Stentor polymorphus. 3, Urceolaris scyphina. 4, Stylonychia mytilus. 5, Zoospermos Ferussaci. 6, Trichoda carinum. 7, Monas termo. 8, Pandorina morum. 9, Bursaria truncatella. 10, Vaginicola crystallina. 11, Cercaria gibba. 12, Zoospermos decumanus. 13, Amphileptus fasciola. 14, Vorticella convallaria. 15, Euptotes truncatus. 16, Trachelocerca olor.

pseudopodia, but are furnished with vibratile cilia. Most are free-swimming, but some

form colonies by budding, and are fixed to a solid object in their adult condition. The body consists of an outer transparent cuticle, a layer of firm sarcode called the cortical layer, and a central mass of semiliquid sarcode which acts as a stomach. A nucleus, which is supposed to be an ovary, having attached to its outside a spherical particle called the nucleolus, and supposed to be a spermatic gland, is imbedded in the cortical layer. Contractions of the body are effected by sarcode fibres. The cilia, with which most are furnished, are not only organs of locomotion, but form currents by which food is carried into the mouth. Reproduction takes place variously. They are divided into three orders, Ciliata, Suctoria, and Flagellata, in accordance with the character of their cilia or contractile filaments. Many of the organisms included by the older zoologists among Infusoria are now generally regarded as vegetable.

Infusorial, Infusory (in-fū-sō'ri-al, in-fū'zo-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the Infusoria; composed of or containing Infusoria.

Infusory (in-fū'zo-ri), *n.* pl. **Infusories** (in-fū'zō-riz). One of the Infusoria.

Ing† (ing), *n.* A meadow.

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.
Journals of the House of Commons, 1773.

-Ing. A suffix of various origins and significations:—(*a*) A patronymic suffix very common in Anglo-Saxon, and still seen in proper names, signifying son of, native or man of; as, Birl*ing*, son of Birl; Elis*ing*, son of Elisha; Bill*ing*; Wals*ing*ham; *&c.* (*b*) The noun *ing*, a meadow, a common element in English place-names; as, Dork*ing*, Wapp*ing*, Deep*ing*, &c. (*c*) The termination of the verbal noun, in A. Sax. *ung*; as, cleans*ing*, A. Sax. *clænsung*. (*d*) The present participle ending, representing the old *ande, ende*; as, lov*ing*. (*e*) Diminutive for *ling*; as, farth*ing*, in A. Sax. *feorthling, feorthung*.

Inga (in'ga), *n.* A large genus of leguminous American trees or shrubs, having abruptly pinnate leaves, and rather large flowers, in globose or spicate umbels; flattened or roundish, often very large, pods; and seeds enveloped in a sweet white pulp, which is often eaten.

Ingage (in-gāj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *gage*.] To engage or pledge to.

Noble she was, and thought
I stood *ingaged*. *Shak.*

[In some editions of Shakspere (*All's Well That Ends Well*, v. 3).]

Ingannation† (in-gan-ā'shon), *n.* [It. *ingannare*, to cheat.] Cheat; fraud. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ingate (in'gāt), *n.* 1.† Entrance; passage in.

Therein resembling Janus auncient,
Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the year. *Spenser.*

2. In *founding*, the aperture in a mould for pouring in fused metal: technically called the *tedge*.

Ingathering (in'gaᴛʜ-ėr-ing), *n.* The act of gathering or collecting together into a place; specifically, the act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; as, the feast of *ingathering*.

Ingelable (in-jel'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gelable*.] Incapable of being congealed.

Ingeminate (in-je'mi-nāt), *a.* [L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingemino*, to redouble. See the verb.] Redoubled; repeated. 'An *ingeminate* expression.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Ingeminate (in-je'mi-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *ingemino, ingeminatum*—*in*, intens., and *gemino*, to double, from *geminus*, twin.] To double or repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word *peace, peace!*
Clarendon.

Ingemination (in-je-mi-nā'shon), *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

The iteration and *ingemination* of a given effect, moving through subtile variations that sometimes disguise the theme. *De Quincey.*

Ingender (in-jen'dėr), *v.t.* Same as *Engender*.

Ingener,† *n.* The spelling in some of the old editions of Shakspere of *enginer* or *engineer*. *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Ingenerability (in-jen'ėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being ingenerable; incapability of being engendered.

Ingenerable (in-jen'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *generable*.] Incapable of being engendered or produced. *Boyle.*

Ingenerable (in-jen'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prep. *in*, and *generable*.] Capable of being ingenerated or produced within.

Ingenerably (in-jen'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be generable. *Cudworth.*

Ingenerate (in-jen'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ingenero, ingeneratum*—*in*, and *genero*, to generate.] To generate or produce within.

Noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul. *Hale.*

Ingenerate (in-jen'ėr-āt), *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred; as, *ingenerate* powers of body. 'Qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment.' *Bacon.*

Ingeniosity (in-jē'ni-os"i-ti), *n.* Ingenuity; cunning. 'Whose cunning or *ingeniosity* no art . . . can reach to by imitation.' *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Ingenious (in-jē'ni-us), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*—*in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.] 1. Possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; hence, skilful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; as, an *ingenious* author; an *ingenious* mechanic.

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* performance of any kind; an *ingenious* scheme or plan; an *ingenious* model or machine; *ingenious* fabric; *ingenious* contrivance.—3. Witty; well conceived; clever; as, an *ingenious* reply.—4.† Dwelling in the mind; heartfelt; mental; intellectual. '*Ingenious* studies.' *Shak.*

The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract.
Shak.

5.† Ingenuous.

A right *ingenious* spirit, veil'd merely with the vanity of youth and wildness.
Match at Midnight. Old play.

(Early) printers did not discriminate between *eminent* and *imminent, president* and *precedent, ingenuous* and *ingenious*, and these words were used or rather printed interchangeably almost to the beginning of the eighteenth century. *G. P. Marsh.*

Ingeniously (in-jē'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity; with skill; wittily; cleverly.

Ingeniousness (in-jē'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity.

Ingenite† (in-jen'it), *a.* [L. *ingenitus—in*, and *genitus*, born.] Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate.

It is natural or *ingenite*, which comes by some defect of the organs and over-much brain. *Burton.*

Ingenuity (in-jen-ū'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *ingénuité*; L. *ingenuitas*, from *ingenuus*. See INGENUOUS.] 1. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; as, how many machines for saving labour has the *ingenuity* of men devised and constructed!—2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan or of mechanism.—3.† Openness of heart; fairness; candour; ingenuousness. See INGENIOUS, 5.

On the sincerity and punctuality of this confession I am willing to depend for all the future regard of mankind, and cannot but indulge some hopes, that they whom my offence has alienated from me, may by this instance of *ingenuity* and repentance be propitiated and reconciled. *Johnson.*

—*Genius, Wisdom, Abilities, Talents, Parts, Ingenuity, Capacity, Cleverness.* See under GENIUS.

Ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, freeborn, ingenuous—*in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.] 1. Of honourable extraction; freeborn; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth. 2. Noble; generous; as, an *ingenuous* ardour or zeal.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

3. Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation: used of persons or things; as, an *ingenuous* mind, an *ingenuous* man, an *ingenuous* declaration or confession.—*Ingenuous, Open, Frank. Frank* relates to the speech and manner. That person is *frank* who is open and unreserved in the expression of his sentiments, whatever they may be. An *open* man speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind. *Openness* is the opposite of concealment, reticence, or reserve. It is a less active quality than *frankness;* and, while *openness* is consistent with timidity, *frankness* implies some degree of boldness. *Ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality. A man may be not remarkably *frank*, yet thoroughly *ingenuous*, that is, a lover of integrity and a hater of dissimulation. Men of retiring manner are often truly *ingenuous*, for ingenuousness is more allied to modesty than to frankness.—SYN. Open, frank, unreserved, artless, plain, sincere, candid, fair, noble, generous.

Ingenuously (in-jen'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; openly; fairly; candidly.

Ingenuousness (in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; fairness.

Ingeny† (in'je-ni), *n.* [L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality—*in*, within, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.] Wit; ingenuity. 'The production of his *ingeny.*' *Boyle.*

Ingerminate (in-jėr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* To cause to germinate or sprout.

Ingest (in-jest'), *v.t.* [L. *ingero, ingestum*, to bear or throw into—*in*, into, and *gero*, to bear.] To throw into, as the stomach. '*Ingested* meats.' *Blackmore.* [Rare.]

Ingestion (in-jest'shon), *n.* [L. *ingestio;* Fr. *ingestion.*] The act of throwing into, as into the stomach; as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food.

Ingine (in-jīn'), *n.* Mental endowment; abilities; parts; genius; wit; ingenuity. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business. *B. Jonson.*

Ingirt (in-gėrt'), *v.t.* To engirt; to encircle; to gird; to surround; to environ.

The wreath is ivy that *ingirts* our brows. *Drayton.*

Ingirt (in-gėrt'), *p.* and *a.* Encircled; surrounded, environed.

And caus'd the lovely nymph to fall forlorn
In Dia, with circumfluous seas *ingirt*. *Fenton.*

Ingle (ing'gl), *n.* [Probably from the Celtic; comp. Gael. *aingeal, eingeal*, Corn. *engil*, fire.] 1.† Flame; blaze. *Ray.*—2. A fire or fireplace. [Scotch.]

Ingle† (ing'gl), *n.* [Written also *engle;* perhaps from A. Sax. *enge*, close, narrow, and originally meaning one closely connected; or from A. Sax. *engel, ængel*, an angel.] Originally, a male favourite or paramour in a bad sense: subsequently used as a term of endearment; a mistress; a sweetheart; a friend, male or female; an engle.

Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin, or so; but sister at no hand. *Dekker.*

Coming as we do
From's quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massinger.

Ingle† (ing'gl), *v.t.* To wheedle; to coax. '*Ingling* feats.' *Spenser.*

Ingle-cheek (ing'gl-chēk), *n.* The fireside. [Scotch.]

There, lanely, by the *ingle-cheek*,
I sat and ey'd the spewing reek. *Burns.*

Ingle-nook (ing'gl-nök), *n.* Corner by the fire. [Scotch.]

Inglobate (in-glōb'āt), *a.* In the form of a globe or sphere: applied to nebulous matter, collected into a sphere by the force of gravitation.

Inglobe (in-glōb'), *v.t.* To make a globe of; to make globular or spherical.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to *inglobe* or incube herself among the Presbyters. *Milton.*

Inglorious (in-glō'ri-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *glorious.*] 1. Not glorious; not bringing honour or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity; without renown; obscure; as, an *inglorious* life of ease. 'The *inglorious* arts of peace.' *Marvell.*

Some mute, *inglorious* Milton here may rest.
Gray.

2. Shameful; disgraceful; ignominious; as, he charged his troops with *inglorious* flight. '*Inglorious* shelter in a foreign land.' *J. Phillips.*

Ingloriously (in-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an inglorious manner; dishonourably; with shame.

Ingloriousness (in-glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* State of being inglorious, or without celebrity.

Ingluvial (in-glū'vi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.

Ingluvies (in-glū'vi-ēz), *n.* [L.] In *zool.* (*a*) the crop, craw, or gorge of birds. (*b*) The stomach or paunch of ruminant animals.

Ingoing (in'gō-ing), *n.* The act of entering; entrance.

Ingoing (in'gō-ing), *a.* Going in; entering, as on an office, possession, and the like; as, an *ingoing* tenant.

Ingorge (in-gorj'), *v.t.* Same as *Engorge*.

Ingot (in'got), *n.* [Of disputed origin. Perhaps from *in*, and A. Sax. *geotan*, D. *gieten*, G. *giessen*, to pour, and originally, like G. *einguss*, meaning the mould for running

the metal into. The Fr. *lingot*, an ingot, would then probably be the English word with the article before it. It is possible that the Fr. *lingot* is from L. *lingua*, a tongue, and passed into English as *ingot*, the *l* being mistaken for the article.] 1.† A mould for casting metals in. *Chaucer.*—2. A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal. The term is chiefly applied to the small bars of gold and silver intended either for coining or for exportation to foreign countries.

Ingowe† (in'gō), *n.* An ingot. *Spenser.*

Ingraff† (in-graf'), *v.t.* To ingraft.

Ingraft (in-graft'), *v.t.* [*In* and *graft*. See GRAFT.] 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another, for propagation; to propagate by incision; hence, to insert; to introduce; as, *to ingraft* the scion of an apple-tree on a pear-tree as its stock; to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

2. To subject to the process of grafting, as a tree; to furnish with a graft.—3. To set or fix deep and firm. Written also *Engraft.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cesar. *Shak.*

—*Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse.* See under IMPLANT.

Ingrafter (in-graft'ėr), *n.* One who ingrafts.

Ingraftment (in-graft'ment), *n.* 1. The act of ingrafting.—2. The thing ingrafted.

Ingrailed (in-grāld'), *p.* and *a.* Same as *Engrailed.*

Ingrain (in-grān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *grain* (which see).] Originally, to dye with grain or kermes (see GRAIN, *n.* 9); latterly, to dye in the grain or raw material before manufacture; to work into the natural texture; to imbue thoroughly; to impregnate the whole substance or nature of. 'Our fields *ingrained* with blood.' *Shak.* Hence, *met.* to work into the mental constitution so as to form an essential element; to inwork. See ENGRAIN.

Mere sensuality, and even falsehood, would vanish away in a new state of existence; but cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all. *Helps.*

Ingrain (in-grān'), *a.* 1.† Dyed with grain or kermes.—2. Dyed in the grain or before manufacture; thoroughly imbued or inwrought, as a colour.—*Ingrain carpet*, a carpet manufactured from wool or woollen dyed before manufacture, as a Scotch or Kidderminster carpet.

Ingrain (in-grān'), *n.* A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colours before manufacture.

Ingrapple (in-grap'l), *v.t.* To grapple; to seize on; to entwine.

Ingrate, Ingrateful (in'grāt, in-grāt'fụl), *a.* [L. *ingratus*—*in*, not, and *gratus*, agreeable, grateful.] 1. Not having feelings of kindness for a favour received; ungrateful. 2. Unpleasing to the sense. '*Ingrateful* food.' *Milton.*

Ingrate (in'grāt), *n.* [Fr. *ingrat*. See the adjective.] An ungrateful person.

Ingrate! he had of me
All he could have. *Milton.*

Ingratefully (in-grāt'fụl-li), *adv.* Ungratefully.

Ingratefulness (in-grāt'fụl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness.

Ingrately (in'grāt-li), *adv.* Ungratefully.

Ingratiate (in-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingratiated;* ppr. *ingratiating.* [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour; comp. It. *ingraziare*, to ingratiate.] 1. To introduce or commend to another's good-will, confidence, or kindness: always used as a reflexive verb, and usually followed by *with* before the person whose favour is sought; as, he endeavoured to *ingratiate* himself *with* me.

The old man . . . had already *ingratiated* himself into our favour. *Cook.*

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves *with* them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison.*

2.† To recommend; to render easy.

What difficulty would it (the love of Christ) not *ingratiate* to us? *Hammond.*

Ingratitude (in-gra'ti-tūd), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gratitude;* L. *ingratitudo*, unthankfulness.] Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favours received; insensibility to favours, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-siz'd monster of *ingratitudes. Shak.*

Ingrave (in-grāv'), *v.t.* Same as *Engrave.*

Behold this fruit, whose gleaming rind *ingrav'n*
'For the most fair,' would seem to award it thine.
Tennyson.

Ingrave† (in-grāv'), *v.t.* To place in a grave; to bury.

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave.*
Fairfax.

Ingravidate† (in-gra'vid-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ingravido, ingravidatum*—*in*, intens., and *gravido*, to impregnate, from *gravidus*, heavy, frequent. See GRAVID.] To impregnate.

Ingravidation† (in-gra'vid-ā''shon), *n.* The act of ingravidating or impregnating, or the state of being pregnant or impregnated.

Ingreat† (in-grāt'), *v.t.* To make great.

Ingredient (in-grē'di-ent), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingrediens, ingredientis*, ppr. of *ingredior*, to go into—*in*, into, and *gradior*, to go.] That which enters into a compound or is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

This even-handed justice
Commends the *ingredients* of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.*

The love of Nature's works
Is an *ingredient* in the compound man. *Cowper.*

Ingress (in'gres), *n.* [L. *ingressus*, a going into, from *ingredior*. See INGREDIENT.] 1. Entrance; as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs; specifically, in *astron.* the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c. 2. Power or liberty of entrance; means of entering; as, all *ingress* was prohibited.

Ingress (in-gres'), *v.i.* To go in or enter.

Ingression (in-gre'shon), *n.* [L. *ingressio, ingressionis*, a going into, from *ingredior*. See INGREDIENT.] The act of entering; entrance.

Ingressu (in-gres'ū), *n.* [L.] In *law*, an abolished writ of entry into lands and tenements.

Ingressus (in-gres'us), *n.* [L.] In *law*, the relief which the heir at full age paid to the head lord for entering upon the fee, or lands fallen by the death or forfeiture of the tenant, &c.

Ingrieve† (in-grēv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, intens., and *grieve*.] To make more grievous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Ingroove (in-gröv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *groove*.] To groove in; to join or fix, as in a groove. *Tennyson.*

Ingross (in-gros'), *v.t.* Same as *Engross.*

Inguilty† (in-gilt'i), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *guilty*.] Guiltless; innocent. '*Inguilty* of any indignity.' *Bp. Hall.*

Inguinal (in'gwin-al), *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, from *inguen, inguinis*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin; as, an *inguinal* tumour.

Ingulf (in-gulf'), *v.t.* 1. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm by swallowing.

In the porous earth
Long while *ingulfed. W. Mason.*

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger.
Hayward.

Ingulfment (in-gulf'ment), *n.* The act of ingulfing, or state of being ingulfed.

Ingurgitate (in-gėr'jit-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ingurgitated;* ppr. *ingurgitating.* [L. *ingurgito, ingurgitatum*, to plunge into, to gorge—*in*, into, and *gurges*, a gulf.] 1. To swallow greedily or in great quantity.—2. To plunge into; to ingulf. *Fotherby.*

Ingurgitate (in-gėr'jit-āt), *v.i.* To drink largely; to swill. 'To eat and *ingurgitate.*' *Burton.*

Ingurgitation (in-gėr'jit-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *ingurgitatio, ingurgitationis*, from *ingurgito*. See INGURGITATE.] The act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity. 'A large draught and *ingurgitation* of wine.' *Bacon.*

Ingustable (in-gust'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gustable*.] Incapable of being tasted; having no perceptible taste.

The body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ingwort (ing'wėrt), *n.* [A.Sax. *ing*, a meadow, and *wort*, a plant.] Meadowwort.

Inhabile† (in-ha'bil), *a.* [L. *inhabilis*, that cannot be managed, unfit—*in*, not, and *habilis*, fit. See HABILE.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as, *inhabile* matter. 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; used of persons. [Rare.]

Inhability† (in-ha-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inhabile; unaptness; unfitness; want of skill; inability.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, . . . *inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents. *Barrow.*

Inhabit (in-ha'bit), *v.t.* [L. *inhabito*—*in*, and *habito*, to dwell.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence; as, wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; fishes *inhabit* the ocean, lakes, and rivers; men *inhabit* cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One that *inhabiteth* eternity. Is. lvii. 15.

Inhabit (in-ha'bit), *v.i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

They say wild beasts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

Inhabit,† *pp.* Inhabited. *Chaucer.*

Inhabitable (in-ha'bit-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being inhabited, or of affording habitation; habitable. 'Systems of *inhabitable* planets.' *Locke.*

Inhabitable† (in-ha'bit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *habitable*.] Not habitable.

The divine Providence so ordering all, that some parts of the world should be habitable, others *inhabitable.* *Holland.*

Inhabitance, Inhabitancy (in-ha'bit-ans, in-ha'bit-an-si), *n.* The condition of an inhabitant; residence; habitancy; permanent residence in a town, city, or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town, city, or parish in which he lives.

Persons able and fit for so great an employment ought to be preferred without regard to their *inhabitancy.* *Hallam.*

Inhabitant (in-ha'bit-ant), *n.* [L. *inhabitans, inhabitantis*, ppr. of *inhabito*, to dwell in. See INHABIT.] One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as, the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the *inhabitants* of a town, city, county, or state. In English law the term *inhabitant* is used in various technical senses. Thus a person having lands or tenements in his own possession is an inhabitant for the purpose of repair of bridges, wherever he may reside; but for purposes of personal services the *inhabitant* must necessarily be a resident. For the purpose of the poor-rate the word means a person residing permanently, and sleeping in the parish.

Inhabitation (in-ha'bit-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *inhabitatio, inhabitationis*, from *inhabito*, to dwell in. See INHABIT.] 1. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited.—2. Abode; place of dwelling.—3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants. [Rare.]

Universal groan
As if the whole *inhabitation* perished! *Milton.*

Inhabitativeness (in-ha'bit-āt-iv-nes), *n.* In *phren.* an organ supposed to indicate the desire of residing permanently in a place or abode.

Inhabited† (in-ha'bit-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *habited*.] Uninhabited.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing,
And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.
Beau. & Fl.

Inhabiter (in-ha'bit-ėr), *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. Rev. viii. 13.

Inhabitress (in-ha'bit-res), *n.* A female inhabitant.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens. *Bp. Richardson.*

Inhable† (in-ha'bl), *v.t.* To enable.

Inhalant, Inhalent (in-hāl'ant, in-hāl'ent), *a.* That inhales; inhaling; as, the *inhalent* end of a duct. 'The *inhalant* orifices (of a sponge).' *Pop. Ency.*

Inhalation (in-hāl-ā'shon), *n.* The act of inhaling.

Inhale (in-hāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhaled;* ppr. *inhaling.* [L. *inhalo*—*in*, in, into, and *halo*, to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in; as, to *inhale* air: opposed to *exhale.*

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Inhaler (in-hāl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who inhales. 2. In *med.* an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapour of chloroform, iodine, &c.—3. An apparatus to enable a person to breathe without injury in a deleterious atmosphere; a respirator, as that used by persons of delicate lungs to prevent damp or cold atmospheric air from entering the lungs, or that used by cutlers and others who have to breathe in an atmosphere full of iron dust.

Inhance (in-hans'), *v.t.* Same as *Enhance.*

Inharmonic, Inharmonical (in-här-mon'ik, in-här-mon'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *harmonic, harmonical.*] Not harmonic; in-

harmonious; discordant.—*Inharmonical relation*, in *music*, that in which a dissonant sound is introduced.

Inharmonious (in-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *harmonious.*] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.

Inharmoniously (in-här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an inharmonious manner; without harmony; discordantly.

Inharmoniousness (in-här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony; discord. 'The *inharmoniousness* of a verse.' *Tucker.*

Inharmony (in-här'mō-ni), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord.

Inhauler (in'hạl-ėr), *n.* *Naut.* a rope employed to haul in the jib-boom.

Inhearse (in-hėrs'), *v.t.* Same as *Inherse.*

Inhere (in-hēr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inhered;* ppr. *inhering.* [L. *inhæreo—in*, and *hæreo*, to stick, to hang.] To exist or be fixed in; to be permanently incorporated; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate; as, colours *inhere* in cloth; a dart *inheres* in the flesh.

So fares the soul which more that power reveres
Man claims from God than what in God *inheres.*
Parnell.

Inherence, Inherency (in-hēr'ens, in-hēr'-en-si), *n.* The state of inhering; existence in something.

Inherent (in-hēr'ent), *a.* [L. *inhærens, inhærentis*, ppr. of *inhæreo*, to stick in, to inhere in. See INHERE.] 1. Sticking fast; adherent; not to be removed; inseparable. 'Teach my mind a most *inherent* baseness.' *Shak.*—2. Naturally pertaining to; innate; as, the *inherent* qualities of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty, and protection.

I consider a human soul without education like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its *inherent* beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, and vein that runs through the body of it. *Spectator.*

SYN. Innate, inborn, native, natural, inbred, ingrained.

Inherently (in-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

Inherit (in-he'rit), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enhériter*, L. *inhæredito*, to inherit, from *hæres*, an heir.] 1. In *law*, to take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease; as, the heir *inherits* the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his father's title, and the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.—2. To receive from a progenitor as part of one's nature; as, the son *inherits* the virtues of his father; the daughter *inherits* the temper of her mother, and children often *inherit* the constitutional infirmities of their parents.

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold bood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath . . . manured . . . . with good store of fertile sherris. *Shak.*

3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; to own; to have; as, to *inherit* everlasting life; to *inherit* the promises.

That thou mayest live, and *inherit* the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Deut. xvi. 20.

Even such delight
Among fresh female buds shall you this night
Inherit at my house. *Shak.*

4.† To put in possession; to seize: with *of.*

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as *of* a thought of ill in him. *Shak.*

Inherit (in-he'rit), *v.i.* To take or have as an inheritance, possession, or property; to come into possession, as an heir or successor; to take the position of heir or heirs.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house.
Judg. xi. 2.

Sometimes with *to.*

The children of a deceased son *inherited to* the grandfather in preference to a son or jointly with him. *Brougham.*

Inheritability (in-he'rit-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs. *Coleridge.*

Inheritable (in-he'rit-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as, an *inheritable* estate or title.—2. Capable of being transmitted from the parent to the child; as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.—3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent; qualified to inherit.

By attainder . . . the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable.* *Blackstone.*

Inheritably (in-he'rit-a-bli), *adv.* By inheritance; by way of inheritance; so as to be inherited or transmitted by inheritance.

He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less *inheritably.* *Brougham.*

Inheritance (in-he'rit-ans), *n.* 1. In *law*, a perpetual or continuing right to an estate in a man and his heirs; an estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir; an estate derived from an ancestor to his heir in course of law.—2. That which is or may be inherited.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said unto him, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi. 14.

3. A possession received by gift or without purchase; a permanent or valuable possession or blessing; especially, that which is enjoyed or to be enjoyed as the reward of righteousness. 'The *inheritance* of the saints.' Col. i. 12. 'The earnest of our *inheritance.*' Eph. i. 14.—4. Possession; ownership; acquisition. 'For the *inheritance* of their loves.' *Shak.*

Against the which a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king which had return'd
To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras
Had he been vanquisher. *Shak.*

Inheritor (in-he'rit-ėr), *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

Inheritress, Inheritrix (in-he'rit-res, in-he'rit-riks), *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit after the death of her ancestor.

Joanna II., the *inheritress* of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the misfortunes of Joanna I. *Milman.*

Inheritrice† (in-he'rit-ris), *n.* An heiress.

Inherse (in-hėrs'), *v.t.* To put or place in a herse; to inclose in or as in a funeral monument, coffin, or the like.

See where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms! *Shak.*

Inhesion (in-hē'zhon), *n.* [L. *inhæsio, inhæsionis*, from *inhæreo*, to stick in, to inhere in.] The state of existing or being fixed in something; inherence.

Inhiation† (in-hi-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *inhiatio, inhiationis*, an opening of the mouth, from *inhio*, to gape, to stand with open mouth—*in*, and *hio*, to gape.] A gaping after; eager desire.

Inhibit (in-hi'bit), *v.t.* [L. *inhibeo, inhibitum*, to hold or keep in, to restrain—*in*, in, and *habeo*, to have or hold.] 1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited* . . . by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Inhibiter (in-hi'bit-ėr), *n.* One who inhibits; specifically, in *Scots law*, a person who takes out inhibition, as against a wife or debtor.

Inhibition (in-hi-bi'shon), *n.* [L. *inhibitio, inhibitionis*, from *inhibeo*, to restrain. See INHIBIT.] 1. The act of inhibiting or state of being inhibited; prohibition; restraint; embargo.

Paul Wentworth moved to know whether the queen's command and *inhibition* that they should no longer dispute of the matter of succession, were not against their liberties and privileges. *Hallam.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. (*b*) In *Scots law*, (1) *inhibition against a debtor* is a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor or party inhibited is prohibited from contracting any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's debt. (2) *Inhibition against a wife* at the instance of a husband is a writ passing the signet which prohibits all and sundry from transacting with the wife or from giving her credit.

Inhibitory (in-hi'bi-to-ri), *a.* Prohibitory.

Inhilde,† *v.t.* [Perhaps allied to Icel. *hella*, to pour.] To pour in. *Chaucer.*

Inhive (in-hīv'), *v.t.* To put into a hive; to hive.

Inhold (in-hōld'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inheld.* [Prefix *in*, and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself. [Rare.]

Light . . . which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth. *Raleigh.*

Inholder† (in-hōld'ėr), *n.* An inhabitant. *Spenser.*

Inhoop (in-höp'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *hoop.*] To confine or inclose in any place. *Shak.*

Inhospitable (in-hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitable.*] Not hospitable: (*a*) not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as, an *inhospitable* person or people. (*b*) Affording no conveniences, subsistence, or shelter to strangers. '*Inhospitable* rocks and barren sands.' *Dryden.*

Inhospitableness (in-hos'pit-a-bl-nes), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitableness.*] The quality of being inhospitable: (*a*) want of hospitality or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward; (*b*) want of shelter, sustenance, or comfort to strangers.

Inhospitably (in-hos'pit-a-bli), *adv.* In an inhospitable manner; unkindly; illiberally.

Inhospitality (in-hos'pit-al"i-ti), *n.* Inhospitableness (which see).

Inhuman (in-hū'man), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *human.*] Not human: (*a*) destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an *inhuman* person or people.

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope.*

(*b*) Marked with cruelty; as, an *inhuman* act.—SYN. Cruel, unfeeling, pitiless, merciless, savage, barbarous.

Inhumanity (in-hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*] The state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarousness.

Man's *inhumanity* to man
Makes countless thousands mourn. *Burns.*

Even bear-baiting was esteemed heathenish and unchristian; the sport of it, not the *inhumanity*, gave offence. *Hume.*

Inhumanly (in-hū'man-li), *adv.* In an inhuman manner; with cruelty; barbarously.

Inhumate† (in-hūm'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhumated;* ppr. *inhumating.* To inhume.

Inhumation (in-hūm-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of burying; interment.—2. In *chem.* a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth or a like substance.

Inhume (in-hūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inhumed;* ppr. *inhuming.* [Fr. *inhumer*, L. *inhumo, inhumatum—in*, in, and *humus*, the ground, akin to *homo*, man.] 1. To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.

No hand his bones shall gather or *inhume.* *Pope.*

2. In *chem.* to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth, or the like.—3.† To serve as a tomb for. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Inia (in'i-a), *n.* A genus of Cetacea belonging to the dolphin family, containing only one known species, *I. boliviensis*, remarkable for the distance at which it is found

Inia boliviensis.

from the sea, frequenting the remote tributaries of the river Amazon, and even some of the elevated lakes of Peru. It has bristly hairs on its snout, and is from 7 to 12 or 14 feet long.

Inial (in'i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the inion or ridge of the occiput.

Inimaginable (in-im-aj'in-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *imaginable.*] Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Pearson.*

Inimical (in-im'ik-al), *a.* [L. *inimicus—in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly.] 1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly: chiefly applied to private enmity. 2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant. 'Savage violences *inimical* to commerce.' *Ward.*

Inimicality (in-im'ik-al"i-ti), *n.* The state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness.

Inimically (in-im'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an inimical, adverse, or unfriendly manner.

Inimicous† (in-im'ik-us), *a.* Inimical. '*Inimicous* to the stomach.' *Evelyn.*

Inimitability (in-im'i-ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inimitable.

Inimitable (in-im'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *imitable.*] Not imitable; incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as, *inimitable* beauty or excellence;

an *inimitable* description; *inimitable* eloquence.

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. *Denham.*

Inimitableness (in-im'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Inimitability.

Inimitably (in-im'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inimitable manner; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

Inion (in'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *inion*, the nape of the neck.] In *anat.* the ridge of the occiput.

Iniquitous (in-i'kwit-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; as, an *iniquitous* bargain; an *iniquitous* proceeding.

We can hardly pronounce Mary's execution to have been so wholly *iniquitous* and unwarrantable as it has been represented. *Hallam.*

SYN. Wicked, unjust, unrighteous, nefarious, criminal.

Iniquitously (in-i'kwit-us-li), *adv.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wickedly.

Iniquity (in-i'kwi-ti), *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*, L. *iniquitas—iniquus*, unequal, unjust, from *in*, not, and *æquus*, equal. See EQUITY.] 1. Want of equity; a deviation from rectitude; absence of equal or just dealing; gross injustice; unrighteousness; as, the *iniquity* of war; the *iniquity* of the slave-trade.

But the *iniquity* of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy, and deals with the memory of men without the distinction of merit to perpetuity; who can but pity the founder of the pyramids? *Sir T. Browne.*

There is a greater or less probability of a happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. Is. lix. 2.

3. In *Scots law*, an obsolete expression usually applied to the decision of an inferior judge who has decided contrary to law, in which case he is said to have committed *iniquity*.—4. The name most commonly given to the character who was the personification sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another in the old 'Moralities' or moral plays. He was sometimes named after the peculiar vice he personified, but generally bore the name simply of 'Iniquity.' He was the buffoon of the pieces, his chief employment being to make sport with the devil, leap on his back, and belabour him with his dagger of lath till he made him roar. Iniquity was the prototype of the more modern Punch, clown, and harlequin.

That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs. *B. Jonson.*

Iniquous† (in-ī'kwus), *a.* [L. *iniquus—in*, not, and *æquus*, fair, impartial.] Unjust; wicked; iniquitous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inirritability (in-ir'rit-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being inirritable; good-nature.

Inirritable (in-ir'rit-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *irritable*.] Not irritable; good-natured; in *physiol.* not susceptible of irritation or contraction by excitement.

Inirritative (in-ir'rit-āt-iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *irritative*.] Not irritative; not accompanied with excitement; as, an *inirritative* fever.

Inisle (in-īl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *isle*.] To make an isle of; to enisle; to surround; to encircle. '*Inisled* in his arms.' *Drayton.*

Initial (in-i'shal), *a.* [Fr., from L. *initialis*, from *initium*, beginning, from *ineo*, *initum*, to go in—*in*, in, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] 1. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head; as, the *initial* letters of a word.—2. Of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient; as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health and cures many *initial* diseases. *Harvey.*

Initial (in-i'shal), *n.* The first letter of a word: a person's *initials* are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name.

Initial (in-i'shal), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *initialled;* ppr. *initialling.* To put one's initials on or to; to sign or mark by initials.

Initially (in-i'shal-li), *adv.* In an initial manner; in an incipient degree; by way of beginning.

Our Lord did *initially* and in part exercise those functions upon earth. *Barrow.*

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *initiated;* ppr. *initiating.* [L. *initio*, *initiatum*, to begin, to initiate, from *initium*, a beginning, from *ineo*, *initum*, to go into, to enter upon, to begin—*in*, into, and *eo*, to go.] 1. To begin or enter upon; to introduce; to set afoot; to make a beginning with.

Many secret designs only *initiated* then, and not executed till long after. *Clarendon.*

2. To guide or direct by instruction in rudiments or principles; to introduce; to let into secrets; to indoctrinate. 'To *initiate* his pupil into any part of learning.' *Locke.* 3. To introduce into a society or organization; to admit.

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator.*

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), *v.i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite; to take the initiative.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour.
Pope.

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), *a.* [L. *initiatus*, pp. of *initio*. See the verb.] 1. Unpractised; new. 'The *initiate* fear that wants hard use.' *Shak.* [The passage quoted seems to give the only instance of this use.]—2. Initiated; begun; commenced; introduced to a knowledge of; instructed in.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies! *Young.*

In *law*, a man is said to become *initiate* tenant by courtesy in his wife's estate of inheritance on the birth of issue capable of inheriting the same, his estate not being consummate till the death of the wife.

Initiate (in-i'shi-āt), *n.* One who is initiated.

Initiation (in-i'shi-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *initiatio*, *initiationis*, from *initio*. See INITIATE.] The act or process of initiating; introduction to or first acquaintance with something; as, the ceremony of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies. 'A late *initiation* into literature.' *Pope.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into the sacred mysteries. *W. Broome.*

Initiative (in-i'shi-āt-iv), *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

Initiative (in-i'shi-āt-iv), *n.* [See INITIATE.] 1. An introductory act or step; the first active procedure in any enterprise; beginning; first essay; as, he took the *initiative.*

The undeveloped *initiatives* of good things to come. *Is. Taylor.*

2. Power of commencing; power of taking the lead or of originating; thus, in legislative assemblies constituted so as to comprise more than one chamber, or more than one distinct and co-ordinate power, that branch of the legislature to which belongs of right the power to propose measures of a particular class is said to have the *initiative* with respect to those measures.

Initiatory (in-i'shi-ā-to-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory; as, an *initiatory* step.—2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

Initiatory (in-i'shi-ā-to-ri), *n.* Introductory rite.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte. *L. Addison.*

Inition (in-i'shon), *n.* [L. L. *initio*. See INITIATE.] A beginning.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy. *Sir R. Naunton.*

Inject (in-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *injicio*, *injectum*, to throw into, to inject—*in*, into, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to *inject* anything into the mouth or stomach.—2. To cast or throw in general.

They surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound.
Pope.

Injection (in-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *injectio*, *injectionis*, from *injicio*. See INJECT.] 1. The act of injecting or throwing in, as the forcible throwing of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe.—2. That which is injected or thrown in, as a liquid medicine thrown into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.—3. In *anat.* (*a*) the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some coloured substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. (*b*) The preparation itself thus formed by injection.—4. In *steam-engines*, (*a*) the act of throwing cold water into the condenser of a steam-engine. (*b*) The cold water thrown into a condenser to produce a vacuum.—*Injection cock*, in a *steam-engine*, the cock by which cold water is thrown into a condenser.—*Injection condenser*, a vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water.—*Injection engine*, a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser.—*Injection pipe*, a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.—*Injection water*, the water thus thrown.

Injector (in-jekt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which injects; specifically, an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines, especially the boilers of locomotive engines, with water. Its main superiority over the feed-pump consists in the fact that it works equally well whether the engine is running or at rest, whereas the feed-pump acts only while it is running.

Injeer (in-jēr'), *v.t.* [Fr. *s'ingérer*, to meddle or interfere, L. *ingerere—in*, in, and *gero*, to carry.] To insinuate; to introduce by indirect or artful means. [Scotch.]

A stratagem from first to last, to *injeer* into your confidence some espial of his own. *Sir W. Scott.*

Injelly (in-jel'li), *v.t.* To deposit or incorporate as in a jelly. [Rare.]

Like fossils in the rock, with golden yolks
Imbedded or *injellied*. *Tennyson.*

Injoin (in-join'), *v.t.* Same as *Enjoin.*

Injoint (in-joint'), *v.t.* To unite together as with joints; to join. *Shak.*

Injucundity† (in-jū-kund'i-ti), *n.* [L. *injucunditas*, from *injucundus*, unpleasant—*in*, not, and *jucundus*, pleasant.] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. *Cockeram.*

Injudicable (in-jū'di-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicable*.] Not cognizable by a judge. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Injudicial (in-jū-di'shal), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicial*.] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

Injudicious (in-jū-di'shus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicious*.] Not judicious: (*a*) void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as, an *injudicious* person. 'An *injudicious* biographer.' *Murphy.* (*b*) Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injudicious* measure.—SYN. Indiscreet, inconsiderate, incautious, unwise, rash, hasty, imprudent.

Injudiciously (in-jū-di'shus-li), *adv.* In an injudicious manner; unwisely.

Injudiciousness (in-jū-di'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.

Injunction (in-jungk'shon), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, *injunctionis*, from *injungo*, to enjoin—*in*, and *jungo*, to join.] 1. The act of enjoining or directing; direction.—2. That which is enjoined; a command; order; precept.

For still they knew, and ought to have still remembered,
The high *injunction* not to taste that fruit.
Milton.

3. In *law*, a writ or process granted by a court of equity, and in some cases under statutes by a court of law, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ.

Injure (in'jėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *injured;* ppr. *injuring.* [Fr. *injurier;* L. *injurior*, from *injuria*, injury. See INJURY.] To do harm to; to impair the excellence, value, strength of, and the like; to hurt; to damage: (*a*) to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health. (*b*) To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate. (*c*) To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character. (*d*) To impair or diminish, as happiness. (*e*) To give pain to, as sensibility or feeling; to grieve. (*f*) To impair, as the intellect or mind.

Injure,† *n.* Injury. *Chaucer.*

Injurer (in'jėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which injures or wrongs.

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or sufferer. *Atterbury.*

Injurious (in-jū'ri-us), *a.* [L. *injurius—in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, right, justice, law.] 1. Tending to injure (in all its senses); hurtful; harmful; as, *injurious* to health, to property, to reputation, to happiness, to the feelings, to the mind, and the like; that which impairs rights, or prevents the enjoyment of them, is *injurious;* violence is *injurious* to the person, as intemperance is to the health; indolence is *injurious* to property; the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly; the very suspicion of cowardice is *injurious* to a soldier's character; obscure

hints, as well as open detraction, are sometimes *injurious* to reputation. '*Injurious* appellations.' *Swift.*—2.† Overbearing; insolent: applied to persons.

Not half so bad as thine to England's king,
Injurious duke, that threatest where's no cause.
Shak.

Injuriously (in-jū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.

Injuriousness (in-jū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

Injury (in'jū-ri), *n.* [L. *injuria*, from *injurius*. See INJURIOUS.] 1. That which injures (in all its senses); that which brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good or value; mischief; detriment; damage.

The noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts.*

2.† Abusive speech or language.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

Injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *injustitia*—*in*, not, and *justitia*, justice.] Want of justice or equity; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due; iniquity; wrong.

If this people (the Athenians) resemble Nero in their extravagance, much more did they resemble, and even exceed, him in cruelty and *injustice.* *Burke.*

Ink (ingk'), *n.* [O.E. *enke*, *inke*, O.Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*, with *r* interpolated), Pr. *encaut*, from L. *encaustum*, the purple ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, from Gr. *enkaustos*, burned in—*en*, in, and *kaiō*, to burn.] 1. A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like. Common (black) writing ink is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum-arabic. The colouring matter is the tannogallate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum-arabic; a little logwood is generally added to deepen and improve the colour. Sulphate of copper is occasionally added to ink, but is rather injurious than otherwise. For copying ink, a little sugar is added, which prevents its drying rapidly and perfectly.—2. A pigment, as China or Indian *ink.*—*Lithographic ink*, an ink used for writing on stones or for transferring autographically from paper to stone: it is a composition of virgin wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lamp or Paris black.—*Marking ink*, an ink used for marking linen and other kinds of cloth, and not liable to be obliterated by washing. It generally consists of nitrate of silver coloured with sap-green, Indian ink, or some other colouring matter, and is thickened with gum.—*Printing ink* is made by boiling linseed-oil, and burning it about a minute, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and resin.—*Ink for the rolling press*, is made with linseed-oil burned as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.—*Indian* or *China ink.* See under INDIAN.—*Sympathetic ink*, a liquid used in writing, which exhibits no colour or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. Solutions of cobalt thus become blue or green, lemon juice turns brown, and a very dilute sulphuric acid blackens.

Ink (ingk), *v.t.* To blacken, colour, or daub with ink.

Ink (ingk), *n.* The socket of a mill-spindle.

Ink-bag, Ink-sac (ingk'bag, ingk'sak), *n.* A bladder-shaped sac, found in some dibranchiate cephalopods, containing a black and viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which, in case of danger from enemies, they are enabled to render the surrounding water opaque and thus to conceal themselves. This fluid is to some extent used for drawing under the name of sepia, from the genus which first supplied it for commerce.

Ink-blurred (ingk'blėrd), *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.

Ink-bottle (ingk'bot-l), *n.* A bottle for holding ink.

Ink-fish (ingk'fish), *n.* The cuttle-fish.

Ink-glass (ingk'glas), *n.* A glass vessel for holding ink.

Inkholder (ingk'hōld-ėr), *n.* A vessel for holding ink; an ink-bottle.

Inkhorn (ingk'horn), *n.* [*Ink* and *horn;* horns being formerly used for holding ink.] 1. A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person.—2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.

Inkhorn (ingk'horn), *a.* Pedantic; high-sounding. '*Inkhorn* terms.' *Bale.*—*Inkhorn mate*, a fellow that carries an inkhorn; a scribbling, bookish, or pedantic man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonweal,
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn mate*,
We and our wives and children all will fight.
Shak.

Inkiness (ingk'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inky.

Inking-roller (ingk'ing-rōl-ėr), *n.* A soft tough roller made of glue and treacle, and supported on a spindle, used by letterpress-printers to supply the types with ink.

Inking-table (ingk'ing-tā-bl), *n.* A table on which to spread the ink and supply the inking-roller with the requisite quantity during the process of printing.

Inking-trough (ingk'ing-trof), *n.* The reservoir from which an inking-roller is supplied with ink.

Inkle (ing'kl), *n.* [Fr. *ligneul*, *lignol*, strong thread used by shoemakers; E. *lingle*, *lingan*, then, by loss of *l*, *ingle*, *inkle*, from L. *linum*, flax.] 1. Formerly, a particular kind of crewel or worsted, with which ladies worked flowers, &c.—2. A sort of broad linen tape.

Inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* [From O.Fr. *enclin*, inclination, disposition; or perhaps from a Fr. *enclin*, *inclin*, from *en* or *in*, and *clin*, a wink.] 1. A hint or whisper; an intimation.

They have had *inkling* this fortnight what we intend to do, which now we'll show 'em in deeds.
Shak.

2. Inclination; desire. *Grose.*

Inkmaker (ingk'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.

Inknit (in-nit'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *knit.*] To knit in.

Inknot (in-not'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *knot.*] To bind as with a knot.

Ink-pot (ingk'pot), *n.* An inkholder. *Swift.*

Ink-sac. See INK-BAG.

Inkstand (ingk'stand), *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils.

Ink-stone (ingk'stōn), *n.* A kind of small round stone of a white, red, gray, yellow, or black colour, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

Ink-well (ingk'wel), *n.* An ink-bottle fitted into a hole in the top of a writing-desk.

Inky (ingk'i), *a.* Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared or blackened with ink; resembling ink; black.

Strewed were the streets around with milk-white reams,
Flowed all the Canongate with *inky* streams.
Byron.

Inlace (in-lās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inlaced;* ppr. *inlacing.* [Prefix *in*, and *lace.*] To work in, as lace; to embellish, as with lace. See ENLACE.

Inlagary,† **Inlagation** † (in-la'ga-ri, in-lagā'shon), *n.* [Barbarous Latinized forms from *in* and *law*, to correspond with *utlagaria*, *utlagation*, for *outlawry.*] A restitution of an outlaw to the protection and benefit of the law.

Inlaid (in-lād'), pp. of *inlay* (which see).

Inland (in'land), *a.* [*In* and *land.*] 1. Interior; remote from the sea; as, an *inland* town or lake. 'In this wide *inland* sea.' *Spenser.*—2. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; as, *inland* trade or transportation; *inland* navigation.—3. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as, an *inland* bill of exchange, distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.—4.† Opposed to *upland*, the old expression for rustic; hence, somewhat refined or polished; civilized.

An old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man. *Shak.*

Inland (in'land), *adv.* In or towards the interior of a country.

Inland (in'land), *n.* 1. The interior part of a country. 'Far to the *inland* retired.' *Milton.*—2. In *feudal law*, demesne land; that which was let to tenants being denominated *outland.*

Inlander (in'land-ėr), *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

Inlandish† (in'land-ish), *a.* Denoting something inland; native.

Inlapidate (in-la'pi-dāt), *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.] To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [Rare.]

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate wood.*
Bacon.

Inlard (in-lärd'), *v.t.* Same as *Enlard.*

Inlaw (in-la'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

Inlay (in-lā'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inlaid;* ppr. *inlaying.* [*In* and *lay.*] To lay or insert in; to ornament or diversify by inserting pearls, precious stones, metals, fine woods, ivory, &c., in a groundwork of some other material.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patines of bright gold. *Shak.*

Inlay (in-lā'), *n.* Matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

The sloping of the moonlit sward
Was damask-work and deep *inlay*
Of braided blooms unmown, which crept
Adown to where the waters slept. *Tennyson.*

Inlayer (in-lā'ėr), *n.* The person who inlays, or whose occupation it is to inlay.

Inleague (in-lēg'), *v. t.* [Prefix *in*, and *league.*] To ally or form an alliance with; to unite.

With a willingness *inleague* our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship.
Ford.

Inlet (in'let), *n.* [Something *let in.*] 1. A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; as, the senses are the *inlets* of ideas or perceptions into the mind.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together. *Wotton.*

2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river; a narrow strip of water running into the land; a creek; a channel. 'Glaring sand and *inlets* bright.' *Tennyson.*—3. Any material inserted or inlaid; inlay. *Simmonds.*

Inletter (in-let'ėr), *v. t.* [Prefix *in*, and *letter.*] To engrave with letters. *Feltham.*

Inlier (in-lī'ėr), *n.* In *geol.* a portion of one formation completely surrounded by another formation that rests upon it: opposed to *outlier.*

Inlighten (in-līt'n), *v.t.* Same as *Enlighten.*

Inlist (in-list'). See ENLIST.

Inlock (in-lok'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *lock.*] To lock or inclose one thing within another.

Inlumine (in-lūm'in), *v.t.* Same as *Enlumine.*

Inly (in'li), *a.* [Prep. or adv. *in*, and *-ly.*] Internal; interior; secret. 'Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love.' *Shak.*

Inly (in'li), *adv.* Internally; inwardly; within; in the heart; mentally; secretly; as, to be *inly* pleased or grieved.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swelled. *Spenser.*

Inmantle (in-man'tl), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *mantle.*] To enwrap, as in a mantle; to enshroud.

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Inmantled all the world. *G. Fletcher.*

Inmate (in'māt), *n.* [*In* or *inn* and *mate.*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; one who occupies any place: often used of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! *Milton.*

Inmate (in'māt), *a.* Admitted as a dweller in the same place of residence; residing in a place. '*Inmate* guests.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Dryden.

Inmesh (in-mesh'), *v. t.* [Prefix *in*, and *mesh.*] To bring within or involve in meshes, as of a net.

Inmew (in-mū'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *mew.*] To inclose, as in a mew or cage. '*Inmew* the town below.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Inmost (in'mōst), *a.* [A. Sax. *innema*, *innemest*, a superlative of the prep. or adv. *in.* See HINDMOST.] Farthest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey. *Addison.*

Inn (in), *n.* [A. Sax. *inn*, *inne*, a chamber, a house, an inn; Icel. *inni*, a house, from *inn*, within. From the prep. *in.* See IN.] 1.† A house; a dwelling; hence, habitation; residence; abode.

Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*
For this same night. *Spenser.*

2. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers.

Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
In every *inn* he finds a home. *W. Combe.*

3. In England, a college of municipal or common law professors and students. See below. *Inns of Court.*—4.† The town resi-

dence of a person of quality; a hotel; as, Leicester *Inn.*—*Inns of Chancery*, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c.—*Inns of Court*, colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and serjeants-at-law and all aspirants to these dignities must belong; also, the buildings belonging to these societies in which the members of the inns dine together, and barristers have their chambers. Of these inns there are four, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Inn† (in), *v.i.* To take up lodging; to lodge.

Where do you intend to *inn* to-night? *Addison.*

Inn,† *v.t.* To lodge and entertain. *Chaucer.*

Innate (in-nāt'), *a.* [L. *innatus*, from *innascor*, to be born in—*in*, in, and *nascor*, to be born.] 1. Inborn; native; natural.—2. Derived from the constitution of the mind, as opposed to being derived from experience; as, *innate* ideas.—3. In *bot.* growing upon anything by one end, as an anther which is joined by its base to the filament.

Innate (in-nāt'), *v.t.* To bring or call into existence; to inform. 'The first *innating* cause.' *Marston.* [Rare.]

Innated† (in'nāt-ed), *a.* Innate; inborn.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power. *B. Jonson.*

Innately (in-nāt'li), *adv.* In an innate manner.

Innateness (in-nāt'nes), *n.* The quality of being innate.

Innative† (in-nāt'iv), *a.* Native or natural. 'His *innative* port.' *Chapman.*

Innavigable (in-na'vig-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *navigable.*] That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. 'The *innavigable* lake.' *Dryden.*

Innavigably (in-na'vig-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be navigable.

Inne,† *prep.* In. *Chaucer.*

Inne,† **In,**† *n.* A house; habitation; lodging. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Inner (in'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *innera*, compar. form from *in.*] 1. Interior; farther inward than something else; as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace.—2. Interior; internal; not outward; as, to refresh the *inner* man. Sometimes, in this sense, applied to the spiritual part of man's nature.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part. *Milton.*

3. Not obvious; dark; esoteric; as, an *inner* meaning.—*Inner House*, the name given to the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings in Edinburgh; applied also to the divisions themselves, and used in contradistinction to the Outer House, in which the lords ordinary sit to hear motions and causes. All causes commencing in the Court of Session in regular form, by summons, letters of suspension, or advocation, reach the Inner House after passing through the Outer House.

Innerest,† *a. superl.* Inmost. *Chaucer.*

Innerly† (in'ėr-li), *adv.* More within.

Innermost (in'ėr-mōst), *a.* Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

Inner-plate (in'ėr-plāt), *n.* In *arch.* the wall-plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof, the other, or *outer-plate*, having its side nearer the outer surface of the wall.

Inner-post (in'ėr-pōst), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece brought on at the fore-side of the main-post, and generally continued as high as the wing-transom, to seat the other transoms upon.

Inner-square (in'ėr-skwār), *n.* The edges forming the internal right angle of a carpenter's square.

Innervation (in-nėrv-ā'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nerve.*] A state of nervelessness.

Innervation (in-nėrv-ā'shon), *n.* [See INNERVE.] 1. Act of innerving or strengthening.—2. In *physiol.* the properties or functions of the nervous system; the nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life; a special activity exerted in any part of the nervous system.

Innerve (in-nėrv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *nerve.*] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

Innholder (in'hōld-ėr), *n.* 1. A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers; an innkeeper; a taverner. '*Innholders* and victuallers.' *Bacon.*—2.† An inhabitant. *Spenser.*

Inning (in'ing), *n.* 1. The ingathering of grain.—2. *pl.* (*a*) in *cricket*, the time or turn for using the bat, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side. 'All-Muggleton had the first *innings.*' *Dickens.* Hence—*fig.* the term a person is in office or the like. (*b*) Lands recovered from the sea.

Innis (in'nis), *n.* Another form of *Ennis* (which see).

Innitency (in-nī'ten-si), *n.* [From L. *innitor*, to lean upon—*in*, on, and *nitor*, to lean.] A resting upon; pressure. *Sir T. Browne.*

Innixion† (in-nik'shon), *n.* [From L. *innitor*, *innixus*, to lean or rest upon—*in*, and *nitor*, to depend, rely.] Incumbency; a resting upon. *Derham.*

Innkeeper (in'kēp-ėr), *n.* The keeper of an inn; an innholder; a taverner. 'The red-nose *innkeeper* at Daventry.' *Shak.*

Innocence (in'nō-sens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *innocentia*, from *innocens*, *innocentis*, harmless—*in*, not, and *nocens*, ppr. of *noceo*, to hurt, from root of *neco*, to kill; *nox*, night.] 1. Properly, freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as, the *innocence* of a medicine which can do no harm.—2. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin, or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.

Enjoyment left nothing to ask—*innocence* left nothing to fear. *Johnson.*

3. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime.—4. Simplicity; mental imbecility; ignorance. *Shak.*—5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband of war; as, the *innocence* of a cargo or of any merchandise.

Innocency† (in'nō-sen-si), *n.* Same as *Innocence. Shak.*

Innocent (in'nō-sent), *a.* [L. *innocens*, *innocentis*, harmless. See INNOCENCE.] 1. Properly, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy.—2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. 'The aidless *innocent* lady, his wished prey.' *Milton.*—3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is *innocent* of the crime charged in the indictment.—4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade.—5. Imbecile; idiotic.—6. Not contraband of war; not subject to forfeiture; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation.—SYN. Harmless, innoxious, inoffensive, guiltless, spotless, immaculate, sinless, pure, unblamable, blameless, faultless.

Innocent (in'nō-sent), *n.* 1. One free from guilt or harm; an innocent person.

Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor *innocents.* Jer. ii. 34.

2. A natural; a simpleton; an idiot.

There be three kinds of fool, mark this note, gentlemen. Mark it, and understand it. . . . An *innocent*, a knave-fool, a fool politick. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Massacre* or *slaughter of the innocents*, (*a*) the murder of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, as recorded in Mat. ii. 16. (*b*) In *parliamentary slang*, the abandonment, towards the end of the parliamentary session, of the bills introduced by government that are not sufficiently advanced to pass during that session.

Innocently (in'nō-sent-li), *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guilelessly.

Innocent's-day (in'nō-sents-dā), *n.* A church festival celebrated on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the infants murdered by Herod.

Innocua (in-nok'ū-a), *n. pl.* [L., pl. neut. of *innocuus*, innocent.] One of the three sections into which the colubrine snakes are divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other two sections being the Suspecta and Venenosa. In this section the superior maxillæ are provided with solid teeth only, and there are no fangs. It comprises the common ringed snake of Britain and the boas and pythons of warm climates.

Innocuity (in-nok-ū'i-ti), *n.* The state of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Innocuous (in-nok'ū-us), *a.* [L. *innocuus*—*in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful, from *noceo*, to hurt.] Harmless; producing no ill effect; innocent; as, certain poisons used as medicines in small quantities prove not only *innocuous*, but beneficial.

Innocuously (in-nok'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an innocuous manner; without harm; without injurious effects. 'Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks.' *Wordsworth.*

Innocuousness (in-nok'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous properties or effects. *Sir K. Digby.*

Innodate† (in'nō-dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *innodated*; ppr. *innodating.* [L. *in*, in, and *nodus*, a knot.] To bind up or include, as in a knot.

Those which shall do the contrary, we do *innodate* with the like sentence of anathema. *Fuller.*

Innominable (in-nom'in-a-bl), *a.* [L. *innominabilis*—*in*, not, and *nominabilis*, that may be named, from *nomino*, to name, from *nomen*, a name.] Not to be named.

Innominata (in-nom'in-ā''ta), *n.* [L., fem. sing. of *innominatus*, nameless. See INNOMINATE.] In *anat.* the innominata arteria, that is, the branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

Innominate (in-nom'in-āt), *a.* [L. *innominatus*—*in*, not, and *nominatus*, named, pp. of *nomino*, to name, from *nomen*, a name.] Having no name; anonymous.

Innominatum (in-nom'in-ā''tum), *a.* [L. See INNOMINATE.] In *anat.* each of the lower bones of the pelvis is called *os innominatum*, because the three bones of which it is originally formed—viz. the ischium, ilium, and the os pubis—grow together and form one complete bone, which is thus left nameless.

Innovate (in'nō-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *innovated*; ppr. *innovating.* [L. *innovo*, *innovatum*, to renew—*in*, intens., and *novo*, to make new, from *novus*, new.] 1. To change or alter by introducing something new.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

2. To bring in by way of something new.

Every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryden.*

[*Innovate*, *v.t.* is now scarcely used.]

Innovate (in'nō-vāt), *v.i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established: with *on* or *in*; as, it is often dangerous to *innovate on* the customs of a nation. 'To *innovate in* public forms of worship.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Innovation (in-nō-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *innovatio*, *innovationis*, from *innovo.* See INNOVATE.] 1. The act of innovating.—2. Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations.* *Hooker.*

3. In *Scots law*, a technical expression signifying the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another, so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same. Called often *Novation.*—4. In *bot.* a young shoot which has not completed its growth: especially applied to the young shoots of mosses.

Innovationist (in-nō-vā'shon-ist), *n.* One who favours or introduces innovations.

Innovative (in'nō-vāt-iv), *a.* Introducing or tending to introduce innovations; characterized by innovations. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Innovator (in'nō-vāt-ėr), *n.* One who innovates; an introducer of changes.

Time is the greatest *innovator.* *Bacon.*
He was an *innovator* by virtue of rejecting innovations. *De Quincey.*

Innoxious (in-nok'shus), *a.* [L. *innoxius*—*in*, not, and *noxius*, hurtful, from *noceo*, to hurt.] 1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as, an *innoxious* drug.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and on horses' manes. *Sir K. Digby.*

2.† Free from crime; pure; innocent.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walked *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

Innoxiously (in-nok'shus-li), *adv.* In an innoxious manner; harmlessly.

Innoxiousness (in-nok'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innoxious; harmlessness. 'The danger or the *innoxiousness* of any and every manuscript.' *Miss Burney.*

Innubilous (in-nū'bil-us), *a.* [L. *innubilis*, cloudless—*in*, not, and *nubila*, a cloud.] Free from clouds; clear. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Innuendo (in-nū-en'dō), *n.* [L. *innuendo* (abl. of gerund), by nodding, from *innuo*, to give a nod—*in*, and old *nuo*, Gr. *neuō*, to nod.] 1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.

Mercury . . . owns it a marriage by an *innuendo.* *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, a word formerly used in Latin

pleadings, and now, in the present English forms, to point out the persen or thing meant or referred to by a pronoun; as, he (*innuendo* the plaintiff, that is, meaning the plaintiff) did so and so.

Innuent (in'nū-ent), *a.* [*L. innuens, innuentis*, ppr. of *innuo*. See INNUENDO.] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innuit, *n.* [Eskimo.] The people: the name by which the Eskimo call themselves.

The Eskimo do not speak of themselves by the name so commonly given them by foreigners, but simply and proudly as *Innuit*, that is, 'the people,' as though they were the only people on the face of the earth. *Quart. Rev.*

Innumerability, Innumerableness (in-nū'mėr-a-bil''i-ti,in-nū'mėr-a-bl-nes),*n.* State of being innumerable.

Innumerable (in-nū'mėr-a-bl), *a.* [*L. innumerabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *numerabilis*, that can be numbered, from *numero*, to number. See NUMBER.] Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude; hence, indefinitely, very numerous; countless.

Cover me, ye pines!
Ye cedars, with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me, where I may never see them more!
Milton.

SYN. Countless, numberless, unnumbered.

Innumerably (in-nū'mėr-a-bli), *adv.* Without number.

Innumerous (in-nū'mėr-us), *a.* [*L. innumerus*, countless—*in*, not, and *numerus*, number.] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. 'This close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs.' *Milton.*

The palpitating angel in his flesh
Thrills inly with consenting fellowship
To those *innumerous* spirits who sun themselves
Outside of time. *E. B. Browning.*

Innutrition (in-nū-tri'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutrition*.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

It has already been shown that the belief expressed by Wolff in a direct connection between fructification and *innutrition*, is justified inductively by many facts of many kinds. *H. Spencer.*

Innutritious (in-nū-tri'shus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutritious*.] Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing.

Innutritive (in-nū'tri-tiv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutritive*.] Not nourishing.

Inobedience † (in-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *obedience*.] Disobedience; neglect of obedience. '*Inobedience* to this call of Christ.' *Bp. Bedell.*

Inobedient † (in-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *obedient*.] Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.

Inobservable (in-ob-zėrv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observable*.] That cannot be seen, perceived, or observed.

Inobservance (in-ob-zėrv'ans), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observance*.] Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. 'Drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness.' *Barrow.*

Inobservant (in-ob-zėrv'ant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; heedless.

Inobservation (in-ob'zėrv-ā''shon),*n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observation*.] Neglect or want of observation.

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation*. *Shuckford.*

Inobtrusive (in-ob-trö'siv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *obtrusive*.] Not obtrusive. *Coleridge.* See UNOBTRUSIVE, which is most used.

Inobtrusively (in-ob-trö'siv-li), *adv.* Unobtrusively.

Inobtrusiveness (in-ob-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being not obtrusive.

Inocarpin (ī-nō-kär'pin), *n.* A red colouring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree growing in Tahiti.

Inoccupation (in-ok'kū-pā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *occupation*.] Want of occupation. *Sydney Smith.*

Inoceramus (ī-nō-se'ra-mus), *n.* [Gr. *is, inos*, a fibre, and *keramos*, a tile, shell.] A mollusc *only* known in a fossil state, resembling in its general appearance the Ostraceæ, but more nearly the genus Gryphæa. It is highly characteristic of the cretaceous formation in Europe, America, and India.

Inoculable (in-ok'ū-la-bl), *a.* 1. That may be inoculated.—2. That may communicate disease by inoculation.

Inocular (in-ok'ū-lėr), *a.* In *entom.* a term applied to the antennæ of insects when inserted in the angle of the eye.

Inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inoculated;* ppr. *inoculating.* [L. *inoculo, inoculatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—*in*, into, and *oculus*, an eye.] 1. To bud; to perform the operation of budding upon; to insert, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock; as, to *inoculate* a stock with a foreign bud.—2. In *med.* to communicate a disease to a person by introducing infectious matter into his blood, generally by puncturing the skin; as, to *inoculate* a person with the matter of small-pox or cow-pox; hence, generally, to infect, to contaminate.

The foulest vices were consecrated to the service of the gods, and the holiest ceremonies were *inoculated* with impurity and sensuality. *J. A. Froude.*

Inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To propagate by budding; to practise inoculation.

Inoculation (in-ok'ū-lā''shon), *n.* [*L. inoculatio, inoculationis*, from *inoculo*. See INOCULATE.] 1. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.—2. In *med.* the act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health by introducing through puncture contagious matter into his blood; the introduction of a specific animal poison into the blood by puncture or through contact with a wounded surface; as, *inoculation* with the small-pox; *inoculation* with the poison of glanders. In medical practice inoculation has been limited chiefly to the communication of the small-pox, with the intention of preventing a subsequent attack of small-pox of a severer type, but this is now illegal in Britain, vaccination being used instead. See VACCINATION.—*Inoculation of grass lands*, in *agri.* a process which consists in preparing the soil as if it were to be sown down with grass seeds, but covering it first with small fragments of turf taken from the best old pasture land, after which grass seeds mixed with clover are scattered over the surface, and the field is rolled to press down the turf and press in the seeds. The design is to produce a luxuriant crop of grass.

Inoculator (in-ok'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

Inodiate † (in-ō'di-āt), *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *odium*, hatred.] To make hateful.

The ancienter members of her communion . . . have been of late represented, or rather reprobated, under the *inodiating* character of high churchmen. *South.*

Inodorate (in-ō'dėr-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *odorate*.] Having no scent or odour.

Inodorous (in-ō'dėr-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *odorous*.] Wanting scent; having no smell.

The white of an egg is . . . an *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

Inodorousness (in-ō'dėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inodorous; absence of odour.

Inoffensive (in-of-fens'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *offensive*.] 1. Giving no offence or provocation; causing no uneasiness or disturbance; as, an *inoffensive* man; an *inoffensive* answer; an *inoffensive* appearance or sight. 2. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

3. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance. [Rare and poetical.]

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

Inoffensively (in-of-fens'iv-li), *adv.* In an inoffensive manner; without giving offence; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

Inoffensiveness (in-of-fens'iv-nes),*n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being inoffensive or not offensive.

What is the ground of this their pretended *inoffensiveness?* *Bp. Hall.*

Inofficial (in-of-fi'shal), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *official*.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as, an *inofficial* communication; *inofficial* intelligence.

Pinckney and Marshall would not make *inofficial* visits to discuss official business. *Pickering.*

Inofficially (in-of-fi'shal-li), *adv.* In an inofficial manner; without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

Inofficious (in-of-fi'shus), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *officious*.] Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to or not in accordance with duty.

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own. *Paley.*

Up, thou tame river, wake,
And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake:
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
B. Jonson.

[In second extract perhaps = It. *inofficioso*, uncivil, inattentive.]—*Inofficious testament.* in *law*, a will contrary to a parent's natural duty, by which a child is unjustly deprived of its inheritance.

Inolite (in'o-līt), *n.* In *mineral.* carbonate of lime; calcite.

Inoperation † (in-o'pe-rā''shon),*n.* [*L. inoperor*, to effect—*in*, on, and *operor*, to work.] Agency; influence.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth. *Bp. Hall.*

Inoperative (in-o'pe-rāt-iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *operative*.] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

The processes by which 'mouse' was changed into 'mice,' and 'speak' into 'spoke' are now *inoperative.* *Latham.*

Inopercular (in-ō-pėr'kū-lėr), *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *operculum*, a lid.] In *conch.* a term applied to certain univalve shells, as having no operculum or lid.

Inoperculata (in-ō-pėr'kū-lā''ta), *n. pl.* [See INOPERCULAR.] The division of pulmonate gasteropoda in which there is no shelly or horny plate (operculum) by which the shell-aperture is closed when the animal is withdrawn within it.

Inopinable † (in-op'in-a-bl), *a.* [*L. inopinabilis—in*, not, and *opinor*, to suppose, expect.] Not to be expected. *Latimer.*

Inopinate † (in-o'pin-āt), *a.* [*L. inopinatus*, not expected—*in*, not, and *opinatus*, supposed, imagined, from *opinor*, to suppose.] Unexpected. 'Casuall and *inopinate* cases.' *Time's Storehouse* (quoted by Latham).

Inopportune (in-op'por-tūn), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opportune;* L. *inopportunus*. See OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable. 'No visit could have been more *inopportune*.' *Hook.*

Inopportunely (in-op'por-tūn-li), *adv.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

Inopportunity (in-op'por-tūn''i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opportunity*.] Want of opportunity; unseasonableness. [Rare.]

Inoppressive (in-op-pres'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *oppressive*.] Not oppressive; not burdensome.

Inopulent (in-op'ū-lent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opulent*.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

Inordinacy (in-or'din-a-si), *n.* [From *inordinate*.] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess or want of moderation; as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion. '*Inordinacy* and immorality of mind.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Inordinate (in-or'din-āt), *a.* [*L. inordinatus—in*, not, and *ordinatus*, well-ordered, orderly, from *ordino*, to regulate, from *ordo, ordinis*, a regular series.] Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed or to usual bounds; as, an *inordinate* love of the world; *inordinate* desire of fame. '*Inordinate* vanity.' *Burke.*

Inordinately (in-or'din-āt-li), *adv.* In an inordinate manner; irregularly; excessively; immoderately.

As soon as a man desires anything *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Jer. Taylor.*

Inordinateness (in-or'din-āt-nes), *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion.

Inordination (in-or-din-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. inordinatio, inordinationis*, disorder, from *inordinatus*. See INORDINATE.] Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.

Every *inordination* of religion that is not in defect, is properly called superstition. *Jer. Taylor.*

Inorganic (in-or-gan'ik), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *organic*.] Devoid of organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as, the *inorganic* matter that forms the earth's surface.—*Inorganic bodies* are such as have no organs, as minerals.

Inorganic substances never live. Chemically, they may be simple or compound, such combinations usually forming binary or ternary compounds. Their physical condition may be solid, fluid, or gaseous; but they are homogeneous in texture, that is, any detached portion exactly resembles the remainder in composition and properties. They may be amorphous, without distinct forms; or crystalline, that is, having distinct geometrical forms, bounded by plane surfaces which have a definite relation to each other. They increase by the addition of like particles to their surface, which is termed accretion or juxtaposition. Their atoms are at rest, unless set in motion by some physical force acting from without; they initiate no change or motion. *Madan.*

—*Inorganic chemistry*, the chemistry of the elements other than carbon. See CHEMISTRY.

Inorganical (in-or-gan'ik-al), *a.* Inorganic.

Inorganically (in-or-gan'ik-al-li), *adv.* Without organs or organization.

Inorganity† (in-or-gan'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being inorganic. 'The *inorganity* of the soul.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Inorganization (in-or'gan-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The state of being inorganized; absence of organization.

Inorganized (in-or'gan-izd), *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, or other minerals.

Inorthography (in-or-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *orthography*.] A deviation from correct orthography. *Feltham.*

Inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *in*, and *osculor, osculatus*, to kiss. See OSCULATION.] 1. In *anat.* to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities; to anastomose; as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another; a vein *inosculates* with an artery. Hence, said of any channels or passages running the one into the other. 'Drear, dark, *inosculating* lanes.' *Crabbe.*—2. To run into one another; to form the complements of each other.

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes. *De Quincey.*

Inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inosculated;* ppr. *inosculating.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body. 'Into which (arteries) are *inosculated* other vessels.' *Berkeley.*

Inosculation (in-os'kū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, or by contact and perforation of their sides, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosis. 2. An incorporating or assimilating union; a blending.

Inosic (in-os'ik), *a.* [Gr. *is, inos*, force, nerve, muscle, fibre.] In *chem.* a term applied to an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. It is uncrystallizable, easily soluble in water, and has a very agreeable flavour of broth.

Inosite (in'os-īt), *n.* [See INOSIC.] ($C_6H_{12}O_6$.) A saccharine substance, isomeric with glucose, found in the muscular substance of the heart, in the lungs, kidneys, brain, &c. In 'Bright's disease' it has been found in the urine, and it exists also in several plants.

In-ower (in-our'), *adv.* [*In*, and *ower*, that is, *over*.] Nearer to any object; close to; forward: opposed to *out-ower*. [Scotch.]

Inoxidizable (in-oks'id-īz-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *oxidizable*.] In *chem.* that cannot be oxidized or converted into an oxide.

In-penny and Out-penny (in'pen-ni and out'pen-ni), *n.* Money paid by the custom of some manors on alienation of tenants, &c.

In place† (in plās'), *adv.* There. *Spenser.*

In posse (in pos'sē). [L.] In possibility of being. See IN ESSE.

In-put (in'put), *n.* Contribution, or share in a contribution; balance in change of money. [Scotch.]

Inquartation (in-kwar-tā'shon), *n.* In *metal.* same as *Quartation* (which see).

Inquest (in'kwest), *n.* [O.Fr. *enqueste;* Fr. *enquête*, from L. *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquiro*, to seek after—*in*, and *quæro*, to seek, to search.] 1. Inquiry; search; quest.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

2. In *English law*, (*a*) a judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury. (*b*) The jury itself.—*Coroner's inquest*, an inquest held on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. For this purpose the coroner of each county is empowered to summon jurymen out of the neighbourhood, and witnesses. See CORONER.—*Inquest of office*, an inquiry made by the sovereign's officer, a sheriff, coroner, or escheator, concerning any matter that entitles the sovereign to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. It is made by the aid of a jury of no determinate number.

Inquiet† (in-kwī'et), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *quiet*.] To disturb; to trouble.

Inquietation† (*in*-kwī-et-ā'shon), *n.* Disturbance. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Inquietude (in-kwī'et-ūd), *n.* [Fr., from L. *inquietudo—in*, not, and *quietudo*, quietude, from *quies*, rest.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude. *Byron.*

Inquiline (in'kwi-līn), *n.* [L. *inquilinus*, an inhabitant of a place which is not his own.] An insect that lives in an abode properly belonging to another, as certain insects that live in galls made by the true gall-insects.

Inquinate (in'kwin-āt), *v.i.* [L. *inquino, inquinatum*, to defile—*in*, and O.L. *cunire*, to void excrement.] To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Inquination (in-kwin-ā'shon), *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Inquirable (in-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

There be many more things *inquirable* by you. *Bacon.*

Inquire (in-kwīr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inquired;* ppr. *inquiring.* [L. *inquiro*, to seek after—*in*, into, and *quæro*, to seek.] 1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. Gen. xxiv. 57.

2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.—*Inquire* has *of* before the person asked; as, *inquire of* them, or *of* him. It has commonly one or other of the prepositions *about, after, concerning, for, into*, and formerly *of*, before the subject of inquiry.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David, to *inquire of* his welfare. 1 Chron. xviii. 10.

For thou dost not *inquire* wisely *concerning* this. Eccl. vii. 10.

When search is to be made for particular knowledge or information it is followed by *into;* as, the coroner by jury *inquires into* the cause of a sudden death. When a place or person is sought, or something hid or missing, *for* or *after* is commonly used; as, *inquire for* one Saul of Tarsus; he was *inquiring for* or *after* the house to which he was directed; *inquire for* the cloak that is lost; *inquire for* or *after* the right road. Written also *Enquire.*

Inquire (in-kwīr'), *v.t.* 1. To ask about; to seek by asking; to make examination or inquiry respecting; as, he *inquired* the way.

Having thus at length *inquired* the truth concerning law and dispense. *Milton.*

2.† To call; to name.

Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire.* *Spenser.*

Inquirendo (in-kwīr-en'dō). [L.] In *law*, an authority given in general to some person or persons, to inquire into something for the advantage of the crown.

Inquirent (in-kwīr'ent), *a.* [L. *inquirens, inquirentis*, ppr. of *inquiro*, to seek after. See INQUIRE.] Making inquiry; inquiring; wishing to know.

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone.*

Inquirer (in-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who inquires, searches, or examines; an investigator.

Inquiringly (in-kwīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry.

Inquiry (in-kwī'ri), *n.* [From *inquire*, like *expiry* from *expire*.] 1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. Acts x. 17.

2. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experiments or other modes; as, *inquiries* about philosophical knowledge.

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries.* *Locke.*

3. A question; an interrogation; a query; as, address your *inquiries* to me, sir.—*Writ of inquiry*, a judicial process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue in the action is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and commanding the sheriff that by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of his county he diligently inquire what damages the plaintiff has sustained, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an interlocutory judgment, the defendant having let the proceedings go by default, to ascertain the question of damages.—*Court of Inquiry* or *Enquiry.* See *Court of Enquiry* under COURT.—SYN. Interrogation, question, query, scrutiny, investigation, examination, search, research.

Inquisible† (in-kwiz'i-bl), *a.* [From L. *inquiro, inquisitum*, to seek.] Admitting of judicial inquiry. *Hale.*

Inquisition (in-kwi-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *inquisitio, inquisitionis*, from *inquiro, inquisitum*, to seek after. See INQUIRE.] 1. The act of inquiring; inquiry; examination; search; investigation.

You are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself as . . . you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) the verdict of a petty jury impannelled by the sheriff, to inquire of damages in civil actions, where the defendant has suffered judgment by default, and the damages are required to be assessed; also of various other matters where the court requires a particular fact certified, or requires the sheriff to do certain acts in furtherance of its judgment. (*b*) A judicial inquiry; an official examination; an inquest. 3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. This court was established in the twelfth century by Father Dominic, who was charged by Pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics. Its operations were confined to Spain and Portugal and their colonies, and to part of Italy, and its functions were exercised with the greatest cruelty. It still nominally exists, but its rigour is entirely mitigated, its action being confined to the examination of books and the trial of ecclesiastical offences.

Inquisition† (in-kwi-zi'shon), *v.t.* To make inquisition or inquiry into or concerning.

Inquisitional (in-kwi-zi'shon-al), *a.* 1. Relating to inquisition or inquiry; making inquiry; busy in inquiry.—2. Relating to the Inquisition.

Inquisitionary (in-kwi-zi'shon-a-ri), *a.* Inquisitional.

Inquisitive (in-kwi'zit-iv), *a.* Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions, discussion, investigation, observation, and the like; given to research; given to pry into anything; troublesomely curious. 'A young, *inquisitive*, and sprightly genius.' *Watts.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character. *Addison.*

SYN. Inquiring, prying, curious.

Inquisitive (in-kwi'zit-iv), *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research. *Sir W. Temple.*

Inquisitively (in-kwi'zit-iv-li), *adv.* In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

Inquisitiveness (in-kwi'zit-iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inquisitive; the disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes, or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known; as, the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

Inquisitor (in-kwi'zit-ėr), *n.* [L. See INQUIRE.] 1. One who inquires; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine.—2.† An inquisitive or curious person. '*Inquisitors* are tatlers.' *Feltham.* 3. A member of the Roman Catholic Court of Inquisition.

Inquisitorial (in-kwi'zi-tō"ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; specifically, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices; making strict or searching inquiry.

He conferred on it a kind of *inquisitorial* and censorial power even over the laity, and directed it to inquire into all matters of conscience. *Hume.*

Inquisitorially (in-kwi'zi-tō"ri-al-li), *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

Inquisitorious (in-kwi'zi-tō"ri-us), *a.* Making strict inquiry; inquisitorial. [Rare.]

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish. *Milton.*

Inquisiturient† (in-kwi'zi-tū"ri-ent), *a.* [From a fictive L. verb *inquisiturio*, from *inquiro, inquisitum*, to inquire. See INQUIRE.] Given to inquisition, or making strict inquiry; inquisitorial. 'Our *inquisiturient* bishops.' *Milton.*

Inracinate (in-ra'sin-āt), *v.t.* [Fr. *inraciner*—*in*, and *racine*, a root, from a hypothetical L. form *radicina*, from *radix, radicis*, a root.] To enroot; to implant.

Inrail (in-rāl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *rail*.] To rail in; to inclose with rails.

Inregister (in-re'jis-tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *register*.] To enrol, as in a register; to register.

Inroad (in'rōd), *n.* [Prefix *in*, and *road*.] The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or de-

sultory incursion or invasion; attack; encroachment.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law saw with uneasiness the deep *inroad* which the prerogative had made into the province of legislature. *Macaulay.*

Inroad † (in-rōd'), *v.t.* To make inroad into; to invade.

The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroaded* Aquitain. *Fuller.*

Inroll (in-rōl'), *v.t.* Same as *Enrol.*

Inrolment (in-rōl'ment), *n.* Same as *Enrolment.*

Inrunning (in'run-ing), *n.* [Prefix *in*, and *run.*] 1. The act of running in.—2. The place or point where one stream falls into another, or into the sea; influx. 'At the *inrunning* of the brook.' *Tennyson.*

Insafety † (in-sāf'ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *safety.*] Want of safety.

Insalivation (in-sa'li-vā"shon), *n.* In *physiol.* the blending of the saliva with the food in the act of eating.

Insalubrious (in-sa-lū'bri-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrious.*] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavourable to health; unhealthy; as, an *insalubrious* air or climate.

Insalubrity (in-sa-lū'bri-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrity.*] Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as, the *insalubrity* of air, water, or climate.

Socrates shows the cause of the *insalubrity* of a passage between two mountains in Armenia. *T. Warton.*

Insalutary (in-sa'lū-ta-ri), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salutary.*] Not salutary: (*a*) not favourable to health or soundness; unwholesome. (*b*) Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

Insanability, Insanableness (in-san'a-bil"i-ti, in-san'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being insanable or incurable.

Insanable (in-san'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sanable.*] Not sanable; incapable of being cured or healed; incurable.

Insanably (in-san'a-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable.

Insane (in-sān'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sane.*] 1. Not sane; unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted.

Soon after Dryden's death she became *insane*, and was confined under the care of a female attendant. *Malone.*

2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as, an *insane* hospital.—3. † Making insane; causing insanity.

Or have we eaten on the *insane root* (probably hemlock or henbane)
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shak.*

Insanely (in-sān'li), *adv.* In an insane manner; madly; foolishly; without reason.

Insaneness (in-sān'nes), *n.* Insanity.

Insaniate † (in-san'i-āt), *v.t.* To make unsound or distempered.

Does not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul? *Feltham.*

Insanie † (in-sā'ni), *n.* Insanity. 'It insinuateth me of *insanie.*' *Shak.* [An affected word, coined for the pedant Holofernes.]

Insanify (in-san'i-fī), *v.t.* To make insane; to madden. [Rare.]

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs, who would *insanify* them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad if they could. *Sydney Smith.*

Insanity (in-san'i-ti), *n.* [L. *insanitas*, from *insanus*, unsound. See INSANE.] The state of being insane or of unsound mind; derangement of intellect; madness. This term is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium to raving madness; it is rarely used, however, to express the temporary delirium occasioned by fever or accident. It has been classified by some medical writers under the four heads of mania, melancholy, dementia, and idiocy.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity.* *Johnson.*

SYN. Madness, craziness, mania, delirium, lunacy, dementia.

Insapory † (in-sā'po-ri), *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *sapor*, taste.] Tasteless; wanting flavour; insipid. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Insatiability (in-sā'shi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Insatiableness.

Insatiable (in-sā'shi-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiable.*] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as, an *insatiable* appetite or desire; *insatiable* thirst.

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all. *Milton.*

Insatiableness (in-sā'shi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being insatiable; greediness that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

Insatiably (in-sā'shi-a-bli), *adv.* In an insatiable manner; with greediness not to be satisfied.

Insatiate (in-sā'shi-āt), *a.* [L. *insatiatus*, unsatisfied—*in*, not, and *satiatus*, pp. of *satio*, to satisfy, from *satis*, enough.] Not to be satisfied; insatiable; as, *insatiate* thirst.

Insatiate of accumulating treasure, he discovered other methods of extortion. *Hallam.*

Insatiately (in-sā'shi-āt-li), *adv.* In an insatiate manner; so greedily as not to be satisfied. 'He (Mahomet) was so *insatiately* libidinous.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Insatiateness (in-sā'shi-āt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being insatiate or insatiable.

Insatiety (in-sa-tī'e-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiety.*] Insatiableness. *Granger.*

Insatisfaction (in-sa-tis-fak'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satisfaction.*] Want of satisfaction; dissatisfaction. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Insaturable (in-sa'tūr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *saturable.*] Not saturable; incapable of being filled or glutted.

Inscience (in'si-ens), *n.* [L. *inscientia.* See below.] Ignorance; want of knowledge or skill.

Inscient (in'si-ent or in-sī'ent), *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *sciens, scientis*, ppr. of *scio*, to know. See SCIENCE.] Not knowing; ignorant; foolish; unskilful.

Inscient (in'si-ent or in-sī'ent), *a.* [L. *in*, into, and *sciens, scientis*, ppr. of *scio*, to know.] Endowed with knowledge or insight; intelligent.

Gaze on, with *inscient* vision, toward the sun. *E. B. Browning.*

Insconce (in-skons'), *v.t.* To defend with or as with a sconce; to fortify. See ENSCONCE.

An you use these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head and *insconce* it too; or else I shall seek my wit in my shoulders. *Shak.*

Inscribable (in-skrīb'a-bl), *a.* That may be inscribed.

Inscribableness (in-skrīb'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being inscribable.

Inscribe (in-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inscribed*; ppr. *inscribing.* [L. *inscribo*—*in*, and *scribo*, to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. To write down or engrave; to mark down, as something to be read; to imprint; as, to *inscribe* a line or verse on a monument, on a column or pillar.—2. To mark with letters, characters, or words.

I *inscribed* the stone with my name. *Johnson.*

3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address, less formal than a dedication; as, to *inscribe* an ode or a book to a prince.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading . . . is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To imprint deeply; to impress; as, to *inscribe* anything on the mind or memory. 5. In *geom.* to draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one in such a manner that all the lines of the former shall terminate in the periphery of the latter, or as a curvilinear figure within a rectilinear one in such a manner that all the lines of the latter shall be tangents to the former.

Inscriber (in-skrīb'ėr), *n.* One who inscribes.

Inscriptible (in-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being inscribed or drawn in or within; specifically, in *geom.* applied to certain plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in other figures and solids.

Inscription (in-skrip'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *inscriptio, inscriptionis*, from *inscribo, inscriptum.* See INSCRIBE.] 1. The act of inscribing.—2. That which is inscribed; something written or engraved to communicate knowledge; especially, (*a*) any record of public or private occurrences, of laws, decrees, and the like, engraved on stone, metal, or other hard substance, exhibited for public inspection. (*b*) An address or consignment of a book to a person as a mark of respect or an invitation of patronage: less formal than a dedication. (*c*) In *numis.* the name given to words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals, the words that run round the rim or are placed on either side of the figure being termed the *legend.*—3. In the *civil law*, an engagement which a person who makes a solemn accusation against another enters into that he will suffer the same punishment, if he has accused the other falsely, which would have been inflicted upon him had he been guilty.

Inscriptive (in-skript'iv), *a.* Bearing inscription; of the character of an inscription.

Inscroll (in-skrōl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *scroll.*] To write on a scroll.

Had you been as wise as bold,
Young in limbs, in judgment old,
Your answer had not been *inscrolled.* *Shak.*

Inscrutability, Inscrutableness (in-skrö'ta-bil"i-ti, in-skrö'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inscrutable.

Inscrutable (in-skrö'ta-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *scrutable.*] Not scrutable: (*a*) incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; as, the designs of the emperor appear to be *inscrutable.* (*b*) Incapable of being penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason; incapable of being satisfactorily accounted for, explained, or answered; as, the ways of Providence are often *inscrutable.* 'Waiving a question so *inscrutable* as this.' *De Quincey.* SYN. Unsearchable, impenetrable, incomprehensible.

Inscrutably (in-skrö'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inscrutable manner; in a manner or degree not to be found out or understood.

Insculp (in-skulp'), *v.t.* [L. *insculpo*—*in*, and *sculpo*, to engrave.] To engrave; to carve. [Rare.]

They have in England
A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold, but that's *insculp'd* upon;
But here an angel in a golden bed
Lies all within. *Shak.*

Insculption (in-skulp'shon), *n.* Inscription. [Rare.]

Insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), *n.* An engraving; sculpture. 'On his gravestone this *insculpture.*' *Shak.*

Insculptured (in-skulp'tūrd), *a.* Engraved.

Inseam (in-sēm'), *v.t.* To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

Insearch † (in-sėrch'), *v.i.* Same as *Ensearch.*

Insecable (in-sek'a-bl), *a.* [L. *insecabilis*—*in*, not, and *secabilis*, that may be cut, from *seco*, to cut.] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.

Insect (in'sekt), *n.* [L. *insectum*, from *inseco, insectum*, to cut into—*in*, into, and *seco*, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals whose bodies appear cut in or almost divided. So in Greek, *entoma*, that is, animals cut in.] 1. In *zool.* one of a class (Insecta) of invertebrate animals of the division Arthropoda or Articulata, distinguished from the other classes of the division by the fact that the three divisions of the body—the head, thorax, and abdomen—are always distinct from one another. There are never more than three pairs of legs in the adult, and these are all borne upon the thorax; respiration is effected by means of air-tubes or tracheæ, and in most insects two pairs of wings are developed from the back of the second and third segments of the thorax. The integument is more or less hardened by the deposition of chitin in it. The head is composed of several segments amalgamated together, and carries a pair of jointed feelers or antennæ, a pair of eyes, usually compound, and the appendages of the mouth. The thorax is composed of three segments, also amalgamated, but generally pretty easily recognized. Insects are all produced from eggs. They have been divided into three sections—Ametabola, Hemimetabola, and Holometabola, according as they remain always the same or undergo an incomplete or complete metamorphosis. The Ametabola do not pass through metamorphosis, and differ from the adult only in size. They are all destitute of wings; the eyes are

Fig. 1.

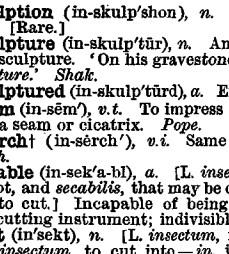


Figure showing the Parts of Insects.

Fig. 1.—Coleopter (*Cicindela campestris*). *a*, Head. *b*, Thorax. *c*, Abdomen. *d d*, Elytra. *e e*, Wings. *f f*, Antennæ.

simple and sometimes wanting. The Hemimetabola undergo an incomplete metamorphosis, the larva differing from the imago chiefly in the absence of wings and in size. The pupa is usually active, or if quiescent capable of movement. In the Holometabola the metamorphosis is complete, the larva, pupa, and imago differing greatly from one another in external appearance and habits. The larva is wormlike, and the

Fig. 2.

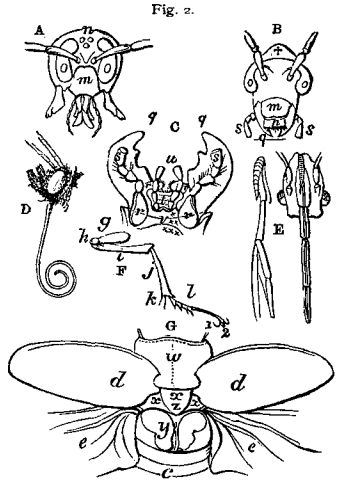


Figure showing the Parts of Insects.

Fig. 2.—A, B, C, Mandibulate Mouth. A, Head of Hornet, and upper side of mouth. *m*, Clypeus. *n*, Ocelli, stemmata, or simple eyes. *o*, Compound eyes. B, Head of Beetle, and C, under side of mouth of Beetle. +, Vertex. *m*, Clypeus. *o*, Eyes. *p*, Labrum or upper lip. *q*, Mandibles or upper jaws. *r*, Maxillæ or lower jaws. *s*, Maxillary palpi. *t*, Labium or under lip. *u*, Labial palpi. *v*, Mentum or chin, consisting of three parts—x, Mentum; x x, Stipes; x x x, Jugulum.—D and E, Haustellate Mouths. D, Spiral mouth or sucker of a Butterfly, called also Antlia. E, Straight sucker of a Plant-bug (Pentatoma) called Haustellum.—F, Leg of Stag-beetle. *g*, Coxa. *h*, Trochanter. *i*, Femur. *j*, Tibia. *k*, Calcares or spurs. *l*, Tarsus, which in this instance is pentamerous, or consisting of five pieces. 1, Ungues or hooks. 2, Pulvillus or cushion.—G, Thorax of Stag-beetle. *c*, Abdomen. *d d*, Elytra. *e e*, Wings. *w*, Prothorax—upper side, pronotum; underside, prosternum. *x*, Mesothorax—upper side, mesonotum; under side, mesosternum. *y*, Metathorax—upper side, metanotum; under side, metasternum. *z*, Scutellum.

pupa quiescent. The section Ametabola is divided into three orders—Anoplura (ex. lice), Mallophaga (ex. the bird-lice), and Thysanura (ex. spring-tails). The section Hemimetabola comprises also three orders—the Hemiptera (ex. plant-lice), Orthoptera (ex. cockroaches), and Neuroptera (ex. dragon-flies). The Holometabola are the most numerous and are divided into six orders—Aphaniptera (ex. fleas), Diptera (ex. house-flies), Lepidoptera (ex. butterflies and moths), Hymenoptera (ex. bees and wasps), Strepsiptera (ex. stylops), Coleoptera (ex. cockchafers, stag-beetles, weevils).—2. Any person or thing small or contemptible.

Insect (in'sekt), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an insect or insects; resembling an insect; as, *insect* transformations; *insect* architecture. 'The *insect* youth are on the wing.' *Gray.* 2. Small; mean; contemptible.

Insecta (in-sek'ta), *n. pl.* See INSECT.

Insectation† (in-sek-tā'shon), *n.* The act of pursuing; pursuit; attack; persecution. *Sir T. More.*

Insectator (in-sek-tāt'ėr), *n.* [L., from *insector*, to pursue, freq. of *insequor*, to follow after or upon—*in*, and *sequor*, to follow.] A persecutor. [Rare.]

Insected (in-sekt'ed), *a.* Segmented, so as to have the character of an insect. [Rare.]

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal (the bee). *Howell.*

Insecticide (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* 1. One who or that which kills insects.—2. The act of killing insects.—3. A substance used to kill insects.

Insectile (in-sekt'īl), *a.* Having the nature of insects. '*Insectile* animals.' *Bacon.*

Insectile† (in-sekt'īl), *n.* An insect.

Insection (in-sek'shon), *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

Insectivora (in-sek-tiv'ō-ra), *n.* [L. *insectum*, an insect, and *voro*, to devour.] In *zool.* (*a*) an order of mammals which live to a great extent on insects. They apply the sole to the ground in walking, and have the molar teeth set with sharp conical cusps. They are usually of small size, and many of them live underground, hybernating for some months. The shrew, hedgehog, and mole are familiar examples. (*b*) In Temminck's system, an order of birds that feed on insects, as the swallows. (*c*) The suborder which includes the great majority of Cheiroptera or bats.

Insectivore (in-sek'ti-vōr), *n.* One of the Insectivora (which see).

Insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *insectum*, an insect, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on insects; belonging to the Insectivora.

Insectologer† (in-sek-tol'o-jėr), *n.* [E. *insect*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

Insectology† (in-sek-tol'o-ji), *n.* The science of insects; entomology.

Insecure (in-sē-kūr'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *secure*.] Not secure: (*a*) not safe; not confident of safety; apprehensive of danger or loss; as, no man can be easy when he feels *insecure*.

He . . . is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

(*b*) Not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations? *Hurd.*

Insecurely (in-sē-kūr'li), *adv.* In an insecure manner; without security or safety; without certainty.

Insecureness (in-sē-kūr'nes), *n.* Insecurity.

Insecurity (in-sē-kūr'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *security*.] The state of being insecure; want of security: (*a*) exposure to destruction or loss; danger; hazard; as, the *insecurity* of a building exposed to fire; the *insecurity* of a debt. (*b*) Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety; as, seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their *insecurity*. (*c*) Uncertainty.

It may easily be perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects depending upon the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Sir T. Browne.*

Insecution (in-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *insecutio*, *insecutionis*, from *insequor*, to follow after or upon—*in*, and *sequor*, to follow.] A following after; close pursuit. 'With what ruth the *insecution* grew.' *Chapman.*

Inseminate (in-se'min-āt), *v.t.* [L. *insemino*, *inseminatum*—*in*, and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] To sow; to inject seed into; to impregnate. [Rare.]

Insemination (in-se'min-ā"shon), *n.* The act of sowing or of injecting seed into; impregnation. [Rare.]

Insensate (in-sens'āt), *a.* [L.L. *insensatus*—L. *in*, not, and *sensatus*, endowed with sense, from *sensus*, sensation, sense.] Destitute of sense; wanting sensibility; stupid; foolish.

The silence and the calm
Of mute *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

Insensateness (in-sens'āt-nes), *n.* The state of being insensate or insensible; want of sense; stupidity; foolishness.

Insense† (*in*-sens'), *v.t.* To instruct; to inform; to make to understand. *Grose.*

Insensibility (in-sens'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being insensible: (*a*) want of the power of feeling or perceiving; as, a frozen limb is in a state of *insensibility*, as is an animal body after death.

When the vapour of pure chloroform is respired, it soon induces *insensibility*. *Brande & Cox.*

(*b*) Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion.—SYN. Dulness, numbness, unfeelingness, stupidity, torpor, apathy, indifference.

Insensible (in-sens'i-bl), *a.* [L. *insensibilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *sensibilis*, sensible. See SENSIBLE.] Not sensible: (*a*) imperceptible; that cannot be felt or perceived; hence, progressing by imperceptible degrees; so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted; as, the motion of the earth is *insensible*. 'The delicate graduation of curves that melt into each other by *insensible* transitions.' *Dr. Caird.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton.*

(*b*) Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility; as, an injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body *insensible*. (*c*) Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness; as, to be *insensible* to the sufferings of our fellowmen is inhuman.

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. *Wotton.*

(*d*) Void of sense or meaning; meaningless; as, *insensible* words.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Sir M. Hale.*

SYN. Imperceptible, imperceivable, dull, torpid, senseless, unfeeling, indifferent, unsusceptible, hard, callous.

Insensibleness (in-sens'i-bl-nes), *n.* Insensibility (which see).

Insensibly (in-sens'i-bli), *adv.* In an insensible manner; so as not to be felt or perceived by the senses; imperceptibly; by slow degrees; gradually.

The hills rise *insensibly*. *Addison.*

Insensitive (in-sens'it-iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sensitive*.] Not sensitive; not readily susceptible of impressions; having little sensibility.

The persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, *insensitive*, and ignorant. *Ruskin.*

Insensuous (in-sens'ū-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *sensuous*.] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form *insensuous*. *E. B. Browning.*

Insentient (in-sen'shi-ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sentient*.] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of perception.

But there can be nothing like to these sensations in the rose, because it is *insentient*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Inseparability (in-se'pa-ra-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being inseparable or incapable of disjunction.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things. *Locke.*

Inseparable (in-se'pa-ra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *separable*; L. *inseparabilis*, that cannot be separated.] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South.*

—*Inseparable accident*, in *logic*, that which cannot be separated from the individual it belongs to, though it may from the species.

Inseparableness (in-se'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Inseparability.

Inseparably (in-se'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inseparable manner; in a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union.

Inseparate (in-se'pa-rāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *separate*.] Not separate; united.

Within my soul there doth conduce a fight
Of this strange nature, that a thing *inseparate*
Divides more wider than the sky and earth. *Shak.*

Inseparately† (in-se'pa-rāt-li), *adv.* Not separately; so as not to be separated.

Insert (in-sėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *insero*, *insertum*—*in*, and *sero*, to put. See SERIES.] To set in or among; to introduce; as, to *insert* a scion in a stock; to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition; to *insert* an advertisement or other writing in a printed periodical.

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Inserted (in-sėrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Thrust or set in or among; specifically, in *bot.* attached to or growing out of some part: said especially of the parts of a flower; as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are *inserted* upon the receptacle.—*Inserted column.* Same as *Engaged Column.* See under ENGAGED.

Inserting (in-sėrt'ing), *n.* 1. A setting in. 2. Something inserted or set in.

Insertion (in-sėr'shon), *n.* [L. *insertio*, *insertionis*, from *insero*, *insertum*, to introduce into, to insert.] 1. The act of inserting or setting or placing in or among other things; as, the *insertion* of scions in stocks; the *insertion* of words or passages in writings; the *insertion* of notices or essays in a public paper; the *insertion* of vessels, tendons, &c., in parts of the body.—2. That which is inserted; specifically, a band of lace or other work inserted in the substance of some article of a lady's dress.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

3. In *bot.* the place or mode of attachment of an organ to its support.—*Epigynous in-*

Epigynous Insertion. Hypogynous Insertion.

sertion, an insertion on the summit of the ovary.—*Hypogynous insertion*, one beneath

Perigynous Insertion.

the ovary.—*Perigynous insertion*, an insertion upon the calyx surrounding the ovary.

Inserve (in-sėrv'), *v.t.* [L. *inservio—in*, and *servio*, to serve.] To conduce to; to be of use to.

Inservient (in-sėr'i-ent), *a.* [L. *inserviens, inservientis*, ppr. of *inservio*.] Of use to an end; conducive.

Insession (in-se'shon), *n.* [From L. *insideo, insessum*. See INSESSORES.] 1. The act of sitting in, on, or upon. 'Used by way of fomentation, *insession*, or bath.' *Holland.*—2. That in, on, or upon which one sits.

Insessions be bathing-tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit. *Holland.*

Insessores (in-ses-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *insessor*, one that sits, from *insideo, insessum*, to sit on or upon—*in*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] In *ornith.* perchers or passerine birds, a most extensive order of birds, comprehending all those which live habitually among trees, with the exception of the birds of prey and the climbing birds. The toes, which are three before and one behind, are slender, flexible, and moderately elongated, with long, pointed, and slightly curved claws, and specially adapted for perching and nest-building. The females in general are smaller and of less brilliant plumage than the males; they always live in pairs, build in trees, and display the greatest art in the construction of their nests. In them the organ of voice attains its utmost complexity, and all our singing birds belong to the order. It is divided into four subordinate groups: (1) The Conirostres, or conical-billed birds, as the finches. (2) The Dentirostres, or tooth-billed birds, as the shrikes. (3) The Tenuirostres, or slender-billed birds, as the hummingbirds. (4) The Fissirostres, or gaping-billed birds, as swallows.

Insessorial (in-ses-sō'ri-al), *a.* Relating to the Insessores or perching birds; having feet suitable for perching.

Inset (in-set'), *v.t.* To set in; to infix or implant.

Inset (in'set), *n.* That which is set in; insertion.

Inseverable (in-sev'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *severable*.] That cannot be severed.

Inshaded (in-shād'ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *shade*.] Marked with different shades.

Insheathe (in-shēTH'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *sheathe*.] To hide or cover in a sheath.

Inshell (in-shel'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *shell*.] To hide in or as in a shell.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world;
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome.
Shak.

Inshelter (in-shel'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *shelter*.] To place in shelter; to shelter. *Shak.*

Inship (in-ship'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *ship*.] To place on board a ship; to ship; to embark.

Where *inshipp'd*
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shak.*

Inshore (in'shōr), *a.* or *adv.* Near the shore.

Inshrine (in-shrin'), *v.t.* To enshrine (which see).

Insiccation (in-sik-kā'shon), *n.* [L. prefix *in*, and *sicco, siccatum*, to dry.] The act of drying in.

Inside (in'sīd), *a.* Being within; interior; internal. 'Kissing with *inside* lip.' *Shak.*

Inside (in'sid), *n.* [Prefix *in*, and *side*.] That which is within: (*a*) the interior or internal part of anything; specifically, the entrails or bowels; hence, mind; private or secret thought.

Here's none but friends; we may speak
Our *insides* freely. *Massinger.*

(*b*) An inside passenger in a vehicle.

If you please, we'll sit in our places like quiet *insides*. *Dickens.*

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby dilly, carrying six *insides*.
J. H. Frere.

Inside (in'sīd), *prep.* In the interior of; within; as, *inside* the circle; *inside* the letter.

Insidiate† (in-si'di-āt), *v.t.* [L. *insidior, insidiatus*, to lie in ambush for, from *insidiæ*, an ambush. See INSIDIOUS.] To lie in ambush for.

Insidiator† (in-si'di-āt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who lies in ambush.

Insidious (in-si'di-us), *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, from *insidiæ*, an ambush, ambuscade, from *insideo*, to sit in or upon—*in*, in, upon, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to ensnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous: used of persons.

Till, worn by age, and mouldering to decay,
The *insidious* waters wash its base away.
Canning.

2. Intending or intended to entrap; as, *insidious* arts.—*Insidious disease*, disease existing without marked symptoms, but ready to become active upon slight occasion.—SYN. Crafty, wily, artful, sly, designing, guileful, circumventive, treacherous, deceitful, deceptive.

Insidiously (in-si'di-us-li), *adv.* In an insidious manner; deceitfully; treacherously.

Insidiousness (in-si'di-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being insidious; deceitfulness; treachery.

Insight (in'sīt), *n.* [Prefix *in*, and *sight*.] 1. Sight or view of the interior of anything; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence. *Spectator.*

2. Power of observation; discernment; penetration.

Quickest *insight*
In all things that to greatest actions lead. *Milton.*

Insignia (in-sig'ni-a), *n. pl.* [L. pl. from *insigne, insignis*, distinguished by a mark. See SIGN.] 1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; as, the *insignia* of an order of knighthood.—2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions by which anything is known or distinguished.

Insignificance (in-sig-ni'fi-kans), *n.* The condition or quality of being insignificant: (*a*) want of significance or meaning; as, the *insignificance* of words or phrases. (*b*) Want of force or effect; unimportance; as, the *insignificance* of human art or of ceremonies. (*c*) Want of weight or claim to consideration; meanness.

Insignificancy (in-sig-ni'fi-kan-si), *n.* Insignificance.

Insignificant (in-sig-ni'fi-kant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *significant*.] 1. Not significant; void of signification; destitute of meaning; as, *insignificant* words.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Blackmore.

2. Answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; unimportant; as, *insignificant* rites.

Witness its *insignificant* result. *Cowper.*

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as, an *insignificant* being or fellow.—SYN. Unimportant, immaterial, inconsiderable, trivial, trifling, mean, contemptible.

Insignificantly (in-sig-ni'fi-kant-li), *adv.* In an insignificant manner: (*a*) without meaning, as words. (*b*) Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

Insignificative (in-sig-ni'fi-kāt-iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *significative*.] Not significative, or expressing by external signs.

Insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sincere*.] Not sincere: (*a*) not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false: used of persons; as, an *insincere* heart. (*b*) Deceitful; hypocritical; false: used of things; as, *insincere* declarations or professions. (*c*) Not free from flaw; imperfect.

Ah, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*! *Pope.*

SYN. Dissembling, hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, deceitful, false, disingenuous.

Insincerely (in-sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In an insincere manner; without sincerity; hypocritically.

Insincerity (in-sin-se'ri-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sincerity*.] The quality of being insincere; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness; as, the *insincerity* of a friend; the *insincerity* of professions.

Insinew (in-si'nū), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to give vigour to.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action. *Shak.*

Insinuant (in-si'nū-ant), *a.* [L. *insinuans, insinuantis*, ppr. of *insinuo*. See INSINUATE.] Insinuating; having the power to gain favour. [Rare.]

Insinuate (in-si'nū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insinuated*; ppr. *insinuating*. [L. *insinuo, insinuatum*, to put gently in—*in*, and *sinuo*, to bend, wind, or curve, from *sinus*, a bent surface, a bending, curve, bosom.] 1. To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind in; hence, with the reflexive pronoun, to push or work one's self, as into favour; to introduce one's self by slow, gentle, or artful means.

The water easily *insinuates itself* into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables.
Woodward.

He *insinuated himself* into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

2. To infuse gently; to introduce artfully; to instil.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment.
Locke.

A wife has a thousand opportunities of removing prepossessions, of fixing impressions, of *insinuating* goodness. *Dr. Burns.*

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion.

And all the fictions bards pursue,
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

Insinuate (in-si'nū-āt), *v.i.* 1. To move with folds or with a tortuous motion; to wreathe; to wind. 'The serpent sly *insinuating*.' *Milton.*—2. To creep, wind, or flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices.—3. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by imperceptible degrees; to ingratiate one's self.

He would *insinuate* with thee but to make thee sigh. *Shak.*

Insinuating (in-si'nū-āt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence.

His address was courteous and even *insinuating*.
Prescott.

Insinuatingly (in-si'nū-āt-ing-li), *adv.* In an insinuating manner; by insinuation.

Insinuation (in-si'nū-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *insinuatio, insinuationis*, from *insinuo*. See INSINUATE.] 1. The act of insinuating: (*a*) a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices. (*b*) The act of gaining on favour or affections by gentle or artful means.—2. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company.
Clarendon.

3. That which is insinuated; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion; a hint; an innuendo; as, slander may be conveyed by *insinuations*.

I scorn your coarse *insinuation*. *Cowper.*

Insinuative (in-si'nū-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Making insinuations; hinting; insinuating.—2. Stealing on the affections. 'Popular or *insinuative* carriage.' *Bacon.*

Insinuator (in-si'nū-āt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which insinuates.

Insinuatory (in-sin'ū-ā-to-ri), *a.* Insinuating; insinuative. *West. Rev.*

Insipid (in-si'pid), *a.* [L. *insipidus—in*, not, and *sapidus*, savoury, from *sapio*, to taste.] 1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; as, *insipid* liquor.—2. Wanting interest, spirit, life, or animation; wanting character; wanting the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; as, an *insipid* address; an *insipid* composition. '*Insipid* uniformity of goodness.' *Canning.*

His wife a faded beauty of the Baths,
Insipid as the Queen upon a card. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Tasteless, vapid, dull, heavy, spiritless, flat, lifeless, inanimated.

Insipidity, Insipidness (in-si-pid'i-ti, in-si'pid-nes), *n.* The quality of being insipid: (*a*) want of taste or the power of exciting

sensation in the tongue. (*b*) Want of interest, life, or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

Insipidly (in-si'pid-li), *adv.* In an insipid manner; without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.

Insipience (in-si'pi-ens), *n.* The condition of being insipient; want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding. *Blount.*

Insipient (in-si'pi-ent), *a.* [L. *insipiens, insipientis*—prefix *in*, not, and *sapiens*, wise, sensible, from *sapio*, to be sensible. See SAPIENT.] Wanting wisdom; unwise; foolish. *Clarendon.*

Insist (in-sist'), *v.i.* [L. *insisto*—*in*, and *sisto*, to stand.] 1. *Lit.* to stand or rest upon: usually followed by *on* or *upon*.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist upon* the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. To rest, dwell, or dilate upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, peremptory, or pressing: usually with *on* or *upon*; as, to *insist upon* a particular topic; to *insist upon* immediate payment of a debt.

The people are glad to hear those sins *insisted on*, in which they perceive they have no share. *Bp. Burnet.*

Insistence (in-sist'ens), *n.* Act of insisting, resting upon, or persevering; the act of dwelling upon a point or subject as a matter of special moment; persistency; urgency.

Every attentive regarder of the character of Paul, not only as he was before his conversion but as he appears to us till his end, must have been struck with two things; one, the earnest *insistence* with which he recommends 'bowels of mercies,' as he calls them, meekness, humbleness of mind, gentleness, unwearying forbearance, crowned all of them with that emotion of charity 'which is the bond of perfectness.' *Matt. Arnold.*

Insistent (in-sist'ent), *a.* [L. *insistens, insistentis*, ppr. of *insisto*. See INSIST.] Standing or resting on. 'The *insistent* wall.' *Wotton.* [Rare.]

Insisture † (in-sist'ūr), *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, all in line of order. *Shak.*

Insitiency † (in-si'shen-si), *n.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *sitiens, sitientis*, ppr. of *sitio*, to be thirsty, from *sitis*, thirst.] Freedom from thirst. 'The *insistiency* of a camel.' *Grew.*

Insition (in-si'shon), *n.* [L. *insitio, insitionis*, from *insero, insitum*, to implant, to ingraft.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

In situ (in sī'tū). [L.] In its original situation or bed: a term applied to minerals when found in their original position, bed, or the like.

Insnare (in-snār'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insnared;* ppr. *insnaring*. [Prefix *in*, and *snare*.] 1. To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. '*Insnare* a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout.' *Fenton.*—2. To take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to inveigle; to entangle.

Let these
Insnare the wretched in the toils of law. *Thomson.*

[Often and less correctly written *Ensnare*.]

Insnarer (in-snār'ėr), *n.* One that insnares.

Insnaringly (in-snār'ing-li), *adv.* So as to insnare.

Insnarl † (in-snärl'), *v.t.* To make into a snarl or knot; to entangle.

Insobriety (in-sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sobriety*.] Want of sobriety; intemperateness; drunkenness.

Insociability (in-sō'shi-a-bil''i-ti), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sociability*.] The quality of being insociable; want of sociability; unsociability.

Insociable (in-sō'shi-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sociable*.] Not sociable: (*a*) not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn. 'This austere, *insociable* life.' *Shak.* (*b*) † Incapable of being joined or connected.

Lime and wood are *insociable*. *Wotton.*

Insociably (in-sō'shi-a-bli), *adv.* In an insociable manner; unsociably.

Insociate † (in-sō'shi-āt), *a.* Not associated; insocial; solitary. 'The *insociate* virgin life.' *B. Jonson.*

Insolate (in'sol-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insolated;* ppr. *insolating*. [L. *insolo, insolatum—in*, and *sol*, the sun.] To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun. *Johnson.*

Insolation (in-sol-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *insolatio, insolationis*, a laying in the sun, from *insolo*. See INSOLATE.] 1. The act of exposing to the rays of the sun, as for drying or maturing, or for causing to become acid, or for promoting some chemical action of one substance on another; also, a local disease of plants attributable to exposure to too bright a light, which causes an excessively rapid evaporation which kills the part affected.

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Sunstroke.

In-sole (in'sōl), *n.* The inner sole of a boot or shoe: opposed to *out-sole*.

Even when the boots and shoes are so worn out that no one will put a pair on his feet, . . . the *insoles* are ripped out; the soles, if there be a sufficiency of leather, are shaped into *in-soles* for children's shoes. *Mayhew.*

Insolence (in'sō-lens), *n.* [L. *insolentia*, from *insolens*. See INSOLENT.] 1. † The quality of being rare; unusualness. *Spenser.*—2. Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence. 'Flown with *insolence* and wine.' *Milton.*—3. An insolent act; an instance of insolent treatment; an insult. 'Loaded with fetters and *insolences* from the soldiers.' *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Insolence † (in'sō-lens), *v.t.* To treat with haughty contempt. 'The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted.' *Eikon Basilike.*

Insolency (in'sō-len-si), *n.* Same as *Insolence*. [Rare.]

The *insolency* of many desperate offenders is such, that they care not for any ordinary punishment by imprisonment. *Hallam.*

Insolent (in'sō-lent), *a.* [L. *insolens, insolentis*, contrary to custom, immoderate, haughty, arrogant—*in*, not, and *solens*, ppr. of *soleo*, to be wont or accustomed.] 1. † Unwonted; unusual; out of common. 'If any should accuse me of being new or *insolent.*' *Milton.*—2. Showing haughty disregard of others; overbearing; saucy; as, an *insolent* boy. 'A paltry, *insolent* fellow.' *Shak.*

Victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

3. Proceeding from insolence; as, *insolent* words or behaviour.—*Insolent, Insulting. Insolent* would originally be applied to conduct or words opposed to the ordinary rules of society. It is now chiefly used of intentionally and grossly rude, defiant, or rebellious words. *Insulting* is applied to what is intended to give pain to another whether by word or deed, the motive to which may be dislike or a sense of superiority.—SYN. Overbearing, insulting, abusive, saucy, impudent, pert, impertinent, rude.

Insolently (in'sō-lent-li), *adv.* In an insolent manner; with contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

Insolidity (in-so-lid'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solidity*.] Want of solidity; weakness.

Insolubility (in-sol'ū-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being insoluble: (*a*) the quality of not being dissolvable, particularly in a fluid. (*b*) The quality of not being solvable or explicable; inexplicability.

Insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *soluble*.] Not soluble: (*a*) incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid; as, a substance is *insoluble* in water when its parts will not separate and unite with that fluid. (*b*) Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved. 'Doubts *insoluble.*' *Hooker.*

Insolubleness (in-sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Insolubility. *Boyle.*

Insolvable (in-sol'va-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvable*.] Not solvable: (*a*) not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty. (*b*) Incapable of being paid or discharged. *Johnson.* (*c*) Incapable of being loosed. 'Bands *insolvable.*' *Pope.*

Insolvency (in-sol'ven-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvency*.] The condition of being insolvent: (*a*) inability of a person to pay all his debts; the state of a person who wants property sufficient for the payment or discharge of his liabilities. (*b*) Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as, the *insolvency* of an estate.

Insolvent (in-sol'vent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvent*.] 1. Not solvent: (*a*) not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as, an *insolvent* debtor. (*b*) Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as, an *insolvent* estate.—2. Of or respecting persons unable to pay their debts; as, an *insolvent* law.

Insolvent (in-sol'vent), *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.

Insomnia (in-som'ni-a), *n.* [L. See INSOMNIOUS.] Want of sleep; inability to sleep; wakefulness; sleeplessness.

Insomnious (in-som'ni-us), *a.* [L. *insomniosus*, from *insomnia*, sleeplessness, from *insomnis*, sleepless—*in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep.] Restless in sleep, or being without sleep.

Insomuch (in-sō-much'), *adv.* [*In*, *so*, and *much*.] So; to such a degree; in such wise: followed by *that*, sometimes *as*.

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch that* he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

To make ground fertile ashes excel; *insomuch as* the countries about Ætna have amends made them for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon.*

Insooth † (in-sōth'), *adv.* Indeed; in truth. *Shak.*

Insouciance (an-sö-syäns), *n.* [Fr. See INSOUCIANT.] The quality of being insouciant; heedlessness; carelessness; unconcern.

Insouciant (an-sö-syän), *a.* [Fr.—*in*, not, and *soucier*, to care, *souci*, care, from L. *sollicitus*, uneasy, anxious.] Careless; heedless; regardless; unmindful; unconcerned.

What race would not be indolent and *insouciant* when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion? *J. S. Mill.*

Insoul † (in-sōl'), *v.t.* To endow with a soul; to animate; to inspirit. *Jer. Taylor.*

Inspan (in-span'), *v.t.* [D. *inspannen*, to yoke a set of draught cattle, from *in*, in, and *spannen*, to stretch, to tie, to join, to yoke.] To yoke, as draught oxen: correlative of *outspan*. [South African Colonies.]

Inspect (in-spekt'), *v.t.* [L. *inspicio, inspectum—in*, and *specio*, to view.] To view or oversee for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition, discovering errors, and the like; to view narrowly and critically; to view and examine officially, as troops, arms, a school, a railway, goods offered for sale, work done for the public, and the like; to superintend.

Inspect (in'spekt), *n.* Close examination. [Rare.]

Not so the man of philosophic eye
And *inspect* sage. *Thomson.*

Inspection (in-spek'shon), *n.* [L. *inspectio, inspectionis*, from *inspicio*. See INSPECT.] The act of inspecting; prying examination; close or careful survey; official view or examination; superintendence; oversight; as, the divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world; the *inspection* of goods offered for sale, of troops, of a railway, of a school, and the like.

We should apply ourselves . . . to procure lively and vigorous impressions of His perpetual presence with us and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury.*

Inspective (in-spekt'iv), *a.* [L. *inspectivus*. See INSPECT.] Inspecting.

Inspector (in-spekt'ėr), *n.* [L.] One who inspects or oversees; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed, or whose duty it is to test it when performed; a superintendent: a very general title given to many officials who test or examine into the condition of matters affecting the public interests, the specific range of duty of each being generally defined by an accompanying epithet; as, an *inspector* of hospitals, of volunteers, of schools, of markets, of weights and measures, &c.

Inspectorate (in-spekt'ėr-āt), *n.* 1. An inspectorship.—2. A body of inspectors.

Inspectorship (in-spekt'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of an inspector; the district embraced under the jurisdiction of an inspector.

Insperse (in-spėrs'), *v.t.* [L. *inspergo, inspersum—in*, upon, and *spargo*, to scatter.] To sprinkle or cast up. *Bailey.*

Inspersion (in-spėr'shon), *n.* [L. *inspersio, inspersionis*, from *inspergo, inspersum*, to scatter into or upon—*in*, into, upon, and *spargo*, to scatter.] The act of sprinkling on. 'With sweet *inspersion* of fit balms.' *Chapman.*

Inspeximus (in-speks'i-mus), *n.* [L., lit. we have inspected.] The first word in ancient charters and letters-patent; an exemplification; a royal grant.

Insphere (in-sfēr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

Immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live *insphered*
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

Inspirable (in-spīr'a-bl), *a.* [From *inspire*.] That may be inspired; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapours.

Inspiration (in-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *inspiratio, inspirationis*, from *inspiro*, to breathe into or upon, to inspire. See INSPIRE.] 1. The act of inspiring: (*a*) the act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a part of respiration, and opposed to *expiration*. See RESPIRATION. (*b*) The act of breathing into anything. (*c*) The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men ideas, notices, or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence; specifically, as used of the Scriptures or their authors, an influence of the Holy Spirit exercised on the understandings, imaginations, memories, and other mental powers of the writers, by means of which they were qualified for communicating to the world divine revelation, or the knowledge of the will of God, without error or mistake.—*Plenary inspiration*, that kind of inspiration which renders all error in communicating the divine message impossible.—*Verbal inspiration*, that kind of inspiration in which not only the matter to be communicated is inspired, but the exact words in which it is to be expressed. 2. A powerful influence emanating from any object, giving rise to new and elevated thoughts or emotions; as, the *inspiration* of the scene.—3. An elevation of the imagination or other powers of the soul, often resulting from extraordinary external influences; the state of being inspired; as, he was in a state of *inspiration*.—4. That which is conveyed to the mind when under some extraordinary influence.

Holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shak.*

Inspirational (in-spi-rā'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to inspiration; partaking of inspiration. *West. Rev.*

Inspirationist (in-spi-rā'shon-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of inspiration.

Inspiratory (in-spīr'a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs; specifically applied to certain muscles which by their contraction augment the capacity of the chest, and thus produce inspiration.

Inspire (in-spīr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *inspired;* ppr. *inspiring*. [L. *inspiro* — *in*, and *spiro*, to breathe, whence *spirit, expire, respire*.] 1. To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs.—2.† To blow gently. *Spenser.*

Inspire (in-spīr'), *v.t.* 1. To breathe into in order to produce musical sounds.

Descend, ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by or as if by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul. Wisdom xv. 11.

3. To infuse into the mind; to instil.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night,
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shak.*

4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind.—5. To animate by supernatural infusion; to rouse; to animate in general.

Methinks I am a prophet new *inspired*. *Shak.*
What zeal, what fury hath *inspired* thee now? *Shak.*

6. To draw in by the operation of breathing; to draw into the lungs; as, 'to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty.' *Harvey.*

Inspired (in-spīrd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Breathed in; inhaled; infused.—2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit; instructed or affected by a superior influence.

Nature . . . needs some *inspired* interpreter to make music of her stammering accents. *Dr. Caird.*

3. Produced under the direction or influence of inspiration; as, the *inspired* writings, that is, the Scriptures.

Inspirer (in-spīr'ėr), *n.* He that inspires.

Inspiring (in-spīr'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.—2. Infusing spirit or courage; animating; as, *inspiring* strains.

Inspirit (in-spi'rit), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *spirit*.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

SYN. To enliven, invigorate, exhilarate, animate, inspire, rouse, cheer, encourage.

Inspissate (in-spis'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inspissated;* ppr. *inspissating*. [L. *inspisso, inspissatum* — *in*, intens., and *spisso*, to thicken, from *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as fluids, by boiling; to bring to greater consistence by evaporation.

Inspissate (in-spis'āt), *a.* Thick; inspissated.

Inspissation (in-spis-ā'shon), *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

Inspyre† (in-spīr'), *v.t.* [See INSPIRE.] To blow or breathe. *Spenser.*

Inst. Contraction for *instant*, used in correspondence, &c., for the current or present month; as, he wrote me on the 10th *inst.*, that is, on the 10th day of the present month.

Instability (in-sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *instabilité;* L. *instabilitas*, from *instabilis*, that does *not* stand firm, unstable. See INSTABLE.] Want of stability: (*a*) want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct; as, *instability* is the characteristic of weak minds. (*b*) Changeableness; mutability; as, the *instability* of laws, plans, or measures. 'Instability of temper.' *Addison.* (*c*) Want of strength or firmness in construction; liability to give way or fall; as, the *instability* of an edifice.—SYN. Inconstancy, fickleness, changeableness, mutability, unsteadiness, unstableness.

Instable (in-stā'bl), *a.* [L. *instabilis* — *in*, not, and *stabilis*, able to stand, that stands firmly, stable, from *sto*, to stand.] Not stable: (*a*) inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable: of persons. (*b*) Mutable; changeable. (*c*) Not sufficiently strong or firm; liable to give way or fall. [*Unstable* is more commonly used.]

Instableness (in-stā'bl-nes), *n.* Unstableness; mutability; instability.

Install (in-stạl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *installer*—*in*, in, and O.H.G. *stal*, a place, E. *stall*. See STALL.] 1. To place in a seat; to give a place to.

Mr. Weller, after duly *installing* Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Winkle inside, took his seat on the box by the driver. *Dickens.*

2. To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank with the customary ceremonies.

Installation (in-stạl-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of installing or placing in an office or position with the customary ceremonies, as a knight of the Garter in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor, a chancellor in a university, or a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary in the stall of the cathedral to which he belongs.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe.*

2. The setting up of a system of apparatus; the plant or apparatus for utilizing electricity in lighting or giving power.

Instalment (in-stạl'ment), *n.* [See INSTALL.] 1. The act of installing or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities.

The *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shak.*

2. The seat in which one is placed. [Rare.]

Each fair *instalment*, coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shak.*

3. In *com.* a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a period different from that at which other parts or the balance is paid or agreed to be paid; as, a sum of money is paid by *instalments* when paid in separate portions at different times.

Instamp (in-stamp'), *v.t.* Same as *Enstamp.*

Instance (in'stans), *n.* [L. *instantia*, a standing upon or near, vehemence, importunity, urgency, from *instans*. See INSTANT.] 1. The act or state of being instant or urgent; solicitation; importunity; application; urgency; as, the request was granted at the *instance* of the defendant's advocate. 'Matters of *instance*.' *Reynolds.*

But, Mr. Todd, surely there is no such *instance* in the business that ye could no' wait and look about you. *Galt.*

2. A case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or precedent; an example; an occurrence.

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty. *Baker.*

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I., they were drawn up in the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Sir M. Hale.*

Hence—3. Sign; symptom; token; proof.

They will scarcely believe this without trial: offer them *instances*. *Shak.*

I have received
A certain *instance* that Glendower is dead. *Shak.*

4.† Impelling motive; influence; cause.

The *instances* that second marriage move
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shak.*

5.† Process of a suit. *Ayliffe.*—6. In *Scots law*, that which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation.—*Causes of instance*, causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party.—*Instance Court*, a branch of the court of admiralty in England, distinct from the prize-court, and having jurisdiction in cases of private injuries to private rights taking place at sea, or intimately connected with maritime subjects.

Instance (in'stans), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *instanced;* ppr. *instancing*. To receive illustration; to be exemplified.

This story doth not only *instance* in kingdoms, but in families too. *Jer. Taylor.*

Instance (in'stans), *v.t.* To mention as an example or case; to adduce as exemplifying the matter in hand.

I shall not *instance* an abstruse author. *Milton.*

—*To instance in*, to give as an instance.

I need not *instance in* the habitual intemperance of rich tables. *Jer. Taylor.*

Instancy† (in'stan-si), *n.* Instance; urgency. importunity.

Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave. *Hooker.*

Instant (in'stant), *a.* [L. *instans, instantis*, ppr. of *insto*, to stand in or upon, to urge, importune—*in*, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. Rom. xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

Impending death is thine and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste. *Pope.*

4. Present; current; as, on the 10th of July *instant*. [Such an expression is usually abbreviated to 10th *inst.* See INST.]

The *instant* time is always the fittest time. *Fuller.*

Instant (in'stant), *n.* 1. A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought.

I grant you I was down and out of breath, and so was he; but we rose both at an *instant*, and fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock. *Shak.*

She knew his step on the *instant*. *Dickens.*

2. A particular time. 'At any unseasonable *instant* of the night.' *Shak.*

Instantaneity (in'stant-ā-nē"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness. *Shenstone.*

Instantaneous (in-stant-ā'nē-us), *a.* [Fr. *instantané;* Sp. and It. *instantaneo*, from L. *instans*. See INSTANT.] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible lapse of time; very speedily; as, the passage of electricity through any given space appears to be *instantaneous*.

A whirlwind's *instantaneous* gust
Left all its beauties withering in the dust. *Beattie.*

Instantaneously (in-stant-ā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

Instantaneousness (in-stant-ā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being instantaneous.

Instanter (in-stant'ėr), *adv.* [L., from *instans*. See INSTANT.] Instantly; at the present time; immediately; forthwith; without delay.

Instantly (in'stant-li), *adv.* 1. With urgency; earnestly; with diligence and assiduity.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this. Luke vii. 4.

2. Immediately; without any intervening time; at once; as, lightning often kills *instantly*.

Instar (in-stär'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *star*.] To set or adorn with stars or with brilliants.

A golden throne
Instarr'd with gems. *J. Barlow.*

Instate (in-stāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *instated;* ppr. *instating*. [Prefix *in*, and *state*.] 1. To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favour. '*Instated* in the favour of God.' *Atterbury.*—2.† To invest.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal. *Shak.*

Instaurate (in-stạ'rāt), *v.t.* [L. *instauro, instauratum*, to renew, to repair.] To reform; to repair. [Rare.]

Instauration (in-stạ-rā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *instauratio, instaurationis*, from *instauro*, to renew.] The restoration of a thing to its former state after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair; re-establishment. 'Some great catastrophe or . . . *instauration*.' *Burnet.*

Instaurator (in-stą'rāt-ėr), *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition. [Rare.]

Instaure † (in-stąr'), *v. t.* To renew or renovate.

All things that show or breathe
Are now *instaured*. *Marston.*

Instead (in-sted'), *adv.* [A compound of *in*, and *stead*, place; *stead* retaining its character of a noun, and being followed by *of*.] 1. In the place or room of.

Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat. Job xxxi. 40.

2. Equal or equivalent to.

This very consideration, to a wise man, is *instead of* a thousand arguments. *Tillotson.*

[When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis of a word or words that would otherwise follow the *of*.]

Insteep (in-stēp'), *v. t.* [Prefix *in*, and *steep*.] To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture. 'Where in gore he lay *insteeped*.' *Shak.*

Instep (in'step), *n.* [Prefix *in*, and *step*.] 1. The forepart of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; the tarsus.—2. That part of the hind-leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Instigate (in'sti-gāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *instigated*; ppr. *instigating*. [L. *instigo, instigatum—in*, on, and root *stig*, to prick—allied to Gr. *stizō*, to mark with a pointed instrument, to prick. See INSTINCT, STIGMA.] To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge: used chiefly or wholly in a bad sense; as, to *instigate* one to evil; to *instigate* to a crime. 'If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master.' *Blackstone.*—SYN. To stimulate, urge, spur, provoke, tempt, incite, impel, encourage, animate.

Instigatingly (in'sti-gāt-ing-li), *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

Instigation (in-sti-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *instigatio, instigationis*, from *instigo*, to goad on, to instigate. See INSTIGATE.] The act of instigating; incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act; temptation; impulse to evil.

As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The baseness and villany that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South.*

Instigator (in'sti-gāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which incites a person to an evil act; a tempter.

Instil (in-stil'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *instilled*; ppr. *instilling*. [L. *instillo—in*, and *stillo*, to drop.] 1. To pour in by drops.

The starlight dews
All silently their tears of love *instil*. *Byron.*

Hence—2. Applied to the mind or feelings, to infuse slowly or by degrees; to cause to be imbibed; to insinuate imperceptibly; as, to *instil* good principles into the mind.

The soft delights, that witchingly
Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast.
Thomson.

—*Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse.* See under IMPLANT.

Instillation (in-stil-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *instillatio, instillationis*, from *instillo*. See INSTIL.] 1. The act of pouring in by drops or by small quantities.—2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.—3. That which is instilled or infused.

They embitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Johnson.*

Instillator (in'stil-āt-ėr), *n.* One who instils or infuses; an instiller. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Instillatory (in-stil'a-to-ri), *a.* Relating to instillation.

Instiller (in-stil'ėr), *n.* He that instils. 'So artful an *instiller* of loose principles.' *Philip Skelton.*

Instilment (in-stil'ment), *n.* 1. The act of instilling.—2. Anything instilled.

Instimulate † (in-stim'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [Prefix *in*, intens., and *stimulate*.] To stimulate; to excite.

Instimulation (in-stim'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, intens., and *stimulation*.] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

Instinct (in-stingkt'), *a.* [L. *instinctus*. See the noun.] Urged or stimulated from within; moved; animated; excited. 'Betulia . . . *instinct* with life.' *Faber.*

What betrays the inner essence of the man must be so grasped and rendered (by the painter) that all that meets the eye—look, attitude, action, expression—shall be *instinct* with meaning. *Dr. Caird.*

Instinct (in'stingkt), *n.* [L. *instinctus*, instigation, impulse from *instinguo, instinctum*, to impel—*in*, on, and *stinguo*, to prick, same root as in *sting, stick*.] 1. In its widest sense, the power or energy by which all organized forms are preserved in the individual or continued in the species. In this sense it has been applied to plants as well as to animals, but it is more common to consider instinct as belonging to animals, in which case it is defined as a certain power by which, independently of all instruction or experience and without deliberation, animals are directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the *instinct* of sucking exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favourable for hatching. Instinct makes animals provide for themselves and young, and utter those voices, betake themselves to that course of life, and use those means of self-defence, which are suitable to their circumstances and nature. The nest of the bird, the honey-comb of the bee, the web of the spider, the threads of the silkworm, the holes or houses of the beaver, are all executed by instinct, and are not more perfect now than they were long ages ago. In the beginning of life we do much by instinct and little by understanding; and even when arrived at maturity, there are innumerable occasions on which, because reason cannot guide us, we must be guided by instinct. The complex machinery of nerves and muscles necessary to swallowing our food, walking, &c., is set agoing by instinct. The motion of our eyelids, and those sudden motions which we make to avoid sudden danger, are also instinctive.

(An *instinct*) is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction. *Paley.*

By *instinct* I mean a natural blind impulse to certain actions without having any end in view, without deliberation, and very often without any conception of what we do. *Reid.*

An *instinct* is a blind tendency to some mode of action independent of any consideration, on the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads. *Whately.*

An *instinct* is an agent which performs blindly and ignorantly a work of intelligence and knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Natural feeling or sense of what is correct or effective in artistic matters or the like.

Few men are born with the dramatic *instinct* any more than with the rhetorical; and without some share of that *instinct*, reading always wants the vivacity of the utterance of one's thoughts. *Sat. Rev.*

Instinct † (in-stingkt'), *v. t.* To impress, as by an animating power; to impress as an instinct. 'Unextinguishable beauty . . . impressed and *instincted* through the whole.' *Bentley.*

Instinction † (in-stingk'shon), *n.* Instinct. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Instinctive (in-stingkt'iv), *a.* Prompted by instinct; not due to reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity; original to the mind; spontaneous.

Raised
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung. *Milton.*

The terms *instinctive belief, instinctive judgment, instinctive cognition*, are expressions not ill adapted to characterize a belief, judgment, or cognition, which, as the result of no anterior consciousness, is, like the products of animal instinct, the intelligent effect of (as far as we are concerned) an unknown cause. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Instinctively (in-stingkt'iv-li), *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction, or experience; by natural impulse.

Instinctivity (in-stingk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being instinctive or prompted by instinct.

There is growth only in plants; but there is irritability, or—a better word—*instinctivity*, in insects. *Coleridge.*

Instinctly (in'stingkt-li), *adv.* Instinctively.

M. drew her ruffled, luxuriant hair *instinctly* over the cut. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Instipulate (in-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *stipulate*.] In *bot.* having no stipules.

Institute (in'sti-tūt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *instituted*; ppr. *instituting*. [L. *instituo, institutum—in*, and *statuo*, to cause to stand, to set, place, from *sto, statum*, to stand.] 1. To set up; to establish; to enact; to ordain; as, to *institute* laws; to *institute* rules and regulations.—2. To originate and establish; to found; as, to *institute* a new order of nobility; to *institute* a court.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. † To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Dr. H. More.*

4. To set in operation; to begin; to commence; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.—5. To nominate; to appoint, as to an office.

Cousin of York we *institute* your grace
To be our regent in these parts of France. *Shak.*

6. *Eccles.* to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.

Institute (in'sti-tūt), *n.* [L. *institutum*, an arrangement, regulation, institution, from *instituo*. See the verb.] 1. That which is instituted or formally established, or established as authoritative or worthy of observance: (*a*) an established law; settled order. (*b*) Precept; maxim; principle.

To make the Stoic *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

2. A scientific body; a society established according to certain laws or regulations for the furtherance of some particular object; as, a philosophic *institute*, a literary *institute*, a mechanics' *institute*, an educational *institute*, &c.; specifically, in France, the principal philosophical and literary society of the nation, formed in 1795 by the union of the four preceding royal academies.—3. In *Scots law*, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination. Thus where a person executing a settlement disponeses his lands to A, whom failing, to B, whom failing, to C, &c., A is termed the *institute*, and all who follow him in the succession are *heirs*, or *substitutes*, as they are also termed.—4. *pl.* A book of elements or principles; particularly a work containing the principles of a system of jurisprudence; as, the *Institutes* of Justinian; the *Institutes* of Gaius; Erskine's *Institutes* of the Law of Scotland.—*Institutes of medicine*, that department of the science of medicine which attempts to account philosophically for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease; the theory of medicine or theoretical medicine.

Institution (in-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [L. *institutio, institutionis*, from *instituo*. See INSTITUTE.] 1. The act of instituting: (*a*) establishment; enactment. 'The *institution* of God's laws . . . by solemn injunction.' *Hooker.* (*b*) Education; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*. *Bentley.*

(*c*) *Eccles.* the act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge.—2. That which is instituted: (*a*) established order, method, or custom; whatever is enjoined by authority as a permanent rule of conduct or of government; enactment; law.

The American *institutions* guarantee to the citizens all the privileges essential to freedom. *Bouvier.*

(*b*) A system, plan, or society established either by law or by the authority of individuals for promoting any object, public or social; as, a literary *institution*; a charitable *institution*; a commercial *institution*.—3. † A system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a treatise or text-book.

There is another manuscript, of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn.*

4. Something forming a prominent feature in social or national life. [Colloq.]

The camels form an *institution* of India—possibly a part of the traditional policy, and they must be respected accordingly. *Times newspaper.*

Institutional (in-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* 1. Relating to institutions; instituted by authority; enjoined.—2. Relating to elementary knowledge; elementary; institutionary.

Institutionary (in-sti-tū'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Relating to an institution or to institutions.—2. Containing the first principles or doctrines; elemental; rudimentary. '*Institutionary* rules.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Institutist (in'sti-tūt-ist), *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions.

Institutive (in'sti-tūt-iv), *a.* 1. Tending or intended to institute or establish. '*Institutive* . . . of power.' *Barrow.*—2. Established; depending on institution.

Institutively (in'sti-tūt-iv-li), *adv.* In accordance with an institution. *Harrington.*

Institutor (in'sti-tūt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who institutes: (*a*) one who enacts laws, rites,

and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them. (*b*) One who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme for the promotion of a public or social object. (*c*) An instructor; one who educates. 'Every *institutor* of youth.' *Walker.* (*d*) In the *Episcopal Ch.* a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a rector or assistant minister in a parish church.

Instop (in-stop'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *stop.*] To stop; to close; to make fast.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
(From friendly Sweden brought) the seams *instops.*
Dryden.

Instratified (in-stra'ti-fīd), *a.* [Prefix *in*, within, and *stratified.*] Stratified within something else.

Instruct (in-strukt'), *v.t.* [L. *instruo, instructum—in*, and *struo*, to join together, to pile up.] 1.† To put in order; to form; to prepare.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe.*

2. To teach; to inform the mind of; to educate; to impart knowledge or information to; to enlighten; as, the first duty of parents is to *instruct* their children in the principles of religion and morality; on this question the court is not *instructed.*—3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders; to direct; to enjoin; as, the government *instructed* the envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.

She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger.
Mat. xiv. 8.

4. In *Scots law*, to adduce evidence in support of; to confirm; to vouch; to verify; as, to *instruct* a claim against a bankrupt estate.

We must be pardoned for observing that we should have wished the connection of the first clauses of this sentence and the last had been *instructed* by something better than an 'and.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

SYN. To teach, educate, inform, indoctrinate, enlighten, direct, enjoin, order, command.

Instruct† (in-strukt'), *a.* 1. Furnished; equipped. 'Ships *instruct* with oars.' *Chapman.*—2. Instructed; taught.

Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Returned the wiser, or the more *instruct,*
To fly or follow what concerned him most?
Milton.

Instructer (in-strukt'ėr), *n.* An instructor (which see). *Hale.*

Instructible (in-struk'ti-bl), *a.* Able to be instructed; teachable; docile.

Instruction (in-struk'shon), *n.* [L. *instructio, instructionis*, from *instruo*, to pile upon, to build. See INSTRUCT.] 1. The act of instructing; the act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information.

Those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction.* *Locke.*

2. That which is communicated for the purpose of instructing; that with which one is instructed: (*a*) precept conveying knowledge; teaching.

Receive my *instruction*, and not silver.
Prov. viii. 10.

(*b*) Direction; order; command; mandate; as, the minister received *instructions* from his sovereign to demand a categorical answer.—*Instruction, Education. Instruction* has for its object the communication of knowledge; *education* includes a great deal more than *instruction*, having for its object the development of the natural powers of the mind and of the moral nature by means of instruction and proper discipline; it is intended to make men wiser as well as better.—SYN. Education, teaching, indoctrination, information, advice, counsel, command, order, mandate.

Instructional (in-struk'shon-al), *a.* Relating to instruction; promoting education; educational. *Eclec. Rev.*

Instructive (in-strukt'iv), *a.* [Fr. *instructif*, instructive.] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison.*

Instructively (in-strukt'iv-li), *adv.* In an instructive manner; so as to afford instruction.

Instructiveness (in-strukt'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being instructive; power of instructing.

Instructor (in-strukt'ėr), *n.* [L.] One who instructs; a teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information.

Instructress (in-strukt'res), *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

Instructrice† (in-struk'tris), *n.* Same as *Instructress. Sir T. Elyot.*

Instrument (in'strų-ment), *n.* [Fr., from L. *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare, that which is prepared.] 1. That by which work is performed or anything is effected; a tool; a utensil; an implement, as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plough, &c.; as, the *instruments* of a mechanic; astronomical *instruments.* 'All the lofty *instruments* of war.' *Shak.*—2. One who or that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; as, bad men are often *instruments* of ruin to others.

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise.
Dryden.

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Dr. H. More.*

3. Any mechanical contrivance constructed for yielding musical sounds, as an organ, harpsichord, violin, or flute, &c.—4. In *law*, a writing instructing one in regard to something that has been agreed upon; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.—*Implement, Instrument, Tool.* See TOOL.

Instrumental (in-strų-ment'al), *a.* 1. Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing or serving to promote or effect an object; helpful; serviceable; as, the press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge. '*Instrumental* causes.' *Raleigh.*

The head is not more native to the heart,
The hand more *instrumental* to the mouth. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for instruments, especially musical instruments; as, *instrumental* music: distinguished from *vocal* music, which is made by the human voice.

Sweet voices, mixed with *instrumental* sounds.
Dryden.

Instrumentalist (in-strų-ment' al-ist), *n.* One who plays upon a musical instrument.

Instrumentality (in'strų-ment-al''i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of anything as means to an end; as, the *instrumentality* of second causes. 'The *instrumentality* of faith in justification.' *Burnet.*

Instrumentally (in-strų-ment'al-li), *adv.* In an instrumental manner: (*a*) by way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

A . . . principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's Spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of a man. *South.*

(*b*) With instruments of music. 'Musical devotion . . . *instrumentally* accompanied.' *Mason.*

Instrumentalness (in-strų-ment'al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being instrumental; usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality.

Instrumentary (in-strų-ment'a-ri), *a.* 1. Conducive to an end; instrumental.—2. In *Scots law*, of or pertaining to a legal instrument; as, *instrumentary* witnesses.

Instrumentation (in'strų-ment-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of employing as an instrument.—2. Instruments collectively; hence, a series or combination of instruments calculated to effect an end; agency; means. [Rare.]

Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact and our personal appropriation of it, . . . no fit medium of thought respecting it. *H. Bushnell.*

3. In *music*, (*a*) the art of arranging music for a combined number of instruments. (*b*) The music arranged for performance by a number of instruments. (*c*) The art or manner of playing on an instrument; execution; as, his *instrumentation* was defective.

Instrumentist (in'strų-ment-ist), *n.* A performer upon a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

Instyle† (in-stīl'), *v.t.* To call; to denominate. *Crashaw.*

Insuavity (in-swa'vi-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suavity.*] Want of suavity; unpleasantness.

Insubjection (in-sub-jek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subjection.*] Want of subjection; state of disobedience to government.

Insubmergible (in-sub-mėrj'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *submerge* (which see).] Incapable of being submerged.

Insubmission (in-sub-mi'shon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *submission.*] Want of submission; disobedience.

Insubordinate (in-sub-or'din-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subordinate.*] Not subordinate or submissive; not submitting to authority; mutinous; riotous.

Insubordination (in-sub-or'din-ā''shon), *n.* The quality of being insubordinate; want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority; mutiny.

The *insubordination* of the demoralized army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals. *Arnold.*

Insubstantial (in-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *substantial.*] Not substantial; unsubstantial; not real. '*Insubstantial* pageant.' *Shak.*

Insubstantiality (in-sub-stan'shal''i-ti), *n.* Unsubstantiality. [Rare.]

Insuccation (in-suk-kā'shon), *n.* [From L. *insuco, insuccatum*, to soak, to steep—*in*, and *succus, sucus*, sap, juice, from *sugo, suctum*, to suck.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs. 'The medicating and *insuccation* of seeds.' *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Insucken (in'suk-n), *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *sucken* (which see).] In *Scots law*, a term applied, in the servitude of thirlage, to the multures exigible from the suckeners or parties astricted to the mill. These multures, having been originally composed in part of a premium to the proprietor of the mill, exceed in amount what may be called the market price of grinding. See MULTURES, OUTSUCKEN, and THIRLAGE.

Insuetude (in'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *insuetudo*, from *insuetus*, unaccustomed—*in*, not, and *suesco, suetum*, to be accustomed.] The state of being unaccustomed or unused; unusualness; absence of use or custom.

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude.* *Landor.*

Insufferable (in-suf'fėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufferable.*] Not sufferable: (*a*) incapable of being suffered, borne, or endured; insupportable; intolerable; unendurable; as, *insufferable* heat, cold, or pain; our wrongs are *insufferable.* (*b*) Disgusting beyond endurance; detestable.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff. *Dryden.*

Insufferably (in-suf'fėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an insufferable manner; to a degree beyond endurance; as, a blaze *insufferably* bright; a person *insufferably* proud.

Insufficience (in-suf-fi'shens), *n.* [L. *insufficientia*, insufficiency.] Insufficiency. [Rare.]

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shak.*

Insufficiency (in-suf-fi'shen-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufficiency.*] The condition or quality of being insufficient: (*a*) deficiency; inadequateness; as, an *insufficiency* of provisions to supply the garrison. (*b*) Want of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office.

Insufficient (in-suf-fi'shent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufficient.*] Not sufficient: (*a*) inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; as, the provisions are *insufficient* in quantity and defective in quality. (*b*) Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable; unfit; as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient.*
Spenser.

Insufficiently (in-suf-fi'shent-li), *adv.* In an insufficient manner; with want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

Insufflation (in-suf-flā'shon), *n.* [L. *insufflatio, insufflationis*, from *insufflo*, to blow or breathe up into—*in*, into, and *sufflo*, to blow from below—*sub*, under, and *flo*, to blow.] The act of blowing or breathing on or into; as, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the breathing upon a baptized person to signify the expulsion of the devil, and to symbolize the gift of the Holy Spirit.

They would speak less slightingly of the *insufflation* and extreme unction used in the Romish Church.
Coleridge.

Insuit† (in'sūt), *n.* A suit; a request.

. . . And, in fine,
Her *insuit*, coming with her modern grace,
Subdu'd me to her rate. *Shak.*

[Most modern editions have *infinite cunning.*]

Insuitable (in-sūt'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suitable*.] Unsuitable. [Rare.]

Insular (in'sū-lėr), *a.* [L. *insularis*, from *insula*, an island.] 1. Of or pertaining to an island; surrounded by water; as, an *insular* situation. 'Their *insular* abode.' *Byron.*—2. Of or pertaining to the opinions or views of people inhabiting an island; hence, narrow; contracted; as, *insular* prejudices.

Insular (in'sū-lėr), *n.* One who dwells in an island; an islander. *Bp. Berkeley.* [Rare.]

Insularity (in-sū-la'ri-ti), *n.* The state of being insular: (*a*) the condition of a country which consists of one or more islands.

The *insularity* of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it. *Pinkerton.*

(*b*) Narrowness or contractedness of views or opinions from living on an island.

Insularly (in'sū-lėr-li), *adv.* In an insular manner.

Insulary (in'sū-la-ri), *a.* Same as *Insular*. '*Insulary* advantages.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Insulate (in'sū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insulated;* ppr. *insulating.* [L. *insula*, an isle.] 1. To make an island of.

The Eden here forms two branches and *insulates* the ground. *Pennant.*

2. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects or with other bodies; to isolate.

In Judaism, the special and *insulated* situation of the Jews has unavoidably impressed an exclusive bias upon its principles. *De Quincey.*

3. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors.—4. To free from combination with other substances, as a chemical substance.

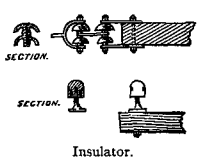
Insulated (in'sū-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as, a house or building is said to be *insulated* when it is detached from any other house or building; a column is said to be *insulated* when it stands out free from a wall.

Two forms are slowly shadowed on my sight,
Two *insulated* phantoms of the brain. *Byron.*

2. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, separated, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors.—3. In *astron.* a term applied to a star situated at so great a distance from any other that the influence of attraction is insensible. 4. In *chem.* separated from combination with other substances.

Insulation (in-sū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of insulating, or the state of being insulated: (*a*) the act of detaching, or the state of being detached from other objects. (*b*) In *elect.* and *thermotics*, that state in which the communication of electricity or heat to other bodies is prevented by the interposition of non-conductors. (*c*) The act of setting free from combination, as a chemical body.

Insulator (in'sū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which insulates; specifically, a substance or body that insulates or interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor. The cuts show the usual form of insulator employed in telegraph lines to support the wire on the post. They are frequently made of porcelain or glass, and in the shape of an inverted cup, with the wire wrapped round it, attached by a hook depending from it, or the like.



Insulator.

Insulous (in'sū-lus), *a.* Abounding in islands. [Rare.]

Insulse† (in-suls'), *a.* [L. *insulsus*—prefix *in*, not, and *salsus*, salted, from *salo*, *sallo*, to salt, from *sal*, salt. See SALT.] Dull; insipid. '*Insulse* and frigid affectation.' *Milton.*

Insulsity† (in-sul'si-ti), *n.* Dulness; stupidity; insipidity. 'The *insulsity* of mortal tongues.' *Milton.*

Insult (in'sult), *n.* [Fr. *insulte;* L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, *insultum*, to leap on—*in*, and *salio*, to leap.] 1.† The act of leaping on.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain. *Dryden.*

2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief.
Savage.

—*Affront, Insult, Outrage.* See under AFFRONT.—SYN. Affront, indignity, outrage, contumely.

Insult (in-sult'), *v.t.* [Fr. *insulter;* L. *insulto*, freq. of *insilio*, *insultum*, to leap upon. See the noun.] 1.† To leap upon or trample under foot. *Shak.*—2. To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions; to commit an indignity upon; to treat abusively; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him.—3. *Milit.* to make a sudden, open, and bold attack on. [Rare.]

An enemy is said to *insult* a coast when he suddenly appears upon it, and debarks with an immediate purpose to attack. *Stocqueler.*

Insult (in-sult'), *v.i.* 1.† To leap upon.

Like the frogs in the apologue, *insulting* upon their wooden king. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To behave with insolent triumph.—*To insult over*, to triumph over with insolence and contempt. 'An unwillingness to *insult over* their helpless fatuity.' *Landor.*

Insultation (in-sult-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *insultatio*, *insultationis*, a springing or leaping over; a scoffing, from *insulto*, to spring upon. See INSULT.] The act of insulting; abusive treatment. 'The impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people.' *Prideaux.*

Insulter (in-sult'ėr), *n.* One who insults. 'Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth.' *Shak.*

Insulting (in-sult'ing), *a.* Containing or conveying gross abuse; as, *insulting* language.—*Insolent, Insulting.* See INSOLENT.

Insultingly (in-sult'ing-li), *adv.* In an insulting manner; with insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

Insultment (in-sult'ment), *n.* Act of insulting; insult. 'My speech of *insultment.*' *Shak.*

Insume† (in-sūm'), *v.t.* [L. *insumo—in*, and *sumo*, to take.] To take in. 'The emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.' *Evelyn.*

Insuperability (in-sū'pėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being insuperable.

Insuperable (in-sū'pėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *superable*.] Not superable; incapable of being passed over; incapable of being overcome or surmounted; as, *insuperable* difficulties, objections, or obstacles.

Nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray.*

And middle natures, how they long to join,
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

SYN. Insurmountable, impassable, unconquerable, invincible.

Insuperableness (in-sū'pėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

Insuperably (in-sū'pėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an insuperable manner; in a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably.

Insupportable (in-sup-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supportable*.] Not supportable; incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable; as, the weight or burden is *insupportable*. 'Pestilent and *insupportable* summer.' *Bentley.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man. *Dryden.*

Insupportableness (in-sup-pōrt'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Insupportably (in-sup-pōrt'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

Insupposable (in-sup-pōz'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supposable*.] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

Insuppressible (in-sup-pres'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suppressible*.] Not suppressible; incapable of being suppressed or concealed.

Insuppressibly (in-sup-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be suppressed or concealed.

Insuppressive (in-sup-pres'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suppressive*.] 1. Not suppressive; not tending to suppress.—2. Incapable of being suppressed; insuppressible. 'The *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.' *Shak.*

Insurable (in-shōr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, and the like; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Walsh.*

Insurance (in-shōr'ans), *n.* 1. The act of insuring; the act of assuring against loss or damage; a contract by which a person or company, in consideration of a sum of money, or percentage (technically called a *premium*), becomes bound to indemnify the insured or his representatives against loss by certain risks. This contract is termed a *policy of insurance*. The best known and most important kinds of insurances are marine insurance, life insurance, and fire insurance. *Marine insurance* is the term used for the insurance on ships, goods, &c., at sea. *Fire insurance* is for the insuring of property on shore from fire. *Life insurance* is for securing the payment of a certain sum, to friends or trustees, at the death of the individual insured, or for securing the payment of a sum at a given age, or of an annuity. Various other risks may also be insured against, as accidents in railway travelling, damage to farm stock or crops, &c.—2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.—*Insurance broker*, one whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels at sea, or bound on a voyage.—*Insurance company*, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.—*Insurance policy.* See above.

Insurancer† (in-shōr'ans-ėr), *n.* An insurer; an underwriter.

Insure (in-shōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insured;* ppr. *insuring.* [Prefix *in*, intens., and *sure*.] 1. To make sure or secure; to ensure; as, to *insure* safety to any one. Specifically—2. To secure against a possible loss or damage on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate of premium; to make a subject of insurance; to assure; as, a merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are *insured* against fire; lives are *insured* that a sum of money may be paid at death or after a certain number of years; and sometimes hazardous debts are *insured.*—*Ensure, Insure, Assure.* See under ENSURE.

Insure (in-shōr'), *v.i.* To undertake to secure persons against loss or damage on receipt of a certain payment; to make insurance; as, this company *insures* at a low premium.

Insurer (in-shōr'ėr), *n.* One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter.

Insurgency (in-sėr'jen-si), *n.* The act or condition of being insurgent; state of insurrection. *Dr. R. Vaughan.*

Insurgent (in-sėr'jent), *a.* [L. *insurgens*, *insurgentis*, ppr. of *insurgo*, to rise upon or against—*in*, and *surgo*, to rise.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority, or against any constituted government; insubordinate; rebellious; as, *insurgent* chiefs. 'The *insurgent* provinces.' *Motley.*

Insurgent (in-sėr'jent), *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws.—*Insurgent, Rebel.* An insurgent differs from a rebel in holding a less pronounced position of antagonism, and may or may not develop into a rebel. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws, or the carrying out of some particular scheme or measure; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction.

Insurmountability (in-sėr-mount'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state of being insurmountable.

Insurmountable (in-sėr-mount'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *surmountable*.] Not surmountable; incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome; as, an *insurmountable* wall or rampart; an *insurmountable* difficulty, obstacle, or impediment.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is *insurmountable.* *Watts.*

Insurmountableness (in-sėr-mount'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being insurmountable.

Insurmountably (in-sėr-mount'a-bli), *adv.* In an insurmountable manner; in a manner or degree not to be overcome.

Insurrection (in-sėr-rek'shon), *n.* [L. *insurrectio*, *insurrectionis*, a rising up, insurrection, from *insurgo*, *insurrectum*. See INSURGENT.] 1. The act of rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of some law or the carrying out of some measure in a city or country.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. Ezra iv. 19.

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [Rare.]

—*Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion, Revolt, Mutiny. Insurrection* is equivalent to *sedition*, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from *mutiny*, as being a rising against the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. A *revolt* is a less strong form of a rebellion.

Insurrectional (in-sér-rek'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

Insurrectionary (in-sér-rek'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.

Whilst the sansculottes gallery instantly recognized their old *insurrectionary* acquaintance. *Burke.*

Insurrectionist (in-sér-rek'shon-ist), *n.* One who favours or excites insurrection; an insurgent.

Insusceptibility (in-sus-sept'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility or capacity to feel or perceive.

Insusceptible (in-sus-sept'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *susceptible.*] Not susceptible: (*a*) not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; as, a limb *insusceptible* of pain; a heart *insusceptible* of pity. (*b*) Not capable of receiving or admitting. '*Insusceptible* of any farther concoction.' *Wotton.*

Insusceptive (in-sus-sept'iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *susceptive.*] Not susceptive; incapable of admitting or receiving; not susceptible or receptive.

Insusurration† (in'sū-sėr-rā"shon), *n.* [L. *insusurratio, insusurrationis*, from *insusurro*, to whisper into, to insinuate—*in*, into, and *susurro*, to murmur, to whisper.] The act of whispering into something.

Inswathe (in-swāŦH'), *v.t.* To swathe in; to enwrap; to infold. '*Inswathed* sometimes in wandering mist.' *Tennyson.*

Intact (in-takt'), *a.* [L. *intactus*—prefix *in*, not, and *tactus*, touched, pp. of *tango*, to touch.] Untouched, especially by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; left complete, whole, or unharmed.

When all external differences have passed away, one element remains *intact*, unchanged,—the everlasting basis of our common nature, the human soul by which we live. *F. W. Robertson.*

Intactable, Intactible (in-takt'a-bl, in-takt'i-bl), *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *tango, tactum*, to touch.] Not perceptible to the touch.

Intagliated (in-täl'yāt-ed), *a.* [See INTAGLIO.] Engraven or stamped on. 'Starry stone deeply *intagliated.*' *Warton.*

Intaglio (in-täl'yō), *n.* [It., from *intagliare*, to carve—*in*, and *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *tailler.*] A cutting or engraving; hence, any figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow; or a precious stone with a figure or device engraved on it by cutting, such as we frequently see set in rings, seals, &c. It is the reverse of *cameo*, which has the figure in relief.

Intail (in-tāl'), *v.t.* Same as *Entail.*

Intake (in'tāk), *n.* 1. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins.—2. In *hydraulics*, the point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: opposed to *outlet.*

Intaker (in'tāk-ėr), *n.* A receiver of stolen goods.

Intaminated† (in-tam'in-āt-ed), *a.* Uncontaminated. *A. Wood.*

Intangible (in-tan'ji-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tangible.*] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch.

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being. *Marshall.*

A man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every wall and pillar, unless it were also *intangible*, as some of the Peripateticks affirm! *Wilkins.*

Intangibleness, Intangibility (in-tan'ji-bl-nes, in-tan'ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being intangible.

Intangibly (in-tan'ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be intangible.

Intangle (in-tang'gl), *v.t.* Same as *Entangle.*

Intastable (in-tāst'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tastable.*] Incapable of being tasted; incapable of affecting the organs of taste; tasteless; unsavoury. *Grew.*

Integer (in'tē-jėr), *n.* [L. *integer*, untouched, undiminished, whole, entire—*in*, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch.] An entire entity; particularly, in *arith.* a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction; thus, in the number 54·7, 54 is an integer, and ·7 a fraction, or seven-tenths of a unit.

Integral (in'tē-gral), *a.* [See INTEGER.] 1. Comprising all the parts; whole; entire; uninjured; complete; not defective.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral.* *Bacon.*

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

2. In *math.* (*a*) of or pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity. (*b*) Pertaining to or proceeding by integration; as, the *integral* method.—*Integral calculus*, a branch of mathematical analysis which is the inverse of the *differential calculus.* In the differential calculus the object is to derive from a proposed function another which is called its differential, and thence the expression which is termed its differential coefficient. In the integral calculus the object is the reverse of this—the deriving of the primitive function from its differential, or its differential coefficient, and hence the elementary rules of the integral calculus are obtained by reversing those of the differential calculus. In this branch of analysis the primitive function is usually called the *integral* of the proposed differential, and the process is termed *integration.*

Integral (in'tē-gral), *n.* 1. A whole; an entire thing.—2. In *math.* the function or sum of any proposed differential quantity. It is denoted by the symbol $\int$. Thus $\int X\,dx$, denotes the integral of the differential $X\,dx$, or the function whose differential is $X\,dx$.

Integrality (in-tē-gral'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being integral; entireness. [Rare.]

Such as in their *integrality* support nature. *Whitaker.*

Integrally (in'tē-gral-li), *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely.

Integrant (in'tē-grant), *a.* [L. *integrans, integrantis*, ppr. of *integro*, to make whole. See INTEGRATE.] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted. *Burke.*

—*Integrant parts* or *particles*, those parts into which a body may be reduced, as by mechanical division, each remaining of a similar nature with the whole, as the filings of iron: in contradistinction to *elementary particles.*—*Integrant molecule*, a term employed by Haüy in his theory of crystals, to denote the smallest particle of a crystal that can be arrived at by mechanical division.

Integrate (in'tē-grāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *integrated;* ppr. *integrating.* [L. *integro, integratum*, to make whole, to renew, from *integer.* See INTEGER, ENTIRE.] To make entire; to form one whole; to perfect.

Two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South.*

That conquest rounded and *integrated* the glorious empire. *De Quincey.*

2. To indicate the whole; to give the sum or total; as, an *integrating* anemometer, that is one that indicates the entire force of the wind exerted within a given time.—To *integrate a differential* in the integral calculus, to determine from that differential its primitive function.

Integration (in-tē-grā'shon), *n.* [L. *integratio, integrationis*, from *integro.*] 1. The act of integrating or making entire; the formation of one whole; completion; perfection.

Not so properly correction and retrenchment were called for, as *integration* of what had been left imperfect. *De Quincey.*

2. In *math.* the determination of a function from its differential or its differential coefficient.

Integrity (in-teg'ri-ti), *n.* [Fr. *intégrité*; L. *integritas*, from *integer.* See INTEGER.] 1. The state of being entire or complete; wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; as, the contracting parties guaranteed the *integrity* of the empire.—2. Moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty: used especially with reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of eastern magnificence and the splendour of conquest are odious as well as perishable. *Buckminster.*

3. A genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; purity.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity.* *Sir M. Hale.*

Integro-pallial (in'tē-grō-pal"i-al), *a.* In *zool.* having a pallial line unbroken in its curvature; of or pertaining to the Integropallialia.

Integro-pallialia (in'tē-grō-pal-i-ā"li-a), *n. pl.* A subdivision of the lamellibranchiate molluscs, in which the pallial line in the interior is unbroken in its curvature and presents no indentation, and which have either no siphons or short unretractile siphons.

Integumation (in-teg'ū-mā"shon), *n.* [See INTEGUMENT.] That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

Integument (in-teg'ū-ment), *n.* [L. *integumentum, intego*, to cover—*in*, intens., and *tego*, to cover.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing, as the covering of the body of all animals above the Protozoa, whether it remains soft as in worms, or is hardened by lime as in crustaceans and molluscs, or chitin as in insects. The term is also used for the skin of seeds, but there is no similarity between animal and vegetable integuments save that they cover something.

Integumentary (in-teg'ū-ment"a-ri), *a.* Belonging to or composed of integuments; covering.

Integumentation (in-teg'ū-ment-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of covering with integument; the state of being thus covered.—2. That part of physiology which treats of integuments.

Intellect (in'tel-lekt), *n.* [Fr., from L. *intellectus*, from *intelligo*, to understand. See INTELLIGENCE.] 1. That faculty of the human soul or mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or by other means, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; also, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine; the power to perceive objects in their relations; the power to judge and comprehend.

Intellect, sensitivity, and *will* are the three heads under which the powers and capacities of the human mind are now generally arranged. In this use of it the term *intellect* includes all those powers by which we acquire, retain, and extend our knowledge, as perception, memory, imagination, judgment, &c. *Fleming.*

2. Intellectual people collectively; as, the *intellect* of a city or country.—3. *pl.* Wits; senses; mind; as, disordered in his *intellects.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Intellected (in'tel-lekt-ed), *a.* Endowed with intellect; having intellectual powers or capacities.

In body and in bristles they became
As swine, yet *intellected* as before. *Cowper.*

Intellection (in-tel-lek'shon), *n.* [L. *intellectio, intellectionis*, from *intelligo, intellectum*, to understand. See INTELLIGENCE.] The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

The distinction between ideas of mere sensation and those of *intellection*, between what the mind comprehends and what it conceives without comprehending, is the point of divergence between the two schools of psychology which still exist in the world. *Hallam.*

The experientialist doctrine thus appears wholly at fault if it means (as it has often been taken by supporters and opponents alike to mean) that all *intellection* was first sensation in the individual, or even (in a more refined form) that general knowledge is elaborated afresh by each of us from our own experience. *Prof. G. C. Robertson.*

Intellective (in-tel-lekt'iv), *a.* [Fr. *intellectif*, intellective.] 1. Pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand, know, or comprehend. 'The *intellective* faculties.' *Wotton.*—2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.*—3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses. 'The most *intellective* abstractions of logic and metaphysics.' *Milton.*

Intellectively (in-tel-lekt'iv-li), *adv.* In an intellective manner. 'Not *intellectively* to write.' *Warner.*

Intellectual (in-tel-lekt'ū-al), *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel*, intellectual.] 1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; appealing to or engaging the intellect or the higher capacities of man; as, *intellectual* powers or operations; *intellectual* philosophy; *intellectual* amusements.—2. Perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene. *Cowley.*

3. Having intellect, or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect, or the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge; as, an *intellectual* being.

But, oh! ye lords of ladies *intellectual!*
Inform us truly, have they not henpeck'd you all?
Byron.

Intellectual (in-tel-lekt'ū-al), *n.* The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties. [Rare.]

Her husband not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*
I kept her *intellectuals* in a state of exercise.
De Quincey.

Intellectualism (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-izm), *n.* 1. Intellectual quality or power; intellectuality.—2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectualist (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-ist), *n.* 1. One who overrates the understanding. *Bacon.*—2. One who believes or holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectuality (in-tel-lekt'ū-al''li-ti), *n.* The state of being intellectual; intellectual power; the possession of intellect.

A certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality.* *Hallywell.*

Intellectualize (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-īz), *v.t.* 1. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner.—2. To inform or endow with intellect; to cause to become intellectual.—3. To give an intellectual or ideal character or aspect to; to idealize; as, to *intellectualize* the Supreme Being.

Intellectually (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-li), *adv.* In an intellectual manner; by means of the understanding.

Intelligence (in-tel'li-jens), *n.* [L. *intelligentia,* from *intelligo,* to understand—*inter,* between, and *lego,* to choose out, to select; to observe.] 1. The act of knowing; the exercise of the understanding.—2. The capacity to know, understand, or comprehend.—3. The capacity for the higher functions of the intellect.—4. Knowledge imparted or acquired by study, research, or experience; general information; as, a person of *intelligence.*—5. Notice; information communicated by any means or contrivance; an account of things distant or before unknown. 6. Familiar terms of acquaintance; intercourse; as, there is a good *intelligence* between persons when they have the same views or are free from discord.

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

7. Intelligent or spiritual being; as, a created *intelligence.*

The great *Intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Understanding, intellect, mind, capacity, parts, instruction, advice, notice, notification, news.

Intelligence (in-tel'li-jens), *v.t.* To convey intelligence to; to inform; to instruct. [Rare.]

Intelligence-office (in-tel'li-jens-of-fis), *n.* An office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.

Intelligencer (in-tel'li-jens-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sends or conveys intelligence; one who or that which gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger or spy.

All the intriguers in foreign politics, all the spies, and all the *intelligencers* . . . acted solely upon that principle. *Burke.*

Intelligency† (in-tel'li-jen-si), *n.* Intelligence. *Stillingfleet.*

Intelligent (in-tel'li-jent), *a.* [L. *intelligens, intelligentis,* ppr. of *intelligo,* to understand. See INTELLIGENCE.] 1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; as, man is an *intelligent* being.—2. Endowed with a good intellect; having superior intellectual capacities; well informed; skilled; sensible; as, an *intelligent* officer; an *intelligent* young man; an *intelligent* architect.—3.† Seeing into or understanding; cognizant: followed by *of.* '*Intelligent of* seasons.' *Milton.*—4.† Bearing intelligence; giving information; communicative.

Servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shak.*

Intelligential (in-tel'li-jen''shal), *a.* 1. Consisting of intelligence, spiritual being, or unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the intelligence; exercising or implying understanding; intellectual. 'With act *intelligential.*' *Milton.*

Intelligentiary† (in-tel'li-jen''shi-a-ri), *n.* One who conveys intelligence; one who communicates information; an intelligencer. *Holinshed.*

Intelligently (in-tel'li-jent-li), *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

Intelligibility, Intelligibleness (in-tel'li-ji-bil''i-ti, in-tel'li-ji-bl-nes), *n.* [From *intelligible.*] 1. The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood.

I am persuaded, as far as *intelligibility* is concerned, Chaucer is not merely as near, but much nearer to us than he was felt by Dryden and his contemporaries to be to them. *Trench.*

2.† The property of possessing intelligence or understanding; intellection.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility.* *Glanville.*

Intelligible (in-tel'li-ji-bl), *a.* [L. *intelligibilis,* perceptible to the senses, from *intelligo.* See INTELLIGENCE.] Capable of being understood or comprehended; as, an *intelligible* account; the rules of human duty are *intelligible* to minds of the smallest capacity. SYN. Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

Intelligibly (in-tel'li-ji-bli), *adv.* In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak *intelligibly.*

Intemerate† (in-tem'ėr-āt), *a.* [L. *intemeratus—in,* not, and *temeratus,* pp. of *temero,* to pollute, to defile, from *temere,* rashly.] Pure; undefiled.

Intemerateness† (in-tem'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* State of being intemerate, pure, or undefiled. *Donne.*

Intemperament (in-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *temperament.*] A bad state or constitution; as, the *intemperament* of an ulcerated part. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

Intemperance (in-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *temperance;* L. *intemperantia,* want of mildness, want of moderation.] 1. Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; specifically, habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially with intoxication.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance.* *Jer. Taylor.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. An intemperate act; an excess.

Intemperancy† (in-tem'pėr-an-si), *n.* Intemperance.

Intemperate (in-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *temperate;* L. *intemperatus,* inclement, immoderate.] 1. Not exercising due moderation or restraint; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion; specifically, addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors; as, *intemperate* in labour; *intemperate* in study or zeal; *intemperate* in eating or drinking.—2. Exceeding the convenient measure or degree; excessive; immoderate; inordinate; violent or boisterous; as, *intemperate* language; *intemperate* actions; *intemperate* weather.

Most do taste through fond *intemperate* thirst.
Milton.

Intemperate (in-tem'pėr-āt), *n.* One who is not temperate; specifically, one addicted to an excessive use of alcoholic liquors; as, an asylum for *intemperates.*

Intemperate† (in-tem'pėr-āt), *v.t.* To disorder. *Whitaker.*

Intemperately (in-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

Intemperateness (in-tem'pėr-āt-nes), *n.* 1. State of being intemperate; want of moderation; excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite; especially, excessive indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors; excess; as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion. 2.† Disturbance of atmospheric conditions; excess of heat or cold.

I am very well aware that divers diseases . . . may be rationally referred to manifest *intemperatenesses* of the air. *Boyle.*

Intemperature† (in-tem'pėr-a-tūr), *n.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *temperature.*] Excess of some quality; excess of temperature, as of heat or cold. 'Great *intemperatures* of the air, especially in point of heat.' *Boyle.*

Intemperous (in-tem'pėr-us), *a.* Intemperate. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

Intempestive† (in-tem-pest'iv), *a.* [L. *intempestivus—in,* not, and *tempestivus,* timely, seasonable, from *tempestas,* season, from *tempus,* time.] Not seasonable; out of season; untimely. '*Intempestive* bashfulness.' *Hales.*

Intempestively† (in-tem-pest'iv-li), *adv.* Unseasonably.

Intempestivity† (in-tem-pest-iv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *intempestivitas,* unseasonableness, from *intempestivus.* See INTEMPESTIVE.] Untimeliness.

Intenable (in-ten'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in,* not, and *tenable.*] Not tenable; incapable of being held or maintained; not defensible; untenable; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. '*Intenable* pretensions.' *Warburton.*

Intend (in-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *intendo—in,* and *tendo,* to stretch. See TEND.] 1.† To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

2.† To bend; to direct.

Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to Tharsus
Intend my travel. *Shak.*

3.† To enforce; to make intense; to intensify.

To cause or *intend* the heat of this season.
Sir T. Browne.

4.† To fashion; to design; to conceive.

Modesty was made
When she was first *intended.* *Beau. & Fl.*

5.† To pretend; to simulate.

Tut, I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Speak and look back, and pry on every side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shak.*

6.† To fix the mind on; to attend to; to take care of; to watch over; to regard.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

7. To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected or attained; to mean; to design; to purpose; as, I *intend* to go; that is what I *intend.*

For they *intended* evil against thee. Ps. xxi. 11.

Intend (in-tend'), *v.i.* 1. To stretch forward; to extend. *Pope.* [Rare.]—2. To have a design or purpose; to mean. [More properly a transitive use. See INTEND, *v.t.* 7.]—*Intend for,*† to design to go to.

I shall make no stay here but *intend for* some of the electoral courts. *Richardson.*

Intendancy (in-tend'an-si), *n.* 1. The office or employment of an intendant.—2. The district committed to the charge of an intendant.

Intendant (in-tend'ant), *n.* [Fr., from L. *intendo.* See INTEND.] One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Intended (in-tend'ed), *p.* and *a.* Betrothed; engaged; as, an *intended* husband.

Intended (in-tend'ed), *n.* A person engaged to be married to another; an affianced lover; a person to whom one expects to get married.

If it were not that I might appear to disparage his *intended,* . . . I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away. *Dickens.*

Intendedly (in-tend'ed-li), *adv.* With purpose or intention; by design.

To add one passage more of him, which is *intendedly* related for his credit. *Strype.*

Intender (in-tend'ėr), *n.* One who intends.

Intendiment† (in-tend'i-ment), *n.* [L. *intendimentum,* from L. *intendo.* See INTEND.] Attention; patient hearing; understanding; knowledge; consideration; intention. *Spenser.*

Intendment (in-tend'ment), *n.* [From *intend* (which see).] 1. Intention; design. [Rare.]

And now she weeps, and now she fain would speak,
And now her sobs do her *intendments* break.
Shak.

2. In *law,* the true intention or meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument.

Intenerate (in-ten'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intenerated;* ppr. *intenerating.* [L. *in,* and *tener,* tender.] To make tender; to soften.

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot. *Jer. Taylor.*

It would be curious to inquire . . . what effect this process (whipping) might have towards *intenerating* and dulcifying a substance naturally so mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs. *Lamb.*

Intenerate (in-ten'ėr-āt), *a.* Made tender; tender; soft; intenerated. [Rare.]

Inteneration (in-ten'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of intenerating or making soft or tender. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Intenible† (in-ten'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of holding or retaining.

In this captious and *intenible* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shak.*

Intensate (in-tens'āt), *v.t.* To make intense or more intense. [Rare.]

Intensative (in-tens'āt-iv), *a.* Making intense or more intense; adding intensity; intensifying.

Intense (in-tens'), *a.* [L. *intensus*, stretched, tight, pp. of *intendo*, to stretch. See INTEND.] 1. Anxiously attentive; closely strained; kept on the stretch; not lax; strict; forced; as, *intense* study or application; *intense* thought.

A people free by nature, who is both its own lawgiver, and can make the regal power more or less *intense* or remiss; that is, greater or less. *Milton.*

2. Extreme in degree: (*a*) violent; vehement; ardent; fervent; as, *intense* heat. 'A passion so *intense.*' *Tennyson.* (*b*) Very severe or keen; biting; as, *intense* cold. (*c*) Vehement; earnest.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

(*d*) Severe; very acute.

The doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ that his sufferings were inconceivably *intense* and overwhelming. *S. E. Dwight.*

Intensely (in-tens'li), *adv.* 1. In an intense manner; to an extreme degree; vehemently; as, a furnace *intensely* heated; weather *intensely* cold.—2.† Attentively; earnestly; *Spenser.*

Intenseness (in-tens'nes), *n.* The state of being intense; intensity; as, the *intenseness* of heat or cold; the *intenseness* of study or thought.

He was in agony, and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intenseness.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Intensification (in-tens'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of intensifying or making more intense. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

Intensifier (in-tens'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which intensifies; specifically, in *photog.* a term used to denote those substances which, when applied to a negative, increase the actinic opacity of the deposit already formed.

Intensify (in-tens'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intensified;* ppr. *intensifying.* To render more intense. 'Assisted to propagate and *intensify* the alarm.' *Quart. Rev.*

Intensify (in-tens'i-fī), *v.i.* To become intense or more intense; to act with greater effort or energy.

Intension (in-ten'shon), *n.* [L. *intensio, intensionis*, a stretching, from *intendo.* See INTEND.] 1. Act of straining, stretching, or intensifying; the state of being strained: opposed to *remission* or *relaxation.*—2. In *logic* and *metaph.* all the attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it; that which is connoted; comprehension. *Intension* is always inversely proportional to *extension;* thus, *existence* or *being* is a word of the widest *extension*, while *animal, mammal, man* are terms of successively increasing *intension.* [*Comprehension* is much the more common term.]

Intensity (in-tens'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *intensité.* See INTEND.] 1. The state of being intense (in all its applications); intenseness; extreme degree; violence; vehemence; great severity or keenness; earnestness.—2. In *physics* and *mech.* the amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by the result.

Intensive (in-tens'iv), *a.* 1. Admitting of intension; capable of being increased in degree.

The *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Sir M. Hale.*

2.† Intent; unremitted; assiduous. '*Intensive* circumspection.' *Wotton.*—3. Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* particle or preposition.

Intensively (in-tens'iv-li), *adv.* In an intensive manner; by increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

Intensiveness (in-tens'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being intensive.

Intent (in-tent'), *a.* [L. *intentus*, pp. *intendo, intensum, intentum*, to stretch. See INTEND.] Having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent: generally with *on*, sometimes with *to;* as, *intent on* business or pleasure; *intent on* the acquisition of science.

But this whole hour your eyes have been *intent*
On that veil'd picture. *Tennyson.*

Be *intent* and solicitous *to* take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

Intent (in-tent'), *n.* The act of stretching or turning the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim.

The principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

I ask therefore for what *intent* ye have sent for me? Acts x. 29.

—*To all intents and purposes*, in all applications or senses; practically; really.

To all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

Intentation† (in'ten-tā"shon), *n.* The act of intending, or the result of such act; intention. *Bp. Hall.*

Intention (in-ten'shon), *n.* [L. *intentio, intentionis*, a stretching, attention, a design, from *intendo, intensum* and *intentum*, to stretch. See INTEND.] 1. Act of stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

2. Determination to act in a particular manner; purpose; design; as, it is in my *intention* to proceed to Paris.—3. That which is intended; an end; an aim.

In chronical distempers the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The state of being strained, increased, or intensified; intension (which see).

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission. *Locke.*

5. In *logic*, any mental apprehension of an object.—*First and second intentions*, a distinction drawn by the schoolmen between those acts of thought which relate to an object out of the mind, and those which consist in the mind's reflex action on its own states of consciousness. Thus, the generalizations, *animal, production*, are *first intentions;* and such terms as *abstraction, inference*, &c., are the expression of *second intentions.*—*To heal by the first intention*, in *surg.* to cicatrize without suppuration, as a wound.—*To heal by the second intention*, in *surg.* to unite after suppuration: said of a wound.—SYN. Design, purpose, view, intent, meaning, drift, end, aim.

Intentional (in-ten'shon-al), *a.* Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed; as, the act was *intentional*, not accidental. 'A direct and *intentional* service.' *Rogers.*

Intentionality (in-ten'shon-al"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being intentional; purpose; design. *Coleridge.*

Intentionally (in-ten'shon-al-li), *adv.* In an intentional manner; with intention; by design; of purpose; not casually.

Intentioned (in-ten'shond), *a.* Having intentions or designs: used in composition; as, well-*intentioned*, having good designs, honest in purpose; ill-*intentioned*, having ill designs.

Intentive† (in-tent'iv), *a.* [L. *intentivus*, from *intendo.* See INTEND.] Having the mind closely applied; attentive.

To bring forth more objects
Worthy their serious and *intentive* eyes.
B. Jonson.

Intentively† (in-tent'iv-li), *adv.* Attentively; closely.

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *intentively.* *Shak.*

Intentiveness† (in-tent'iv-nes), *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind; attentiveness. *Mountague.*

Intently (in-tent'li), *adv.* In an intent manner; with close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; as, the mind *intently* directed to an object: the eyes *intently* fixed.—SYN. Fixedly, steadfastly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, diligently, eagerly.

Intentness (in-tent'nes), *n.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.

Inter (in-tėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interred;* ppr. *interring.* [Fr. *enterrer—en*, and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth.] 1.† To deposit and cover in the earth.

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mortimer.*

2. To bury; to inhume; as, to *inter* a dead body.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shak.*

Inter (in'tėr), a Latin preposition, signifying among or between: used as a prefix in a number of English words.

Interact (in'tėr-akt), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *act.*] In the *drama*, the interval between two acts; a short piece between others; an interlude; hence, any intermediate employment or time.

Interaction (in-tėr-ak'shon), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *action.*] 1. Intermediate action.—2. Mutual or reciprocal action.

The *interaction* of the atoms throughout infinite time rendered all manner of combinations possible. *Tyndall.*

Interadditive (in-tėr-ad'it-iv), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *additive.*] Something inserted parenthetically, or between other things, as a clause in a sentence. *Coleridge.*

Interagency (in-tėr-ā'jen-si), *n.* The act or acts of one acting as an interagent; intermediate agency.

Interagent (in'tėr-ā-jent), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *agent.*] An intermediate agent.

Domitian . . . tried by secret *interagents* to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. *Gordon's Tacitus.*

Interall† (in'tėr-al), *n.* Entrail; inside.

When zephyr breathed into the watery *interall.*
G. Fletcher.

Interambulacra (in'tėr-am-bū-lā"kra), *n. pl.* [L. *inter*, and *ambulacra* (which see).] In *zool.* the imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated plates, or *ambulacra*, in the shells of the echinoderms. See AMBULACRA.

Interambulacral (in'tėr-am-bū-lā"kral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the interambulacra.

Interamnian (in-tėr-am'ni-an), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *amnis*, river.] Situated between rivers. 'An *interamnian* country.' *Bryant.* [Rare.]

Interanimate (in-tėr-an'i-māt), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *animate.*] To animate mutually.

When love with one another so
Interanimates two souls. *Donne.*

Interarticular (in'tėr-är-tik"ū-lar), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *articular.*] Situated between joints, as cartilages and ligaments.

Interaulic (in-tėr-ą'lik), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *aula*, a hall.] Existing between royal courts. '*Interaulic* politics.' *Motley.* [Rare.]

Interauricular (in'tėr-ą-rik"ū-lar), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *auricular* (which see).] In *anat.* a term applied to the septum or wall between the auricles of the heart in the fetus.

Interaxal (in-tėr-aks'al), *a.* In *arch.* situated in an interaxis.

Inter-axillary (in-tėr-aks'il-la-ri), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *axilla*, axil.] In *bot.* situated within or between the axils of leaves.

Interaxis (in-tėr-aks'is), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *axis.*] In *arch.* the space between axes.

Interbastation† (in'tėr-bas-tā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *baste*, to sew slightly.] Patch-work.

Interblend (in-tėr-blend'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *blend.*] To blend or mingle together so as to form a union. 'Substance and expression subtly *interblended.*' *Dr. Caird.*

Interbreed (in-tėr-brēd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *breed.*] To breed by crossing one species or variety of animals or plants with another; to cross-breed.

Interbreed (in-tėr-brēd'), *v.i.* 1. To practise cross-breeding, as a farmer.—2. To procreate with an animal of a different variety or species; as, hens and pheasants *interbreed.*

Interbring† (in-tėr-bring'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *bring.*] To bring between or among. *Donne.*

Intercalar† (in-tėr'ka-lėr), *a.* Intercalary (which see).

Intercalary (in-tėr'ka-la-ri), *a.* [Fr. *intercalaire*; L. *intercalarius—inter*, between, and *calo*, to call or proclaim.] Inserted or introduced among others; as, an *intercalary* verse: specifically applied to the odd day (February 29th) inserted in leap-year.

Intercalate (in-tėr'kal-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intercalated;* ppr. *intercalating.* [L. *intercalo—inter*, between, and *calo*, to call or proclaim.] To insert between others; specifically, (*a*) in *chron.* to insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar. (*b*) In *geol.* to insert, as a layer or series of layers, between the regular series of the strata.

Beds of fresh-water shells . . . are *intercalated* and interstratified with the shale. *Mantell.*

Intercalation (in-tėr'kal-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *intercalatio, intercalationis*, from *intercalo.*

See INTERCALATE.] The act of intercalating or inserting anything between others; the state of being intercalated: (*a*) in *chron.* the insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar, as the 29th of February in leap-year. (*b*) In *geol.* the intrusion of layers or beds between the regular rocks of a series.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantell.*

Intercalative (in-tėr'kal-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to intercalate; that intercalates.

Intercede (in-tėr-sēd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interceded;* ppr. *interceding.* [L. *intercedo—inter* and *cedo;* lit. to move or pass between.] 1.† To pass or occur intermediately; to intervene.

He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale.*

2. To make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; to plead in favour of another; to interpose; to mediate: usually followed by *with.*

He (Christ) is still our advocate, continually *interceding with* His Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

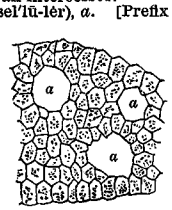
Intercede† (in-tėr-sēd'), *v.t.* To pass between.

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light which have the greatest refracting power and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Sir I. Newton.*

Intercedent (in-tėr-sēd'ent), *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for. [Rare.]

Interceder (in-tėr-sēd'ėr), *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator; an intercessor.

Intercellular (in-tėr-sel'lū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *inter,* between, and *cellular.*] In *bot.* and *zool.* lying between cells or cellules; as, *intercellular* fluid.—*Intercellular spaces* are spaces occurring in the tissues of leaves and stems, chiefly in aquatic plants. They are mostly filled with air, and serve to give buoyancy to the parts.



a a, Intercellular Spaces.

The figure shows a vertical section of the leaf of Potamogeton or pondweed.

Intercept (in-tėr-sept'), *v.t.* [Fr. *intercepter;* L. *intercipio, interceptum,* to take between, to intercept—*inter,* between, and *capio,* to take.] 1. To take or seize by the way; to stop on its passage; as, to *intercept* a letter.

I then . . .
Marched toward St. Albans to *intercept* the queen. *Shak.*

2. To obstruct the progress of; to stop; as, to *intercept* rays of light; to *intercept* the current of a river or a course of proceedings.

They will not *intercept* my tale. *Shak.*
We must meet first and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

3. To interrupt communication with or progress toward. [Rare.]

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

4. In *math.* to hold, include, or comprehend.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

Intercept (in'tėr-sept), *n.* That which is intercepted; specifically, in *geom.* the portion of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by other two lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

Intercepter (in-tėr-sept'ėr), *n.* One who or that which intercepts; opponent.

Thy *intercepter,* full of despite, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard-end. *Shak.*

Interception (in-tėr-sep'shon), *n.* [L. *interceptio, interceptionis,* from *intercipio.* See INTERCEPT.] The act of intercepting or stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance. '*Interception* of the sight.' *Wotton.* '*Interception* of breath.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Interceptive (in-tėr-sept'iv), *a.* Serving to intercept or obstruct.

Intercession (in-tėr-se'shon), *n.* [L. *intercessio, intercessionis,* from *intercedo, intercessum.* See INTERCEDE.] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of another, sometimes against another.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden.*

Intercessional (in-tėr-se'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to or containing intercession or entreaty.

Intercessionate† (in-tėr-se'shon-āt), *v.t.* To entreat. 'To *intercessionate* God for his recovery.' *Nash.*

Intercessor (in'tėr-ses-sėr), *n.* [L. See INTERCEDE.] 1. One who intercedes or goes between; one who interposes between parties at variance with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another; a mediator.—2. *Eccles.* a bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

Intercessorial (in'tėr-ses-sō"ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an intercessor or intercession; intercessory. [Rare.]

Intercessory (in-tėr-ses'so-ri), *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

The Lord's prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies. *Earbery* (1720).

Interchain (in-tėr-chān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter,* and *chain.*] To chain or link together; to unite closely or firmly.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath. *Shak.*

Interchange (in-tėr-chānj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interchanged;* ppr. *interchanging.* [Prefix *inter,* and *change.*] 1. To change mutually; to put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places; to *interchange* cares or duties.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*
The hands, the spears that lately grasp'd,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasp'd,
Were *interchanged* in greeting dear. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To cause to succeed alternately; as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

Interchange (in-tėr-chānj'), *v.i.* To change mutually or reciprocally; to succeed alternately; as, *l* and *r interchange.* '*Interchanging* changes of fortune.' *Sidney.*

Interchange (in'tėr-chānj), *n.* 1. The act of mutually changing; the act or process of mutually giving and receiving; exchange; as, the *interchange* of commodities between Liverpool and New York; an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

Ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shak.*
An unreserved *interchange* of sentiment. *Canning.*

2. Alternate succession; as, the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

Interchangeability (in-tėr-chānj'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

Interchangeable (in-tėr-chānj'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange. '*Interchangeable* warrants.' *Bacon.*—2. Following each other in alternate succession. 'Four *interchangeable* seasons.' *Holder.*

Interchangeableness (in-tėr-chānj'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

Interchangeably (in-tėr-chānj'a-bli), *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; by reciprocation; alternately.—*Interchangeably posed,* in *her.* placed or lying across each other, as three fishes, three swords, three arrows, and the like, the head of each appearing between the tails, hilts, or butt-ends of the others.

Interchangeably posed.

Interchangement (in-tėr-chānj'ment), *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [Rare.]

A contract . . .
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shak.*

Interchapter (in-tėr-chap'tėr), *n.* [Prefix *inter,* between, and *chapter.*] An interpolated chapter. *Wright.*

Intercidence† (in-tėr'sid-ens), *n.* The act of coming or falling between; occurrence; accident. *Holland.*

Intercident† (in-tėr'sid-ent), *a.* [L. *intercidens, intercidentis,* ppr. of *intercido,* to fall between—*inter,* between, and *cado,* to fall.] Falling or coming between; happening accidentally. *Boyle.*

Intercipient (in-tėr-sip'i-ent), *a.* [L. *intercipiens, intercipientis,* ppr. of *intercipio.* See INTERCEPT.] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

Intercipient (in-tėr-sip'i-ent), *n.* He who or that which intercepts or stops the passage of.

Intercision (in-tėr-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *intercisio, intercisionis,* from *intercido, intercisum,* to cut asunder—*inter,* between, and *cædo,* to cut.] Interruption. 'Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun.' *J. Spencer.* [Rare.]

Interclavicular (in'tėr-kla-vik"ū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *inter,* and *clavicular.*] In *anat.* a term applied to a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

Interclose (in-tėr-klōz'), *v.t.* To shut in or within. *Boyle.*

Intercloud (in-tėr-kloud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter,* between, and *cloud.*] To shut within clouds; to cloud. *Daniel.*

Interclude (in-tėr-klūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intercluded;* ppr. *intercluding.* [L. *intercludo—inter,* between, and *claudo,* to shut.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept; to cut off; to interrupt. '*Intercluding* their ways and passages.' *Pococke.*

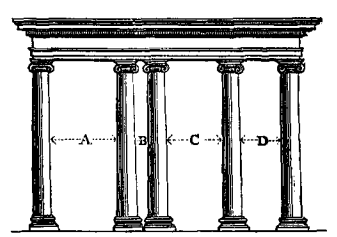
Interclusion (in-tėr-klū'zhon), *n.* [L. *interclusio, interclusionis,* from *intercludo, interclusum,* to shut or block up. See INTERCLUDE.] Interception; a stopping.

Intercolline (in-tėr-kol'līn), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, and *collis,* a hill.] Lying between hills or hillocks; specifically, in *geol.* applied to those hollows lying between the crater-shaped hillocks produced by the accumulations from volcanic eruptions.

Intercolonial (in-tėr-ko-lō"ni-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter,* between, among, and *colonial.*] Subsisting between different colonies; as, *intercolonial* commerce.

Intercolonially (in'tėr-ko-lō"ni-al-li), *adv.* As between colonies.

Intercolumniation (in'tėr-ko-lum'ni-ā"-shon), *n.* [L. *inter,* between, and *columna,*



Ionic Intercolumniation.

A, Aræostyle. B, Coupled columns. C, Diastyle. D, Eustyle.

a column.] In *arch.* the space between two columns measured at the lower part of their shafts. This in the practice of the ancients varied almost in every building. Vitruvius enumerates five varieties of intercolumniation, and assigns to them definite proportions expressed in measures of the inferior diameter of the column. These are, the pycnostyle of one diameter and a half; the systyle of two diameters; the diastyle of three diameters; the aræostyle of four or sometimes five diameters; and the eustyle of two and a quarter diameters. It is found, however, on examining the remains of ancient architecture that they rarely or never agree with the Vitruvian dimensions, which must therefore be regarded as arbitrary.

Intercombat (in-tėr-kom'bat or in-tėr-kum'-bat), *n.* A combat. *Daniel.*

Intercome† (in-tėr-kum'), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter,* between, and *come.*] To interpose; to interfere.

Intercommon (in-tėr-kom'mon), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter,* and *common.*] 1. To share or participate with others; to feed at the same table. *Bacon.*—2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

Intercommonage (in-tėr-kom'mon-āj), *n.* Mutual commonage; a mutual privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of two or more contiguous manors or townships of pasturing their cattle promiscuously in the commons of each other.

Intercommoner (in-tėr-kom'mon-ėr), *n.* Joint communicant. *Gataker.*

Intercommune (in'tėr-kom-mūn"), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter,* and *commune.*] In *Scots law,* to hold mutual communication or intercourse; as, to *intercommune* with rebels.—*Letters of intercommuning,* letters from the Scotch privy-council, prohibiting all and sundry

from holding any kind of intercourse or communication with the persons thereby denounced, under pain of being regarded as art and part in their crimes, and dealt with accordingly.

In the year 1676 *letters of intercommuning* were published. *Hallam.*

Intercommunicable (in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-ka-bl), *a.* That may be mutually communicated. *Coleridge.*

Intercommunicate (in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-kāt), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communicate.*] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

Intercommunication (in'tėr-kom-mū'ni-kā"shon), *n.* Reciprocal communication.

The free *intercommunication* between the basal spaces into which the auricles open and from which the arteries proceed. *Owen.*

Intercommunion (in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-on), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communion.*] Mutual communion; as, an *intercommunion* of deities.

Intercommunity (in'tėr-kom-mū"ni-ti), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *community.*] 1. A mutual communication or community. 'Intercommunity of various sentiments.' *Lowth.*—2. The state of living or existing together in harmony.

Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and *intercommunity.* *Warburton.*

Intercomparison (in'tėr-kom-par'i-son), *n.* Mutual comparison, as between the various individuals or parts forming one thing or body and the corresponding individuals or parts of another.

Intercontinental (in'tėr-kon-ti-nent"al), *a.* Subsisting between different continents; as, an *intercontinental* ocean; *intercontinental* trade.

Intercostal (in-tėr-kost'al), *a.* [Fr., from L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.] In *anat.* placed or lying between the ribs; as, an *intercostal* muscle, artery, or vein.

Intercostal (in-tėr-kost'al), *n.* In *anat.* a part lying between the ribs.

Intercostales (in'tėr-kost-ā"lēz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* the name given to two sets of muscles between the ribs, the external and internal.

Intercourse (in'tėr-kōrs), *n.* [L. *intercursus*, from *intercurro—inter*, between, and *curro*, to run.] 1. Connection by reciprocal action or dealings between persons or nations; interchange of thought and feeling; communication; commerce; association; communion; as, to have much *intercourse* together. 'This sweet *intercourse* of looks and smiles.' *Milton.* 'The dreary *intercourse* of daily life.' *Wordsworth.*—2. Sexual connection.—SYN. Communication, commerce, communion, association, fellowship, familiarity, acquaintance.

Intercross (in-tėr-kros'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, among, and *cross.*] To cross mutually; to cross one another, as lines; specifically, in *biol.* to fertilize by impregnation of one species or variety by means of another. *Darwin.*

Intercross (in-tėr-kros'), *v.i.* In *biol.* to become impregnated by a different variety or species, and in the case of hermaphrodites by a different individual.

All hermaphrodites do occasionally *intercross.* *Darwin.*

Intercross (in'tėr-kros), *n.* An instance of cross-fertilization. *Darwin.*

Intercur† (in-tėr-kėr'), *v.i.* [L. *intercurro*, to run between. See INTERCOURSE.] To intervene.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof. *Shelton.*

Intercurrence (in-tėr-ku'rens), *n.* [From L. *intercurrens, intercurrentis*, ppr. of *intercurro.* See INTERCOURSE.] A passing or running between; occurrence. *Boyle.*

Intercurrent (in-tėr-ku'rent), *a.* [L. *intercurrens, intercurrentis*, ppr. of *intercurro*, to run between. See INTERCOURSE.] 1. Running between or among; occurring between; intervening. 'Intercurrent passages.' *Barrow.*—2. In *pathol.* a term applied to certain fevers and other diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases, or complicate by their occurrence the history of any particular case of disease.

Intercutaneous (in'tėr-kū-tā"nē-us), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cutaneous.*] Being within or under the skin.

Interdash (in-tėr-dash'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *dash.*] To dash at intervals; to intersperse. [Rare.]

A prologue *interdashed* with many a stroke. *Cowper.*

Interdeal† (in-tėr-dēl'), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *deal.*] Mutual dealing; traffic. 'The trading and *interdeal* with other nations.' *Spenser.*

Interdentel, Interdentil (in-tėr-den'tel, in-tėr-den'til), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *dentil.*] In *arch.* the space between two dentels or dentils.

Interdependence, Interdependency (in'tėr-dē-pend"ens, in'tėr-dē-pend"en-si), *n.* Mutual dependence.

The philosophers of this school do not feel any admiration at the survey of the comprehensive *interdependencies* which zoology and physiology have brought into view. *Whewell.*

Interdependent (in'tėr-dē-pend"ent), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *dependent.*] Mutually dependent. 'This infinite variety of causes and results, all *interdependent* on each other.' *Edin. Rev.*

Interdict (in-tėr-dikt'), *v.t.* [L. *interdico, interdictum—inter*, between, and *dico*, to speak.] 1. To make the subject of an interdict or prohibition; to debar by interdict; to forbid; to prohibit. 'Charged not to touch the *interdicted* tree.' *Milton.*

The Plantagenets were *interdicted* from taxing; but they claimed the right of begging and borrowing. They therefore sometimes begged in a tone not to be distinguished from that of a command, and sometimes borrowed with small thought of repaying. *Macaulay.*

Specifically—2. *Eccles.* to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

SYN. To forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe.

Interdict (in'tėr-dikt), *n.* [L. *interdictum*, from *interdico*, to forbid, to interdict. See the verb.] 1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

No *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure. *Milton.*

2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* an ecclesiastical censure consisting in a papal prohibition of the performance of divine service, and the administration of religious rites to particular persons or in particular places, or both. The pope has sometimes laid a whole kingdom under an *interdict.*—3. In *Scots law*, an order of the Court of Session, or of an inferior court, pronounced on cause shown, for stopping any act or proceedings complained of as illegal or wrongful: corresponding to an *injunction* in English law. The interdict is obtained in the Court of Session on presenting what is termed a bill of suspension and interdict to the lord ordinary on the bills. It may be resorted to as a remedy against all encroachments either on property or possession; and is a protection against any unlawful proceeding. See SUSPENSION.

Interdiction (in-tėr-dik'shon), *n.* [L. *interdictio, interdictionis*, from *interdico.* See INTERDICT.] 1. The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own *interdiction* stands accursed. *Shak.*
Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton.*

2. In *Scots law*, a system of judicial or of voluntary restraint, provided for those who from weakness, facility, or profusion, are liable to imposition. It is judicially imposed by sentence of the Court of Session, generally proceeding on an action at the instance of a near kinsman of the facile person on proper evidence of the facility of the party, or voluntarily imposed by the party himself, who executes a bond binding himself to do nothing that will affect his estate without the consent of certain persons named.

Interdictive (in-tėr-dik'tiv), *a.* Having power to prohibit. 'That *interdictive* sentence.' *Milton.*

Interdictory (in-tėr-dik'to-ri), *a.* Serving to interdict or prohibit.

Interdiffuse (in'tėr-dif-fūz'), *v.t.* To diffuse or spread among or between. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

Interdigital (in-tėr-di'jit-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *digital.*] In *anat.* being between the fingers, as the web which forms the wing of a bat.

Interdigitate (in-tėr-di'jit-āt), *v.t.* To insert between the fingers; to interweave. [Rare.]

Interdigitate (in-tėr-di'jit-āt), *v.i.* To be interwoven; to commingle; to run into each other, like the fingers when those of one hand are inserted between those of the other.

The groups of characters that are essential to the true definition of a plant and animal *interdigitate*, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge. *Prof. Owen.*

Interdigitation (in-tėr-di'jit-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of inserting between the fingers, or of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of another; hence, intermixture; the state of being inextricably interwoven or running into each other, as is the case with the characters of the lowest classes of plants and animals; intermixture. 2. In *anat.* the spaces between the fingers, or between processes shaped like fingers.

Interduce (in'tėr-dūs), *n.* In *carp.* an intertie. See INTERTIE.

Interequinoctial (in'tėr-ē-kwi-nok"shal), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *equinoctial.*] Coming between the equinoxes.

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Asiatic Researches.*

Interess,† *v.t.* To interest; to concern; to affect.

But that the dear republick,
Our sacred laws and just authority,
Are *interess'd* therein, I should be silent. *B. Jonson.*

Interesse,† *n.* Interest; right or title to.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge aught in heaven's *interesse.*
Spenser.

Interest (in'tėr-est), *n.* [O.Fr. *interest*, Fr. *intérêt*, from L. *interest*, it concerns, it is of importance, from L. *interesse*, to be between, to be of importance—*inter*, between, and *esse*, inf. of *sum*, to be.] 1. Excitement of feeling, whether pleasant or painful; concern; sympathy; regard; as, to take a great *interest* in a story; to feel a deep *interest* in a person.—2. Advantage; good; as, private *interest*; public *interest.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Influence with a person, especially with persons in power.

He knew his *interest* sufficient to procure the office. *Rambler.*

4. Share; portion; part; participation in value; as, he has parted with his *interest* in the stocks.—5. In *law*, chattel real, as a lease for years, or a future estate; also, any estate, right, or title in reality.—6. Regard to private profit.

When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

7. Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. The money lent or due is called the *principal*, the sum paid for it the *interest.* The interest of £100 for one year is called the *rate per cent.*—*Simple interest* is that which arises from the principal sum only.—*Compound interest* is that which arises from the principal with the interest added. Hence—8. Any surplus advantage.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires with *interest.* *Shak.*

—*To make interest* for a person, to secure influence on his behalf.

I *made interest* with Mr. Blogg the beadle to have him as a minder. *Dickens.*

Interest (in'tėr-est), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1. To engage the attention of; to awaken concern in; to excite emotion or passion in, usually in favour of, but sometimes against a person or thing; often with reflexive pronoun; as, a narration of suffering *interests* us in favour of the sufferer. It is followed by *in* or *for*; as, we are *interested in* the narration, but *for* the sufferer.

To love our native country, . . . to be *interested in* its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest herself in* marriage. *Addison.*

2.† To be mixed up with; to be concerned with; to concern; to affect.

Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth *interest* this fair quarrel. *Ford.*

3. To give an interest or share in, as Christ by his atonement has *interested* believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.—4.† To place or station among. 'Interested him among the gods.' *Chapman.*

Interest† (in'tėr-est), *v.i.* To be interesting.

Interested (in'tėr-est-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having an interest or share; having money involved; as, one *interested* in the funds.—2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited; as, one *interested* by a story.—3. Concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be biassed by personal considerations; as, an *interested* witness.—4. Too regardful of

profit; chiefly concerned for one's own private advantage.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbuthnot.*

Interesting (in'tėr-est-ing), *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite emotions or passions; as, an *interesting* story.

The history of the factions which, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, divided her court and her council, though pregnant with instruction, is by no means *interesting* or pleasing. *Macaulay.*

—*Interesting situation*, a fashionable periphrasis for pregnancy.

Interestingly (in'tėr-est-ing-li), *adv.* In an interesting manner.

Interestingness (in'tėr-est-ing-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being interesting. *Ad. Smith.*

Interfacial (in-tėr-fā'shi-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *facial*.] In *geom.* included between two faces; thus, an *interfacial* angle is formed by the meeting of two planes.

Interfere (in-tėr-fēr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interfered;* ppr. *interfering.* [O.Fr. *entreferir*, to exchange blows—L. *inter*, between, and *ferio*, to strike.] 1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition; as, the claims of two nations may *interfere.*

Their commands may *interfere.* *Smalridge.*

3. In *farriery*, to strike the hoof or shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and break the skin or injure the flesh: said of a horse.—4. In *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other so as to modify the effect of each, by augmenting, diminishing, or nullifying it: said of waves, rays of light, heat, sound, and the like.

Interference (in-tėr-fēr'ens), *n.* 1. The act or condition of intermeddling; interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual. *Burke.*

2. A clashing or collision; the act of coming into violent contact with; specifically, in *farriery*, a striking of one foot against the other.—3. In *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (whether those in water, or sound, heat, or light waves) upon each other, by which, in certain circumstances, the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. The term was first employed by Dr. Young to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other. When two minute pencils of light, radiating from two different luminous points, and making a small angle with each other, fall upon the same spot of a screen or a piece of paper, they are found to act upon each other, producing different effects, which depend upon certain differences between the lengths of the two pencils. In some cases the pencils illuminate the paper or screen more strongly than either would have done singly, and sometimes they destroy each other's effects and produce a black spot or fringe. The phenomena of the interference of rays have been explained in accordance with the undulatory theory of light, and furnish a strong argument in favour of that theory.

Interferer (in-tėr-fēr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which interferes.

Interfering (in-tėr-fēr'ing), *a.* 1. Prone or given to intermeddle; as, a person of an *interfering* disposition.—2. In *physics*, acting mutually or reciprocally, as two waves of light, sound, or heat, in augmenting, diminishing, or destroying the effect of each other. See INTERFERENCE.

Interferingly (in-tėr-fēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an interfering manner; by interference.

Interfluent, Interfluous (in-tėr'flū-ent, in-tėr'flū-us), *a.* [L. *interfluens, interfluentis, interfluus*, from *interfluo*, to flow between—*inter*, between, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing between.

Interfold (in-tėr-fōld'), *v.t.* To fold mutually; to clasp mutually. 'With hands *interfolded.*' *Longfellow.*

Interfoliaceous (in-tėr-fō'li-ā"shus), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *foliaceous* (which see).] In *bot.* being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them; as, *interfoliaceous* flowers or peduncles.

Interfoliate (in-tėr-fō'li-āt), *v.t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf.] To interleave.

So much (improvement of a book) as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy. *Evelyn.*

Interfretted (in-tėr-fret'ed), *a.* In *her.* interlaced: applied to any bearings linked together, one within the other, as keys interlaced in the bows, or one linked into the other.

Three crescents interfretted.

Interfulgent (in-tėr-ful'jent), *a.* [L. *interfulgens, interfulgentis*, ppr. of *interfulgeo*, to shine between — *inter*, between, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] Shining between. *Bailey.*

Interfuse (in-tėr-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interfused;* ppr. *interfusing.* [L. *interfusus*, pp. of *interfundo*, to pour between—*inter*, between, and *fundo*, to pour.] 1. To pour or spread between or among.

The ambient air, wide *interfused,*
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

2. To mix up together; to associate; to make interdependent. *H. Spencer.*

Interfusion (in-tėr-fū'zhon), *n.* [L. *interfusio, interfusionis*, from *interfundo*. See INTERFUSE.] Act of pouring or spreading between; the act of mixing up together or associating. *Coleridge.*

Interganglionic (in-tėr-gang'gli-on"ik), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *ganglionic*.] In *anat.* lying or situated between ganglia: specifically applied to nervous cords placed between and uniting ganglia. *Dunglison.*

Intergatory† (in-tėr'ga-to-ri), *n.* Interrogatory.

Let us go in;
And charge us there upon *intergatories,*
And we will answer all things faithfully. *Shak.*

Interglacial (in-tėr-glā'shi-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *glacial*.] In *geol.* formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action.

In *interglacial* beds (in Scotland) we get the mammoth, the reindeer, the urus, the horse, and the Irish deer. *James Geikie.*

Interhæmal, Interhemal (in-tėr-hē'mal), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *hæmal*.] In *anat.* situated between the hæmal processes or spines. —*Interhæmal spines*, a term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower part of the fish. They are inserted deeply into the flesh between the hæmal spines.

Interim (in'tėr-im), *n.* [L.] 1. The meantime; time intervening.

I a heavy *interim* shall support,
By his dear absence. *Shak.*

2. The name given to a decree of the Emperor Charles V., by which he intended to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The enactments of the *Interim* were intended only to remain in force till some definitive settlement could be made. *Brande & Cox.*

Interim (in'tėr-im), *a.* Belonging to or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary; as, an *interim* order.—*Interim decree*, in *Scots law*, a decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.

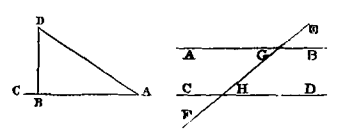
Interimist (in'tėr-im-ist), *n.* *Eccles.* a Lutheran who accepted the Interim.

Interimistic (in'tėr-im-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or existing during an interim. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Interior (in-tē'ri-ėr), *a.* [L. compar., inner, interior.] 1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance: opposed to *exterior* or *superficial;* as, the *interior* apartments of a house; the *interior* ornaments; the *interior* surface of a hollow ball; the *interior* parts of the earth.

Aiming, belike, at your *interior* hatred,
That in your outward action shows itself. *Shak.*

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; as, the *interior* parts of a country, state, or kingdom.—*Interior angles*, in *geom.* the angles made within any figure by the sides of it. In a triangle ABD, the two



angles A and D are called *interior* and *opposite* angles in respect of the *exterior* angle CBD. When a straight line EF falls upon two parallel lines AB and CD, the angles AGH, BGH and GHC, GHD are called *interior angles*, and the angles EGB, EGA *exterior angles.* Also, AGH, BGH are termed *interior adjacent angles*, in respect of EGA, EGB, and GHC, GHD *interior* and *opposite angles.*—*Interior planets*, in *astron.* the planets between the earth's orbit and the sun.—*Interior screw*, a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow, as a nut or taphole.

Interior (in-tē'ri-ėr), *n.* 1. The internal part of a thing; the inside.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to the *interior.* *Shak.*

2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.—3. The name given in some countries, as France, to the department of government having charge of home affairs; the home department. 'Minister of the *Interior.*' *Edin. Rev.*

Interiority (in-tē'ri-or"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being interior.

Interiorly (in-tē'ri-or-li), *adv.* Internally; inwardly. *Donne.*

Interjacence, Interjacency (in-tėr-jā'sens, in-tėr-jā'sen-si), *n.* [See INTERJACENT.] 1. A lying or being between; intervention; as, the *interjacency* of the Tweed between England and Scotland. *Hale.*—2. That which lies between. [Rare.]

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shores, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Sir T. Browne.*

Interjacent (in-tėr-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *interjacens, interjacentis*, ppr. of *interjaceo*, to lie between—*inter*, between, and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying or being between; intervening; as, *interjacent* isles.

Interjangle (in-tėr-jang'gl), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *jangle*.] To make a dissonant, harsh noise one with another. 'The divers disagreeing cords of *interjangling* ignorance.' *Daniel.*

Interject (in-tėr-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *interjicio, interjectum*—*inter*, between, and *jacio*, to throw.] To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.

I did visit the same ambassador . . . and saluted him as by express commandment; *interjecting* some words of mine own gladness. *Wotton.*

Interject (in-tėr-jekt'), *v.i.* To come between; to interpose.

The confluence of soldiers *interjecting*, rescued him. *Buck.*

Interjection (in-tėr-jek'shon), *n.* [L. *interjectio, interjectionis*, from *interjicio*. See INTERJECT.] 1. The act of throwing between. 'The *interjection* of laughing.' *Bacon.*—2. A word, in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, grief, astonishment, &c.; as, 'These were delightful days, but, *alas*, they are no more.'

Interjectional (in-tėr-jek'shon-al), *a.* 1. Thrown in between other words or phrases; as, an *interjectional* remark.—2. Partaking of the character of an interjection; consisting in or characterized by interjections or involuntary exclamations; as, language in its origin is by some supposed to have been *interjectional.*

Interjectionally (in-tėr-jek'shon-al-li), *adv.* In an interjectional manner; as an interjection.

Interjectionary (in-tėr-jek'shon-a-ri), *a.* Same as *Interjectional.*

Interjoin (in-tėr-join'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. [Rare.]

So fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shak.*

Interjoist (in'tėr-joist), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *joist*.] In *arch.* the space or interval between two joists.

Interjunction (in-tėr-jungk'shon), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *junction*.] A mutual joining.

Interknit (in-tėr-nit'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *knit*.] To knit together.

Interknow† (in-tėr-nō'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *know*.] To know mutually.

How familiarly do these prophets *interknow* one another! *Bp. Hall.*

Interknowledge (in-tėr-nol'ej), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, among, and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. [Rare.]

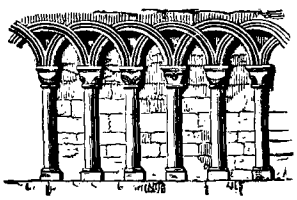
All nations have *interknowledge* one of another. *Bacon.*

Interlace (in-tėr-lās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interlaced;* ppr. *interlacing.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lace*.] To intermix; to put or insert one

thing with another. '*Interlacing* some errors.' *Hayward.*

The epic way is everywhere *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

Interlace (in-tėr-lās'), *v.i.* To be intermixed; to intersect. — *Interlacing arches*, in *arch.* circular arches which intersect each other,



Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral.

as in the figure. They are frequent in arcades in the Norman style of the twelfth century.

Interlaced (in-tėr-lāst'), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Interfretted.*

Interlacement (in-tėr-lās'ment), *n.* Intermixture or insertion within.

Interlaid (in-tėr-lād'), *pp.* [Prefix *inter*, and *laid.*] Laid or placed between or among.

Interlaminated (in-tėr-la'min-āt-ed), *pp.* [L. *inter*, between, and *lamina*, a plate.] Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed by laminæ.

Interlamination (in-tėr-la'min-ā''shon), *n.* The state of being interlaminated.

Interlapse (in-tėr-laps'), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lapse.*] The lapse or flow of time between two events; interval. 'A short *interlapse* of time.' *Harvey.*

Interlard (in-tėr-lärd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lard.*] 1. Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

2. To mix; to diversify by mixture; as, his discourse was copiously *interlarded* with oaths.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *J. Philips.*

Interlay (in-tėr-lā'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interlaid;* ppr. *interlaying.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lay.*] To lay or place among or between.

Interleaf (in'tėr-lēf), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf.*] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted.

Interleave (in-tėr-lēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interleaved;* ppr. *interleaving.* [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf.*] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book between other leaves.

An *interleaved* copy of Bailey's Dictionary, in folio, he (Johnson) made the repository of the several articles. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

Interlibel (in-tėr-lī'bel), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *libel.*] To libel mutually or reciprocally. *Bacon.*

Interlignium (in-tėr-lig'ni-um), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lignum*, wood.] In *arch.* the space between the ends of the tie-beams.

Interline (in-tėr-līn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interlined;* ppr. *interlining.* [Prefix *inter*, and *line.*] 1. To write or print in alternate lines; as, to *interline* Latin and English. *Locke.* 2. To write or print between the lines of, as of something already written or printed.

Interlineal (in-tėr-lin'ē-al), *a.* Between lines; interlineary.

Interlinear, Interlineary (in-tėr-lin'ē-ėr, in-tėr-lin'ē-a-ri), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *linear.*] Written or printed between lines before written or printed. — *Interlinear system*, the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, by using texts with interlined translations.

Interlinearly (in-tėr-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In an interlinear manner; by interlineation.

Interlineary (in-tėr-lin'ē-a-ri), *n.* A book having insertions between the lines. 'The infinite helps of *interlinearies.*' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Interlineation (in-tėr-liu'ē-ā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lineation.*] 1. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed. — 2. The words, passage, or line inserted between lines before written or printed; specifically, in *law*, an alteration of a written instrument, and insertion of any matter after it is engrossed.

Interlink (in-tėr-lingk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *link.*] To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another.

These are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden.*

Interlink (in'tėr-lingk), *n.* An intermediate link; an intermediate step in a process of reasoning.

Interlobular (in-tėr-lob'ū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lobular.*] Being between lobes.

Interlocation (in'tėr-lō-kā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *location.*] A placing between; interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocation* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun. *Buckingham.*

Interlock (in-tėr-lok'), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lock.*] To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into each other. — *Interlocking signals*, railway signals mechanically connected in such a manner that when one of them is set in any particular way the requisite signal is by the same action made by the other or the others.

Interlock (in-tėr-lok'), *v.t.* To intermix and lock together firmly; to lock one in another firmly. 'My lady with her fingers *interlocked.*' *Tennyson.*

Interlocution (in'tėr-lō-kū''shon), *n.* [L. *interlocutio, interlocutionis*, from *interloquor*, to speak between — *inter*, between, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech.

It (rehearsal of the Psalms) is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision. Hence — 3. Intermediate discussion or argument.

Interlocutor (in-tėr-lo'kūt-ėr), *n.* [L. *interloquor, interlocutus*, to speak between. See INTERLOCUTION.] 1. One who speaks in a dialogue; one who takes part in a conversation.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates, and one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance. *Bentley.*

2. In *Scots law*, a judgment or sentence pronounced in the course of a suit, but which does not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of any court of record, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not.

Interlocutory (in-tėr-lo'kū-to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire.* See INTERLOCUTION.] 1. Consisting or partaking of the character of dialogue.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

2. In *law*, intermediate; not final or definitive: commonly applied to an order, sentence, decree, or judgment given in an intermediate stage of a cause, or on some intermediate question before the final decision.

Interlocutory (in-tėr-lo'kū-to-ri), *n.* A digression or discussion interpolated into a discourse.

Interlocutrice, Interlocutrix (in-tėr-lo'kū-tris, in-tėr-lo'kū-triks), *n.* A female interlocutor.

Interlope (in-tėr-lōp'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *interloped;* ppr. *interloping.* [From D. *enterlooper*, a smuggler or smuggling vessel — Fr. *entre*, between, and D. *loopen*, G. *laufen*, to leap, to run, Sc. *loup*, E. to *leap.* See LEAP.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to run into a business in which one has no right.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

Interloper (in-tėr-lōp'ėr), *n.* One who interferes wrongfully or officiously; one who enters a country or place to trade without license; one who intrudes himself into a station to which he has no right claim. 'The untrained man, . . . the *interloper* as to the professions.' *Is. Taylor.*

Interlucate† (in-tėr-lū'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *interluco, interlucatum*, to let the light through — *inter*, between, and *lux, lucis*, light.] To let in light to by cutting away branches of trees. *Cockeram.*

Interlucation† (in'tėr-lū-kā''shon), *n.* [L. *interlucatio, interlucationis*, from *interluco.* See INTERLUCATE.] The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*

Interlucent (in-tėr-lū'sent), *a.* [L. *interlucens, interlucentis*, ppr. of *interluceo*, to shine through — *inter*, between, and *luceo*, to shine.] Shining between.

Interlude (in'tėr-lūd), *n.* [L.L. *interludium*, an interlude — L. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, a play, from *ludo*, to play.] 1. An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators while the actors take breath and shift their dress, or the scenes and decorations are changed. 2. The first name given to regular dramatic compositions in England. Dramas appear to have borne this name from the time they superseded the miracle and mystery plays till the period of the Elizabethan drama. — 3. A brief piece of church music, prepared or extempore, for the organ, and played after each stanza except the last of the metrical psalm or hymn.

Interluded (in'tėr-lūd-ed), *a.* Inserted or made as an interlude; having interludes.

Interluder (in'tėr-lūd-ėr), *n.* One who performs in an interlude. [Rare.]

Interluency (in-tėr-lū'en-si), *n.* [From L. *interluens, interluentis*, ppr. of *interluo*, to flow between — *inter*, between, and *luo*, to wash, to lave.] A flowing between; water interposed. *Hale.* [Rare.]

Interlunar, Interlunary (in-tėr-lū'nėr, in-tėr-lū'na-ri), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *luna*, the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

When she (the moon) deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

Intermarriage (in-tėr-ma'rij), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *marriage.*] Connection by marriage; marriage between two families, tribes, or nations, where each takes one and gives another.

Intermarriage of relations, which is so fruitful a source of disease and idiotcy. *Eclec. Rev.*

Intermarry (in-tėr-ma'ri), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intermarried;* ppr. *intermarrying.* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *marry.*] To become connected by marriage, as two families, ranks, tribes, or the like.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry.* *Swift.*

Intermaxillæ (in'tėr-maks-il''lē), *n. pl.* In *anat.* the two bones which are situated between the two superior maxillæ in vertebrates. In man and some monkeys the intermaxillæ either are never distinct, or anchylose with the maxillæ so early and so quickly that the process has never been observed. Called also *Præmaxillæ.*

Intermaxillary (in-tėr-maks'il-la-ri), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *maxillary.*] In *anat.* being between the cheek-bones; pertaining or relating to, or connected with, the bone called the intermaxillary.

Intermaxillary (in-tėr-maks'il-la-ri), *n.* In *anat.* the bone wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones, which supports the upper incisors. See INTERMAXILLÆ.

Intermean† (in'tėr-mēn), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mean*, middle.] Something done in the meantime. *B. Jonson.*

Intermeation† (in'tėr-mē-ā''shon), *n.* [From L. *intermeo, intermeatum*, to pass or flow between — *inter*, between, and *meo*, to go, to pass.] A flowing between. *Bailey.*

Intermeddle (in-tėr-med'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intermeddled;* ppr. *intermeddling.* [Prefix *inter*, and *meddle.*] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interfere; to interpose improperly.

The practice of Spain hath been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states. *Bacon.*

Intermeddle† (in-tėr-med'l), *v.t.* To intermix; to mingle. 'To *intermeddle* retiredness with society.' *Hall.*

Intermeddler (in-tėr-med'lėr), *n.* One that interposes officiously; one who meddles or intrudes into business to which he has no right. 'Officious *intermeddlers.*' *Swift.*

Intermeddlesome (in-tėr-med'l-sum), *a.* Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome.

Intermeddlesomeness (in-tėr-med'l-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being intermeddlesome.

Intermediacy (in-tėr-mē'di-a-si), *n.* Interposition; intervention. *Derham.*

Intermedial (in-tėr-mē'di-al), *a.* [L. *intermedius* — *inter*, between, and *medius*, in the middle.] Lying between; intervening; intervenient. '*Intermedial* colours.' *Evelyn.*

Intermedian † (in-tėr-mē'di-an), *a.* Lying between; intermediate. *Blount.*

Intermediary (in-tėr-mē'di-a-ri), *n.* [From *intermediate.*] One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an agent interposed.

They (senates) have been instruments, but never *intermediaries.* *Landor.*

Intermediary (in-tėr-mē'di-a-ri), *a.* 1. Lying between; intermediate; intervening; as, an *intermediary* project.

Is it necessary to remark that the collapse of the *intermediary* parties, which leaves the triumph for the Extreme Right or the Extreme Left, can be accounted for only by the particular character of our church and her doctrines? *Contemporary Rev.*

2. In *mineral.* a term applied to the secondary planes on crystals, intermediate in position between the planes on an edge and those on an angle.

Intermediate (in-tėr-mē'di-āt), *a.* [Fr. *intermédiat*, L. *intermedius*—*inter*, between, and *medius*, in the middle.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as, an *intermediate* space between hills or rivers; *intermediate* colours; man has an *intermediate* nature and rank between angels and brutes.—*Intermediate state*, in *theol.* the condition of disembodied spirits between death and the day of judgment.—*Intermediate terms*, in *arith.* and *alg.* the terms of a progression or proportion between the first and last, which are called the extremes; thus in the proportion 2 : 4 :: 6 : 12, four and six are the intermediate terms.

Intermediate (in-tėr-mē'di-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a substance which is the intermedium or means of chemical affinity, as an alkali, which renders oil combinable with water.

Intermediate† (in-tėr-mē'di-āt), *v.i.* To intervene; to interpose. '*Intermediating* authority.' *Milton.*

Intermediately (in-tėr-mē'di-āt-li), *adv.* By way of intervention.

Intermediation (in-tėr-mē'di-ā"shon), *n.* Intervention; interposition. *Burke.*

Intermediator (in-tėr-mē'di-āt-ėr), *n.* A mediator between parties; a mediator.

Intermedious (in-tėr-mē'di-us), *a.* Intermediate.

There was nothing *intermedious*, or that could possibly be thrust between them. *Cudworth.*

Intermedium (in-tėr-mē'di-um), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *medium.*] 1. Intermediate space. 2. An intervening agent or instrument.

Intermell† (in-tėr-mel'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mell*; Fr. *entremêler.*] To intermix or intermingle.

The life of this wretched world is always *intermelled* with much bitterness. *Bp. Fisher.*

Intermell (in-tėr-mel'), *v.i.* To interfere; to meddle. 'Boldly *intermell* with holy things.' *Marston.*

Interment (in-tėr'ment), *n.* The act of interring or depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Intermention (in-tėr-men'shon), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mention.*] To mention among other things; to include in mentioning.

Intermess† (in'tėr-mes), *n.* A short service coming between the parts of a longer or principal one; an interlude. *Evelyn.*

Intermezzo (in-tėr-met'zō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short composition, generally of a light sparkling character, played between the parts of a more important work, between the acts of a drama, opera, and the like; an interlude.

Intermicate† (in-tėr-mī'kāt), *v.i.* [L. *intermico*, to shine among—*inter*, between, among, and *mico*, to shine.] To shine between or among. *Blount.*

Intermication (in'tėr-mī-kā"shon), *n.* A shining between or among. *Smart.*

Intermigration (in'tėr-mī-grā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *migration.*] Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another, the inhabitants of one country taking the place of those of the other.

Interminable (in-tėr'min-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *terminable*; L. *interminabilis*, endless.] 1. Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings. 'The *interminable* sky.' *Thomson.*—2. Wearisomely protracted; as, *interminable* discussions.—Syn. Boundless, endless, limitless, illimitable, immeasurable, infinite, unbounded, unlimited.

Interminable (in-tėr'min-a-bl), *n.* He whom no bound or limit can confine: used by Milton as an appellation of the Deity.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.
Samson Agonistes.

Interminableness (in-tėr'min-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interminable; endlessness.

Interminably (in-tėr'min-a-bli), *adv.* In an interminable manner or degree; without end or limit.

Interminate (in-tėr'min-āt), *a.* [L. *interminatus*—*in*, not, and *terminatus*, pp. of *termino*, to bound, to limit, from *terminus*, a boundary. See Term.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless. 'Sleep *interminate.*' *Chapman.*—*Interminate decimal*, a decimal which may be continued *ad infinitum*, as a repeater or circulate. Thus $\frac{1}{3}$ reduced to a decimal gives ·333, &c., carried to infinity; usually written ·3̇.

Interminate† (in-tėr'min-āt), *v.t.* [L. *interminor*, *interminatus*—*inter*, between, and *minor*, to threaten.] To menace. *Bp. Hall.*

Intermination† (in-tėr'min-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *interminatio*, *interminationis*, from *interminor.* See Interminate.] A menace or threat.

The terrors of the law were the *intermination* of curses upon all those that ever broke any of the least commandments. *Jer. Taylor.*

Intermine (in-tėr-mīn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mine.*] To intersect or penetrate with mines. *Drayton.*

Intermingle (in-tėr-ming'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intermingled*; ppr. *intermingling.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle.*] To mingle or mix together; to mix up; to intermix.

I'll *intermingle* everything he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shak.*

Intermingle (in-tėr-ming'gl), *v.i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them. *Shak.*

Intermise† (in'tėr-mīz), *n.* [See Intermit.] Interference; interposition. *Bacon.*

Intermission (in-tėr-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *intermissio*, *intermissionis*, from *intermitto*, *intermissum.* See Intermit.] 1. The act or state of intermitting; cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; as, to labour without *intermission*; service or business will begin after an *intermission* of one hour.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

Specifically—2. In *med.* the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of fever.—3. An intervening period of time.

But, gentle heavens,
Cut short all *intermission*; front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shak.

4. The state of being neglected; disuse: as of words. [Rare.]

Words borrowed of antiquity have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *B. Jonson.*

Syn. Interruption, cessation, interval, pause, stop, rest.

Intermissive (in-tėr-mis'iv), *a.* Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual.

Make pleasure thy recreation or *intermissive* relaxation, not thy Diana, life and profession. *Sir T. Browne.*

Intermit (in-tėr-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intermitted*; ppr. *intermitting.* [L. *intermitto*, to let go between; hence, to interrupt the continuity of anything—*inter*, between, and *mitto*, to send.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend or delay.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shak.*

Intermit (in-tėr-mit'), *v.i.* To cease for a time; to cease or relax at intervals, as a fever; as, a tertian fever *intermits* every other day; the pulse sometimes *intermits* for a second of time.

The country parson preacheth constantly . . . if he at any time *intermit*, it is either for want of health or against some great festival. *G. Herbert.*

Intermittent (in-tėr-mit'ent), *a.* [L. *intermittens*, *intermittentis*, ppr. of *intermitto.* See Intermit.] Ceasing at intervals; as, an *intermittent* fever; an *intermittent* spring.—*Intermittent* or *intermitting spring*, a spring which flows for some time and then ceases, again begins to flow after a time and again ceases, and so on. Such alternations may depend directly on the rainfall; but the name of *intermittent spring* is more properly applied to a spring whose periods of flowing are pretty regular, and are determined by the fact that the water is conveyed from a reservoir in the interior of a hill or rising ground by a siphon-shaped channel which is able to discharge a greater quantity of water than the reservoir regularly receives. When the cavity is filled till the surface of the water is as high as the bend of the siphon, the water begins to flow and continues till it sinks as low as the inner aperture of the siphon, whereupon the outflow ceases till the water is again as high as the bend of the siphon, and so on.

Intermittent (in-tėr-mit'ent), *n.* A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals.

The symptoms of *intermittents* are those of a decided and completely marked 'cold stage.' After this occurs the 'hot stage.' *Dunglison.*

Intermitting (in-tėr-mit'ing), *ppr.* and *a.* Ceasing for a time; pausing.—*Intermitting spring.* See under Intermittent.

Intermittingly (in-tėr-mit'ing-li), *adv.* In an intermittent manner; with intermissions; at intervals.

Intermix (in-tėr-miks'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mix.*] To mix together; to intermingle.

In yonder spring of roses *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon.
Milton.

Intermix (in-tėr-miks'), *v.i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

Intermixedly (in-tėr-miks'ed-li), *adv.* In an intermixed manner; with intermixture; indiscriminately. *Locke.*

Intermixture (in-tėr-miks'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mixture.*] 1. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.—2. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

Intermobility (in'tėr-mō-bil"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mobility.*] The quality of being capable of moving amongst each other, as the particles of fluids. *Brande.*

Intermodillion (in'tėr-mō-dil"li-on), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *modillion.*] In *arch.* the space between two modillions.

Intermontane (in-tėr-mon'tān), *a.* [L. *inter*, and *montanus*, pertaining to a mountain, from *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] Between mountains; as, *intermontane* soil. *Mease.*

Intermundane (in-tėr-mun'dān), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mundane.*] Being between worlds or between orb and orb; as, '*intermundane* spaces.' *Locke.*

Intermundian (in-tėr-mun'di-an), *a.* Intermundane. *Coleridge.*

Intermural (in-tėr-mūr'al), *a.* [L. *intermuralis*—*inter*, between, and *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls.

Intermure† (in-tėr-mūr'), *v.t.* To surround with walls; to wall in.

Her bosom yet is *intermured* with ice. *Ford.*

Intermuscular (in-tėr-mus'kū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *muscle.*] Between the muscles.

Intermutation (in'tėr-mū-tā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mutation.*] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

Intermutual† (in-tėr-mū'tū-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mutual.*] Mutual. 'By *intermutual* vows.' *Daniel.*

Intermutually† (in-tėr-mū'tū-al-li), *adv.* Mutually. *Daniel.*

Intern (in-tėrn'), *a.* Internal. 'Her riches are *intern* and domestic.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Intern (in-tėrn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *interner*, to relegate into the interior, from L. *internus*, internal.] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it; as, a large part of the French troops were *interned* in Belgium after the battle of Sedan.

Marshal Macmahon has intimated to the government that he is a prisoner under parole at Pourru-aux-Bois, and that, when he has recovered from his wound, he shall ask to be *interned* in some German fortress. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Internal (in-tėrn'al), *a.* [L. *internus*, internal.] 1. Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external; derived from or dependent upon the object itself; inherent; as, the *internal* parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, &c.

This one operation of putting things into fit places for being acted upon by their own *internal* forces, and by those residing in other natural objects, is all that man does, or can do, with matter. *J. S. Mill.*

Hence—2. Pertaining to the mind or thoughts; pertaining to one's inner being.

With our Saviour *internal* purity is everything. *Paley.*

3. Intrinsic; real. 'The *internal* rectitude of our actions.' *Rogers.*—4. Pertaining to itself, its own affairs, or interests: said especially of a country; domestic; not foreign; as, the *internal* trade of a state or kingdom; *internal* troubles or dissensions; *internal* war.—5. In *geom.* a term applied to angles formed within any rectilinear figure by its sides, also to angles formed between two parallels by the parallels respectively and an intersecting line.

Internality (in-tėrn-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being internal. [Rare.]

Internally (in-tėrp'al-li), *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface; hence, mentally; intellectually; spiritually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the Spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Jer. Taylor.*

International (in-tėr-na'shon-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *national.*] 1. Pertaining to or mutually affecting one or more nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as, *international* law; *international* relations.—2. Of or pertaining to the society called the *International.*—*International law*, the law of nations; those maxims or rules which independent political societies or states observe, or ought to observe, in their conduct towards one another. International law embraces the principles that should regulate the conduct of states toward each other; the principles that should regulate the rights and obligations of private parties, arising out of the conduct of states to each other; and the principles that should regulate the rights and obligations of private parties when they are affected by the separate internal codes of distinct nations.

International (in-tėr-na'shon-al), *n.* A secret society spread throughout Europe, the objects of which, so far as avowed, are, by a close union of the working-classes in different countries, 1st, to put down international wars; 2d, to overthrow all laws, customs, and privileges contrary to the interests of the industrial classes; 3d, and especially, to oppose the international union of working men to the influence of capital in the organization of labour. Secularistic and communistic theories are held by many members of the society, but the application of them is no part of its programme pure and simple.

Internationalism (in-tėr-na'shon-al-izm), *n.* The principles, doctrine, or theory advocated by the Internationalists.

Internationalist (in-tėr-na'shon-al-ist), *n.* 1. One who advocates or upholds the principles of international law.

In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and *internationalists*, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals. *North Brit. Rev.*

2. A member of the secret society called the International.

Internationalize (in-tėr-na'shon-al-īz), *v.t.* To make international; to cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more countries; as, to *internationalize* a war.

Internationally (in-tėr-na'shon-al-li), *adv.* In an international manner; so as to affect the mutual relations or interests of nations; from an international point of view.

Internationally speaking, they may be looked upon as export duties. *J. S. Mill.*

Interne (in-tėrn'), *n.* That which is within; interior; inside. 'Most interior of the *interne.*' *E. B. Browning.*

Interneciary, Internecinal (in-tėr-nē'shi-a-ri, in-tėr-nes'i-nal), *a.* Mutually destructive; exterminating. See next article.

Internecine (in-tėr-nē'sīn), *a.* [L. *internecinus*, from *interneco*, to kill—*inter*, between, among, and *neco*, to kill.] Mutually destructive; deadly; accompanied with much slaughter.

'An evil and adulterous generation,' marked out for intestine and *internecine* strife. *North Brit. Rev.*

Internecion (in-tėr-nē'shon), *n.* [L. *internecio*, *internecionis*, from *interneco*. See INTERNECINE.] Mutual slaughter or destruction. 'Wars and *internecions.*' *Hale.* [Rare.]

Internecive (in-tėr-nē'siv), *a.* [L. *internecivus*. See INTERNECINE.] Killing; tending to kill. *Carlyle.*

Internection† (in-tėr-nek'shon), *n.* [L. *internecto*, to bind together—*inter*, between, among, and *necto*, to tie.] Connection. 'Coupled his own goodness and man's evils by so admirable an *internection.*' *Mountague.*

Interneural (in-tėr-nū'ral), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *neural.*] In *anat.* situated between the neural processes or spines.—*Interneural bones*, a term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the upper part of the fish. They are dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt into the flesh between the neural spines.

Internodal (in-tėr-nōd'al), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to an internode; pertaining to or characterizing the intermediate space of a stem or branch between the nodes or springing of the leaves.

Internode (in'tėr-nōd), *n.* [L. *internodium*—*inter*, between, and *nodus*, knot.] In *bot.*

a, Nodes or joints. *b*, Internodes.

the space which intervenes between two nodes.

Internodial (in-tėr-nōd'i-al), *a.* Same as *Internodal.*

Internuncial (in-tėr-nun'shi-al), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to an internuncio or his office.—2. In *physiol.* pertaining to, resembling, or possessing the function of the nervous system as communicating between different parts of the body.

Internuncio (in-tėr-nun'shi-ō), *n.* [L. *internuncius*—*inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger.] 1. A messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery. *Milton.*

2. An envoy of the pope, sent to small states and republics, distinguished from the nuncio who represents the pope at the courts of emperors and kings.

Internuncius (in-tėr-nun'shi-us), *n.* [L.] Same as *Internuncio.*

Interoceanic (in-tėr-ō'shē-an"ik), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *oceanic.*] Between oceans; as, an *interoceanic* railway, canal, &c.

Interocular (in-tėr-ok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *oculus*, the eye.] Situated between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects.

Interoperculum (in-tėr-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *operculum.*] One of the four pieces of the gill-cover of fishes; it lies behind the angle of the jaw, below the preoperculum, and gives attachment to the gill rays or branchiostegals.

Interorbital (in-tėr-or'bit-al), *a.* Situated between the orbits, as of the eyes.

Interosculant (in-tėr-os'kū-lant), *a.* [L. *inter*, and *osculans*, *osculantis*, ppr. of *osculor*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a kiss.] In *nat. hist.* connecting two groups or families of plants or animals as partaking somewhat of the characters of each; osculant: said of genera as connecting families, and species as connecting genera.

Interosculate (in-tėr-os'kū-lāt), *v.i.* [See INTEROSCULANT.] To lie between two or more objects so as to form a connecting link between them; specifically, in *nat. hist.* to have affinities or characters in common with two groups or families of plants or animals so as to form a connecting link between them.

Interosseal (in-tėr-os'sē-al), *a.* Interosseous.

Interosseous (in-tėr-os'sē-us), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone.] In *anat.* situated between bones; as, an *interosseous* ligament.—*Interosseous muscles*, small muscles between the metacarpal bones of the hand, and the metatarsal of the foot; the former are concerned in moving the fingers, the latter the toes.

Interpale (in-tėr-pāl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *pale.*] 1. To place pales between; to divide by means of pales.—2. To interweave or interlace.

Interparietal (in'tėr-pa-rī"et-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *parietal.*] In *anat.* situated between the parietal bones; specifically, applied to a bone found in the skulls, especially of young ruminants and carnivora, and said also to have been found in the skulls of the early Peruvian races.

Interpause (in'tėr-pąz), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *pause.*] A stop or pause between; a temporary cessation.

Interpeal,† **Interpel**† (in-tėr-pēl', in-tėr-pel'), *v.t.* [L. *interpello*, to interrupt in speaking. See APPEAL.] 1. To interrupt; to interfere with. 'I am *interpelled* by many businesses.' *Howell.*—2. To intercede with.

Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon. *Dr. H. More.*

Interpellate (in-tėr-pel'lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interpellated*; ppr. *interpellating.* [L. *interpello*, *interpellatum*, to interrupt in speaking.] To question; especially, to question imperatively.

Interpellation (in'tėr-pel-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *interpellatio*, *interpellationis*, from *interpello*, *interpellatum*, to interrupt in speaking.] 1. The act of interrupting or interfering; interruption. 'By rude *interpeliation.*' *Dr. H. More.*—2. The act of interposing or interceding; interposition; intercession. 'Accepted by his *interpellation* and intercession in the acts and offices of Christ.' *Jer. Taylor.*—3. A summons; a citation.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe.*

4. A question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

Interpenetrate (in-tėr-pe'nē-trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interpenetrated*; ppr. *interpenetrating.* [Prefix *inter*, and *penetrate.*] To penetrate between or within other substances; to mutually or deeply penetrate; to penetrate so as to effect a union.

We feel that in a work of art (classical poetry), thought and language, idea and form, so *interpenetrate* each other, that the impression produced is a result of substance and expression subtly interblended. *Dr. Caird.*

Interpenetrate (in-tėr-pe'nē-trāt), *v.i.* To penetrate between or within bodies; to penetrate mutually; to be penetrated the one with the other so as to become united.

Interpenetration (in-tėr-pe'nē-trā"shon), *n.* The act of interpenetrating; the act of penetrating between or within bodies; interior or mutual penetration.

In this work the subordination of the music to the drama, or, as its composer would probably prefer to say, the *interpenetration* of the two, is complete. *Edin. Rev.*

Interpenetrative (in-tėr-pe'nē-trāt-iv), *a.* Penetrating between or within other bodies; mutually penetrative.

Interpetiolar (in-tėr-pe'ti-ō-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *petiolar.*] In *bot.* situated between the petioles, as the stipules in Rubiaceæ.

Interpilaster (in'tėr-pi-las"tėr), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *pilaster.*] In *arch.* the interval between two pilasters.

Interplanetary (in-tėr-pla'net-a-ri), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *planetary.*] Situated or existing between the planets; as, *interplanetary* space.

Interplay (in'tėr-plā), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *play.*] Reciprocal action or influence.

Interplead, Enterplead (in-tėr-plēd', en-tėr-plēd'), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *plead.*] In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried. See INTERPLEADER.

Two persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

Interpleader, Enterpleader (in-tėr-plēd'-ėr, en-tėr-plēd'ėr), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) one who interpleads. (*b*) The discussion or trial of a point incidentally happening, as it were, between, before the principal cause can be determined. Interpleader is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two severally where no default is in him; as, if one brings detinue against the defendant upon a bailment of goods, and another against him upon a trover, there shall be interpleader to ascertain who has right to his action.

Interpledge (in-tėr-plej'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interpledged*; ppr. *interpledging.* [Prefix *inter*, and *pledge.*] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Davenant.

Interpoint (in-tėr-point'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *point.*] To distinguish by stops or marks. [Rare.]

Her heart commands, her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel.

Interpolate (in-tėr'pō-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interpolated*; ppr. *interpolating.* [L. *interpolo*, *interpolatum*, to give a new form or appearance, to corrupt, to falsify, from *interpolis*, *interpolus*, that has received a new appearance, vamped up, falsified—*inter*, between, and *polio*, to polish.] 1. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To alter or corrupt by the insertion or introduction of foreign matter; especially, to change or vitiate, as a book, text, or author,

by the insertion of new matter or matter foreign to the purpose of the author.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled, and *interpolated*, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin. *Bp. Barlow.*

3. In *math.* and *physics*, to introduce, in order to complete a partial series of numbers or observations, one or more intermediate terms, in accordance with the law of that part of the series; to make the necessary interpolations on; as, to *interpolate* a number or a table of numbers.—4. † To carry on with intermissions; to interrupt or discontinue for a time.

The alluvion of the sea upon these rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*. *Hale.*

Interpolation (in-tėr'pō-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *interpolatio, interpolationis*, an alteration made here and there, from *interpolo*. See INTERPOLATE.] 1. The act of interpolating; the act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book; the act of altering or vitiating by the insertion of new or foreign matter.—2. That which is interpolated; a spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.

They (the epistles of Ignatius) have been basely abused by unworthy persons with their corrupt *interpolations*. *Hanmer.*

3. In *math.* and *physics*, that branch of analysis which treats of the methods by which, when a series of quantities or observations succeeding each other, and formed all according to some determinate law, are given, others subject to the same law may be interposed between them.

Interpolator (in-tėr'pō-lāt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who interpolates; one who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

Interpolish (in-tėr-po'lish), *v. t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *polish*.] To polish here and there, or in parts.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly *interpolished* by some second hand. *Milton.*

Interpone (in-tėr-pōn'), *v.t.* [L. *interpono* —*inter*, between, and *pono*, to set or place.] To set or insert between; to interpose.

Porphyrius *interponed* it (the Psyche or soul) betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both. *Cudworth.*

Interponent (in-tėr-pōn'ent), *n.* One who or that which interpones or interposes.

Interposal (in-tėr-pōz'al), *n.* 1. The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons.—2. A coming or being between; intervention. 'By the *interposal* of the benighting element.' *Glanville.*

Interpose (in-tėr-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interposed;* ppr. *interposing*. [Fr. *interposer* —*inter*, between, and *poser*, to place. See also POSE, COMPOSE.] 1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a body between the sun and the earth.—2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude; to present, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience, or for succour, relief, or the adjustment of differences; to put in active operation for relief or the adjustment of differences; as, the emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*

The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand and rescued miserable man. *Woodward.*

Interpose (in-tėr-pōz'), *v.i.* 1. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.—2. To put in or make a remark by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

SYN. To intervene, mediate, interfere, intermeddle.

Interpose† (in-tėr-pōz'),*n.* Interposal. 'Without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians.' *J. Spencer.*

Interposer (in-tėr-pōz'ėr), *n.* One who interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Interposit (in-tėr-poz'it), *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

Interposition (in-tėr'pō-zi"shon or in'tėr-po-zi"shon), *n.* [L. *interpositio, interpositionis*, a putting between, insertion, from *interpono*. See INTERPOSE.] 1. A being, placing, or coming between; intervention; as, the *interposition* of the Baltic Sea between Germany and Sweden.—2. Intervenient agency; agency between parties; mediation; as, by the *interposition* of a common friend the parties have been reconciled.

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet they are no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

3. Anything interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud. *Milton.*

Interposure† (in-tėr-pō'zhūr), *n.* Interposal. 'Some extraordinary *interposure* for their rescue.' *Glanville.*

Interpret (in-tėr'pret), *v.t.* [L. *interpretor*, from *interpres, interpretis*, an interpreter, probably from same root as *pretium*, price.] 1. To explain the meaning of; to expound; to translate into intelligible or familiar words; to decipher; to define; as, to *interpret* the Hebrew language to an Englishman.

Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us. Mat. i. 23.

2. To explain or unfold the intent or reasons of; to free from mystery or obscurity; to make clear; to unfold; to unravel; to expound: said of predictions, visions, dreams, enigmas, and the like.

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto Pharaoh. Gen. xli. 8.

3. In *math.* to explain by the application of general rules or formulæ.—4. To represent artistically in accordance with conceptions previously formed, as, he *interpreted* Shakspere's characters in a masterly way.

Interpretable (in-tėr'pret-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being interpreted or explained.

The doctrine that all psychical changes are *interpretable* as incidents of the correspondence between the organism and its environment, appears to be at fault. *Herbert Spencer.*

Interpretament† (in-tėr'pre-ta-ment), *n.* Interpretation. *Milton.*

Interpretation (in-tėr'pret-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *interpretatio, interpretationis*, an explanation, interpretation, from *interpretor*. See INTERPRET.] 1. The act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining what is unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; translation; explanation; exposition; as, the *interpretation* of a difficult passage in an author; the *interpretation* of dreams and prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shak.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition; as, we sometimes find various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.

Charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

4. In *math.* the act or process of explaining results obtained in special cases, by the application of general rules or formulæ.—5. Conception and representation of a character on the stage. 'A very original and characteristic *interpretation* of Elvira.' *Daily Telegraph.*

Interpretative (in-tėr'pret-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Designed or fitted to explain; explaining; explanatory; as, *interpretative* lexicography.

Comparing the other phrases that he uses equivalent to this, and *interpretative* of meaning. *Barrow.*

2. Collected or known by interpretation.

An *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

Interpretatively (in-tėr'pret-āt-iv-li), *adv.* In an interpretative manner; so as to interpret or give ground for interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furnished world. *Ray.*

Interpreter (in-tėr'pret-ėr), *n.* One who or that which interprets; one who explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; one who explains what a speaker says in one language to the person spoken to in another.

Interpunction (in-tėr-pungk'shon), *n.* [L. *interpunctio, interpunctionis*, from *interpungo*, to place points between words, to punctuate—*inter*, between, and *pungo*, to point.] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence; punctuation.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions*, or commas; death is but the period or full point. *Jackson.*

Interquarter (in-tėr-kwar'tėr), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *quarter*.] In *arch.* the space between two quarters.

Interradial (in-tėr-rā'di-al), *a.* [L. *inter*, and *radius*, a ray.] Between the radii or rays.

Interreceive (in-tėr-rē-sēv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *receive*.] To receive between or within. [Rare.]

Interregency (in-tėr-rē'jen-si), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *regency*.] Interregnum. *Blount.*

Interregnum (in-tėr-reg'num), *n.* [L., from *inter*, between, and *regnum*, reign.] 1. The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor.

A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the *interregnum*, at the house of the Duke of Ormond in Saint James's Square. *Macaulay.*

2. Any interval during which the powers of the executive are in abeyance, whether by vacancy of offices or a change of government. 'The late ministerial *interregnum*.' *Macaulay.*

Interreign† (in'tėr-rān), *n.* An interregnum. 'Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interreign*.' *Milton.*

Interrepellent (in-tėr-rē-pel'ent), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally repellent. *De Quincey.*

Interrer (in-tėr'ėr), *n.* One who inters or buries.

Interrex (in'tėr-reks), *n.* [L., from *inter*, between, and *rex*, king.] Among the Romans, a regent; a magistrate who governs during an interregnum.

Interrogate (in-te'rō-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *interrogo, interrogatum*, to question—*inter*, between, and *rogo*, to ask.] To question; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.

Interrogate (in-te'rō-gāt), *v.i.* To ask questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon.*

Interrogate† (in-te'rō-gāt), *n.* A question; an interrogation. *Bp. Hall.*

Interrogatee (in-te'rō-gāt-ē"), *n.* One who is interrogated. [Rare.]

Interrogation (in-te'rō-gā"shon), *n.* [L. *interrogatio, interrogationis*, from *interrogo*. See INTERROGATE.] 1. The act of questioning; examination by questions.—2. A question put; inquiry.

Pray you, spare me
Further *interrogation*, which boots nothing
Except to turn a trial to debate. *Byron.*

3. The note, mark, or sign ?, indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question: it is used also to express doubt or to mark a query; as, Does Job serve God for naught?

Interrogative (in-te-rog'at-iv), *a.* [L. *interrogativus*, pertaining to a question, from *interrogo*. See INTERROGATE.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* phrase or sentence.

Interrogative (in-te-rog'at-iv), *n.* In *gram.* a word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which? why?*

Interrogatively (in-te-rog'at-iv-li), *adv.* In the form of a question.

Interrogator (in-te'rō-gāt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who interrogates or asks questions.

Interrogatory (in-te-rog'a-to-ri), *n.* [L. *interrogatorius*, consisting of questions, from *interrogo*. See INTERROGATE.] A question or inquiry; in *law*, most usually applied to a question in writing.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Interrogatory (in-te-rog'a-to-ri), *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an *interrogatory* sentence.

Interrupt (in-tėr-rupt'), *v.t.* [L. *interrumpo, interruptum*—*inter*, between, and *rumpo*, to break.] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to break the current or motion of; to offer or serve as an obstacle to; to cause to stop in speaking; to cause to delay or cease, or be delayed or given over; as, a fall of rain *interrupted* our journey; there was not a tree nor a bush to *interrupt* the charge of the enemy; the speaker was *interrupted* by shouts of acclamation.

Do not *interrupt* me in my course. *Shak.*

2. To form a break in; to break the uniform configuration, succession, or order of; as, the road was on a plain, not *interrupted* by a single hill.

Interrupt (in-tėr-rupt'), *a.* [L. *interruptus*, ppr. of *interrumpo*, to break asunder. See INTERRUPT, *v.t.*] 1. Presenting or forming a chasm.

Our adversary, whom no bounds
Prescribed, no bars of hell, nor all the chains
Heaped on him there, nor yet the main abyss
Wide *interrupt*, can hold. *Milton.*

2. Irregular; interrupted. '*Interrupt*, precipitate, half-turns.' *Burton.*

Interrupted (in-tėr-rupt'ed), *a.* 1. Broken; intermitted.—2. In *bot.* applied to compound leaves, when the principal leaflets are divided by intervals of smaller ones; applied also to spikes of flowers, when the larger spikes are divided by a series of smaller ones.

Interruptedly (in-tėr-rupt'ed-li), *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.—*Interruptedly pinnate*, in *bot.* a term applied to a leaf, some of whose pinnæ are much smaller than the others, or wholly wanting.

Interrupter (in-tėr-rupt'ėr), *n.* One that interrupts.

Interruption (in-tėr-rup'shon), *n.* [L. *interruptio, interruptionis*, from *interrupto, interruptum.* See INTERRUPT.] 1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon.—2. A breach or break caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign; intervention; interposition. 'Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea.' *Hale.*

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden.*

3. Obstruction or hinderance caused by a breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stoppage; as, the author has met with many *interruptions* in the execution of his work.—4. Cessation; intermission; interval. 'Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow.' *Addison.*

Interruptive (in-tėr-rupt'iv), *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. '*Interruptive* forces.' *Bushnell.*

Interruptively (in-tėr-rupt'iv-li), *adv.* By interruption; so as to interrupt.

Interscalm (in'tėr-skalm), *n.* [L. *interscalmium—inter*, between, and *scalmus*, tholepin.] In ancient galleys, that part of the side lengthwise coming between any two oars or rowlocks. The space of the interscalme appears to have been about four feet.

Interscapular (in-tėr-ska'pū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *scapular*.] In *anat.* situated between the shoulder-blades.

Interscendent (in-tėr-send'ent), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *scando*, to climb.] In *alg.* a term applied by Leibnitz to quantities when the exponents of their powers are radical; as, $x\sqrt{2}$, or $x\sqrt{a}$. Such expressions are called *interscendent*, as holding a mean, as it were, between algebraic and transcendental quantities.

Interscind (in-tėr-sind'), *v.t.* [L. *interscindo—inter*, between, and *scindo*, to cleave, to cut.] To cut off. *Bailey.*

Interscribe (in-tėr-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interscribed;* ppr. *interscribing.* [L. *interscribo—inter*, between, and *scribo*, to write.] To write between.

Intersecant (in-tėr-sē'kant), *a.* [L. *intersecans, intersecantis*, ppr. of *interseco—inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut.] Dividing into parts; crossing.

Intersect (in-tėr-sekt'), *v.t.* [L. *interseco, intersectum—inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts; as, the ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

Intersect (in-tėr-sekt'), *v.i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines *intersect.*

Intersection (in-tėr-sek'shon), *n.* [L. *intersectio, intersectionis*, from *interseco.* See INTERSECT.] 1. The act or state of intersecting.—2. In *geom.* the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

Intersectional (in-tėr-sek'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or formed by an intersection or intersections.

Interseminate (in-tėr-se'min-āt), *v.t.* [L. *interseminо, interseminatum — inter*, between, among, and *semino*, to sow.] To sow between or among. [Rare.]

Intersert (in-tėr-sėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *intersero, intersertum — inter*, between, and *sero*, to join, to weave.] To set or put in between other things.

If I may *intersert* a short speculation. *Brerewood.*

Intersertion (in-tėr-sėr'shon), *n.* The act of interserting or that which is interserted.

Interset (in-tėr-set'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *set.*] To set or put between. *Daniel.*

Intershock (in-tėr-shok'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *shock.*] To shock mutually. *Daniel.*

Intersocial (in-tėr-sō'shal), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *social.*] Relating to intercourse or association; having mutual relations or intercourse; social.

Intersomnious (in-tėr-som'ni-us), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *somnus*, sleep.] Between sleeping and waking; in an interval of wakefulness. *Dublin Rev.*

Intersonant (in-tėr-sō'nant), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *sonant.*] Sounding between.

Intersour (in-tėr-sour'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *sour.*] To mix with something sour. *Daniel.*

Interspace (in'tėr-spās), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *space.*] A space between other things; intervening space.

The gods, who haunt
The lucid *interspace* of world and world. *Tennyson.*

Interspeech (in'tėr-spēch), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *speech.*] A speech interposed between others.

Intersperse (in-tėr-spėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *interspersed;* ppr. *interspersing.* [L. *interspergo, interspersum—inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter.] 1. To scatter or set here and there among other things; as, to *intersperse* shrubs among trees.

Care is taken to *intersperse* these additions. *Swift.*

2. To diversify by scattering or disposing various objects here and there. 'Gardens *interspersed* with flowery beds.' *Cowper.*

Interspersion (in-tėr-spėr'shon), *n.* The act of interspersing, scattering, or placing here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts.*

Interspinal, Interspinous (in-tėr-spīn'al, in-tėr-spīn'us), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *spinal.*] In *anat.* lying between the processes of the spine, as muscles, nerves, &c.

Interspiration† (in'tėr-spi-rā"shon), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *spiratio*, a breathing.] Occasional inspiration; inspiration only at intervals.

Interstate (in'tėr-stāt), *a.* Between different states. *J. Story.*

Interstellar, Interstellary (in-tėr-stel'ar, in-tėr-stel'la-ri), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *stellar.*] Situated among the stars.

Interstice (in-tėrs'tis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *interstitium*, from *intersisto, interstiti—inter*, between, and *sisto*, to stand.] 1. A space which intervenes between one thing and another; chiefly, a narrow or small space between things close together, or intervening between the component parts of a body; a chink; a crevice or cranny; as, the *interstices* between the stones of a wall.—2.† The interval of time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe.*

Intersticed (in-tėrs'tisd), *a.* Having interstices between; situated at intervals. '*Intersticed* columns.' *Bulwer.*

Interstinctive† (in-tėr-stingkt'iv), *a.* [From L. *interstinguo, interstinctum*, to divide or mark off by pricking.] Distinguishing. 'The *interstinctive* points.' *Wallis.*

Interstitial (in-tėr-sti'shal), *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices; intermediate.—*Interstitial organs*, in *anat.* organs which occupy the interstices of contiguous organs, as the uterus, bladder, &c.—*Interstitial absorption*, gradual molecular removal or absorption of part of the bony texture of the body, as in the neck of the thigh-bone, by which deformity is caused.

Interstratification (in-tėr-strat'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* In *geol.* stratification among or between other strata or layers; intermixture of strata or layers of different materials.

The *instratification* of loess with layers of pumice and volcanic ashes. *Lyell.*

Interstratify (in-tėr-strat'i-fī), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *stratify.*] In *geol.* to cause to occupy a position among or between other strata; to intermix as to strata.

Interstratify (in-tėr-strat'i-fī), *v.i.* To assume a position between or among other strata.

Intertalk† (in-tėr-tąk'), *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *talk.*] To exchange conversation.

Among the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd.* *Carew.*

Intertangle (in-tėr-tang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intertangled;* ppr. *intertangling.* [Prefix *inter*, and *tangle.*] To intertwist; to entangle. 'Their *intertangled* roots of love.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Intertext† (in-tėr-teks'), *v.t.* [L. *intertexo—inter*, between, and *texo*, to weave.] To interweave; to intertwine.

Lilies and roses, flowers of either sex,
The bright bride's path, embellished more than thine,
With light of love this pair doth *intertex.* *B. Jonson.*

Intertexture (in-tėr-teks'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *texture.*] The act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven. '*Intertexture* firm of thorny boughs.' *Cowper.* 'Knit in nice *intertexture.*' *Coleridge.*

Intertie (in'tėr-tī), *n.* A short piece of timber used in roofing, and in timber framing generally, to bind upright posts together.

Intertissued (in-tėr-ti'shūd), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *tissued.*] Wrought with joint or interwoven tissue. 'The *intertissued* robe of gold and pearl.' *Shak.*

Intertraffic (in'tėr-traf-ik), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *traffic.*] Traffic between two or more persons or places; mutual trade.

Intertranspicuous (in'tėr-trans-pik"ū-us), *a.* Transpicuous between. *Shelley.*

Intertropical (in-tėr-tro'pik-al), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *tropical.*] Situated between or within the tropics; as, *intertropical* seas.

Intertubular (in-tėr-tūb'ū-lar), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *tubular.*] Between tubes; as, the *intertubular* cells.

Intertwine (in-tėr-twīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intertwined;* ppr. *intertwining.* [Prefix *inter*, and *twine.*] To unite by twining or twisting one with another; to interlace.

There (let) our secret thoughts unseen,
Like nets be weav'd and *intertwin'd.* *Carew.*

Intertwine (in-tėr-twīn'), *v.i.* To be mutually interwoven.

Intertwine (in'tėr-twīn), *n.* A mutual or reciprocal twining or winding.

And more than all the embrace and *intertwine*
Of all with all in gay and twinkling dance. *Coleridge.*

Intertwiningly (in-tėr-twīn'ing-li), *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

Intertwist (in-tėr-twist'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *twist.*] To twist one with another; to twist or twine up with.

'Tis sad to hack into the roots of things,
They're so much *intertwisted* with the earth. *Byron.*

Intertwistingly (in-tėr-twist'ing-li), *adv.* By intertwisting or being intertwisted.

Interval (in'tėr-val), *n.* [L. *intervallum*, the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents—*inter*, between, and *vallum*, an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, from *vallus*, a stake.] 1. A space or distance between things; an unoccupied space intervening between any two objects; as, an *interval* between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills. 'Any one *interval* of the teeth.' *Newton.*—2. Space of time between two definite points or events; as, the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.; the *interval* between two wars.

Short as the *interval* is since I last met you in this place, on a similar occasion, the events which have filled up that *interval* have not been unimportant. *Canning.*

3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; as, an *interval* of ease, of peace, of reason; a lucid *interval* in delirium. 'His *intervals* of sense being few and short.' *Atterbury.*—4. In *music*, the distance between two given sounds, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. Intervals are *simple* when confined within the octave, and *compound* when they exceed it, and are named according to the distance of the two boundary notes. Thus the interval of a whole tone (CD) is called a second, of a whole tone and a semitone (CE♭) a minor third, &c. All the intervals of any major scale reckoning up from the key-note are *major.* Intervals a semitone less are *minor.* If a semitone greater than major, they are *augmented;* if a semitone less than minor, they are *diminished.*

Interval, Intervale (in'tėr-val, in'tėr-vāl), *n.* [*Intervale* (the vale between) is probably the original word.] In New England, a tract of low or plain ground between hills or along the banks of rivers.

Intervallum (in-tėr-val'lum), *n.* [L.] An interval. 'A' shall laugh without *intervallums.*' *Shak.*

Interveined (in-tėr-vānd'), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *vein.*] Intersected as with veins.

Fair champain with less rivers *interveined.* *Milton.*

Intervene (in-tėr-vēn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intervened;* ppr. *intervening.* [L. *intervenio*

—*inter*, between, and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; as, the Atlantic *intervenes* between Europe and America; the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.—2. To occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; as, various events *intervened* in the period that *intervened* between the treaty of Ryswick and the treaty of Utrecht.—3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt; as, events may *intervene* to frustrate our purposes or wishes.—4. To interpose whether helpfully or hinderingly; as, a third party may *intervene* and accept a bill of exchange for another.

But Providence himself will *intervene*
To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.
Cowper.

5. In *law*, to interpose and become a party to a suit pending between other parties; as, the queen's proctor *intervened* in the action of divorce.

Intervene (in-tėr-vēn'), *v.t.* To lie or be situated between; to come between; to divide.

Self-sown woodlands of birch, alder, &c., *intervening* the different estates. *De Quincey.*

Intervene † (in-tėr-vēn'), *n.* A coming between; intervention; meeting. 'An *intervene* of grandees.' *Wotton.*

Intervener (in-tėr-vēn'ėr), *n.* One who intervenes; specifically, in *law*, a third person who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

Intervenient (in-tėr-vē'ni-ent), *a.* [L. *interveniens, intervenientis*, ppr. of *intervenio*. See INTERVENE.] Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [Rare.]

I omit things *intervenient*. *Wotton.*

Intervenium (in-tėr-vē'ni-um), *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *vena*, a vein.] In *bot.* the space or area occupied by parenchyma between the veins of leaves. *Lindley.*

Intervent† (in-tėr-vent'), *v.t.* [L. *inter*, between, and *venio, ventum*, to come.] To obstruct or thwart. *Chapman.*

Intervention (in-tėr-ven'shon), *n.* [L. *interventio, interventionis*, from *intervenio, interventum*. See INTERVENE.] 1. The act of intervening; any interference that may affect the interests of others; especially, interference of one or more states with the affairs of another; agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; as, light is not interrupted by the *intervention* of a transparent body.

It is the *intervention* of money which obscures, to an unpractised apprehension, the true character of these phenomena. *J. S. Mill.*

Let us decide our quarrels at home without the *intervention* of a foreign power. *Temple.*

2. In *law*, the act by which a third party interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.

Interventor (in-tėr-vent'ėr), *n.* [L.] One who intervenes; a mediator; a person anciently designated by a church to reconcile parties and unite them in the choice of officers.

Intervenue† (in-tėr-ven'ū), *n.* [See INTERVENE. Comp. *avenue*.] Interposition.

Intervert (in-tėr-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *interverto—inter*, between, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn to another course or to another use. [Rare.]

Palladius being sent as an upright and uncorrupt notarie had *interverted* and conveyed all the soldiers' donative to his own proper gaine. *Holland.*

Intervertebral (in-tėr-vėr'tė-bral), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *vertebral*.] In *anat.* situated between the vertebræ; as, *intervertebral* cartilages.

Interview (in'tėr-vū), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *view*; Fr. *entrevue*.] A meeting between two or more persons face to face; usually a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence, a conference or mutual communication of thoughts; as, the envoy had an *interview* with the king or with the secretary of foreign affairs; the parties had an *interview* and adjusted their differences.

Interview (in-tėr-vū'), *v.t.* 1. To visit or wait on for the purpose of having an interview with, generally with the view of extracting information for publication; to visit, as an interviewer.

The next step in enterprising journalism will probably be to *interview* a garotter a few days after flogging, inspect his back, and obtain from him a description of his sensations. *Saturday Rev.*

2. To grant an interview to; to submit to interrogation; as, Prince Bismark yesterday *interviewed* the reporter. [In both usages a press term: originally American.]

Interviewer (in-tėr-vū'ėr), *n.* One who interviews; a person, especially a newspaper reporter, who visits and interrogates a person of position or notoriety with the view of publishing the information extracted from him.

It must be admitted that it is much more honest and straightforward for a public man who has anything to explain to write his explanation himself, than to make use of an *interviewer* who conveys the information at second-hand, and who can always be repudiated. *Saturday Rev.*

Intervisible (in-tėr-vi'zi-bl), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *visible*.] In *surv.* mutually visible or able to be seen the one from the other: applied to stations.

Intervisit (in-tėr-vi'zit), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *visit*.] An intermediate visit. *Quart. Rev.*

Intervisit (in-tėr-vi'zit), *v.i.* To exchange visits.

Intervital (in-tėr-vī'tal), *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *vita*, life.] Between two lives; pertaining to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Through all its *intervital* gloom
In some long trance should slumber on.
Tennyson.

Intervolution (in'tėr-vō-lū"shon), *n.* State of being intervolved.

Intervolve (in-tėr-volv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intervolved*; ppr. *intervolving*. [L. *intervolvo—inter*, between, among, and *volvo*, to roll.] To involve or wind one within another. 'Mazes intricate, eccentrick, *intervolv'd*.' *Milton.*

Interweave (in-tėr-wēv'), *v.t.* pret. *interwove*; pp. *interwoven* (sometimes *interwove, interweaved*); ppr. *interweaving*. [Prefix *inter*, and *weave*.] To weave together; to intermix or work up together so as to combine in the same texture or construction; hence, to intermingle as if by weaving; to unite intimately; to connect closely; to interlace; as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven*.

Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton.*

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

Interwish † (in-tėr-wish'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*

Interwork (in-tėr-wėrk'), *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *work*.] To work together; to act with mutual effect.

Interworld (in'tėr-wėrld), *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *world*.] A world between other worlds. *Holland.*

Interwound (in-tėr-wōnd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *wound*.] To wound mutually. '*Interwounding* controversies.' *Daniel.*

Interwove, Interwoven (in-tėr-wōv', in-tėr-wōv'n), *p.* and *a.* [From *interweave*.] Woven together; intermixed; intermingling.

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

Interwreathe (in-tėr-rēŦH'), *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *wreathe*.] To weave into a wreath. *Lovelace.*

Intestable (in-test'a-bl), *a.* [L. *intestabilis*, disqualified from being a witness to or of making a will—*in*, not, and *testabilis*, that has a right to give testimony, from *testor*, to be a witness, to make a will, from *testis*, a witness.] Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified for want of discretion, or disqualified by loss of reason, is *intestable*.

Intestacy (in-test'a-si), *n.* The state of being intestate, or of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.

Intestate (in-test'āt), *a.* [L. *intestatus—in*, not, and *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testor*, to make a will.] 1. Dying without having made a will.—2. Not disposed of by will; not devised or bequeathed; as, an *intestate* estate. 'Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys.' *Shak.*

Intestate (in-test'āt), *n.* A person who dies without making a will, or a valid will.

Intestina (in-tes'ti-na), *n. pl.* [L.] The first Linnæan order of the class Vermes or worms, including worms which mostly inhabit the bodies of other animals. See ENTOZOA.

Intestinal (in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* [From *intestine*.] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; as, the *intestinal* tube or canal.—*Intestinal tube* or *canal*, the canal formed by the intestines, running from the pyloric orifice of the stomach to the anus. See INTESTINE.

Intestinalia (in-tes'ti-nā"li-a), *n. pl.* [L.] Same as *Intestina*.

Intestine (in-tes'tin), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, intestine, internal, inward, hence *intestinum*, an internal organ, an intestine, from *intus*, within, from the preposition *in*.] 1. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; not foreign; as, *intestine* feuds; *intestine* war; *intestine* enemies: usually applied to what is evil. 'These *intestine* discords.' *Dryden.*

Those opposed eyes, which . . .
Did lately meet in the *intestine* shock
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now . . . March all one way. *Shak.*

Hoping here to end
Intestine war in heaven, the arch foe subdued.
Milton.

2.† Internal; inward: said of the human or other animal body.

Epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer. *Milton.*

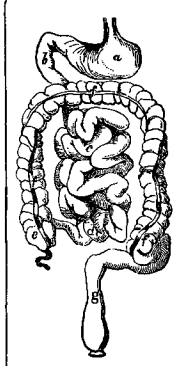
3.† Inner; innate; depending on the internal constitution.

Everything labours under an *intestine* necessity. *Cudworth.*

4.† Shut up within something; contained.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impressed
A cold stagnation on the *intestine* tide. *Cowper*

Intestine (in-tes'tin), *n.* The canal or tube that extends with convolutions, from the right or pyloric orifice of the stomach to the anus, receives the partly digested food from the stomach, retains it a certain time, till it mixes with the bile and pancreatic juice, and till the chyle is taken up by the lacteals, and conveys the fæces from the body. In man it is usually divided into the *small intestine*, which comprehends the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; and the *large intestine*, comprehending the cœcum, colon, and rectum. The whole length of the intestinal tube in the human subject is about six times that of the body. [In the singular this word is more strictly a scientific term; in the plural it is commonly used in a more general way as equivalent to entrails or viscera.]



Human Stomach and Intestinal Tube.

a, Stomach.—*b* to *d*, Small Intestine. *b*, Duodenum. *c*, Jejunum, with convolutions. *d*, Ileum, with do.—*e* to *g*, Large Intestine. *e*, Cœcum. *ff*, Colon. *g*, Rectum.

Intexine (in-teks'in), *n.* A name given to that membrane of the pollen-grain which is situated next to the *extine* or outermost membrane.

Intexture (in-teks'tūr), *v. t.* To work in; to weave in.

Inthirst † (in-thėrst'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *thirst*.] To make thirsty.

Inthral, Inthrall (in-thrąl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inthralled*; ppr. *inthralling*. [Prefix *in*, and *thrall*. See THRALL.] To enslave; to enthral.

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind. *Prior.*

Inthralment (in-thrąl'ment), *n.* Same as *Enthralment*.

Inthrone (in-thrōn'), *v.t.* Same as *Enthrone*.

Inthrong (in-throng'), *v. i.* [Prefix *in*, and *throng*.] To throng together.

His people like a flowing stream *inthrong*. *Fairfax.*

Inthronization (in-thrōn'iz-ā"shon), *n.* Same as *Enthronization*.

Inthronize (in-thrōn'iz), *v.t.* Same as *Enthronize*.

Intice (in-tīs'), *v.t.* Same as *Entice*.

Intimacy (in'ti-ma-si), *n.* The state of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship; close friendship. 'Bound in an immemorial *intimacy*.' *Tennyson.*—*Acquaintance, Familiarity, Intimacy.* See under ACQUAINTANCE.

Intimate (in'ti-māt), *a.* [L. *intimus*, superl. of obs. *interus*, inward, internal, allied to *intra, intus*, within.] 1. Arising or proceeding from within one's self; inward; internal.

They knew not
That what I motioned was of God; I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton.*

2. Attended with nearness of approach; near; close.

When the multitude were thundered away from

any approach he (Moses) was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; on very familiar terms.

United by this sympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roscommon.*

Sometimes used ironically.

Only last night I saw you greet your most *intimate* enemy. *Lawrence.*

Intimate (in'ti-māt), *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his own as did the outward form. *Dr H More.*

Intimate (in'ti-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intimated;* ppr. *intimating.* [L. *intimo, intimatum*, to put, bring, drive, or press into; to publish, make known, intimate, from *intimus*, inmost. See the adjective.] 1. To hint; to suggest obscurely; to indicate; to point in the direction of; to suggest: formerly the usual meaning of the word.

The spirit of humours *intimate* reading aloud to him! *Shak.*

Mr. Plott . . . earnestly pressed me to lay hold on the opportunity, *intimating* by his words and gestures that if I refused it I should not have another. *Ludlow.*

'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison.*

2. To announce; to make known; as, the president *intimated* the adoption of the report of the committee: the present meaning.

Intimately (in'ti-māt-li), *adv.* In an intimate manner; closely; familiarly; as, two fluids *intimately* mixed; two friends *intimately* united; a person *intimately* acquainted with a subject.

Intimation (in-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *intimatio, intimationis*, from *intimo, intimatum*. See INTIMATE.] The act of intimating; the thing intimated; hence, (*a*) a hint; an indication; an indirect suggestion or notice. (*b*) An explicit announcement or notification.

The bill was returned to the peers with a very concise and haughty *intimation* that they must not presume to alter laws relating to money. *Macaulay.*

Intime † (in'tīm), *a.* [L. *intimus*, inmost.] Inward; internal.

Intimidate (in-ti'mid-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intimidated;* ppr. *intimidating.* [L.L. *intimido, intimidatum*—L. *in*, intens., and *timidus*, full of fear, from *timeo*, to fear.] To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to cow; to deter by threats.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Johnson.*

SYN. To dishearten, dispirit, abash, deter, frighten, terrify.

Intimidation (in-ti'mid-ā''shon), *n.* The act of intimidating or making fearful; the state of being afraid; specifically, the deterring of workmen from their work by other workmen.

One party is acted on by bribery; the other, by *intimidation*. *Times newspaper.*

Intimidatory (in-ti'mid-a-to-ri), *a.* Causing intimidation.

Intinction (in-tingk'shon), *n.* [L. *intinctio, intinctionis*, from *intingo*—*in*, and *tingo*, to dye, to tinge.] 1. The act of dyeing.—2. *Eccles.* the practice of administering the sacred body and blood together in the communion, as is done to the laity in the East. In the Roman Catholic Church intinction is practised by the priest when he breaks a portion of the host, puts it in the chalice, and receives both together.

Intinctivity (in-tingkt-iv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *tingo, tinctum*, to dye, to tinge.] The want of the quality of colouring or tingeing other bodies; as, fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its *intinctivity*.

Intine (in'tīn), *n.* [L. *intus*, within.] In *bot.* a name given to the inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grain in plants. It is a transparent, extensible membrane of extreme tenuity.

Intire, Intirely (in-tīr', in-tīr'li). See ENTIRE and its derivatives.

Intitle (in-tī'tl). See ENTITLE.

Intituled (in-tī'tūld), *pp.* 1. Having a title to or in.

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field. *Shak.*

2. Entitled; distinguished by a title: a term used in acts of parliament.

I did converse this quondam day with a companion of the king's, who is *intituled*, nominated, or called Don Adriano de Armado. *Shak.*

Into (in'tō), *prep.* [*In* and *to.*] The instances in which this preposition is used may be divided into two great classes—(*a*) those in which it expresses motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively; and (*b*) those in which it expresses a change of condition. In both cases it is used after both transitive and intransitive verbs. The verbs after which it is used in the instances belonging to class (*a*) are such as—fall, go, come, dart, flee, throw, look (as, to look *into* a letter or book), show (as, to show *into* a room), infuse (as, to infuse animation *into* a narrative), put, force, urge, &c. Those after which it is used in the instances belonging to class (*b*) are such as—fall (as, to fall *into* a fever), change, transmute, convert, grow (as, the boy had grown *into* a young man), relax (as, to relax *into* good humour), &c. Sometimes verbs that are usually intransitive become changed into transitives when so used with *into;* as, to talk a man *into* submission; to reason one's self *into* false feelings. Sometimes the uses classed as (*a*) and (*b*) very nearly coincide.

Intolerable (in-tol'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *intolerabilis*—*in*, not, and *tolerabilis*, that may be borne, from *tolero*, to bear. See TOLERATE, THOLE.] 1. Not tolerable; not to be borne; that cannot be endured; insufferable; as, *intolerable* pain; *intolerable* heat or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Enormous; monstrous.

O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth of bread to this *intolerable* deal of sack! *Shak.*

Intolerableness (in-tol'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

Intolerably (in-tol'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, *intolerably* cold; *intolerably* abusive.

Intolerance (in-tol'ėr-ans), *n.* [L. *intolerantia.* See INTOLERANT.] The quality of being intolerant: (*a*) want of toleration; want of patience or forbearance; the not enduring at all or not suffering to exist without persecution; as, the *intolerance* of a prince or a church toward a religious sect.

Conscientious sincerity is friendly to tolerance, as latitudinarian indifference is to *intolerance*. *Whately.*

(*b*) Want of capacity to endure; non-endurance; as, *intolerance* of heat or cold.

Intolerancy (in-tol'ėr-an-si), *n.* Same as INTOLERANCE.

Intolerant (in-tol'ėr-ant), *a.* [L. *intolerans, intolerantis*—*in*, not, and *tolerans*, bearing, tolerant, from *tolero*, to bear.] 1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, and worship; unduly impatient of difference of opinion on the part of others.

Religion, harsh, *intolerant*, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe. *Cowper.*

Intolerant (in-tol'ėr-ant), *n.* One who does not favour toleration. 'An *intolerant* and a persecutor.' *Lowth.*

Intolerantly (in-tol'ėr-ant-li), *adv.* In an intolerant manner.

Intolerated (in-tol'ėr-āt-ed), *a.* Not endured; not tolerated.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn. *Chesterfield.*

Intolerating (in-tol'ėr-āt-ing), *a.* Intolerant. *Shaftesbury.*

Intoleration (in-tol'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

Intomb (in-tōm'), *v.t.* Same as *Entomb.*

Intonate † (in'tōn-āt), *v. i.* [L. *intono, intonatum*—*in*, and *tono*, to sound or thunder.] To thunder. *Bailey.*

Intonate (in'tōn-āt), *v. i.* [Prefix *in*, and *tone*, or from Fr. *entonner*, to intonate—*en*, in, and *ton*, tone.] 1. To sound the notes of the musical scale; to practise solmization.—2. To pronounce in a musical manner; to intone.

Intonation (in-tōn-ā'shon), *n.* A thundering; thunder.

Intonation (in-tōn-ā'shon), *n.* 1. In *music*, (*a*) the action of sounding the notes of the scale, or any other given order of musical tones, with the voice; solmization. (*b*) The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale; the singing true or false, in tune or out of tune; as, correct *intonation* is the first requisite in a singer.—2. The modulation of the voice in a musical manner, as in reading the liturgy; the act of intoning the church service; the musical performance of his part in an office by the priest.

Intone (in-tōn'), *v. i.* [See INTONATE, in musical sense.] 1. To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound.

So swells each windpipe; ass *intones* to ass. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. To use a monotone in pronouncing or repeating; to modulate the voice in a musical manner; to chant.

Intone (in-tōn'), *v.t.* To pronounce with a musical tone; to chant; as, to *intone* the service.

No choristers the funeral dirge *intoned*. *Southey.*

Intorsion (in-tor'shon), *n.* [Fr. See INTORTION.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specifically, in *bot.* the bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

Intort (in-tort'), *v.t.* [L. *intorqueo, intortum*—*in*, and *torqueo*, to twist.] To twist; to wreathe; to wind; to wring. *Pope.*

Intortion (in-tor'shon), *n.* [L. *intortio, intortionis*, from *intorqueo*. See INTORT.] A winding or twisting; intorsion.

In toto (in tō'tō). [L.] Wholly; entirely.

Intoxicant (in-toks'i-kant), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance, as brandy, bhang, &c.

Intoxicate (in-toks'i-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intoxicated;* ppr. *intoxicating.* [L.L. *intoxico, intoxicatum*—L. *in*, and *toxicum*, poison = Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxon*, a bow.] 1. To inebriate; to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor.

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth. *Milton.*

2. *Fig.* to excite the spirits of to a very high pitch; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; as, success may sometimes *intoxicate* a man of sobriety; an enthusiast may be *intoxicated* with zeal. '*Intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others.' *Dryden.*

Intoxicate (in-toks'i-kāt), *v. i.* To have the power of intoxicating, or making drunk; as, alcohol invariably *intoxicates* when taken rapidly and in great quantity.

Intoxicate (in-toks'i-kāt), *a.* 1. Inebriated. 2. Elated by some passion; enthusiastic; frenzied.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicate*, collecting toys. *Milton.*

Intoxicatedness (in-toks'i-kāt-ed-nes), *n.* State of intoxication.

Intoxicating (in-toks'i-kāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy; having qualities that produce inebriation or mental excitement; as, *intoxicating* liquors.

Intoxication (in-toks'i-kā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of intoxicating; the state of being intoxicated; inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the state produced by drinking too much of an alcoholic liquid.—2. *Fig.* a high excitement of mind; an elation which leads to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

A kind of *intoxication* of loyal rapture, which seemed to pervade the whole kingdom. *Sir W. Scott.*

SYN. Inebriation, inebriety, ebriety, drunkenness, infatuation, delirium.

Intra (in'tra). A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying within, used as a prefix in certain English words.

Intracranial (in-tra-krā'ni-al), *a.* [L. *intra*, within, and *cranium*, the skull.] Situated within the cranium.

The cerebellum is the *intracranial* organ of the nutritive faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Intractable (in-trakt'a-bl), *a.* [L. *intractabilis*—*in*, not, and *tractabilis*, that may be handled, manageable, from *tracto*, to handle, manage, govern.] Not to be governed or managed; violent; perverse; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; indocile; as, an *intractable* temper; an *intractable* child.

Intractableness, Intractability (in-trakt'-a-bl-nes, in-trakt'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness; indocility.

Intractably (in-trakt'a-bli), *adv.* In an intractable, perverse, or stubborn manner.

Intractile † (in-trak'til), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractile.*] Incapable of being drawn out; not tractile. *Bacon.*

Intrados (in-trā'dos), *n.* [Fr., L. *intra*, within, and *dorsum*, back.] In *arch.* the interior

and lower line or curve of an arch. The exterior or upper curve is called the *extrados*. See ARCH.

Intrafoliaceous (in'tra-fō-li-ā"shus), *a.* [Prefix *intra*, within, and *foliaceous*.] In *bot.* growing on the inside of a leaf; as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules.

Intrails (in'trālz), *n. pl.* Same as *Entrails*. *Dryden.*

Intramarginal (in-tra-mär'jin-al), *a.* [Prefix *intra*, within, and *marginal*.] Within the margin, as the *intramarginal* vein in the leaves of some of the plants belonging to the myrtle tribe.

Intramundane (in-tra-mun'dān), *a.* [Prefix *intra*, within, and *mundane*.] Being within the world; belonging to the material world.

Intramural (in-tra-mūr'al), *a.* [Prefix *intra*, within, and *mural*.] Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university, city, or town.

Intrance (in-trans'). See ENTRANCE.

Intranquillity (in-tran-kwil'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tranquillity*.] Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest.

That *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Sir W. Temple.*

Intranscalent (in-trans-kā'lent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transcalent*.] Impervious to heat. [Rare.]

Intransgressible (in-trans-gres'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transgressible*.] Not transgressible; incapable of being passed.

Intransient (in-tran'shi-ent), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transient*.] Not transient; not passing suddenly away. 'An unchangeable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood.' *Killingbeck.*

Intransigentes (in-trans-i-hen'tāz), *n. pl.* [Sp., the irreconcilables—L. *in*, not, *transigo*, to transact.] The extreme party in the Spanish Cortes; a very advanced republican party in Spain, corresponding to the extreme communists of France and elsewhere; a political extremist.

Intransigentist (in-tran'si-jen-tist), *n.* [See above.] A political irreconcilable or extremist.

Intransitive (in-tran'sit-iv), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*.] In *gram.* a term applied to verbs expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject, or in other words, which do not express an action that passes over to or operates upon an object; as, I walk; I run; I sleep. It is also applied in a wider sense to verbs that are used without an expressed object though they may be really transitive in meaning; as, *build* in the sentence, 'they *build* without stopping;' or *intoxicate* in 'this liquor *intoxicates*.' Some purely intransitive verbs become transitive by the addition of a preposition and may be used in the passive; as, he *laughs;* he *laughs at* him; he is *laughed at*. Some may take a noun of kindred meaning as object; as, he *sleeps* a *sleep;* he *runs* a *race*.

Intransitively (in-tran'sit-iv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an intransitive verb.

In transitu (in tran'sit-ū). [L.] In the act of passing or of transition; in course of transit; as, the hogshead of sugar was lost *in transitu*.

Intransmissible (in-trans-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmissible*.] That cannot be transmitted.

Intransmutability (in-trans-mū'ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of not being transmutable.

Intransmutable (in-trans-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmutable*.] That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.

Intrant (in'trant), *a.* [L. *intrans, intrantis*, ppr. of *intro*, to go into, to enter.] Entering; penetrating.

Intrant (in'trant), *n.* One who makes an entrance; specifically, one who enters upon some public duty or office.

Intrapetiolar.

Intrap (in-trap'), *v.t.* Same as *Entrap*.

Intrapetiolar (in-tra-pe'ti-ō-lėr), *a.* [L. *intra*, and *petiolus*, a petiole.] In *bot.* a term applied when the pair of stipules at the base of a petiole unite by those margins which are next the petiole, and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch. It is often confounded with *interpetiolar*, but is quite different in meaning.

Intratropical (in-tra-tro'pik-al), *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *tropical*.] Situated within the tropics; pertaining to the regions within the tropics; as, an *intratropical* climate.

Intravalvular (in-tra-valv'ū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *valvular*.] In *bot.* placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many of the Cruciferæ.

Intravenous (in'tra-vēn-us), *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *venous*.] Introduced within the veins. 'The *intravenous* injection of ammonia.' *Lancet.*

Intreasure (in-tre'zhūr), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *treasure*.] To lay up, as in a treasury. [Rare.]

Which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreasured*. *Shak.*

Intreat† (in-trēt'), *v.t.* [See ENTREAT.] To prevail upon.

No solace could her paramour *intreat*
Her once to show, ne court, nor dalliaunce. *Spenser.*

Intreatable† (in-trēt'a-bl), *a.* Implacable; inexorable.

Intreatance (in-trēt'ans), *n.* Entreaty. *Holland.*

Intreatful (in-trēt'fụl), *a.* Full of entreaty. *Spenser.*

Intrench (in-trensh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *trench*. See TRENCH.] 1. To dig or cut a trench or trenches round, as in fortification; to fortify or defend with a ditch and parapet; to lodge or put in safety within or as within an intrenchment; to place in a strong or fortified position; as, the army *intrenched* their camp, or they were *intrenched*. 'In the suburbs close *intrenched*.' *Shak.*—2. To furrow; to make hollows in.

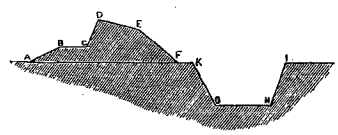
His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*. *Milton.*

Intrench (in-trensh'), *v.i.* [Prefix *in*, and *trench*, *v.i.*] To invade; to encroach; to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another: with *on* or *upon;* as, in the contest for power, the king was charged with *intrenching on* the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of *intrenching on* the prerogatives of the crown.

Intrenchant† (in-trensh'ant), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *trenchant*.] Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible; not retaining any mark or indication of division.

As easy mayest thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress. *Shak.*

Intrenchment (in-trensh'ment), *n.* 1. The act of intrenching.—2. In *fort.* a general



Intrenchment as usually constructed.

ABC, Banquette. CDEF, Parapet. KGHI, Ditch. KG, Scarp. HI, Counterscarp.

term for a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug out of the ditch), constructed for a defence against an enemy.—3. *Fig.* any defence or protection.—4. Any inroad or encroachment on the rights of others.

The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom. *Southey.*

Intrepid (in-tre'pid), *a.* [L. *intrepidus—in*, not, and *trepidus*, alarmed, in a state of trepidation.] *Lit.* not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as, an *intrepid* soldier.—SYN. Fearless, undaunted, daring, dauntless, courageous, bold, valiant, brave, heroic.

Intrepidity (in-tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *intrépidité*. See INTREPID.] Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage or boldness; as, the troops engaged with *intrepidity*.

He had acquitted himself of two or three sentences with a look of much business and great *intrepidity*. *Addison.*

Intrepidly (in-tre'pid-li), *adv.* In an intrepid manner; without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

Intricable† (in'tri-ka-bl), *a.* Entangling. 'Entangled in the . . . *intricable* net.' *Shelton.*

Intricacy (in'tri-ka-si), *n.* [From *intricate*.] The state of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as, the *intricacy* of a knot, and figuratively, the *intricacy* of accounts, the *intricacy* of a cause in controversy, the *intricacy* of a plot.

Perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*. *Addison.*

Intricate (in'tri-kāt), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, pp. of *intrico*, to entangle—*in*, into, and *tricæ*, trifles, hinderances, perplexities.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure; as, we passed through *intricate* windings; we found the accounts *intricate;* the case on trial is *intricate;* the plot of a tragedy may be too *intricate* to please.

The ways of Heaven are dark and *intricate*,
Puzzled in mazes and perplexed with errors. *Addison.*

Intricate (in'tri-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *intrico, intricatum*. See the adjective.] To perplex; to make obscure. [Rare.]

It makes men troublesome and *intricates* all wise discourses. *Is. Taylor.*

Intricately (in'tri-kāt-li), *adv.* In an intricate manner; with involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

Intricateness (in'tri-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity; intricacy.

Intrication† (in'tri-kā"shon), *n.* Entanglement.

Intrigue (in-trēg'), *n.* [Fr. *intriguer*, to perplex, embroil, intrigue; It. *intricare, intrigare*, to perplex, to make intricate; L. *intrico*, to entangle, embarrass, perplex, from *tricæ*, trifles, perplexities; hence also *intricate*.] 1. The act of plotting or scheming by complicated and underhand means; a plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

Fawning and *intrigue* and bribery are the means used to obtain promotion in every branch of the state. *Brougham.*

2. The plot of a play, poem, or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader, and make them wait with eager curiosity for the solution or development.

Are we not continually informed that the author unravels the web of his *intrigue*, or breaks the thread of his narration? *Canning.*

3. Illicit intimacy between two persons of different sexes; a liaison; gallantry; libertinism.

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

4.† Intricacy; complication. 'Full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature.' *Hale.*

Intrigue (in-trēg'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intrigued;* ppr. *intriguing*. 1. To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

Russia has never ceased to *intrigue* in these quarters. *H. S. Edwards.*

2. To carry on a liaison; to have an illicit connection with a person of opposite sex.

Intrigue† (in-trēg'), *v.t.* To perplex or render intricate.

Great discursists were apt to *intrigue* affairs, dispute the prince's resolutions, and stir up the people. *L. Addison.*

Intriguer (in-trēg'ėr), *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

Intriguery (in-trēg'ė-ri), *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.

Intriguing (in-trēg'ing), *p.* and *a.* Forming secret plots or schemes; addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations; as, an *intriguing* disposition.

Intriguingly (in-trēg'ing-li), *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

Intrinse† (in-trins'), *a.* [See INTRINSIC.] Closely or intricately tied. 'Bite the holy cords a-twain which are too *intrinse* t' unloose.' *Shak.*

Intrinsecal† (in-trin'sē-kal), *a.* Intrinsical: (*a*) Inherent; natural; essential. (*b*) Intimate.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

Intrinsecate,† Intrinsicate† (in-trin'sē-kāt, in-trin'si-kāt), *a.* [See INTRINSIC, and comp. It. *intrinsecato, intrinsicato*.] Entangled; perplexed.

Come, thou mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shak.*

Intrinsic, Intrinsical (in-trin'sik, in-trin'sik-al), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus—intra*, inwards, *in*, in, and *secus*, from root of *sequor*, to follow. It was formerly written *Intrinsecal*.] 1. Inward; internal; hence, essential; inherent; true; genuine; real; not apparent or accidental; as, the *intrinsic*

value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action; the *intrinsic* worth or goodness of a person.

He was better qualified than they to estimate justly the *intrinsic* value of Grecian philosophy and refinement. *Is. Taylor.*

2.† Intimate; closely familiar.—3. In *Scots law*, a term applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference, so intimately connected with the point at issue that they make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.

Intrinsic† (in-trin'sik), *n.* A genuine or essential quality. *Warburton.*

Intrinsical. See INTRINSIC.

Intrinsicality (in-trin'sik-al''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being intrinsic; essentiality.

Intrinsically (in-trin'sik-al-li), *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*

Intrinsicalness (in-trin'sik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being intrinsical.

Intro (in'trō). A Latin adverb, used as an English prefix, and signifying within, into, in.

Introcession (in-trō-se'shon), *n.* [Prefix *intro*, and *cession.*] In *med.* a depression or sinking of parts inwards.

Introduce (in-trō-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *introduced;* ppr. *introducing.* [L. *introduco*—*intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead. See also DUKE.] 1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* foreign produce into a country.—2. To pass in; to put in; to insert; as, to *introduce* one's finger into an aperture.—3. To make known, as a person: often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others; to bring to be acquainted; to present: often with reflexive pronoun; as, to *introduce* a stranger to a person; to *introduce* a foreign minister to a prince; to *introduce one's self* to a person.

Mr. Burke, one day, in the vicinity of the House of Commons, *introduced* him to a nobleman. *Prior.*

4. To bring into use or practice; as, to *introduce* a new fashion or a new remedy for a disease; to *introduce* an improved mode of tillage.

He shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. To produce; to cause to exist; to induce.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

6. To bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; to open to notice; as, he *introduced* the subject with a long preface.—7. To bring before the public by writing, discourse, or exhibition; as, to *introduce* a new character on the stage.

Introducer (in-trō-dūs'ėr), *n.* One who introduces.

Whoever the *introducers* (of drinking to excess) were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

Introduct† (in-trō-dukt'), *v.t.* To introduce. *Caxton.*

Introduction (in-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *introductio, introductionis*, from *introduco.* See INTRODUCE.] 1. The act of conducting or ushering into a place; the act of making persons known to each other; the act of bringing into notice, practice, or use; the act of putting in or inserting; as, the *introduction* of one stranger to another; the *introduction* of new matter into a book.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

2. The part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and in which the author or speaker gives some general account of his design and subject; a preface or preliminary discourse.—3. A treatise, generally less or more elementary, on any branch of study; a treatise introductory to more elaborate works on the same subject; as, an *introduction* to botany.

Introductive (in-trō-duk'tiv), *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something; introductory: sometimes followed by *of;* as, laws *introductive of* liberty. *South.*

Introductively (in-trō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

Introductor (in-trō-duk'tėr), *n.* [L.] An introducer. *Gibbon.*

Introductorily (in-trō-duk'to-ri-li), *adv.* By way of introduction. *Baxter.*

Introductory (in-trō-duk'to-ri), *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as, *introductory* remarks; an *introductory* discourse.

Introductress (in-trō-duk'tres), *n.* A female who introduces.

Introflexed (in-trō-flekst'), *a.* [Prefix *intro*, within, to the inside, and *flexed.*] Flexed or bent inward.

Introgression (in-trō-gre'shon), *n.* [From L. *introgredior, introgressus*, to enter—*intro*, within, and *gradior*, to go.] The act of going in; entrance. *Blount.*

Introit (in-trō'it), *n.* [L. *introitus*, from *introeo*, to enter—*intro*, into the inside, and *eo*, to go.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the entrance or beginning of the mass; a psalm or a passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest proceeds to the altar to celebrate mass: now used for any musical composition designed for opening the church service or for the service generally.

Intromission (in-trō-mi'shon), *n.* [From L. *intromitto, intromissum*, to send into. See INTROMIT.] 1. The act of sending in, or of allowing to go in; admission. 'A general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion.' *South.*—2. The act of introducing or inserting.—3. In *Scots law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another; the assuming of the possession and management of property belonging to another, either on legal grounds or without any authority: in the latter case it is called *vicious intromission.* The term is also applied to the ordinary transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his superior; as, to give security for one's *intromissions.*

Intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intromitted;* ppr. *intromitting.* [L. *intromitto*—*intro*, within, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To send in; to put in.—2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold, to those in the room. *Holder.*

Intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.i.* In *Scots law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

We *intromitted*, as Scotch law phrases it, with many family affairs. *De Quincey.*

Intromittent (in-trō-mit'ent), *a.* [See INTROMIT.] Throwing or conveying into or within.

Intromitter (in-trō-mit'ėr), *n.* One who intromits; an intermeddler. *Sir W. Scott.*

Intropression (in-trō-pre'shon), *n.* [L. *intro*, within, and *pressio, pressionis*, a pressing.] Pressure acting within; internal pressure. [Rare.]

Introreception (in'trō-rē-sep''shon), *n.* [Prefix *intro*, within, and *reception.*] The act of receiving or admitting into or within. *Hammond.*

Introrse (in-trors'), *a.* [L. *introrsum*, inwards, contr. for *intro versum*—*intro*, within, to the inside, and *versus*, pp. of *verto*, to turn.] Turned or facing inwards: a term used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote their being turned towards the axis to which they appertain; thus, in most plants the anthers are introrse, their valves being turned towards the style. The cut shows the introrse anthers of the common grape-vine. (*Vitis vinifera*).

Introrse Anthers.

Introspect (in-trō-spekt'), *v.t.* [L. *introspicio, introspectum*—*intro*, within, and *specio*, to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.

Introspection (in-trō-spek'shon), *n.* The act of looking inwardly; a view of the inside or interior; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

Introspective (in-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* Inspecting within; viewing inwardly; examining one's own thoughts or feelings.

Introsume† (in-trō-sūm'), *v.t.* [L. *intro*, within, and *sumo*, to take.] To suck in; to absorb. *Evelyn.*

Introsusception (in'trō-sus-sep''shon), *n.* [L. *intro, intus*, within, and *susceptio, susceptionis*, a taking up or in. 1. The act of receiving within.

The person is corrupted by the *introsusception* of a nature which becomes evil thereby. *Coleridge.*

2. In *anat.* intussusception (which see).

Introvenient (in-trō-vē'ni-ent), *a.* [L. *introveniens, introvenientis*, ppr. of *introvenio*, to come in—*intro*, within, and *venio*, to come.] Coming in or between; entering. [Rare.]

Introversion (in-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* The act of introverting, or the state of being introverted.

This *introversion* of my faculties, wherein I regard my soul as the image of her Creator. *Berkeley.*

Introvert (in-trō-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn inward. 'His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes.' *Cowper.*

Intrude (in-tröd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *intruded;* ppr. *intruding.* [L. *intrudo*—*in*, in, into, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust one's self forwardly or unwarrantably into any place or position; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to force one's self upon others; to encroach; to enter unwelcome or uninvited into company; as, to *intrude* on families at unseasonable hours.

Intrude (in-tröd'), *v.t.* 1. To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome: often with the reflexive pronoun; as, to *intrude one's self* into a company.—2.† To force or cast in. *Greenhill.*—3. In *geol.* to cause to penetrate, as into fissures or between the layers of rocks.

Intruder (in-tröd'ėr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

They were but *intruders* upon the possession during the minority of the heir. *Sir J. Davies.*

They were all strangers and *intruders.* *Locke.*

Intrudress† (in-tröd'res), *n.* A female who intrudes. *Fuller.*

Intrunk† (in-trungk'), *v.t.* To inclose as in a trunk; to encase.

Had eager lust *intrunked* my conquered soul,
I had not buried living joys in death. *Ford.*

Intrusion (in-trö'zhon), *n.* [L.L. *intrusio, intrusionis*, from L. *intrudo, intrusum*, to thrust in. See INTRUDE.] The act of intruding; the act of entering into a place or state without invitation, right, or welcome; entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person.

Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private?
Addison.

Many excellent strains have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions.
Sir T. Browne.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency.
Sir H. Wotton.

Specifically, (*a*) In *law*, an unlawful entry into lands and tenements void of a possessor by a person who has no right to the same. (*b*) In the *Scottish Ch.* the settlement of a pastor in a church or congregation contrary to the will of the people or without their consent. (*c*) In *geol.* the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into fissures, &c., of other rocks.

Intrusional (in-trö'zhon-al), *a.* Of or belonging to intrusion; noting intrusion.

Intrusionist (in-trö'zhon-ist), *n.* One who intrudes or who favours intrusion; especially, one who favours the settlement of a pastor in a church or congregation contrary to the will of the people or without their consent.

Intrusive (in-trö'siv), *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day.
Thomson.

—*Intrusive rocks*, in *geol.* rocks which have been forced while in a melted or plastic state into fissures or between the layers of other rocks.

Intrusively (in-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an intrusive manner; without welcome or invitation.

Intrusiveness (in-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being intrusive.

Intrust, Entrust (in-trust', en-trust'), *v.t.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit with confidence: with the thing as object and *to* before the person, or person as object and *with* before the thing; as, to *intrust* money or goods *to* a servant or a servant *with* money or goods. 'Who are careful to improve the talents they are *intrusted* withal.' *Bp. Wilkins.*

If a perfect character could be found, absolute dominion *intrusted to* his hands would be by far the best government for the country. *Brougham.*

—*Intrust, Commit, Consign.* See COMMIT.

Intuite (in'tū-it), *v.t.* To perceive by intuition; to envisage. *H. Spencer.* [Rare.]

Intuition (in-tū-i'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *intueor, intuitus*, to look upon, to contemplate, to consider—*in*, in, upon, and *tueor*, to look.] 1. A looking on; a sight or view; hence, a regard to; an aim.

What, no reflection on a reward! He might have

had an *intuition* at it, as the encouragement, though not the cause, of his pains. *Fuller.*

2. In *philos.* (*a*) the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction. Intuition is the most simple act of the reason or intellect, on which, according to Locke, depends the certainty and evidence of all our knowledge, which certainty every one finds to be so great that he cannot imagine, and therefore cannot require, greater. In the philosophy of Kant the term intuition is used to denote the single act of the sense upon outward objects according to its own laws.

This spiritual *intuition*, an inheritance from the mystics, was really the *Vernunft* of Kant, having the same functions and fulfilling the same ends. His (Berkeley's) spiritual *intuition* is never absent. It enables him to know that substance means just self, finite and divine, and that causality just means self, acting and working. *Scotsman newspaper.*

(*b*) Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; a first or primary truth; a truth that cannot be acquired by, but is assumed in experience.

Intuitional (in-tū-i'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or characterized by intuition; intuitive. *Eclec. Rev.*

Intuitionalism (in-tū-i'shon-al-izm), *n.* In *metaph.* the doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition. *North Brit. Rev.*

Intuitive (in-tū'it-iv), *a.* [Fr. *intuitif*, intuitive. See INTUITION.] 1. Perceived by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as, *intuitive* evidence.—2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as, *intuitive* judgment.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this, therefore, is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Seeing clearly; as, an *intuitive* view.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning. '*Intuitive* intellectual judgment.' *Hooker.* 'The *intuitive* force of the imagination.' *Dr. Caird.*

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton.*

Intuitively (in-tū'it-iv-li), *adv.* In an intuitive manner; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker.*

Intumesce (in-tū-mes'), *v.i.* [L. *intumesco—in*, and *tumesco*, to begin to swell, incept. of *tumeo*, to swell.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell.

In a higher heat it *intumesces* and melts into a yellowish black mass. *Kirwan.*

Intumescence (in-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [See INTUMESCE.] The state or process of swelling or enlarging with heat; expansion; tumidity; a swollen or tumid mass.

Had navigation been at that time sufficiently advanced to make so long a passage easily practicable, there is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance. *Johnson.*

Intumescency (in-tū-mes'en-si), *n.* Same as *Intumescence*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Intumulate† (in-tū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *tumulo*, *tumulatum*, to entomb, from *tumulus*, a mound, a sepulchre. See TUMULUS.] To place or deposit within a tomb or grave; to inter or inhume; to bury. 'Interred and *intumulate*.' *Hall.*

Intumulated (in-tū'mū-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* [L. *intumulatus*, unburied—*in*, not, and *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulo*, to entomb.] Not buried. [Rare.]

Inturbidate (in-tėr'bid-āt), *v.t.* To render turbid, dark, or confused. [Rare.]

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully *inturbidates* his theology. *Coleridge.*

Inturgescence,† **Inturgescency**† (in-tėr-jes'ens, in-tėr-jes'ens-i), *n.* [L. *in*, and *turgesco*, to swell.] A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled. *Sir T. Browne.*

Intuse† (in-tūz'), *n.* [L. *in*, in, and *tundere*, *tusum*, to beat, to bruise.] A bruise. 'The *intuse* deep.' *Spenser.*

Intussuscepted (in'tus-sus-sept"ed), *p.* and *a.* In *anat.* received into, as a sword into a sheath; invaginated.

Intussusception (in'tus-sus-sep"shon), *n.* [See INTROSUSCEPTION.] 1. The reception of one part within another.—2. In *pathol.* the descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one: generally of the ileum into the colon. When it takes place downwards, it may be termed *progressive;* when upwards, *retrograde.*—3. In *physiol.* the act of taking foreign matter into a living body; the process of nutrition, or the transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the various organs.

Intwine (in-twin'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *intwined;* ppr. *intwining.* 1. To twine or twist in or together; to wreathe; to entwine; as, a wreath of flowers *intwined.*

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden.*

2. To surround by a winding course. *B. Jonson.*

Intwinement (in-twin'ment), *n.* The act of intwining.

Intwist (in-twist'), *v.t.* To entwist.

Inuendo (in-ū-en'dō), *n.* A corrupt spelling of *Innuendo.*

Inula (in'ū-la), *n.* [L., from Gr. *helenion*, elecampane.] A genus of perennial herbs (rarely shrubs), of the natural order Compositæ, containing about sixty species, natives of the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They have yellow flowers, the heads, which are sometimes very large, growing either singly or more frequently in terminal corymbs or panicles. The root of one species, *Inula Helenium*, or elecampane, a native of Central and Southern Europe, Siberia, and the Himalayas, which is naturalized in some places in England, is an aromatic tonic, but is chiefly employed in veterinary practice. See INULIN, ELECAMPANE.

Inulin, Inuline (in'ū-lin), *n.* ($C_6H_{10}O_5$.) A peculiar vegetable principle which is spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of the *Inula Helenium.* It is a white powder, and in its chemical properties appears intermediate between gum and starch.

Inumbrate (in-um'brāt), *v.t.* [L. *inumbro*, *inumbratum—in*, and *umbro*, to shade, from *umbra*, a shade.] To shade. *Bailey.*

Inuncted† (in-ungkt'ed), *a.* Anointed.

Inunction (in-ungk'shon), *n.* [L. *inunctio*, *inunctionis*, from *inungo*, *inunctum*, to anoint—*in*, and *ungo*, to anoint.] The action of anointing; unction. *Ray.*

Inunctuosity (in-ungk'tū-os"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *unctuosity.*] The want of unctuosity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch; as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain clay. *Kirwan.*

Inundant (in-un'dant), *a.* [L. *inundans*, *inundantis*, ppr. of *inundo*, to flow upon or over. See INUNDATE.] Overflowing.

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, calls aloud
For costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy. *Shenstone.*

Inundate (in-un'dāt or in'un-dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inundated;* ppr. *inundating.* [L. *inundo*, *inundatum—in*, and *undo*, to rise in waves, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.] 1. To spread over with a fluid; to overflow; to deluge; to flood; to submerge; as, the low lands along the Mississippi are *inundated* almost every spring.—2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was once *inundated* with bills of credit.—SYN. To overflow, deluge, flood, drown, overwhelm.

Inundation (in-un-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *inundatio*, *inundationis*, from *inundo*. See INUNDATE.] 1. The act of inundating or the state of being inundated; an overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance. 'To stop the *inundation* of her tears.' *Shak.*

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*

Inunderstanding (in'un-dėr-stand"ing), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *understanding.*] Void of understanding. '*Inunderstanding* souls.' *Pearson.*

Inurbane (in-ėr-bān'), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *urbane.*] Uncivil; uncourteous; unpolished.

Inurbanely (in-ėr-bān'li), *adv.* Without urbanity.

Inurbaneness (in-ėr-bān'nes), *n.* Incivility.

Inurbanity (in-ėr-ban'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *urbanity.*] Want of urbanity or courtesy; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; incivility.

Plautus abounds in pleasantries that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their *inurbanity*. *Beattie.*

Inure (in-ūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inured;* ppr. *inuring.* [Prefix *in*, and obsol. *ure*, operation, work, whence (as verb) to accustom, from O.Fr. *eure*, Mod. Fr. *œuvre*, from L. *opera*, work. The *-ure* of this word therefore = *ure* of *manure.*] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression; to habituate; to accustom; thus, a man *inures* his body to labour, toil, and hardship. See also the obsolete ENURE.

For my misfortunes have *inur'd* thine eye
(Long before this) to sights of misery. *Drayton.*

We may *inure* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison.*

Inure (in-ūr'), *v.i.* In *law*, to pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.

Inurement (in-ūr'ment), *n.* The act of inuring or state of being inured; practice; habit.

Inurn (in-ėrn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *urn.*] To put in an urn, especially a funeral urn; hence, to bury; to inter; to intomb.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned*. *Shak.*

Inusitation (in-ū'zi-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *inusitatus*, unusual, uncommon—*in*, not, and *usitatus*, usual, from *usitor*, to be in the habit of using, freq. of *utor*, to use.] Neglect of use; disuse.

The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation*. *Paley.*

Inustion† (in-ust'shon), *n.* [L. *inustio*, *inustionis*, from *inuro—in*, and *uro*, to burn.] The act of burning; the act of marking by burning; a branding.

Inutile† (in-ū'til), *a.* [L. *inutilis—in*, not, and *utilis*, useful, from *utor*, to use.] Unprofitable; useless. '*Inutile* speculation.' *Bacon.*

Inutility (in-ū-til'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *inutilité*, L. *inutilitas*, from *inutilis.* See INUTILE.] The quality of being inutile or unprofitable; uselessness; unprofitableness; as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.

You see the *inutility* of foreign travel. *Hurd.*

Inutterable (in-ut'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *utterable.*] Incapable of being uttered; unutterable. 'All prodigious things, abominable, *inutterable*.' *Milton.*

Invade (in-vād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invaded;* ppr. *invading.* [L. *invado—in*, into, and *vado*, to go. See WADE.] 1.† To go into or upon; to enter.

Dissembling as the sea,
Which now wears brows as smooth as virgin's be,
Tempting the merchant to *invade* his face. *Beau. & Fl.*

Which . . . . . .
Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life, out of the grisly shade. *Spenser.*

2. To enter with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack; to enter by force; as, the French armies *invaded* Holland in 1795.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from *invading* by main force the pulpits of ministers, whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not savoury. *Macaulay.*

3. To intrude upon; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate; as, to *invade* the rights and privileges of a people.—*Assail, Assault, Invade.* See under ASSAIL.

Invade (in-vād'), *v.i.* To make an invasion.

In Gaul, both the Burgundians and the Visigoths, when they severally *invaded*, took two-thirds and left the Romans the rest. *Brougham.*

Invader (in-vād'ėr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

Invaginate (in-va'jin-āt), *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, into, and *vagina*, a sheath.] To sheathe.

Invaginated (in-va'jin-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* In *anat.* received within another part.

Invagination (in-va'jin-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *in*, and *vagina*, a sheath.] In *anat.* a term synonymous with *Introsusception* or *Intussusception.*

Invalescence† (in-val-es'ens), *n.* [From L. *invalescens*, *invalescentis*, ppr. of *invalesco*, to become strong—*in*, intens., and *valesco*,

to grow strong, incept. from *valeo*, to be strong.] Strength; health.

Invaletudinary (in-val-ē-tūd'in-a-ri), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valetudinary*.] Wanting health.

Invalid (in-va'lid), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valid*: L. *invalidus*—*in*, not, and *validus*, strong, from *valeo*, to be strong, to avail.] Not valid: (*a*) of no force, weight, or cogency; weak.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to show
Invalid that which thee to doubt it moved.
Milton.

(*b*) In *law*, having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null; as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

Invalid (in'va-lēd), *a.* [Directly from Fr. *invalide*.] In ill health; infirm; weak; sick.

Invalid (in'va-lēd), *n.* [Fr. *invalide*, L. *invalidus*.] A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed: sometimes also used in the common French sense of one who is disabled for active service, especially a soldier or seaman worn out in service.

To defend a post of importance against a powerful enemy requires an Elliot; a drunken *invalid* is qualified to hoist a white flag, or to deliver up the keys of the fortress on his knees. *Burke.*

Invalid (in'va-lēd), *v.t.* 1. To affect with disease; to render an invalid.

Mr. Pickwick cut the matter short by drawing the *invalided* stroller's arm through his, and leading him away. *Dickens.*

2. To register as an invalid; to enrol on the list of invalids in the military or naval service; to give leave of absence from duty on account of ill health.

Invalid (in'va-lēd), *v.i.* To consent to be invalided or registered as an invalid.

He had been long suffering from the insidious attacks of a hot climate, and though repeatedly advised to *invalid*, he never would consent. *Marryat.*

Invalidate (in-va'lid-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invalidated*; ppr. *invalidating*. [From *invalid*.] To render invalid or not valid; to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; to overthrow; as, to *invalidate* an argument.

Three kind words of hers shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

Invalidation (in-va'lid-ā"shon), *n.* Act of invalidating or rendering invalid. '*Invalidations* of their right.' *Burke.*

Invalidism (in'va-lēd-izm), *n.* The condition of being an invalid; sickness; infirmity.

Invalidity (in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *invalidité*. See INVALID.] 1. Want of validity; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as, the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will. 2.† Want of health; infirmity.

He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Sir W. Temple.*

Invalidness (in-va'lid-nes), *n.* Invalidity; as, the *invalidness* of reasoning.

Invalorous (in-va'lor-us), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valorous*.] Not valorous; cowardly. *Dan. O'Connell.* [Rare.]

Invaluable (in-va'lū-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valuable*, that may be valued—lit. that cannot be valued.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable. 'The glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing.' *Atterbury.*

The capacity to speak and write well will in future years be an *invaluable* endowment. *Dr. Caird.*

Invaluably (in-va'lū-a-bli), *adv.* Inestimably. 'That *invaluably* precious blood of the Son of God.' *Bp. Hall.*

Invalued (in-va'lūd), *a.* Inestimable; invaluable. *Maurice.*

Invariability (in-vā'ri-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Invariableness*.

Invariable (in-vā'ri-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *variable*.] Not variable; constant in the same state; always uniform; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; as, the character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be *invariable*. 'Physical laws which are *invariable*.' *Is. Taylor.*

Invariable (in-vā'ri-a-bl), *n.* In *math.* an invariable quantity; a constant.

Invariableness (in-vā'ri-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being invariable; constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

From the dignity of their intellect arises the *invariableness* of their wills. *Montague.*

Invariably (in-vā'ri-a-bli), *adv.* In an invariable manner; without alteration or change; constantly; uniformly; as, we are bound to pursue *invariably* the path of duty.

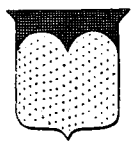
Invaried (in-vā'rid), *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering. '*Invaried* words.' *Blackwall.*

Invasion (in-vā'zhon), *n.* [L. *invasio*, *invasionis*, from *invado*. See INVADE.] The act of invading: (*a*) a hostile entrance into the possessions of another; particularly, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder or the attack of a military force; as, the north of England and south of Scotland were for centuries subject to *invasion*, each from the other.

The nations of the Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour from afar
Of armed *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation. (c) The approach of anything hurtful or pernicious.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*



A chief inveckee.

Invasive (in-vā'siv), *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive. '*Invasive* war.' *Hoole.*

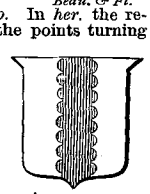
Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people and extend their lands.
Arbuthnot.

Inveckee (in-vek'ē), *a.* A heraldic term used by ancient authors for double arching. See ARCHED.

Invect† (in-vekt'), *v.i.* To inveigh.

Fool that I am, thus to *invect* against her.
Beau. & Fl.

Invected (in-vekt'ed), *pp.* In *her.* the reverse of *engrailed*, all the points turning inwards to the ordinary thus borne, with the small semicircles outward to the field.



A pale invected.

Invection† (in-vek'shon), *n.* Invective (which see).

Invective (in-vek'tiv), *n.* [Fr., from L. *invectivus*, abusive, from *inveho*, to inveigh. See INVEIGH.] A censorious or vituperative expression of one who inveighs or rails against a person; a severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; something uttered or written intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another: followed by *against*; as, he uttered severe *invectives against* the unfortunate general.

Young Whig heroes jumped upon club-room tables, and delivered fiery *invectives*. *Disraeli.*

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to wait behind her lips. *Tennyson.*

—*Abuse*, *Invective*. See ABUSE.—SYN. Philippic, abuse, vituperation, objurgation.

Invective (in-vek'tiv), *a.* Satirical; abusive; vituperative.

Satire among the Romans, but not among the Greeks, was a biting *invective* poem. *Dryden.*

Invectively (in-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In the way of invective; satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court. *Shak.*

Inveigh (in-vā'), *v.i.* [L. *invehor*, to attack with words, to inveigh against—*in*, into, against, and *veho*, to carry.] To utter invectives; to exclaim or rail against a person or thing; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to utter censorious or opprobrious words: with *against*.

All men *inveighed against* him; all men, except court-vassals, opposed him. *Milton.*

Inveigher (in-vā'ėr), *n.* One who inveighs or rails; a railer.

Inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v.t.* [Norm. *enveogler*, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. *aveugler*, to blind, from *aveugle*, blind; Pr. *avogolar*; It. *avocolare*—L. *ab*, priv., and *oculus*, the eye.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense. *Milton.*

Inveiglement (in-vē'gl-ment), *n.* The act of inveigling; seduction to evil; that which inveigles; enticement. 'The *inveiglements* of the world.' *South.*

Inveigler (in-vē'gl-ėr), *n.* One who inveigles, or entices, or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

Inveil (in-vāl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *veil*.] To cover, as with a veil.

Her eyes *inveiled* with sorrow's clouds. *W. Browne.*

Invendibility (in-vend'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vendibility*.] The state or quality of being invendible; unsaleableness.

Invendible (in-vend'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vendible*.] Not vendible; unsaleable.

Invenom (in-ven'om), *v.t.* Same as *Envenom*.

Invent (in-vent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *inventer*; L. *invenio*, *inventum*, to come upon, to find—*in*, upon, and *venio*, to come.] 1.† To light upon; to meet with; to find.

And vowed never to returne againe
Till him alive or dead she did *invent*. *Spenser.*

2. To contrive and produce, as something that did not before exist; as, to *invent* a machine for spinning; to *invent* gunpowder. 3. To frame by the imagination; to excogitate; to devise; to concoct; to fabricate: sometimes in a good sense; as, to *invent* the plot of a poem: sometimes in a bad sense; as, to *invent* a falsehood.

I say she never did *invent* this letter;
This is a man's invention and his hand. *Shak.*
I would *invent* as bitter-searching terms . . .
As lean-faced Envy in her loathsome cave. *Shak.*

—*Discover*, *Invent*. See under INVENTION.

Inventer (in-vent'ėr), *n.* One who invents; an inventor.

Inventful (in-vent'fụl), *a.* Full of invention.

The genius of the French nation appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression. *Gifford.*

Inventible (in-vent'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being invented; discoverable.

Inventibleness (in-vent'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inventible.

Invention (in-ven'shon), *n.* [L. *inventio*, *inventionis*, from *invenio*, *inventum*. See INVENT.] 1. The act of inventing: (*a*) the act of lighting upon, meeting with, or finding; discovery; as, the *invention* of the true cross by St. Helena. (*b*) The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; as, the *invention* of logarithms; the *invention* of the art of printing; the *invention* of the orrery.

The labour of *invention* is often estimated and paid on the very same plan as that of execution. *J. S. Mill.*

(*c*) The act of excogitating; the act of mental production; as, the *invention* of new plots.—2. That which is invented: (*a*) an original contrivance; as, the cotton-gin is the *invention* of Whitney; the steamboat is the *invention* of Bell. (*b*) Something excogitated by the mind; a thought; a device; a scheme; often a forgery; fiction; falsehood; as, fables are the *inventions* of ingenious men.

If thou canst accuse, . . .
Do it without *invention*, suddenly. *Shak.*

3. The power of inventing; the faculty of thinking and excogitating anything; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving anything new; specifically, in the *fine arts*, *music*, *poetry*, *rhet.* the faculty by which the artist, composer, or poet conceives and calls into objective existence new creations, with all the machinery and accessories of every kind requisite for their effective exhibition; the creative or imaginative faculty; imagination.

Invention is one of the great marks of genius. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

Invention, strictly speaking, is little more than a new combination of those images which have been previously gathered and deposited in the memory. Nothing can be made of nothing; he who has laid up no materials can produce no combinations. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

—*Invention*, *Discovery*. *Invention* differs from *discovery*: it is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist, while *discovery* brings to light what existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer; to *discovery* for the knowledge of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, and for the knowledge of many metals and minerals not formerly known.—*Invention*, *Imagination*. *Invention* more properly signifies the power of combining the details of everyday life, or details already familiar, into a probable and consistent whole, akin to what we are accustomed to see or hear; *imagination* is the higher power of combining elements into new, consistent, and elevated creations. *Invention* gives us a picture pleasing from its probability and the accuracy of its details; *imagination* creates for us a new world, undreamed of before. The works of Defoe and of many of our tale-writers and novelists display *invention*, while those of Shakspere or Milton exemplify the power of *im-*

agination. — SYN. Contrivance, device, fabrication, excogitation.

Inventious† (in-ven'shus), *a.* Inventive. *B. Jonson.*

Inventive (in-vent'iv), *a.* [Fr. *inventif*, inventive. See INVENT.] Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as, an *inventive* head or genius. 'He had an *inventive* brain.' *Raleigh.*

Inventively (in-vent'iv-li), *adv.* By the power of invention.

Inventiveness (in-vent'iv-nes), *n.* The faculty of inventing.

Inventor (in-vent'ėr), *n.* [L.] One who invents or finds out something new.

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the *inventor.* *Shak.*

Inventorial (in-ven-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory.

Inventorially (in-ven-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

Inventory (in'ven-to-ri), *n.* [L. *inventarium*, a list, inventory, from *invenio.* See INVENT.] A *list* containing a true description, together with the values, of goods and chattels, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, transfer of movables for pecuniary considerations, decease of a person, &c.; hence, any catalogue of movables, as the goods or wares of a merchant; a catalogue or account of particular things.

There, take an *inventory* of all I have
To the last penny. *Shak.*

Inventory (in'ven-to-ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inventoried;* ppr. *inventorying.* [From the noun.] To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods; as, to *inventory* the goods and estates of the deceased.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labelled. *Shak.*

Inventress (in-vent'res), *n.* A female that invents.

Cecilia came
Inventress of the vocal frame. *Dryden.*

Inver (in'vėr), [Gaelic, equivalent to Cymric *aber.* See ABER.] *Lit.* a confluence of waters, either of two rivers, or of a river with the sea. *Inver* is a frequent element in place-names in Scotland; as, *Inver*ness, *Inver*aray, *Inver*gordon, *Inver*urie, *Inver*lochy.

If we draw a line across the map from a point a little south of Inveraray, to one a little north of Aberdeen, we shall find that (with very few exceptions) the *invers* lie to the north of the line and the *abers* to the south of it. This line nearly coincides with the present southern limit of the Gaelic tongue, and probably also with the ancient division between the Picts and Scots. *Isaac Taylor.*

Inverisimilitude (in-ve'ri-si-mil"i-tūd), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *verisimilitude.*] Want of verisimilitude; improbability. *Coleridge.*

Invermination (in-vėr'min-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *in*, within, and *verminatio, verminationis*, a writhing pain, the disease called worms, from *vermino*, to have writhing pains, to have worms, from *vermis*, a worm.] In *med.* helminthiasis (which see).

Invernaculo (in-vėr-nak'ū-lō), *n.* [Sp., from *invierno*, winter.] A greenhouse for preserving plants in winter. *Simmonds.*

Inverse (in-vėrs'), *a.* [L. *inversus*, pp. of *inverto.* See INVERT.] Opposite in order or relation; inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct;* specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. (*b*) In *math.* opposite in nature and effect: said with reference to any two operations, which, when both performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered; thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition; division to multiplication; extraction of roots to the raising of powers, &c.—*Inverse* or *reciprocal ratio*, in *math.* the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—*Inverse* or *reciprocal proportion*, the application of the rule of three or proportion in a reverse or contrary order.

Inversely (in-vėrs'li), *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion, as when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater.

Inversion (in-vėr'shon), *n.* [L. *inversio, inversionis*, from *inverto, inversum.* See INVERT.] The act of inverting or the state of being inverted: (*a*) change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things.

It is just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other. (*c*) A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation; as, problems in geometry and arithmetic are often proved by *inversion*, as division by multiplication, and multiplication by division. (*d*) In *gram.* a change of the natural order of words; as, 'of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable,' instead of 'impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices.' (*e*) In *rhet.* a mode of arguing by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments adduced by an opponent tell against his cause and are favourable to the speaker's. (*f*) In *music*, the change of position either of a subject, an interval, or a chord. (*g*) In *math.* a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third, thus, if $a:b::c:d$; then, by inversion $b:a::d:c$. (*h*) In *geol.* the folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a way that the order of succession appears reversed. (*i*) *Milit.* a movement in *tactics* by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on.

Invert (in-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *inverto*, to turn in, to turn about, to upset—*in*, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn into a contrary direction: (*a*) to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or position; as, to *invert* a cone; to *invert* a hollow vessel; to *invert* the order of words.

O heaven, O earth, bear witness to this sound,
And crown what I profess with kind event
If I speak true! if hollowly, *invert*
What best is boded me to mischief! *Shak.*

(*b*) In *music*, to change the order of, as the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. (*c*)† To divert; to turn into another channel; to devote to another purpose; to embezzle.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use. *Knolles.*

Invert (in'vėrt), *n.* In *arch.* an inverted arch. See under INVERTED.

Invertant (in-vėrt'ant), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* see INVERTED, (*a*).

Invertebral (in-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vertebral.*] Destitute of a vertebral column, as some animals; invertebrate.

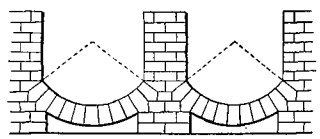
Invertebrata (in-vėr'tē-brā"ta), *n. pl.* One of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom—the other being the Vertebrata—including all animals destitute of vertebræ or a backbone. It comprises five of the six sub-kingdoms into which animals have been divided in accordance with their primary plans of structure or morphological types; viz., the Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, and Mollusca. See extract.

The *Invertebrata*, comprising the Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, and Mollusca, are collectively distinguished by the following points amongst others: the body, if divided transversely, or cut in two, shows only a single tube containing all the vital organs. These organs, in the higher *Invertebrata*, consist of an alimentary or digestive cavity, a circulatory or 'hæmal' system, and a nervous or 'neural' system. The side of the body on which the 'hæmal' or blood-vascular system is placed is called the 'hæmal aspect;' whilst the side of the body on which the main masses of the nervous system are situated is called the 'neural aspect.' When there is any skeleton, this is external (forming an 'exo-skeleton'), and it is really nothing more than a hardening of the skin. The limbs, when present, are turned towards the neural aspect of the body. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Invertebrate, Invertebrated (in-vėr'tē-brāt, in-vėr'tē-brāt-ed), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vertebrate.*] Destitute of a backbone or vertebral chain. See VERTEBRATED.

Invertebrate (in-vėr'tē-brāt), *n.* An animal having no vertebral column or spinal bone.

Inverted (in-vėrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order. (*a*) In *her.* turned the wrong way; as, wings when the points are downward are termed *inverted*, being contrary to their usual position. Termed also *Invertant.* (*b*) In *bot.* having the apex in an opposite direction to that of some other thing, as many seeds. (*c*) In *geol.* lying apparently in inverse or reverse order, as beds and strata which have been upheaved and folded back on each other by the intrusion of igneous rocks.—*Inverted arch*, in *arch.* an arch with its intrados below the axis or springing line, and of which therefore the lowest stone is the keystone. Inverted arches are used in foundations to connect particular points, and distribute their weight or pressure over a



Inverted Arches.

greater extent of surface, as in piers and the like.

Eagle displayed wings inverted.

Invertedly (in-vėrt'ed-li), *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham.*

Invertible (in-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being inverted.

Invertible† (in-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *verto*, to turn.] Incapable of being turned; inflexible. 'An indurate and *invertible* conscience.' *Cranmer.*

Invest (in-vest'), *v.t.* [L. *investio*—*in*, and *vestio*, to clothe.] 1. To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array: usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *in*, before the thing put on; as, to *invest* one *with* a robe.

Then we shall all be *invested*, reapparelled, *in* our own bodies. *Donne.*

2. To clothe, as with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; to adorn; to grace; to bedeck; as, to *invest* a person with a civil office, or with an ecclesiastical dignity. 'Those who are *invested* with publick authority.' *Atterbury.*

Honour must
Not, unaccompanied, *invest* him only. *Shak.*

3. To confer; to give. [Rare.]

It *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

4. *Milit.* to inclose; to surround; to block up, so as to intercept succours of men and provisions, and prevent escape; to lay siege to; as, to *invest* a town.

To *invest* a place is, in fact, to take preparatory measures for a blockade or close siege. *Stocqueler.*

5. To lay out, as money or capital, in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature; to vest; as, to *invest* money *in* funded or bank stock; to *invest* it *in* lands or goods: in this application it is always followed by *in.*—6.† To put on; to clothe or attire with. 'This girdle to *invest.*' *Spenser.*

Invest (in-vest'), *v.i.* To make an investment; as, to *invest* in railway shares.

Investient† (in-vest'i-ent), *a.* [L. *investiens, investientis*, ppr. of *investio.* See INVEST.] Covering; clothing. 'Its *investient* shell.' *Woodward.*

Investigable (in-ves'ti-ga-bl), *a.* Capable of being investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition.

In doing evil we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

Investigable† (in-ves'ti-ga-bl), *a.* [L. *investigabilis*, unsearchable.] Uninvestigable; unsearchable.

Investigate (in-ves'ti-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *investigated;* ppr. *investigating.* [L. *investigo, investigatum*—*in*, and *vestigo*, to follow a track, to search, from *vestigium*, a track. See VESTIGE.] To follow up; to pursue; to search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful research or examination; as, to *investigate* the powers and forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the principles of moral duty; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent, or the motives of a prince.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder.*

Investigation (in-ves'ti-gā"shon), *n.* [L. *investigatio, investigationis*, from *investigo.* See INVESTIGATE.] The act of investigating; the process of inquiring into or following up; research; inquiry; as, the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician; the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist, and the divine.

Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope.*

SYN. Examination, inquiry, inquisition, search, scrutiny, research.

Investigative (in-ves'ti-gāt-iv), *a.* Given to investigation; curious and deliberate in researches.

When money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and *investigative.* *Pegge.*

Investigator (in-ves'ti-gāt-ėr), *n.* [L.] One who investigates or searches diligently into a subject. 'An *investigator* of truth.' *Whately.*

Investiture (in-vest'i-tūr), *n.* [Fr. See INVEST.] 1. The act of investing; the act of giving possession; the right of giving possession of any manor, office, honour, or benefice.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture* or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops. *Raleigh.*

2. That which invests or clothes; investment; clothing; covering.

While we yet have on
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench.*

Let him so wait until the bright *investiture* and sweet warmth of the sunset are withdrawn from the waters. *Ruskin.*

Investive (in-vest'iv), *a.* Clothing; encircling. '*Investive* smoke.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Investment (in-vest'ment), *n.* 1. The act of investing: (*a*) the act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force.

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort within six days after its *investment.* *Marshall.*

(*b*) The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property.

Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. *Hamilton.*

2. That in which money is invested; as, land is the safest *investment.*—3.† That which invests or clothes; clothes; dress; habit; vestment. 'Whose white *investments* figure innocence.' *Shak.*

Investor (in-vest'ėr), *n.* One who invests or makes an investment.

Investure† (in-vest'ūr), *n.* Investment.

Investure† (in-vest'ūr), *v.t.* 1. To put into possession of an office.

He hath already *investured* him in the dukedom of Prussia. *Ascham.*

2. To clothe. 'Our monks *investured* in their copes.' *Fuller.*

Inveteracy (in-ve'tėr-a-si), *n.* The state of being inveterate; the state of being firmly established; long continuance; the state of being ingrained in one's nature; firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as, the *inveteracy* of custom and habit; the *inveteracy* of prejudice, of error, of any evil habit, or of a disease. 'The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices.' *Addison.*

Inveterate (in-ve'tėr-āt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, pp. of *invetero*, to render old—*in*, and *vetus, veteris*, old. See VETERAN.] 1.† Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion. *Bacon.*

2. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; obstinate; as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* abuse. 'A long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning.' *South.*—3. Confirmed in any habit; having habits fixed by long continuance: applied to persons; as, an *inveterate* smoker.—4. Malignant; virulent. 'Terms the most aggravating and *inveterate.*' *H. Brooke.*

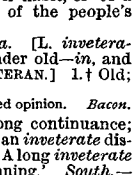
Inveterate (in-ve'tėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *invetero, inveteratum*, to render old. See the adjective.] To fix and settle by long continuance. [Rare.]

An ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into men's minds. *Bacon.*

Inveterately (in-ve'tėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an inveterate manner; with obstinacy; virulently.

Inveterateness (in-ve'tėr-āt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inveterate; obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as, the *inveterateness* of a mischief. 'The *inveterateness* of his malice.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Inveteration (in-ve'tėr-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *inveteratio, inveterationis*, from *invetero.* See INVETERATE.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance. *Bailey.*



A chief invexed.

Invexed (in-vekst'), *pp.* In *heraldry*, arched or enarched.

Invidious (in-vi'di-us), *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, *invidus*, envious, from *invideo*, to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at—*in*, and *video*, to see.] 1.† Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*

2.† To be envied; enviable; desirable.

Such a person appeareth in a far more honourable and *invidious* state than any prosperous person. *Barrow.*

3. Likely to incur or bring on ill-will or hatred; likely to provoke envy.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Invidiously (in-vi'di-us-li), *adv.* In an invidious manner.

Invidiousness (in-vi'di-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being invidious.

Invigilance, Invigilancy (in-vi'ji-lans, in-vi'ji-lan-si), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vigilance.*] Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

Invigor† (in-vi'gėr), *v.t.* To invigorate; to animate; to encourage. *Waterhouse.*

Invigorate (in-vi'gor-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invigorated;* ppr. *invigorating.* [L. *in*, and *vigor*, strength.] To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

Invigoration (in-vi'gor-ā"shon), *n.* The act of invigorating or state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration.* *Norris.*

Invile† (in-vīl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *vile.*] To render vile. *Daniel.*

Invillaged (in-vil'lājd), *a.* Turned into a village. *W. Browne.*

Invincibility (in-vin'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Invincibleness.*

Thus a happy victory may be gained over *invincibility* itself. *Barrow.*

Invincible (in-vin'si-bl), *a.* [L. *invincibilis*—*in*, not, and *vincibilis*, that may be easily gained, from *vinco*, to conquer.] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; incapable of being overcome; unconquerable; insuperable; as, an *invincible* army. 'That *invincible* nation.' *Knolles.* 'The consequence of *invincible* error.' *Locke.*

Invincibleness (in-vin'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness; insuperableness.

Invincibly (in-vin'si-bli), *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

Inviolability (in-vī'ō-la-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being inviolable. 'The *inviolability* of church property.' *J. S. Mill.*

Inviolable (in-vī'ō-la-bl), *a.* [L. *inviolabilis*—*in*, not, and *violabilis*, that may be injured or violated, from *violo*, to violate.] 1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence; as, sacred things should be considered *inviolable.* 'This place *inviolable.*' *Milton.* 2. Not to be broken; as, an *inviolable* league, covenant, agreement, contract, vow, or promise. 'A league of *inviolable* amity.' *Hooker.* 3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as, *inviolable* chastity or honour.—4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound.

The *inviolable* saints
In cubic phalanx firm advanc'd entire. *Milton.*

Inviolableness (in-vī'ō-la-bl-nes), *n.* Inviolability (which see).

Inviolably (in-vī'ō-la-bli), *adv.* In an inviolable manner; without profanation; without breach or failure; as, a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably.*

Inviolacy (in-vī'ō-la-si), *n.* The state of being inviolate. [Rare.]

Inviolate (in-vī'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *inviolatus*—*in*, not, and *violatus*, pp. of *violo*, to injure, to violate.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. 'The *inviolate* sea.' *Tennyson.*

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee. *Denham.*

Inviolated (in-vī'ō-lāt-ed), *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated. *Drayton.*

Inviolately (in-vī'ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inviolate manner; so as not to be violated; without violation. *South.*

Inviolateness (in-vī'ō-lāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviolate.

Invious (in'vi-us), *a.* [L. *invius*—*in*, not, and *via*, way.] Impassable; untrodden. '*Invious* ways.' *Hudibras.* [Rare.]

Inviousness (in'vi-us-nes), *n.* State of being invious or impassable. [Rare.]

Inviousness and *emptiness* . . . where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary. *Dr. Ward* (1710).

Invirility (in-vi-ril'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *virility.*] Absence of manhood; departure from manly character.

It savours of effeminacy and womanish *invirility.* *Prynne.*

Inviscate (in-vis'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *invisco, inviscatum*, to besmear with bird-lime—*in*, and *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from its berries, whence also *viscid.*] To daub or entangle with glutinous matter. [Rare.]

The chameleon's food being flies it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and entangleth those insects. *Sir T. Browne.*

Inviscerate (in-vis'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *inviscero, inviscератum*, to put into the entrails—*in*, into, and *viscera*, pl. *viscera*, the internal organs of the animal body.] To root or implant in the interior or deeply. '*Inviscerating* this disposition on our hearts,—to love one another.' *Mountague.* [Rare.]

Invised (in'vīzd), *a.* Invisible.

The diamond,—why, 'twas beautiful and hard,
Whereto his *invised* properties did tend. *Shak.*

[The meaning, inspected, tried, investigated, is also suggested by some commentators.]

Invisibility (in-vi'zi-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.—2. That which is invisible. 'Atoms and *invisibilities.*' *Landor.*

Invisible (in-vi'zi-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *visible.*] Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works *Milton.*

—*Invisible green*, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.

Invisible (in-vi'zi-bl), *n.* 1. A Rosicrucian, because not daring publicly to declare himself.—2. A heretic of the sixteenth century, who denied the visibility of the Church.

Invisibleness (in-vi'zi-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invisible; invisibility.

Invisibly (in-vi'zi-bli), *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.

Invision (in-vi'zhon), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vision.*] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [Rare.]

Invitation (in-vit-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *invitatio, invitationis*, from *invito, invitatum*, to invite.] 1. The act of inviting; solicitation; the requesting of a person's company as to an entertainment, on a visit, or the like.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

2. Allurement; enticement.

She gives the leer of *invitation.* *Shak.*

Invitatory (in-vīt'a-to-ri), *a.* Using or containing invitations. 'The 'Venite,' which is also called the *invitatory* psalm' (the xcv.). *Hook.*

Invitatory (in-vīt'a-to-ri), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a verse or anthem sung before the 'Venite' or 95th Psalm, and repeated in part or entirely after each verse. This psalm was itself called the *Invitatory Psalm.*

Invite (in-vīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invited;* ppr. *inviting.* [L. *invito*, to invite.] 1. To ask; to request; to bid; to summon; especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit; as, to *invite* one to dinner or to a wedding.

When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To present temptations or allurements to; to allure; to attract; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope. 'To inveigle and *invite* the unwary sense.' *Milton.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite.* *Dryden.*

The people should be in a situation not to *invite* hostilities. *Federalist, Jay.*

—*Call, Invite, Convoke, Summon.* See under CALL.—SYN. To solicit, bid, call, summon, allure, attract, entice.

Invite (in-vīt'), *v.i.* To give invitation; to persuade.

Come, Myrrha, let us on to the Euphrates;
The hour *invites*, the galley is prepared. *Byron.*

Invite (in-vīt'), *n.* An invitation. [Genteel slang.]

I have just got an *invite* from the Kearneys. *Disraeli.*

Invitement† (in-vīt'ment), *n.* Act of inviting; invitation.

Nor would I wish any *invitement* of states or friends. *Chapman.*

Inviter (in-vīt'ėr), *n.* One who invites.

Inviting (in-vīt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Alluring; tempting; attractive; as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect.

Nothing is so easy and *inviting* as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. *Irving.*

Inviting† (in-vīt'ing), *n.* Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting.* *Shak.*

Invitingly (in-vīt'ing-li), *adv.* In an inviting manner; in such a manner as to invite or allure; attractively.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *More.*

Invitingness (in-vīt'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviting; attractiveness. *Jer. Taylor.*

Invitrifiable (in-vi'tri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vitrifiable*, from *vitrify.*] Incapable of being vitrified or converted into glass.

Invocate (in'vō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invocated;* ppr. *invocating.* [L. *invoco, invocatum—in*, and *voco*, to call, *vox*, voice.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid. *Milton.*

Invocation (in-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *invocatio, invocationis*, from *invoco*, to call upon. See INVOCATE.] 1. The act of invoking or addressing in prayer. '*Invocation* of the name of God.' *Hooker.*—2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; as, the *invocation* of the Muses.

The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison.*

3. In *law*, a judicial call, demand, or order; as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court.—*Invocation of saints*, in the *Church of Rome*, the act or form of addressing the saints that are in heaven, in prayer, supplicating that they would intercede with God and obtain those things of which the supplicator stands in need or which he desires.

Invocatory (in'vō-kāt-o-ri), *a.* Making invocation; invoking.

Invoice (in'vois), *n.* [Fr. *envois*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send, It. *inviare*—L. *in*, and *via*, a road, a journey.] In *com.* a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

Invoice (in-vois'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invoiced;* ppr. *invoicing.* To write or enter in an invoice

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison.*

Invoke (in-vōk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *invoked;* ppr. *invoking.* [See INVOCATE.] 1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being; poets *invoke* the Muses for assistance.

That which we dare *invoke* to bless;
Our dearest faith; our ghastliest doubt;
He, They, One, All. *Tennyson.*

2. To call for solemnly or with earnestness; as, to *invoke* the aid of government.—3. To order; to call judicially; as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence into a court.

Involucel (in-vo'lū-sel), *n.* [Dim. of *involucre, involucrum;* Fr. *involucelle.*] In *bot.* the secondary involucrum or small bracts surrounding one of the umbellules of an umbelliferous flower, or the florets of a capitulum. See cut under INVOLUCRE.

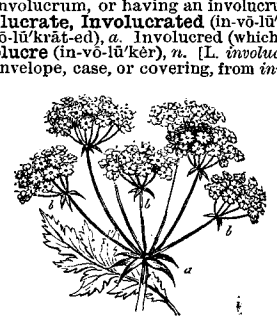
Involucellate (in-vō-lū'sel-lāt), *a.* Surrounded with involucels.

Involucellum (in'vō-lū-sel''lum), *n.* Same as *Involucel.*

Involucral (in-vō-lū'kral), *a.* Pertaining to an involucrum, or having an involucrum.

Involucrate, Involucrated (in-vō-lū'krāt, in-vō-lū'krāt-ed), *a.* Involucred (which see).

Involucre (in-vō-lū'kėr), *n.* [L. *involucrum*, an envelope, case, or covering, from *involvo*, to involve.] 1. In *bot.* any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers. In umbelliferous plants it consists of separate narrow bracts placed in a single whorl; in many composite plants these organs are imbricated in several rows. The same name is also given to the superincumbent covering of the sori of ferns.—2. In *anat.* a membrane which surrounds or incloses a part, as the pericardium.



Hemlock Plant. *a*, Involucre. *b b*, Involucels.

Involucred (in-vō-lū'kėrd), *a.* In *bot.* having an involucre, as umbels, &c.

Involucret (in-vō-lū'kret), *n.* An involucel (which see).

Involucrum (in-vō-lū'krum), *n.* Same as *Involucre.*

Involuntarily (in-vo'lun-ta-ri-li), *adv.* In an involuntary manner; not prompted by the will; not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will.

Involuntariness (in-vo'lun-ta-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being involuntary; want of choice or will.

Involuntary (in-vo'lun-ta-ri), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *voluntary.*] Not voluntary: (*a*) not able to act according to will or choice; unwilling.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng. *Pope.*

(*b*) Independent of will or choice; as, the motion of the heart and arteries is *involuntary.* (*c*) Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will; as, a slave and a conquered nation yield an *involuntary* submission to a master.

Involute (in'vō-lūt), *n.* [See the adjective.] In *geom.* the curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve; or, in other words, the locus of a point in a right line which rolls, without sliding, over a given curve. The curve by unwrapping which a series of involutes is obtained is said to be their common evolute, and any two involutes of a curve constitute a pair of parallel curves, their corresponding tangents being parallel, and their corresponding points, situated on the same normal, being equidistant.

Involute, Involuted (in'vō-lūt, in'vō-lūt-ed), *a.* [L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvo.* See INVOLVE.] 1. In *bot.* rolled inward from the edges: said of leaves in vernation, or of the petals of flowers in estivation.—2. In *zool.* turned inwards at the margin, as the exterior lip in all the Cypreææ: said of the shells of molluscs.

Involutina (in-vol'ū-tī''na), *n.* [See INVOLUTE.] A fossil genus of Foraminifera, of the family Lituolidæ, from the lias: so named from the manner in which the tube-like organism is coiled upon itself.

Involution (in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *involutio, involutionis*, from *involvo.* See INVOLVE.] 1. The action of involving or infolding.—2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

All things are mixed and causes blended by mutual *involutions.* *Glanville.*

3.† That which is wrapped or folded around anything; an envelope. 'The *involution* or membranous covering.' *Sir T. Browne.*—4. In *gram.* the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb; a third intervening member within a second, &c.; as, habitual falsehood, *if we may judge from experience*, infers absolute depravity.—5. In *arith.* and *alg.* the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times; thus, $2\times2\times2=8$. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found by involution, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number. See EVOLUTION, 4.—6. In *pathol.* the resorption which organs undergo after enlargement; as, the *involution* of the uterus, which is thus restored to its normal size after pregnancy.

Involve (in-volv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *involved;* ppr. *involving.* [L. *involvo—in*, into, and *volvo*, to roll; cog. E. *well, n.*, and *wallow.*] 1. To roll up; to entwine; to twine.

Some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and corpulence, *involved*
Their snaky folds. *Milton.*

2. To envelop in anything which exists on all sides; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to *involve* in darkness or obscurity.—3. To include by rational or logical construction; to imply; to comprise, as a logical consequence.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

4. To connect by way of natural consequence.

He knows
His end with mine *involved.* *Milton.*

5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

6. To entangle; to implicate; as, let not our enemy *involve* the nation in war, nor our imprudence *involve* us in difficulty; extravagance often *involves* men in debt and distress.—7. To give a complicated or intricate structure to.

Florid, witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

8. To blend; to mingle confusedly. 'Earth with hell to mingle and *involve.*' *Milton.*—9. In *arith.* and *alg.* to raise to any assigned power; to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times; as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.—*Involve, Implicate, Entangle.* See under IMPLICATE.

Involvedness (in-volv'ed-nes), *n.* State of being involved. 'The *involvedness* of all men in the guilt of swearing.' *Boyle.*

Involvement (in-volv'ment), *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved; entanglement, as in debts.

Invulgar† (in-vul'gär), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, intens., and *vulgar.*] To cause to become or appear vulgar. 'Opened and *invulgared* mysteries.' *Daniel.*

Invulgar (in-vul'gär), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vulgar.*] Not vulgar; elegant; refined.

Judged the sad parents this lost infant owed,
Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair. *Drayton.*

Invulnerability (in-vul'nėr-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being invulnerable.

Invulnerable (in-vul'nėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vulnerable.*] 1. Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury.

Neither vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms. *Milton.*

2. Unassailable, as an argument; able to reply to all arguments; proof against conviction, as a person.

Invulnerableness (in-vul'nėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Invulnerability (which see).

Invulnerably (in-vul'nėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an invulnerable manner; so as to be secure from injury; unassailably.

Invulnerate (in-vul'nėr-āt), *a.* [L. *invulneratus—in*, not, and *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnero*, to wound, from *vulnus, vulneris*, a wound.] That is not, or cannot be, wounded; unhurt; invulnerable.

Inwall (in-wal'), *v.t.* To inclose or fortify with a wall.

Inward (in'wėrd), *a.* [A. Sax. *inneweard—inne*, from prep. *in*, and suffix *-ward.*] 1. Internal; interior; placed or being within; as, *inward* parts.—2. In or connected with the mind, soul, or feelings. 'An *inward* and spiritual grace.' *Com. Prayer.*—3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

Who knows the lord protector's mind herein?
Who is most *inward* with the noble duke? *Shak.*

Inward (in'wėrd), *adv.* 1. Toward the inside; toward the centre or interior.—2. Into the mind or thoughts.

Celestial Light, shine *inward.* *Milton.*

Inward (in'wėrd), *n.* 1.† An intimate.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his. A shy fellow was the duke. *Shak.*

2. The inside; part within; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

Wherefore breaks that sigh
From the *inward* of thee? *Shak.*

3.† *pl.* Mental endowments; intellectual parts; ingenuity; genius. 'Good, wise *inwards.*' *Chapman.*

Inwardly (in'wėrd-li), *adv.* In an inward manner: (*a*) in the inner parts; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly.* *Shak.*

(*b*) In the heart; privately; secretly; as, he *inwardly* repines. (*c*) Toward the centre; as, to curve *inwardly.* (*d*)† Intimately; thoroughly. 'I shall desire to know him more *inwardly.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Inwardness (in'wėrd-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being inward or internal.—2. Intimacy; familiarity; attachment.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

3. Internal state. 'The *inwardness* of things.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Inwards (in'wėrdz), *adv.* Inward; toward the inside. [The adverbs *inward* and *inwards* are used indifferently.]

Inweave (in-wēv'), *v.t.* pret. *inwove;* pp. *inwoven, inwove;* ppr. *inweaving.* [Prefix *in*, and *weave.*] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwove* with amarant and gold. *Milton.*

Inwheel (in-whēl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *wheel.*] To encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Beau. & Fl.

Inwick (in'wik), *n.* [Prefix *in*, and Sc. *wick*, a narrow port or passage.] In the game of curling, a station in which the stone stops very near the tee after passing through a wick.

Inwit † (in'wit), *n.* Mind; understanding; conscience. *Wickliffe.*

Inwith (in'with), *prep.* Within. [Old English and Scotch.]

Inwood (in-wụd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *wood.*] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river and *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney.*

Inwork (in-wėrk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inworked* or *inwrought;* ppr. *inworking.* [Prefix *in*, and *work.*] To work in or within. [Rare.]

Inwork (in-wėrk'), *v.i.* To work, operate, or exert energy within.

Inworn (in-wōrn'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *worn*, pp. of *wear.*] Worn or worked into; inwrought. 'Faultiness . . . long since *inworn* into the very essence thereof.' *Milton.*

Inwove, Inwoven (in-wōv', in-wōv'n), pp. of *inweave.*

The dusky strand of Death *inwoven* here
With dear love's tie. *Tennyson.*

Inwrap (in-rap'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inwrapped;* ppr. *inwrapping.* [Prefix *in*, and *wrap.*] 1. To cover by wrapping; to involve; to infold; as, to be *inwrapped* in smoke or in a cloud; to *inwrap* in a cloak.—2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex.

The case is no sooner made than resolved, if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

Inwrap (in-rap'), *v.t.* [Probably for *inrap* —*in*, and *rap*, to seize and bear away, to transport. Comp. *rapt.*] To transport; to ravish. Spelled also *Enwrap.*

For if such holy song
Inwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

Inwreathe (in-rēŦH'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *inwreathed;* ppr. *inwreathing.* [Prefix *in*, and *wreathe.*] To surround or encompass, as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

Resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams. *Milton.*

Inwrought (in-rạt'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *wrought*, from *work.*] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures. 'Diaper'd with *inwrought* flowers.' *Tennyson.*

Io (ī'ō), *n.* pl. **Ios** (ī'ōz). [L.] An exclamation of joy or triumph.

Iodal (ī'o-dal), *n.* [From *iodine* and *alcohol.*] (C_2HI_3O.) An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

Iodate (ī'od-āt), *n.* [See IODINE.] Any compound of iodic acid with a base. The iodates form deflagrating mixtures with combustible matters, and on being heated to low redness oxygen gas is disengaged, and a metallic iodide remains. None of them have been found native. They are all of very sparing solubility, excepting the iodates of the alkalies. See IODIC.

Iodic (ī-od'ik), *a.* Containing iodine; as, *iodic* silver.—*Iodic acid* (HIO_3), an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalies. Iodic acid is a white semi-transparent solid substance, which is inodorous, but has an astringent sour taste. It is very soluble in water, and detonates when heated with charcoal, sugar, and sulphur. Deoxidizing agents reduce it partly to hydriodic acid, which then reacts upon the remaining iodic acid to form iodine and water. It combines with metallic oxides, forming salts, which are termed *iodates*, and these, like the chlorates, yield oxygen when heated, and an iodide remains.

Iodide (ī'od-īd), *n.* A binary compound of iodine, with elements more electro-positive than itself; thus, *iodide* of sodium, &c.

Iodine (ī'od-in or ī'od-in), *n.* [Gr. *iōdēs*, resembling a violet—*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Sym. I. At. wt. 127. In *chem.* a peculiar non-metallic elementary solid substance, constituting one of the group of halogens. It exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, in marine molluscous animals, and in sea-weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it is a solid crystalline body. Iodine unites readily with chlorine, potassium, &c., with the emission of light and great heat. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and, like oxygen and chlorine, is a negative electric. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colours, but with less energy. Its colour is bluish black or grayish black, of a metallic lustre. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates or in elongated octahedrons. The specific gravity of solid iodine is 4·947. At 225° it fuses, and enters into ebullition at 347°. Its vapour is of an exceedingly rich violet colour, a character to which it owes the name of *iodine.* This vapour is remarkably dense, its specific gravity being 8·782. Iodine has a very acrid taste, and its odour resembles that of chlorine. It is an irritant poison; but in small doses, and cautiously administered, it has occasionally been of great service in certain forms of glandular disease. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves copiously in alcohol and in ether, forming dark brown liquids. It possesses strong powers of combination, and forms, with the pure metals, and most of the simple non-metallic substances, compounds which are termed *iodides.* With hydrogen and oxygen it forms *iodic acid;* combined with hydrogen it forms *hydriodic acid.* Starch is a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a compound of a deep blue colour. This test is so delicate that a solution of starch dropped into water containing less than a millionth part of iodine is tinged blue by it. The great consumption of iodine is in medicine; it is employed in its pure state, and in the form of iodide of potassium.

Iodism (ī'od-izm), *n.* In *pathol.* a peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine.

Iodize (ī'od-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *iodized;* ppr. *iodizing.* 1. In *med.* to treat with iodine; to impregnate or affect with iodine.—2. In *photog.* to prepare, as a plate, with iodine.

Iodizer (ī'od-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which iodizes.

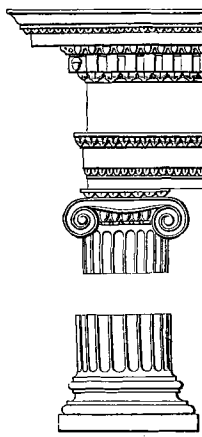
Iodoform (ī-od'ō-form), *n.* (CHI_3.) A compound analogous to chloroform, produced by the action of alkalies or alkaline carbonates on wood-spirit, alcohol, or ether, and also on cane-sugar, glucose, gum, dextrin, and other albuminous substances.

Iolite (ī'o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, stone.] A silicate of magnesium, aluminium, and iron, a mineral of a violet blue colour, with a shade of purple or black, called also *Dichroite*, because the tints along the two axes are unlike, and *Cordierite.* It occurs in six-sided rhombic prisms. Its varieties are the smoky-blue peliom and steinheilite.

Ion (ī'on), *n.* One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolysation. Those elements of an electrolyte which are evolved at the anode are termed *anions*, and those which are evolved at the cathode *cations*, and when these are spoken of together they are called *ions.* Thus water, when electrolysed, evolves two ions, oxygen and hydrogen, the former being an *anion*, the latter a *cation.*

Ionian (ī-ō'ni-an), *a.* Relating to Ionia in Greece, or to the Ionians; Ionic.

Ionic (ī-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *Iōnikos.*] Relating to Ionia, or to the Ionian Greeks.—*Ionic order*, one of the five orders of architecture. The distinguishing characteristic of this order is the volute of its capital. In the Grecian Ionic the volutes appear the same on the front and rear; being connected on the flanks by a baluster-like form; through the external angles of the capitals of the corner columns, however, a diagonal volute is introduced. The Romans gave their Ionic four diagonal volutes, and curved the sides of the abacus. The Greek volute continues the fillet of the spiral along the face of the abacus, whereas in the Roman its origin is behind the ovolo. In the modern Ionic capital the volutes are placed diagonally, and the abacus has its sides hollowed out. The shaft, including the base, which is half a diameter, and the capital to the bottom of the volute, generally a little more, is about nine diameters high, and may be fluted in twenty-four flutes, with fillets between them; these fillets are semi-circular. The pedestal is a little taller and more ornamented than the Doric. The bases used with this order are very various. The Attic base is very often used, and with an astragal added above the upper torus makes a beautiful and appropriate base. The cornices of this order may be divided into three divisions — the plain Grecian cornice, the dentil cornice, and the modillion cornice. The best examples of the Ionic order are the temple on the Ilissus, those of Minerva Polias and Erechtheus in the Acropolis, and the aqueduct of Hadrian at Athens; the temple of Fortuna Virilis and the Coliseum at Rome. The boldness of the capital, with the beauty of the shaft, makes it eligible for porticoes, frontispieces, entrances to houses, &c.—*Ionic dialect*, a dialect of the Greek language used in Ionia.—*Ionic foot*, in *pros.* a foot consisting of four syllables, either two short and two long, or two long and two short.—*Ionic metre*, a metre consisting of Ionic feet.—*Ionic mode*, in *music*, an airy kind of music. Reckoning from grave to acute, it was the second of the five middle modes.—*Ionic sect* or *school*, a sect or school of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.



Ionic Order.

Ionic (ī-on'ik), *n.* In *pros.* (*a*) an ionic foot. (*b*) An ionic verse or metre.

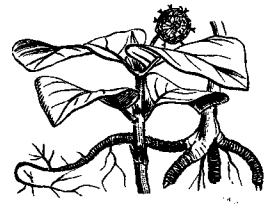
Ionidium (ī-on-ī'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A large genus of subtropical American plants, belonging to the nat. order Violaceæ. *I. parviflorum* is used by the Spanish Americans, and *I. poaya* by the Brazilians, as a substitute for ipecacuanha. The so-called white ipecacuanha consists of the roots of *I. Ipecacuanha.*

Iota (ī-ō'ta), *n.* [Gr. *iōta.*] Primarily the name of the Greek letter *i*, which in contractions is often indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as ᵩ); hence, a very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

You will have the goodness then to put no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an *iota* tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body. *Lord Lytton.*

I O U (ī' ō ū). [*i.e. I owe you.*] A paper having on it these letters, followed by a sum, and duly signed: in use as an acknowledgment of a debt, and taken as evidence thereof.

Ipecacuanha (i-pē-kak'ū-an"a), *n.* [The Brazilian name.] An emetic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, the dried root of several plants of the nat. order Rubiaceæ growing in South America. All the kinds have nearly the same ingredients, but differ in the amount of the active



Ipecacuanha Plant (*Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*).

principle which they contain. The best is the annulated, yielded by the *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, a small shrubby plant, a native of Brazil, New Granada, and other parts of South America. Of this sort there are three varieties, namely, the brown, red, and gray or gray-white, called also greater annulated ipecacuanha. As this is the only sort sent from Rio Janeiro, it is sometimes called Brazilian or Lisbon ipecacuanha. The root is hard, breaks short and granular (not fibrous), exhibiting a resinous, waxy, or farinaceous interior, white or grayish. Ipecacuanha is also obtained from the plants

Psychotria emetica, a native of New Granada, and *Richardsonia scabra*, a Brazilian plant. The dust or powder of ipecacuanha, applied to any mucous surface, causes irritation and increased secretion from the part. It is chiefly employed to excite the stomach either to augmented secretion, or to invert its action and produce vomiting. It is also capable, by being combined with other substances, of being directed to the skin, and producing increased perspiration, as in the well-known Dover's powder. When given in very small doses it improves the appetite and digestive powers; in a somewhat larger dose it acts on the intestines, and in a still larger, from 15 to 20 grains, it occasions vomiting. The roots of other plants are used in tropical countries as emetics, and are often termed ipecacuanha. The name of *American ipecacuanha* is given to the *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, a plant which grows in sandy places in North America. It is emetic, purgative, diaphoretic; but apt to produce hypercatharsis.

Ipocras,† *n.* Hippocras. *Chaucer.*

Ipomæa (ip-ō-mē'a), *n.* [Gr. *ips, ipos*, bindweed, and *homoios*, like.] A large genus of plants of the nat. order Convolvulaceæ, consisting of twining prostrate, or rarely low and erect herbs, with entire, lobed, or divided leaves, and usually large showy flowers growing in small cymes (or rarely singly) in the axils of the leaves. They are widely distributed in warm regions, a few occurring in North America and in extra-tropical Africa and Australia. The species of most importance is *I. purga*, which yields the jalap of commerce. See JALAP.

Ipse dixit (ip'sē diks'it), *n.* [L., he himself said.] A mere assertion without proof. 'To acquiesce in an *ipse dixit*.' *Whately.*

Ir-. A form of the prefix *In* (which see).

Iracund (ī'ra-kund), *a.* [L. *iracundus*, angry.] Angry; irritable; passionate. *Carlyle.*

Iranian (ī-rā'ni-an), *a.* Relating or pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia; specifically, applied to a family of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi or Pazend, and cognate tongues. The word is derived from the legendary history of the Persian race given in Firdusi's *Book of Kings*, according to which Iran and Tur are two of three brothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Persians) and Turan (Turks and their cognate tribes) sprang.

Irascibility (i-ras'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* [From *irascible.*] The quality of being irascible or easily excited to anger; irritability of temper.

The *irascibility* of this class of tryants is generally exerted upon petty provocations. *Johnson.*

Irascible (i-ras'i-bl), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, from *irascor*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger.] Susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable; as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper. 'Irascible passions.' *Arbuthnot.*

Irascibleness (i-ras'i-bl-nes), *n.* Irascibility (which see).

Irascibly (i-ras'i-bli), *adv.* In an irascible manner.

Irate (ī-rāt'), *a.* [L. *iratus*, angry, from *irascor*, to be angry.] Ireful; angry; enraged; incensed; wrathful. 'Some *irate* remonstrance.' *Dickens.*

Here his words failed him, and the *irate* colonel, with glaring eyes and purple face . . . stood . . . speechless before his young enemy. *Thackeray.*

Ire (īr), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ira*, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*. *Dryden.*

Ireful (īr'fụl), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth. 'The *ireful* bastard Orleans.' *Shak.*

Irefully (īr'fụl-li), *adv.* In an ireful or angry manner. '*Irefully* enraged.' *Drayton.*

Irefulness (īr'fụl-nes), *n.* The condition of being ireful; wrath; anger; fury. *Wickliffe.*

Irenarch (ī'rēn-ärk), *n.* Same as *Eirenarch* (which see).

Irene (i-rē'nē), *n.* [Gr. *eirēnē*, peace.] 1. The Greek goddess of peace.—2. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 20th May, 1851.

Irenic, Irenical (ī-ren'ik, ī-ren'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *eirēnē*, peace.] Peaceful; promoting or fitted to promote peace; pacific.

How meek his temper was, his many *irenical* tracts do show. *Pref. to Bp. Hall's Rem.*

Irenicon (ī-ren'i-kon), *n.* [Gr. *eirēnikos, eirēnikon*, peaceful, from *eirēnē*, peace.] A proposition, scheme, or arrangement designed for peace, especially in the Church. They must, in all likelihood (without any other *irenicon*), have restored peace to the Church. *South.*

Irestone (ir'stōn), *n.* In *mining*, a general term for any hard rock. *Ansted.*

Irian (ī'ri-an), *a.* In *anat.* of or pertaining to the iris.

The iris receives the *irian* nerves. *Dunglison.*

Iricism (ī'ri-sizm), *n.* An Irish mode of expression; a blunder; a bull; any Irish peculiarity of behaviour.

Iridaceæ (ī-rid-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See IRIS.] A natural order of endogenous plants, usually with equitant leaves, but more particularly characterized by having three stamens with extrorse anthers and an inferior ovary. They are principally natives either of the Cape of Good Hope or of the middle parts of North America and Europe. The iris and crocus are representatives of the predominant northern form of the order, as Gladiolus and Ixia are of the genera prevalent in the southern hemisphere. The species are more remarkable for their beautiful fugitive flowers than for their utility. The various species of iris, ixia, gladiolus, tigridia, crocus, &c., are among the favourite flowers of the gardener.

Iridæa (ī-rid-ē'a), *n.* A genus of rose-spored algæ growing on rocks in the sea, distinguished by its flat, simple, or loosely divided frond, bearing compound capsules immersed in its substance. *I. edulis* is called *dulse* in the south of England. It is of nutritious quality, and is eaten by fishermen either raw or pinched between hot irons.

Iridal (ī'rid-al), *a.* [Gr. *iris, iridos*, the rainbow.] Belonging to or resembling the rainbow.

Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the *iridal* colours. *Whewell.*

Iridectomy (ī-rid-ek'to-mi), *n.* [Gr. *iris, iridos*, the iris, and *ektomē*, a cutting out—*ek*, out, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* the operation of cutting out a portion of the iris for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

Iridescence (ī-rid-es'ens), *n.* The condition of being iridescent; exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

The St. Mark's porches are full of doves, that nestle among the marble foliage, and mingle the soft *iridescence* of their living plumes, changing at every motion, with the tints, hardly less lovely, that have stood unchanged for seven hundred years. *Ruskin.*

Iridescent (ī-rid-es'ent), *a.* [From *iris.*] Having colours like the rainbow; exhibiting or giving out colours like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colours.

In the bright intervals, blue sky overhead, the orchard grass dappled with sunshine, the *iridescent* sea glimpsing through leafy twigs, all went better. *Fraser's Mag.*

Iridian (ī-rid'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the iris.

Iridium (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* [*Iris* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum and in a native alloy with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. Sym. Ir. At. wt. 197. It takes its name from the variety of colours which it exhibits while dissolving in hydrochloric acid. The native alloy with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel-gray colour and shining metallic lustre. It usually occurs in small irregular flat grains, in alluvial soil, in South America. Iridium is of all metals the most infusible; it is brittle, and when carefully polished has the appearance of platinum. When heated to redness in the air, if finely divided, it is oxidized, but not if in mass. One of its most remarkable characters is the extreme difficulty with which it is acted on by acids. When strongly heated it appears to be insoluble in all acids, but when reduced by hydrogen it is dissolved by nitromuriatic acid. Iridium combines with oxygen forming oxides, and with chlorine forming chlorides.

Iridosmine, Iridosmium (ī-rid-os'min, ī-rid-os'mi-um), *n.* In *mineral.* a native compound of iridium and osmium, forming an osmide of iridium, in which the iridium is less or more replaced by platinum, rhodium, and ruthenium. It occurs commonly in irregular flattened grains, and being harder than common platinum, with which it is generally found, it is used for pointing gold pens.

Iris (ī'ris), *n.* pl. **Irises** (ī'ris-es). [L. *iris, iridis*, Gr. *iris*, the rainbow.] 1. The rainbow. In *class. myth.* the goddess of the rainbow and the messenger of the gods; hence, sometimes used for any messenger.

Let me hear from thee;
For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe,
I'll have an *Iris* that shall find thee out. *Shak.*

2. An appearance resembling the rainbow; the hues of the rainbow as seen in sunlit spray, the spectrum of sunlight, &c.

In the spring a livelier *iris* changes on the burnish'd dove. *Tennyson.*

3. In *anat.* a muscular curtain stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, in which it forms a kind of circular flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening called the *pupil*, which is constantly varying its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the concentric and radiating muscular fibres of the iris.—4. The flower-de-lis or flag-flower, a beautiful and extensive genus of plants of the nat. order Iridaceæ. The species are chiefly distributed over Southern Europe and Northern Asia, a few being found in North America and North Africa. The *I. florentina* or orris-root is used to make tooth and hair powder; its rhizome possesses cathartic and emetic properties. Other species, as *I. tuberosa*, *I. versicolor*, and *I. verna*, are cathartic. The seeds of the common British yellow flag (*I. pseudacorus*), when roasted, form a substitute for coffee. A large number of species are in cultivation, and are justly valued for the beauty of their flowers. 5. In *astron.* one of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Mr. Hind, 13th August, 1847. It revolves round the sun in 1341·64 solar days, and is about 2⅛ times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Iris or Flower-de-lis (*Iris pseudacorus*).

Irisated (ī'ris-āt-ed), *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

Iriscope (ī'ri-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *iris*, the rainbow, and *skopeō*, to see.] A philosophical toy for exhibiting prismatic colours. It consists of a plate of highly polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of fine soap and subsequently dried by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois leather. If we breathe upon the glass surface thus prepared through a glass tube, the vapour is deposited in brilliant coloured rings, the outermost of which is black, while the innermost has various colours, or no colour at all, in proportion to the quantity of vapour deposited. The colours in these rings, when seen by common light, correspond with Newton's reflected rings, or those which have black centres, the only difference being that in the plate of vapour, which is thickest in the middle, the rings in the iriscope have black circumferences.

Iris-disease (ī''ris-diz-ēz'), *n.* Rainbow ringworm, a species of herpes.

Irised (ī'rist), *a.* Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Irish (ī'rish), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants.—2.† Pertaining to the Highlanders of Scotland; Erse.

Irish (ī'rish), *n.* 1. With plural signification, the people of Ireland; the natives of Ireland.—2. The Irish language; the Hiberno-Celtic.—3.† An old game, differing very slightly from backgammon.

The inconstancy of *irish* fitly represents the changeableness of human occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruin a never so well built game. *Bp. Hall.*

4. Irish linen.

Irishism (ī'rish-izm), *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish; an Iricism.

Irish-moss (ī'rish-mos), *n.* See CARRAGEEN.

Irishry (ī'rish-ri), *n.* The people of Ireland. 'The whole *Irishry* of rebels.' *Milton.*

A rising of the *Irishry* against the Englishry was no more to be apprehended. *Macaulay.*

Iritis, Iriditis (ī-rī'tis, ī-ri-dī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *iris, iridos*, and term. *itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the iris of the eye.

Irk (érk), *v.t.* [O.E. *irke, yrke*, to weary, to become wearied or tired in doing anything; regarded by Skeat as the same word as Sw.

yrka, to urge, enforce, press, from same root as *work*, *wreak*, and *urge*.] To weary; to give pain to; to annoy: now used chiefly or only impersonally; as, it *irketh* or *irks* me, it gives me uneasiness.

It *irked* him to be here, he could not rest.
Matt. Arnold.

Irksome (ėrk'sum), *a.* 1. Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; burdensome; vexatious; giving uneasiness: used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as, *irksome* hours; *irksome* toil or task.—2. † Sorrowful; sad; weary; uneasy. 'Having yrockt his *irksome* spright.' *Spenser.*

Irksomely (ėrk'sum-li), *adv.* In an irksome, vexatious, wearisome, or tedious manner.

Irksomeness (ėrk'sum-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness; tediousness; wearisomeness.

The *irksomeness* of that truth . . . was so unpleasant to them, that everywhere they call it a burden. *Milton.*

Iron (ī'ėrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *īren*, *īsen*, *īsern*; comp. Goth. *eisarn*, Icel. *járn* (contr. from older *ísarn*), O.H.G. *isarn*, Mod.G. *eisen*. The word appears to be in form an adj., and the name may have been given from glancing like *ice*. (See ICE.) Comp. Skr. *ayas*, W. *haiarn*, Ir. *iarann*, Armor. *houarn*.] 1. The commonest and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish colour inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. Sym. Fe. At. wt. 56. It constitutes, according to some, about 2 per cent. of the whole mineral crust of the globe. Its occurrence in a native state, however, is exceedingly rare; but there are few mineral substances in which its presence may not be detected. Such as contain it in certain forms and in sufficient quantity are called *ores of iron*. Iron exists in nature under four different states—the native state; that of an oxide; in combination with combustible bodies, particularly sulphur; and finally, in the state of salts. The principal ores of iron are—(1) Hæmatite or ferric oxide. (2) Magnetic or ferrosoferric oxide. (3) Clayband and blackband, which contain carbonate of iron. (4) Spathose or ferrous carbonate. (5) Iron pyrites or ferric sulphide. The *cast-iron* of commerce is obtained by the ore being calcined, or roasted, and thereby detached from its more volatile impurities, and then exposed, along with certain proportions of coal or coke and lime, to intense heat in a blast furnace. By the action of these materials at a high temperature the oxygen and earthy matter of the ore are separated from the metal, which by reason of its greater density collects at the bottom of the furnace, and is run off into moulds, while the earthy matters float on the surface, and are run off as slag. This process is called *smelting*, and the iron in this state receives the name of *pig-iron*. It is converted into *wrought* or *malleable iron* by a further process of purification called *puddling*. It then becomes known in commerce as *rod* or *bar iron*. Cast-iron contains about 3·5 per cent. of carbon, malleable-iron about 0·4 per cent.; intermediate between the two in this respect stands *steel*, which contains about 1 per cent. of carbon, and possesses certain properties that render it perhaps the most important form in which this metal is employed, the range of its application extending from the minute and delicate balance-spring of a watch to the large and ponderous war vessel. 2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat-*iron*; a smoothing-*iron*.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*? Job xli. 7.

3. Usually in the plural, fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs.

He was laid in *iron*. Ps. cv. 18.

—*To have many irons in the fire*, to be engaged in many undertakings.

Iron (ī'ėrn), *a.* 1. Made of iron; consisting of iron; as, an *iron* gate; an *iron* bar; *iron* dust. 'An *iron* crow.' *Shak.*—2. Resembling iron in some respect, either really or metaphorically; hence such meanings as (*a*) harsh; rude; severe; miserable.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*

(*b*) Binding fast; not to be broken. 'Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed.' *Phillips.* (*c*) Hard of understanding; dull. '*Iron*-witted fools.' *Shak.* (*d*) Capable of great endurance; firm; robust; as, an *iron* constitution. (*e*) Not to be bent; inflexible; as, an *iron* will.—*Iron age* (*a*), in *class. myth.* the last and wickedest and most unlovely of the three ages into which the world's history was divided—the others being the *golden* and *silver ages*. It was the age in which the ancient writers themselves lived, and is presumably that in which we now are. (*b*) In *archæol.* the last of the three ages into which archæologists have divided the prehistoric period of the post-tertiary epoch. In the iron age implements, &c., of iron begin to appear, although stone and bronze implements are found along with them. The iron age had commenced in our country before the Romans brought it into the region of history. See AGE, *Bronze Age* under BRONZE.

Iron (ī'ėrn), *v.t.* 1. To smooth with an instrument of iron.—2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. '*Ironed* like a malefactor.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. To furnish or arm with iron.

Iron-bark Tree (ī'ėrn-bärk trē), *n.* A name among Australian colonists for the species of the genus Eucalyptus which have solid bark, but more particularly to the species *E. resinifera*, an Australian tree with ovato-lanceolate leaves which attains a height of from 150 to 200 feet. From this tree is obtained Botany Bay kino, used in medicine as a substitute for kino. When the bark of the tree is wounded a red juice flows very freely, and hardens in the air into masses of irregular form, inodorous and transparent. Sixty gallons of juice may sometimes be obtained from a single tree. The timber is also very valuable.

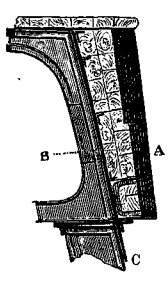
Iron-bark Tree (*Eucalyptus resinifera*).

Iron-bound (ī'ėrn-bound), *a.* 1. Bound with iron. 'The *iron-bound* bucket.' *Woodworth.* 2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged; as, an *iron-bound* coast.

Iron-cased (ī'ėrn-kāst), *a.* Cased or clad with iron; iron-clad.

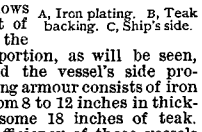
Iron-clad (ī'ėrn-klad), *a.* Covered or clothed with iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; armour-plated.

Iron-clad (ī'ėrn-klad), *n.* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by being covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron or steel plates, generally having a backing of teak behind and often also between the plates. The armour of those vessels is sometimes of immense thickness, the *Inflexible* having teak and iron armour of a uniform thickness of 42 inches, the iron alone being in some parts as much as 24 inches thick. The illustration shows a section of part of the armour of the *Thunderer*, this portion, as will be seen, projecting beyond the vessel's side proper. The projecting armour consists of iron plating varying from 8 to 12 inches in thickness, backed by some 18 inches of teak. To increase the efficiency of these vessels for warfare they are often constructed as rams, and provided also with revolving turrets containing guns of immense calibre. They are also divided into a number of water-tight compartments, communicating with each other by water-tight doors. See RAM, TURRET-SHIP.



A, Iron plating. B, Teak backing. C, Ship's side.

Iron-crown (ī'ėrn-kroun), *n.* An antique crown of gold set with jewels, made originally for the Lombard kings, which conferred, or was supposed to confer, the right of sovereignty over all Italy on the wearer. It was so called from inclosing within its round an iron circlet, said to have been forged from one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ.



Iron Crown of Lombardy, in Monza Cathedral.

Ironer (ī'ėrn-ėr), *n.* One who irons.

Iron-fisted (ī'ėrn-fist-ed), *a.* Close-fisted; covetous.

Ironflint (ī'ėrn-flint), *n.* Ferruginous quartz; a sub-species of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining, and nearly vitreous.

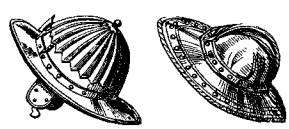
Iron-founder (ī'ėrn-found-ėr), *n.* One who makes iron castings.

Iron-foundry, Iron-foundery (ī'ėrn-found-ri, ī'ėrn-found-ė-ri), *n.* The place where iron castings are made.

Iron-gray (ī'ėrn-grā), *n.* A hue of gray approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron.

Iron-gray (ī'ėrn-grā), *a.* Of a gray hue approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron.

Iron-hat (ī'ėrn-hat), *n.* A head-piece of metal made generally in the form here shown, and worn from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. Called also *Steel-hat* and *Kettle-hat*. *Planché.*



Iron-hats (time of Charles I. and Cromwell).

Ironhearted (ī'ėrn-härt-ed), *a.* Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel. '*Ironhearted* soldiers.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Ironical, Ironic (ī-ron'ik-al, ī-ron'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to or containing irony; expressing one thing and meaning another. 'That *ironick* satire of Juvenal.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense. *Swift.*

2. Addicted to irony; using irony. 'An *ironic* man.' *Carlyle.*

Ironically (ī-ron'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an ironical manner; by way of irony; by the use of irony.

Ironicalness (ī-ron'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being ironical.

Ironing-board (ī'ėrn-ing-bōrd), *n.* A tailor's board on which cloth, &c., is laid while being ironed in order to smooth the seams, &c.; a laundress's board, covered with flannel, for ironing ladies' dresses, &c.

Ironing-box (ī'ėrn-ing-boks), *n.* Same as *Box-iron*.

Ironing-cloth (ī'ėrn-ing-kloth), *n.* A cloth, often an old blanket, used for ironing on. *Mayhew.*

Ironish (ī'ėrn-ish), *a.* Somewhat like iron; irony. 'An *ironish* taste.' *A. Wood.*

Ironist (ī'ron-ist), *n.* One who deals in irony. [Rare.]

A poet or orator . . . would have no more to do but to send to the *ironist* for his sarcasms. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Iron-liquor (ī'ėrn-lik-ėr), *n.* Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c.

Iron-lord (ī'ėrn-lord), *n.* A great iron-master.

Iron-master (ī'ėrn-mas-tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of iron.

Ironmonger (ī'ėrn-mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

Ironmongery (ī'ėrn-mung-gėr-i), *n.* Iron wares; hardware: a term applied to such articles of iron or hardware as are kept for general sale in shops.

Iron-mould (ī'ėrn-mōld), *n.* A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust.

Iron-mould (ī'ėrn-mōld), *v.t.* To cause a mark or stain on white cloth by bringing it in contact with iron rust.

Iron-pyrites (ī'ėrn-pi-rī''tēz), *n.* See PYRITES.

Iron-sand (ī'ėrn-sand), *n.* A variety of octahedral iron ore in grains.

Ironsick (ī'ėrn-sik), *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to a ship whose bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.

Ironside (ī'ėrn-sīd), *n.* One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood.

I was there also when Havelock's *Ironsides* gave their entertainment, shattering to powder all that was fragile. *Capt. Mowbray Thomson.*

Ironsmith (ī'ėrn-smith), *n.* A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c.

Ironstone (ī'ėrn-stōn), *n.* A general name

applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica.

Ironware (ī'ėrn-wār), *n.* Utensils, tools, and various light articles of iron.

Ironwood (ī'ėrn-wụd), *n.* The popular name of some species of trees of the genus Sideroxylon, nat. order Sapotaceæ; so called from their hardness. Also the popular name of *Ostrya virginica*, sometimes called *Hophornbeam*, a tree of the United States. *Diospyros Ebenum* (the ebony) is also named ironwood, as are the *Metrosideros vera* of Java, and the *Mesua ferrea* of Hindustan. The wood of *Vepris undulata* is called white ironwood at the Cape of Good Hope, and that of *Olea laurifolia*, black ironwood.

Ironwork (ī'ėrn-wėrk), *n.* 1. Anything made of iron; a general name of the parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron.—2. A work or establishment where iron is manufactured, or where it is wrought or cast into heavy work, as cannon, shafting, rails, merchant-bars, &c.

Ironwort (ī'ėrn-wėrt), *n.* In *bot.* the popular name of plants of the genus Sideritis. The name is also applied to *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*

Irony (ī'ėrn-i), *a.* 1. Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as, *irony* chains; *irony* particles.—2. Resembling iron in any of its qualities; as, an *irony* taste; an *irony* feel.

Irony (ī'ron-i), *n.* [Fr. *ironie*, L. *ironia*, from Gr. *eirōneia*, dissimulation, ignorance, purposely affected, from *eirōn*, a dissembler in speech, from *eirō*, to speak.] A mode of speech by which is expressed a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; apparent assent to a proposition given, with such a tone, or under such circumstances, that opposite opinions or feelings are implied.

When a notorious villain is scornfully complimented with the titles of a very honest and excellent person, the character of the person commended, the air of contempt that appears in the speaker, and the exorbitancy of the commendations, sufficiently discover the *irony*. *Lond. Ency.*

Irous,† *a.* [From *ire.*] Apt to be angry. 'This cursed *irous* wretche.' *Chaucer.*

Irp,† **Irpe**† (érp), *n.* A grimace or contortion of the body.

From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irps*, and all affected humours, good Mercury defend us. *B. Jonson.*

Irp,† **Irpe**† (érp), *a.* Making irps; grimacing.

If reguardant, then maintain your station brisk and *irpe*, shew the supple motion of your pliant body. *B. Jonson.*

Irradiance, Irradiancy (ir-rā'di-ans, ir-rā'di-an-si), *n.* [From L. *irradians, irradiantis*, ppr. of *irradio*. See IRRADIATE.] 1. The act of irradiating; emission of rays of light on an object.—2. That which irradiates or is irradiated; lustre; splendour.

Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual or immediate touch? *Milton.*

Irradiant (ir-rā'di-ant), *a.* Emitting rays of light.

Irradiate (ir-rā'di-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *irradiated;* ppr. *irradiating.* [L. *irradio, irradiatum—in*, and *radio*, to furnish with beams or rays, from *radius*, a ray.] 1. To illuminate or shed a light upon; to brighten; to cast splendour or brilliancy upon.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines *irradiate* or imblaze his floors. *Pope.*

Hence—2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate.

So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

3. To radiate into; to penetrate by radiation. *Sir M. Hale.*

Irradiate (ir-rā'di-āt), *v.i.* To emit rays; to shine.

Day was the state of the hemisphere on which light *irradiated*. *Bp. Horne.*

Irradiate (ir-rā'di-āt), *a.* Illuminated; made brilliant or splendid. *Mason.*

Irradiation (ir-rā'di-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light.—2. Illumination; brightness emitted; and *fig.* intellectual illumination. 'Immediate *irradiation* or revelation.' *Sir M. Hale.*—3. In *physics* and *astron.* the phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the retina. Irradiation increases with the brightness of the object, diminishes as the illumination of the object and that of the field of view approach equality, and vanishes when they become equal.

Irradicate (ir-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* [L. prefix *ir* for *in*, and *radicor, radicatus*, to strike or take root, from *radix, radicis*, a root.] To fix by the root; to fix firmly. *Clissold.*

Irrational (ir-ra'shon-al), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rational.*] Not rational: (*a*) void of reason or understanding; as, brutes are *irrational* animals. 'Inferior creatures mute, *irrational* and brute.' *Milton.* (*b*) Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd. (*c*) In *math.* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; surd.—*Absurd, Foolish, Irrational, Infatuated.* See under ABSURD.—SYN. Reasonless, witless, unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd.

Irrationality (ir-ra'shon-al''i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being irrational; want of reason or the powers of understanding; absurdity. 'The frivolousness and *irrationality* of our dreams.' *Baxter.*

Irrationally (ir-ra'shon-al-li), *adv.* In an irrational manner; without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

Irrationalness (ir-ra'shon-al-nes), *n.* Irrationality.

Irrebuttable (ir-rē-but'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rebut.*] Incapable of being rebutted or repelled.

Compare this sixth section with the manful, senseful, *irrebuttable* fourth section. *Coleridge.*

Irreceptive (ir-rē-sep'tiv), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *receptive.*] Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

Irreclaimable (ir-rē-klām'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable.*] 1. Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed; incapable of being recalled from error or vice; incapable of being reformed, as a person, sometimes also said of a thing, as a vicious habit. 'Obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies.' *Addison.*—2.† That cannot be checked or repressed. 'An *irreclaimable* fit of anger and wrath.' *Holland.*

Irreclaimably (ir-rē-klām'a-bli), *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.

Irrecognizable (ir-rek'og-nīz''a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recognizable.*] Incapable of being recognized; not recognizable.

Irreconcilability (ir-rek'on-sīl'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

Irreconcilable (ir-rek'on-sīl''a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilable.*] Not reconcilable: (*a*) incapable of being appeased or pacified; implacable; as, an *irreconcilable* enemy; *irreconcilable* enmity. (*b*) Incapable of being made to agree or harmonize; incongruous; incompatible. 'Such gross, *irreconcilable* absurdities.' *Rogers.* (*c*) Incapable of being atoned for; not admitting of reconciliation. 'That *irreconcilable* schism of perdition and apostasy.' *Milton.*

Irreconcilable (ir-rek'on-sīl''a-bl), *n.* One who is not to be reconciled; especially, a member of a deliberative body who will not work in harmony with his co-members.

Irreconcilableness (ir-rek'on-sīl''a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

Irreconcilably (ir-rek'on-sīl''a-bli), *adv.* In an irreconcilable manner; so as to preclude reconciliation.

Irreconcile (ir-rek'on-sīl), *v.t.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcile.*] To prevent from being reconciled or atoned for. *Jer. Taylor.*

Irreconcilement, Irreconciliation (ir-rek'on-sīl-ment, ir-rek'on-si-li-ā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilement, reconciliation.*] Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon. *Wake.*

How *irreconciliation* with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. *Prideaux.*

Irrecordable (ir-rē-kord'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recordable.*] Not recordable; not fit or possible to be recorded.

Irrecoverable (ir-rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recoverable.*] Incapable of being recovered or regained; not admitting of recovery; that cannot be recovered from; not capable of being restored, remedied, or made good; as, the debt is *irrecoverable.* '*Irrecoverable* misery.' *Tillotson.* 'The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value.' *Hooker.*

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable;* the moment just fled by us it is impossible to recall *Dr. J. Rogers.*

Irrecoverableness (ir-rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irrecoverable.

Irrecoverably (ir-rē-kuv'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Sir W. Temple.*

Irrecuperable† (ir-rē-kū'pėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recuperable.*] 1. Irrecoverable.—2. Irremediable; irreparable. '*Irrecuperable* damage.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Irrecuperably† (ir-rē-kū'pėr-a-bli), *adv.* Irrecoverably; irreparably.

Irrecured (ir-rē-kūrd'), *a.* Incapable of being cured. [Rare.] '*Irrecured* wound.' *Rous.*

Irrecusable (ir-rē-kūz'a-bl), *a.* [L. *irrecusabilis—ir* for *in*, not, and *recusabilis*, that should be rejected, from *recuso*, to decline, to reject.] Not liable to exception.

It is a propositional form, *irrecusable*, both as true in itself, and as necessary in practice. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Irredeemability (ir-rē-dēm'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* Irredeemableness.

Irredeemable (ir-rē-dēm-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *redeemable.*] Not redeemable; not subject to be paid at its nominal value; specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency.

Irredeemableness (ir-rē-dēm'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being not redeemable.

Irredeemably (ir-rē-dēm'a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be redeemed.

Irreducible (ir-rē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reducible.*] Not reducible; incapable of being reduced; incapable of being brought into a certain state, condition, or form. 'Corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water.' *Boyle.*

This being the case, it follows that if any facts, or class of facts, have not yet been reduced to order, we, so far from pronouncing them to be *irreducible*, should be rather guided by our experience of the past. *Buckle.*

Irreducibleness (ir-rē-dūs'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

Irreducibly (ir-rē-dūs'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not reducible.

Irreductibility (ir'rē-duk-ti-bil''i-ti), *n.* Irreducibleness.

M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are a type of *irreductibility;* each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact. *J. S. Mill.*

Irreflection (ir-rē-flek'shon), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflection.*] Want or absence of reflection.

It gave to the course pursued that character of violence, impatience, and *irreflection* which too often belongs to the proceedings of the multitude. *Brougham.*

Irreflective (ir-rē-flekt'iv), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflective.*] Not reflective.

Irrefragability (ir-ref'ra-ga-bil''i-ti), *n.* Same as *Irrefragableness.*

Irrefragable (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refragable.*] Not refragable; incapable of being refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* reason or evidence. 'Strong and *irrefragable* convictions.' *Bp. Hall.*

Doubt was never intended to be a part of his (Descartes's) philosophical system, but merely a negation of errors and prejudices previous to the affirmation of this first *irrefragable* position on which all science was to be grounded. *J. D. Morell.*

SYN. Incontrovertible, unanswerable, indisputable, unquestionable, incontestable, indubitable, undeniable, irrefutable.

Irrefragableness (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

Irrefragably (ir-ref'ra-ga-bli), *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; with force or strength that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation.

Irrefrangible (ir-rē-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refrangible.*] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

An *irrefrangible* law of country etiquette. *Miss Mulock.*

Irrefutable (ir-rē-fūt'a-bl or ir-ref'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refutable.*] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved. 'That *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caietan.' *Bp. Hall.*

Irrefutably (ir-rē-fūt'a-bli or ir-ref'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In an irrefutable manner; beyond the possibility of refutation.

Irregeneracy (ir-rē-jen'ėr-a-si), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *regeneracy.*] Unregeneracy.

Irregeneration (ir-rē-jen'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *regeneration.*] An unregenerate state. [Rare.]

Irregular (ir-reg'ū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, and *regular.*] Not regular: (*a*) not according to common form or rules; as, an *irregular* building or fortification. (*b*) Not according to established principles or customs;

deviating from usage; as, the *irregular* proceedings of a legislative body. (*c*) Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws; as, an *irregular* action of the heart and arteries. (*d*) Not according to the rules of art; immethodical; as, *irregular* verse; an *irregular* discourse.

The numbers of pindarics are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

(*e*) Not in conformity to laws human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; as, *irregular* conduct or propensities. (*f*) Not straight; as, an *irregular* line or course. (*g*) Not uniform; as, *irregular* motion. (*h*) In *gram.* deviating from the common form in respect to the inflectional terminations. (*i*) In *geom.* applied to a figure, whether plane or solid, whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar among themselves. (*j*) In *music*, applied to a cadence which does not end upon the tonic chord. (*k*) In *bot.* not having the parts of the same size or form, or arranged with symmetry; as, the petals of a labiate flower are *irregular*. —SYN. Immethodical, unsystematic, anomalous, erratic, devious, eccentric, crooked, unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, desultory, disorderly, wild, immoderate, intemperate, inordinate, vicious.

Irregular (ir-reg'ū-lėr), *n.* One not conforming to settled rule; especially, a soldier not in regular service.

Irregularist (ir-reg'ū-lėr-ist), *n.* One who is irregular. *Baxter.*

Irregularity (ir-reg'ū-la''ri-ti), *n.* 1. State of being irregular; deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as, the *irregularity* of proceedings.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison.*

2. That which is irregular, or forms a deviation; a part exhibiting a divergence from the rest; action or conduct deviating from law human or divine, or from moral rectitude; as, an *irregularity* on a surface; the road was marked by many *irregularities;* to be guilty of many *irregularities.*

The ill methods of schools and colleges give the chief rise to the *irregularities* of the gentry. *Burnet.*

Irregularly (ir-reg'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

Irregulate† (ir-reg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *regulate.*] To make irregular; to disorder. *Sir T. Browne.*

Irregulous† (ir-reg'ū-lus), *a.* Licentious; lawless; irregular. 'That *irregulous* devil Cloten.' *Shak.*

Irrejectable (ir-rē-jekt'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rejectable.*] That cannot be rejected.

Irrelapsable† (ir-rē-laps'a-bl), *a.* Not liable to lapse. *Dr. H. More.*

Irrelation (ir-rē-lā'shon), *n.* The quality of being irrelative; want of relation or connection.

Irrelative (ir-rel'a-tiv), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relative.*] Not relative; without mutual relations; single; unconnected.

Irrelative (ir-rel'a-tiv), *n.* That which is not relative or connected.

This same mental necessity is involved in the general inability we find of construing positively to thought any *irrelative.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Irrelatively (ir-rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* Unconnectedly.

Irrelevance, Irrelevancy (ir-rel'ē-vans, ir-rel'ē-van-si), *n.* The quality of being irrelevant or of not serving to aid and support; as, the *irrelevancy* of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the *irrelevancy* of his arguments. *Hook.*

Irrelevant (ir-rel'ē-vant), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relevant.*] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support; as, testimony and arguments are *irrelevant* to a cause when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve to support it.

A fact of this kind may be true, though *irrelevant* as an argument. *Whately.*

Irrelevantly (ir-rel'ē-vant-li), *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

Irrelievable (ir-rē-lēv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relievable.*] Not relievable; not admitting relief.

Irreligion (ir-rē-li'jon), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religion.*] Want of religion or contempt of it; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

Irreligionist (ir-rē-li'jon-ist), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religionist.*] One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.

Irreligious (ir-rē-li'jus), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religious.*] Not religious: (*a*) destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

(*b*) Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked; as, an *irreligious* speech; *irreligious* conduct. 'Irreligious profane discourse.' *Swift.*

Irreligiously (ir-rē-li'jus-li), *adv.* In an irreligious manner; with impiety; wickedly.

Irreligiousness (ir-rē-li'jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreligious; want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness. *Locke.*

Irremeable (ir-rē-mē'a-bl), *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*—*ir* for *in*, not, and *remeabilis*, that comes back, from *remeo*, to go or come back—*re*, back, and *meo*, to go.] Not permitting of a person's return; such that one cannot retrace one's steps. 'Clear through the *irremeable* Symplegades.' *A. C. Swinburne.*

Irremediable (ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remediable.*] Not remediable: (*a*) incapable of being cured; as, an *irremediable* disease or evil. (*b*) Not to be corrected or redressed; as, *irremediable* error or mischief.

A steady hand in military affairs is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable.* *Bacon.*

SYN. Incurable, remediless, irretrievable, irreparable.

Irremediableness (ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness is irrecoverableness, *irremediableness.* *Donne.*

Irremediably (ir-rē-mē'di-a-bli), *adv.* In an irremediable manner; in a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

Irremissible (ir-rē-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remissible.*] Not remissible; unpardonable; not capable of being remitted; as, an *irremissible* sin.

If some offences be foul, others are horrible, and some others *irremissible.* *Bp. Hall.*

To have had property, to have been robbed of it, and to endeavour to gain it—these are crimes *irremissible.* *Burke.*

Irremissibleness (ir-rē-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irremissible or unpardonable; a case not admitting pardon.

It is, 'It shall not be forgiven;' it is not, 'It cannot be forgiven.' It is an irremission; it is not an *irremissibleness.* *Donne.*

Irremissibly (ir-rē-mis'i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be pardoned.

Irremission (ir-rē-mi'shon), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remission.*] The act of refusing or delaying to remit or pardon; the act of withholding remission or pardon. See extract under *Irremissibleness.*

Irremissive (ir-rē-mis'iv), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remissive.*] Not remissive or remitting.

Irremittable (ir-rē-mit'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remit*, to forgive.] Irremissible; unpardonable. 'The sin against the Holy Ghost which they call *irremittable.*' *Holinshed.*

Irremovability (ir-rē-möv'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being irremovable.

Irremovable (ir-rē-möv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *removable.*] 1. Not removable; immovable.

This is a conviction which we cannot believe to be otherwise than an *irremovable* principle of the philosophy of organization. *Whewell.*

2. Inflexible; determined. 'He's *irremovable*, resolved for flight.' *Shak.*

Irremovably (ir-rē-möv'a-bli), *adv.* In an irremovable manner; so as not to admit of removal; inflexibly. 'Firmly and *irremovably* fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion.' *Evelyn.*

Irremoval (ir-rē-möv'al), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *removal.*] Absence of removal; state of being not removed.

Irremunerable (ir-rē-mū'nėr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remunerable.*] Not remunerable; incapable of being rewarded.

Irrenowned (ir-rē-nound'), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *renowned.*] Not renowned; not celebrated.

To slug in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame.
Spenser.

Irreparability (ir-rep'a-ra-bil''i-ti), *n.* [See IRREPARABLE.] The quality or state of being irreparable or beyond repair or recovery. 'The simple *irreparability* of the fragment.' *Sterne.*

Irreparable (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reparable.*] Not reparable: (*a*) incapable of being repaired; as, an *irreparable* breach.

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addison.*

(*b*) Incapable of being recovered or regained.

The only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

SYN. Irrecoverable, irretrievable, irremediable, incurable.

Irreparableness (ir-rep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* State of being irreparable.

Irreparably (ir-rep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In an irreparable manner; irrecoverably; as, *irreparably* lost.

Irrepealability (ir-rē-pēl'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being irrepealable.

Irrepealable (ir-rē-pēl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repealable.*] Not repealable; incapable of being legally repealed or annulled.

Irrepealableness (ir-rē-pēl'a-bl-nes), *n.* Irrepealability.

Irrepealably (ir-rē-pēl'a-bli), *adv.* Beyond the power or so as not to admit of repeal.

Excommunications and censures are *irrepealably* transacted by them. *Bp. Gauden.*

Irrepentance (ir-rē-pent'ans), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repentance.*] Want of repentance; impenitence.

There are some dispositions blameworthy in men . . . as unchangeableness and *irrepentance.* *Bp. Hall.*

Irrepleviable, Irreplevisable (ir-rē-ple'vi-a-bl, ir-rē-ple'viz-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repleviable, replevisable.*] In *law*, incapable of being replevied.

Irreprehensible (ir-rep'rē-hen''si-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; blameless.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible.* *Bp. Patrick.*

Irreprehensibleness (ir-rep'rē-hen''si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

Irreprehensibly (ir-rep'rē-hen''si-bli), *adv.* In an irreprehensible manner; so as not to incur blame; without blame.

Irrepresentable (ir-rep'rē-zent''a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *represent.*] Not representable; incapable of being represented.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

Irrepressible (ir-rē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

It is an *irrepressible* conflict between opposing and enduring forces. *Seward.*

Irrepressibly (ir-rē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree precluding repression.

Irreproachable (ir-rē-prōch'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reproachable.*] Not reproachable; incapable of being reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent. 'An innocent, *irreproachable*, nay exemplary life.' *Atterbury.*—SYN. Unblamable, irreprovable, irreprehensible, innocent, blameless, spotless, unblemished, immaculate, faultless, pure, upright.

Irreproachableness (ir-rē-prōch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irreproachable.

Irreproachably (ir-rē-prōch'a-bli), *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; blamelessly; as, deportment *irreproachably* upright.

From this time, says the monk, the bear lived *irreproachably*, and observed to his dying day the orders that the saint had given him. *Addison.*

Irreprovable (ir-rē-pröv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; blameless; upright; unblamable.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable.* *Atterbury.*

Irreprovableness (ir-rē-pröv'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being irreprovable.

Irreprovably (ir-rē-pröv'a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

Irreptitious (ir-rep-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *irrepto*, to creep into, freq. from *irrepo*, to creep into—*ir* for *in*, into, and *repo*, to creep.] Crept in; privately introduced. *Dr. Castell.*

Irreputablet (ir-rep'ūt-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reputable.*] Not reputable; disreputable. *Bp. Law.*

Irresilient (ir-rē-sil'i-ent), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resilient.*] Not resilient.

Irresistance (ir-rē-zist'ans), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistance.*] Forbearance to resist; want of inclination to offer resistance; non-resistance; passive submission. 'Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistance.*' *Paley.*

Irresistibility (ir-rē-zist'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.

Irresistible (ir-rē-zist'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistible.*] Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; superior to resistance or opposition.

An *irresistible* law of our nature impels us to seek happiness. *J. M. Mason.*

Irresistibly (ir-rē-zist'i-bli), *adv.* In an irresistible manner; in a manner that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed.

Irresistless (ir-rē-zist'les), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistless.*] Incapable of being resisted.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame.
Granville.

Irresoluble (ir-rez'o-lū-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resoluble.*] Not resoluble: (*a*) incapable of being dissolved; incapable of resolution into parts; indissoluble. 'Simple bodies and upon that account *irresoluble.*' *Boyle.* (*b*),† Incapable of being released or relieved. 'The *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Irresolubleness (ir-rez'o-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat. 'The *irresolubleness* of diamonds.' *Boyle.*

Irresolute (ir-rez'o-lūt), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolute.*] Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation.

Weak and *irresolute* is man;
The purpose of to-day,
Woven with pains into his plan,
To-morrow rends away. *Cowper.*

SYN. Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, faltering, undetermined, undecided, unsettled.

Irresolutely (ir-rez'o-lūt-li), *adv.* In an irresolute manner; without firmness of mind; without decision.

Irresoluteness (ir-rez'o-lūt-nes), *n.* The quality of being irresolute; want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind; irresolution.

Irresolution (ir-rez'o-lū''shon), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolution.*] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear.

I was weary of continual *irresolution*, and a perpetual equipoise of the mind. *Rambler.*

SYN. Indecision, indetermination, hesitancy, vacillation.

Irresolvability, Irresolvableness (ir-rē-zolv'a-bil''i-ti, ir-rē-zolv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of not being resolvable.

Irresolvable (ir-rē-zolv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable.*] Incapable of being resolved.

Irresolvedly (ir-rē-zolv'ed-li), *adv.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolved.*] Without settled determination. 'To hear me speak so *irresolvedly.*' *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Irrespective (ir-rē-spekt'iv), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respective.*] 1. Not regarding circumstances or conditions; having no respect to particular circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election. *Hammond.*

In this sense the word is now generally used in the prepositional phrase *irrespective of*=not having respect or regard to; leaving out of account; as, *irrespective of* the consequences.—2. † Not showing respect to; disrespectful. 'Irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour.' *Sir C. Cornwallis.*

Irrespectively (ir-rē-spekt'iv-li), *adv.* Without regard to circumstances or not taking them into consideration: often followed by *of.*

Prosperity, considered absolutely and *irrespectively*, is better and more desirable than adversity. *South.*

Irrespirable (ir-res'pi-ra-bl or ir-rē-spīr'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respirable.*] Not respirable; unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life; as, *irrespirable* air.

Irresponsibility (ir-rē-spons'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* Want of responsibility.

Irresponsible (ir-rē-spons'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsible.*] Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not to be relied upon or trusted. 'Such high and *irresponsible* license over mankind.' *Milton.*

Irresponsibly (ir-rē-spons'i-bli), *adv.* In an irresponsible manner; so as not to be responsible.

Irresponsive (ir-rē-spons'iv), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsive.*] Not responsive.

Irrestrainable (ir-rē-strān'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *restrainable.*] That cannot be restrained; not to be kept back or held in check.

Irresuscitable (ir-rē-sus'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resuscitable.*] Incapable of being resucitated or revived.

Irresuscitably (ir-rē-sus'i-ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be resuscitable.

Irretentive (ir-rē-tent'iv), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retentive.*] Not retentive or apt to retain. 'His memory weak and *irretentive.*' *Skelton.*

Irretraceable (ir-rē-trās'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retraceable.*] Not retraceable.

Irretrievable (ir-rē-trēv'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retrievable.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss.—SYN. Irremediable, incurable, irreparable, irrecoverable.

Irretrievableness (ir-rē-trēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

Irretrievably (ir-rē-trēv'a-bli), *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

Every one finds that many of the ideas which he desired to retain have slipped *irretrievably* away. *Idler.*

Irreturnable (ir-rē-tėrn'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *returnable.*] Incapable of returning.

Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word. *Mir. for Mags.*

Irrevealable (ir-rē-vēl'a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revealable.*] Incapable of being revealed.

Irrevealably (ir-rē-vēl'a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be revealable.

Irreverence (ir-rev'er-ens), *n.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverence.*] 1. Want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of a superior; irreverent conduct or an irreverent action; as, *irreverence* toward God.—2. The state of being disregarded or treated with disrespect. 'The *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in.' *Clarendon.*

Irreverend † (ir-rev'er-end), *a.* Irreverent.

If any man use immodest speech, or *irreverend* gesture or behaviour, or otherwise be suspected in life, he is likewise admonished, as before. *Strype.*

Irreverent (ir-rev'er-ent), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverent.*] Not reverent: (*a*) not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors.

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark. *Milton.*

(*b*) Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an *irreverent* thought, word, or phrase.

Irreverently (ir-rev'er-ent-li), *adv.* In an irreverent manner.

Irreversible (ir-rē-vėrs'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible.*] Not reversible: (*a*) incapable of being recalled, repealed, or annulled; irrevocable; as, an *irreversible* decree or sentence.

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible.* *Fortin.*

(*b*) Incapable of being reversed or turned the opposite way, turned outside in, or the like.

Irreversibleness (ir-rē-vėrs'i-bl-nes), *n.* State of being irreversible.

Irreversibly (ir-rē-vėrs'i-bli), *adv.* In an irreversible manner.

Irrevocability, Irrevocableness (ir-rev'ō-ka-bil''i-ti, ir-rev'ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* State of being irrevocable.

Irrevocable (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revocable.*] Not revocable; not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irrevocable* decree, sentence, or edict; *irrevocable* fate; an *irrevocable* promise. 'Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom.' *Shak.*

Irrevocably (ir-rev'ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; beyond recall; in a manner precluding recall or repeal.

Irrevoluble † (ir-rev'o-lū-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revoluble.*] That has no revolution.

Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity. *Milton.*

Irrhetorical (ir-re-tor'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rhetorical.*] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive.

Irrigate (ir'ri-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *irrigated;* ppr. *irrigating.* [L. *irrigo, irrigatum—ir* for *in*, and *rigo*, to water. See RAIN.] 1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew.

The motion of the heart depends originally of its fibres *irrigated* by the blood. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it, and spread over it.

Irrigation (ir-ri-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *irrigatio, irrigationis*, from *irrigo, irrigatum.* See IRRIGATE.] The act of watering or moistening: (*a*) In *med.* the application of water or a cold lotion drop by drop or in a gentle stream, as to an inflamed part or the seat of neuralgic pain. (*b*) In *agri.* the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.

Irriguous (ir-rig'ū-us), *a.* [L. *irriguus.* See IRRIGATE.] 1. Watered; watery; moist.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spread her store.
Milton.

2. Penetrating as water that irrigates; overspreading or pervading.

Rash Elpenor, who in evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep. *J. Philips*

Irrisible (ir-riz'i-bl), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *risible.*] Not risible; incapable of laughter. [Rare.]

Irrision (ir-ri'zhon), *n.* [L. *irrisio, irrisionis*, from *irrideo, irrisum—ir* for *in*, and *rideo*, to laugh.] The act of laughing at another. 'This being spoken sceptice, or by way of *irrision.*' *Chapman.*

Irritability (ir'rit-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being irritable: (*a*) the state or property of being easily irritated or exasperated; as, *irritability* of temper; his *irritability* is perpetual. (*b*) In *physiol.* (a) that function of nerve or muscle or of any organ of the animal body in virtue of which it responds to stimuli, this response being manifested in normal or abnormal sensations or actions, or both; specifically, the property peculiar to muscles, by which they contract upon the application of certain stimuli. (b) In *bot.* that quality in plants by which they exhibit motion on the application of certain stimuli.

Irritable (ir'rit-a-bl), *a.* Capable or susceptible of being irritated: (*a*) susceptible of being worked into a heat and painfulness; readily inflamed; as, an *irritable* sore. (*b*) Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as, an *irritable* temper. 'Vicious, old, and *irritable.*' *Tennyson.* (*c*) In *physiol.* susceptible of responding to stimuli; capable of being excited to action either normal or abnormal by the application of certain stimuli; specifically, when said of muscular fibres, susceptible of contraction by contact of the stimulus. (*d*) In *bot.* exhibiting the phenomenon of spontaneous motion when under the influence of certain stimuli.

Irritableness (ir'rit-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being irritable.

Irritably (ir'rit-a-bli), *adv.* In an irritable manner.

Irritancy (ir'rit-an-si), *n.* The state of being irritant or exciting to anger.

Irritancy (ir'rit-an-si), *n.* In *Scots law*, the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null and void.

Irritant (ir'rit-ant), *a.* [L. *irritans, irritantis*, ppr. of *irrito.* See IRRITATE.] Irritating; specifically, producing pain, heat, or tension; producing inflammation; as, an *irritant* poison.

Irritant (ir'rit-ant), *n.* That which excites or irritates; specifically: (*a*) in *med.* that which causes pain, heat, or tension, either mechanically, as puncture or scarification; chemically, as alkalies and acids; or specifically, as cantharides. *Dunglison.* (*b*) In *toxicol.* a poison that produces inflammation, as arsenic, mercury, and phosphorus.

Many of the Ranunculaceæ are irritant poisons. . . . Clematis is one of the best known *irritants* of this class. *Lindley.*

Irritant (ir'rit-ant), *a.* [L. *irritans, irritantis*, ppr. of *irrito*, to make void, from *in*, not, and *ratus*, established.] Rendering null and void. [Rare.]

The states elected Henry, duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant:* that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance. *Hayward.*

—*Irritant clause*, in *Scots law*, a clause in a deed declaring null and void certain speci-

fied acts if they are done by the party holding under the deed. It is supplemented by the resolutive clause.

Irritate (ir'rit-āt), *v.t.* [L. *irrito, irritatum*, to incite, stir up, provoke; perhaps from *hirrire*, to snarl.] 1. To excite heat and redness in, as in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies by friction; to inflame; to fret; as, to *irritate* a wounded part by a coarse bandage.—2. To excite anger in; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate; as, never *irritate* a child for trifling faults; the insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects.—3. To give greater force or energy to; to heighten excitement in.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame. *Bacon.*

4. To excite the irritability of; to excite irritation in. See IRRITABILITY, IRRITATION.—SYN. To fret, inflame, excite, provoke, vex, tease, exasperate, anger, incense, enrage.

Irritate† (ir'rit-āt), *a.* Excited; heightened.

The heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon.*

Irritate (ir'rit-āt), *v.t.* [L. *irrito, irritatum*, to make void, from *irritus*, invalid—*ir* for *in*, not, and *ratus*, settled, valid, from *reor*, to think.] To render null and void.

Irritation (ir-rit-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *irritatio, irritationis*, from *irrito*. See IRRITATE.] The act of irritating or state of being irritated: (*a*) excitement, usually but not necessarily of a disagreeable kind; especially, excitement of anger; provocation; exasperation; anger.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey.*

(*b*) In *physiol.* the change or action which takes place in the muscles or organs of sense when a nerve or nerves are affected by the application of external bodies; specifically, the operation of exciting muscular fibre to contraction by artificial stimulation; as, the muscle was made to contract by *irritation* of the nerve. 'Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves in any part of the body.' *Arbuthnot.* See also extract under next article. (*c*) In *med.* and *pathol.* the state of a tissue or organ in which there is an excess of vital movement; the discomfort set up in an organ by the presence of something unsuitable to its function or structure, or in the entire body by some local injury or internal disease.

Irritative (ir'rit-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Serving to excite or irritate.

Every irritation produces in the cellular elements some mechanical or chemical change, which change is a 'counter-working against the *irritative* cause.' *Copland.*

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever.

Irritatory (ir'rit-āt-o-ri), *a.* Exciting; stimulating. *Hales.*

Irrorate† (ir'rō-rāt), *v.t.* [See IRRORATION.] To moisten with dew.

Irroration† (ir-rō-rā'shon), *n.* [From L. *irroro, irroratum*, to wet or moisten with dew—*ir* for *in*, and *roro*, to distil dew, from *ros, roris*, dew.] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.

Irrubrical (ir-rū'brik-al), *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rubric*.] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

Irrugate† (ir'ru-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *irrugo, irrugatum*, to wrinkle—*ir* for *in*, in, and *rugo*, to wrinkle.] To wrinkle.

Irrupted (ir-rupt'ed), *p.* and *a.* [L. *irruptus*, pp. of *irrumpo*, to break in or into—*ir* for *in*, in, into, and *rumpo*, to break.] Broken violently and with great force. [Rare.]

Irruption (ir-rup'shon), *n.* [L. *irruptio, irruptionis*, from *irrumpo, irruptum*. See IRRUPTED.] A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad or entrance of invaders into a place or country.

Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.
Milton.

The famous wall of China, built against the *irruptions* of the Tartars, was begun above a hundred years before the Incarnation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Irruptive (ir-rupt'iv), *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitehouse.

Irvingite (ėr'ving-īt), *n.* A follower of Edward *Irving*, a celebrated clergyman of the Scottish Church, who, drifting into mysticism (in which the power of working miracles, prophesying, the gift of tongues, &c., bore a prominent part), was deposed in 1833. A prominent feature in Irving's doctrines was the immediate second coming of our Saviour. His followers organized themselves into a body called 'The Holy Apostolic Church,' which still exists.

Is (iz). The third pers. sing. of the substantive verb *to be*. (See BE.) It represents the Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Skr. *asti*, is, the pronominal suffix of the third pers. sing., *th* or *t*, being dropped.

Isabel (iz'a-bel), *n.* [Fr. *isabelle*. From *Isabelle* of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain, who, in the war against Holland for the recovery of the sovereignty of the Low Countries, which formed part of her dowry, swore that she would not change her linen till Ostend, which had long withstood the siege, was in her hands. The place held out for nearly three years, and the princess' linen became of a dingy hue, which gave rise to the name *Isabelle* for this colour. Others refer the origin of it and the story to *Isabel*, Queen of Spain, and connect the vow with the siege of Grenada.] A pale brownish yellow colour. Called also *Isabel-yellow*.

Isabel-colour (iz'a-bel-kul-ėr), *n.* See ISABEL.

Isadelphous (ī-sa-del'fus), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *adelphos*, a brother.] In *bot.* a term applied to a diadelphous flower in which the separate bundles of stamens are equal or alike.

Isagoge,† **Isagogue**† (ī'sa-gōj, ī'sa-gog), *n.* [Gr. *eisagōgē*, a leading in, introduction, from *eisagō*, to lead in—*eis*, in, into, and *agō*, to lead.] An introduction.

Isagogic, Isagogical (ī-sa-goj'ik, ī-sa-goj'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *eisagōgikos*, from *eisagō*, to introduce—*eis*, in, into, and *agō*, to lead.] Introductory; especially, introductory to the study of theology. *J. A. Alexander.*

Isagogics (ī'sa-goj'iks), *n.* In *theol.* that department of theological study introductory to exegesis or the interpretation of Scripture.

Isagon (ī'sa-gon), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *math.* a figure whose angles are equal.

Isapostolic (ī'sa-pos-tol''ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *apostolos*, an apostle.] A term somewhat loosely applied to various persons and things: (*a*) to the fathers who were alive in the time of the apostles, whose authority therefore is held by some to be nearly equal to theirs; (*b*) to the customs instituted by these fathers; (*c*) to certain holy women resembling the apostles in sanctity; (*d*) to the founders of Christianity in any given country or their powerful and effective supporters.

Isariei (ī-sār-ī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* A nat. order of filamentous moulds containing those genera in which the fertile threads are compacted, and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices.

Isatic Acid (ī-sat'ik as'id), *n.* ($C_8H_7NO_3$.) An acid formed by the action of caustic alkalies upon isatin.

Isatin, Isatine (ī's'a-tin), *n.* ($C_8H_5NO_2$.) A compound obtained by oxidizing indigo. It forms hyacinth-red or reddish-orange crystals of a brilliant lustre. Its solutions stain the skin, and give it a disagreeable odour.

Isatis (ī's'a-tis), *n.* [Gr., woad.] A genus of annuals and biennials, natives of South Europe and Western Asia, belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. One species, *Isatis tinctoria*, was formerly cultivated in England as a dye under the name of *woad* (see WOAD); while a second species, *I. indigotica*, is still grown as a dye plant in the north of China. They have simple leaves, and large terminal panicles of small yellow flowers.

Ischiadic (is-ki-ad'ik), *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, pertaining to sciatica, from *ischias*, sciatica, from *ischium*, the hip.] Pertaining to sciatica.—*Ischiadic passion* or *disease*, sciatica.

Ischiagra (is-ki-ag'ra), *n.* [Gr. *ischion*, the hip, and *agra*, a seizure.] Hip-gout.

Ischial (is'ki-al), *a.* In *anat.* of or belonging to the ischium or hip-bone.

Ischialgia (is-ki-al'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *ischion*, the hip, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the hip; sciatica.

Ischiatic (is-ki-at'ik), *a.* [See ISCHIADIC.] Pertaining to the hip; as, the *ischiatic* foramen, a notch of the os innominatum; the *ischiatic* artery, which proceeds through the notch of the os innominatum.

Ischiatocele, Ischiocele (is-ki-at'ō-sēl, is-ki-ō-sēl'), *n.* [Gr. *ischion*, the hip, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

Ischium, Ischion (is'ki-um, is'ki-on), *n.* In *anat.* the posterior and inferior part of the pelvic arch in vertebrates; the lowermost of the three portions forming the os innominatum in the fœtus; the lowermost part of the hip-bone in adults.

Ischnacanthus (isk-na-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *ischnos*, slender, and *akantha*, a spine.] A fossil genus of acanthoid fishes occurring in the old red sandstone. They resemble the smaller species of Diplacanthus, but differ in having the spines more slender, whence the name.

Ischnophonia (isk-no-fō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *ischnos*, slender, and *phōnē*, voice.] Shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stammering.

Ischuretic (is-kū-ret'ik), *a.* [See ISCHURY.] Having the quality of relieving ischury.

Ischuretic (is-kū-ret'ik), *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury.

Ischuria (is-kū'ri-a), *n.* See ISCHURY.

Ischury (is'kū-ri), *n.* [Gr. *ischouria*, from *ischō*, to stop, and *ouron*, urine.] A stoppage, retention, or suppression of urine.

Ischyodon (is'ki-ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *ischys*, strength, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A jurassic and tertiary genus of fossil fishes, allied to the Chimæra, and having very large bony teeth.

Ischypterus (is-kip'tėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *ischys*, strength, and *pteron*, a fin.] A fossil genus of ganoid fishes from the triassic strata of Virginia, differing from Palæoniscus chiefly in having the tail inequilobate.

I'se (iz). I shall. [Scotch and northern provincial English.]

Iserin, Iserine (is'ėr-in), *n.* [From the small river *Iser* in Silesia.] A mineral of an iron-black colour, and of a splendid metallic lustre, occurring in small obtuse angular grains. It consists of the oxides of iron and titanium, with a small portion of uranium.

-ish (ish). A suffix to adjectives and verbs, in the former case of Teutonic origin and alliances, in the latter of Romance: (*a*) as an adjectival suffix, *-ish* represents the A.Sax. *-isc*, Dan. *-isk*, G. *-isch*, Fr. *-esque* (as in *grotesque*), and implies partaking of the nature of; as, *fool, foolish; brute, brutish; Dane, Danish; Swede, Swedish.* Attached to adjectives it has a diminutive signification; as, *white, whitish; yellow, yellowish; good, goodish.* (*b*) As a verb suffix it is derived from the L. verbal incept. term. *-esco*, and is generally found in verbs that come through the French and still show the influence of that termination in some of their tenses; as, *finish*, Fr. *finir, finis, finissais, finissant; abolish*, Fr. *abolir, abolis, abolissais, abolissant; punish*, Fr. *punir, punis, punissais, punissant.* Some English verbs in *-ish* have no corresponding French forms in *-ir, -issant*, but seem to be formed on analogy, while, on the other hand, many French verbs in *-ir* have no corresponding English forms in *-ish*.

Ish (ish), *n.* [A form of *issue*.] Issue; liberty and opportunity of going out. [Scotch.]—*Ish and entry.* In *Scots law*, the clause *'with free ish and entry,'* in a charter, imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the granter, who is by the clause laid under that burden. *Ish* also means termination.

Ishmaelite (ish'ma-el-īt), *n.* [From *Ishmael*: Gen. xvi. 12.] 1. A descendant of Ishmael. 2. An Ismaelian (which see).—3. One resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him; one at war with society.

Jos's tents and pilau were pleasant to this little *Ishmaelite*. *Thackeray.*

Ishmaelitish (ish'ma-el-it-ish), *a.* Like Ishmael; partaking of the nature of an Ishmaelite.

Isiac (ī'si-ak), *a.* [L. *Isiacus*; Gr. *Isiakos*, from *Isis*.] Relating to Isis.—*Isiac table*, the name given to a spurious Egyptian monument, consisting of a plate of copper, bearing a representation of most of the Egyptian deities, with Isis in the centre, said to have been found by a soldier at the siege of Rome in 1525, and long held in high esteem. It is now at Turin.

Isicle (īs'i-kl), *n.* Same as *Icicle*.

Isidoid (ī'sid-oid), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to the surface of lichens when covered with a dense mass of conical soredia.

Isinglass (ī'zing-glas), *n.* [D. *huizenblas*—*huizen*, a sturgeon, and *blas*, a vesicle, a bladder, 'by us corruptly called *isinglass*, probably from connecting the name with the employment of the substance in *icing* or making jellies.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. The purest commercial form of gelatine: it is a substance of a firm texture and whitish colour, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Russia. In the preparation of creams and jellies it is in great request. It is also used in fining liquors of the fermented kind, in purifying coffee, and in making mock-pearls, stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, &c. With brandy it forms a cement for broken porcelain and glass. It is likewise used to stick together the parts of musical instruments; and as an agglutinant, for binding many other delicate structures.—2. A name sometimes given to mica.

Isinglass-stone (ī'zing-glas-stōn). See MICA.

Isis (ī'sis), *n.* 1. One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology. She was regarded as the sister or sister-wife of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She was worshipped by the Egyptians as the being who had first civilized them, and taught them agriculture and other necessary arts of life. Among the higher and more philosophical theologians she was made the symbol of pantheistic divinity. By the people she was worshipped as the goddess of fecundity. The cow was sacred to her. She is represented variously, though most usually as a woman with the horns of a cow, between which is a globe supporting a throne, and sometimes with the lotus on her head and the sistrum in her hand.—2. The name given to an asteroid discovered by Pogson in 1856.

Isis.

Isis (ī'sis), *n.* [From the name of the Egyptian goddess.] The name of a genus of jointed sclerobasic coral, in which the joints forming the stem are alternately calcareous and horny.

Islam (iz'lam), *n.* [From the Ar. *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.

Islamism (iz'lam-izm), *n.* The faith of Islam; the true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedism.

Islamite (iz'lam-īt), *n.* A Mohammedan.

Islamitic (iz-lam-it'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Islamize (iz'lam-īz), *v.t.* or *i.* To conform to Islamism; to Mohammedanize.

Island (ī'land), *n.* [O.E. *iland*, *yland*, A.Sax. *eâland*, *igland*, probably from A.Sax. *eâ* (Goth. *ahva*, O.H.G. *aha*, water, Icel. *á*, a river), water, and *land*, land—a piece of land in the midst of water; the fact that we have the A.Sax. *ig*, Icel. *ey*, Dan. *ö* or *öe*, Fris. *ooge*, all meaning island, seems rather to show, however, that the first part of the word has the meaning of island by itself, and that *eâland* was formed by an erroneous etymology; comp. also E. *eyot*, *ait*, a small island in a river, and such names as Chelse*a*, Batterse*a*, Anglese*a* or Anglese*y*, Chertse*y*, Alderne*y*, Orkne*y*, where the last element means island. The *s* is due to a supposed connection with L. *insula*, O.Fr. *isle*. See ISLE.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake: in contradistinction to *mainland* or *continent*.—2. Anything resembling an island, as a large mass of floating ice.—*Islands of the blessed*, in *Greek myth.* the Happy Islands, supposed to lie westward in the ocean, whither after death the souls of the virtuous were transported.

Island (ī'land), *v.t.* 1. To cause to become or appear like an island or islands; to isolate by surrounding, as with water.

> Stand upon the peak of some isolated mountain at daybreak, when the night mists first rise from off the plains, and watch their white and lake-like fields, as they float in level bays and winding gulfs about the *islanded* summits of the lower hills. *Ruskin.*

2. To dot, as with islands.

> Not a cloud by day
> With purple *islanded* the dark-blue deep.
> *Southey.*

Islander (ī'land-ėr), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Islandy† (ī'land-i), *a.* Pertaining to islands; full of islands. *Cotgrave.*

Isle (īl), *n.* [O.Fr. *isle*, Fr. *île*, Prov. *isla*, L. *insula*, an island. Mr. Marsh, however, remarks that 'the fact that Robert of Gloucester, and other early English writers, wrote *ile* or *yle* at a time when the only French orthography was *isle*, is a strong argument against this derivation. It is more probably a contraction of *island*, the A. Sax. *ealand*, *ealond*, *igland*, and the *s* was inserted in both because when Saxon was forgotten the words were thought to have come through the French from the Latin *insula*.'] 1. An island. [Now chiefly or altogether poetical.]

> The *isles* shall wait for his law. Is. xlii. 4.

2. In *entom.* see ISLET, 2.

Isle (īl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *isled;* ppr. *isling.* To cause to become or appear like an isle; to isolate; to island; to environ.

> *Isled* in sudden seas of light,
> My heart, pierced through with fierce delight,
> Bursts into blossom in his sight. *Tennyson.*

Isle (īl), *n.* Same as *Aisle* (which see).

Islet (il'et), *n.* 1. A little isle. 'The cressy *islets* white in flower.' *Tennyson.*—2. A spot within another of a different colour, as on the wing of an insect, the blossom of a plant, &c.

> A but less vivid hue
> Than of that *islet* in the chestnut-bloom
> Flamed in his cheek. *Tennyson.*

-Ism (izm). [Gr. suffix *ismos.*] A suffix implying doctrine, theory, principle, system, or practice of; abstract idea of that signified by the word to which it is subjoined; as, monothe*ism*, spiritual*ism*, republican*ism*, mesmer*ism*, Presbyterian*ism*, libertin*ism*.

Ism (izm), *n.* [From its common use as a suffix in words signifying doctrine or theory.] A doctrine or theory, but more especially a pretentious or absurd one; a crotchety or visionary speculation: generally used contemptuously; as, away with your *isms* and ologies.

Ismaelian (iz-ma-ē'li-an), *n.* A member of the Mohammedan sect which maintained that Ismael, and not Moussa, ought to be Imaum. In the tenth century they formed a secret society, from which sprang the Assassins. *Brewer.*

Isnardia (is-när'di-a), *n.* [In memory of Antoine Dante *Isnard*, member of the Academy of Sciences.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Onagraceæ, of no especial value or interest. The single species *I. palustris* is found wild in England. It is frequent on the continent of Europe, in North America, and the temperate parts of Asia.

Iso- (ī'sō). A prefix from the Greek (*isos*) signifying equal.

Isobar, Isobare (ī'sō-bär, ī'sō-bār), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.] In *phys. geog.* a line drawn on a map to connect those places on the surface of the globe at which the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same.

Isobaric (ī-sō-bar'ik), *a.* Same as *Isobarometric.*

Isobarism (ī-sob'ar-izm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.] Equality or similarity of weight.

Isobarometric (ī-sō-bar'ō-*met*''rik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] In *phys. geog.* indicating equal barometric pressure.—*Isobarometric line.* Same as *Isobar.*

Isobrious (ī-sob'ri-us), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *briaō*, to be strong.] In *bot.* a term applied to the dicotyledonous embryo, because both lobes seem to grow with equal vigour.

Isocardia (ī-sō-kär'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *kardia*, the heart.] A heart-shaped shell with separated, involuted, and diverging beaks.

Isocheim (ī'sō-kīm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter.] In *phys. geog.* a line drawn on a map through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature.

Isocheimal, Isocheimenal (ī-sō-kī'mal, ī-sō-kī'men-al), *a.* Of the same mean winter temperature.—*Isocheimal line*, in *phys. geog.* same as *Isocheim.*

Isocheimene, Isochimene (ī-sō-kī'mēn), *n.* Same as *Isocheim.*

Isocheimonal, Isochimonal (ī-sō-kī'mon-al), *a.* Same as *Isocheimal.*

Isochimal, Isochimenal (ī-sō-kī'mal, ī-sō-kī'men-al), *a.* Same as *Isocheimal.*

> The lines passing through all places which have an equal temperature for the summer or the winter half of the year have been called respectively *isotheral* and *isochimal* lines. *Whewell.*

Isochromatic (ī'sō-krō-mat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having the same colour. In certain experiments with doubly refracting crystals the decomposed light forms a double series of coloured rings or curves of different forms arranged in a certain order; each curve in the one series having one corresponding to it both in form and colour in the other. The two curves or lines that have the same tint are called *isochromatic lines.*

Isochronal, Isochronous (ī-sok'ron-al, ī-sok'ron-us), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are isochronal; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same property, being all performed in the same time whether the arc be large or small.

> The very physical basis of music is rhythm, since the distinction between what we recognize as musical sounds and those which are not so consists in the *isochronous* character of the vibrations in the former. *Edin. Rev.*

—*Isochronal line*, a line in which a heavy body descends without acceleration or retardation.

Isochronally (ī-sok'ron-al-li), *adv.* So as to be isochronal.

Isochronism (ī-sok'ron-izm), *n.* The state or quality of being isochronous; the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

Isochronon (ī-sok'ron-on), *n.* [See ISOCHRONAL.] An equal time-keeper; a clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time.

Isochronous (ī-sok'ron-us), *a.* See ISOCHRONAL.

Isochrous (ī-sok'rus), *a.* [Gr. *isochroos*, like-coloured—*isos*, equal, and *chroa*, colour.] Being of equal colour throughout.

Isoclinal, Isoclinic (ī-sō-klīn'al, ī-sō-klin'-ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klinō*, to incline.] Of equal inclination or dip.—*Isoclinal* or *isoclinic lines*, in *magnetism*, a term applied to curves connecting those places in the two hemispheres where the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

Isocrymal (ī-sō-krī'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an isocryme.

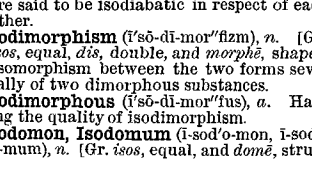
Isocryme (ī'sō-krīm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *krymos*, cold.] In *phys. geog.* a line drawn on maps showing the places having the same mean temperature during the coldest months of the year.

Isodiabatic (ī'sō-dī'a-bat''ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *diabainō*, to pass through—*dia*, through, and *bainō*, to pass.] In *thermodynamics*, a term applied to each of a pair of lines or curves on a diagram—the one exhibiting the variations in the density of a fluid which take place during the process of raising its temperature, the other the corresponding variations produced by the abstraction of portions of heat equal to those added in the former process. From the lines exhibiting the results of the addition and abstraction of equal portions they are said to be isodiabatic in respect of each other.

Isodimorphism (ī'sō-dī-mor''fizm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *dis*, double, and *morphē*, shape.] Isomorphism between the two forms severally of two dimorphous substances.

Isodimorphous (ī'sō-dī-mor''fus), *a.* Having the quality of isodimorphism.

Isodomon, Isodomum (ī-sod'o-mon, ī-sod'-o-mum), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *domē*, structure.] One of the methods of building walls among the Greeks, in which the stones forming the courses were of equal thickness and



Isodomon.

equal length, and so disposed that the vertical joints of an upper course were immediately over the middle of the stones forming the lower course. See PSEUDISODOMON.

Isodynamic (ī'sō-di-nam''ik), *a.* [From Gr. *isos*, equal, and *dynamis*, power.] Having equal power or force.—*Isodynamic lines*, in *magnetism*, lines of equal power or intensity: a term applied to lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal. They resemble in form and position the isoclinic lines.

Isodynamous (ī-sō-din'am-us), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, the same, and *dynamis*, force.] Having equal force; of equal size; in *bot.* same as *Isobrious*.

Isoetes (ī-sō-ē'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *etos*, the year, because the plant is the same throughout the year.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Lycopodiaceæ or club-moss tribe. The *I. lacustris*, or European quillwort, is an aquatic plant growing in the bottoms of lakes in the north of England, Wales, and Scotland.

Isogeotherm (ī-sō-jē'ō-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *gē*, the earth, and *thermē*, heat.] In *phys. geog.* an imaginary line or plane under the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature.

Isogeothermal (ī-sō-jē'ō-thėr''mal), *a.* In *phys. geog.* pertaining to or having the nature of an isogeotherm.

Isogonic (ī-sō-gon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.] Having equal angles. —*Isogonic lines*, in *magnetism*, lines connecting those places on the globe where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same.

Isography (ī-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *graphē*, a writing.] The imitation of handwriting.

Isohyetose (ī-sō-hī'et-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *hyetos*, rain.] In *phys. geog.* a line connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.

Isolable (ī'sō-la-bl or is'ō-la-bl), *a.* That can be isolated; specifically, in *chem.* capable of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance.

Isolate (ī'sō-lāt or is'ō-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *isolated;* ppr. *isolating.* [Fr. *isoler*, It. *isolare*, *isolato*, detached; from *isola*=L. *insula*, an island.] 1. To place in a detached situation; to place apart; to insulate: often used reflexively; as, he *isolated* himself from all society.—2. In *elect.* to insulate. See INSULATE.—3. In *chem.* to obtain a substance free from all its combinations.

Isolated (ī'sō-lāt-ed or is'ō-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

> Short *isolated* sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct. *Warburton.*

2. In *elect.* the same as *Insulated.*—3. In *chem.* pure; freed from combination.

Isolatedly (ī'sō-lāt-ed-li or is'ō-lāt-ed-li), *adv.* In an isolated manner.

Isolation (ī-sō-lā'shon or is-ō-lā'shon), *n.* State of being isolated or alone. '*Isolation* from the rest of mankind.' *Milman.*

Isologous (ī-sol'o-gus), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *logos*, proportion.] In *chem.* having similar proportions or relations: said of groups of homologous terms, in which the radicles, by combining with a series of similar elements, give rise to a series of similar compounds; thus, the hydrocarbon group, by its oxide, chloride, alcohol, &c., is *isologous* with the allyl group, which has also its oxide, chloride, alcohol, and the like. *Miller.*

Isomeric, Isomerical (ī-sō-mer'ik, ī-sō-mer'-ik-al), *a.* In *chem.* pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

Isomeride (ī-som'ėr-īd), *n.* In *chem.* a compound that exhibits the properties of isomerism with reference to some other compound.

Isomerism (ī-som'ėr-izm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part.] In *chem.* identity or close similarity of composition with difference of physical or both chemical and physical properties. There are three different cases of isomerism: first, where the compounds have the same percentage composition, while their vapour densities are different; second, where the compounds have the same ultimate composition and the same vapour density, but differ in physical properties, and also in their behaviour towards the same reagents; third, where the compounds have the same composition and the same vapour density, and by their behaviour towards reagents yield the same compound, or at any rate show that they are members of the same series, but nevertheless differ in physical properties. The first two cases are properly called cases of *polymerism* and *metamerism* respectively, while the last is *isomerism proper*. The facts of isomerism are generally explained by assuming that there exists a difference in the arrangement of the atoms which form the isomeric molecules.

Isomeromorphism (ī'sō-mer'ō-mor''fizm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *meros*, a part, and *morphē*, form.] In *crystal.* isomorphism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

Isomerous (ī-som'ėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part.] 1. In *bot.* a term applied to a flower whose organs are composed each of an equal number of parts.—2. In *chem.* a term applied to isomorphism subsisting between substances of like composition. See under ISOMORPHISM.

Isometric, Isometrical (ī-sō-met'rik, ī-sō-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.—2. In *crystal.* monometric; tessular.—*Isometrical perspective* or *projection*, a method of drawing plans of machines, &c., whereby the elevation and ground-plan are represented in one view. See under PERSPECTIVE.

Isomorphism (ī-sō-mor'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, like, and *morphē*, form.] A similarity of crystalline form; as, (*a*) between substances of like composition or atomic proportions, as between arsenic acid and phosphorous acid, each containing five equivalents of oxygen. (*b*) Between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions, as between the metal arsenic and oxide of iron, the rhombohedral angle of the former being 85° 41′, of the latter 86° 4′. The first of these is sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isonomic isomorphism;* the second as *heteromerous* or *heteronomic isomorphism. Dana; Goodrich.*

Isomorphous (ī-sō-mor'fus), *a.* Exhibiting the property of isomorphism.

Isonandra (ī-sō-nan'dra), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Sapotaceæ, including the gutta-percha plant (*I. Gutta*). See GUTTA PERCHA.

Isonomic (ī-sō-nom'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to isonomy; the same or equal in law or right; one in kind or origin; specifically, in *chem.* a term applied to isomorphism subsisting between two compounds of unlike composition. See under ISOMORPHISM.

Isonomy (ī-son'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *nomos*, law.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.

Isopathy (ī-sop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pathos*, suffering.] In *med.* (*a*) a term borrowed from some German writers to designate the theory that diseases are cured by the products of the diseases themselves, as, for example, that small-pox is cured by homœopathic doses of variolous matter; the cure of disease by the virus of the disease. (*b*) The theory that a diseased organ is cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

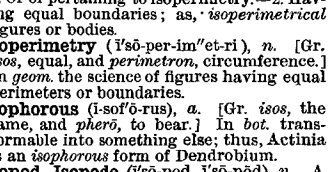
Isoperimetrical (ī-sō-per'ī-met''rik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to isoperimetry.—2. Having equal boundaries; as, '*isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

Isoperimetry (ī'sō-per-im''et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *perimetron*, circumference.] In *geom.* the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

Isophorous (ī-sof'ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, the same, and *phorō*, to bear.] In *bot.* transformable into something else; thus, Actinia is an *isophorous* form of Dendrobium.

Isopod, Isopode (ī'sō-pod, ī'sō-pōd), *n.* A crustacean of the order Isopoda.

Isopoda (ī-sop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pous, podos*, the foot.] An order of crustaceans having sessile eyes and a depressed body; the thoracic and abdominal wings free, except the first thoracic, which is united with the head. The feet are of equal size and move in the same direction, a point of contrast with the amphipods. The majority of them reside in water, and those which live on land require a certain amount of atmospheric moisture in the localities which they inhabit to keep the gills moist, so that they may respire properly. Many of them are parasitic. By Milne-Edwards they are divided into three sections, termed respectively from their habits the Sedentary, the Natatory, and the Cursorial.

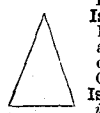


Isopoda.

1, Bopyrus squillarum. Sedentary section.
2, Cymodocea Lamarkii. Natatory section.
3, Oniscus Asellus. Cursorial section.
a, Head. *b*, Thorax. *c*, Abdomen.

Isopodiform (ī-sō-pod'i-form), *a.* In *zool.* formed like an isopod; specifically, a term applied to the larvæ of saprophagous hexapods having an oblong body, a distinct thoracic shield, and a vent provided with filaments or laminæ.

Isopodous, Isopod (ī-sop'o-dus, ī'sō-pod), *a.* Relating to the order of Isopoda.



Isosceles Triangle.

Isopyre (ī'sō-pīr), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, like, and *pyr*, fire.] A mineral of a grayish or black colour which occurs massive. It is found in Cornwall imbedded in granite.

Isosceles (ī-sos'se-lēz), *a.* [Gr. *isoskelēs—isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.] Having two legs or sides only that are equal; as, an *isosceles* triangle.

Isostemonous (ī-sō-stem'on-us), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *stēmōn*, a stamen.] In *bot.* having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

Isotheral (ī-soth'er-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an isothere; indicating the distribution of temperature by means of an isothere; as, an *isotheral* chart. See extract under ISOCHIMAL.

Isothere (ī'sō-thēr), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *theros*, summer.] In *phys. geog.* an imaginary line over the earth's surface, passing through points having the same mean summer temperature.

Isotherm (ī'sō-thėrm), *n.* [See below.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature, so that a series of such lines exhibits the distribution of temperature over the earth's surface; also, any similar line passing through points having the same mean temperature, but not exclusively the annual mean temperature; also, a similar line based on the distribution of temperature in the waters of the ocean.

Isothermal (ī-sō-thėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, proper, and *thermē*, heat.] In *phys. geog.* of or pertaining to an isotherm or isotherms; having the nature of an isotherm; having reference to the geographical distribution of temperature as indicated by isotherms; illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of a series of isotherms; as, an *isothermal* line; the *isothermal* relations of different continents; an *isothermal* chart.—*Isothermal line*, an isotherm.—*Isothermal zones*, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.

Isotherombrose (ī'sō-ther-om''brōs), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *theros*, summer, and *ombros*, rain.] In *phys. geog.* a term employed to designate lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer.

Isotonic (ī-sō-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *tonos*, tone.] Having or indicating equal tones; in *music*, a term applied to a system consisting of intervals in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

Isotrimorphism (ī'sō-trī-mor''fizm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *tris*, three, and *morphē*, shape.] Isomorphism between the three forms severally of two trimorphous substances. *Goodrich.*

Isotrimorphous (ī'sō-trī-mor''fus), *a.* Having the quality of isotrimorphism. *Goodrich.*

Isotropic (ī-sō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] A term applied to bodies whose elastic forces are alike in all directions.

Ispahanee (is-pa-han'ē), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Ispahan* in Persia.

Ispahanee (is-pa-han'ē), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ispahan.

Israelite (iz'ra-el-īt), *n.* A descendant of *Israel* or Jacob; a Jew.

Israelitic, Israelitish (iz'ra-el-it''ik, iz'ra-el-īt''ish), *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

Issuable (ish'ū-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be issued.—2. Pertaining to an issue or issues; that admits of issue being taken upon it; in which issues are made up; as, an *issuable* plea; an *issuable* term.—*Issuable plea*, a plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue and go to trial upon the merits.

Issuably (ish'ū-a-bli), *adv.* In an issuable manner; by way of issue. 'Pleading *issuably*.' *Burrill.*

Issuance (ish'ū-ans), *n.* The act of issuing or giving out; as, the *issuance* of rations.

Issuant (ish'ū-ant), *ppr.* In *her.* issuing or coming up. It is used to express a charge or bearing rising or coming out of another charge or bearing. When a lion or other animal is blazoned as issuant, only the upper half of such animal is depicted.

Lion issuant.

Issue (ish'ū), *n.* [Fr. *issue*, issue, outlet, event, from O.Fr. *issir*, to go out, to flow forth, and that from L. *exeo*, *exire*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, to go.] 1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress: applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c.; as, an *issue* of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an *issue* of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an *issue* of people from a door or house.—2. The act of sending out; delivery; as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the *issue* of money from a treasury.—3. That which proceeds, flows, or is issued or sent out; as, (*a*) the whole quantity sent forth or issued at one time; as, an *issue* of government or bank notes; yesterday's *issue* of the *Times*. (*b*) What happens or turns out; event; consequence; end or ultimate result; as, our present condition will be best for us in the *issue*.

Some awful moment, to which Heaven has joined
Great *issues*, good or bad for humankind.
Wordsworth.

(*c*) Progeny; a child or children; offspring; also, all persons descended from a common ancestor; all lineal descendants; as, he had *issue* a son; and we speak of *issue* of the whole blood or half blood. 'If the king should without *issue* die.' *Shak.* (*d*) Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property; as, A. conveyed to B. all his right to a term for years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits. (*e*) A flux of blood. Mat. ix. 20. (*f*) In *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; a single, definite, and material point issuing out of the allegations of the parties, and consisting regularly of an affirmative and negative. It is either an *issue in law* to be determined by the court, or *in fact* to be ascertained by a jury. Hence—(*g*) A material point turning up in any argument or debate on which the parties occupy affirmative and negative positions, and on which they base the result of the argument or debate; the position assumed when one party takes the negative, the other the positive side on an important point.

But if unhappily *issue* is to be taken adversely upon this bill, I hope it will be above all a plain and direct *issue*. *Gladstone.*

—*At issue*, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent; inharmonious.

Face, voice
As much *at issue* with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors.
E. B. Browning.

—*To join issue, to take issue*, said of two parties who take up a positive and negative position respectively on a point in debate.—4. In *surg.* an artificial ulcer made in some part of an animal body to promote a secretion of pus; a fontanel.—*Issue-pea*, a pea or similar round body employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin called an *issue*. The seed of the common garden pea is frequently used, but the young unripe fruits of the common orange are more commonly employed. For this purpose the fruits are dried, and afterwards turned in a lathe to make them round and smooth.

Issue (ish'ū), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *issued;* ppr. *issuing*. [See the noun.] 1. To pass or flow out; to run out, as from any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; as, water *issues* from springs; blood *issues* from wounds; sap or gum *issues* from trees; light *issues* from the sun.

Ere Pallas *issued* from the Thunderer's head. *Pope.*

2. To go out; to rush out; as, troops *issued* from the town and attacked the besiegers.—3. To proceed, as progeny; to be derived or descended; to spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. 2 Ki. xx. 18.

4. To be produced, as an effect or result; to grow or accrue; to arise; to proceed; as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.—5. In *law*, to come to a point in fact or law on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause.—6. To close; to end; to terminate; as, we know not how the cause will *issue*.

Issue (ish'ū), *v.t.* To send out; to deliver for use; to deliver authoritatively; to put into circulation; as, to *issue* provisions from a store; to *issue* an order from the department of war; to *issue* a writ or precept; to *issue* money from a treasury or notes from a bank.

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use. *Sir W. Temple.*

After much dispute and even persecution there was *issued* in 1555 a decree establishing toleration to all. *Brougham.*

Issueless (ish'ū-les), *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children. 'Dying *issueless*.' *Carew.*

Issuer (ish'ū-ėr), *n.* One who issues or emits.

Isthmian (ist'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus; especially, pertaining to the *Isthmus* of Corinth in Greece.—*Isthmian games*, games celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth. These games formed one of the four great national festivals of Greece, and were celebrated in April and May in the first and third year of each olympiad. The contests embraced all varieties of athletic performances, as wrestling, boxing, horse, chariot, and foot racing, and contests in music and poetry. The victors were crowned with garlands of pine-leaves, which constituted the sole prize.

Isthmitis (ist-mī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *isthmos*, the throat, and the particle *itis*.] Inflammation of the throat.

Isthmus (ist'mus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *isthmos*, an isthmus, a passage; root *i*, to go.] 1. A neck of land by which two continents are connected, or a peninsula is united to the mainland. Such are the *Isthmus* of Panama or Darien, connecting the two great continents of North and South America; the *Isthmus* of Suez, separating the Mediterranean from the Red Sea.—2. In *anat.* that passage which divides the cavity of the mouth from that of the throat. It is formed above by the pendulous veil of the palate and uvula, at the sides by the pillars of the fauces, and below by the base of the tongue.—*Isthmus of the thyroid gland*, a transverse cord connecting the two lobes which compose the thyroid body.

It (it), *pron.* [A. Sax. nom. *hit*, genit. or pos. *his*, dat. and instrumental *him*, acc. *hit;* O.E. *hit, hyt, it*, pos. *his;* O.Sax. *it;* Goth. *ita*, D. *het*, O.H.G. *iz*, G. *es;* L. *id*.] 1. A pronoun of the neuter gender, generally classed as a demonstrative, and corresponding with the masculine pronoun *he*, and the feminine *she*, having the same plural *they*. 'Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of *it* are the issues of life.' Prov. iv. 23. Here *it* is the substitute for heart.—2. *It* is much used as the nominative to verbs called impersonal; as, *it* rains; *it* snows. In this case there is no determinate thing to which *it* can be referred.—3. Very often *it* is used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence following. This has been called the prospective use of *it*. 'It is well ascertained that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid.' What is well ascertained? The fact that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *it* (that) is well ascertained. Here *it* represents the clause, 'the figure of the earth,' &c. If the order of the sentence is inverted the use of *it* is superseded, thus: That the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid is well ascertained. Similarly it is often used for a preceding clause of a sentence; as, we have been defeated for the present, *it* is true, but we are not yet conquered.—4. *It* often begins a sentence when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine or feminine noun follows, and it may represent any one of the three persons or of the three genders; as, *It* is I, be not afraid; *it* was Judas who betrayed Christ; *it* is thou; *it* was they who did so.

'*T*is these that gave the great Apollo spoils. *Pope.*

When a question is asked *it* follows the verb; as, who was *it* that betrayed Christ? 5. *It* is used also for the state of a person, state of matters, condition of affairs, or the like; as, has *it* come to this?

How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*

6. *It* is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely, and sometimes imports a ludicrous shade of meaning, especially after a noun used as a verb for the occasion. In this use it is rarely employed in an elevated style.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*. *Pope.*

The possessive case *its* does not appear till a year or two before 1600, *his* being used both for the masculine and the neuter possessive.

This apoplexy is, as I take it, a kind of lethargy . . . I have read the cause of *his* effects in Galen. *Shak.*

When the transition from the possessive *his* to *its* was taking place the old dialectal and uninflected possessive *it* was frequently used, as it is still in Scotland. Several instances of this occur in Shakspere, and at least one in the Bible of 1611, Lev. xxv. 5, 'That which groweth of *it* own accord;' now changed to *its*.

Do, child, go to *it* grandam. *Shak.*

It knighthood shall do worse. It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters. *B. Jonson.*

In such phrases as '*It* is me,' '*It* is him,' *it* is exceedingly indefinite. Here *me* and *him* may be regarded as a sort of nominatives, like the French *moi* in the phrase 'C'est *moi*.' Professor Bain says it may be confidently affirmed that, with good speakers, in the case of negation, '*It* is not me' is the usual practice. '*It* is I' is, however, suited to occasions of dignity; as, 'Jesus spake unto them, saying, Be of good cheer; *it* is I; be not afraid.' In old English the substantive verb often agrees with the nominative following; thus we find, instead of '*It* is I,' '*It* am I.'

Itaberite (i-tab'ėr-īt), *n.* [From *Itabira*, in Brazil.] In *mineral.* a variety of hematite, being a granular slaty rock, consisting of specular or magnetic iron and quartz.

Itacolumite (it-a-kol'ū-mīt), *n.* [From *Itacolumi*, a mountain in Brazil.] A laminated talcose sandstone, in connection with which the diamond is generally found. In thin slabs it is flexible.

Italian (i-ta'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Italy*.

Italian (i-ta'li-an), *n.* 1. A native of Italy.—2. The language used in Italy or by the Italians.

Italianate (i-ta'li-an-āt), *v.t.* To render Italian or conformable to Italian customs; to italianize.

If any Englishman be infected with any misdemeanour, they say with one mouth, he is *italianated*. *Lyly.*

Italianate (i-ta'li-an-āt), *a.* Italianized: applied to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy.

All his words,
His lookes, his oathes, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childish, and *italianate*. *Marlow.*

Italian-iron (i-ta'li-an-ī'ėrn), *n.* A laundress's smoothing iron, consisting of a stand surmounted by a metal tube with a closed conical end heated by a metal bolt: used for fluting or gauffering. Called also *Gauffering-iron*.

Italian-iron (i-ta'li-an-ī'ėrn), *v.t.* To iron with an italian-iron; to flute with an italian-iron; to gauffer. *C. Brontë.*

Italianism (i-ta'li-an-izm), *n.* A word, phrase, idiom, or custom peculiar to the Italians; an Italian expression, manner, or custom.

Italianize (i-ta'li-an-īz), *v.i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

Italianize (i-ta'li-an-īz), *v.t.* To render Italian; to give an Italian colour or character to.

Italic (i-tal'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy; specifically, applied to a printing type sloping towards the right, and usually employed to distinguish words or sentences, or to render them emphatic. Italic letters were invented about the year 1500 A.D. by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer, who dedi-

cated them to the States of Italy (whence the name), and used them in printing sundry editions of the classics. *This sentence is printed in italic characters.*

Italic (i-tal'ik), *n.* In *printing*, an italic letter or type.

Italicism (i-tal'i-sizm), *n.* An Italianism (which see).

Italicize (i-tal'i-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *italicized;* ppr. *italicizing.* To write or print in italic characters; to distinguish by italics.

Itch (ich), *n.* [O.E. *ichyn, ykyn, gykin*, A. Sax. *giccan*, to itch; G. *jucken*, D. *jeuking, jeukte*, Sc. *yuik*, itch.] 1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to rub or scratch. This disease is due to the presence within the epidermis of a small species of mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), which is revealed by the microscope. (See ITCH-MITE.) Numerous external remedies, as an ointment made with stavesacre, have at different times been employed for the cure of itch, but the great remedy is sulphur, which should be applied externally in the form of ointment. This disease is communicated or caused only by contact or contagion.—2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease, or a similar sensation produced by any other disease or in any other way.—3. A constant teasing desire; as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling.

> The *itch* of disputing will prove the scab of churches. *Wotton.*
>
> There is a spice of the scoundrel in most of our literary men; an *itch* to filch and detract in the midst of fair speaking and festivity. *Landor.*

Itch (ich), *v.i.* [See the noun.] 1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.—2. To have an uneasy or teasing sensation impelling to something.

> Though now I be old and of peace, if I see a sword out my finger *itches* to make one. *Shak.*

Itch-mite (ich'mīt), *n.* *Acarus scabiei* or *Sarcoptes scabiei*, a microscopic articulated insect of the class Arachnida, which produces itch in man. The female burrows in the skin, in which she deposits her eggs, which are hatched in about ten days, giving rise to this troublesome affection. See ACARIDA.

Itchy (ich'i), *a.* Infected with the itch.

Item (ī'tem), *adv.* [L. *item*, also.] Also: a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles.

Item (ī'tem), *n.* 1. An article; a separate particular in an account; as, the account consists of many *items.*—2. A note or memorandum; a hint; an innuendo.

> A secret *item* was given to some of the bishops . . . to absent themselves. *Fuller.*

3. Among *journalists*, a paragraph; a scrap of news.

> Otis is *item* man and reporter for the 'Clarion.' *Kimball.*

Item (ī'tem), *v.t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

> I have *itemed* it in my memory. *Addison.*
>
> And *item* down the victims of the past. *Cowper.*

Iterable (it'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being iterated or repeated.

Iterance (it'ėr-ans), *n.* Iteration.

> What needs this *iterance*, woman? *Shak.*

Iterant (it'ėr-ant), *a.* [See ITERATE.] Repeating. 'An *iterant* echo.' *Bacon.*

Iterate (it'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *iterated;* ppr. *iterating.* [L. *itero, iteratum*, to do anything a second time, to repeat, from *iterum*, again, from *id*, it, with the comparative suffix. Comp. Skr. *itara*, another.] To utter or do a second time; to repeat; as, to *iterate* advice or admonition.

> Adam took no thought,
> Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
> Her former trespass feared. *Milton.*

Iteration (it-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *iteratio, iterationis*, from *itero.* See ITERATE.] 1. Repetition; recital or performance a second time.

> Virtue . . . gives
> To life's sick, nauseous *iteration*, change. *Young.*

2. Readiness or aptitude at quoting passages from books.

> *Fals.* Yet he talked wisely, and in the street too.
> *P. Hen.* Thou didst well; for wisdom cries out in the streets, and no man regards it.
> *Fals.* O thou hast damnable *iteration*, and art indeed able to corrupt a saint. *Shak.*

Iterative (it'ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Repeating.

Ithyphallic (ith-i-fal'lik), *a.* [Gr. *ithyphallikos*, from *ithyphallos, membrum virile erectum*, or a figure therof carried in the festivals of Bacchus.] Lustful; lewd; indecent; obscene. 'An *ithyphallic* audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men.' *Christian Examiner.*

Itineracy (ī-tin'ėr-a-si), *n.* Practice of itinerating.

Itinerancy (ī-tin'ėr-an-si), *n.* 1. The state of being itinerant, or passing from place to place, as in the discharge of official duty; the practice of discharging official duty in this way.—2. A body of persons who discharge official duty by passing from place to place.

Itinerant (ī-tin'ėr-ant), *a.* [L. *itinerans, itinerantis*, travelling, from *iter, itineris*, a way or journey.] Passing or travelling about a country or district; wandering; not settled; strolling; as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* showman. 'A judge *itinerant.*' *Milton.*

Itinerant (ī-tin'ėr-ant), *n.* One who travels from place to place; a wanderer; one who is unsettled; specifically, an unsettled preacher who goes from place to place preaching.

> Not the noblest of that honoured race
> Drew happier, loftier, more impassioned thoughts
> From his long journeyings and eventful life,
> Than this obscure *Itinerant.* *Wordsworth.*
>
> Glad to turn *itinerant*,
> To stroll and teach from town to town. *Hudibras.*

Itinerantly (ī-tin'ėr-ant-li), *adv.* In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.

Itinerary (ī-tin'ėr-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *itinéraire*; L.L. *itinerarium*, an account of a journey, from L. *iter, itineris*, a going, a journey.] A work containing notices or descriptions of the places and stations to be met with in pursuing a particular line of road, as an itinerary from Paris to Rome; or of the principal places and stations on the great roads throughout a country; as, an *itinerary* of France, Italy, &c.

Itinerary (ī-tin'ėr-a-ri), *a.* Travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. '*Itinerary* circuit.' *Bacon.* '*Itinerary* preaching.' *Milton.*

Itinerate (ī-tin'ėr-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *itinerated;* ppr. *itinerating.* [L.L. *itinero, itineratum*, from L. *iter, itineris*, a going, a journey.] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

-itis (ī'tis). In *pathol.* a Greek termination which, when added to the Greek name of any organ of the body, or part affected, implies inflammation of that organ or part. Sometimes, as in the case of *rectitis*, it is added to a Latin word, making a hybrid.

Its (its). Possessive case of the pronoun *it* (which see).

Itself (it-self'), *pron.* The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself, herself.* See HIMSELF.

Ittnerite (it'nėr-īt), *n.* [After *Ittner*, a German naturalist, who first discovered it.] A mineral, a hydrated variety of the zeolite nosean, which occurs crystallized in rhombic dodecahedrons, and massive. It forms a jelly when put into acids.

Ittria (it'tri-a), *n.* Same as *Yttria* (which see).

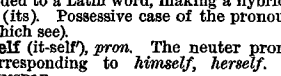
Ittrium (it'tri-um), *n.* Same as *Yttrium* (which see).

Itzibu (it'zi-bū), *n.* A Japanese money of account, constituting the metonary unit. In silver it is a coin of the value of 1*s.* 4½*d.* nearly.

Iulidæ (ī-ū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Iulus*, the generic name, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family of diplopod or chilognath myriapods, of which the genus Iulus is the type; the pill-worms.

Iulidan (ī-ū'li-dan), *n.* A myriapod of the family Iulidæ.

Iulus (ī-ū'lus), *n.* [Gr. *ioulos*, down, catkin, centipede.] A genus of Myriapoda, order Chilognatha or Diplopoda, a semicylindrical form, with moniliform antennæ and two



Iulus plicatus or Millepede.

articulated palpi. The common galley-worm (*I. terrestris*) is the type of the genus. *I. plicatus* is a common British species.

Iva (ī'va), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A genus of plants of the order Compositæ, of which there are but three or four species, natives of North and South America. They are herbaceous or shrubby coarse plants, with thickish leaves and small greenish-white heads of flowers.

-Ive. A common termination to English adjectives, from L. *ivus*, giving an active signification to the stem; as, *formative*, that forms; *active*, that acts.

> Adjectives in *-ive* ought always to have an active signification, otherwise they are improper. *Tooke.*

Ivied (ī'vid), *a.* Covered with trailing ivy; overgrown with ivy. *Beattie.*

Ivory (ī'vō-ri), *n.* [Fr. *ivoire*, L. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory; Skr. *ibha*, an elephant.] 1. The substance composing the tusks of the elephant. The tusks of a full-grown elephant sometimes weigh as much as 170 lbs., but the medium weight of a tusk is about 60 lbs. Elephants' tusks are hollow from the base to a certain depth, the hollows being filled with medullary matter. The solid portion is of an intermediate substance between bone and horn, and contains about 24 per cent. of gelatine; it is readily distinguished from bone by its peculiar rhomboidal net-work, shown when the ivory is cut transversely. The hardest, toughest, and most translucent ivory is reckoned the best. As a material, it is extensively used in the arts. The name is also given to the white organic substance resembling ivory obtained from the tusks of the walrus, the hippopotamus, the narwhal, &c.—2. *pl.* Teeth generally. [Slang.]

> The close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the grinning *ivories*, the penthouse ears, and twinkling little eyes of the immortal governor of Barataria. *Sala.*

—*Vegetable ivory.* See IVORY-NUT.

Ivory (ī'vō-ri), *a.* Consisting or made of ivory; as, an *ivory* comb.—*Ivory-dust*, the borings and chips of the ivory-turner.

Ivory-black (ī'vō-ri-blak), *n.* A fine kind of soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination, in the same way as bone-black. Ivory-black, or animal charcoal, possesses the singular property of completely decolorizing a great number of animal and vegetable solutions, and is extensively used in the filtering beds of the sugar refiners for purifying the solution or syrup of raw sugar.

Ivory-nut (ī'vō-ri-nut), *n.* The seed of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a low-growing palm, native of South America. The seeds are produced, seven or nine together, in hard clustered capsules, each head weighing about 25 lbs. when ripe. Each seed is as large as a hen's egg; the albumen is close-grained and very hard, resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour. It is therefore often, as such, wrought into ornamental work, and is hence called *Vegetable Ivory.* The seeds are also known as *Corozo-nuts.*

Ivory-palm (ī'vō-ri-päm), *n.* The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

Ivory-shell (ī'vō-ri-shel), *n.* The shell of the species of the genus Eburna (which see).

Ivy (ī'vi), *n.* [A. Sax. *ifig*, G. *epheu*, O. G. *ebeheu, ebehou, ebawi, ebah*; origin and connections doubtful; perhaps akin to L. *apium*, parsley.] An epiphytic climbing plant of the genus Hedera (*H. Helix*), nat. ord. Araliaceæ. The leaves are smooth and shining, varying much in form, from oval entire to three and five lobed; and their perpetual verdure gives the plant a beautiful appearance. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, disposed in globose umbels, and are succeeded by deep green or almost blackish berries. *H. Helix* (the common ivy) is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in Britain, growing in hedges, woods, on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees. A variety, called the Irish ivy, is much cultivated on account of the large size of its foliage and its very rapid growth. The ivy attains a great age, and ultimately becomes several inches thick and capable of supporting its own stem. The wood is soft and porous, and when cut into very thin plates may be used for filtering liquids. In Switzerland and the south of Europe it is used for making various useful articles. The ivy has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and was held sacred in some countries, as Greece and Egypt.—*Barren ivy*, a creeping and flowerless variety of ivy.—*German ivy*, the name given to a species of groundsel, *Senecio mikanoides.*—*Ground-ivy*, the popular name of the plant *Nepeta Glechoma.* See GROUND-IVY.

Ivyed (ī'vid), *a.* Same as *Ivied.*

Ivy-gum (ī'vi-gum), *n.* A resinous juice

which exudes from the stem of the common ivy in warm countries.

Ivy-mantled (ī'vi-man-tld), *a.* Covered with ivy. 'Yonder *ivy-mantled* tower.' *Gray.*

Ixia (iks'i-a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ixos*, bird-lime —in reference to the clammy juice.] An extensive genus of Cape bulbs, of the nat. order Iridaceæ. The beauty and elegance of the flowers procure for them a high place among ornamental plants. They have narrow sword-shaped leaves, and slender simple or branched stems, bearing spikes of large showy various-coloured flowers.

Ixion (iks-ī'on), *n.* In *Greek myth.* a king of Thessaly, who for his wickedness was condemned to suffer eternal punishment by being tied to a perpetually revolving wheel in the infernal regions.

Ixodes, Ixodidæ (iks-ō'dēz,iks-ō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ixōdēs*, like bird-lime—*ixos*, bird-lime, and *eidos*, likeness.] In *entom.* the ticks, a section of the family Acarida or mites, and class Arachnida. They are parasitic, possessing oval or rounded bodies. See TICK.

Ixolyte (iks'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ixos*, bird-lime, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] A mineral of a greasy lustre found in bituminous coal. It becomes soft and tenacious when heated, whence the name. It is a mineral resin.

Izard, Izzard (iz'ärd), *n.* The wild goat of the Pyrenees; the ibex.

Izzard (iz'ėrd), *n.* The former name of the letter Z.

J.

J. The tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant. The sound of this letter coincides exactly with that of *g* in *genius*. It is therefore classed as a palatal, and is the voiced sound corresponding to the breathed sound *ch* (as in *church*). (See G.) The sound does not occur in Anglo-Saxon, and was introduced through the French. The French *j* now, however, has a different sound. As a character it was formerly used interchangeably with *i*, both letters having originally the same sound; and after the *j* sound came to be common in English *i* was often written where this sound must have been pronounced. The separation of these two letters in English dictionaries, indeed, is of comparatively recent date, being brought about through the influence of the Dutch printers.—In medical prescriptions, at the end of a series of numerals, *j* is generally put for *i*; as, *vj* (six); *viij* (eight).—J.P. is an abbreviation for Justice of the Peace.

Jaal-goat (ja'al-gōt), *n.* A species of goat (*Capra jaala*) found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai.

Jabber (jab'bėr), *v.i.* [A form equivalent to *gabble*, Sc. *gabber*, freq. of *gab*, to talk much or pertly. See GAB, *v.i.*] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or nonsensically; to utter gibberish; to chatter; to prate.

Jabber (jab'bėr), *v.t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly; as, to *jabber* French.

Jabber (jab'bėr), *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.

There are so many thousands, even in this country, who only differ from their brother brutes in Houyhnhnmland, because they use a sort of *jabber*, and do not go naked. *Swift.*

Jabberer (jab'bėr-ėr), *n.* One who jabbers.

Jabbering-crow (jab'bėr-ing-krō), *n. Corvus Jamaicensis*, a conirostral bird found in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, remarkable for the resemblance of its voice to human speech.

Jabberingly (jab'bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

Jabberment † (jab'bėr-ment), *n.* Idle or nonsensical talk; the act of jabbering.

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law. *Milton.*

Jabbernowl (jab'bėr-noul), *n.* Same as *Jobbernowl.*

Jabble, Jable (jab'l), *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative.] To splash, as water; to cause to splash, as a liquid. [Old English and Scotch.]

Jabble (jab'l), *n.* A slight agitation on the surface of a liquid; small irregular waves running in all directions. [Scotch.]

Jabiru (jab'i-rö), *n.* [Brazilian name.] A wading bird of the crane kind, the *Mycteria americana* or *senegalensis*. It resembles the stork.

Jaborandi (jab-o-ran'di), *n.* [Brazilian Guarani name.] A powerful drug obtained from the leaves and root of a plant probably belonging to the order Rutacea. It causes a great increase of the saliva and profuse perspiration.

Jacamar (jak'a-mär), *n.* [Brazilian *jacamarica.*] The name given to climbing birds of the genus Galbula, and sub-family Galbulinæ, nearly allied to the kingfishers, differing, however, in the formation of their toes, and in their food consisting of insects. They belong to the order Scansores, and are about the size of a lark. Numerous species are described. Their plumage has a metallic lustre. They live in damp woods and feed on insects. Most if not all the true jacamars are natives of tropical America. The green jacamar is the *Galbula viridis;* the paradise jacamar is the *G. paradisea*, a native of Surinam and Cayenne.

Jacana (jak'a-na), *n.* The common name of the birds of the genus Parra, comprising grallatorial or wading birds, having long toes, the nails of which are very long and pointed, so that they can stand and walk on the leaves of aquatic plants when in search of their food, which consists of worms, small fishes, and insects. They have received their vulgar name of *surgeons* from the prominent spur on the wing. They are noisy and quarrelsome birds, inhabiting marshes in hot climates. In contour and habit they somewhat resemble our moor-hen, to which they are very closely allied. Various species are spread over the tropical regions both of the Old and New World.

Long-tailed Jacana (*Parra sinensis*).

Jacaranda (jak-a-ran'da). See ROSE-WOOD.

Jacare (jak'a-rā), *n.* [Brazilian.] A species of Brazilian alligator, having a ridge from eye to eye, fleshy eyelids, the cervical distinct from the dorsal scutes, and small webs to the feet. *Jacare* or *Alligator sclerops* is a common species.

Jaca-tree, Jack-tree (ja'ka-trē, jak'trē), *n.* [Native name.] *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a species of bread-fruit tree found in the Indian Archipelago. The fruit is called *jack-fruit*, and the wood *jack-wood.*

Jacchus (jak'kus), *n.* [In Greek, a name of Bacchus.] A genus of South American monkeys with thumbs on the hind feet only, and flat nails only on the thumbs. The monkeys which constitute this genus are of a small size, with short muzzle, flesh-coloured face, round head, and tufts of white hair on the sides of the head. They are squirrel-like in their habits, and omnivorous. They are natives of Guiana and Brazil, and are known by the name of *marmosets.*

Jacconet (jak'ō-net). See JACONET.

Jacent (jā'sent), *a.* [L. *jacens, jacentis*, ppr. of *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying at length. '*Jacent* posture.' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* Another spelling of *Hyacinth* (which see).

Jacitara-palm (jas-i-tä'ra-päm), *n.* [Brazilian name.] *Desmoncus macroacanthus*, a palm found in the forests of the lowlands of the Amazon district in South America. It has a slender flexible stem, often 60 or 70 feet long.

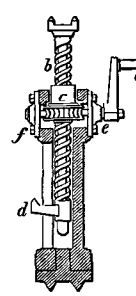
Jack (jak), *n.* [Fr. *Jacques*, from L. *Jacobus*, James. From *Jacques* being the commonest christian name in France, it came to be synonymous with rustic, clown, simpleton, fool, as *Jacques* with peasantry, while *Jacquerie* meant an insurrection of peasantry. The Normans brought the word to England and applied it to their serfs; but as *John* was here the commonest name, it came to be used as a familiar substitute for it instead of for *James.* We find it used in the French sense of clown by Shakspere.

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack.*
Rich. III.

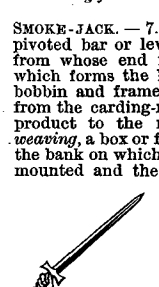
The name was transferred to any contrivance which did the work of a common servant, and to anything subjected to rough usage, as *boot-jack, jack*-plane, roasting-*jack, jack*-boots, &c.] 1. A nickname or diminutive of the name John.—2. † A term of contempt for a saucy or impertinent fellow; an upstart; a boor; a clown.—3. Term of address among sailors, equivalent to *messmate;* hence, a popular name for a sailor.

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft
To keep watch on the life of poor *Jack.* *Dibdin.*

4. A contrivance for assisting a person in pulling off his boots; a boot-jack. It frequently is a simple board with a crotch or fork for retaining the heel.—5. A contrivance for raising great weights. A section of the usual form of this machine is given in the annexed figure. By turning the handle *a*, the screw *b*, the upper end of which is brought into contact with the mass to be raised, is made to ascend. This is effected by means of an endless screw working into the worm-wheel *c*, which forms the nut of the screw. On the lower end of the screw is fixed the claw *d* passing through a groove in the stock; this claw serves at once to prevent the screw *b* from turning and to raise bodies which lie near the ground. The axis of the endless screw is supported by two malleable iron plates *e f*, bolted to the upper side of the wooden stock or framework in which the whole is inclosed.—6. In *cookery*, a contrivance for turning a spit. The common jack consists of a double set of wheels, a barrel, round which the rope fastened to the pulleys is wound, a perpetual screw, and a fly. See SMOKE-JACK.—7. In *stocking-making*, the pivoted bar or lever in a stocking-frame, from whose end is suspended the sinker which forms the loop.—8. In *spinning*, a bobbin and frame operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the roving-machine.—9. In *weaving*, a box or frame suspended between the bank on which the bobbins of warp are mounted and the warping-mill on which the yarns are wound. Its duty is to divide the warp threads into two alternate sets.—10. In *music*, formerly the hammer or plectrum of a clavichord, virginal, harpsichord, or spinet, but now the intermediate piece which conveys to the hammer the motion imparted to the key, as in the piano-forte. 11. A wooden frame on which wood is sawn. 12. In *mining*, a wooden wedge used to split rocks asunder after blasting.—13. A kind of military coat quilted and covered with leather, worn over a coat of mail. The figure shows a jack of this description belonging to the thirteenth cen-



Lifting Jack.



Jack Coat.

tury. The term was also sometimes used for the coat of mail itself.

The horsemen are with *jacks* for the most part clad. *Harrington.*

14. A pitcher of waxed leather: called also a *Black-jack* (which see).—15. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the players in the game of bowls.—16. *Naut.* a flag, ensign, or colours, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit, used in making signals. In the *British navy*, the jack is the union flag when used by itself as on shore. It was named *Union Jack* after James I., under whose direction the first union flag was constructed, and who signed his name 'Jacques.' See UNION FLAG.—17. The male of certain animals, as the ass.—18. A young pike.—19. A name given to various brilliantly coloured fish of the mackerel family found in the West Indies.—20. Half a pint; also, a quarter of a pint. [Provincial.]—21. Any one of the knaves in a pack of cards. —*Jack-at-a-pinch*, (*a*) a person who receives unexpected calls to do anything. (*b*) A poor itinerant clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee in any church where his assistance is required. [Provincial.]—*Jack-by-the-hedge*, a plant of the genus Erysimum (*E. Alliaria*), which grows under hedges.—*Jack-in-a-box*, (*a*) a plant of the genus Hernandia (*H. Sonora*), which bears a large nut that rattles in its pericarp when shaken. (*b*) A large wooden male screw, turning in a female one, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box shaped like the frustum of a pyramid. It is used by means of levers passing through holes in it, as a press in packing, and for other purposes. (*c*) A kind of toy, consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is opened, a figure springs. (*d*) A gambling sport in which a stick is placed upright in a hole with an article on the top of it, which is pitched at with sticks. If the article on the top, when struck, falls clear of the hole, the thrower becomes possessor of it.—*Jack-in-the-green*, *Jack-a-green*, a chimney-sweeper's boy dressed about with foliage for the procession on the 1st day of May.—*Jack-in-office*, one who is vain of his petty office. —*Jack-of-all-trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—*Jack-of-the-clock*, *Jack-of-the-clock-house*, a figure of a little man that strikes the quarters in some clocks.

But my time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *jack o' the clock.*
Shak.

—*Jack-with-a-lantern*, or *Jack-a-lantern*, Will-o'-the-wisp, or an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low moist lands.

Jack (jak), *n.* Same as *Jaca-tree.*

Jackadandy (jak-a-dan'di), *n.* A little foppish fellow; a dandiprat.

Jackal (jak'al), *n.* [Fr. *chacal*, Turk. *chakal*, Per. *shaghál*, *shagál*, a jackal.] 1. An animal of the genus Canis, the *C.* (*Sacalius*) *aureus*, resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia and Africa. The jackals are of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, rarely attacking the larger quadrupeds. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, dead carcasses, and the smaller animals and poultry, which they seize as prey. They lie concealed during the day, and their cries when they come forth at night are of a most dismal character. The jackal interbreeds with the common dog, and may be domesticated. The

Jackal (*Canis* (*Sacalius*) *aureus*).

wild jackal emits a highly offensive odour, which is scarcely perceptible in the domesticated animal. There was a popular but erroneous notion that the jackal hunted up the prey for the king of beasts, and he was therefore called the lion's provider. Hence—2. Any one who does dirty work for another; one who subserves the interests of another.

He's the man who has all your bills; Levy is only his *jackal.* *Lord Lytton.*

Jack-a-lent (jak'a-lent), *n.* [For *Jack-of-lent.*] Originally, a puppet thrown at for sport in Lent, like a Shrove-tide cock; hence, a simple sheepish fellow.

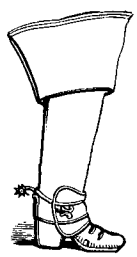
On an Ash-Wednesday,
When thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack-a-lent*,
For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee.
B. Jonson.

Jackanape, Jackanapes (jak'a-nāp, jak'a-nāps), *n.* [*Jack the ape.*] 1. A monkey; an ape.—2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow. 'A young upstart *jackanapes.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Jack-arch (jak'ärch), *n.* An arch whose thickness is only of one brick.

Jackass (jak'as), *n.* 1. The male of the ass. 2. A term of reproach or contempt applied to an ignorant or stupid person.—*Laughing jackass*, a species of kingfisher (*Dacelo gigan-teus*). See KINGFISHER.

Jack-back (jak'bak), *n.* In *brewing*, a vessel below the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops therefrom, and which has a perforated bottom to strain off the hops.



Jack-boot (time of James II.)

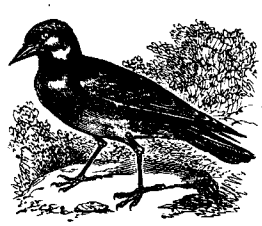
Jack-block (jak'blok), *n.* A block attached to the topgallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard.

Jack-boot (jak'bōt), *n.* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee, and used as a sort of defensive armour for the leg, introduced in the seventeenth century; also, a similar boot reaching above the knee worn by others than soldiers, as that worn by fishermen.

Jack-chain (jak'chān), *n.* The chain that revolves on the wheel of a kitchen jacket.

Jack-crosstree (jak'cros-trē), *n.* *Naut.* an iron cross-tree at the head of a long topgallant mast.

Jackdaw (jak'dạ), *n.* An insessorial bird of the genus Corvus (*C. monedula*), the smallest of the crows. It is of a black colour with a blue or metallic reflection. The jackdaw frequents church steeples, deserted



Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*).

chimneys, old towers, and ruins, in flocks, where it builds its nest. The jackdaw may be readily tamed and taught to imitate the sounds of words. It is common throughout Europe. Some authorities maintain that there is also another species of European jackdaw, the black jackdaw, but this seems doubtful.

Jacket (jak'et), *n.* [Fr. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*, a coat of mail, a jacket. See JACK, 13.] 1. A short close garment extending downward to the hips; a short coat.—2. An outer case of cloth, felt, wood, steam, water, or other substance, generally used to prevent the radiation of heat; as, the felt *jacket* of a steam-boiler, or of an engine cylinder, &c.—3. A garment lined with cork to support the wearer while swimming; a cork-jacket.—*To dust one's jacket*, to give a beating to any one.

Jacket (jak'et), *v.t.* 1. To cover with a jacket, as a steam-boiler, &c.—2. To give a beating to; to thrash. [Colloq.]

Jacketed (jak'et-ed), *p.* and *a.* Wearing or furnished with a jacket.

Jacketing (jak'et-ing), *n.* 1. The materials, as cloth, felt, &c., from which a jacket is made; the jacket itself.—2. A thrashing. [Slang.]

I've got a good *jacketing* many a Sunday morning for waking people up with crying mackerel. *Mayhew.*

Jack-flag (jak'flag), *n.* *Naut.* a flag hoisted at the spritsail topmast-head.

Jack-fruit (jak'frōt), *n.* The fruit of the jaca-tree (which see).

Jack-hare (jak'hār), *n.* A male hare.

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild *Jack-hare.* *Cowper.*

Jack-Ketch (jak'kech), *n.* [As regards the etymology see extracts below.] In England, a public executioner or hangman.

The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquette, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have *Jack Ketch.* *Lloyd's MS., British Museum.*

He (Monmouth) then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay.*

Jack-knife (jak'nīf), *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

Jackman (jak'man), *n.* In *milit. antiq.* a man that wears a jack; a horse-soldier; a retainer.

It is Christie of the Clinthill, the Laird's chief *jack-man.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Jack-plane (jak'plān), *n.* In *carp.* a plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work. See PLANE.

Jack-pudding (jak'pụd-ding), *n.* [Comp. the German *Hanswurst*, a buffoon or merry-andrew—*Hans*, Jack, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

Jack-pudding in his party-colour'd jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

And I persuade myself, the extempore rhymes of some antic *jack-pudding* may deserve printing better; so far am I from thinking aught he says worthy of a serious answer. *Milton.*

Jack-rafter (jak'räf-tėr), *n.* In *arch.* a short rafter used especially in a hip-roof. See cut under HIP.

Jack-rib (jak'rib), *n.* In *arch.* any rib in a framed arch or dome which is shorter than the rest.

Jack-sauce (jak'sąs), *n.* An impudent fellow; a saucy jack.

Every *jack-sauce* of Rome shall thus odiously dare to control and disgrace it. *Bp. Hall.*

Jack-saw (jak'są), *n.* A natatorial bird belonging to the genus Merganser.

Jack-screw (jak'skrū), *n.* See JACK, *n.* 5.

Jack-slave (jak'slāv), *n.* A low servant; a vulgar fellow.

Every *jack-slave* hath his bellyful of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shak.*

Jacksmith (jak'smith), *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

Jack-snipe (jak'snīp), *n.* [The *jack* in this compound is perhaps the W. *giach*, a snipe.] A small species of snipe, the *Scolopax gallinula* of Linnæus. Called also *Judcock.*

Though allied to the snipes in its haunts and general habits, the *jack-snipe* is still distinguished by various peculiarities. It is more decidedly a winter visitant only, the instances of its remaining through the summer in this country being very rare. It is more solitary than the common snipe, though sometimes found in pairs. *Yarrell.*

Jack-staff (jak'staf), *n.* The staff on the bowsprit or forepart of a vessel on which the union jack is flown.

Jack-stay (jak'stā), *n.* *Naut.* one of a set of ropes, iron rods, or strips of wood attached to the yard for bending a square sail to.

Jack-straw (jak'stra), *n.* 1. A man, or figure or effigy of a man, made of straw; hence, a man without any substance or means; a dependant.

Salmasius is called 'an inconsiderable fellow and a *jack-straw*,' why should I not know what a '*jack-straw*' is, without recurring to some archaic glossary for this knowledge. *Trench.*

2. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, whalebone, or the like, used in a child's game, the jack-straws being thrown confusedly together on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument without disturbing the rest of the pile.

Jack-timber (jak'tim-bėr), *n.* In *arch.* a timber in a bay which, being intercepted by some other piece, is shorter than the rest; thus, in a hipped roof, each rafter which is shorter than the side rafter is called a *Jack-rafter.* See cut under *Hip.*

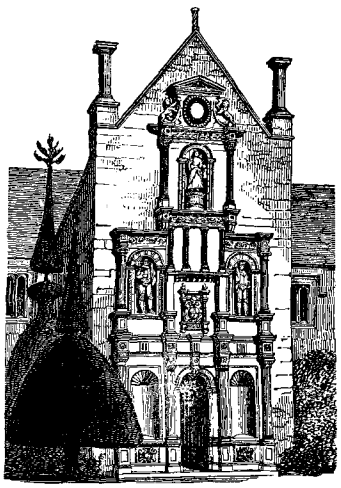
Jack-towel (jak'tou-el), *n.* A coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use.

Jack-tree, *n.* See JACA-TREE.

Jack-wood (jak'wụd), *n.* A furniture and fancy wood obtained from the jaca-tree. See JACA-TREE.

Jacobean, Jacobian (ja-kō'bē-an, ja-kō'bi-an), *a.* In *arch.* the term sometimes ap-

plied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture, from its prevailing in the age of James I. It differed from pure Elizabethan



Jacobean Architecture — Waterston Hall, Dorset.

chiefly in having a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

Jacobin (jak'ō-bin), *n.* [From *Jacobus*, the Latin name of James.] 1. A Gray or Dominican Friar, from these friars having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St. Jacques (Saint James Street).—2. A member of a club of violent republicans in France during the revolution of 1789, who held secret meetings in the monastery of the Jacobin monks, in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence—3. One who opposes government in a secret and unlawful manner or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.—4. A variety of pigeon whose neck-feathers form a hood, and whose wings and tail are long.

Jacobin (jak'ō-bin), *a.* The same as *Jacobinic.*

They knew from the beginning that the *Jacobin* party was not confined to that country. *Burke.*

Jacobine (jak'ō-bin), *n.* Same as *Jacobin.*

Jacobinic, Jacobinical (jak-ō-bin'ik, jak-ō-bin'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles.

The triumph of *Jacobinical* principles was now complete. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jacobinically (jak-ō-bin'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobins.

Jacobinism (jak'ō-bin-izm), *n.* The principles of the Jacobins; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government.

Jacobinize (jak'ō-bin-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jacobinized;* ppr. *jacobinizing.* To taint with Jacobinism. 'France was not then *jacobinized.*' *Burke.*

Jacobinly (jak-ō-bin-li), *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins.

Jacobite (jak'ō-bīt), *n.* [L. *Jacobus*, James; Gr. *Iakōbos*, Heb. *Ya'akob*, Jacob.] 1. In *Eng. hist.* a partisan or adherent of James II. after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; an opposer of the revolution in 1688 in favour of William and Mary.—2. *Eccles.* one of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature. The sect has its name from *Jacobus* Baradæus, a Syrian disciple of Eutyches.

Jacobite (jak'ō-bīt), *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James II. or his descendants; holding the principles of a Jacobite.

Jacobitic, Jacobitical (jak-ō-bit'ik, jak-ō-bit'ik-al), *a.* Relating to the Jacobites.

Jacobitically (jak-ō-bit'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner resembling the Jacobites.

Jacobitism (jak'ō-bit-izm), *n.* The principles of the Jacobites or partisans of James II. of England.

Jacob's-ladder (jā'kobz-lad-dėr), *n.* 1. A common garden plant of the genus Polemonium, the *P. cæruleum*, belonging to the nat. order Polemoniaceæ. It is a favourite cottage-garden plant, and grows wild in bushy places in the north of England. It is found in temperate and northern latitudes in most parts of the world. Jacob's-ladder is a tall erect plant, about 1½ foot high, with alternate pinnate smooth bright-green leaves, and terminal corymbs of handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers.—2. *Naut.* a rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes by which to go aloft.

Jacob's-membrane (jā'kobz-mem-brān), *n.* In *anat.* the thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. *Jacob* to be a serous membrane.

Jacob's-staff (jā'kobz-staf), *n.* 1. A pilgrim's staff.—2. A staff concealing a dagger.—3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe; a surveyor's instrument for taking heights and distances where great accuracy is not required. See CROSS-STAFF.

Jacob's-stone (jā'kobz-stōn), *n.* The stone brought from Scone in Perthshire by Edward I. and inclosed within the chair on which the kings of England sit at their coronation: so named from being reputed to have been the stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz. See LIA-FAIL.

Jacobus (ja-kō'bus), *n.* [See JACOBITE.] A gold coin, value 25*s.* sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

Jaconet (jak'ō-net), *n.* [Fr. *jaconas.*] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neck-cloths, &c. It is intermediate to cambric and lawn. Written also *Jacconet.*

Jacquard (jak-kärd'), *a.* Pertaining to or invented by Jos. Marie *Jacquard* of Lyons, who died in 1834.—*Jacquard arrangement* or *appendage*, a contrivance appended to a loom for weaving figured goods. It consists essentially of a series of perforated paper or metal cards connected with a revolving perforated prism, and so arranged as to secure the raising of the proper warp threads to produce a figure of a given pattern by the entrance of wires connected with these threads into particular perforations.—*Jacquard loom*, a loom furnished with such an appendage.

Jacquerie (zhäk-rē), *n.* [Fr. See JACK.] An insurrection of peasants; originally, the name given to a revolt of the peasants against the nobles of Picardy, France, in 1358.

Jactancy † (jak'tan-si), *n.* [L. *jactantia*, from *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.] A boasting. *Cockeram.*

Jactation (jak-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *jactatio, jactationis*, from *jacio*, to throw. See JACTITATION.] Act of throwing; agitation of the body for exercise; the exercise of riding in some kind of vehicle.

Among the Romans there were four things much in use: bathing, fumigation, friction, and *jactation.* *Temple.*

Jactitation (jak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [From L. *jactito*, a double freq. from *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.] 1. A frequent tossing of the body; restlessness.—2. Vain boasting; bragging.—*Jactitation of marriage*, in the *canon law*, a boasting or giving out by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may follow.

Jaculate (jak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *jaculor, jaculatus*, to throw the javelin.] To dart; to throw out; to emit.

Jaculation (jak-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The action of darting, throwing or launching, as missive weapons. 'The more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.' *King.*

Jaculator (jak'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who jaculates or darts.—2. The archer-fish (which see).

Jaculatory (jak'ū-la-to-rī), *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. '*Jaculatory* prayers.' *Spiritual Conflict.*

Jade (jād), *n.* [Prov. E. *yaud*, Sc. *yaud, jaud*, an old mare; Icel. *jalda*, Prov. Sw. *jälda*, a mare.] 1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A mean woman; a wench; a quean: used opprobriously.

She shines the first of battered *jades.* *Swift.*

3. A young woman: used in irony or slight contempt.

You now and then see some handsome young *jades.* *Addison.*

Jade (jād), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jaded;* ppr. *jading.* 1. † To treat as a jade; to kick or spurn. *Shak.* 2. To ride or drive severely; to overdrive; as, to *jade* a horse.

It is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to *jade* anything too far. *Bacon.*

3. To weary or fatigue in general.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

4. † To befool or make ridiculous.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

Jade (jād), *v.i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

Jade (jād), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *jade*, from Sp. *ijada*, the side, L. *ilia*, the flank: it was used to cure pain in the side.] A name for various ornamental stones of a green colour, especially a silicate of calcium and magnesium, tough and compact, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. A variety called *jadeite* is a silicate of aluminium and sodium. See NEPHRITE.

Jadery (jād'ėr-i), *n.* The tricks of a jade. *Beau. & Fl.*

Jadish (jād'ish), *a.* 1. Vicious; bad, like a jade: said of a horse.—2. Unchaste: said of a woman.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

Jag (jag), *n.* 1. A small load, as of grain or hay in the straw. [Provincial.]—2. A saddle-bag; a cloak-bag; a pedlar's wallet. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Jag (jag), *v.t.* To carry, as a load; as, to *jag* hay.

Jag (jag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jagged;* ppr. *jagging.* [Origin and connections doubtful; comp. Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice (see ICICLE); O.E. *jag*, to cut or slash, G. *zacke*, a prong, tooth, jag; *zacken*, to dent, jag; *zickzack*, E. *zigzag.*] 1. To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.—2. To prick, as with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

Jag (jag), *n.* [See the verb above.] 1. A tooth of a saw; a notch or denticulation; a sharp protuberance or indentation.

Like waters shot from some high crag
The lightning fell with never a *jag.* *Coleridge.*

2. In *bot.* a cleft or division.

Jaganat, Jagganath (jag'a-nat, jag'ga-nath), *n.* Same as *Jagannâtha.*

Jagannâtha, Jaggannâtha (jėg-gėn-nä'tha), *n.* [Skr.] *Lit.* 'Lord of the World,' the name given to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, and to a very celebrated idol of this deity. It is a very rudely cut wooden image, having the body red, the face black, and the arms gilt; the mouth is open and of the colour of blood; the eyes are formed of precious stones. It is covered with magnificent vestments and seated upon a throne between two others—his brother Bala-Rama and his sister Subhadra, coloured respectively white and black. The temple specially dedicated to Jagannâtha is situated at Puri in Orissa. It stands in a square area containing many other temples and inclosed by a lofty stone wall, each side of which is about 650 feet in length. It is built chiefly of a coarse granite resembling sandstone, and appears as a vast mass of masonry surmounted by several lofty towers, the great tower rising to a height of 192 feet. Under the main tower are placed the idol of Jagannâtha and those of his brother and sister. Great numbers of pilgrims, at the time of the festivals of Jagannâtha, assemble from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine. On these occasions the idol, along with those of his brother and sister, is mounted on a monstrous car resting on sixteen wheels, which is drawn by the pilgrims; and formerly great numbers of the congregated people were said to throw themselves under the wheels to be crushed to death, the victims believing that by thus immolating themselves they should be immediately conveyed to heaven. Such occurrences are now rare, and some say that they were only accidents. Written also *Juggernaut.*

Jagataic (jag-a-tā'ik), *a.* [From *Jagatai*, the native name of Turkestan, from *Jagatai*, one of the sons of Ghengis Khan, to whom he left this portion of his empire.] A term applied to the eastermost dialects of the Turkish group of tongues, spoken by the people of Turkestan.

Jagerant (jā'jėr-ant), *n.* Same as *Jazerant* (which see).

Jagged (jag'ed), *p.* and *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate; as, *jagged* leaves: in *her.* said of the division of the field, or of the outlines of an ordinary, which appear rough by being forcibly torn asunder.

Jaggedness (jag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being jagged or denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*. *Peacham.*

Jagger (jag'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which jags.—2. A jagging-iron (which see).

Jagger (jag'ėr), *n.* One who carries a jag or pedlar's wallet; a pedlar. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Jaggernaut (jag'gėr-nät), *n.* Same as *Jagannátha.*

Jaggery, Jagghery (jag'ėr-i), *n.* [Hind. *jágri.*] In the East Indies, the name given to sugar in its coarse state; imperfectly granulated sugar; also, the inspissated juice of the palmyra-tree.

Jagging-iron (jag'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A brass wheel, with a jagged or notched edge, for cutting cakes into ornamental figures.

Jaggy (jag'i), *a.* Jagged; set with teeth; showing uneven points; notched.

His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*

Jaghirdar (jag-hėr-där'), *n.* In the East Indies, a person holding a jaghire.

Jaghire (jä'gėr), *n.* [Hind.] In India, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual, either personal or for the support of a public establishment, particularly of a military nature.

Jaguar (ja-gwär'), *n.* [Brazilian *jaguara.*] *Felis onca*, a carnivorous animal, the American tiger, the largest and most formidable

Jaguar (*Felis onca*).

feline quadruped of the New World. It is marked with large dark spots in the form of circles, with a dark spot or pupil in the centre of each. It is almost as large as the true tiger, and preys on all sorts of animals, up to horses and oxen. It rarely attacks man unless hard pressed by hunger or driven to bay.

Jah (jä), *n.* [Heb.] Jehovah.

Jail (jāl), *n.* [Fr. *geôle*, O.Fr. *gaiole*, a prison; It. *gabbiola*, a small cage, dim. of *gabbia*, a cage; from L. *cavea*, a cage, a coop, a den, from *cavus*, hollow.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.

Jail (jāl), *v.t.* To put in prison; to imprison.

Jailbird (jāl'bėrd), *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison: sometimes used adjectively.

There was the same air about them all—a listless, *jailbird*, careless swagger. *Dickens.*

Jail-delivery (jāl'dē-liv-ėr-i), *n.* In *law*, a commission to the judges, &c., of assize, empowering them to try and deliver every prisoner who may be in jail when they arrive at the assize town, whenever or by whomsoever indicted, or for whatever crime committed.

Jailer, Jailor (jāl'ėr), *n.* The keeper of a prison.

Jail-fever (jāl'fē-vėr), *n.* A dangerous and often fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people, said to be due to confinement and bad air.

Jailkeeper (jāl'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who keeps a jail; a jailer.

Jain, Jaina (jān, jān'a), *n.* One of a Hindu religious sect, which, from the wealth and influence of its members, forms an important division of the Indian population. The name signifies a follower of *Jina*, one of the denominations of their deified saints. The sect was very numerous and important in the eighth and ninth centuries of the Christian era, and they have left many monuments of their skill and power in the fine temples built in different parts of the country. Jainism was an offshoot of Buddhism, with which it has many leading doctrines in common, but is distinguished from it by its recognition of a divine personal Ruler of all, and by its political leanings towards Brahmanism. The Jains deny the divine origin and infallible authority of the Vedas; they reverence certain holy mortals, who have acquired by self-denial and mortification a station superior to that of the gods; and they manifest extreme tenderness for animal life. They affirm that the world has existed from all eternity, not having been created, and that it will exist for ever.

Jaina (jān'a), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or their creed.—*Jaina architecture*, a style of architecture which appears to be a modification or development of Buddhist architecture, as Jainism is an outgrowth of Buddhism. In Buddhist architecture no structural arch occurs, but in the remains of Jaina architecture, chiefly consisting of temples, we meet with a horizontal arch, that is, one in which the stones rest horizontally. Its most distinguishing characteristic, however, is its dome, built horizontally and resting commonly upon eight pillars arranged octagonally; but these eight pillars are almost never left to themselves, the base being made square by the addition of four others at the angles. There are many small buildings so constructed, that is with only twelve pillars, but oftener two more are added on each face, making twenty, or four on each face, making twenty-eight, or six on each face, making thirty-six, and so on. The principal object in a Jaina temple is a cell lighted from the door, containing a cross-legged figure of the saint to whom the temple is dedicated. The cell is always terminated upwards by a pyramidal spire-like roof, and there is a portico attached, generally of considerable extent, and in most instances surmounted by a dome. The whole is inclosed in a court-yard, surrounded by a double colonnade of smaller pillars, which form porticos to a range of cells, each occupied by the cross-legged image of a saint. There are also Jaina towers, such as towers commemorative of victory, very elaborate in construction and ornamentation. The civil architecture presents no feature of interest, there being nothing to distinguish it from that of the Hindus. Jaina architecture was at its best about the eleventh or twelfth century of our era.

Jainism (jān'izm), *n.* The principles, doctrines, or creed of the Jains.

Jak, Jak-tree (jak, jak'trē), *n.* Same as *Jaca-tree.*

Jakes (jāks), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Wedgwood connects it with Fr. *gachis*, a heap of filth, G. *gauche*, a filthy fluid.] A privy.

Jakes-farmer† (jāks'färm-ėr), *n.* One who cleanses the jakes, or public privies; jocularly called a *Gold-finder.*

Nay we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee or adelantado. *Beau. & Fl.*

Jak-wood (jak'wụd), *n.* Same as *Jack-wood.*

Jalap (jal'ap), *n.* [Fr. *jalap;* Sp. *jalapa:* so called from *Jalapa*, a province in Mexico, whence it is imported.] The name given to the tuberous roots of several plants of the nat. order Convolvulaceæ, that of *Ipomœa purga* being the most important. This is a twining herbaceous plant, with cordate-acuminate, sharply auricled leaves, and elegant salver-shaped deep pink flowers, growing naturally on the eastern declivities of the Mexican Andes, at an elevation of from 5000 to 8000 feet. The jalap of commerce

Jalap Plant (*Ipomœa purga*).

consists of irregular ovoid dark-brown roots, varying from the size of an egg to that of a hazel-nut, but occasionally as large as a man's fist. The drug jalap is one of the most common purgatives, but is apt to gripe and nauseate. It has little smell or taste, but produces a slight degree of pungency in the mouth. Male jalap, or orizaba-root, is produced by *Ipomœa orizabensis*, and Tampico jalap from *I. simulans.*

Jalapic (ja-lap'ik), *a.* Relating to or consisting of jalap or jalapin.—*Jalapic acid* ($C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$), an acid produced, with assimilation of water, by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalies or alkaline earths.

Jalapin, Jalapine (jal'a-pin), *n.* ($C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$.) A basic resin, which is the purgative principle of the roots and tubers of certain plants of the convolvulaceous order See JALAP.

Jalouse, Jaloose (ja-lōz'), *v.i.* or *t.* [A form of *jealous.*] To suspect; to guess. [Scotch.]

They *jaloused* the opening of our letters at Fairport. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jalousie (zhäl-ö-zē), *n.* [Fr., from *jaloux*, jealous. See JEALOUS.] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in tropical and hot countries; a venetian blind.

Jam (jam), *n.* [Ar. *jamd*, congelation, concretion; *jamid*, concrete, conjealed. So *rob*, a conserve of fruits, is also of oriental origin.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

Jam (jam), *n.* [Per. and Hind. *jámah*, raiment, robe.] 1. A muslin dress worn in India.—2. A kind of frock for children.

Jam (jam), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jammed;* ppr. *jamming.* [Perhaps from *jamb*, so that the original notion might be that of pressing between two uprights or jambs. Skeat, however, regards it as the same word as *cham* and *champ*, to chew, to crush.] 1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in; to squeeze tight.

The ship, which, by its building was Spanish, stuck fast, *jammed* in between two rocks; all the stern and quarters of her were beaten to pieces with the sea. *Defoe.*

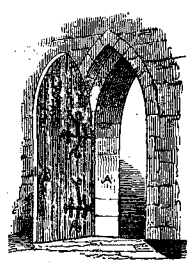
2. To tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. [Provincial.]

Jam (jam), *n.* A crush; a squeeze; a block of people.

Yet onward still the gathering numbers cram,
Contending crowders shout the frequent damn,
And all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and *jam.*
F. & H. Smith.

Jam (jam), *n.* In *mining*, same as *Jamb*, 2.

Jamadar (jam'a-dar), *n.* Same as *Jemidar.*



A, Jamb of Doorway.

Jamaican (ja-mā'kan), *a.* Relating or belonging to Jamaica.

Jamaican (ja-mā'kan), *n.* One who belongs to Jamaica; a native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

Jamaica Pepper (ja-mā'ka pep-pėr), *n.* Same as *All-spice* (which see).

Jamb (jam), *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, a leg, whence *jambage*, a jamb.] In *arch.* a side or vertical piece of any opening or aperture in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, which helps to bear the piece that discharges the superincumbent weight of the wall.—2. In *mining*, a mass of mineral or stone in a quarry or pit standing upright, more or less distinct from neighbouring or adjoining parts.

Jamb (jam), *v.t.* To jam (which see).

Jambart (jam'bärt), *n.* Same as *Jambe* (which see).

Jambe,† *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, the leg.] Armour for the leg, sometimes made of *cuirbouilli*, but most frequently of metal, much used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. See SOLLERET.

Jambee (jam-bē'), *n.* [O. Fr. *jamboier*, to walk, from *jambe*, the leg.] A fashionable cane. *Tatler.*

Jambeux,† *n. pl.* A plural form of *Jambe.*

One for his legs and knees provided well,
With *jambeux* armed and double plates of steel.
Dryden.

Jamdari (jam'da-ri), *n.* In the East Indies, a species of muslin flowered in the loom.

Jamesonite (jā'mē-son-īt), *n.* A mineral thus named after Professor *Jameson;* axotomous antimony-glance.

Jam-nut (jam'nut), *n.* In *mech.* a nut placed in contact with the main nut on the same bolt to keep it from turning.

Jampan (jam'pan), *n.* In the East Indies, a solid sedan-chair supported between two thick bamboo poles, and borne by four men.

Jampanee (jam-pan-ē'), *n.* The bearer of a jampan.

The mate of the *jampanees* came out at the door. *W. H. Russell.*

Jamrosade (jam'rōs-ād), *n.* The rose-apple; the fruit of the East Indian tree *Jambosa vulgaris* or *Eugenia jambos.*

Jan (jan), *n.* [Ar.] In *Mohammedan myth.* an inferior kind of demon.

Jane (jān), *n.* [O.E. *jean,* from *Genoa.*] 1.† A coin of Genoa; any small coin.—*Many a jane,* much money. *Spenser.*—2. A kind of twilled cotton cloth; jean.

Jane-of-apes (jān'ov-āps), *n.* A pert girl: the female counterpart of *jackanapes. Massinger.*

Jangada (jäng-gä'dä), *n.* [Pg.] A raft-boat used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil.

Jangle (jang'gl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jangled;* ppr. *jangling.* [O.Fr. *jangler, gangler;* Pr. *janglar,* to mock, rail, quarrel, from L.G. and D. *jangelen,* to whimper, to brawl, to quarrel.] 1. To sound discordantly or harshly.—2. To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. *Shak.*

Jangle (jang'gl), *v.t.* 1. To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously.—2. To give utterance to in a discordant or inharmonious manner.

Ere monkish rhymes
Had *jangled* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

Jangle (jang'gl), *n.* Discordant sound; prate; babble. 'The mad *jangle* of Matilda's lyre.' *Gifford.*

Jangler (jang'gl-ėr), *n.* A wrangling noisy fellow; a prater; a babbler.

Jangleress,† Jangleresse† (jang'gl-ėr-es), *n.* A female prater or babbler.

Janglerie,† *n.* Idle talk; prate; jangle; babble.

The *janglerie* of woman ne can nothing hide. *Chaucer.*

Janglour,† *n.* A jangler; a prater. *Chaucer.*

Janissary. See JANIZARY.

Janitor (jan'i-tėr), *n.* [L.] A doorkeeper; a porter; the care-taker of a building.

Janitrix (jan'i-triks), *n.* 1. A female janitor or doorkeeper.—2. In *anat.* a large vein; the vena porta.

Janizar† (jan'i-zar), *n.* A janizary.

Janizarian (jan-i-zā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to the janizaries or their government. 'The *janizarian* republic of Algiers.' *Burke.*

Janizary, Janissary (jan'i-za-ri, jan'is-sa-ri), *n.* [Turk. *yeni,* new, and *tcheri,* militia, soldiers.] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards. The janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the Grand Seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the sultan, were attacked, defeated, and destroyed in Constantinople in June, 1826.

Janker (jang'kėr), *n.* A long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood.

Jannock (jan'nok), *a.* [Comp. Gael. *ionannach,* equal.] Fair; straightforward; downright. [Provincial.]

Jannock (jan'nok), *n.* Fair-play; open dealing. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Jannock (jan'nok), *n.* Oat-bread. [Local.]

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Jansenists.

Jansenist (jan'sen-ist), *n.* A follower of *Jansen,* bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace as maintained by Calvin. The Jansenists formed a powerful party in the Roman Catholic Church.

Jant (jänt), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Jaunt* (which see).

Janthina (jan'thin-a), *n.* Same as *Ianthina* (which see).

Jantily (jän'ti-li), *adv.* Same as *Jauntily.*

Jantiness (jän'ti-nes), *n.* Same as *Jauntiness. Addison.*

Jantu, Janta (jän'tö, jän'ta), *n.* A machine for raising water to irrigate land, used in Hindustan.

Janty (jän'ti), *a.* Same as *Jaunty.*

We owe most of our *janty* fashions now in vogue to some adept beau. *Guardian.*

January (jan'ū-a-ri), *n.* [L. *januarius,* the month consecrated to *Janus.*] The first month of the year according to the present computation.

Janus (jā'nus), *n.* A Latin deity represented with two faces looking opposite ways, and holding a key in one hand and a staff in the other. He presided over the commencement of all undertakings. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

Slavery was the hinge on which the gates of the temple of *Janus* turned (in the American war). *Times newspaper.*

Janus-faced (jā'nus-fāst), *a.* Having two faces; two-faced; double-dealing; deceitful.

Janus-headed (jā'nus-hed-ed), *a.* Double-headed.

Japan (ja-pan'), *n.* [From the country so called.] 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.—2. The varnish employed in japanning articles. See JAPAN-LACQUER.

Japan (ja-pan'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan or to the peculiar lacquered work of Japan.

Japan (ja-pan'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *japanned;* ppr. *japanning.* 1. To varnish in the manner of the Japanese, that is, to cover wood, metal, paper, &c., with a thick coating of hard and brilliant varnish wholly or partly coloured.—2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.—*Japanned leather,* a species of enamelled or varnished leather prepared with several coatings of a mixture consisting of linseed-oil, Prussian-blue, and lamp-black rubbed in with the hand and then dried in a stove.

Japan-earth (ja-pan'ėrth), *n.* A name of terra japonica, catechu or cutch, an astringent matter procured from *Acacia Catechu.*

Japanese (jap'an-ēz), *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

Japanese (jap'an-ēz), *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Japan.—2. *sing.* The language of the inhabitants of Japan.

Japan-lacquer (ja-pan'lak-ėr), *n.* A valuable black hard varnish used in japanning. It is obtained from *Rhus vernix,* a tree belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ.

Japanner (ja-pan'ėr), *n.* 1. One who japans or varnishes in the manner of the Japanese. 2. A shoe-black. *Pope.*

Japannish (ja-pan'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan; after the manner of Japan or of japanned articles. [Rare.]

Jape† (jāp), *v.i.* [Perhaps a form derived from Icel. *geipa,* to talk nonsense, from *geip,* nonsense; or connected with *gab,* to prate, Sc. *gab,* to speak pertly, *gab,* the mouth, as *jabber* with *gabble.*] To jest.

It was not time with him to *jape* nor toy. *Skelton.*

Jape† (jāp), *v.t.* 1. To cheat; to impose upon.—2. To deride; to taunt; to gibe. *Chaucer.*

Jape† (jāp), *n.* A jest; a trick. 'And turned all his harm into a *jape.*' *Chaucer.*

Japer,† *n.* A jester; a buffoon. *Chaucer.*

Japetidæ (ja-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Japheth,* one of the three sons of Noah.] One of the three great divisions into which Dr. Latham divides the family of man, the other two being Mongolidæ and Atlantidæ. It comprises the chief nations of Europe belonging to the family generally known as the Indo-European.

Japhetic (jā-fet'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; as, the *Japhetic* nations.

Jar (jär), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jarred;* ppr. *jarring.* [Also found in forms *chur, jur,* and imitative of sound; comp. night-*jar,* night-*churr,* names of the goat-sucker from its cry; also *jargon,* L. *garrio,* to chatter.] 1. To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to give out an untuneful or harsh sound; to sound discordantly; as, a *jarring* sound.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand. *Roscommon.*

2. To be inconsistent; to clash; to interfere; to quarrel; to dispute; as, our views do not *jar.*

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

3. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar.* *Shak.*

Jar (jär), *v.t.* To cause a short tremulous motion to; to cause to shake or tremble.

When once they (bells) *jar* and check each other, either jangling together, or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise! *Bp. Hall.*

Jar (jär), *n.* 1. A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; a discord; as, 'a trembling *jar.*' *Holder.*—2. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate; conflict.

And yet his peace is but continual *jar.* *Spenser.*

The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal *jar,*
The havoc of the feudal war,
Shall never, never be forgot. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.

I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Shak.*

Jar (jär), *n.* [Fr. *jare;* Sp. *jarra;* It. *giara,* a jar, from Ar. *jarrah,* a water-pot.] 1. A vessel, as of earthenware or glass, of various shapes and dimensions; as, a *jar* of honey. 2. The quantity contained in a jar; the contents of a jar; as, a *jar* of oil.

Jararaca (ja-ra-rä'ka), *n.* [The native name in Surinam.] A species of serpent, a native of Brazil, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brownish colour, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous.

Jarble, Jarvel (jär'bl, jär'vel), *v.t.* [See JAVEL.] To bemire. [Provincial.]

Jarde (järd), *n.* [Fr.] In *farriery,* a callous tumour on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside.

Jardiniere (zhär-dēn-yär), *n.* [Fr., a female gardener; a gardener's wife.] An ornamental stand for plants and flowers, used as a decoration of an apartment.

Jargle† (jär'gl), *v.i.* [Perhaps a form of *jangle,* through the influence of *jargon, gargle.*] To emit a harsh or shrill sound.

Her husband's rusty iron corselet;
Whose *jargling* sound might rock her babe to rest. *Bp. Hall.*

Jargogle† (jär'gog-l), *v.t.* [Probably from *jargon.*] To jumble; to confuse. 'To *jargogle* your thoughts.' *Locke.*

Jargon (jär'gon), *n.* [Fr.; origin doubtful. See JAR, *v.i.*] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish.

They (the Normans) abandoned their native speech and adopted the French tongue. They speedily raised their new language to dignity and importance which it had never before possessed. They found it a barbarous *jargon;* they fixed it in writing. *Macaulay.*

2. Any phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, or the like; professional slang; as, 'the *jargon* of the schools.' *Prior.*—3. Confusion; disorder. *Addison.*

Jargon (jär'gon), *v.i.* To utter unintelligible sounds.

The noisy sea
Jargoning like a foreigner at his food. *Keats.*

Jargon (jär'gon), *n.* [Fr.; It. *giargone,* from *gialio,* yellow.] A mineral, usually of a gray or greenish white colour, in small irregular grains, or crystallized in quadrangular prisms, surmounted with pyramids, or in octahedrons consisting of double quadrangular prisms. It is sometimes written *Jargoon.* See ZIRCON.

Jargonelle (jär-gon-el'), *n.* [Fr., from *jargon.* See JARGON, the mineral.] A variety of early pear.

Jargonic (jär-gon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

Jargonize (jär'gon-īz), *v.i.* To utter uncouth and unintelligible sounds.

Jargoon (jär'gön), *n.* In *mineral.* see JARGON.

Jarl (yärl), *n.* [Icel., a warrior, a nobleman, a chief.] The name given in the early history of the Scandinavian kingdoms to the lieutenant or governor of a province; an earl.

Jar-nut (jär'nut), *n.* Pig-nut or earth-nut.

Jarrah (jar'ra), *n.* A timber-tree of West Australia, the *Eucalyptus rostrata* of botanists. The wood is very durable, and resembles mahogany.

Jarringly (jär'ing-li), *adv.* In a jarring or discordant manner.

Jarvey, Jarvy (jär'vi), *n.* [Perhaps from some person's name.] 1. A hackney-coach.

I stepped into the litter—I mean the litter at the bottom of the *jarvy.* *Theodore Hook.*

2. The driver of a coach, cab, or similar conveyance. [Slang.]

Jasey (jā'zi), *n.* [Possibly a corruption of *Jersey,* as being made of Jersey yarn.] A worsted wig.

A little, snuffy spindle-shanked gentleman in waiting, in a brown *jasey* and a green coat covered with orders. *Thackeray.*

Jashawk (jas'hąk), *n.* [A form of *eyas-hawk.*] A young hawk.

Jasione (ja-si-ō'nē), *n.* [Gr. *iasiōnē,* a name given by Theophrastus to a wild pot-herb, now unknown.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Campanulaceæ. The *J. montana,* or common sheep's bit, is found in Britain growing on dry heathy pastures. Its flowers are of a bright blue, in terminal dense, hemispherical heads, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre.

Jasminaceæ (jas-min-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A group or nat. order of exogenous plants, containing the genera Jasminum, Menodora, and Nyctanthes. The plants have a double berry

or capsule, and the corolla-lobes are much imbricated.

Jasmine, Jasmin (jas'min), *n.* [Fr. *jasmin;* Ar. and ultimately Pers. *yāsemīn*, jasmine.] The popular name of the species of the genus Jasminum. They are elegant, branched, erect or climbing shrubs, with imparipinnate, trifoliolate, or simple leaves, and (usually cymose) white or yellow flowers,

Common White Jasmine.

from some of which delicious perfumes are extracted. There are about 100 species, most of them Asiatic; some occur in south and a few in tropical Africa, while one is a native of Southern Europe. The Caroline jasmine is *Gelsemium nitidum*. Often written *Jessamine*.

Jasp† (jasp), *n.* Jasper.

The floor of *jasp* and emeraude was dight. *Spenser.*

Jaspachate† (jas'pa-kāt), *n.* [Fr. *jaspachate*, L. and Gr. *iaspachatēs.*] Agate jasper.

Jasper (jas'pėr), *n.* [Fr. *jaspe*, L. Gr. *iaspis*, Ar. *yasheb*, Heb. *yāshpheh.*] An impure opaque coloured quartz, less hard than flint or even than common quartz, but which gives fire with steel. It is entirely opaque, or sometimes feebly translucent at the edges, and presents almost every variety of colour. It is found in metamorphic rocks, and often occurs in very large masses. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c. There are several varieties, as red, brown, blackish, bluish, Egyptian.—*Agate jasper* is jasper in layers with chalcedony.—*Porcelain jasper* is only baked clay.

Jasperated (jas'pėr-āt-ed), *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as, *jasperated* agate.

Jaspery (jas'pėr-i), *a.* Having the qualities of jasper; mixed with jasper.

Jaspidean, Jaspideous (jas-pid'ē-an, jas-pid'ē-us), *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper.

Jaspoid (jas'poid), *a.* [Fr. *jaspe*, jasper, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling jasper.

Jasponyx (jas'pō-niks), *n.* [L. *iasponyx*, Gr. *iasponyx—iaspis*, jasper, and *onyx*, a finger-nail, a precious stone.] The purest horn-coloured onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers.

Jatamansi (ja-ta-man'si), *n.* The East Indian name for the true spikenard, *Nardostachys Jatamansi.*

Jateorhiza (jat-ē-ō-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *iatēr*, a physician, and *rhiza*, a root.] A genus of Menispermaceæ, closely allied to Cocculus: so named from the root of one of the species, the *J. palmata* or *Cocculus palmatus*, yielding the calumba-root of the pharmacopeia. It is a native of Mozambique.

Jatropha (jat'rō-fa), *n.* [Gr. *iatros*, physician, and *trophē*, food.] A genus of woody plants with alternate stipulate leaves and cymes of small flowers, belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, for the most part inhabiting the tropical parts of America. Some of the species are of some importance both as medicine and food. The seeds of *J. glauca* yield an oil of a stimulating quality. The seeds of *J. Curcas* (now *Curcas purgans*) are purgative. The roots of *J. Manihot* yield the celebrated manioc of the negroes, known by the name of cassava in the West Indies, and tapioca of Brazil. (See MANIOC, CASSAVA, and TAPIOCA.) *J. elastica* yields an elastic substance used as caoutchouc.

Jauk (jąk), *v.i.* [Perhaps connected with *gawk, gawky.*] To trifle; to spend one's time idly. [Scotch.]

An' mind their labours wi' an eydent hand,
An' ne'er, though out o' sight, to *jauk* or play.
Burns.

Jaum (jäm), *n.* Same as *Jamb.* [Scotch.]

Jaumange (zhō-mąnzh), *n.* [Fr. *jaune*, yellow, and *manger*, meat.] A variety of blancmange; Dutch flummery.

Jaunce† (jäns), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *jancer.* See JAUNT, *v.i.*] To ride hard; to harass or fatigue a horse in riding; to ride or rove here and there.

Spur-galled, and tired by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Shak.

Jaundice (jąn'dis), *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *jaunes, jaunis, jawnes*, Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, O.Fr. *jalne*, L. *galbanus, galbinus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow. See YELLOW.] A disease, in its most common form characterized by suppression and alteration of the liver functions, yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine; whiteness of the discharges from the intestines; uneasiness, referred to the region of the stomach; loss of appetite and general languor and lassitude. Hence, from jaundice being accompanied by a discoloured view of external objects and depression of spirits, the name is given to a feeling or emotion disordering the judgment, as jealousy, envy, and the like. 'Jealousy, the *jaundice* of the soul.' *Dryden.*

Jaundice (jąn'dis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jaundiced;* ppr. *jaundicing.* 1. To affect with jaundice. Hence—2. To affect with prejudice or envy.

He beheld the evidence of wealth, and the envy of wealth *jaundiced* his soul. *Lord Lytton.*

Jauner (jąn'ėr), *n.* Foolish talk. [Scotch.]

Jaunt (jänt), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *jancer*, explained by Cotgrave as to stir a horse in the stable, to jaunt; comp. *jaunce*, which is another form.] 1. To wander here and there; to make an excursion; to ramble.—2.† To move up and down in a jolting manner.

Jaunt (jänt), *n.* 1. An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.—2.† Up and down rough jolting movement.—SYN. Trip, tour, excursion, ramble.

Jaunt (jänt), *n.* [Fr. *jante.*] A felly of a wheel.

Jauntily (jän'ti-li), *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily.

Jauntiness (jän'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being jaunty; airiness; sprightliness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of.
Addison.

Jaunting-car, Janty-car (jän'ting-kär, jän'ti-kär), *n.* A light car used in Ireland in which the passengers ride back to back on folding-down seats placed at right angles to the axle, the occupants having their feet near the ground. There is generally a 'well' between the seats for receiving luggage, and a seat in front for the driver.

Jaunty (jän'ti), *a.* [Fr. *gentil.* See GENTEEL.] Gay and easy in manner; airy; sprightly; affecting elegance; showy; as, he walked along with quite a *jaunty* air.

This sort of woman is a *jaunty* slattern, she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*

Jaup (jąp), *n.* [Comp. Sc. *jaw.*] A portion of water dashed or splashed up. [Scotch.]

Jaup (jąp), *v.i.* To dash and rebound as water; to make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel. [Scotch.]

Jaup (jąp), *v.t.* To bespatter, as with water or mud. [Scotch.]

Javanese (jav'an-ēz), *a.* Relating to Java.

Javanese (jav'an-ēz), *n.* A native of, or the language of Java.

Javel† (jav'el), *v.t.* [Comp. Sc. *javel, jevel, jabble*, to spill as water by moving it from side to side.] To bemire. Written also *Jarble, Jarvel.*

Javel† (jav'el), *n.* A wandering or dirty fellow.

These two *javels*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels
Unto their master. *Spenser.*

Javelin (jav'lin), *n.* [Fr. *javeline*, It. *giavelina*, Sp. *jabalina.* The Romance forms are perhaps from O.E. *gavellock*, a javelin or dart; the alternative Fr. form *javelot*, as well as the It. *giavelloto*, and O.Fl. *gavelote* support this conjecture. The root meaning is probably in G. *gabel* or W. *gafl*, a fork.] A light spear thrown from the hand, in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot. It was about 5½ feet long, and consisted of a shaft of hard wood and a long barbed head of iron or steel.

Javelin (jav'lin), *v.t.* To strike or wound with or as with a javelin.

A bolt
(For now the storm was close about them) struck,
Furrowing a giant oak, and *javelining*
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round. *Tennyson.*

Javelinier,† *n.* A soldier armed with a javelin.

The *javeliniers* foremost of all began the fight.
Holland.

Javelottier,† *n.* Same as *Javelinier.* 'The spearmen or *javelottiers* of the vaward.' *Holland.*

Jaw (ją), *n.* [O.E. *chaw*, that which *chaws* or *chews.* With regard to the substitution of *j* for the O.E. *ch* comp. *chowl, jowl.*] 1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the maxillary bones.—2. *pl.* The mouth.—3. Petulant loquacity; coarse raillery; scolding, wrangling, abusive clamour. [Vulgar.]—4. Anything resembling a jaw in form or use; especially, *naut.* the inner end of a boom or gaff (see GAFF); as, the *jaws* of a vice; the *jaws* of a pass.

So toilsome was the road to trace,
The guide, abating of his pace,
Led slowly through the pass's *jaws. Sir W. Scott.*

Drop head foremost in the *jaws*
Of darkness. *Tennyson.*

Jaw (ją), *v.i.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold; to clamour. [Vulgar.]

Jaw (ją), *v.t.* To abuse by scolding; to use impertinent or impudent language towards. [Vulgar.]

Jaw (ją), *n.* [Probably imitative of sound of splashing of water.] A wave; a considerable quantity of any liquid. [Scotch.]

Jaw (ją), *v.t.* To pour out; to throw or dash out rapidly, and in considerable quantity, as a liquid. [Scotch.]

Jaw-bone (ją'bōn), *n.* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed.

Jaw-box (ją'boks), *n.* Same as *Jaw-hole.* [Scotch.]

Jaw-breaker (ją'brāk-ėr), *n.* A hard or many-syllabled word; a word very hard to pronounce. [Slang.]

Jawed (jąd), *a.* 1. Denoting the appearance of the jaws.—2. Having jaws. '*Jawed* like a jetty.' *Skelton.*

Jawfall (ją'fąl), *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits, as indicated by depression of the jaw.

Jaw-fallen (ją'fąln), *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected; chop-fallen.

Jaw-foot (ją'fųt), *n.* In *zool.* the foot of a lobster near to its mouth.

Jaw-hole (ją'hōl), *n.* A place into which dirty water, &c., is thrown; a sink. [Scotch.]

Jaw-lever (ją'lē-vėr), *n.* An instrument for opening the mouth of cattle in order to administer medicine.

Jawn† (jąn), *v.i.* To yawn. 'Stop his *jawning* chaps.' *Marston.* See YAWN.

Jaw-rope (ją'rōp), *n. Naut.* a rope attached to the jaws of a gaff to prevent it from coming off the mast.

Jaw-tooth (ją'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the back part of the jaw; a molar; a grinder.

Jaw-wedge (ją'wej), *n.* A wedge to tighten an axle-box in an axle-guard.

Jawy (ją'i), *a.* Relating to the jaws.

Jay (jā), *n.* [Fr. *geai*, O.Fr. and Picardy *gai*, Pr. *gai, jai*, Sp. *gayo;* of same origin

Common Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

as adjective *gay*, the name signifying the gay or lively bird.] 1. A bird of the genus Garrulus, family Corvidæ or crows, but having the mandibles weaker than in the crows, and terminating in a sudden and nearly equal curve. The tail is wedge-shaped, not long, and the slender feathers of the forehead can be erected like a crest. The com-

mon jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) is a woodland bird, and chooses the thickest shades of woods, and though its chatter is often heard it is very seldom seen. It occurs in almost all parts of the British Islands where there is cover for it. When taken young it is easily tamed, becomes very docile, and may be taught a number of tricks. It is capable of articulating words. The blue jay is *Garrulus cristatus*, a native of North America, and considerably smaller than the European jay. The Canada jay (*G. canadensis*) is a more northern American species. There are other species found in the north-west of America, Mexico, and the Himalaya Mountains.—2. † A woman of loose character.

Some *jay* of Italy,
Whose mother was her painting, hath betrayed him. *Shak.*

Jayet † (jā'et), *n.* Same as *Jet.*

Jazel (jā'zel), *n.* [Comp. Sp. *azul*, E. *azure.*] A gem of an azure blue colour.

Jazerant, Jazerine (jā'zėr-ant, jā'zėr-in), *n.* One of the contrivances of the middle ages to supply the place of the heavier armour of chain and plate. Like the brigandine work it was composed of small overlapping pieces of steel, fastened by one edge upon canvas, which was covered with cloth, silk, or velvet, the gilt heads of the rivets that secured the plates forming an ornament on the outside. It was used for cuisses, brassarts, and other portions of harness, but very generally in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for jackets.

Jealous (jel'us), *a.* [O.Fr. *jalous*, Fr. *jaloux*, Prov. *gelos, gilos*, It. *geloso*, from L.L. *zelosus*—L. *zelus*, zeal, jealousy; Gr. *zēlos*, eager rivalry. The word is therefore another form of *zealous.*] 1. Uneasy through fear that affection, good-will, interest, or the like, regarded as belonging to one's self, is or may be transferred to another; pained by suspicion of preference given to another; suspicious in love; apprehensive of rivalry.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shak.*

2. Solicitous to defend the honour of; concerned for the character of; zealous.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts.
1 Ki. xix. 10.

3. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously fearful; anxiously careful and concerned for something.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy.
2 Cor. xi. 2.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these,
Renders us *jealous* and destroys our peace.
Waller.

That you do love me, I am nothing *jealous.* *Shak.*

Jealoushood (jel'us-hụd), *n.* Jealousy. *Shak.*

Jealously (jel'us-li), *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

Jealousness (jel'us-nes), *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Jealousy (jel'us-i), *n.* [Fr. *jalousie.* See JEALOUS.] The quality or character of being jealous; that passion or peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves; suspicious fear or apprehension; suspicious caution or vigilance; earnest concern or solicitude.

Jealousy is the fear or apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*

Whoever had qualities to alarm our *jealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness. *Rambler.*

Jeames (jēmz), *n.* A colloquial generic name for a flunky or footman; a lackey: from the commonness of the name *James.*

That noble old race of footmen is well-nigh gone. . . . Grand, tall, beautiful, melancholy, we still behold them on levee days, with their nosegays and their buckles, their plush and their powder. . . . But the race is doomed. The fatal decree has gone forth, . . . and *Jeames* with his cocked hat and long cane, are passing out of the world where they once walked in glory. *Thackeray.*

Jean (jān), *n.* [Probably from *Genoa.* Comp. *Jane*, a coin.] A twilled cotton cloth; jane. —*Satin-jean*, a species of jean woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin.

Jear (jēr), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Gear.*

Jeat † (jēt), *n.* Jet.

Jedge (jej), *n.* In Scotland, a gauge or standard. —*Jedge and warrant*, the authority given by the dean of guild to rebuild or repair a ruinous tenement agreeably to a plan.

Jee (jē), *v.i.* or *t.* See GEE.

Jeel (jēl), *n.* In the East Indies, a shallow lake or morass.

Jeer (jēr), *v.i.* [Etymology uncertain. Perhaps from O.Fr. *girer*, It. *girare*, L. *gyrare*, to turn in a circle.] To utter severe sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to make a mock of some person or thing; as, to *jeer* at one in sport.

He with the Romans was esteemed so
As silly *jeering* idiots are with kings. *Shak.*

Jeer (jēr), *v.t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to make a mock of; to deride; to flout.

Jeer (jēr), *n.* A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

Midas, exposed to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

Jeer (jēr), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Gear.*

Jeerer (jēr'ėr), *n.* One who jeers; a scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

They are the *jeerers*, mocking, flouting Jacks. *B. Jonson.*

Jeeringly (jēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a jeering manner; with raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery.

Jeffersonite (jef'fėr-son-īt), *n.* [After *Jefferson*, third president of the United States.] A variety of augite occurring in crystalline masses, of a dark olive-green colour passing into brown, found imbedded in franklinite and garnet in New Jersey.

Jegget † (jeg'et), *n.* [Comp. Prov. E. *jegge*, a gigot, and *gigot.*] A kind of sausage.

Jehovah (jē-hō'va), *n.* A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, the proper form of which, according to most scholars, should be *Yahveh* or *Yahweh.* If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb *hâwâh*, to be, the word denotes the PERMANENT and SELF-EXISTING BEING.

Jehovist (jē-hō'vist), *n.* 1. Among Biblical critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew are the proper vowels of the word and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of the word *Adonai.* 2. The supposed author of the *Jehovistic* portions of the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch. See ELOHIST.

Jehovistic (jē-hō-vist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to those passages in the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is spoken of under the name *Jehovah.* See ELOHISTIC.

Jehu (jē'hū), *n.* [From *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi, 2 Ki. ix. 20.] A slang name for a coachman or one fond of driving.

A pious man . . . may call a keen foxhunter a Nimrod . . . and Cowper's friend, Newton, would speak of a neighbour who was given to driving as *Jehu.* *Macaulay.*

Jeisticor, Justicoat (jēs'ti-kor, jus'ti-kōt), *n.* [Fr. *juste au corps*, fitting close to the body.] A jacket or waistcoat with sleeves. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Jejune (jē-jūn'), *a.* [L. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, empty, dry, barren.] 1. † Scantily supplied with something; attenuated; poor.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Devoid of interesting matter, or attractiveness of any kind, said especially of literary productions; bare; meagre; barren; unprofitable; as, a *jejune* narrative.

While the Greek was concise, almost to being *jejune*, the Englishman was diffuse, almost to being prolix. *Brougham.*

Jejunely (jē-jūn'li), *adv.* In a jejune, empty, barren manner.

Jejuneness (jē-jūn'nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being jejune: (*a*) a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind; bareness; barrenness; poverty; as, the *jejuneness* of style or narrative. (*b*) † Attenuation; fineness; thinness.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading of both parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon.*

Jejunity (jē-jū'ni-ti), *n.* Jejuneness; brevity.

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter. *Bentley.*

Jejunum (jē-jū'num), *n.* [L., from *jejunus*, hungry or empty.] In *anat.* the second portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum; so named because after death it is usually found empty, or nearly so. See INTESTINE.

Jelerang (jel'ėr-ang), *n.* [Native name.] A species of squirrel (*Sciurus javanensis*) found in Java, India, and Cochin-China. It is variable in colour, but commonly is dark-brown above and golden-yellow below.

Jellied (jel'lid), *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleveland.*

Jelloped (jel'lopt), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to the comb and gills of a cock when of a tincture different from the body. Written also *Jovlopped.*

Jelly (jel'li), *n.* [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*, L. *gelo*, to freeze; so *gelatine, congeal.*] Anything coagulated into a viscous or glutinous state, as (*a*) the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; (*b*) a transparent sizy substance obtained from animal substances by decoction.

Oh, then, my best blood turn
To an infected *jelly.* *Shak.*

Jellybag (jel'li-bag), *n.* A bag through which jelly is strained.

Jelly-fish (jel'li-fish), *n.* The popular name used to designate the Medusidæ, Acalephæ, or sea-nettles. See ACALEPHÆ, MEDUSIDÆ.

Jemidar, Jemmadar (jem-i-där', jem-ma-där'), *n.* [Hind. *jamadár*, an officer, a head or superior—*jama*, a collection, number, and *dâr*, a holder.] A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.

Each sepoy regiment had a soubadar-major, who could act as colonel, a soubadar or captain, a *jemmadar* or subaltern, and a complete staff of havildars and naicks, to each company. *James Grant.*

Jemminess (jem'mi-nes), *n.* Spruceness; neatness. [Colloq.]

Jemmy (jem'mi), *a.* [Possibly for *gemmy*, but comp. *gim* and *gimp.*] Spruce; neat; smart. [Colloq.]

Jemmy (jem'i), *n.* [Slang—from *James.*] 1. A short stout crowbar used by housebreakers for opening doors.—2. A baked sheep's head.

She returned with a dish of sheep's heads, which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms, founded upon the singular coincidence of '*jemmies*' being a cant name common to them and an ingenious instrument much used in his profession. *Dickens.*

Jenite (yen'īt), *n.* A different orthography of *Yenite* (which see).

Jennet (jen'net), *n.* [See GENET.] A small Spanish horse. Properly *Genet.*

They were mounted *a la gineta*, that is, on the light *jennet* of Andalusia—a cross of the Arabian. *Prescott.*

Jenneting (jen'net-ing), *n.* [See GENITING.] A species of early apple.

Thy sole delight is, sitting still,
With that cold dagger of thy bill
To fret the summer *jenneting.* *Tennyson.*

Jenny (jen'ni), *n.* [For *ginny*, from *gin*, short for *engine*, influenced by its resemblance to a common female name. Comp. *Ginny-carriage.*] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories. See under SPINNING.

Jenny-ass (jen'ni-as), *n.* The female ass.

Jentling (jent'ling), *n.* A fish of the genus Leuciscus, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

Jeofail (je-fāl'), *n.* [Fr. *j'ai failli*, I have failed.] In *law*, an oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or oversight.—*Statutes of jeofail*, the statutes of amendment whereby slips and mistakes in legal proceedings are rectified under certain circumstances.

Jeopard (jep'ärd), *v.t.* [See JEOPARDY.] To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury; to hazard.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death in the high places of the field. Judg. v. 18.

Jeoparder (jep'ärd-ėr), *n.* One who jeopards or puts to hazard.

Jeopardize (jep'ärd-īz), *v.t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.

That he should *jeopardize* his wilful head only for spite at me! 'Tis wonderful. *H. Taylor.*

Jeopardous (jep'ärd-us), *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

Jeopardously (jep'ärd-us-li), *adv.* With risk or danger; hazardously.

Jeopardy (jep'ärd-i), *n.* [O.E. *jupartie*, from Fr. *jeu parti*; L.L. *jocus partitus*, an even chance. See JOKE and PART.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

They were filled with water and were in *jeopardy.* Luke viii. 23.

Jeopardy (jep'ärd-i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jeopardied*; ppr. *jeopardying.* To jeopardize. [Rare.]

She would have seen what her own crimes were, and how entirely her character was *jeopardied.* *Thackeray.*

Jerboa (jėr-bō'a), *n.* [Ar. *yerbôa*, *yerbûa.*] A name common to all the members of the family of rodents Dipodidæ, but frequently

appropriated to the members of the typical genus Dipus. These singular little animals are found in many parts of the Old Continent, as Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Siberia, &c., but seldom in great plenty. They resemble the rat in size, but are sufficiently distinguished by the shortness of the anterior limbs and the length of the hinder extremities, and by the tail, which is covered at its extremities with long hairs growing in two rows. They seldom move otherwise than by great leaps on their hind feet. They live in burrows, and become torpid during the winter. There are several species, of which the *D. ægypticus* is the most common. See DIPODIDÆ.

Egyptian Jerboa (*Dipus ægypticus*).

Jereed (je-rēd'), *n.* A wooden javelin, about 5 feet long, used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

To witness many an active deed,
With sabre keen or blunt *jereed*. *Byron.*

Jeremiad, Jeremiade (je-rē-mī'ad), *n.* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad*. *Lamb.*

Jerfalcon (jėr'fą-kn), *n.* Same as *Gyrfalcon* (which see).

Jergue, Jerque (jėrg, jėrk), *v.t.* [Probably from It. *cercare* (pron. *cher-*), Fr. *chercher*, to search.] In the *custom-house*, to search, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

Jerguer, Jerquer (jėrg'ėr, jėrk'ėr), *n.* An officer of the customs, who searches vessels for unentered goods.

Jericho-rose (jer'i-kō-rōz), *n.* A name applied to *Anastatica hierochuntica*, an eastern plant belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. See ANASTATICA.

Jerid (je-rēd'), *n.* Same as *Jereed*.

Jerk (jėrk), *v.t.* [Comp. Prov. E. *girk*, a rod, and also to beat, which latter sense *jerk* also had; O.E. and Sc. *yerk*, a quick, smart lash or blow; *yerk*, to kick, as a horse; comp. also Icel. *jarki*, the outside of the foot.] 1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to; as, to *jerk* one under the ribs; to *jerk* one with the elbow. — 2. To throw with a quick smart motion; as, to *jerk* a stone.

Jerk (jėrk), *v.i.* To make a sudden motion; to give a start; to move with a start or starts.

But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

Jerk (jėrk), *n.* 1. A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a jolt; a striking against something with a short quick motion; as, a *jerk* of the elbow.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson.*

Close at his heels a demagogue ascends,
And with a dext'rous *jerk* soon twists him down. *Cowper.*

2. A sudden spring; a start; a leap or bound.

Lobsters use their tails as fins wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

Jerk (jėrk), *v.t.* [Chilian *charqui.*] To cut (beef) into long thin pieces, and dry in the sun, as is done in S. America. See CHARQUI.

Jerker (jėrk'ėr), *n.* One who jerks; one who strikes with a quick smart blow.

Jerker (jėrk'ėr), *n.* A jerguer (which see).

I have heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house *jerkers* don't seize her. *Sala.*

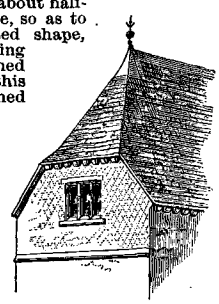
Jerkin (jėr'kin), *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

An old cloak makes a new *jerkin*. *Shak.*

Jerkin (jėr'kin), *n.* [Contr. for *jerfalcon.*] A kind of hawk, the male of the gyrfalcon.

Jerkingly (jėrk'ing-li), *adv.* In a jerking manner; with or by jerks.

Jerkin-head (jėr'kin-hed), *n.* In *arch.* the end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip, the gable rising about halfway to the ridge, so as to have a truncated shape, and the roof being hipped or inclined backward from this level. Also termed a *Shread-head*.



Jerkin-head Roof, Boscombe, Hants.

Jerky (jėrk'i), *a.* Moving or advancing by jerks and starts.

Jeronymite (jer-on'i-mīt), *n.* See HIERONYMITE.

Jeropigia, Jerupigia (je-ro-pi'ji-a, je-rų-pi'ji-a), *n.* See GEROPIGIA.

Jerque, *v.t.* See JERGUE.

Jerquer (jėrk'ėr), *n.* See JERGUER.

Jersey (jėr'zi), *n.* [From the island so called.] 1. Fine yarn of wool.—2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool. — 3. A kind of close-fitting woollen shirt worn in rowing, &c.

His dress was well adapted for displaying his deep square chest and sinewy arms—a close fitting *jersey* and white trousers girt by a broad black belt. *Lawrance.*

Jerusalem Artichoke (jer-ū'sa-lem ärt-i-chōk), *n.* [In this name the word Jerusalem is a corruption of the Italian *girasole*, *i.e.* sunflower or turnsole. See GIRASOLE.] A plant, a species of *Helianthus tuberosus*, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. It is a well-known culinary plant, its tubers affording a wholesome food, of a sweetish farinaceous nature, somewhat akin to the common potato. It is a native of Brazil, and is cultivated in the same way as the potato.

Jerusalem-pony (jer-ū'sa-lem-pō-ni), *n.* An ass. [Slang.]

The donkeys standing for sale (in Smithfield) are ranged in a long line. . . . Sometimes a party of two or three will be seen closely examining one of the '*Jerusalem-ponies*.' *Mayhew.*

Jervin (jer'vin), *n.* [Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the *Veratrum album.*] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*, along with veratrine.

Jess (jes), *n.* [O.Fr. *ges, gest, get*, &c., Pr. *get*, It. *geto*, L.L. *jactus*, a jess, from L. *jacio, jactum*, to throw.] 1. A short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to which the leash or line tied round the falconer's hand was attached.

Like a hawk which feeling herself freed
From bells and *jesses* which did let her flight. *Spenser.*

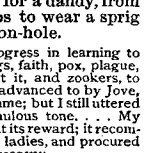
2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in heraldry.

Jessamine (jes'a-min), *n.* Same as *Jasmine*.
'The Azores send their *jessamine*.' *Cowper.*

Jessamy† (jes'a-mi), *n.* [A corruption of *jessamine.*] An old name for a dandy, from its being the habit of fops to wear a sprig of jessamine in their button-hole.

I had before made some progress in learning to swear; I had proceeded by fegs, faith, pox, plague, 'pon my life, 'pon my soul, 'rat it, and zookers, to zauns and the devil, and I now advanced to by Jove, 'fore ged, geds curse it, and demme; but I still uttered these interjections with a tremulous tone. . . . My labour, however, was not without its reward; it recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and procured me the gentle appellation of *Jessamy*. *Hawkesworth.*

Jessant (jes'ant), *ppr.* [Perhaps a corruption of *issuant*. See ISSUE.] In *her.* a term which expresses shooting forth, as vegetables spring or shoot out.—*Jessant de lis*, applied to the head of a leopard having a fleur-de-lis passing through it.



Jessant de lis.

Jesse (jes'sē), *n.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir: so called from its resemblance to the genealogical tree of Jesse, the father of David, of which a picture used to be hung up in churches.—*Jesse window*, in *arch.* a window containing as its subject a tree of Jesse, either painted on the glass or carved on the mullions.

Jessed (jest), *a.* In *her.* having jesses on, as a hawk.

Jesseraunt (jes'ėr-ant), *n.* Same as *Jazerant*.

Jest (jest), *n.* [O.E. *geste*, from L. *gestum*, something done, *gesta*, deeds done, feats, whence *gestour, jestour*, a person who entertained company by a recital of stories.] 1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter.

A *jest's* prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
Of him that makes it. *Shak.*

2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

Then let me be your *jest;* I deserve it. *Shak.*

3.† A mask; masquerade; pageant.

He promised us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*. *Old play.*

4.† A deed; an action; a gest.

I have a *jest* to execute that I cannot manage alone. *Shak.*

—*In jest*, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.

And given in earnest what I begged *in jest*. *Shak.*

Jest (jest), *v.i.* 1. To make merriment by words or actions; to say something intended to amuse or cause laughter; to talk jokingly; to joke.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Ecclus.* viii. 4.

2.† To play a part in a mask.

As gentle and as jocund as to *jest*
Go I to fight. *Shak.*

Jest (jest), *v.t.* 1. To utter in jest or sport.

If jest is in you, let the jest be *jested*. *Ruskin.*

2. To apply a jest or joke to; to joke with; to rally.

He *jested* his companion upon his gravity. *G. P. R. James.*

Jest-book (jest'bųk), *n.* A book containing a collection of jests, jokes, or funny anecdotes.

Jestee (jest'ē), *n.* The person on whom a jest is passed. [Rare.]

The mortgager and mortgagee differ, the one from the other, not more in length of purse, than the jester and *jestee* do in that of memory. *Sterne.*

Jester (jest'ėr), *n.* 1. A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks.

Jesters do oft prove prophets. *Shak.*

The skipping king he ambled up and down
With shallow *jesters* and rash bavin wits. *Shak.*

Jester.—Antiquarian Club.

2. A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them. The professional jesters, at least those of older times, usually wore a motley or particoloured coat, breeches and hose in one, and a cap or cowl of gay colours furnished with bells and asses' ears, or crowned with a cock's comb. The jesters at the courts of some sovereigns were men of no small importance, and often had much influence with their masters. The last jester in this country regularly attached to the royal household seems to have been Archie Armstrong, the jester of James I. and Charles I.

Why, he is the prince's *jester:* a very dull fool. *Shak.*

Feste, the *jester*, my lord; a fool that the lady Olivia's father took much delight in. *Shak.*

Jestful (jest'fųl), *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.

Jesting-beam (jest'ing-bēm), *n.* A beam introduced for appearance, and not for use.

Jestingly (jest'ing-li), *adv.* In a jesting or jocose manner; not in earnest.

Jesting-stock (jest'ing-stok), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule.

Jest-monger (jest'mung-gėr), *n.* A habitual jester or retailer of jests.

Some witlings and *jest-mongers* still remain
For fools to laugh at. *J. Baillie.*

Jesuate (jez'ū-āt), *n.* See HIERONIMIAN.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* 1. One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in the

sixteenth century. The Jesuits form the most celebrated of all the Roman Catholic religious orders; they have ever since their origin been one of the main bulwarks of the Church of Rome, and have exercised immense influence in the destinies of the Christian world. So formidable and dangerous was their political influence supposed to be, even in Roman Catholic communities, that the troubles occasioned by their presence often ended in their expulsion. Thus, though the order was founded only in 1536, the Jesuits were driven from France in 1594, but recalled in 1605; they were expelled from England in 1604, from Venice in 1606, from France in 1764, from Spain in 1767, and from Naples in 1768. In 1773 the order was nominally (and as was supposed finally) suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. but it was revived in 1814. They have since been expelled from various countries. The body is divided into four classes: (1) Professed, who, having passed through all preparatory stages, which commonly extend over ten or twelve years, or even a longer period, have solemnly taken the vows, including obedience to the pope: (2) Coadjutors, spiritual and temporal; the former, who have completed their studies and been admitted to holy orders, being designed to assist the professed in preaching, teaching, &c.; the latter being lay brothers, to whom menial offices are committed: (3) Scholastics, who have passed through the novitiate, are engaged for a long series of years either in pursuing their own studies or in teaching in the various schools of the order: (4) Novices, who are engaged for two years exclusively in spiritual exercises, prayer, meditation, ascetic reading, or ascetic exercises, and generally in a course of disciplinary studies.—2. [From the Jesuits being generally reputed to use art and intrigue in promoting or accomplishing their purposes.] A crafty person; an intriguer.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *v.t.* To conform to the principles of the Jesuits; to make a Jesuit of.

Jesuitess (jez'ū-it-es), *n.* One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Urban VIII. in 1630.

Jesuitic, Jesuitical (jez-ū-it'ik, jez-ū-it'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts.—2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so. *Milton.*

Jesuitically (jez-ū-it'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a jesuitical manner; craftily.

What does the Girondin Lasource see good to do, but rise, and *jesuitically* question and insinuate at great length, whether a main accomplice of Dumouriez had not probably been—Danton! *Carlyle.*

Jesuitish (jez'ū-it-ish), *a.* Somewhat jesuitic.

As our English papists are commonly most *jesuitish*, so our English Jesuits are more furious than their fellows. *Bp. Hall.*

Jesuitism (jez'ū-it-izm), *n.* 1. The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.—2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

Jesuitocracy (jez'ū-it-ok"ra-si), *n.* [*E. Jesuit*, and Gr. *krateō*, to govern.] Government by Jesuits; the whole body of Jesuits in a country.

Jesuitry (jez'ū-it-ri), *n.* The principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy. *Carlyle.*

Jesuits'-bark (jez'ū-its-bärk), *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of Cinchona. It is so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits.

Jesuits'-drops (jez'ū-its-drops), *n. pl.* Friar's-balsam (which see).

Jesuits'-nut (jez'ū-its-nut), *n.* A name sometimes given to the fruit of *Trapa natans*, which contains a farinaceous edible kernel resembling that of the chestnut.

Jesuits'-powder (jez'ū-its-pou-dėr), *n.* Powdered cinchona-bark.

Jesus (jē'zus), *n.* [Gr. *Iēsous*; Heb. *Jehosuah* or *Joshua*, he shall save.] The Son of God; the Saviour of men. In the New Testament the name *Iēsous*, Jesus, is frequently conjoined with *Christos*, the Anointed, Christ. The form *Jesu* was frequently used in the oblique cases, or with the optative and imperative moods, or in simple exclamations.

Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought
For *Jesu* Christ in glorious Christian field. *Shak.*

Jesu preserve thee! welcome, Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

Have mercy, *Jesu!*—Soft! I did but dream. *Shak.*

Jet (jet), *n.* [Old forms *jeat, jayet;* Fr. *jais, jayet;* L. and Gr. *gagatēs*, from *Gagæ*, a town and river in Lycia in Asia, where it was obtained. It is called *gagat* in Anglo-Saxon and in German.] A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found in beds of lignite or brown coal and of cannel coal, being a highly compact form of either. It is wrought into toys, buttons, and personal ornaments of various kinds.

Jet (jet), *n.* [Fr. *jet*, It. *getto*, a throw, a cast; Fr. *jet d'eau*, It. *getto d'acqua*, a fountain, a water-spout; L. *jactus*, a throwing, from *jacio*, to throw.] 1. A shooting forth or spouting; a sudden rush, as of water from a pipe or flame from an orifice; as, the water rushed out with a sudden *jet.*—2. That which so issues or streams; as, a strong *jet* of water; a *jet* of blood.—3. A channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mould.—4.† Reach or range; drift; scope.

The true *jet* of the argument was to be drawn from precedent. *Wyndham.*

Jet (jet), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jetted;* ppr. *jetting.* [Fr. *jeter*, to throw, from L. *jactare*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw. See the noun.] 1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude.—2.† To strut; to stalk; to assume a haughty, pompous, or ostentatious carriage.

How he *jets* under his advanced plumes! *Shak.*

3.† To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. *Wiseman.*

Jet (jet), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jetted;* ppr. *jetting.* To emit; to spout forth.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam. *Tennyson.*

Jet-black (jet'blak), *a.* Of the deepest black, the colour of jet.

Jet d'eau (zhā dō), *n.* [Fr., a jet of water, a fountain.] A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe, especially from one put in a public place for ornament.

Jetsam, Jetson (jet'sam, jet'sun), *n.* [Altered from *jettison.*] In *law* and *com.* (*a*) the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. (*b*) The goods thus thrown away.

Jetsam, is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; *flotsam*, is where they continue swimming; *ligan*, is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy. *Blackstone.*

Written also *Jettison* in meaning (*a*).

Jetteau† (jet'tō), *n.* [Fr. *jet d'eau.*] A jet d'eau or fountain. *Addison.*

Jettee† (jet'tē), *n.* Same as *Jetty* (which see).

Jettee (jet'tē), *n.* The fibre of *Marsdenia tenacissima*, a small climbing Indian plant made into twine, thread, and excellent bowstrings. See MARSDENIA.

Jetter† (jet'ėr), *n.* One who jets or struts.

Jettiness (jet'ti-nes), *n.* Quality of being jetty; blackness.

Jettison (jet'ti-son), *n.* [O.Fr. *gettaison*, from L. *jactatio*, from *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.] The throwing of goods overboard to relieve a ship; jetsam. See JETSAM.

Jettison (jet'ti-son), *v.t.* To throw overboard to relieve a ship; to make jetsam or jettison of; as, to *jettison* cargo.

Jetton (jet'ton), *n.* [Fr.] A piece of brass, or other metal, with a stamp, formerly used as a counter in playing cards.

Jetty (jet'ti), *v.i.* To jut.

An out-butting or jettie of a house that *jetties* out farther than any other part of the house. *Florio.*

Jetty (jet'ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *jettée*, Fr. *jetée*, from O.Fr. *jetter*, Fr. *jeter*, to throw. See JET.] 1. A projecting portion of a building; especially a portion that projects so as to overhang the wall below, as the upper stories of timber houses, bay-windows, &c. 2. A projection of stone, brick, wood, or other material (but generally formed of piles), affording a convenient place for landing from and discharging vessels or boats, or simply intended as a protection from the violence of the waves; also, a pier of stone or other material projecting from the bank of a stream obliquely to its course, employed either to direct a current on an obstruction to be removed, as a bed of sand or gravel, or to deflect it from the bank which it tends to undermine or otherwise injure. Written also sometimes *Jutty.*

Jetty (jet'ti), *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

All the floods
In which the full-formed maids of Afric lave
Their *jetty* limbs. *Thomson.*

Jettyhead (jet'ti-hed), *n.* A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

Jeu d'esprit (zhų des-prē). [Fr.] A witticism; a play of wit.

Jew (jū), *n.* [O.Fr. *Juis;* L. *Judæus*, from *Judæa*, so named from *Judah*, the tribe which had the first and largest portion west of the Jordan.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

Jew (jū), *v.t.* [From the character for sharpness in bargain-making popularly ascribed to the Jews.] To overreach; to cheat; to swindle. [Slang.]

Jew-bush (jū'bųsh), *n.* A plant of the genus Pedilanthus, the *P. tithymaloides*, belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. It grows in the West Indies, and is used in decoction, as antisyphilitic, and in cases of suppression of the menses. It is also called *Milk-plant.*

Jewel (jū'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *jouel, joiel, joel* (Fr. *joyau*), Pr. *joyell, joell*, It. *giojello*, a jewel, from L.L. *jocale*, a jewel, from L. *jocare*, to jest, *jocus*, a jest. There seems hardly sufficient reason for deriving it with Diez from a L.L. *gaudiale*, a thing to cause joy, from L. *gaudium*, joy, *gaudeo*, to rejoice.] 1. A personal ornament in which precious stones form a principal part.—2. A precious stone.—3. Anything of exceeding value or eminent excellence; anything especially dear: often used as a term of endearment; as, a *jewel* of a man.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breasts this *jewel* lies,
And they are fools who roam. *Cotton.*

Jewel (jū'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jewelled;* ppr. *jewelling.* 1. To dress or adorn with jewels. 2. To fit or provide with a jewel; as, to *jewel* that part of the works of a watch in which a pivot turns.—3. To deck or adorn as with jewels.

The long gray tufts,
Which the goats love, are *jewell'd* thick with dew.
Matt. Arnold.

Jewel-block (jū'el-blok), *n.* *Naut.* one of two small blocks suspended from the extremities of a yard-arm to lead the studding-sail halyards through.

Jewel-case (jū'el-kās), *n.* A case for holding ornaments and jewels.

Jewel-house, Jewel-office (jū'el-hous, jū'el-of-fis), *n.* The place where the royal ornaments are deposited.

Jeweller (jū'el-ėr), *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

Jewellery (jū'el-ėr-i), *n.* Same as *Jewelry.*

Jewel-like (jū'el-lik), *a.* Brilliant as a jewel.

My dearest wife was like this maid, and such a one
My daughter might have been; . . . her eyes as *jewel-like*,
And cased as richly. *Shak.*

Jewelly (jū'el-li), *a.* Like a jewel; brilliant; fine. *De Quincey.*

Jewel-office. See JEWEL-HOUSE.

Jewelry (jū'el-ri), *n.* 1. The trade or occupation of a jeweller.—2. Jewels in general.

Jewel-weed (jū'el-wēd), *n.* A North American name for *Impatiens fulva* and *I. pallida.*

Jewerie,† *n.* Jewry (which see). *Chaucer.*

Jewess (jū'es), *n.* A Hebrew woman.

Jewise,† *n.* [Norm. *juise*, from L. *judicium*, judgment.] Judgment; punishment. *Chaucer.*

Jewish (jū'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jewishly (jū'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.

Jewishness (jū'ish-nes), *n.* The condition of being Jewish; the manners, customs, or rites of the Jews.

Jewism† (jū'izm), *n.* The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

These superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or *Jewism.* *Milton.*

Jewry (jū'ri), *n.* Judæa; also, a city quarter inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London. 'The sepulchre in stubborn *Jewry.*' *Shak.*

There was in Acy, in a great citee,
Amonges Cristen folk a *Jewerye.* *Chaucer*

Jews'-ear (jūz'ėr), *n.* The popular name of a fungus, *Hirneola* (*Exidia*) *Auricula-Judæ*, bearing some resemblance to the human ear.

Jews'-eye, Jewess'-eye (jūz-ī, jū'es-ī), *n.* [A term which arose from the custom of torturing Jews with the view of extorting money.] Anything very precious or valuable.

There will come a Christian by
Will be worth a *Jewess' eye.* *Shak.*

[The proper reading here is *Jewes*, that is, Jew's (pron. in two syllables).]

Jews'-frankincense (jūz'frangk-in-sens), *n.* A resin obtained from the plant *Styrax officinale.*

Jews'-harp (jūz'härp), *n.* An instrument of music, which, placed between the teeth and by means of a thin bent metal tongue or spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is increased by the breath, varied in pitch by the cavity of the mouth. Called also *Jews'-trump*, and often simply *Trump.*

Jews'-mallow (jūz'mal-lō), *n.* A name applied to two plants, species of Corchorus (*C. olitorius* and *C. capsularis*), belonging to the nat. order Tiliaceæ. The leaves are used in Egypt and Syria as a pot-herb.

Jews'-pitch (jūz'pich), *n.* See ASPHALT.

Jews'-stone (jūz'stōn), *n.* The clavated fossil spine of a very large egg-shaped echinus. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about ⅔ inch in length and ½ inch in diameter. Its colour is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of dusky red.

Jews'-trump (jūz'trump), *n.* See JEWS'-HARP.

Jezebel (je'ze-bel), *n.* [From *Jezebel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] An impudent, daring, vicious woman.

> But when she knew my pain,
> Saw my first wish her favour to obtain,
> And ask her hand—no sooner was it ask'd,
> Than she, the lovely *Jezebel*, unmasked. *Crabbe.*

Jezid (je'zid), *n.* One of a sect of religionists dwelling in the mountainous country near Mosul in Asiatic Turkey, who are said to unite the ancient Manichean belief of that district with the doctrines of Mohammedanism and Zendism.

Jheel (jēl), *n.* In India, the name given to a large pool or sheet of standing water filled with rank vegetation.

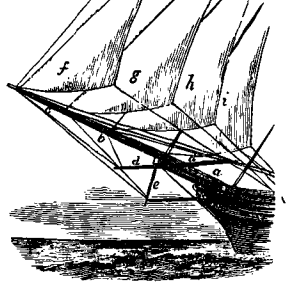
Jib (jib), *n.* [Perhaps, as Wedgwood thinks, connected with D. *gijpen*, to turn suddenly: a word used with regard to sails; the meaning being, the sail that turns from side to side of itself.] 1. The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast-head. In sloops it is on the bowsprit, and extends towards the lower mast-head.—2. The projecting beam or arm of a crane from which the pulleys and weights are suspended. See CRANE, 2.

Jib (jib), *v.t.* Same as *Jibe.*

Jib (jib), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jibbed;* ppr. *jibbing.* [Perhaps connected with the noun *jib* (which see). Wedgwood adduces also the O.Fr. *regibber, regimber*, to start, to kick or wince, and Prov. E. *jibby*, a gay, frisky girl.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; to move restively sidewards or backwards. Written also *Jibe.*

Jibber (jib'ėr), *n.* One who jibs; a horse that jibs.

Jib-boom (jib'bōm), *n.* A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit,



Stem of Ship.

a, Bowsprit. *b*, Jib-boom. *c*, Flying jib-boom. *d*, Sprit-sail yard. *e*, Martingale. *f*, Flying jib. *g*, Jib. *h*, Fore top-mast staysail. *i*, Fore staysail.

and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the *flying jib-boom.*

Jib-door (jib'dōr), *n.* In *arch.* a door with its surface in the same plane as the wall in which it occurs. Jib-doors are intended to be concealed, and therefore have no architraves or finishings round them; the deals and footbase are carried across them, and their surface is pannelled, painted, or papered like the rest of the wall.

Jibe (jīb), *v.t.* [See JIB, *n.*] *Naut.* to shift, as a fore-and-aft sail, as the wind changes, from one side of the vessel to the other, or as the changing of the course may render it necessary.

Jibe (jib), *v.t.* Same as *Gibe.*

Jibe (jīb), *v.i.* Same as *Jib* (which see).

Jiblet-check, Jiblet-cheek (jib'let-chek, jib'let-chēk), *n.* See GIBLET-CHECK.

Jiboya (ji-boi'a), *n.* An American serpent of the largest kind. *Goldsmith.*

Jickajog, Jigjog (jik'a-jog, jig'jog), *n.* [A cant word from *jog.*] A shake; a push; a jolting motion.

> He would have made you such a *jickajog* i' the booths, you should ha' thought an earthquake had been i' the fair. *B. Jonson.*

Jiffy (jif'fi), *n.* [Prov. E. *jiffle*, to be restless; *jib*, to turn suddenly.] A moment; an instant; as, I shall be with you in a *jiffy.* [Colloq.]

Jig (jig), *n.* [Probably from O.Fr. *gigue, gige*, a stringed instrument, and really the same word as *gig* (which see).] 1. A quick light dance.—2. A light quick tune or air in ⅜, ⅜, ⅝, ⅜, ⅜, ⅝, or ¹²⁄₈ time, to be found in the sonatas or suites of Corelli, Handel, and other composers till towards the middle of the eighteenth century. The Irish jig played to the dance is a lively tune of two or three sections written in ⅝ time.—3. Formerly a kind of ballad or entertainment in rhyme, partly sung and partly recited.

> A *jig* shall be clapped at, and every rhyme
> Praised and applauded. *Beaumont.*

4. A piece of sport; a trick; a prank.

> And therefore came it that the fleering Scots,
> To England's high disgrace, have made this *jig.*
> *Old play.*

Jig (jig), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jigged;* ppr. *jigging.* To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.

Jig (jig), *v.t.* 1. [With regard to this meaning compare JIG, *n.* 4.] To trick or cheat; to impose upon; to delude. *Ford.*—2. In *mining*, to dress or sort, as ores, by shaking in a jigger.

Jigger (jig'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which jigs; specifically, in *mining*, a man who cleans ores by means of a wire-bottom sieve; also, a wire-bottom sieve or griddle by which ores are separated, the heavier substances passing through to the lower part of the sieve, which is moved up and down in water, the lighter remaining in the upper part.—2. *Naut.* a machine consisting of a rope about 5 feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass.—3. A potter's wheel, by which earthenware vessels are shaped by a rapid motion.—4. A small square sail on a mast and boom at the stern of a boat.

Jigger (jig'ėr), *n.* [From *chigre.*] The common name of the chigoe or chigre (*Pulex penetrans*). See CHIGOE.

Jigger-mast (jig'ėr-mast), *n.* The aftmost mast of a four-masted ship.

Jiggish (jig'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to, resembling, or suitable to a jig. 'A certain *jiggish* noise to which I dance.' *Spectator.*

Jiggle (jig'gl), *v.i.* [Freq. from *jig.*] To practise affected or awkward motions; to wriggle.

Jiggumbob (jig'um-bob), *n.* A trinket or jimcrack. [Slang.]

> He rifled all his pokes and fobs
> Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs. Hudibras.*

Jigjog (jig'jog), *n.* [Reduplication of *jog.*] A jolting motion; a jog; a push.

Jigjog (jig'jog), *a.* Having or pertaining to a jolting motion.

Jigmaker (jig'māk-ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes or plays jigs.—2. A ballad maker.

> Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker. Ford.*

Jihad, Jehad (ji-häd', je-häd'), *n.* [Ar. *jihād.*] Among Mohammedans, a holy war waged against infidels or disbelievers in the prophet.

Jill (jil), *n.* A young woman; a sweetheart. See GILL.

Jill (jil), *n.* [A form of *gill.*] A cup of metal. *Shak.*

Jillet (jil'et), *n.* A giddy girl; a gill-flirt. [Scotch.]

> A *jillet* brak' his heart at last. *Burns.*

Jill-flirt (jil'flėrt), *n.* A light wanton woman. Written also *Gill-flirt.*

Jilt (jilt), *n.* [Contr. from *jillet*, a dim. of *jill*, a young woman; in Sc. *jillet* means a giddy girl.] 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover; a flirt; a coquette.

> *Jilts* ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ.
> *Pope.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

Jilt (jilt), *v.t.* To encourage and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover; to trick in love; to give hopes to and then reject.

Jilt (jilt), *v.i.* To play the jilt; to practise deception in love and discard lovers; to flirt.

Jimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* Same as *Gimcrack.*

Jimmer (jim'ėr), *n.* A gimbal (which see).

Jimmy (jim'mi), *n.* Same as *Jemmy.*

Jimp (jimp), *a.* [A form of *gimp.*] 1. Neat; handsome; gimp; elegant of shape. 'Thy waist sae *jimp*, thy limbs sae clean.' *Burns.* 2. Short; scanty. [Scotch.]

Jimp (jimp), *adv.* Barely; scarcely; jimply. [Scotch.]

> She had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jimply (jimp'li), *adv.* 1. In a jimp or neat manner; neatly.—2. Barely; scarcely; hardly. [Scotch.]

Jimps (jimps), *n.* A kind of easy stays.

Jimpy (jimp'i), *a.* Neat; jimp. [Scotch.]

Jimpy (jimp'i), *adv.* Tightly; neatly. [Scotch.]

Jimson (jim'son), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of the plant *Datura Stramonium.* See DATURA.

Jina, *n.* and *a.* See JAIN.

Jingal, Jingall (jin-gal'), *n.* See GINGAL.

Jingle (jing'gl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jingled;* ppr. *jingling.* [Probably imitative. Comp. *tinkle*, G. *klingeln.*] To sound with a tinkling metallic sound; to clink, as money, chains, or bells. '*Jingling* chains.' *Shak.*

Jingle (jing'gl), *v.t.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

> The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

Jingle (jing'gl), *n.* 1. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.—2. Something that jingles; a little bell or rattle.—3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes, especially when the verses have few poetical claims.—4. A covered two-wheeled public car used in Cork.—5.† *pl.* St. Anthony's fire.

Jingo (jing'go), *n.* [From the Basque *Jingo*, God, according to some authorities.] 1. An expletive used as a mild oath, with *by.*—2. A person clamorous for war, or a warlike or aggressive policy; originally one of those who maintained that Britain should actively support the Turks in the Turco-Russian war of 1877-78: from the words of a song then popular.

> We don't want to fight, but by *jingo* if we do,
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too.

[In this sense it takes the plural *Jingoes.*]

Jingo (jing'go), *a.* Belonging or relating to the jingoes; as, the *jingo* policy; *jingo* bluster. See the noun.

Jink (jingk), *v.t.* [Perhaps from *chink*, the original meaning being to escape by a chink or narrow opening.] To elude; to cheat; to trick. [Scotch.]

Jink (jingk), *v.i.* To elude a person by moving nimbly; to dodge.—*To jink in*, to enter any place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely. [Scotch.]

> Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till hae been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak' it weel your coming and *jinking in*, in that fashion. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jink (jingk), *n.* A quick illusory turn; the act of eluding another. [Scotch.]—*High jinks.* See under HIGH.

Jinnee (jin'nē), *n.* pl. **Jinn** (jin). [Ar. The sing. *jinnī* or *jinnee* often takes the form *genie* in English; and the pl. *jinn* is also used as a singular.] In *Mohammedan myth.* one of a race of genii, spirits, or demons, fabled to have been created some thousands of years before Adam, to have supernatural powers, to be able to assume various forms, and to befriend or work mischief on mankind. They frequently figure in the stories told in the Arabian Nights.

Jippo (jip'pō), *n.* [Fr. *jupe.* See JUPON.] A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.

Jirkinet (jir'kin-et), *n.* [Dim. of *jerkin.*] A sort of bodice or substitute for stays, without whalebone, worn by females. [Scotch.]

Jis (jis), *n.* See GIS.

Jo, Joe (jō), *n.* pl. **Joes** (jōz). [A form of *joy*, probably derived directly from the Fr. *joie*, joy.] A sweetheart; a darling. 'John Anderson, my *jo*, John.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Joar (jō'ar), *n.* Same as *Jowar.*

Job (job), *n.* [A form of Prov.E. *gob*, a lump, a portion, hence 'to work by the *gob*,' to work by the piece. Comp. also Prov. E. *job-*

bel, jobbet, a small load.] 1. A piece of work taken on the occasion; any petty work or undertaking at a stated price; anything to be done, whether of more or less importance; as, the carpenter or mason undertakes to build a house by the *job*.—2. An undertaking with a view to profit; a public transaction done for private profit; an undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, unfair, or unreasonable emolument or benefit; something performed ostensibly as a part of official duty, but really for the gain it brings.

No cheek is known to blush nor heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job*. *Pope.*

—*To do the job for one,* to kill him. [Slang.]

Job (job), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jobbed*; ppr. *jobbing*. 1. To let out in separate portions, as work, among different contractors or workmen.—2. To let out, as horses or carriages for hire.—3. To engage for one's own use for hire; as, noblemen generally *job* carriage-horses in London.

Then she went to the liveryman from whom she *jobbed* her carriages. *Thackeray.*

4. To buy in large quantity and sell in smaller lots, as a broker from an importer of goods; as, to *job* cotton; to *job* cigars.

Job (job), *v.i.* 1. To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.—2. To work at chance work.—3. To let a horse, carriage, and the like, for a short time; to hire a horse, carriage, &c., for a short time, for one's own use.

Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage horses to town; they nearly all *job*, as it is invariably called. *Mayhew.*

4. To do work so as to make it subserve one's private ends; to pervert public service to private advantage.

And judges *job*, and bishops bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half-a-crown.
Pope.

Job (job), *a.* A term applied to a miscellaneous assortment of articles sold together, and generally with the idea that they are sold at a figure considerably under the ordinary trade price.

Job (job), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jobbed;* ppr. *jobbing.* [O. and Prov. E. *job*, to strike, hit, or peck; probably from the Celt. *gob*, mouth. See GOB.] 1. To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.*—2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*

Job (job), *n.* A sudden stab or prick with a pointed instrument. [Scotch.]

Job, Jobe (jōb), *v.t.* [From *Job*, the patriarch, in allusion to the rebukes he received from his comforters.] To chide; to reprimand. [Slang.]

Jobation (jōb-ā'shon), *n.* [See last art.] A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [Vulgar.]

Jobber (job'ėr), *n.* 1. One who does small jobs; one who works at chance work.—2. One who lets or hires out carriages or horses for a time.—3. One who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers; a dealer in public stocks.—4. One who renders the discharge of public duty subservient to private ends; an intriguer who turns public work to his own or his friends' advantage; hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue.

Jobber-nowl (job'ėr-nōl), *n.* [O.E. *jobarde*, a foolish fellow, and *nowl, noll*, head or top.] A loggerhead; a blockhead. *Hudibras.* [Low.]

Jobbery (job'ėr-i), *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end; the act of turning public matters to private advantage.

I now come to what are distinct imputations of *jobbery*, and where that is flourishing or easy no system can be other than vicious. *Mayhew.*

Jobbing (job'ing), *a.* A term applied to a person who works by the job, that is, executes for a certain hire such pieces of work as occasion throws in his way; as, a *jobbing* gardener, &c.

Job-master (job'mas-tėr), *n.* One who hires or lets out carriages, horses, &c.

'Why, sir,' said a *job-master* to me, 'everybody jobs now. . . . It's a cheaper and better plan for those that must have good horses and handsome carriages. *Mayhew.*

Job-printer (job'print-ėr), *n.* A printer who does miscellaneous work, as bills, programmes, circulars, cards, &c.

Job's-comforter (jobz'kum-fert-ėr), *n.* One who pretends to sympathize with you in trouble, but adds to your afflictions by attributing them to your own misconduct. [Colloq.]

Job's-tears (jobz'tērz), *n.* A plant, *Coix Lachryma.* See COIX.

Job-watch (job'woch), *n.* Same as *Hackwatch.*

Jocantry † (jō'kant-ri), *n.* [From L. *jocans, jocantis*, ppr. of *jocor*, to jest, from *jocus*, a jest.] The act or practice of jesting.

Jockey (jok'i), *n.* [A word of doubtful etymology: by some said to be the northern form of *Jackey*, dim. of *Jack*, for *John* (see JACK); by others, to be of Gypsy origin, from *chukni*, a whip. See extract under JOCKEYISM.] 1. A man whose profession it is to ride horses in horse-races.—2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain.—3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.

Jockey (jok'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jockeyed* or *jockied;* ppr. *jockeying.* 1. To play the jockey to; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.

I see too well by the smile on his face that he thinks he has *jockied* you. *F. Baillie.*

2. To jostle by riding against. *Johnson.*—3. To conduct, as a bill for the promotion of some scheme through the legislature, or to procure the rejection of, as of an opponent's measure, by equivocal or dishonest means.

Here's your railways carried, and your neighbours' railways *jockeyed*. *Dickens.*

Jockey-club (jok'i-klub), *n.* A club or association of persons interested in horse-racing, &c.

Jockeyism (jok'i-izm), *n.* Practice of jockeys.

Jockeyism properly means the management of a whip, and the word jockey is neither more nor less than the term (*chukni*), slightly modified, by which they (the gipsies) designate the formidable whips which they usually carry, and which are at present in general use among horse-traffickers, under the title of jockey-whips. *Borrow.*

Jockeyship (jok'i-ship), *n.* 1. The art or practice of riding horses.

Go flatter Sawney for his *jockeyship*. *Chatterton.*

2. The character of being a jockey; a jockey; one who bears the character of a jockey.

Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire? *Cowper.*

Joconde, † *a.* Jocund (which see). *Chaucer.*

Jocose (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a joke.] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish: said of persons.

Jocose and pleasant with an adversary whom they would choose to treat in a very different manner. *Shaftesbury.*

2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry; as, *jocose* or comical airs.—SYN. Jocund, facetious, witty, merry, pleasant, waggish, sportive.

Jocosely (jō-kōs'li), *adv.* In a jocose manner; in jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

Jocoseness (jō-kōs'nes), *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment.

Joco-serious (jō-kō-sē'ri-us), *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

Jocosity (jō-kos'i-ti), *n.* 1. Jocularity; merriment; waggery.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A jocose act or saying; a joke.

Jocteleg (jok'te-leg), *n.* [From a famous cutler named *Jacques de Liége*, or James of Liége.] A large pocket-knife. [Scotch.]

An' gif the custock's sweet or sour,
Wi' *joctelegs* they taste them. *Burns.*

Jocular (jok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*, a joke.] 1. Given to jesting; jocose; merry; waggish: said of persons.—2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious; as, a *jocular* expression or style.—SYN. Jocose, facetious, humorous, witty, merry, pleasant, waggish, sportive.

Jocularity (jok-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting.

Jocularly (jok'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a jocular manner; in jest; for sport or mirth.

Joculary † (jok'ū-la-ri), *a.* Jocular.

Joculator (jok'ū-lāt-ėr), *a.* [L.] An old name for a professional jester. See JUGGLER.

Joculatory (jok'ū-la-to-ri), *a.* Droll; merrily said.

Jocund (jok'und), *a.* [L. *jocundus, jucundus;* connected with *juvenis*, a young man; E. *young.*] Merry; lively; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; airy; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted. 'Rural sports and *jocund* strains.' *Prior.*

The sky-larks sang in *jocund* rivalry, mounting higher and higher as if they would have beaten their wings against the sun. *Cornhill Mag.*

Jocundity, Jocundness (jo-kund'i-ti, jok'-und-nes), *n.* State of being jocund or merry; gaiety.

Jocundly (jok'und-li), *adv.* In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily.

Joe (jō), *n.* See JO, JOHANNES.

Joe, Joey (jō, jō'i), *n.* A slang name for a groat: so called from Joseph Hume, M.P., who strongly recommended the coin for the purpose of paying short cab fares.

Joe-Miller (jō-mil'ėr), *n.* [After *Joe* or *Joseph Miller*, a comic actor of the early part of the eighteenth century, whose name was attached to a jest-book, which became very popular, published in 1739, the year after his death.] An old jest; a stale joke; also, a jest-book. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerism (jō-mil'ėr-izm), *n.* The art or practice of making, reciting, or retailing jests; the repetition of stale or flat jokes; an old jest.

Joe-Millerize (jō-mil'ėr-īz), *v.t.* To give a jesting or jocular character to; to mingle with jokes or jests. *Sat. Rev.*

Jog (jog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jogged;* ppr. *jogging.* [Perhaps a form of *jag*, or allied to *shock*, or W. *gogi*, to shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses. *Pope.*

Jog (jog), *v.i.* 1. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot: in this and in the second sense generally followed by *on*.

So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still *jog on*, and keep his trot.
Milton.

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly; to get through life with but little progress.

Thus they *jog on*, still tricking, never thriving.
Dryden.

Jog (jog), *n.* 1. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. 'To give them by turns an invisible *jog*.' *Swift.*—2. Irregularity of motion caused by a stoppage or obstruction. 'Penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction.' *Glanville.*—3. In *mech.* a square notch.

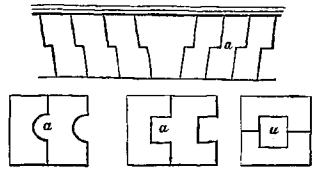
Jogelour, † *n.* A juggler. *Chaucer.*

Jogger (jog'ėr), *n.* 1. One who jogs or walks or moves heavily and slowly. 'Fellow *joggers* of the plough.' *Dryden.*—2. One who jogs or gives a sudden push.

Joggle (jog'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *joggled;* ppr. *joggling.* [Freq. of *jog*.] 1. To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push; to jostle. 2. In *carp.* to join or match by jogs or notches so as to prevent sliding apart.

Joggle (jog'l), *v.i.* To push; to shake; to totter.

Joggle (jog'l), *n.* 1. In *arch.* the joint of stones or other bodies, so constructed as to prevent them sliding past each other by any force acting perpendicular to the pressure or



a a, Joggle-joints. *u*, The last Joggle.

pressures by which they are held together; a joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it.—2. The piece of metal or stone used in such a joint.

Joggle-joint (jog'l-joint), *n.* Same as *Joggle, n.* 1.

Joggle-piece (jog'l-pēs), *n.* In *arch.* a truss post, whose shoulders and sockets are formed to receive the lower end of a brace or strut.

Jogi, Jogie (jog'i), *n.* In the East Indies, the name given to a Hindu devotee; a yogi; a mendicant.

Jog-trot (jog'trot), *n.* [*Jog* and *trot*.] A slow motion on horseback; hence, a slow routine mode of performing daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.

Jog-trot (jog'trot), *a.* Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

He had, however, subsided into the *jog-trot* routine which at his instigation I had abandoned.
Theodore Hook.

Johannes (jo-han'ēz), *n.* [Mod. L.; Gr. *Jōannēs*, John.] An old Portuguese gold coin of the value of 36*s.*: contracted often into *Joe* or *Jo*. It is named from the figure of King John, which it bears.

Johannisberg (jo-han'is-bėrg), *n.* [From the castle of the name near Wiesbaden,

where vines yielding the wine are grown.] The finest and most expensive of the Rhenish wines.

Johannite (jo-han'it), *n.* A mineral of an emerald or apple-green colour, a hydrous sulphate of the protoxide of uranium.

John (jon), *n.* A proper name, sometimes used humorously or in contempt to designate an awkward rude person.—*John Bull*, the sportive collective name of the English people, first used in Arbuthnot's satire *The History of John Bull*. It is generally employed to convey the idea of an honest, blunt, but in the main good-natured character.—*John Doe*, in *law proceedings*, the name formerly given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff in the mixed action of ejectment. He was sometimes called *Good-title*. The fictitious defendant in this action was called *Richard Roe*.

John-apple, *n.* A sort of apple good for spring use when other fruit is spent, as it long retains its freshness.

John-crow Vulture (jon'krō vul'tūr), *n.* The local name in Jamaica for the turkey-buzzard.

John-dory (jon-dō'ri), *n.* See DOREE.

Johnny (jon'i), *n.* [Dim. of *John*.] A fellow; a chap; a masher; a dandified young fellow. [Slang.]

Johnny-cake (jon'i-kāk), *n.* In America, a cake made of maize meal, mixed with water, and baked or toasted before a fire; also, a cake of Indian meal made variously.

Johnny-raw (jon-i-rą'), *n.* A raw beginner; a novice; a boor. [Sportive.]

Johnsonese (jon-son-ēz'), *n.* The style or language of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it; a pompous inflated style, especially affecting words of classical origin.

When he wrote for publication, he (Johnson) did his sentences out of English into *Johnsonese*. *Macaulay.*

Johnsonian (jon-sō'ni-an), *a.* Relating to Dr. Johnson, his writings or style; long-worded; pompous.

Johnsonianism, Johnsonism (jon-sō'ni-an-izm, jon'son-izm), *n.* A word or idiom peculiar to Dr. Johnson, or a style resembling his.

John's-wort (jonz'wėrt), *n.* See SAINT JOHN'S-WORT.

Join (join), *v.t.* [Fr. *joindre*, from L. *jungere, junctum*, to join (whence *junction, conjugate*, &c.); same root as Skr. *yuj*, to join; E. *yoke*.] 1. To connect or bring together, literally or figuratively; to place in contiguity; to couple; to combine; to associate.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. Is. v. 8.

What therefore God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*. *Dryden.*

Their nature also to thy nature *join*. *Milton.*

2. To engage in; to make one's self a party in; as, to *join* battle. 'To *join* their dark encounter in mid air.' *Milton.*

Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honour in abundance, and *joined* affinity with Ahab. 2 Ch. xviii. 1.

3. To associate or connect one's self with; to become connected with; to unite with; to enter or become a member of, as a society; to merge in; as, he *joined* the army, the church, or the society; this river *joins* the other.

We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

4.† To command; to enjoin.

They *join* their penance, as they call it. *Tyndale.*

—*To join battle*, to engage in battle.—*To join issue*. See ISSUE.—SYN. To add, connect, combine, consociate, couple, link, annex, attach, unite.

Join (join), *v.i.* 1. To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to form a physical union; to grow together; to coalesce; to associate; as, the two houses *join*; the bones of the skull *join*; the two rivers *join*.—2. To unite or become associated with, as in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, society, or the like; to confederate; to league; as, North and South Germany *joined* in opposition to Bonaparte's ambitious views.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? Ezra ix. 14.

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

3. To meet in hostile encounter; to join battle.

But look you pray, all you that kiss my lady Peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shak.*

Joinant,† *ppr.* Joining. *Chaucer.*

Joinder (join'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *joindre*. See JOIN, *v.t.*] 1. A joining; conjunction.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) the coupling or joining of two things in a suit or action against another. (*b*) The coupling of two or more persons together as defendants. (*c*) The acceptance by a party in an action of the challenge laid down in his adversary's demurrer or last pleading.

Joine,† *v.t.* To enjoin. *Chaucer.*

Joiner (join'ėr), *n.* 1. One who joins. Specifically—2. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood by means of glue, framing, or nails; but appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work for the internal and external finishings of houses. See CARPENTRY.

Joinery (join'ėr-i), *n.* The art of a joiner; the art or practice of framing or joining wood-work for the external and internal finishing of houses, such as doors, sashes, shutters, stairs, &c. See CARPENTRY.

Join-hand (join'hand), *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words, as distinguished from writing in single letters.

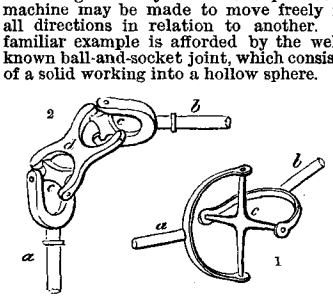
Joining (join'ing), *n.* A joint.

Joining-hand (join'ing-hand), *n.* Same as *Join-hand* (which see).

Joint (joint), *n.* [Fr. *joint*, from *joindre*, pp. *joint*, to join. See JOIN.] 1. The place or part in which two separate things are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things with the closely contiguous parts connected, the connection being such as either to permit motion in the things connected or not; juncture; articulation; hinge.

A scaly gauntlet now with *joints* of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shak.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* the joining of two or more bones; an articulation, as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle. (*b*) In *bot.* a node or knot; also, the part between two nodes; an internode; as, the *joint* of a cane or of a stalk of wheat. (*c*) In *arch.* the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement, mortar, &c., or by a superincumbent weight; as, the *joint* between two stones. (*d*) In *rail.* the place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are connected. (*e*) In *carp.* and *joinery*, the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is connected with another. Pieces of timber are framed and joined to one another most generally by mortises and tenons, of which there are several kinds, and by iron straps and bolts. Joints receive various names according to their forms and uses.—*A longitudinal joint* is one in which the common seam runs parallel with the fibres of both.—*A butting* or *butt joint* is one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres, and the fibres of both pieces in the same straight line.—*A square joint* is one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres of one piece, and parallel to those of the other.—*A bevel joint* is a joint in which the plane of the joint is parallel to the fibres of one piece, and oblique to those of the other.—*A mitre joint* is one in which the plane of the joint makes oblique angles with both pieces.—*Dove-tail joint*. See DOVETAIL.—*Scarf joint*. See SCARF. See also MORTISE, TENON.—*Universal joint*, in *mech.* an arrangement by which one part of a machine may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another. A familiar example is afforded by the well-known ball-and-socket joint, which consists of a solid working into a hollow sphere. A

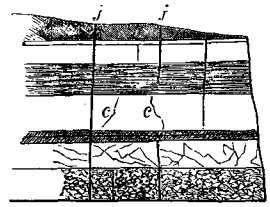


Universal Joints (single and double).

very ingenious contrivance, called from the name of the inventor, Hooke's universal joint, is frequently employed for transferring the rotation of one axis to another when the two are not in the same straight line. In fig. 1, the ends of the shafts *a* and *b* are each formed into a semicircular arc, and connected by means of a cross *c*. This joint ceases to act when the angle between the shafts is less than 140° and the motion transmitted is variable in proportion as the angle diminishes. These disadvantages are corrected by using the double joint, fig. 2, in which two crosses are employed, and connected by a separate link *d*.—*Out of joint*, dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered.

The jaundiced eye;
Eye, to which all order festers, all things here are *out of joint*. *Tennyson.*

2. In *geol.* a fissure or line of parting in rocks at any angle to the plane of stratifica-



J
j j, Joints. *c c*, Cracks.

tion. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are *joints*. See CLEAVAGE.

In regard to *joints*, they are natural fissures which often traverse rocks in straight or well-defined lines. . . . The joints are straight-cut chinks, often slightly open, and passing not only through layers of successive deposition but also through balls of limestone or other matter. *Lyell.*

3. A limb.

This swain because of his great limb or *joint* shall pass Pompey the Great. *Shak.*

4. One of the large pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher.

Joint (joint), *a.* 1. Shared by two or more; as, *joint* property. 'A *joint* burden laid upon us all.' *Shak.*—2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; used in composition; as, a *joint*-heir or heiress.—3. United; combined; acting in concert; as, a *joint* force; *joint* efforts; *joint* vigour.

Joint (joint), *v.t.* 1. To form with a joint or joints; to articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray.*

2. To unite by a joint or joints; to prepare by straightening, smoothing, or the like, so as to fit closely; to fit together; as, to *joint* pieces of timber.—3. To unite closely; to join.

The times's state
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shak.*

4. To cut or divide into joints or pieces; to separate the joints of.

He *joints* the neck, and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

Joint (joint), *v.i.* To coalesce as by joints, or as parts mutually fitted to one another; as, stones cut so as to *joint* into each other.

Joint-chair (joint'chār), *n.* In *railways*, the chair which occurs at the jointing of two rail ends. See under CHAIR.

Jointed (joint'ed), *p.* and *a.* Provided with joints; formed with knots or nodes; as, a *jointed* doll; a *jointed* stem.

Jointedly (joint'ed-li), *adv.* In a jointed manner; by joints.

Jointer (joint'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which joints; specifically, (*a*) the largest plane used by joiners in straightening the edges of boards, &c., to be joined together. Called also *Jointing-plane*. (*b*) In *masonry*, a tool for filling the mortar cracks between the courses of bricks or stones.—2. In *masonry*, a bent piece of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint.

Joint-evil (joint'ē-vil), *n.* Disease of the joints; especially, a disease in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

Joint-fiat (joint'fī-at), *n.* In *law*, a fiat issued against two or more trading partners by a joint creditor.

Joint-fir (joint'fėr), *n.* See GNETACEÆ.

Joint-heir (joint'ār), *n.* An heir having a joint interest with another. Rom. viii. 17.

Jointing-plane (joint'ing-plān), *n.* See JOINTER, 1 (*a*).

Jointing-rule (joint'ing-rōl), *n.* In *masonry*, a straight edge used for guiding the jointer

in forming the joints. The object is to secure evenness and accuracy in the face of the work.

Jointly (joint'li), *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.

Jointress (joint'res), *n.* A woman who has a jointure; a dowager. Written also *Jointuress.*

Our queen,
The imperial *jointress* of this warlike state. *Shak.*

Joint-stock (joint'stok), *n.* Stock held in company.—*Joint-stock company*, an association of a number of individuals for the purpose of carrying on a specified business or undertaking, of which the shares are transferable by each owner without the consent of the other partners.

Jointstool (joint'stöl), *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

Jointstools were then created; on three legs
Upborne they stood, three legs upholding firm
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.
Cowper.

Joint-tenancy (joint'ten-an-si), *n.* In *law*, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.

Joint-tenant (joint'ten-ant), *n.* In *law*, one who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

Jointure (joint'ür), *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

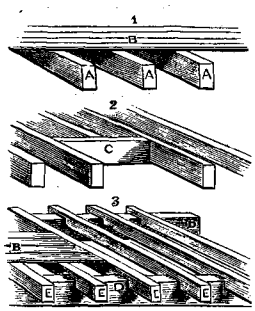
Jointure (joint'ür), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jointured;* ppr. *jointuring.* To settle a jointure upon.

Jointuress (joint'ür-es), *n.* See JOINTRESS.

Joint-worm (joint'wêrm), *n.* A jointed worm; an intestinal worm of the genus Tænia; tape-worm.

In opening a dog the other day, I found this worm. . . . 'Tis the *joint-worm* which the learned talk of so much.—Ay; the *Lumbricus lætus*, or vulgarly in English the tape-worm. *Mrs. Centlivre.*

Joist (joist), *n.* [O.Fr. *giste*, Fr. *gîte*, a bed, a place to lie on, L.L. *gista*, from L. *jacitum*, pp. of *jacere*, to lie.] In *arch.* one of the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which rest on the walls or on girders, and sometimes on both. Joists are laid horizontally in parallel equidistant rows.—*Trimming joists*, two joists, into which each end of a small beam, called a trimmer, is framed. See TRIMMER.—*Binding joists*, the joists which form the principal support of the floor, and run from wall to wall.—*Bridging joists*, those which are bridged on to the binding joists, and carry the floor.—*Ceiling joists*, cross pieces fixed to the binding joists underneath to sustain the lath and plaster.



Joists.

1. A A, Joists. B, Floor boards. 2. C, Trimming joist. 3. D D, Binding joists. E E, Bridging joists. B, Floor boards.

Joist (joist), *v.t.* To fit or furnish with joists.

Joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus*, Fr. *jeu*, It. *giuoco, gioco*, a jest.] 1. Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; a jest; raillery.

A college *joke* to cure the dumps. *Swift.*

2. Something not real, or to no purpose; what is not in earnest or actually meant; an illusion.

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke! Pope.*

—*A practical joke.* See under PRACTICAL.—*In joke*, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest; with no serious intention.

Joke (jōk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *joked;* ppr. *joking.* To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

Joke (jōk), *v.t.* To cast jokes at; to make merry with; to rally.

Joker (jōk'ėr), *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

Jokingly (jōk'ing-li), *adv.* In a joking manner; in a merry way.

Jokish (jōk'ish), *a.* Jocular.

Oh, dear, how *jokish* these gentlemen are. *O'Keefe.*

Jole, Joll (jōl), *n.* 1. Same as *Jowl* (which see).—2. The beak of a bird; the head of an animal, as of a fish. [Provincial.]

Jole,† Joll† (jōl), *v.t.* To strike the jole or head against anything; to clash with violence.

Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders
That you *jole* it so against the post? *Beau. & Fl.*

They may *joll* horns together like any deer in the herd. *Shak.*

Jolie,† *a.* Jolly.—*Jolie Robin*, the name of a dance. *Chaucer.*

Jolif,† *a.* [O.Fr.] Jolly; joyful. *Chaucer.*

Jollification (jol'li-fi-kā"shon), *n.* A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merry-making. [Colloq.]

Jollily (jol'li-li), *adv.* [See JOLLY.] In a jolly manner; with noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress *jollily* inclined
Is to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. *Dryden.*

Jolliment† (jol'li-ment), *n.* Mirth; merriment. *Spenser.*

Jolliness, Jollity (jol'li-nes, jol'li-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being jolly; noisy mirth; gaiety; merriment; festivity.

All now was turned to *jollity* and game. *Milton.*

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

SYN. Merriment, mirth, gaiety, festivity, hilarity, jovialty.

Jolly (jol'li), *a.* [O.Fr. *joli, jolif*, Fr. *joli*, gay, merry, from the Scand.; comp. Icel. *jól*, Sw. and Dan. *jul*, E. *yule*, Christmas. See YULE.] 1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. It expresses more life and noise than *cheerful;* as, a *jolly* troop of huntsmen.

'A *jolly* place,' said he, 'in times of old!
But something ails it now; the spot is cursed.'
Wordsworth.

2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it; exciting mirth or gaiety.

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

3. Of fine appearance; handsome; plump; in excellent condition of body. 'Full *jolly* knight he seemed.' *Spenser.*

The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors. *Irving.*

Jolly, in popular slang, is now used in the sense of great; as, a *jolly* muff; and, as an adverb, in the sense of very, very much, remarkably; as, *jolly* green; *jolly* drunk.

Oh, Miss P., look here! I've got such a *jolly* big toadstool. *Thackeray.*

Jolly-boat (jol'li-bōt), *n.* [Same word as *yawl;* D. *jol*, Dan. *jolle*, a yawl, a jolly-boat.] A small clincher-built boat belonging to a ship, smaller than a cutter. It is about 4 feet beam to 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow and wide transom.

Jollyhead† (jol'li-hed), *n.* A state of jollity. *Spenser.*

Jolt (jōlt), *v.i.* [Perhaps connected with *jole, joll*, to strike against.] To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground.

He whipped the horses, the coach *jolted* again. *Rambler.*

Jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.

Is it not very unhappy that Lysander must be attacked and applauded in a wood, and Corinna *jolted* and commended in a stage-coach? *Tatler.*

Jolt (jōlt), *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out, but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

Jolter (jōlt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which jolts.

Jolterhead, Jolthead (jōlt'ėr-hed, jōlt'hed), *n.* A head disproportionately large; hence, a dunce; a blockhead.

He must then have . . . had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits. *Grew.*

Fie on thee, *jolthead!* thou canst not read. *Shak.*

Joltingly (jōlt'ing-li), *adv.* In a jolting manner; so as to jolt or shake.

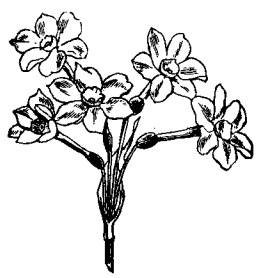
Jombre,† *v.t.* To jumble. *Chaucer.*

Jonathan (jon'a-than), *n.* [From *Jonathan* Trumbull, an important actor in the revolutionary struggle in America. At an early period of the war when a consultation was held during a serious crisis Washington remarked, 'We must consult brother Jonathan,' Trumbull being then governor of Connecticut. This was done, and Trumbull's services were of the highest value. When difficulties afterwards arose Washington's saying was frequently repeated, and at last became quite proverbial.] A sportive collective name for the inhabitants of the United States, as *John Bull* is for Englishmen: sometimes also applied to an individual as a specimen of the class; as, he is a regular *Jonathan.*

Jongler (jong'gl-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *jongleur.*] A juggler; a jester. *Milman.* [Rare.]

Jonglerie,† *n.* Idle talk. *Chaucer.* See JANGLE.

Jonquil, Jonquille (jon'kwil), *a.* [Fr. *jonquille;* It. *giunchiglia*, dim. formed from L. *juncus*, a rush, from the colour and form of the plant.] A plant of the genus Narcissus, the *N. Jonquilla*, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, one of the sweetest and most elegant of its family: called sometimes the *Rush-leaved Daffodil.* The sweet-scented jonquil (*N. odorus*), a native of the south of Europe, is also an ornament of our borders. Perfumed water is made from the flowers.



Jonquil (*Narcissus Jonquilla*).

Jook, *v.i.* See JOUK.

Jookery, Jookerie (jůk'ri), *n.* [See JOUK.] Trickery; jugglery. [Scotch.]

I was so displeased by the *jookerie* of the bailie that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after. *Galt.*

Jookery-pawkery, Jookerie-pawkerie (jůk'ri-pak'ri), *n.* [Probably from *jouk*, and O. Sc. *pauk*, an art or wile. See PAWKIE.] Trickery; pawky cunning; hypocrisy. [Scotch.]

Joram (jō'ram), *n.* Same as *Jorum.*

Jordan, Jorden (jor'dan, jor'den), *n.* [Originally a vessel in which a pilgrim brought home water from the *Jordan.*] 1.† A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by alchemists, in shape not unlike a soda-water bottle, only that the neck was wider. *Chaucer.*—2. A chamber-pot.

Jorum (jō'rum), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *jordan.*] A colloquial term for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

Joseph (jō'zef), *n.* [Probably in allusion to *Joseph's* coat of many colours.] A riding coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts, formerly much in use.

Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, sitting upon a bank of flowers, dressed in a green *joseph.* *Goldsmith.*

Joskin (jos'kin), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A country bumpkin; a clown; a yokel. [Slang.]

Jossa,† *interj.* [Probably from *ho!* and Fr. *ça*, hither.] Come hither! *Chaucer.*

Joss-stick (jos'stik), *n.* [Chinese *joss*, a deity, and E. *stick.*] In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol.

Jostle (jos'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jostled;* ppr. *jostling.* [A dim. from *joust.* See JOUST.] To push against; to crowd against so as to render unsteady; to elbow; to hustle. 'You who are *jostled* in the crowd of this world.' *Thackeray.*

Jostle (jos'l), *v.i.* To hustle; to shove about as in a crowd.

Theirs was no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jot (jot), *n.* [From *iōta*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet. See IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable. 'No *jot* he moved.' *Keats.*

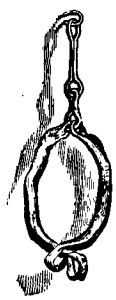
Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.

Neither will they bate
One *jot* of ceremony. *Shak.*

Jot (jot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jotted;* ppr. *jotting.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

Jotter (jot'ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes notes or memoranda.—2. The book in which notes or memoranda are made.

Jotting (jot'ing), *n.* A memorandum.



Jougs.

Jougs (jugz), *n.* [L. *jugum*, a yoke.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

Jouissance † (zhö-is'ans), *n.* [Fr. *jouissance.*] Enjoyment; joy; mirth. *Spenser.*

Jouk, Jook (jök), *v.i.* [A form of *duck*, to bend the head rapidly; or allied to G. *zucken*, to shrink, in order to avoid a blow.] To bend down or incline the body forwards with a quick motion in order to avoid a stroke or any injury; to double or turn, as a hare; to dodge. [Scotch.]

I *jouk* beneath Misfortune's blows
As weel's I may. *Burns.*

Jounce † (jouns), *v.t.* [See JAUNT.] To jolt; to shake, especially by rough riding.

Jounce † (jouns), *n.* A jolt; a shake.

Journal (jėr'nal), *n.* [Fr., from L. *diurnalis*, diurnal, from *dies*, a day.] 1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such account; any record of a series of transactions; as, (*a*) in *book-keeping*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under each day's date, or in groups at longer periods. (*b*) *Naut.* a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences. (*c*) A newspaper or other periodical published daily; any publication issued at successive periods as materials accumulate, as a publication containing an account of inventions, discoveries, and improvements in arts and sciences, the transactions of a learned society, or the like. (*d*) In *mining*, a record of the strata passed through in sinking.—2. In *mach.* that part of shafting which rests in the bearings.—3.† A day's work; a journey.

In all thy age of *journals* thou hast took,
Sawest thou that pair became these rites so well?
B. Jonson.

Journal † (jėr'nal), *a.* [See the noun.] Daily; quotidian; diurnal.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting.
Shak.

Journalary (jėr'na-la-ri), *a.* Daily; diurnal. 'The *journalary* history of his adventures.' *Warburton.*

Journal-book (jėr'nal-bu̇k), *n.* A book for making daily records.

Journal-box (jėr'nal-boks), *n.* In *mech.* the box on which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves. It is made in two or more parts for convenience in opening and adjusting it.

Journalism (jėr'nal-izm), *n.* 1. The keeping of a journal.—2. The trade or occupation of publishing, writing in, or conducting a journal; the influence exerted by public journals.

Journalist (jėr'nal-ist), *n.* 1. The writer of a journal or diary.—2. The conductor of or writer in a public journal; a newspaper editor, correspondent, critic, or reporter.

Journalistic (jėr-nal-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism; as, *journalistic* literature.

Journalize (jėr'nal-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *journalized;* ppr. *journalizing.* To enter in a journal an account of, as daily transactions; to give the form of a journal to.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize?* *Johnson.*

Journalize (jėr'nal-iz), *v.i.* To contribute to writing or aid in conducting a journal; as, he is engaged in *journalizing.*

Journee, † *n.* A day's journey; a day's work. *Chaucer.*

Journey (jėr'ni), *n.* [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from L. *diurnus*, daily, from *dies*, a day.] 1.† The work or travel of a day.—2. Travel from one place to another; passage; as, a *journey* from London to Paris, or to Rome; a week's *journey.* 'A long *journey* from the upper regions.' *Burnet.*

Journey (jėr'ni), *v.i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

Abram *journeyed*, going on still toward the south. Gen. xii. 9.

Journey-bated † (jėr'ni-bāt-ed), *a.* Fatigued or worn out with a journey. *Shak.*

Journeyer (jėr'ni-ėr), *n.* One who journeys.

Journeyman (jėr'ni-man), *n.* Strictly, a man hired to work by the day; but in fact, any mechanic or workman who has served his apprenticeship, and is so supposed to have learned his special occupation.

Journey-weight (jėr'ni-wāt), *n.* A term applied at the mint to the weight of certain parcels of coin, which were probably considered formerly as a day's work. The journey-weight of gold is 15 troy lbs., which is coined into 701 sovereigns, or 1402 half-sovereigns. A journey-weight of silver weighs 60 lbs. troy, and is coined into 792 crowns, or 1584 half crowns, or 3960 shillings, or 7920 sixpences.

Journey-work (jėr'ni-wėrk), *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.

Joust (jöst), *n.* [O. Fr. *juste, jouste, joste*, jousting. See the verb.] A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and struck with swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments. Written also *Just.*

It was a court of *jousts* and mimes,
Where every courtier tried at rhymes. *Byron.*

Joust (jöst), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *juster, jouster, joster*, to tilt; It. *giustare*, from L. *juxta*, near to, nigh.] 1. To engage in mock fight on horseback; to tilt.

All who since, baptized or infidel,
Jousted in Aspramont and Montalban. *Milton.*

2. To push; to drive; to jostle. Written also *Just.*

Jouster (jöst'ėr), *n.* One who jousts or takes part in a joust.

Jousting-helmet (jöst'ing-hel-met), *n.* A wide, large helmet, made to cover the head and neck, and rest upon the shoulders of the knight, used in jousts and tournaments. It was decorated with the orle displaying his colours and his crest above that.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [L. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter*, Gr. *Zeus.*] 1. The chief divinity of the Romans; Jupiter.—2. The planet Jupiter.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove.* *Pope.*

3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.

And *Jove* descends in showers of kindly rain.
Dryden.

4.† In *alchemy*, the metal tin.

Jovial (jō'vi-al), *a.* [L.L. *Jovialis*, from *Jupiter, Jovis*, Jupiter. This planet was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament.] 1. Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.
Sir T. Browne.

2.† In *alchemy*, of or pertaining to tin.—3. Gay; merry; joyous; jolly; as, a *jovial* youth; a *jovial* throng.

Be bright and *jovial* among your guests. *Shak.*

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

SYN. Merry, joyous, gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful.

Jovialist (jō'vi-al-ist), *n.* One who lives a jovial life.

Joviality (jō-vi-al'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being jovial; merriment; festivity.

The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other *joviality.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

Jovially (jō'vi-al-li), *adv.* In a jovial manner; merrily; gaily; with noisy mirth.

Jovialness (jō'vi-al-nes), *n.* Joviality; noisy mirth; gaiety.

Jovialty (jō'vi-al-ti), *n.* Joviality.

Jovicentric (jō-vi-sen'trik), *a.* In *astron.* having relation to Jupiter as a centre.

Jovinianist (jō-vin'i-an-ist), *n.* *Eccles.* a follower of *Jovinian*, a monk of the fifth century, who denied the virginity of Mary.

Jovis, † *n.* [See JOVE.] Jupiter. *Chaucer.*

Jovy † (jō'vi), *a.* Jovial; gay. 'I thought I might be *jovy.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Jow (jou), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To move from side to side; to toll as a bell. [Scotch.]

Jow (jou), *v.t.* To move; to toll; to ring. [Scotch.]

Jowar (jō'ar), *n.* In the East Indies, the name given to the Indian millet (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Joweles, † *n. pl.* Jewels. *Chaucer.*

Jowl (jōl), *n.* [A word appearing also in the forms *jole, joll, chowl;* from A. Sax. *ceole,* the cheek, the jaw.] The cheek.—*Cheek by jowl,* with the cheeks close together.

Jowl † (jōl), *v.t.* To jole; to dash; to throw.

How the knave *jowls* it to the ground. *Shak.*

Jowlopped (jou'lopt), *a.* In *her.* same as *Jelloped.*

Jowler (jōl'ėr), *n.* [From having thick *jowls.*] A hunting dog, beagle or other dog.

Jowter (jou'tėr), *n.* [A corruption of *jolter.*] One who carries fish about the country on horseback for sale; a fish-hawker; a cadger.

Joy (joi), *n.* [O. Fr. *joye, joie, goie*, Fr. *joie*, It. *gioja*, from L. *gaudium*, joy, *gaudere*, to rejoice.] 1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

2. The cause of joy or happiness.

For ye are our glory and *joy.* 1 Thes. ii. 20.

A thing of beauty is a *joy* for ever. *Keats.*

—*Hilarity, Joy.* See under HILARITY.—SYN. Gladness, pleasure, delight, happiness, exultation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss, gaiety, mirth, merriment, festivity, hilarity.

Joy (joi), *v.i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. '*Joying* to feel herself alive.' *Tennyson.*

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. Hab. iii. 18

Joy (joi), *v.t.* 1. To give joy to; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits. *Shak.*
My soul was *joyed* in vain. *Pope.*

2.† To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. See ENJOY.

And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shak.*
Who might have lived and *joyed* immortal bliss.
Milton.

Joyance (joi'ans), *n.* [O. Fr. *joiant*, joyful.] Gaiety; festivity; enjoyment; happiness; delight.

Is it a matter of *joyance* to those wise and sober personages that the government which reared and nurtured them to all their wisdom and sobriety . . . should be now extinct? *Landor.*

For like a god thou art, and on thy way
Of glory sheddest, with benignant ray,
Beauty, and life, and *joyance* from above.
Southey.

Joy-bells (joi'belz), *n. pl.* Bells rung on a festive occasion.

Joyful (joi'fu̇l), *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. Is. lxi. 10.

It has sometimes *of* before the cause of joy.

Sad for their loss, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope.*

SYN. Merry, lively, blithe, gleeful, gay, festive, joyous, happy, blissful, exulting.

Joyfully (joi'fu̇l-li), *adv.* In a joyful manner; with joy; gladly.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey. *Dryden.*

Joyfulness (joi'fu̇l-nes), *n.* The state of being joyful; great gladness; joy.

Joyless (joi'les), *a.* 1. Destitute of joy; wanting joy.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat. *Dryden.*

It is sometimes followed by *of.* '*Joyless of* the grove.' *Dryden.*—2. Giving no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue. *Shak.*

Joylessly (joi'les-li), *adv.* In a joyless manner; without joy.

Joylessness (joi'les-nes), *n.* State of being joyless.

Joyous (joi'us), *a.* [O. Fr. *joyous, joious;* Fr. *joyeux;* from L. *gaudiosus*, from *gaudium*, joy.] 1. Glad; gay; merry; joyful.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whispered it to the woods. *Milton.*

It sometimes has *of* before the cause of joy.

And *joyous of* our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

2. Giving joy.

Each object of the *joyous* scene around
Vernal delight inspires. *J. Warton.*

SYN. Merry, lively, blithe, gleeful, gay, glad, mirthful, sportive, festive, joyful, happy, blissful, charming, delightful.

Joyously (joi'us-li), *adv.* In a joyous manner; with joy or gladness.

Joyousness (joi'us-nes), *n.* The state of being joyous.

Jub † (jub), *n.* A bottle or vessel of some kind; a jug.

Juba (jū'ba), *n.* [L., a mane.] In *zool.* the long thick-set hairs which adorn the neck, chest, or spine of certain quadrupeds.

Jubæa (jū-bē'a), *n.* A genus of palms containing only one species, the coquito (which see).

Jube (jū'bē), *n.* A term applied, especially in France, to the rood-loft or gallery in a cathedral or church at or over the entrance to the choir, from the custom of pronouncing the words *jube Domine benedicere* from it in the service before certain lessons, which were sometimes chanted there. The name was also applied to the ambo.

Jubilant (jū'bi-lant), *a.* [L. *jubilans.* See JUBILEE.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting or singing with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant.* *Milton.*
The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are *jubilant* anew. *Coleridge.*

Jubilar † (jū'bil-ėr), *a.* Relating to or having the character of a jubilee.

The tenth compleat yeare of our Constantine (James I.) deserves to be solemne and *jubilar.* *Bp. Hall.*

Jubilate (jū-bi-lā'tē), *n.* [L., second pers. pl. imper. of *jubilo*, to rejoice, to sing.] The third Sunday after Easter: so called because in the primitive church divine service was commenced with the words of the sixty-sixth Psalm: '*Jubilate* Deo, omnes terræ'—'Sing to the Lord, all ye lands.'

Jubilation (jū-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *jubilatio.* See JUBILEE.] The act of declaring triumph; a rejoicing; a triumph; exultation.

Jubilee (jū'bi-lē), *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L. *jubilæus*, jubilee, from Heb. *yôbêl*, the blast of a trumpet, and hence the sabbatical year announced by the sound of the trumpet.] 1. Among the Jews, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. Hence—2. A season of great public joy and festivity; any occasion of rejoicing or joy.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing; the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason. *South.*

3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome at stated intervals, originally of a hundred years, but now of twenty-five, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence to sinners, or to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome. The indulgence is now also obtainable by attending the stations in villages to which later pontiffs have conceded the indulgence in lieu of going to the Eternal City itself.

Jucundity (jū-kund'i-ti), *n.* [L. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus*, sweet, pleasant.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

Judaic, Judaical (jū-dā'ik, jū-dā'ik-al), *a.* [L. *Judaicus*, from *Judæa.*] Pertaining to the Jews.

Judaically (jū-dā'ik-al-li), *adv.* After the Jewish manner. 'Celebrating their Easter *judaically.*' *Milton.*

Judaism (jū'dā-izm), *n.* [Fr. *judaïsme*, from *Judah.*] 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.—2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaist (jū'dā-ist), *n.* An adherent to Judaism.

Judaistic (jū-dā-ist'ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to Judaism.

Judaization (jū'dā-īz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of judaizing; a conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual.

Judaize (jū'dā-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *judaized*; ppr. *judaizing.* [Fr. *judaïser*, from *Judah.*] 1. To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; to affect the manners or customs of the Jews.

They . . . prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner.*

2. To reason or interpret like a Jew.

Judaize (jū'dā-īz), *v.t.* To bring into conformity with the manners, customs, or rites of the Jews; as, to *judaize* the Christian Sabbath.

Judaizer (jū'dā-īz-ėr), *n.* 1. One who conforms to the religion, customs, manners, &c., of the Jews.—2. One who reasons or interprets like a Jew.

Judas (jū'das), *n.* [After the false apostle.] 1. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.—2. A small trap in a door; a judas-hole.

There was a *judas*, or small trap, open in the door itself. *Sala.*

Judas-coloured (jū'das-kul-ėrd), *a.* Red: applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair.

There's treachery in that *Judas-coloured* beard. *Dryden.*

Judas-hole (jū'das-hōl), *n.* A small trap or hole in a door made for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it; a judas.

He knew the world as he had seen it through *judas-holes*, chiefly in its foulness and impurity. *C. Reade.*

Judasly (jū'das-li), *adv.* Treacherously. *Tyndall.*

Judas-tree (jū'das-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus Cercis (the *C. Siliquastrum*), remarkable for the beauty of its rose-coloured flowers. It derives its name from a tradition that *Judas* hanged himself on it. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ and sub-order Cæsalpineæ.

Judcock (jud'kok), *n.* A small snipe, *Gallinago gallinula.* Called also *Jack-snipe.*

Judean (jū-dē'an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Judea.

Judean (jū-dē'an), *a.* Relating to Judea.

Judge (juj), *n.* [Fr. *juge*; It. *giudice*; L. *judex, judicis*, a judge, from *jus, juris*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce.] 1. A civil officer invested with power to hear and determine causes, civil and criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose.

Judges ought to remember that their office is *jus dicere*, not *jus dare*; to interpret law, and not to make law or give law. *Bacon.*

2. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question or on the value of anything; one who can discern truth and propriety; a critic; a connoisseur.

A man who is no *judge* of law, may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*

3. In *Jewish hist.* a chief magistrate with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by judges more than 300 years, and the history of their transactions is called the *Book of Judges.* Hence—4. *pl.* The name of the seventh book of the Old Testament.

Judge (juj), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *judged*; ppr. *judging.* [Fr. *juger*, L. *judico*, to judge. See the noun.] 1. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; as, he was present on the bench but could not *judge* in the case.

The Lord *judge* between me and thee. Gen. xvi. 5.

2. To assume the right to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment.

It is not ours to *judge*—far less condemn. *Byron.*

3. To compare facts, ideas, or propositions, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood; to form an opinion; to determine; to distinguish.

Judge not according to the appearance. Jn. vii. 24.

Judge (juj), *v.t.* 1. To hear and determine authoritatively, as a case or controversy between parties; to examine into and decide.

Everlasting Fate shall yield
To fickle Chance, and Chaos *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

2. To examine and pass sentence on; to try.

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. Eccl. iii. 17.

3. To arrogate judicial authority over; to assume the right to pass judgment upon; to pass severe sentence upon; to be censorious towards.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged.* Mat. vii. 1.

4. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord. Acts xvi. 15.

Judge-advocate (juj-ad'vō-kāt), *n.* See ADVOCATE.

Judgement (juj'ment), *n.* Same as *Judgment.*

Judger (juj'ėr), *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

Judgeship (juj'ship), *n.* The office of a judge.

Judgingly (juj'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a judge; judiciously.

He declares that this work neither his own ministers nor any else can discerningly enough or *judgingly* perform. *Milton.*

Judgment (juj'ment), *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*] 1. The act of judging: (*a*) the act or process of the mind, in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement and to ascertain truth; (*b*) the process of examining facts and arguments to ascertain propriety and justice; (*c*) the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another; (*d*) the administration of justice and the passing of sentence. 'A Daniel come to *judgment.*' *Shak.*—2. The act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully; good sense; discernment; understanding.

You have good *judgment* in horsemanship. *Shak.*

3. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; in *logic*, the second of the three logical operations of the mind. It consists in comparing together two of the simple notions which are the subjects of simple apprehension, and pronouncing that they agree or disagree with each other. Hence judgment is either affirmative or negative, and the subjects of judgment are propositions which are expressions of the agreement or disagreement of one term with another.—4. A determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments; as, in the formation of our *judgments* we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject. Specifically, in *logic*, an affirmation of some kind or other, as *snow is white, man is mortal*; the contrast to judgment is a mere notion, as *white, mortality.*—5. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried.—6. Opinion; notion; manner of thinking about something.

She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shak.*

7. A calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners.

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and *judgments*: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison.*

8. In *Scrip.* divine dispensations or government; statutes or commandments of God.

How unsearchable are his *judgments.* Rom. xi. 33.

9. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

He hath reserved . . . unto the *judgment* of the great day. Jude 6.

One that before the *judgment* carries poor souls to hell. *Shak.*

—*Judgment of God*, a term formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot ploughshares, &c.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence.—SYN. Decision, verdict, sentence, award, estimate, notion, opinion, belief, conclusion, discrimination, penetration, discernment, understanding, sagacity, intelligence.

Judgment-day (juj'ment-dā), *n.* In *theol.* the last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

Judgment-debt (juj'ment-det), *n.* In *law*, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order, and in respect of which he can at any time attach the debtor's goods and chattels. Such debts have the preference of being paid in full, as compared with simple contract debts.

Judgment-hall (juj'ment-hạl), *n.* The hall where courts are held.

Judgment-like (juj'ment-līk), *a.* A term applied to anything supposed to betoken divine judgment or displeasure. [Scotch.]

It would have been a *judgment-like* thing, had a bairn of Doctor Pringle's been sacrificed to Moloch, like the victims of prelatic idolatry. *Galt.*

Judgment-seat (juj'ment-sēt), *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; a court; a tribunal.

We shall all stand before the *judgment-seat* of Christ. Rom. xiv. 10.

Judica (jū'di-ka), *n.* [2d sing. imperat. mood of L. *judico*, to judge.] The fifth Sunday of Lent: so named because in the primitive church the services of the day were begun with the opening words of the forty-third Psalm: '*Judica* me, Domine'—'Judge me, O Lord.'

Judicable (jū'di-ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being tried or decided.

Pride is soon discernable, but not easily *judicable.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Judicative (jū'dik-āt-iv), *a.* Having power to judge. 'The former is but an act of the *judicative* faculty.' *Hammond.*

Judicatory (jū'dik-ā-to-ri), *a.* [L. *judicatorius*, from *judico*, to judge, *judex*, *judicis*, a judge.] Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.

He who had power to admonish, had also power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way. *Bp. Hall.*

Judicatory (jū'dik-ā-to-ri), *n.* 1. A court of justice; a tribunal. —2. Administration of justice. 'The supreme court of *judicatory.*' *Clarendon.*

Judicature (jū'dik-ā-tūr), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of *judicature* is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.—2. A court of justice; a judicatory.—3.† Legality; lawfulness, as constituted by statute or enactment.

Our Saviour disputes not here the *judicature*, for that was not his office, but the morality, of divorce. *Milton.*

4. Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicial (jū-di'shal), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, from *judicium*, judgment.] 1. Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to a judge thereof; as, *judicial* power.—2. Practised or employed in the administration of justice; as, *judicial* proceedings.—3. Proceeding from, issued or ordered by, a court of justice; as, a *judicial* determination; a *judicial* writ; a *judicial* sale.—4. Inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; as, a *judicial* punishment.

Why then should he . . . attempt to throw dishonourable imputations on an illustrious name, and to apologize for a *judicial* murder? *Macaulay.*

5. Enacted by statute or established by constituted authority.

It was not a moral, but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated; . . . which law the ministry of Christ came not to deal with. *Milton.*

6. A term often coupled with astrology as giving judgments regarding future events. See ASTROLOGY.—7.† Judicious.

Her brains a quiver of jests, and she does dart them abroad with that sweet, loose, and *judicial* action. *B. Jonson.*

—*Judicial factor*, in *Scots law*, a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session (sometimes by the sheriff), on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary. Such factors are usually appointed in cases where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupillarity, and also where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs. —*Judicial separation.* See SEPARATION.

Judicially (jū-di'shal-li), *adv.* In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice; as, a sentence *judicially* declared.

Judiciary (jū-di'shi-a-ri), *a.* [L. *judiciarius*, from *judicium*, judgment.] 1. Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial. '*Judiciary* proceeding.' *Bp. Burnet.*—2. Pertaining to the prediction of future events. '*Judiciary* astrology.' *Hakewill.* See JUDICIAL, 6.

Judiciary (jū-di'shi-a-ri), *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.

Judicious (jū-di'shus), *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*, from L. *judicium*, judgment.] 1. According to sound judgment; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; well considered: said of things; as, nothing is more important to success in the world than a *judicious* application of time, unless it may be a *judicious* expenditure of money.—2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom: said of persons; as, a *judicious* magistrate; a *judicious* historian. 3.† Relating to a court or the administration of justice; judicial.

His last offences to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing. *Shak.*

SYN. Prudent, rational, wise, discreet, intelligent, skilful, discerning, sagacious.

Judiciously (jū-di'shus-li), *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skilfully.

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. . . . *Dryden.*

Judiciousness (jū-di'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being judicious, or of acting or being according to sound judgment.

Juffer (juf'fėr), *n.* In *carp.* an old name for a piece of timber 4 or 5 inches square.

Jug (jug), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Perhaps same word as O.E. *jub*, a jug. Wedgwood with some probability adduces another origin, from *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Joan* or *Jenny*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack*, *black-jack.*] 1. A vessel, usually made of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally provided with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking vessel; a mug; a pitcher; a ewer. 2. A prison; a jail: often written *Stone-jug.* *Gay.* [Low.]

Jug (jug), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jugged;* ppr. *jugging.* To put in a jug: (*a*) to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water; to stew in a jugging can; as, *jugged* hare. (*b*) To commit to jail; to imprison. [Low.]

Jug (jug), *n.* The sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale and some other birds.

Her *jug, jug, jug*, in grief, had such a grace. *Gascoigne.*

Jug (jug), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jugged;* ppr. *jugging.* To emit or pour forth a particular sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

Jug (jug), *v.i.* [Probably another form of *juke*, and perhaps allied to Icel. *hjūka*, to nurse or cherish.] To nestle together; to collect in a covey like partridges: sometimes used as transitive with reflexive pronoun.

Juga (jū'ga), *n. pl.* See JUGUM.

Jugal (jū'gal), *a.* [L. *jugalis*, pertaining to a yoke, matrimonial, from L. *jugum*, a yoke.] 1.† Relating to a yoke or to marriage.—2. Pertaining to or adjoining the cheek-bone; zygomatic; as, the *jugal* region.

Jugata (jū-gā'ta), *n. pl.* [L., connected (heads), *capita* being understood.] In *numis.* two heads represented upon a medal side by side or joining each other.

Jugate (jū'gāt), *a.* [L. *jugum*, a yoke.] In *bot.* coupled together, as the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves.

Jugated (jū'gāt-ed), *a.* Coupled together.

Juge,† *n.* A judge. *Chaucer.*

Juggernaut, Juggurnaut (jug'gėr-nạt), *n.* 1. The popular form of *Jagannātha*, the famous Hindu idol. See JAGANNĀTHA.—2. Anything, as an idea, custom, fashion, and the like, to which one either devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed.

The men most likely ultimately to rise to wealth and fame are those who do not place their friends and families and their own future under that awful *Juggernaut*, a strong will. *Mrs. Riddell.*

3. A blind or ruthless sacrifice.

Juggle (jug'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *juggled;* ppr. *juggling.* [O. Fr. *jogler*, Fr. *jongler*, It. *giocolare*, from L. *joculor*, to jest or joke, from L. *jocus*, a jest.] 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a show of extraordinary powers; to conjure.—2. To practise artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed. *Shak.*

Juggle (jug'l), *v.t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mysteries? *Shak.*

Juggle (jug'l), *n.* 1. A trick by legerdemain. 2. An imposture; a deception.

Am I to be overawed
By what I cannot but know
Is a *juggle* born of the brain? *Tennyson.*

Juggler (jug'lėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *jugleor, jogleor, jongleor*, &c.; Fr. *jongleur;* a nasalized form from L. *joculator*, one who jokes. See JUGGLE, *v.i.*] One who juggles: (*a*) one who practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity. 'As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye.' *Shak.* (*b*) A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

O me! you *juggler!* you canker-blossom!
You thief of love! what, have you come by night
And stolen my love's heart from him? *Shak.*

Juggleress (jug'lėr-es), *n.* A female who practises jugglery. *T. Warton.*

Jugglery (jug'lėr-i), *n.* The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture; deception.

Jugglingly (jug'ling-li), *adv.* In a juggling or deceptive manner.

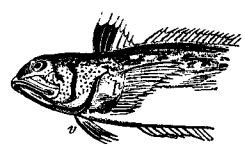
Juglandaceæ (jug-lan-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* The walnut tribe, a nat. order of exogenous plants, chiefly found in North America. They are trees with alternate pinnate stipulate leaves, and unisexual flowers, the males in catkins, the females in terminal clusters or loose racemes. Juglans and Carya are the principal genera. The common walnut (*Juglans regia*) is a native of the Levant. Its seed is esteemed for its sweetness and wholesome qualities. It abounds in a kind of oil of a very drying nature. *J. cinerea*, the butternut of North America, is esteemed anthelmintic and cathartic. The timber of all the species is valuable for cabinet-makers' work and similar purposes. Hickory, a very elastic and tough kind of timber, is the wood of *Carya alba*. See HICKORY.

Juglans (jug'lanz), *n.* [L., as if *Jovis glans*, nut of Jupiter: so called because the walnut was consecrated to Jupiter.] A genus of trees, the walnuts. See JUGLANDACEÆ and WALNUT.

Jugular (jū'gū-lėr), *a.* [Fr. *jugulaire*, L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone, from *jug*, root of *jungo*, to join.] In *anat.* pertaining to the neck or throat.—*Jugular vein*, one of the large trunks by which the greater part of the blood that has circulated in the head, face, and neck is returned to the heart. There are two on each side, an external or superficial, and an internal or deeper.

Jugular (jū'gū-lėr), *n.* 1. A jugular vein. See the adjective.—2. In *ich.* a member of the Linnæan order Jugulares.

Jugulares (jū-gū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* A section or division of fishes, the general character of



Jugulares.
v, Ventral fin. *p*. Pectoral fin.

which is, that the ventral fins are placed anterior to the pectoral. See MALACOPTERYGII.

Jugulate (jū'gū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jugulated;* ppr. *jugulating.* [L. *jugulo, jugulatum*, to cut the throat, to kill, from *jugulum*. See JUGULAR, *a.*] To kill by cutting the jugular vein; to destroy. *Dr. J. Bigelow.* [Rare.]

Jugulator (jū'gū-lāt-ėr), *n.* A cut-throat or murderer. [Rare.]

Jugum (jū'gum), *n.* pl. **Juga** (jū'ga). [L., a yoke, a pair of anything, a ridge.] In *bot.* one of the elevated portions by which the carpels of umbelliferous plants are traversed.

Juice (jūs), *n.* [O.E. *jows*, Fr. *jus*; L. *jus*, broth, soup, juice. Comp. Skr. *yūsha*, broth.] The sap; the watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; also, the fluid part of animal substances. 'The *juice* of Egypt's grape.' *Shak.*

An animal whose *juices* are unsound can never be nourished. *Arbuthnot.*

Juice (jūs), *v. t.* To moisten or provide with juice. 'Dry meat . . . not *juiced* with blood.' *Fuller.*

Juiceful (jūs'fụl), *a.* Full of or abounding in juice. 'They so *juiceful* were.' *Drayton.*

Juiceless (jūs'les), *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

Juiciness (jūs'i-nes), *n.* The state of being juicy or of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

Juicy (jūs'i), *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. 'Each plant and *juiciest* gourd.' *Milton.*

Juil,† *n.* The month of July. *Chaucer.*

Juise,† *n.* See JEWISE.

Jujube, Jujub (jū'jūb), *n.* [Fr. *jujube*, a jujube, from L. *zizyphum;* Gr. *zizyphon;*

Jujube (*Zizyphus vulgaris*).

Ar. *zizuf*, the *jujube-tree.*] 1. The popular name of Zizyphus, a genus of plants, nat. order Rhamnaceæ. The fruit is pulpy and

resembles a small plum. The fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris* and *Z. jujuba*, natives of the East Indies, was formerly used in pectoral decoctions, but it is now in little reputation. 2. A confection made of gum-arabic or gelatine, sweetened and flavoured so as to resemble the jujube fruit.

Juke† (jūk), *v.i.* [Comp. *jug*, to nestle, and Fr. *jucher*, to roost, to perch, the Walloon form of which is *jouki*. Neither Littré nor Brachet suggests any etymology for *jucher*.] To perch, as birds do.

Juke (jūk), *v.i.* [Same word as Sc. *jouk* (which see).] To bend or jerk, as the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money; the money-merchant was so proud of his trust that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

Julep (jū'lep), *n.* [Fr. *julep*, Ar. *julâb*, from Per. *gulâb*, rose-water.] 1. A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture.

Here something still like Eden looks:
Honey in woods, *juleps* in brooks. *H. Vaughan.*

Specifically — 2. In *phar.* a medicine composed of some proper liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine. 3. A United States drink composed of spirituous liquor, as brandy or whisky, sugar, pounded ice, and a seasoning of mint. Called also *Mint-julep.*

Julian (jū'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar.—*Julian calendar*, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days 6 hours, instead of 365 days.—*Julian epoch*, the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, which began in the forty-sixth year before Christ.—*Julian period*, a period consisting of 7980 Julian years. The number 7980 is formed by the continual multiplication of the three numbers 28, 19, and 15; that is, of the cycle of the sun, the cycle of the moon, and the indiction. The first year of the Christian era had 10 for its number in the cycle of the sun, 2 in the cycle of the moon, and 4 in the indiction. Now, the only number less than 7980 which, on being divided successively by 28, 19, and 15, leaves the respective remainders 10, 2, and 4, is 4714. Hence the first year of the Christian era corresponded with the year 4714 of the Julian period.—*Julian year*, the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar, and which remained in use until superseded by the Gregorian year, as established in the reformed or Gregorian calendar.

Julianist (jū'li-an-ist), *n. Eccles.* one of a section of the early Coptic Church, who held the Saviour's body to be incorruptible: so called from *Julian* of Halicarnassus, their leader: opposed to *Severian.*

Julidæ (jū'li-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Iulidæ* (which see).

Juliform (jū'li-form), *a.* In *bot.* formed like a julus, amentum, or catkin.

Julis (jū'lis), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, belonging to the family Cyclolabridæ. Several species are found in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in the tropics; they are small fishes, with brilliant colours, and have the head void of scales. One species, the rainbow-wrasse (*J. mediterranea* or *vulgaris*), has been taken on the Cornwall coast. Its colours are particularly brilliant, the back greenish-blue, the belly silver with lilac bands, and a beautiful play of rainbow colours on the head.

Julus (jū'lus), *n.* Same as *Iulus* (which see).

July (jū-lī'), *n.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo: so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year.

July-flower (jū-lī'flou-ėr), *n.* Same as *Gilly-flower. Drayton.*

Jumart (jū'märt), *n.* [Fr.] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare. 'Mules and *jumarts.*' *Locke.*

Jumble (jum'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *jumbled*; ppr. *jumbling*. [O.E. *jombre, jumbre, jumpre*, to agitate, to shake together; akin to *jump*, and to Dan. *gumpe*, to jolt.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order: often followed by *together* or *up.*

One may observe how apt that is to *jumble together* passages of Scripture. *Locke.*

The reviewer *jumbles up* his crotchets with speculations on 'the stake in the country' argument. *Sat. Rev.*

Jumble (jum'bl), *v.i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

Jumble (jum'bl), *n.* 1. Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; disorder; confusion.

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*

2. In *confectionery*, a cake composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavoured with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.

Jumblement (jum'bl-ment), *n.* The act of jumbling together or state of being jumbled together; confused mixture. *Hancock.*

Jumbler (jum'blėr), *n.* One who jumbles or mixes things in confusion.

Jumblingly (jum'bling-li), *adv.* In a jumbling or confused manner.

Jument† (jū'ment), *n.* [Fr., from L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden.] A beast of burden; a beast in general. 'Fitter for *juments* than men to feed on.' *Burton.*

Jump (jump), *v.i.* [Akin Dan. *gumpe*, Prov. G. *gumpen*, to jolt or jump; Icel. *goppa*, to jump or skip; E. *jumble* seems a kind of dim.] 1. To throw one's self in any direction by lifting the feet wholly from the ground and again alighting upon them; to leap; to spring; to bound.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and a half by the squier. *Shak.*

2. To be agitated or shaken; to jolt.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. Nah. iii. 2.

3. To go along; to agree; to tally; to coincide: generally followed by *with.*

In some sort it *jumps with* my humour. *Shak.*

—*To jump at*, to embrace or accept with eagerness; to catch at; as, I made him an offer, and he *jumped at* it. [Colloq.]

Jump (jump), *v.t.* 1. To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to leap; as, to *jump* a stream.—2.† To put to stake: to hazard.

To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic
That's sure of death without it. *Shak.*

3. In *smith work*, to join by a butt-weld.—*To jump a claim*, in the United States and Australia, to endeavour to obtain possession of the claim or land which has been taken up and occupied by a settler or squatter in a new country, the first occupant, by squatter law and custom, being entitled to the first claim on the land.

Jump (jump), *n.* 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.—2. A risk; a venture; a hazard.

Our fortune lies upon this *jump.* *Shak.*

3. In *geol.* a dislocation in a stratum; a fault.—4. In *arch.* an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.—*From the jump*, from the start or beginning.

Jump† (jump), *adv.* Exactly; nicely.

Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour,
With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch. *Shak.*

Jump† (jump), *a.* Neat; close; exact; nicely fitting. '*Jump* names.' *B. Jonson.*

Jump (jump), *n.* [Fr. *jupe*, a long petticoat or skirt; It. *giubba*, from Ar. *jubbah*, a kind of outer garment.] 1. A jacket or loose coat reaching to the thighs, buttoned down before, open or slit up half way behind, with sleeves to the wrist.—2. *pl.* A sort of boddice used instead of stays.

Bless me, Mr. Carmine, don't mind my shape this bout, for I'm only in *jumps.* *Foote.*

Jump-coupling (jump'ku-pl-ing), *n.* In *mech.* see THIMBLE-COUPLING.

Jumper (jump'ėr), *n.* One who or that which jumps. (*a*) A long iron chisel pointed with steel used by masons and miners for boring holes in stones and rocks, as in cases when they are to be split or blasted by an explosive. It receives its name from its motion when used. (*b*) A maggot or larva of the cheese-fly or *Piophila casei.* See CHEESE-FLY. (*c*) One of a sect of fanatics among the Calvinistic Methodists and others in Wales, from their violent agitations and motions during the time of divine worship. (*d*) In the United States, a rude kind of sleigh: usually, a simple box on runners, especially on runners which are parts of the poles forming the thills, and the middle portions of which are made thinner so as to bend. (*e*) One who jumps a claim. [United States and Australia.] (*f*) [Comp. *jump*, a jacket.] A fur under-jacket. *Kane.*

Jumping-deer (jump'ing-dēr), *n.* The black-tailed deer (*Cervus Lewisii*), found in the United States to the west of the Mississippi.

Jumping-hare (jump'ing-hār), *n.* See HELAMYS.

Jumping-rat (jump'ing-rat), *n.* See HELAMYS.

Jump-seat (jump'sēt), *n.* A carriage-seat so constructed that it can be used as a single or double seat; a carriage having a movable seat.

Jump-weld (jump'weld), *n.* A butt-weld (which see).

Juncaceæ (jung-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* The rush order, a small natural order of endogenous plants, so named from the typical genus *Juncus.* It is principally composed of obscure herbaceous plants with brown or green glumaceous hexandrous flowers, the perianth being in two series, as in Liliaceæ, but calycine instead of petaloid. The embryo is in most Juncaceæ small and erect from the base of the seed, while in Liliaceæ it is very variously placed with regard to the hilum, rarely absolutely basal. The order forms one of the transitions from complete endogens to the imperfect glumaceous form of that class. The plants of this order are chiefly found in the temperate or colder parts of the world. They are stemless herbs, or possess a slender, rarely stout, stem, the leaves being narrow with striate nerves. They are often planted to strengthen sea and river walls and embankments. Some of them, as the common rush, are employed for making mats, chair-bottoms, and brooms. The pith of several species is used for lamp and candle wicks.

Juncaceous (jung-kā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to or resembling the Juncaceæ, or those plants of which the rush is the type; juncous.

Juncaginaceæ (jung-ka-jin-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* The arrow-grass order, a small and unimportant natural order of endogenous plants, with small, usually greenish, hermaphrodite or dicœcious flowers in spikes or racemes, and narrow sheathing radical leaves, inhabiting marshy places in temperate or cold regions. The genera Triglochin and Scheuchzeria are represented in Britain.

Juncate† (jung'kāt), *n.* The original form of *Junket* (which see).

Juncite (jun'sīt), *n.* [L. *juncus*, a rush.] In *geol.* a striated, grooved, and tapering rush-like fragment of a leaf occurring in the Devonian formation.

Juncous (jung'kus), *a.* [L. *juncosus*, from *juncus*, a rush.] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous. [Rare.]

Junction (jungk'shon), *n.* [From L. *junctio*, from *jungo.* See JOIN.] 1. The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; union; coalition; combination; as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments. 2. The place or point of union; joint; juncture; specifically, the place where two or more railways meet; as, Camden *Junction.*

Juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* [L. *junctura*, from *jungo*, to join. 1.† A joining; union; amity. 'The *juncture* of hearts.' *Eikon Basilike.* 2. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a seam; a joint or articulation.—3. A point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

In such a *juncture* what can the most plausible and refined philosophy do? *Berkeley.*

Juncus (jung'kus), *n.* [L.] A large and widely distributed genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Juncaceæ (which see) or rush tribe. They have a rigid habit, and small greenish or brown flowers, arranged in heads or panicles. They inhabit bogs and wet places, abounding in the temperate and arctic zones. The stems of several species are made into mats, and the pith is used for lamp and candle wicks.

Jundie, *v.t.* or *i.* To jog with the elbow; to jostle. [Scotch.]

June (jūn), *n.* [L. *Junius*, perhaps after L. *Junius* Brutus, who abolished regal power at Rome, or from some other member of this family; in any case from same root as *junior*, L. *juvenis*, a youth; E. *young.*] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign of Cancer.

Juneating (jūn'at-ing), *n.* A kind of early apple, said to ripen in *June*; a jenneting.

June-berry (jūn'be-ri), *n.* [From the fruit

ripening in *June*.] The service-berry (which see).

Jungermanniaceæ (jung-gėr-man'ni-ā''-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [In honour of the German botanist L. *Jungermann*, who died in 1653.] A group of cryptogams, closely resembling mosses, usually regarded as a sub-order of Hepaticæ, but sometimes classed as a separate natural order. They are distinguished by the solitary capsules which for the most part split into a definite number of valves, and are filled with a mass of spiral elaters and spores. Most of them have distinct leaves. The species inhabit the trunks of trees or damp earth, in cool moist climates.

Jungle (jung'gl), *n.* [Hind, *jangal*, desert, forest, jungle.] Properly an Indian term applied to a desert and uncultivated region whether covered with wood and dense vegetation or not; a sparsely inhabited region; in English generally applied to land covered with forest-trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, or any coarse, rank, vegetation.

> The operations of the Kaffirs have been carried on by the occupation of extensive regions, which in some places are called *jungle*, in others bush; but in reality it is thickset wood that can be found anywhere. *Duke of Wellington.*

Jungle-fever (jung'gl-fē-vėr), *n.* A disease prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions, a severe variety of remittent fever. It is characterized by the recurrence of paroxysms and of cold and hot stages. The remissions occur usually in the morning and last from eight to twelve hours, the fever being most typically developed at night. Called also *Hill-fever*.

Jungle-fowl (jung'gl-foul), *n.* A name given to two birds, the one a native of Australia, the other of India. The jungle-fowl of Australia is *Megapodius tumulus*. (See MEGAPODIUS.) The Indian jungle-fowl is *Gallus Sonneratii*, the first species of the genus Gallus known in its wild state to naturalists. It is abundant in the higher wooded districts of India, is about equal in size to an ordinary domestic fowl, but more slender and graceful in its form; the comb of the male is large, and its margin broken; the colours are rich and beautiful; the hackle feathers are ornamented by flat horny plates of a golden orange.

Jungly (jung'gli), *a.* Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

Jungly-gau (jung'gli-gou), *n. Bos sylhetanus*, a species of ox inhabiting Sylhet and other mountainous parts of the north-east of India. It is nearly allied to the gayal and to the common ox, and has more the appearance of some of the European domesticated breeds of oxen than any of the other wild oxen of Asia.

Junior (jū'ni-ėr), *a.* [L., contracted from *juvenior*, comp. of *juvenis*, young.] 1. Younger; not as old as another. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to *senior;* as, John Smith, *junior*.—2. Lower or younger in standing, as in a profession, especially the bar; as, a *junior* counsel; a *junior* partner in a company.

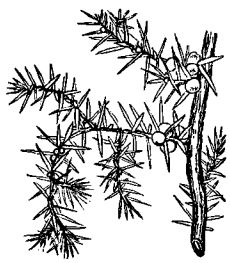
Junior (jū'ni-ėr), *n.* 1. A person younger than another. 'The fools, my *juniors* by a year.' *Swift*.—2. One of shorter or inferior standing in his profession than another, who is called his *senior;* specifically, said of members of the bar.

> He had been retained as Mr. Sergeant Snubbins's *junior*. *Dickens.*

Juniority (jū-ni-or'i-ti), *n.* The state of being junior.

Juniorship (jū'ni-ėr-ship), *n.* State of being junior; juniority.

Juniper (jū'ni-pėr), *n.* [L. *juniperus;* Fr. *genièvre*.] The name of the hardy exogenous evergreen trees and shrubs of the genus Juniperus, chiefly natives of the northern parts of the world. They belong to the nat. order Coniferæ and the group Gymnospermeæ, of the sub-class Monochlamydeæ. About twenty species are known, the most important of which are the *J. communis*, *J. sabina* or *savin*, *J. virginiana*, and *J. bermudiana*. *J. communis*, or common juniper, is a common bush growing wild in all the northern parts of Europe, and abundant in the mountains of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and on low ground in the northern parts. The berries require two years to come to maturity, when they assume a bluish-black colour. They are used extensively in Holland in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic. When distilled with water they



Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

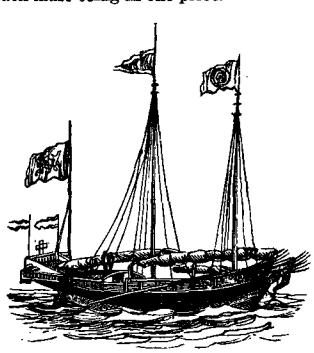
yield an essential oil, which is said to be the most powerful of all diuretics in doses of four drops. *J. sabina* or *savin* yields a most powerful diuretic, and an oil which is a local irritant. *J. virginiana* and *J. bermudiana* are trees; the wood of the latter is much used by cabinet-makers, and in the manufacture of pencils.

Juniper-resin (jū'ni-pėr-re-zin), *n.* Sandarac (which see).

Junk (jungk), *n.* [Fr. *jonc*, L. *juncus*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] 1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, forming oakum for filling the seams of ships. 2. Salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages: so called from its resembling old ropes' ends in hardness and toughness.

> The purser's *junk* had become tough. *Dickens.*

Junk (jungk), *n.* [Fr. *jonque*, Sp. and Pg. *junco*, said to be from Chinese *chouen*, a vessel.] A flat-bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions. It has a high forecastle and poop, and ordinarily three masts of considerable height, each mast being in one piece.



Chinese Junk.

> China also, and the Great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but *junks* and canoas, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon.*

Junk (jungk), *n.* [A form of *chunk*, *chump*, a log or thick piece; comp. Sc. *junt*, a lump.] A thick piece; a chunk.

Junk-bottle (jungk'bot-l), *n.* A thick strong bottle, usually made of stout green glass.

Junker (yungk'ėr), *n.* [G., young noble.] A young German noble or squire; specifically, a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Otho von Bismarck-Schönhausen (Prince Bismarck), when he was appointed prime minister, 9th Oct. 1862.

Junkerite (jungk'ėr-īt), *n.* A crystallized protocarbonate of iron; spathic iron ore.

Junket (jung'ket), *n.* [Formerly written *juncate*, from It. *giuncata*, cream cheese brought to market in fresh rushes, from L. *juncus*, a rush; O.Fr. *joncade*, a delicacy made of cream, rose-water, and sugar.] 1. A sweetmeat; curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; hence, any kind of delicate food.

> You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shak.*
>
> With stories told of many a feat,
> How fairy Mab the *junkets* eat. *Milton.*

2. A feast; a gay entertainment of any kind.

> George, taking out his wife to a new jaunt or *junket* every night, was quite pleased with himself as usual, and swore he was becoming quite a domestic character. *Thackeray.*

Junket (jung'ket), *v.i.* To feast; to banquet; to take part in a gay entertainment.

> Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often. *South.*

Junket (jung'ket), *v.t.* To entertain; to feast.

> The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and was in such a hurry to *junket* her neighbours. *H. Walpole.*

Junketing (jung'ket-ing), *n.* A private feast or entertainment; a junket.

> All those snug *junketings* and public gormandizings for which the ancient magistrates were equally famous with their modern successors. *Washington Irving.*

Junk-ring (jungk'ring), *n.* In *steam-engines*, a ring fitting in a groove round a piston to keep it steam-tight. It is screwed down upon and confines the packing of the piston.

Juno (jū'nō), *n.* [L.] 1. The highest and most powerful divinity of the Latin races in Italy, next to Jupiter, of whom she was

Juno, from the Capitoline Museum.

the sister and wife, the equivalent of the Greek Hera. She was the queen of heaven, and under the name of Regina (queen) was worshipped in Italy at an early period. She bore the same relation to women that Jupiter did to men. She was regarded as the special protectress of whatever was connected with marriage, and females from birth to death had her as a tutelary genius. She was also the guardian of the national finances, and a temple, which contained the mint, was erected to her under the name of Juno Moneta on the Capitoline.—2. In *astron.* one of the small planets or asteroids which circulate between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Professor Harding of Göttingen in 1804.

Junta (jun'ta), *n.* [Sp.] A meeting; a council; specifically, a grand council of state in Spain.

Junto (jun'tō), *n.* [Sp. *junta*, a meeting or council, from L. *junctus*, joined.] A select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; a cabal; as, a *junto* of ministers.

> The puzzling sons of party next appeared,
> In dark cabals and mighty *juntos* met. *Thomson.*

—*Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combination.* See under CABAL.

Jupardie,† **Jupartie,**† *n.* Jeopardy; danger. *Chaucer.*

Jupati-palm (jö-pa-tē'päm), *n. Raphia tædigera*, a palm which grows on the rich alluvial tide-washed soil on the banks of the Lower Amazon and Para rivers in Brazil. It has cylindrical leaf-stalks, which measure from 12 to 15 feet in length, and are used by the natives for a variety of purposes, as for the walls of houses, baskets, boxes, &c.

Jupe (jūp), *n.* Same as *Jupon*.

Jupiter (jū'pi-tėr), *n.* [L., from *Jovis pater*—*Jovis* for *Diovis*, from a root signifying light, day, heavens (see DEITY), and *pater*, father.] 1. The supreme deity among the Latin races in Italy, the equivalent of the Greek Zeus. He received from the Romans, whose tutelary deity he was, the titles of Optimus Maximus (Best Greatest). As

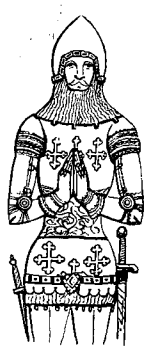
the deity presiding over the sky he was considered as the originator of all atmospheric changes. He was regarded as supreme in human affairs; he foresaw and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered up to him at the beginning of every undertaking in order to propitiate his favour. He was likewise believed to be the guardian of property, whether of the state

Jupiter, from an antique statue.

or of individuals. White, the colour of the light of day, was sacred to him; hence, white animals were offered up in sacrifice to him, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was represented as drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white upon the occasion of their sacrificing to him when they entered upon office. He is often represented with thunderbolts in his hand, and the eagle, his favourite bird, is generally placed by the side of his throne.—2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its mean diameter is about 85,000 miles; its distance from the sun 490,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution round the sun a little less than twelve years. The disc of Jupiter is always observed to be crossed in one certain direction by dark bands or belts. The planet is accompanied by four moons or satellites, which revolve about it nearly in the plane of its equator, exactly in the same manner as the moon revolves about the earth.—3. The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.

Jupiter's-beard (jū'pi-tėrz-bērd), *n.* The houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*).

Jupon, Juppon (ju-pon'), *n.* [Fr., from *jupe*, Sp. *jupon;* from Ar. *jubbah*, a kind of outer garment.] In *anc. armour*, a tight-fitting miltary garment without sleeves, worn over the armour, and descending just below the hips. It was frequently richly emblazoned and highly ornamented with scolloped edges and embroidered borders.



Jupon.

Some wore a breastplate and a light *jupon*.
Dryden.

2. A petticoat.

Jur,† **Jurre,**† *v.i.* [A form of *jar.*] To clash; to strike with a harsh noise. *Holland.*

Jur,† **Jurre,**† *n.* A crashing collision; a harsh-sounding blow; a crash. *Holland.*

Jural (jū'ral), *a.* [Fr.; L. *jus, juris,* law.] Pertaining to natural or positive right.

By the adjective *jural* we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations; as by the adjective 'moral' we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties.
Whewell.

Jura Limestone (jū'ra līm'stōn), *n.* In *geol.* the limestone rocks characteristic of the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland, which correspond to the *Oolite* of British writers. It is composed of limestones, clays, sand, and sandstone.

Jurassic (jū-ras'sik), *a.* In *geol.* of or belonging to the formation of the Jura mountains, or Jura limestone, or oolite formation.—*Jurassic system*, the name given by continental geologists to what is termed in this country the *Oolitic system.*

Jurat, (jū'rat, zhū-rä), *n.* [Fr., from L. *juratus*, sworn, from *juro*, to swear.] 1. A person under oath; specifically, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.

Jersey has a bailiff and twelve sworn *jurats* to govern the island. *Craig.*

2. In *law*, the memorandum of the time when, the place where, and the person before whom an affidavit is sworn. *Wharton.*

Juration† (jū-rā'shon), *n.* In *law*, the act of swearing; the administration of an oath.

Jurator† (jū'rāt-ėr), *n.* A juror.

Juratory (jū'ra-to-ri), *a.* [Fr. *juratoire*, from L. *juro*, to swear.] Of or pertaining to, or comprising an oath; as, *juratory* caution, a description of caution in *Scots law*, sometimes offered in a suspension or advocation, where the complainer is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the sums which may be found due in the suspension.

Jure divino (jū'rē di-vī'nō). [L.] By divine right.

Juridic (jū-rid'ik), *a.* Same as *Juridical.*

Juridical (jū-rid'ik-al), *a.* [L. *juridicus—jus, juris*, law, and *dico*, to pronounce.] 1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge or the administration of justice.

All discipline is not legal, that is to say *juridical*, but some is personal, some economical, and some ecclesiastical. *Milton.*

2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice; in accordance with the laws of the country.

The body corporate of the kingdom, in *juridical* construction, never dies. *Burke.*

—*Juridical days*, days in court on which the laws are administered; days on which the court can lawfully sit.

Juridically (jū-rid'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a juridical manner; according to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

Jurinite (jū'rin-īt), *n.* An ore of titanium found in Dauphiny, at Tremadoc in Wales, and in Arkansas. It is also known as *Brookite* and *Arkansite.*

Jurisconsult (jū'ris-kon-sult), *n.* [L. *juris consultus—jus, juris*, and *consultus*, from *consulo*, to consult.] A master of Roman jurisprudence (the civil law); one who gives his opinion in cases of law; any one learned in jurisprudence; a jurist.

Jurisdiction (jū-ris-dik'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *jurisdictio—jus, juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, to pronounce.] 1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice; the authority which a court of law or equity has to decide matters that are litigated or questions that are tried before it; thus, certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes, are within the *jurisdiction* of a court, that is, within the limits of its authority or commission.—2. The power or right of governing or legislating; the right of making or enforcing laws; the right of exercising authority; as, nations claim exclusive *jurisdiction* on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the mainland or shore. 3. The district or limit within which power may be exercised. *Johnson.*—*Appellate jurisdiction*, jurisdiction in cases appealed from another court.—*Concurrent jurisdiction*, jurisdiction belonging to more than one tribunal.—*Original jurisdiction*, the right of determining a cause in the first instance.

Jurisdictional (jū-ris-dik'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction; as, *jurisdictional* rights.

Anciently there were no appeals, properly so called, or *jurisdictional* in the Church. *Barrow.*

Jurisdictive (jū-ris-dikt'iv), *a.* Having jurisdiction.

That *jurisdictive* power in the Church. *Milton.*

Jurisprudence (jū-ris-prö'dens), *n.* [Fr. from L. *jurisprudentia—jus*, law, and *prudentia*, science.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.—*General jurisprudence*, the science or philosophy of positive law, as distinguished from *particular jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of the law of a particular nation.—*Medical jurisprudence*, forensic medicine (which see under FORENSIC).

Jurisprudent (jū-ris-prö'dent), *a.* Understanding law. 'Puffendorf, a very *jurisprudent* author.' *West.*

Jurisprudent (jū-ris-prö'dent), *n.* One learned in the law; one versed in jurisprudence.

Klosterheim in particular . . . had been pronounced by some of the first *jurisprudents* a female appanage. *De Quincey.*

Jurisprudential (jū'ris-prö-den"shal), *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence. *Dug. Stewart.*

Jurist (jū'rist), *n.* [Fr. *juriste;* from L. *jus, juris*, law.] A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law; one who writes on the subject of law.

It has ever been the method of public *jurists* to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations, from the principles of law which prevail in civil community. *Burke.*

Juristic, Juristical (jū-rist'ik, jū-rist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to a jurist or to jurisprudence.

Juror (jū'rėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *jureur*, a sworn witness, from *jurer*, to swear.] One that serves on a jury; a juryman: (*a*) one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial. See JURY. (*b*) One of a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, &c., at a public exhibition.—*Juror's book*, a book or list of persons qualified to serve on juries, annually made out for each county.

Jurt (yurt), *n.* Same as *Yurt.*

Jury (jū'ri), *n.* [O. Fr. *jurie*, an assize, from Fr. *jurer*, L. *juro*, to swear.] 1. A certain number of men selected according to law, impannelled, and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts, and to declare the truth according to the evidence legally adduced. Trial by jury signifies the determination of facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by a number of men, generally twelve, sworn to decide facts truly according to the evidence produced before them. The juries at present in use in England in the ordinary courts of justice are *grand-juries, petty, petit*, or *common juries*, and *special juries. Grand-juries* are exclusively incident to courts of criminal jurisdiction; their office is to examine into charges of crimes brought to them at assizes or sessions, and if satisfied that they are true, or at least that they deserve more particular examination, to return a bill of indictment against the accused, upon which he is afterward tried by the petty jury. A grand-jury must consist of twelve at the least, but in practice a greater number usually serve, and twelve must always concur in finding every indictment. *Petty* or *common juries* consist of twelve men only, and are appointed to try all cases both civil and criminal. The jury, after the proofs of a cause are summed up, unless the case be very clear, withdraw from the bar to consider regarding their verdict; and, in order to avoid intemperance and causeless delay, are kept without drink, fire, or candle, unless by permission of the judge, till they are all unanimously agreed. *Special juries* are used when the causes are of too great nicety for the discrimination of ordinary juries. Every person legally entitled to be called an esquire, every person of higher degree, as a banker or merchant, and every person occupying a private dwelling-house, or any premises, or a farm rated on certain values specified in 33 & 34 Vict. lxxvii. 6, is qualified and liable to serve on special juries. According to the law of Scotland, the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen; and the majority of that number determine what the verdict shall be. In civil cases, and in revenue cases before the Court of Exchequer, the number of the jury is twelve, and the jury are not required to be unanimously agreed in their verdict. In all cases of high treason the jury also consists of twelve, and their verdict must be unanimous, as in England. In Scotland there is no grand-jury.—*Challenge of jurors.* See CHALLENGE, 7.—2. A body of men selected to adjudge prizes, &c., at a public exhibition.

Jury (jū'ri), *a.* [Perhaps from Pg. *ajuda*, help.] *Naut.* a term applied to a thing employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost; as, a *jury*-mast; a *jury*-rudder.

Jury-box (jū'ri-boks), *n.* The place in a court where the jury sit.

Juryman (jū'ri-man), *n.* One who is impannelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

Jury-mast (jū'ri-mast), *n.* A mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

Jury-process (jū'ri-prō-ses), *n.* The writ for the summoning of a jury.

Jury-rigged (jū'ri-rigd), *a. Naut.* rigged in a temporary manner.

Jury-rudder (jū'ri-rud-ėr), *n. Naut.* a temporary sort of rudder employed in ships, when an accident has befallen the original one.

Jussel† (jus'sel), *n.* [From Fr. *jus*, L. *jus*, broth.] A dish made of several sorts of meat minced together.

Jussi (jus'si), *n.* A delicate fibre produced in Manilla from some undescribed plant, of which dresses, &c., are made. *Simmonds.*

Just (just), *a.* [Fr. *juste*, L. *justus*, what is according to *jus*, the rights of man.] 1. Acting or disposed to act conformably to what is right; rendering or disposed to render to each one his due; equitable in the distribution of justice; upright; impartial; fair.

We know your grace to be a man
Just and upright. *Shak.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it in themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Righteous; blameless; pure; living in exact conformity to the divine will.

There is not a *just* man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. Eccl. vii. 20.

3. True to promises; faithful; as, *just* to one's word or engagements: frequently with *of*.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere. *Pope.*

4. Conformed to rules or principles of justice; conformed to truth; rightful; legitimate; well-founded; not feigned, forced, or invented.

Just balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin, shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

5. Conformed to fact; exact; accurate; precise; neither too much nor too little; neither more nor less; as, *just* expressions; *just* images or representations; a *just* description. 'A *just* seven-night.' *Shak.* 'A *just* pound.' *Shak.*

Bring me *just* notice of the numbers dead. *Shak.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encountering on the way,
Discoursed in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' the stage. *Pope.*

6. Conformed to what is proper or suitable; regular; orderly; due; fit. 'The war . . . ranged in its *just* array.' *Addison.*

Pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace *just* distance 'tween our armies. *Shak.*

7. In accordance with justice or equity; equitable; due; merited; as, a *just* recompense or reward. — 8. Full; reaching the common standard; complete.

So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon.*

—*Righteous, Just.* See under RIGHTEOUS.

Just (just), *n.* That which is just; justice. 'Strength from truth divided and from *just*.' *Milton.*

Just (just), *adv.* 1. Close or closely; near or nearly in place; as, he stood *just* by the speaker and heard what he said. — 2. Exactly or nearly in time; almost; immediately; immediately before or after; as, *just* at that moment he arose and fled. —3. Exactly; nicely; accurately; as, they remained *just* of the same opinion.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none
Go *just* alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

4. Narrowly; barely; only; as, he *just* escaped without injury.—*But just*, barely; scarcely.

Just (just), *n.* See JOUST.

Just (just), *v.i.* Same as *Joust*.

Juste-au-corps (zhüst-ō-kor), *n.* [Fr.] A close body-coat, similar to, if not identical with the jupon. *Fairholt.*

Juste-milieu (zhüst-mē-lyė), *n.* [Fr., the golden mean.] The true mean; specifically applied to that method of administering government which consists in maintaining itself by moderation and conciliation between the extreme parties on either side.

Justice (jus'tis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *justitia*, from *justus*, just.] 1. The quality of being just; just conduct; justness: (*a*) the rendering to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in conduct; honesty; integrity; uprightness. (*b*) Conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; impartiality; as, in criticisms, narrations, history, or discourse, it is a duty to do *justice* to every man, whether friend or foe. (*c*) Agreeableness to right; rightfulness; as, he proved the *justice* of his claim. 2. Just treatment; vindication of right; requital of desert; merited reward or punishment.

Thou shalt have *justice* at his hands. *Shak.*

Examples of *justice* must be made for terror to some. *Bacon.*

If my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shak.*

3. A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals; a judge, especially one of a superior court, as in the English Supreme Court of Judicature. —*Justices of the peace*, magistrates specially entrusted with the conservation of the peace. In Britain they are unpaid magistrates holding their commission from the crown, who try offences of a trivial sort, and discharge numerous other functions.—*Justices of the quorum*, justices nominated expressly, so that certain business cannot be transacted without their presence.—*Lord Chief Justice*, the title given in England to the chief judge or justice of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, who is also *ex officio* one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. There are also Chief Justices in the Colonies and the U. States.—*Lord Justice-clerk of Scotland*, the vice-president of the Court of Justiciary, and the presiding judge of that court in absence of the lord president of the Court of Session. He is one of the officers of state for Scotland, and one of the commissioners for keeping the Scottish regalia. He is always one of the senators of the College of Justice, and president of the second division of the Court of Session.—*Lord Justice-general*, the highest judge in Scotland, also called the *Lord President of the Court of Session*. Formerly the office of justice-general was a sinecure and not a judicial one; but the title is now, since 1831, associated with that of the lord president.—*Lords-justices*, persons formerly appointed by the sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government, either of the whole kingdom or of a part of it. Thus when George I. went abroad in May, 1719, he intrusted the government during his absence to thirteen lords-justices, and nineteen lords-justices and guardians were also appointed when George IV. went to Hanover in 1821. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland is a familiar example of a lord-justice.—*Jedwood* or *Jeddart justice*, a term applied in Scotland to the act of executing a prisoner and trying him afterwards: from *Jedburgh*, a Scotch border town, where many of the border raiders were said to have been hanged without even the formality of a trial.

We will have *Jedwood justice*—hang in haste and try at leisure. *Sir W. Scott.*

Justice† (jus'tis), *v.t.* To administer justice to.

The king delivered him to the French king to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

Justiceable† (jus'tis-a-bl), *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice.

Justice Ayre. [See EYRE.] In *Scots law*, a circuit through the kingdom made by the lords of justiciary for the distribution of justice.

Justicement† (jus'tis-ment), *n.* Administration of justice; procedure in courts.

Justicer† (jus'tis-ėr), *n.* An administrator of justice.

O give me cord, or knife, or poison,
Some upright *justicer!* *Shak.*

Justiceship (jus'tis-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

Justicia (jus-ti'shi-a), *n.* [From J. *Justice*, the name of an eminent horticulturist.] A genus of ornamental flowering plants of the nat. order Acanthaceæ, growing in damp tropical and sub-tropical regions, especially in India and South Africa. In the genus as defined by Linnæus numerous medicinal plants were included, such as *J. nasuta*, now *Rhinacanthus communis*, used in India in the treatment of skin diseases, and *J.* (now *Andrographis*) *paniculata*, a well known bitter. They are herbs or shrubs, with terminal spikes of often handsome flowers.

Justiciable (jus-ti'shi-a-bl), *a.* Proper to be brought before a court of justice.

Justiciary, Justiciar (jus-ti'shi-a-ri, jus-ti'shi-ėr), *n.* [L. *justiciarius*.] 1. An administrator of justice.—2. An officer instituted by William the Conqueror; a lord chief-justice. The office of chief justiciary was one of high importance in the early history of English jurisprudence. He presided in the king's court, and in the exchequer, and his authority extended ever all other courts. He was *ex officio* regent of the kingdom in the king's absence.—3.† One that boasts of the justice of his own act.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel and run through most of the pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators and splendid *justiciaries*. *South.*

—*High Court of Justiciary*, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland. Its judges are the lord justice-general, lord justice-clerk, and five of the lords of session, appointed by patent. Its decisions are final.

Justicies (jus-ti'sī-ēz), *n.* In *English law*, a writ directed to the sheriff empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court for any sum, his usual jurisdiction being limited to sums under 40*s.*: now obsolete.

Justico, Justicoat (jus'ti-kō, just'i-kōt), *n.* [Fr. *juste-au-corps*.] A waistcoat with sleeves; a close coat; a juste-au-corps.

Justifiable (jus'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being justified or proved to be just; capable of being pronounced just; defensible; vindicable; as, no breach of law or moral obligation is *justifiable*.

Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton.*

—*Justifiable homicide.* See HOMICIDE.—SYN. Defensible, vindicable, warrantable, excusable.

Justifiableness (jus'ti-fī-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated.

Justifiably (jus'ti-fī-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

Justification (jus'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Fr., from *justifier*, to justify.] The act of justifying or state of being justified: (*a*) a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude, or propriety; vindication; defence; as, the court listened to the evidence and arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*

Specifically, (*b*) in *law*, the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer. Pleas in justification must set forth some special matter. (*c*) In *theol.* the act by which a person is accounted just or righteous in the sight of God, or placed in a state of salvation; remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton.*

(*d*) The act of adjusting or making exact; the act of causing the various parts of a complex object to fit together; as, in *printing*, the putting equal space between the words in each line, making the lines of precisely the same length, and the like. (*e*) The act of judging; condemnation; punishment with death; execution. [Scotch.]

Justificative (jus-tif'i-kāt-iv), *a.* Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

Justificator (jus-tif'i-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who justifies, as, in *law*, a compurgator who by oath justified the innocent; also, a juryman, because the jurymen justify that party for whom they deliver their verdict.

Justificatory (jus-tif'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* Vindicatory; defensory.

Justifier (jus'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who justifies: (*a*) one who vindicates, supports, or defends. (*b*) One who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. Rom. iii. 26.

Justify (jus'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *justified*; ppr. *justifying*. [Fr. *justifier*; L. *justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To prove or show to be just or conformable to law; right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right; to warrant.

Curable evils *justify* clamorous complaints; the incurable *justify* only prayers. *De Quincey.*

2. To declare free from guilt or blame; to absolve; to clear.

I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns. *Shak.*

3. In *theol.* to pardon and clear from guilt; to treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment; to pardon.—4. To prove by evidence; to verify; to establish; as, to *justify* the truth of an observation. *Addison.*

I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors. *Shak.*

5. To make exact; to cause to fit, as the parts of a complex object; to adjust, as in printing. See JUSTIFICATION, (*d*).—6. To judge; to condemn; to punish with death; to execute. [Scotch.]

It was concluded by the king and counsel that he should be *justified* on a certain day. *Pitscottie.*

—*To justify bail,* in *law,* to prove the sufficiency of bail or sureties in point of property, &c.—SYN. To defend, vindicate, maintain, exonerate, excuse, exculpate, absolve.

Justify (jus'ti-fī), *v.i.* To agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else.

Justinian (jus-tin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the institutes or laws of the Roman emperor Justinian.

Justinianist (jus-tin'i-an-ist), *n.* One who is deeply read in the institutes of Justinian; one acquainted with civil law.

Justle (jus'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *justled;* ppr. *justling.* [See JOSTLE.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash; to jostle.

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. Nah. ii. 4.

Justle (jus'l), *v.t.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against.

Where several obligations seem to interfere, and, as it were, *justle* one another. *South.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*

Justle (jus'l), *n.* An encounter or shock.

Every little *justle,*
Which is but the ninth part of a sound thump. *Beau. & Fl.*

Justly (just'li), *adv.* In a just manner; in conformity to law, justice, or propriety; by right; honestly; fairly; properly; accurately; exactly; as, the offender is *justly* condemned; his character is *justly* described.

Nothing can *justly* be despised that cannot *justly* be blamed: where there is no choice there can be no blame. *South.*

Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

Justness (just'nes), *n.* The quality of being just; conformity to truth; justice; reasonableness; equity; accuracy; exactness; as, the *justness* of a description or representation; the *justness* of a cause or of a demand; the *justness* of proportions.

'Tis . . . not the *justness* of a cause, but the valour of the soldiers that must win the field. *South.*

SYN. Accuracy, exactness, correctness, propriety, fitness, reasonableness, equity, uprightness, justice.

Jut (jut), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *jutted;* ppr. *jutting.* [A different spelling of *jet.*] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as, the *jutting* part of a building. 'Diamond ledges that *jut* from the dells.' *Tennyson.*

Jut (jut), *n.* That which juts; a projection. 'Zigzag paths and *juts* of pointed rocks.' *Tennyson.*

Jute (jūt), *n.* [Orissa, *jhot.*] A fibrous substance resembling hemp, imported from India. It is prepared by maceration from the liber or inner bark of *Corchorus capsularis,* and to a less extent from *C. olitorius,* the Jews'-mallow. In India it is made especially into cloth for bags, and in this country

Jute (*Corchorus capsularis*).

it is used in the manufacture of stair and other carpets, bagging, and such like coarse fabrics. It is also used to mix with silk in the manufacture of cloth for ladies' dresses and the like. Jute takes on a fine dye, but the colours are apt to fade, and the material itself cannot stand exposure to water.

Jutlander (jut'land-ėr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Jutland.

Jutlandish (jut'land-ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

Juttingly (jut'ing-li), *adv.* In a jutting manner; projectingly.

Jutty (jut'i), *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty.

No *jutty,* frieze,
Buttress, or coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle. *Shak.*

Jutty† (jut'i), *v.t.* To project beyond.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base. *Shak.*

Jutty† (jut'i), *v.i.* To jut.

Jut-window (jut'win-dō), *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.

Juvenal (jū'vē-nal), *n.* [A corruption of *juvenile,* used in jest.] A youth; a young man; a juvenile. 'The *juvenal,* the prince, your master, whose chin is not yet fledged.' *Shak.* 'This rustic *juvenal* parted from me in perfect health.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Juvenescence (jū-ven-es'ens), *n.* The state of being juvenescent; a growing young.

Juvenescent (jū-ven-es'ent), *a.* [L. *juvenescens, juvenescentis,* ppr. of *juvenesco,* to grow young again, from *juvenis,* young.] Becoming young.

Juvenile (jū've-nīl), *a.* [L. *juvenilis,* from *juvenis,* young, Skr. *yuvan.*] 1. Young; youthful; as, *juvenile* years or age.—2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.—SYN. Youthful, puerile, boyish, childish.

Juvenile (jū've-nīl), *n.* A young person or youth.

Juvenileness (jū-ve-nīl'nes), *n.* The state of being juvenile; youthfulness; juvenility; as, the *juvenileness* of a person's appearance.

Juvenility (jū-ve-nil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Youthfulness; youthful age.—2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

Juventate† (jū'ven-tāt), *n.* [L. *juventas, juventatis,* youth, from *juvenis,* young.] Youth; the age of youth.

Juvia (jū'vi-a), *n.* The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa,* commonly called *Brazil-nut* (which see).

Juwansa, Juwanza (jū-wan'za), *n.* The camel's thorn (*Alhagi Maurorum*), a shrubby spiny eastern plant belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is said to distil a manna-like gum of which camels are fond.

Juxtapose (juks-ta-pōz'), *v.t.* To place near or next; to place side by side. 'The said ganglia being nothing more than the *juxtaposed* flattenings-out of the central cords.' *Nineteenth Century.*

Juxtaposit (juks-ta-poz'it), *v.t.* [L. *juxta,* near, and *posit* (which see).] To place contiguous or in close connection.

Juxtaposition (juks'ta-pō-zi''shon), *n.* The act of juxtapositing, or state of being juxtaposited; the act of placing or state of being placed in nearness or contiguity, as the parts of a substance or of a composition; as, the connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by *juxtaposition.*

Juxtaposition is a very unsafe criterion of continuity. *Hare.*

Juzail (jū-zāl'), *n.* A kind of heavy rifle used by the Affghans.

Jymold† (jim'old), *a.* Same as *Gimmal.*

Jysse (jis), *n.* See GIS.

K.

K, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet, representing one of the sounds of the original Indo-European alphabet. The letter was commonly employed in Greek, and in the oldest period of Latin, though hardly used in classical Latin. Nor is it used by the Romance languages except in a few borrowed words. In the Teutonic languages, on the other hand, it is much employed. In Anglo-Saxon *k* was occasionally used, but *c* was regularly employed for the same sound, being always hard (even before *e* and *i*). Up till the thirteenth century this letter was seldom used. It gradually became commoner, however, when *c* had partly lost its own special force, and now has as its most characteristic function the representation of the hard guttural sound before the vowels *e* and *i*, being written before *a, o,* and *u.* At the end of monosyllabic stems it is very common, and if the preceding vowel sound is short this letter is in effect doubled by the insertion of *c* before it; if the simple vowel is long this is indicated by an *e* placed after the *k.* K has always the same sound, according to which it is classed as a guttural mute, explosive, or momentary consonant, and represents a hard or surd articulation, produced by pressing the root of the tongue against the palate, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is closely allied to the sound of *g* in *go,* from which it differs only in the fact that it checks or stops the emission of breath instead of voice. It is less closely allied to the sound of *ng* in *ring,* which is pronounced with the same contact of the tongue with the upper part of the mouth, but the uvula is allowed to drop, and the voice goes through the nose. As already intimated, at the beginning of a syllable it is hardly found in pure English words before any other vowel except *e* and *i.* Nor is it ever doubled, *ck* being used for *kk,* as mentioned above. Formerly, *k* was added to *c* in certain words of Latin or Greek origin, as in *musick, publick, republick,* but is now omitted as superfluous. *Kn* forms a common initial combination in English words, but in this position the *k* is now silent, as in *know, knife, knee,* although in some districts of Britain, as in the north of Scotland, its sound is still heard, as it is in German words beginning with this combination. Before *r* or *l* as an initial combination this sound is represented by *c,* as in *cream, clean,* while an initial *k* sound and a *w* sound coming together are commonly written *qu,* as *quake, queen* (A. Sax. *cweccan, cwēn*). According to Grimm's law when the same roots occur in English and Sanskrit, or the languages with which Sanskrit usually agrees, Greek, Latin, &c., the English *k* (like that of the Gothic and Low German dialects generally) represents the *g* of the series of languages mentioned, and when the same roots occur in English and Old High German, the English *k* represents the Old High German *ch*; thus, E. *kin* is the Gr. *genos,* L. *genus,* and the O.H.G. *chunni.*—As a contraction K stands for *Knight,* as K.B., Knight of the Bath; K.G., Knight of the Garter; K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath; K.T., Knight of the Thistle; and K.H., Knight of Hanover.

Kaaba (kä'a-ba), *n.* Same as *Caaba.*

Kaaling (kä'ling), *n.* A bird, a species of starling, found in China.

Kaama (kä'ma), *n.* A South African antelope (*Bubalis caama*), the haarte-beest of the Dutch colonists. and the most common of all the large antelopes. It inhabits plains, is gregarious, and capable of domestication. Its flesh resembles beef. Written also *Caama.*

Kab (kab), *n.* A Hebrew measure. See CAB.

Kabala (kab'a-la), *n.* Same as *Cabbala.*

Kabani (ka-bä'ni), *n.* A person who, in oriental states, supplies the place of a notary-public; a kind of attorney in the Levant. *Wharton.*

Kabassou (ka-bas'sö), *n.* [S. American name.] A member of the fourth of the five divisions into which Cuvier arranged the Armadillos; also specifically applied to the twelve-banded armadillo.

Kabin (kă'bin), *n.* A species of marriage in use among Mohammedans, which is not considered as binding for life, but is solemnized on condition that the husband allows the wife a certain sum of money in case of separation. *Wharton.*

Kabob, Kabab (ka-bob', ka-bạb'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Cabob.*

Kabook (ka-bök'), *n.* A clay ironstone found in Ceylon, whose decomposition forms a fertile reddish loam.

Kadarite (kad'ăr-īt), *n.* One of a sect among the Mohammedans who deny the doctrine of predestination and maintain that of free-will.

Kadi, Kadiaster (kad'i or kā'di, kā-di-as-tėr), *n.* Same as *Cadi.*

Kae (kā), *n.* A jackdaw. [Scotch.]

> In spite o' a' the thievish *kaes*
> That haunt St. Jamie's. *Burns.*

Kaffer, Kaffir, *n.* See KAFIR.

Kaffle, *n.* A slave-caravan in Africa; a coffle or caufle. See next article.

Kafilah, Kafila (kaf'i-la), *n.* [Ar.] A caravan or party travelling with camels. Our early navigators applied the term to convoys of merchant ships.

Kafir, Kaffer (kaf'ėr), *n.* [Ar. *Kâfir,* an unbeliever, an infidel.] 1. One of a race spread over a considerable territory in Southeastern Africa extending from Cape Colony to about Delagoa Bay, and living partly in British territory, so called originally by the Mohammedan inhabitants of Eastern Africa on account of their refusal to accept the faith of Mohammed. They are of a bronze colour, with woolly tufted hair, tall, well-made, athletic, and acute in intellect, and have maintained several wars against the British. 2. The language of the Kafirs. Written also *Caffre, Caffer, Kaffre, Kaffir.*

Kafir, Kaffer (kaf'ėr), *a.* Of or belonging to the Kafirs; as, *Kafir* tongue; *Kafir* customs.

Kafir-bread (kaf'ėr-bred), *n.* Same as *Caffer-bread.*

Kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* [Per.] A garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied

Persons of the upper class wearing the Kaftan.

round at the waist with the girdle and having sleeves long enough to extend beyond the points of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

Kago (kag'ō), *n.* [Japanese.] A kind of open palanquin used in Japan.

Kagu (kä'gö), *n.* A crested grallatorial bird (*Rhinochetus jubatus*) of New Caledonia.

Kahau (ka-hou'), *n.* [From its cry.] The proboscis-monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), a monkey remarkable for the great length of its nose. It is reddish-brown in colour, about 3 feet in height when erect, gregarious in its habits, and very active. It is a native of Borneo.

Kail (kāl), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *kál,* Dan. *kaal.* See COLE.] 1. A variety of *Brassica oleracea,* having curled or wrinkled leaves, but not forming into a close heart or head as the common cabbage; colewort.—2. In Scotland, the name given to the different varieties of *Brassica oleracea,* as cabbage, brocoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, &c., but more commonly restricted to the variety above mentioned.—3. A broth made in Scotland in which kail is a leading ingredient; hence any soup, no matter of what composed, and by a further extension dinner generally.—*To give one his kail through the reek,* to give him a severe reproof; to subject one to a complete scolding. [Scotch.]

Kail-blade (kāl'blād), *n.* A colewort-leaf. [Scotch.]

Kail-runt (kāl'runt), *n.* The stem of the colewort. [Scotch.]

> Fient haet o't wad hae pierced the heart
> O' a *kail-runt.* *Burns.*

Kail-worm (kāl'wėrm), *n.* A caterpillar. [Scotch.]

Kail-yard (kāl'yärd), *n.* A cabbage-garden. [Scotch.]

Kaim, Kame (kām), *n.* [A form of *Comb.* Comp. Icel. *kambr,* a comb, a crest or ridge of a hill.] [Scotch.] 1. A comb; a honey-comb.—2. A low ridge; the crest of a hill; specifically, in *geol.* a narrow, elongated, generally flat-topped ridge of gravel of the post-glacial period, occurring scattered over the lower portions of the great valleys of Scotland and Ireland. Called also *Eskar,* and in Sweden *ösar.* See ESKAR.—3. A camp or fortress.

Kaim, Kame (kām), *v.t.* To comb. [Scotch.]

Kain, Cane (kān), *n.* [L.L. *cana, canun,* a tax or tribute, from Gael. *ceann,* the head, poll-money.] In Scotland, a duty paid by a tenant to his landlord, as poultry, eggs, &c., deliverable in terms of his lease; hence any tax, tribute, or duty exacted.

Kainite (kā'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *kainos,* recent.] A mineral found in Germany, since recent times used as a manure, chiefly for the potash it contains.

Kainozoic (kā-no-zō'ik), *a.* Same as *Cainozoic.*

Kaiser (kī'zėr), *n.* [G.] An emperor. See CÆSAR.

Kakapo (kak'a-po), *n.* [Native name.] The owl-parrot, a New Zealand parrot, the *Strigops habroptilus,* much resembling an owl, but of a greenish or mottled hue. It is nocturnal in its habits, lying in holes during the day, and is the only known bird having large wings which does not use them for flight. It appears probable that it will soon be extinct. This and *S. greyi* are the only known species of the genus.

Kakaralli (kak-a-ral'li), *n.* The wood of *Lecythis ollaria,* a tree common in Demerara, which is very durable in salt water, possessing the quality of resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle.

Kakodyle, Kakodyl (kak'ō-dīl, kak'ō-dil), *n.* [Gr. *kakos,* bad, and *odōdē,* smell.] ($As_2C_6H_6$.) A metalloid radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It was first obtained in a separate state by Bunsen, and formed the second instance of the isolation of a compound radical, that of cyanogen by Gay-Lussac being the first. It is a clear liquid, heavier than water, and refracting light strongly. Its smell is insupportably offensive (whence its name), and its vapour is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsine is the protoxide of kakodyle. Written also *Kakodule, Cacodyle.* See ALKARSINE.

Kakoxene, Kakoxine (ka-koks'ēn, ka-koks'in), *n.* [Gr. *kakos,* evil, and *xenos,* a stranger or guest.] A mineral occurring in brown or red radiated crystals in the ironstone of Zbirow, in Bohemia. It contains phosphoric acid in combination with peroxide of iron, about 30 per cent. of water of crystallization, and sometimes a little magnesia, lime, and silica. Written also *Cacoxene* and *Cacoxenite.*

Kalaf (ka-laf'), *n.* A medicated water obtained in Egypt and other parts of North Africa from the male catkins of *Salix ægyptiaca.*

Kaland (kā'land), *n.* [Probably from L. *Kalendæ,* the first day of the month.] A lay fraternity which originated in Germany in the thirteenth century. The members assembled on the first of each month to pray for their deceased friends, after which they took a repast in common. The ceremonies gradually degenerated into excesses, and the fraternity was abolished.

Kale (kāl), *n.* [See COLE.] 1. Colewort. See KAIL.—2. Sea-kale or *Crambe maritima.* See CRAMBE.

Kaleidophon, Kaleidophone (ka-lī'do-fon, ka-lī'do-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, *eidos,* form, and *phōnē,* sound.] An instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic rod. If an elastic rod, fixed at one end and having the free end surmounted with a polished knob, be set a vibrating by a blow or by bending it, beautiful curves of vibration will be exhibited to the eye.

Kaleidoscope (ka-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, *eidos,* appearance, form, figure, and *skopeō,* to view.] An optical instrument invented by Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of creating and exhibiting, by reflections, a variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms, and enabling the observer to render permanent such as may appear appropriate for any branch of the ornamental arts. In its simplest form the instrument consists of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at any angle which is an aliquot part of 360°. The eye-glass placed immediately against one end of the mirrors as well as a glass similarly situated at their other end are of clear glass; the tube is continued a little beyond this second glass, and its termination is closed by a disc of ground glass. In the cell thus formed are placed beads, pieces of coloured glass or other small, bright-coloured, diaphanous objects, and the change produced in their positions gives rise to the different symmetrical figures.

Kaleidoscopic, Kaleidoscopical (ka-lī'dō-skop"ik, ka-lī'dō-skop"ik-al), *a.* Relating to the kaleidoscope.

Kalendar, Kalendarial (kal'en-dėr, kal-en-dā'ri-al). See CALENDAR, CALENDARIAL.

Kalender (kal'en-dėr), *n.* A sort of dervise. See CALENDER.

Kalender,† *n.* A calendar; a guide or director. *Chaucer.*

Kalends (kal'endz). Same as *Calends.*

Kali (kä'lē), *n.* A Hindu divinity; one of the names of Durga (which see).

Kali (kā'lī), *n.* [Ar. *qali.* See ALKALI.] A plant, a species of Salsola or glasswort the ashes of which are used in making glass. See ALKALI. Potash or potassa is termed *kali* by the German chemists.

Kalif (kā'lif). See CALIF.

Kaliform (kā'li-form), *a.* Formed like kali or glasswort.

Kaligenous (ka-lij'en-us), *a.* [*Kali,* and Gr. *gennaō,* to generate.] Producing alkalies; specifically applied to certain metals which form alkalies with oxygen. The true kaligenous metals are potassium and sodium.

Kalium (kā'li-um), *n.* [G. *kali,* potash. See KALI.] Another name for potassium, that from which its symbol K is derived.

Kaliyuga (kal-i-yū'ga), *n.* [Skr., age of *Kali.*] The last of the four Hindu periods contained in the great Yuga, equal to the iron age of classic mythology. It consisted of 432,000 solar-sidereal years, and began some thousands of years before the Christian era.

Kalki (kal'kē), *n.* An avatar or incarnation of Vishnu, which it is considered will take place about the close of the Kaliyuga age, when all whose minds are given up to wickedness shall be annihilated, and righteousness established on earth; and the minds of those who live at the close of that age shall be awakened and be as pellucid as crystal.

Kalkulynge,† *n.* Calculation. *Chaucer.*

Kalligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fi), *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.

Kalliope (kal-lī'o-pē), *n.* Same as *Calliope.*

Kalmia (kal'mi-a), *n.* [After Peter *Kalm,* a Swedish botanist of the eighteenth century.] The name of a genus of smooth evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ, having entire, opposite or alternate, coriaceous, oblong or linear leaves, naked buds, and handsome broadly bell-shaped or wheel-shaped showy flowers. At least one species (*K. angustifolia*) is poisonous to sheep; the species most generally cultivated is *K. latifolia,* the wood of which is hard and of considerable use.

Kalmuck (kal'muk), *n.* [From the people called *Kalmucks* or *Calmucks.*] 1. A kind of shaggy cloth resembling bear-skin.—2. A coarse cotton fabric made of various colours in Prussia. *Simmonds.*

Kalong (kā'long), *n.* [Native name.] A name given to several species of fox-bats; specifically to the great frugivorous fox-bat of India.

Kalotype (kal'o-tīp), *n.* See CALOTYPE.

Kaloyer (ka-loi'ėr). See CALOYER.

Kalpa (kal'pa), *n.* In *Hindu chron.* a day or according to others a day and night of Brahma, or a period of 4,320,000,000 or 8,640,000,000 solar-sidereal years. According to some the number of kalpas is infinite; others limit them to thirty. A *great kalpa,* instead of a day, comprises the life of Brahma.

Kalpa-Sûtra (kal-pa-sū'tra), *n.* In *Vedic*

literature, the name of those Sanskrit works which treat of the ceremonial referring to the performance of a Vedic sacrifice.

Kalseepee (kal-sē'pē), *n.* The Mahratta name for an elegant species of antelope, and signifying literally black-tail.

Kalsomine (kal'sō-mīn), *n.* [See CALCIMINE.] Same as *Calcimine*.

Kam (kam), *a.* [Gael. Ir. W. *cam*, crooked.] Crooked.—*Clean kam*, wholly awry; wholly from the purpose. 'This is *clean kam*.'—'Merely awry.' *Shak.*

Kama, Kamadeva (kä'mä, kä-mä-dē'va), *n.* The Hindu god of love.

Kamachi (kam'a-chi), *n.* Same as *Kamichi*.

Kamala (ka-mä'la), *n.* [Bengal name.] The down covering the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*, which is used in India for dyeing silk a rich orange-brown, and is administered as a drug for the expulsion of tapeworm.

Kamar-band, *n.* See CUMMER-BUND.

Kambou (kam'bō), *n.* The name given in the Kurile Islands to a seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*). It is a favourite dish among all classes in Japan, and is called by the Russians *sea-cabbage*.

Kame (kām), *n.* Same as *Came*.

Kami (kam'ē), *n.* A Japanese title belonging primarily to the celestial gods who formed the first mythological dynasty, then extended to the terrestrial gods of the second dynasty, and then to the long line of spiritual princes who are still represented by the mikado. *Brande*.

Kamichi (kam'i-chi), *n.* The horned-screamer or *Palamedea cornuta*. See PALAMEDEA.

Kamptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, and *oulos*, thick, close-pressed.] The name of a kind of floor-cloth composed of india-rubber, gutta percha, and ground cork. It is remarkably warm, soft, and elastic.

Kamsin (kam'sin), *n.* [Ar. *khamsin*, fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

Kamtchadale (kamt'cha-dāl), *n.* A native of Kamtchatka.

Kan, Kaun (kan, kạn), *n.* Same as *Khan*, a chief or prince.

Kan† (kan), *v.t.* To ken; to know.

Kanaka (ka-nak'a), *n.* A native of the Sandwich Islands; a Pacific islander.

Kanari (kan-ä'rē), *n.* The *Canarium commune*. See CANARIUM.

Kanchil (kan'chil), *n.* A very small deer (*Tragulus pygmæus*) inhabiting the Asiatic islands. Called also the *Pigmy Musk-deer*. See TRAGULUS.

Kand (kand), *n.* The name given to fluor-spar by Cornish miners.

Kane (kān), *n.* See KAIN.

Kangaroo (kang'ga-rö), *n.* The native name of the animals of the genus Macropus, a genus of marsupial mammalia peculiar to Australasia. They are the largest animals

Aroe Kangaroo (*Macropus ualabatus*).

having a double uterus or womb. An external pouch or appendage to the abdomen exists, and in this the young are carried for months after birth. The limbs are strangely disproportioned, the fore-legs being small and short, whilst the hinder ones are long and powerful; the head, neck, and shoulders are small, the body increasing in thickness to the rump; the fore-legs are useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth; the hind-legs are used in moving, particularly in leaping. the tail, which is very powerful, being of considerable assistance in making the spring. The kangaroos feed entirely on vegetable substances, particularly on grass. They have the stomach very long, and possess a large cœcum. They represent in Australasia the ruminants of other regions. They assemble in small herds under the guidance of the older ones. The gigantic, or red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), is sometimes 6 feet in height, and is the largest of the Australian animals.

Kangaroo-apple (kang'ga-rö-ap-l), *n.* The fruit of a species of Solanum (*S. laciniatum*), used in Australasia and Peru as food.

Kangaroo-grass (kang'ga-rö-gras), *n.* *Anthisteria australis*, an Australian fodder grass held in high esteem. It is abundant, and much relished by cattle.

Kangaroo-rat (kang'ga-rö-rat), *n.* See BETTONG.

Kantian (kant'i-an), *n.* A follower of Kant; a Kantist.

Kantian (kant'i-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Kant, or his system of philosophy.

Kantism (kant'izm), *n.* The doctrines or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.

Kantist (kant'ist), *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.

Kantry (kant'ri), *n.* [W. *cant*, a circle, a hundred.] In Wales, a division of a county; a hundred.

Kaolin, Kaoline (kā'ō-lin), *n.* [Chinese *kau-ling*, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock under the influence of the weather. It consists of 47 per cent. silica, 40 alumina, and 13 water. Kaolin forms one of the two ingredients in the oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China *petuntze*. Its colour is white, with a shade of gray, yellow, or red. Kaolin occurs in China, Japan, Saxony, Cornwall, and near Limoges in France. The Chinese, Japanese, and Cornish kaolins are peculiarly white, and unctuous to the touch.

Kaolinite (kā'ō-lin-īt), *n.* The crystalline form of kaolin, the two being chemically identical.

Kapnomar (kap'no-mär), *n.* See CAPNOMBO.

Karagan, Karagane (kar'a-gan), *n.* [Rus. *karagan*.] *Vulpes Karagan*, a species of gray fox found in the Russian empire.

Karaite (kā'ra-īt), *n.* A member of a Jewish sect which adheres to the letter of Scripture, rejecting all oral traditions, and denying the binding authority of the Talmud. The Karaites are opposed to the *Rabbinists*.

Karaskier (ka-ras'ki-ėr), *n.* One of the chief officers of justice in Turkey. He resides at Constantinople, and is a member of the Ulema.

Karatas (ka-rā'tas), *n.* *Bromelia Karatas*, a West Indian species of pine-apple.

Karengia (kar-en'ji-a), *n.* A Central African grass (*Pennisetum distichum*), closely allied to the millet, whose seed affords the principal part of the food of the natives of the southern borders of the Sahara.

Karmathian (kar-mā'thi-an), *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect which arose in Irak in the ninth century, so named from its principal apostle *Karmat*, a poor labourer, who professed to be a prophet. They contemplated the enthronement of pure reason as the only deity, and abrogated many of the tenets of the Koran, such as that forbidding the use of wine. They maintained bloody wars with the Caliphs, and at one time were masters of Irak, Syria, and Arabia, but were eventually repressed. Some remnants of them are said to exist even yet at Hasa in Arabia.

Karn (kärn), *n.* [Corn., a cairn.] In *mining*, a pile or heap of rocks; sometimes, the solid rock.

Karob (kā'rob), *n.* With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Karoo, Karroo (ka-rö'), *n.* [Hottentot *karusa*, hard, from the hardness of their soil under drought.] In *phys. geog.* the name given to the immense barren tracts of clayey table-lands of South Africa, which often rise terrace-like to the height of 2000 feet above the sea-level. It is only the want of water which prevents them being highly productive. In the wet season they are covered with grasses and flowers, which perish on the return of the dry season, when they become hard and steppe-like.

Karpholite (kär'fol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral found in granite in the Schlackenwald tin-mines. It has a fibrous structure and a yellow colour, and is a hydrated silicate of alumina and manganese. Written also *Carpholite*.

Karphosiderite (kär-fo-sid'ėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, straw, and *sidēros*, iron.] A straw-coloured mineral, hydrated phosphate of iron from Greenland. It occurs in reniform masses.

Karstenite (kärs'ten-īt), *n.* [From the mineralogist K. J. B. *Karsten*.] In *mineral.* another name for anhydrite (which see).

Kârtikeya (kär-ti-kā'ya), *n.* [Hind.] In *Hindu myth.* the god of war, corresponding to the Latin Mars. He is commander-in-chief of the celestial armies.

Karvel† (kär'vel), *n.* Same as *Caravel*.

Kastril† (kas'tril), *n.* A kind of hawk; a kestrel.

> What a cast of *kastrils* are these, to hawk after ladies thus? *B. Jonson.*

Katalysis (ka-ta'li-sis), *n.* Same as *Catalysis*.

Katchup (kach'up), *n.* Same as *Ketchup*.

Kate (kāt), *n.* A local name for the brambling finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

Kathetometer (kath-e-tom'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Cathetometer* (which see).

Kathode (kath'ōd), *n.* See CATHODE.

Kation (kat'i-on), *n.* See CATION.

Katsup (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *Ketchup*.

Kattimundoo (kat-ti-mun'dö), *n.* [Hind.] The milky juice of the East Indian plant *Euphorbia Cattimundoo*, resembling caoutchouc. It is used as a cement for metal, knife-handles, &c., but is not exported.

Katydid (kā'ti-did), *n.* An orthopterous insect, *Platyphyllum concavum*, a species of grasshopper of a pale-green colour, found in the United States. It has its name from its peculiar note, which closely resembles a shrill articulation of the three syllables *kat-y-did*, and is produced by the friction against each other of two membranes on the wing-covers of the males. In some districts it is to be heard during summer from twilight till midnight. Its note is often alluded to by the American poets.

Kauri-pine, *n.* Same as *Cowrie-pine*.

Kava, Kawa (kä'va, kä'wa), *n.* 1. A species of pepper (*Macropiper methysticum*), from whose root an intoxicating beverage is made by the South Sea Islanders, by steeping it in water, or by chewing and then steeping it. 2. The beverage itself. Also called *Ava*.

Kavass, Kawass (ka-vas', ka-was'), *n.* [Turk. *kawwâs*.] In Turkey, an armed constable; also, a government servant or courier.

Kaw (kạ), *v.i.* [From the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Kaw (kạ), *n.* The cry of a raven, crow, or rook. See CAW.

Kawn, Kaun (kạn), *n.* In Turkey, a public inn; a khan (which see).

Kawrie-pine (kạ'ri-pīn), *n.* Same as *Cowrie-pine*.

Kay (kā), *n.* See CAY.

Kayak, Kayack (kā'ak), *n.* [Probably a corruption of the eastern *caique*, applied to it by early voyagers.] A light fishing-boat in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched round a wooden frame, having a hole pierced in its middle, into which the fisher places himself, wrapped in a frock of seal-skin, which is laced close round the whole to prevent the admission of water.

Kayaker, Kayacker (kā'ak-ėr), *n.* One who fishes in a kayack.

Kayle (kāl), *n.* [Fr. *quille*, a nine-pin; Dan. *kegle*; D. and G. *kegel*.] 1. A nine-pin; a kettle-pin: sometimes written *Keel*.—2. A game in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

Kaynard,† *n.* [Fr. *cagnard*, idle, slothful.] A lazy cowardly person; a rascal. *Chaucer.*

Kazardly, Kazzardly (kaz'ėrd-li), *a.* [O.Fr. *casard*, tame, keeping about a house; *case*, L. *casa*, a cottage.] In the north of England, liable to disease or accident; lean; not thriving well: used especially of cattle.

Kearn (kėrn), *n.* A kern (which see).

> It is agreed also that none shall keep idle people nor *kearns* (foot soldiers) in time of peace to live upon the poor of the country. *Hallam.*

Keb (keb), *v.i.* 1. To cast a lamb immaturely.—2. To lose a lamb in any way: said of a ewe. [Scotch.]

Keb (keb), *n.* 1. A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or has lost her lamb.—2. The tick or sheep-louse. [Scotch.]

Kebar (keb'ar), *n.* [Gael. *cabar*.] A pole; a stake; a rafter. See CABER. [Scotch.]

> He ended; and the *kebars* sheuk
> Aboon the chorus roar. *Burns.*

Kebbie (keb'i), *n.* A cudgel; a club; a rough walking-stick with a hooked head. [Scotch.]

Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mother wi' the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my *kebbie* at them, and said I wad gie them as guid. *Sir W. Scott.*

Kebbock, Kebbuck (keb'uk), *n.* [Gael. *cabag*, a cheese.] A cheese. [Scotch.]

Keb-ewe (keb'ū), *n.* See KEB.

Keblah (keb'la), *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*, anything opposite the south; *kabala*, to lie opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

Keck (kek), *v.i.* [Same word as G. *köken*, to vomit.] To heave the stomach; to retch, as in an effort to vomit. *Swift.* [Rare.]

Keck (kek), *n.* A retching or heaving of the stomach.

Keckish (kek'ish), *a.* Having a tendency to retch or vomit.

Inordinate passion of vomiting, called cholera, is nothing different from a *keckish* stomach and a desire to cast. *Holland.*

Keckle (kek'l), *v.i.* and *n.* Same as *Keck.*

Keckle (kek'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *keckled;* ppr. *keckling.* [Probably a non-nasalized dim. form corresponding to *kink.*] To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice.

Keckling (kek'ling), *n.* *Naut.* the material used for the operation of keckling.

Kecklish (kek'lish), *a.* Inclined to vomit; squeamish. 'A *kecklish* stomach.' *Holland.*

Kecksy (kek'si), *n.* [From the Celtic; comp. W. *cecys*, reeds, canes.] The dried stalk of hemlock and other hollow-jointed Umbelliferæ; kex.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shak.*

Kecky (kek'i), *a.* Resembling a kex.

A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisted of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body, so as at the end cut transversely it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

Kedge (kej), *n.* [Icel. *kaggi*, a keg, and also according to Wedgwood a cask fastened as a float to the anchor to show where it lies—hence, the anchor itself: another form of *keg.*] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, and to keep her clear of her bower-anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbour to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging.

Kedge (kej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kedged;* ppr. *kedging.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a light cable or hawser attached to a kedge, as in a river.

Kedge, Kedgy (kej, kej'i), *a.* [Sc. *caidgy;* O.E. *kygge;* comp. Prov. E. *keck*, to be pert; G. *keck*, pert, lively; comp. also Dan. *kaad*, wanton.] 1. Brisk; lively.—2. [Probably from *kedge*, a keg or cask.] Pot-bellied. [Local.]

Kedger (kej'ér), *n.* 1. A small anchor; a kedge. See KEDGE.—2. A dealer in fish; a cadger. See CADGE. [Provincial.]

Kedge-rope (kej'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* the rope which belongs to the kedge-anchor, and restrains the vessel from driving over her bower-anchor.

Kedlack (ked'lak), *n.* [W. *ceddw*, mustard, and term. as in char*lock*, gar*lick*.] A common weed, charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*).

Kee (kē), *n.* pl. of *cow.* [See COW.] Kine. [Provincial English.]

A lass, that Cicely hight, had won his heart—
Cicely, the western lass, that tends the *kee.* *Gay.*

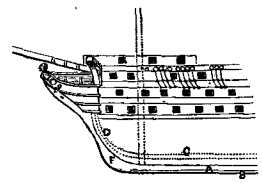
Keech (kēch), *n.* [Modification of *cake.*] A mass of fat rolled up by the butcher in a round lump. In *Henry VIII.* the term is applied in contempt to Wolsey because he was the son of a butcher.

Such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun. *Shak.*

Keek (kēk), *v.t.* [Comp. Icel. *kíkja*, D. *kijken*, L.G. *kieken*, Sw. *kika*, G. *kucken*, *gucken*, to peep.] To peep; to look pryingly. [Scotch.]

Keeking-glass (kēk'ing-glas), *n.* A looking-glass. [Scotch.]

Keel (kēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *ceól*, which properly means a barge or small vessel, corresponds better with second meaning than first, like the Icel. *kjóll*, a barge, a ship; the Icel. *kjölr*, Dan. *kjöl*, Sw. *köl*, again mean properly a keel or chief timber of a vessel; the G. and D. *kiel* mean both a keel and a ship, the latter meaning being the older. The word has been borrowed by the Romance languages; comp. Fr. *quille*, Sp. *quilla.*] 1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; in *iron vessels*, the combination of plates



A, Main keel. B, False keel. C, Keelson. D, Stemson. F, gripe.

corresponding to the keel of a wooden vessel; *fig.* the whole ship.—2. A low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers; a coal-barge.—3. A barge load of coals weighing about 21 tons 4 cwt.—4. In *bot.* the lower petal of a papilionaceous corolla, inclosing the stamens and pistil.—5. In *zool.* a projecting ridge along the middle of any surface.—*False keel*, a second keel fastened under the main keel to preserve it from injury.—*On an even keel*, in a level or horizontal position: said of a ship or other vessel.

a, Keel. *b b*, Alæ or wings. *c*, Vexillum or standard.

Keel (kēl), *v.i.* 1. To plough with a keel; to navigate. 2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.—*To keel over*, to capsize or upset.

Keel (kēl), *n.* [Gael. *cill*, ruddle.] Ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep. [Scotch.]

Keel (kēl), *v.t.* To mark with ruddle. [Scotch.]

Keel† (kēl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *célan*, to cool, from *cól*, cool.] To cool.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shak.*

[Some authorities give *keel* in this quotation the meaning of *scum.*]

Keel (kēl), *n.* In *brewing*, a broad flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keel-fat.

Keel (kēl), *n.* A nine-pin. See KAYLE.

Keelage (kēl'āj), *n.* 1. The right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship entering a harbour. 2. The duty so paid.

Keel-block (kēl'blok), *n.* One of a series of short log-ends of timbers on which the keel of a vessel rests while building or repairing, affording access to work beneath.

Keel-boat (kēl'bōt), *n.* 1. A large covered boat with a keel but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight. 2. See KEEL, 2.

Keeled (kēld), *a.* In *bot.* applied to leaves, and when there is a sharp prominent line running along the centre; carinated.

Keeler (kēl'ér), *n.* One who works in the management of barges or vessels; a keelman.

Keeler (kēl'ér), *n.* A shallow tub for holding stuff for caulking ships and other uses.

Keel-fat† (kēl'fat), *n.* [*Keel*, to cool, and *fat*, vat.] A cooler; a vat in which liquor is set for cooling.

Keelhaul, Keelhale (kēl'hạl, kēl'hāl), *v.t.* To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling was a punishment inflicted in almost all navies for certain offences. The offender was suspended by a rope from one yard-arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard-arm, and being let fall into the water, he was drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side.

And yet, whoever told him so was a lying lubberly rascal, and deserved to be *keelhauled.* *Smollett.*

Keeling (kēl'ing), *n.* [Comp. Icel. *keila*, a kind of cod.] A kind of small cod, of which stock-fish is made.

Keelivine, Keelyvine-pen (kēl'i-vīn, kēl'i-vīn-pen), *n.* [From *keel*, ruddle.] A pencil of black or red lead. [Scotch.]

Keel-man (kēl'man), *n.* See KEELER, a worker in barges.

Keelrake (kēl'rāk), *v.t.* Same as *Keelhaul.*

Keelson (kel'son), *n.* [From *keel;* the second part may be the same as in Dan. *kjölsvin*, Sw. *kölsvin*, G. *kielschwein*, all meaning literally *keelswine;* comp. *pig* of lead. This term is found also in *stemson, sternson*, which are probably modelled on *keelson.*] A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor-timbers to the keel; in *iron ships*, a combination of plates corresponding to the keelson timber of a wooden vessel.—*False keelson*, a piece of timber wrought longitudinally over the top of the true keelson. See KEEL.

Keel-staple (kēl'stā-pl), *n.* *Naut.* a staple, generally of copper, driven into the sides of the main and false keels to fasten them.

Keel-vat (kēl'vat), *n.* Same as *Keel-fat.*

Keen (kēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *cêne, cên;* Icel. *kœnn*, wise, clever; D. *koen*, G. *kühn*, keen, bold. Same root as *ken.*] 1. Eager; vehement; full of relish or zest; as, hungry curs too *keen* at the sport.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; sharp; as, a *keen* appetite.

The hope how buoyant, the sympathies how ready, the enjoyment of life how *keen* and eager! *Thackeray.*

3. Sharp; having a very fine edge; as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge.—4. Piercing; penetrating; severe: applied to cold or to wind; as, a *keen* wind; the cold is very *keen.*—5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; as, *keen* satire or sarcasm.

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen
To my *keen* curses. *Shak.*

6. Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating; as, a man of *keen* intellect.

Shrewd, *keen*, practical estimates of men and things. *W. Black.*

The *keen* spirit
Seizes the prompt occasion—makes the thought
Start into instant action, and at once
Plans and performs, resolves and executes. *Shelley.*

7. Expressive of eagerness or mental acuteness; as, a *keen* look.

Keen (kēn), *v.t.* To sharpen. [Rare.]

Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood. *Thomson.*

Keen (kēn), *v.i.* [Ir. *caoine*, cry or lamentation for the dead, bewailing.] In Ireland, to make a loud lamentation on the death of a person.

Keen (kēn), *n.* The piercing lamentation made over a corpse. [Irish.]

A thousand cries would swell the *keen,*
A thousand voices of despair
Would echo thine. *Owen Ward.*

Keener (kēn'ér), *n.* In Ireland, one of a class of female mourners who shriek or howl at funerals. See the verb.

Keen-eyed (kēn'īd), *a.* Having acute sight.

Keenly (kēn'li), *adv.* In a keen manner.

Keenness (kēn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being keen.

Keen-witted (kēn'wit-ed), *a.* Having acute wit or discernment.

Keep (kēp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kept;* ppr. *keeping.* [A. Sax. *cépan*, to keep, to take care of; apparently same word as *cépan, cedpian*, to sell (see CHEAP): to sell, then to have on hand for sale, hence to keep.] 1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; as, to *keep* a house or a farm; to *keep* anything in the memory, mind, or heart; to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.—2. To have in custody for security or preservation.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

3. To preserve; to retain.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, *keeping* mercy for thousands. Ex. xxxiv. 6, 7.

4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee. Gen. xxviii. 15.

5. To hold or restrain in any manner; to detain.

That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

6. To tend; to have the care of.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it, and to *keep* it. Gen. ii. 15.

7. To maintain, as an establishment, institution, and the like; to conduct; to manage; as, to *keep* a school.—8. To regard; to attend to.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep.* *Dryden.*

9. To hold in any state; as, to *keep* in order.

Keep the constitution sound. *Addison.*

10. To continue or maintain, as a state, course, or action; to observe; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* the same road or the same pace; to *keep* step; to *keep* a given distance.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

11. To remain confined to; not to quit; as,

to *keep* one's bed, house, or room.—12. To do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; to fulfil; as, to *keep* the laws, statutes, or commandments of God; to *keep* one's word, promise, or covenant.—13. To observe or solemnize.

Ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. Ex. xii. 14.

14. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life; as, the men are *kept* at a moderate price per week.—15. To have in the house; to entertain; as, to *keep* lodgers; to *keep* company.—16. To have in pay; as, to *keep* a servant.—17. To be in the habit of selling; to have a supply of for sale; as, the shopkeeper does not *keep* that.—*To keep an act*, at Cambridge University, to hold an academical disputation.—*To keep at it*, to keep hard at work. [Colloq.]—*To keep back*, (*a*) to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate.

I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. Jer. xlii. 4.

(*b*) To restrain; to prevent from advancing.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. Ps. xix. 13.

(*c*) To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver. Acts v. 3.—*To keep chapels*, at Oxford and Cambridge, the usual expression among students for to attend the daily services in the college chapels.—*To keep company with*, (*a*) to frequent the society of; to associate with; as, let youth *keep company with* the wise and good. (*b*) To give or receive attentions with a view to marriage.—*To keep down*, to prevent from rising; to hold in subjection; to restrain; specifically, in *painting*, to subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion of a picture *kept down* is rendered subordinate to some other part, and, therefore, does not obtrude on the eye of the spectator.—*To keep good* or *bad hours*, to be customarily early or late in returning home or in retiring to rest.—*To keep in*, (*a*) to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement. (*b*) To conceal; not to tell or disclose. (*c*) To restrain; to curb, as a horse.—*To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack; as, to *keep off* an enemy or an evil.—*To keep one going in anything*, to keep him supplied with it. [Colloq.]—*To keep one's hand in*, to keep one's self in practice. [Colloq.]—*To keep under*, to restrain; to hold in subjection; as, to *keep under* an antagonist or a conquered country; to *keep under* the appetites and passions.—*To keep up*, (*a*) to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit. (*b*) To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

(*c*) To preserve; to retain.

And ye shall *keep* it (the lamb) *up* until the fourteenth day of the same month. Ex. xii. 6.

—*To keep up to the collar*, to keep hard at work; to keep at it. [Slang or colloq.]—*To keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—*To keep house*, (*a*) to maintain a separate residence for one's self, or for one's self and family; as, his income enables him to *keep house*. (*b*) To remain in the house; to be confined; as, his feeble health obliges him to *keep house*.—*To keep a term*, in universities, to reside during a term.—*To keep the land aboard* (*naut.*), to keep within sight of land as much as possible.—*To keep the luff*, or *the wind* (*naut.*), to continue close to the wind.—*To keep on foot*, to maintain, as a standing army.

We perceive from this how much larger a force is *kept on foot* in Japan than in China. *Brougham.*

—*To keep one's self to one's self*, to shun society; to keep one's own counsel; to keep aloof from others; to keep close.

'Stay thou a little,' answer'd Julian, 'here,
And *keep yourself*, none knowing, *to yourself*.'
Tennyson.

Keep (kēp), *v.i.* 1. To remain in any position or state; to continue; to abide; to stay; as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* aloft; to *keep* near; to *keep* in the house; to *keep* before or behind; to *keep* in favour; to *keep* out of company or out of reach.

But yet he could not *keep*
Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.
Matt. Arnold.

2. To last; to endure; not to be impaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled.

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer.*

3. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time.

Knock at his study, where, they say, he *keeps*. *Shak.*

[This sense of the word is no longer in general use, but is still current at Cambridge University. 'Suton, who '*kept*' near Bruce.' *Farrar.*]—4.† To take care; to be on one's watch; to be vigilant or solicitous.

Keep that the lusts shake not the word of God that is in us. *Tyndale.*

—*To keep at it*, to continue hard at work. [Colloq.]—*To keep from*, to abstain from; to refrain from.—*To keep on*, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance.—*To keep to*, to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from; as, to *keep to* old customs; to *keep to* a rule; to *keep to* one's word or promise.—*To keep up*, to remain unsubdued; to be yet active or not to be confined to one's bed.

Keep (kēp), *n.* 1. The act of keeping; custody; guard; care; heed.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which our tender lambkins takest *keep*.
Spenser.

2. The state of being kept; hence, the resulting condition; case; as, in good *keep*.—3. The means by which one is kept; subsistence; provisions.

I performed some services to the college in return for my *keep*. *T. Hughes.*

4.† That which is kept; charge.

Often he used of his *keepe*
A sacrifice to bring,
Now with a kide, now with a sheepe
The altars hallowing. *Spenser.*

5. That which keeps, or that in which one keeps or lives; the stronghold of an ancient castle, to which the besieged inmates retreated in cases of emergency, and there made their last efforts of defence; a donjon. [Some authorities hold that this sense originated in the fact that prisoners were *kept* there; others, and perhaps more correctly, are of opinion that it is due to the circumstance that the family *kept* (abode or lived) there, as being the securest place in the castle.]

Keeper (kēp'ėr), *n.* One who or that which keeps: (*a*) one who holds or has possession of anything. (*b*) One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners; one who has the charge of patients in a lunatic asylum. (*c*) One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything; as, the *keeper* of a park, a pound, of sheep, of game, of a gate, &c. (*d*) A ring which keeps another on the finger. (*e*) A key which admits of being readily inserted and removed at pleasure to keep an object in its place. (*f*) A loop on the end of a strap beside the buckle through which the other end is run after passing through the buckle. (*g*) The box on a door jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. (*h*) A jam-nut (which see). (*i*) A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use, which tends, by induction, to maintain, and even increase the power of the magnet; armature. (*j*) One who remains or abides. Tit. ii. 5.—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, a high officer of state who holds or keeps the great seal. The office is now vested in the lord-chancellor.—*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, or *Lord Privy Seal*, an officer of state through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, &c., before they came to the great seal. He is a privy-councillor, and was anciently called *Clerk of the Privy Seal*.—*Keeper of the king's conscience*, the lord-chancellor. See under CHANCELLOR.

Keeperless (kēp'ėr-les), *a.* Not having a keeper; free from restraint, custody, or superintendence.

Among the group was a man . . . who, of all the people accounted sane and permitted to go about the world *keeperless*, I hold to have been the most decidedly mad. *T. Hook.*

Keepership (kēp'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a keeper. *Strype.*

Keeping (kēp'ing), *n.* 1. A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation.

I fancy there need have been no deceit in your fond, simple, little heart, could it but have been given into other *keeping*. *Thackeray.*

2. Maintenance; support; feed; fodder; as, the cattle have good *keeping*.—3. Just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; harmony; specifically, in *painting*, the management of the *lights*, *shadows*, colours, and aerial tints in such subordination to each other that each object may seem to stand rightly in the place that the linear perspective has assigned to it.—*To be in keeping with*, to accord or harmonize with; to be consistent with.

Keeping-room (kēp'ing-röm), *n.* The New England and provincial English name for the common sitting-room of a family; also, in universities, the sitting-room of a student. 'The family *keeping-room*.' *Dickens.*

Keepsake (kēp'sāk), *n.* Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keesh (kēsh), *n.* Same as *Kish*.

Keeslip (kēs'lip), *n.* Same as *Keslop*.

Keeve (kēv), *n.* [A. Sax. *cȳfe*, G. *kufe*, a large tub, from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask, whence also Fr. *cuve*, a large tub.] 1. A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub.—2. In *mining*, a large vat used in dressing ores.

Keeve (kēv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *keeved*; ppr. *keeving*. 1. To put in a keeve for fermentation.—2. To overturn or lift up, as a cart, so as to unload it all at once.

Keever (kēv'ėr), *n.* A keeve (which see).

Keffekil (kef-fek'il), *n.* See KIEFEKIL.

Keg (keg), *n.* [A form of *cag* (which see. See also KEDGE).] A small cask or barrel; a cag.

Kehul (kē-hul'), *n.* [Ar. *kuhaul*, antimony.] A mixture of antimony and frankincense, used by the Arab women to darken their eyebrows and eyelashes.

Keight,† pret. of *catch*. Caught. *Spenser.*

Keil (kēl), *n.* A nine-pin. See KAYLE.

All the furies are at a game called nine-pins or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight and betting on the game. *B. Jonson.*

Keir (kēr), *n.* [Icel. *ker*, a tub or other vessel, Dan. *kar*, a vessel.] In *bleaching*, a large boiler.

Keiser (kī'zėr), *n.* Another spelling of *Kaiser*. See CÆSAR.

Keitloa (kīt-lō'a), *n.* [The native name.] *Rhinoceros Keitloa*, a species of rhinoceros, a native of South Africa, having two horns nearly equal to each other in length, the front one curved backwards, the back one forward. The upper lip overlaps the lower to a considerable extent. At birth the horns are only indicated by prominences on the nose, and at the age of two years they are hardly more than 1 inch in length, but at the age of six they are 9 or 10 inches long. The keitloa is morose and ill-tempered, and forms a very dangerous opponent.

Kelænonesian (ke-lē'no-nē"si-an), *n.* [Gr. *kelainos*, black, and *nēsos*, an island.] In *ethn.* one of the dark-coloured inhabitants of the Pacific Islands.

Kelaways Rock (kel'a-wāz rok), *n.* Same as *Kelloway Rock* (which see).

Kele,† *v.t.* [See KEEL, *v.t.*] To cool. *Chaucer.*

Kelk (kelk), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *clach*, a stone.] 1. A large stone or detached rock.—2. A blow.—3. The roe of a fish. [Provincial.]

Kelk (kelk), *v.t.* [Probably originally to pelt with stones. See the noun.] To beat soundly. [Provincial.]

Kell (kel), *n.* [A form of *caul*.] A covering of some kind; a film or membrane; a network; as, (*a*) the caul or omentum. See CAUL. (*b*) The membrane or caul enveloping the heads of some children at birth.

A silly jealous fellow, . . . seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan . . . was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl. *Burton.*

(*c*) The chrysalis of an insect. 'Bury himself in every silkworm's *kell*.' *B. Jonson.* (*d*) A net in which females inclose their hair; the back part of a cap. (*e*) A film grown over the eyes.

His wakeful eyes . . .
Now clouded over with dim cloudy *kells*. *Drayton.*

(*f*) The cobwebs which lie on the grass, covered with dew, in the morning.

Neither the immoderate moisture of July, August, and September, nor those *kells*, which, like cobwebs, do sometimes cover the ground, do beget the rot in sheep. *Boyle.*

Kelled, Keld (keld), *a.* Having a kell or covering; having its parts united as by a kell or thin membrane; webbed.

And feeds on fish, which under water still
He with his *keld* feet and keen teeth doth kill.
Drayton.

Kelliadæ (kel-ī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Kellia*, one of the genera, named after Mr. *O'Kelly*, of Dublin, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca, embracing several genera. The typical genus Kellia has two British representatives, *K. suborbicularis* and *K. nitida*. They are small but elegant bivalves, living in the crevices

of rocks or on shells or sea-weeds, or lying free.

Kelloway Rock (kel'o-wā rok), *n.* [So called from being well developed at *Kelloway* Bridge, Wiltshire.] A calcareous bed at the base of the Oxford clay in Wiltshire and Yorkshire. Its maximum thickness is 80 feet, and it is so abundant in fossil shells as often to be entirely made up of them.

Kelp (kelp), *n.* [O.E. *kilpe.* Origin unknown.] 1. The produce of sea-weeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained from the residue after the carbonate of soda is separated. — 2. The sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

Kelpie, Kelpy (kel'pi) *n.* [No plausible etymology of this word seems to be known.] In Scotland, an imaginary goblin or demon of the waters, generally seen in the form of a horse, who was believed to give previous warning when a person was about to be drowned, and sometimes maliciously to assist in drowning persons

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the sp'ritual folk;
Fays, spunkies, *kelpies*, a', they can explain them.
Burns.

Kelson (kel'son), *n.* Same as *Keelson.*

Kelt, Keltic (kelt, kelt'ik). Same as *Celt, Celtic.*

Kelt (kelt), *n.* Cloth with the nap, generally of native black wool. [Scotch.]

Kelt (kelt), *n.* The name given in Scotland to a salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

Kelter, Kilter (kel'tẽr), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *kilte*, to gird, to tuck up; also Prov. E. *kilter*, a tool.] Order; regular or proper state.

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray? *Barrow.*

Keltie, Kelty (kel'ti), *n.* [Said to be from a famous champion drinker in Kinross-shire.] A large glass or bumper, imposed as a fine on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair.—*Cleared keltie aff*, a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previous to drinking a bumper. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Kemb,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cemban*, to comb.] To comb (which see). *Chaucer.*

Kemelin,† *n.* [O.E. *kempling;* Prov. E. *kembing*, a brewing-vessel, *kimnel*, a tub; O.Fr. *cambe*, a brewing.] A tub; a brewer's vessel. *Chaucer.*

Kemp (kemp), *v.i.* [Dan. *kæmpe*, to fight, to contend; *kæmpe*, Icel. *kempa*, a warrior; A. Sax. *campian*, D. *kampen*, G. *kämpfen*, to strive, to fight.] To strive or contend, in whatever way; to strive for victory, as reapers on the harvest-field. [Scotch.]

Kemp (kemp), *n.* [A. Sax. *cempa*, a soldier. See the verb.] 1.† A champion; a knight.— 2. The act of striving for superiority in any way whatever. [Scotch.]

Kemp, Kempty (kemp, kemp'ti), *n.* The coarse rough hairs of wool, which is avoided by the manufacturer in his purchases of wool, as they deteriorate the appearance of fabrics, and do not take dye readily.

Kemper (kemp'ẽr), *n.* One who kemps or strives for superiority; specifically, a competitor amongst reapers. [Scotch.]

Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable *kempers*. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Kempt† (kempt), *p.* and *a.* For *kembed*, pp. of *kemb*, to comb.

There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped for from such as are always *kempt*, and perfumed, and every day smell of the taylor. *B. Jonson.*

Ken (ken), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kenned;* ppr. *kenning.* [O.E. and Sc. *ken*, Icel. *kenna*, D. and G. *kennen*, A. Sax. *cunnan*, to ken, to know; comp. the allied *can, canny, cunning, know.* See KNOW.] 1. To know; to understand; to take cognizance of.

Fal. Which of you know Ford of this town?
Pist. I *ken* the wight; he is of substance good.
Shak.

2. To see at a distance; to descry; to recognize.

They from their fields can see the countenance
Of your fierce war, may *ken* the glittering lance,
And hear you shouting forth your brave intent.
Wordsworth.

He spake; his eye in lightning rolls!
For the lady was ruthlessly seized; and he *kenned*
In the beautiful lady the child of his friend.
Coleridge.

3. In *Scots law*, to acknowledge or recognize by a judicial act; as, to *ken* a widow to her terce, that is, to recognize or decree by a judicial act the right of a widow to the life-rent of her share of her deceased husband's lands. See TERCE.

Ken (ken), *v.i.* To look round.

Ken (ken), *n.* Cognizance; view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge. 'Above the reach and *ken* of a mortal apprehension.' *South.*

Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*.
Dryden.

Ken (ken), *n.* [Contr. of *kennel.*] A place where low or disreputable characters lodge or meet; as, a padding *ken*, a lodging-house for tramps; a sporting *ken.*

Kendal (ken'dal), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth, so named from the town of *Kendal* in Westmoreland, where it was first made. It continued to be called Kendal after its manufacture was carried on elsewhere. 'Apparelled in short coats of Kentish *kendal.*' *Hall.*

Kenk (kengk), *n.* Same as *Kink.*

Kennel (ken'nel), *n.* [Norm. Fr.; It. *canile;* from L. *canis*, a dog.] 1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.—2. A pack of hounds. 'A yelping *kennel* of French curs.' *Shak.*—3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

Kennel (ken'nel), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *kennelled;* ppr. *kennelling.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree. *L'Estrange.*

Kennel (ken'nel), *v.t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

Kennel (ken'nel), *n.* [A form of E. *channel, canal.*] 1. The water-course of a street; a gutter; a little canal or channel. —2. A puddle.

Kennel-coal (ken'nel-kōl), *n.* Same as *Cannel-coal.*

Kennel-raker (ken'nel-rāk-ẽr), *n.* A scavenger; one fit for mean, filthy jobs.

Kenning (ken'ing), *n.* 1.† Range of vision; sight; view.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. *Bacon.*

2. As little as one can recognize; a small portion; a little; as, put in a *kenning* of salt. [Scotch.]

Though they may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To step aside is human. *Burns.*

Kenspeckle (ken'spek-l), *a.* [Probably from *ken*, to know, and A. Sax. *specca*, a speck, a mark; but comp. Icel. *kennispeki*, the faculty of knowing others, from *kenna*, to know, and *speki*, wisdom.] Having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized; fitted to be a gazing-stock. [Scotch.]

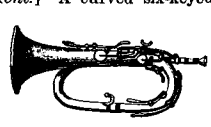
I grant ye, his face is *kenspeckle*,
That the white o' his e'e is turn'd out. *Nicol.*

Kent (kent), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *cant*, to tilt (see CANT, *v.* and *n.*), and comp. D. *kenteren*, to overturn.] A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches and brooks; a cudgel; a rough walking-stick; a pole. [Scotch.]

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a *kent*. *Ramsay.*

Kent (kent), *v.t.* To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a kent or long pole against the bottom of a river; to punt. [Scotch.]

Kent-bugle (kent'bū-gl), *n.* [In honour of the Duke of *Kent.*] A curved six-keyed bugle, on which every tone in the musical scale can be sounded.



Kent-bugle.

Kentish (kent'-ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the county of Kent. — *Kentish fire*, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. It is now applied to the shouting practised by Orangemen at political meetings, in derision of Roman Catholics.— *Kentish rag*, in *geol.* a dark-coloured, tough, highly fossiliferous, arenaceous limestone, belonging to the lower greensand. It occurs at Hythe and other places in Kent, and from its durability is much valued for building.

Kentle (ken'tl), *n.* [Same word as *Quintal.*] In *com.* a hundred pounds in weight; as, a *kentle* of fish.

Kentledge (kent'lej), *n.* *Naut.* pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Kep (kep), *v.t.* [See KEEP.] To catch, as in the act of passing through the air, falling, running, and the like; to intercept; to meet. [Scotch.]

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear. *Burns.*

Kepe,† *n.* Care; attention. *Chaucer.*

Kepe,† *v.i.* or *t.* To take care; to care. *Chaucer.*

Keplerian (kep-lē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Kepler; propounded by Kepler; as, *Keplerian* doctrines; *Keplerian* laws.

It should be noted that the modern system of astronomy deserves far better to be called the *Keplerian* system than the Copernican. *Haydn.*

Kepler's Laws (kep'lẽrz lạz), *n. pl.* The laws of the courses of the planets established by *Kepler.* They are three in number: (1.) That the planets move in elliptical orbits, of which the sun is in one of the foci. (2.) That an imaginary line drawn from the sun to the planets (called the *radius vector*) always describes equal areas in equal times. (3.) That the squares of the times of the revolutions of the planets are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

Kepler's Problem (kep'lẽrz prob'lem), *n.* The determining the eccentric from the mean anomaly of a planet, or the determining its place in the elliptic orbit, answering to any given time.

Kept (kept), pret. & pp. of *keep.—Kept mistress*, a concubine or woman kept and maintained by a particular individual as his paramour.

Keramic (ke-ram'ik), *a.* Same as *Ceramic.*

Kerana (ke-rā'na), *n.* In *music*, a long wind instrument like a trumpet, much used in Persia, being sounded evening and morning.

Kerargyrite (ke-rär'ji-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, horn, and *argyros*, silver.] Same as *Kerate* (which see).

Kerasine (ker'a-sin), *a.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn.] In *mineral.* horny; corneous.

Kerate (ker'āt), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn.] Chloride of silver; horn silver: so named from its cutting like horn. It has a white streak, and no distinct cleavage.

Keratin (ker'a-tin), *n.* Same as *Epidermose* (which see).

Keratode (ker'a-tōd), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, horn, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *zool.* the horny substance of which the skeleton of many sponges is composed.

Keratome (ker'a-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *tomos*, cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction.

Keratonyxis (ker'a-to-niks"is), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, horn, and *nyxis*, a puncturing.] In *surg.* the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass.

Keratophyllite (ker-a-tof'il-līt), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of hornblende, so named from the form of the crystals.

Keratophyte (ker'a-to-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *phyton*, that which grows.] Cuvier's name for a polype which has a horny axis, in contradistinction to a *lithophyte*, or one having a stony axis. The term is now disused.

Keratosa (ker-a-tō'sa), *n. pl.* The division of the sponges in which the skeleton is composed of keratode.

Keratose (ker'a-tōs), *n.* Same as *Keratode.*

Kerb-plate (kėrb'plāt), *n.* Same as *Curb-plate.*

Kerb-roof (kėrb'röf), *n.* Same as *Curb-roof.*

Kerb-stone (kėrb'stōn), *n.* Same as *Curb-stone.*

Kercher† (kėr'chẽr), *n.* A kerchief.

He became like a man in an extacie and trance, and white as a *kercher*. *North.*

Kercher† (kėr'chẽr), *v.t.* To wrap, as in a kercher.

Pale sickness with her *kercher'd* head upwound.
Giles Fletcher.

Kerchief (kėr'chēf), *n.* [Contr. from O.E. *coverchief*, O.Fr. *couvrechief, couvrechef*—Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.] 1. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head; hence, any cloth used in dress.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a *kerchief*, and so escape. *Shak.*

2. One who wears a kerchief; a lady.

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

Kerchiefed, Kerchieft (kėr'chēft), *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered.

Kerf (kėrf), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrf*, a cutting off, from *ceorfan, cearfan*, to cut, to carve; comp. G. *kerbe*, a notch; *kerben*, to notch.] The channel or way made through wood by a saw or other cutting instrument.

Kerl (kėrl), *n.* [See CARL.] A man; a countryman; a peasant; a carl. 'Poor old *kerls* making their daily penny.' *North Brit. Rev.*

Kermes (kėr'mēz), *n.* [Ar. and Per. *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Skr. *krimi*, a worm.] A scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of species of Coccus, especially *Coccus ilicis*, an insect found on various species of oak round the Mediterranean. The bodies are round, about the size of a pea. The dye is more permanent but less brilliant than cochineal.

Kermes-mineral (kėr'mēz-min-ėr-al), *n.* A name given to amorphous trisulphide of antimony in consequence of its colour, which is orange-red.

Kern, Kerne (kėrn), *n.* [O.Gael. and Ir. *cearn*, a man.] 1. A light-armed foot-soldier of the ancient Irish militia and the Highlands of Scotland, armed with a dart or skean: opposed to *gallowglass*, who was heavy-armed.

> Soars thy presumption then so high,
> Because a wretched *kern* ye slew,
> Homage to name to Roderic Dhu? *Sir W. Scott.*

> The perpetual warfare of these petty chieftains had given rise to the employment of mercenary troops, partly natives, partly from Scotland, known by the uncouth names of *kerns* and gallowglasses. *Hallam.*

2.† A boor or low-lived person; a churl.

> We take a *kern* most commonly for a farmer or country bumpkin. *Blount.*

3. In *English law*, an idle person or vagabond.

Kern (kėrn), *n.* 1. A quern (which see).—2.† A churn.—3. [Probably from L. *crena*, notch. See CRENATE, &c.] A slight projection from the main body; specifically, in *printing*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank.

Kern (kėrn), *v.i.* [G. and D. *kern*, a kernel. See KERNEL.] 1. To harden, as corn in ripening.—2. To take the form of corns; to granulate; to set, as fruit.

Kern (kėrn), *v.t.* In *type-founding*, to form with a kern. See KERN, *n.* 3.

Kern-baby (kėrn'bā-bi), *n.* [Sc. *kirn*, a harvest-home, and *baby*.] An image dressed with corn and carried before reapers to their harvest-home. [Provincial.]

Kernel (kėr'nel), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrnel*, a little corn, a grain, a kernel or core; G. and D. *kern*, the core of anything, the seed of fruit: allied to *corn* and to L. *granum*. See CORN and GRAIN.] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.—2. Anything inclosed in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain or corn; as, a *kernel* of wheat or oats.—3. The seed of pulpy fruit; as, the *kernel* of an apple.—4. The central part of anything; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus.—5. *Fig.* the important part of anything, as a question, as distinguished from that which surrounds it; the main or essential point, as opposed to matters of less import; the core; the gist; as, to come to the *kernel* of the question.—6. A hard concretion in the flesh.

Kernel (kėr'nel), *v.i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

Kernel (kėr'nel), *n.* In *arch.* a crenelle (which see).

Kernelled (kėr'neld), *a.* Having a kernel.

Kernelly (kėr'nel-i), *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

Kernelwort (kėr'nel-wėrt), *n.* A popular name of *Scrophularia nodosa* (common figwort).

Kernish† (kėrn'ish), *a.* Having the character of a kern; clownish. 'A petty *kernish* prince.' *Milton.*

Kerodon (ker'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn, and *odous*, a tooth.] A South American genus of rodents, allied to the cavies, about the size of a guinea-pig, and of an olive-gray colour.

Kerolite (ker'o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a white or green colour, greasy feel, and vitreous or resinous lustre, found in Silesia. It consists chiefly of hydrous silicate of magnesia.

Keroselene (ker'o-sē-lēn), *n.* [See KEROSENE.] An extremely light, volatile, liquid hydrocarbon, which first passes over when petroleum, coal-tar, &c., are distilled. It has a specific gravity of ·650, a rather pleasant ethereal odour, and resembles benzole in its properties, but is much lighter, and a powerful anæsthetic. A solution consisting of one grain of india-rubber dissolved in an ounce of keroselene is used as a coating fluid in the photographic dry collodion process, to make the film stick more firmly to the plate. It has been proposed as a substitute for chloroform.

Kerosene (ker'o-sēn), *n.* [From Gr. *kēros*, wax.] A liquid hydrocarbon distilled from coals, bitumen, petroleum, &c., extensively used in America as a lamp-oil. When pure it is colourless, and its specific gravity varies from ·780 to ·825. It is the same as, or very closely related to, the British paraffin oil. Called also *American Paraffin Oil*, *Photogen*, and *Mineral Oil*.

Kers,† Kerse,† *n.* [A. Sax. *cerse* or *cærse*.] A cress.—*Ne sette he not a kers*, he cared not a cress. *Chaucer.* In such expressions this word is now corrupted into *curse*. See CURSE, *n.*

Kersen† (kėrs'n), *v.t.* A corruption of *Christen.*

> Pish, one good Cæsar, a pump-maker,
> *Kersen'd* him. *Beau. & Fl.*

Kersey (kėr'zi), *n.* [Comp. Sc. *carsaye*, D. *karsaai*, Fr. *cariset*, *créseau*, Sw. *kersing*, kersey. Littré suggests that the Fr. *créseau* is from *croiser*, to cross, *croisé*, twilled.] A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool.

Kersey (kėr'zi), *a.* 1. Consisting of kersey.

> Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
> And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait,
> Which o'er thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
> In service time drew Cic'ly's eye aside? *Gay.*

Hence—2. Homespun; homely.

> Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
> In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shak.*

Kerseymere (kėr'zi-mēr), *n.* [See CASSIMERE.] A thin twilled stuff woven from the finest wools, used for men's garments; cassimere.

Kerseynette (kėr'zi-net), *n.* A thin woollen stuff; cassinette (which see).

Kerve,† *v.t.* To carve; to cut. *Chaucer.*

Kerver,† *n.* A carver. *Chaucer.*

Kesar† (kē'zėr), *n.* [See CÆSAR.] An emperor.

> Kings and *kesars* at her feet did them prostrate. *Spenser.*

Kesari, *n.* An East Indian name for a plant of the genus Lathyrus. See LATHYRUS.

Keslop (kes'lop), *n.* [A. Sax. *cese-lib*, *cyse-lib*, curdled milk—*cese*, *cyse*, cheese, and *lib*, bewitching; comp. G. *käselab*, curdled milk—*käse*, cheese, and *lab*, rennet; Goth. *lubi*, a drug, poison.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

Kesse,† *v.t.* To kiss. *Chaucer.*

Kest,† pret. of *cast*. Cast. *Spenser.*

Keste,† *pret.* Kissed. *Chaucer.*

Kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* [Burgundian *cristel*; Fr. *cresserelle*, *quercelle*, a hawk of a red-

Kestrel (*Falco Tinnunculus*).

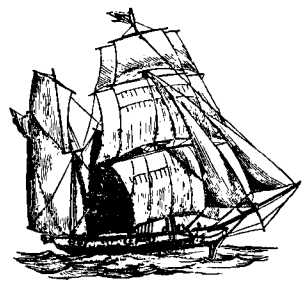
dish colour. *Wedgwood.*] The *Falco Tinnunculus*, a common British species of falcon, called also *Stannel* and *Windhover*. It is rather larger than the merlin, its whole length being from 13 to 15 inches. It builds in hollow trees and in cliffs, or in nests deserted by crows, magpies, &c. It feeds on mice, small birds, insects, &c. The kestrel may be at once recognized by its peculiar habit of hovering or sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of its wings, always with its head to the wind. The male and female differ considerably in colour, ash-gray prevailing more in the former and rusty brown in the latter. This hawk was regarded as of a mean or base kind, and hence kestrel was often used as a contemptuous epithet. See the adjective.

Kestrel† (kes'trel), *a.* Base.—*Kestrell kynd*, base nature. *Spenser.*

Ket (ket), *n.* [Icel. *kjöt*, *ket*; Dan. *kiöd*, flesh.] Carrion; filth of any kind.

Ket (ket), *n.* A matted hairy fleece of wool. [Scotch.]

Ketch (kech), *n.* [Comp. D. and G. *kits*, G. *kitz*; perhaps the same word as Fr. *caiche*, a form of *caique*, Turk. *qaiq*, a light skiff used in the Bosphorus.] A strongly-built vessel, of the galiot order, usually two-masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burden. Ketches were formerly much used as bomb-vessels, the peculiarity of the rig, affording



Ketch.

so much space before the mainmast and at the greatest beam, well fitting them for mortar vessels. See BOMB-KETCH.

Ketch,† *n.* A musical catch. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ketch (kech), *n.* A hangman. See JACK-KETCH.

Ketch† (kech), *n.* [A form of *keg*.] A cask; a keg. *Shak.*

Ketche,† *v.t.* To catch. *Chaucer.*

Ketchup (kech'up), *n.* [See CATCHUP.] A name common to several kinds of sauce, much used with meat, fish, toasted cheese, &c.—*Mushroom ketchup* is made from the common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), by taking a number of them, breaking them into small pieces and mixing with salt, which so acts as to reduce the whole mass to an almost liquid state. It is then strained and boiled.—*Walnut ketchup* is made from unripe walnuts before the shell is hardened. They are beaten to a pulp, and the juice separated by straining; salt, vinegar, and spices are added, and the whole is boiled.—*Tomato ketchup* is made from tomatoes by a similar process.

Ketone (kē'tōn), *n.* In *chem.* same as *Acetone*, 2.

Kettle (ket'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *cetl*, *cetel*, or *cytel*; comp. D. *ketel*, Icel. *ketill*, Sw. *kettel*, Goth. *katils*, G. *kessel*, kettle; all borrowed from L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep bowl, a vessel for cooking food.] 1. A vessel of iron or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.—2.† An abbreviation of *Kettle-drum.*

> And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
> The trumpet to the cannoneer without. *Shak.*

—*A pretty kettle of fish.* See KIDDLE.

Kettle-drum (ket'l-drum), *n.* 1. A drum consisting of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, covered with parchment. Kettle-drums were formerly used in pairs in martial music for cavalry, but are now chiefly confined to orchestras. They are usually tuned to the tonic and dominant of the piece in which they are to be used by tightening or loosening the head or skin by

1, Köhler's Patent Kettle-drum. 2, Ordinary Kettle-drum.

means of a ring of metal moved by screws turned by a key.—2. Same as *Drum*, 7 and 8.

Kettle-drummer (ket'l-drum-ėr), *n.* One who beats the kettle-drum.

Kettle-hat (ket'l-hat), *n.* The iron hat of a knight in the middle ages; also applied to the leather burgonet.

Kettle-holder (ket'l-hōld-ėr), *n.* Any contrivance, as a little mat, for holding the handle of a kettle when hot.

Kettle-pins† (ket'l-pinz), *n.* Nine-pins; skittles.

Kettrin (ket'trin), *n.* Same as *Cateran.*

Keuper (koi'pėr), *n.* In *geol.* the German

name for the upper member of the trias or upper new red sandstone formation, the lower members being the Muschelkalk and the Bunter-sandstein.

Kevel (kev'el), *n.* *Antilope Dorcas*, a species of antelope found in Central Africa. It is similar to the gazelle in its manners

Kevel (*Antilope Dorcas.*)

and habits. Its head resembles that of the goat, and its body is much smaller than a roebuck's. See KORIN.

Kevel (kev'el), *n.* [Prov. E. *kevel, cavel*, a rod, a horse's bit, a gag; Dan. *kievle*, a peg, a rolling-pin.] *Naut.* a piece of timber serving to belay great ropes to.

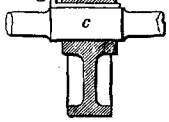
Kevel-head (kev'el-hed), *n.* *Naut.* the end of one of the top timbers used as a kevel.

Kevere,† *v.t.* To cover; to recover. *Chaucer.*

Kex (keks), *n.* A dry stalk; kecksy.

Kexy (kek'si), *a.* Abounding with kex; overgrown with weeds; weedy. *Dr. H. More.*

Key (kē), *n.* [A. Sax. *cæg, cæge*, Fris. *kai, kei*, a key. Affinities doubtful.] 1. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock by being inserted into it, and generally made, by turning, to push a bolt one way or the other. Hence—2. *Fig.* That whereby any mystery is disclosed or anything difficult explained; a guide; a solution; an explanation; as, a *key* to a cipher; a *key* to a riddle; a *key* to a mathematical problem.—3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned; as, the *key* of a watch or clock; a screw-*key*.—4. Something that fastens, keeps tight, prevents movement, or the like; specifically, (*a*) in *arch.* a piece of wood let into the back of another, in a direction contrary to that of the grain, to preserve the last from warping. (*b*) In *masonry*, the highest central stone of an arch; the key-stone. (*c*) In *mech.* a wedge-shaped piece of iron or wood, which is driven firmly into a mortise or seat prepared to receive it, for the purpose of fixing the parts of a machine immovably together. An example of its most common application is shown in the figure: *a* is a key fixing the wheel *b* to the shaft *c*. Another form is shown under *Cotter.*—5. In *music*, (*a*) a lever of wood, ivory, or metal in an organ, pianoforte, flute, clarinet, cornet, or other fixed toned instrument, struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument. (*b*) The fundamental or governing note or tone of the scale in which a piece is composed, and with which it usually begins and, with but very few exceptions, ends; the key-note.—6. The husk containing the seed of an ash.—*Key of a position* or *country* (*milit.*), a point the possession of which gives control of a position or country.—*Power of the keys*, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction or power of the pope, or the power of excommunicating or absolving: so called from the declaration of Christ to Saint Peter, as recorded in Mat. xvi. 19, 'I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, &c.;' hence, the authority of the ministry in any Christian church to administer the discipline of the church and to grant or withhold its privileges.



What Henry and his favourite counsellors meant by the Supremacy was certainly nothing less than the whole *power of the keys*. The king was to be the pope of his kingdom, the vicar of God, the expositor of Catholic verity, the channel of sacramental graces. *Macaulay.*

—*Queen's keys*, in *Scots law*, that part of a warrant which authorizes a messenger or sheriff-officer to break open lockfast places in order to come at a debtor or his goods.

Key (kē), *v.t.* To fasten with a key or wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron; to fasten or secure firmly.

Key (kē), *n.* A quay (which see).

Key (kē), *n.* See CAY.

Key (kē), *n.* [Manx *kiare-as-feed*, twenty-four.] One of the twenty-four commoners who represent the people in the parliament or Court of Tynwald of the Isle of Man. Under the title of the *House of Keys* these twenty-four representatives form one of the branches of the Tynwald Court or legislative body of the island, the other branch consisting of the governor and his council.

Keyage (kē'āj), *n.* Same as *Quayage.*

Key-bed (kē'bed), *n.* In *mach.* a rectangular groove made to receive a key for the purpose of binding the parts, as the wheel and shaft of a machine, firmly together, so as to prevent the one part turning on the other; a key-seat.

Key-board (kē'bōrd), *n.* In *music*, the series of levers in a keyed instrument, as a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium, upon which the fingers press to produce percussion of the wires, or, in the organ and harmonium, the opening of the valves.

Key-bugle (kē'bū-gl), *n.* Same as *Kent-bugle* (which see).

Key-cold (kē'kōld), *a.* Cold as a key; lifeless; inanimate.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster! *Shak.*

Key-colour (kē'kul-ėr), *n.* In *painting*, a leading colour.

Keyed (kēd), *a.* 1. Furnished with keys; as, a *keyed* instrument.—2. Set to a key, as a tune.—*Keyed bugle.* Same as *Kent-bugle.*

Key-fastener (kē'fasn-ėr), *n.* An attachment to a lock to prevent the turning of the key by a person outside.

Key-guard (kē'gärd), *n.* A shield which shuts down over a key to prevent its being pushed out of the lock from the outside.

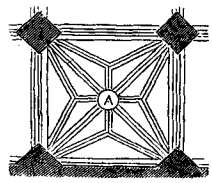
Keyhole (kē'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.—2. In *carp.* a hole or excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.—*Keyhole limpet*, a gasteropodous mollusc of the genus Fissurella, family Fissurellidæ: so called from the apex being perforated like a keyhole.—*Keyhole saw*, a narrow slender saw used for cutting out sharp curves, such as keyholes require, whence its name.

Key-note (kē'nōt), *n.* In *music*, the first note of any scale; the *do* or *doh;* the fundamental note or tone to which the whole of a movement has a certain relation or bearing, to which all its modulations are referred and accommodated, and in which, if the movement is regular, it both begins and ends.

Key-screw (kē'skrö), *n.* A lever for turning a screw.

Key-seat (kē'sēt), *n.* A keybed (which see).

Keystone (kē'stōn), *n.* The stone of an arch which, being the last put in, keys or locks the whole together; the stone in an arch which is equidistant from its springing extremities: in a circular arch there will be two keystones, one at the top and one at the bottom. In some arches the keystone projects from the face. In vaulted Gothic roofs it is usually ornamented with a boss or pendant. See ARCH and GROIN.



A, Keystone in plan of Groin.

Key-tone (kē'tōn), *n.* Same as *Key-note.*

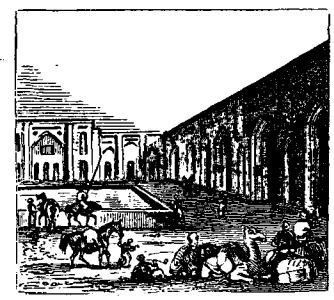
Key-way (kē'wā), *n.* The mortise made for the reception of a key; a slot in the opening of a wheel enabling the key to fasten it to the shaft.

Khaliff (kā'lif), *n.* Same as *Calif.*

Khamsin (kam'sin), *n.* Same as *Kamsin.*

Khan (kan), *n.* [Tartar and Turk.] In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief.

Khan (kan), *n.* [Per. *khān*, a house, a tent.] An eastern inn; a caravansary. The khans in towns are of two kinds: those for travellers and pilgrims, where a lodging is furnished gratis; and those for traders, which are usually handsomer and more convenient, having well-secured doors to the apartments. A very small sum is charged for lodgment, but a duty is charged on all goods sold within, and there are also certain other charges. These establishments may



Interior of a Khan.

belong to government or to private individuals.

Khanate (kan'āt), *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

Khansamah, Khansuma (kan'sa-ma, kan'su-ma), *n.* One who is over other servants; a head servant. [Anglo-Indian.]

Khaya (kā'ya), *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat order Meliaceæ. There is but one species, *K. senegalensis*, a large handsome tree, found on the banks of the Gambia and in the valleys near Cape Verde, as well as in Zambesi land. It is imperfectly known, but is described as having abruptly pinnate leaves, and small cymose flowers growing in panicles about as long as the leaves. The fruit is capsular, with compressed or subalate seeds.

Khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* A Turkish title applied to the Pasha or governor of Egypt, implying a rank or authority superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to an independent sovereign. The title is an old one revived by Ismael I.

Khenna (ken'na), *n.* [Ar. *alkenna.*] A Persian dye for the hair, used in the baths of Constantinople.

Khitmutgar (kit-mut'gär), *n.* [Hind.] In India, a waiter at table; an under butler.

Azimoolah was originally a *khitmutgar* in some Anglo-Indian family. *Capt. M. Thomson.*

Kholsun (kol'sun), *n.* [Hind.] The native dog of India; the dhole. See DHOLE.

Khotbah (kot'ba), *n.* A Mohammedan form of prayer, chiefly a confession of faith, repeated at the commencement of public worship in the mosques every Friday morning. It is regarded by Mussulmans as the most sacred portion of their service, and the insertion of his name in this prayer is regarded as the chief prerogative of the sultan.

Khur (kur), *n.* See DZIGGETAI.

Khus (kus), *n.* The East India name of a species of grass (*Andropogon muricatus*), which has a sweet-smelling root.

Khus-khus (kus'kus), *n.* A fragrant attar obtained from khus (*Andropogon muricatus*).

Kiabooca-wood (ki-a-bö'ka-wụd), *n.* A beautifully mottled or curled wood, in colour ranging from orange to a deep brown, from the Moluccas, Borneo, Singapore, &c., obtained from *Pterospermum indicum.* Called also *Amboyna-wood.*

Kiang (ki'ang), *n.* Same as *Dziggetai.*

Kiaugh (kyąch), *n.* Toil; trouble; anxiety. [Scotch.]

Kibble (kib'l), *v.t.* To cut or bruise. [Provincial.]

Kibble, Kibbal (kib'l, kib'bal), *n.* [Armor. *kibel.*] In *mining*, a large bucket, generally of iron, in which the ore and attal are brought to the surface.

Kibble-filler (kib'l-fil-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, the man who fills the kibble and sends the ore to the surface.

Kibbler (kib'lėr), *n.* One who or that which kibbles or cuts, especially a machine for cutting beans and peas for cattle.

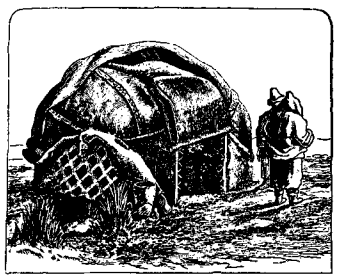
Kibbling (kib'ling). Same as *Kibling.*

Kibe (kīb), *n.* [W. *cibwst*, chilblains—*cib*, cup, and *gwst*, moist, fluid.] A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

I am almost out at heels.—
Why, then, let *kibes* ensue. *Shak.*

Kibed (kībd), *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as, *kibed* heels.

Kibitka (ki-bit'ka), *n.* 1. A tent of the nomad tribes of the Kirghiz-Tartars. The frame consists of twelve stakes, each 5½ feet high, set up in a circle 12 feet in diameter, on which is laid a wheel-shaped roof-frame, consisting also of twelve stakes, united at



Kibitka or Kirghiz Tent.—From Zaleski.

one extremity but free at the other, so that the stakes radiate like spokes. The whole is covered with thick cloth made of sheep's wool, with the exception of an aperture in the centre for the escape of smoke. The door is formed by the removal of a stake. 2. A Russian vehicle, consisting of a frame of wood rounded at top, covered with felt or leather, and placed on wheels, serving as a kind of movable habitation. It is used for travelling in winter.

Kiblah (kib'la), *n.* Same as *Keblah.*

Kibling (kib'ling), *n.* A part of a small fish used by fishermen for bait on the banks of Newfoundland. Written also *Kibbling.*

Kiby (kī'bi), *a.* Affected with kibes.

He halteth often that hath a *kiby* heel. *Skelton.*

Kichel,† *n.* [A. Sax. *cicel,* a morsel.] A little cake. *Chaucer.*

Kick (kik), *v.t.* [W. *ciciaw,* to kick, *cic,* the foot.] 1. To strike with the foot; as, a man *kicks* a dog.—2. To strike in recoiling; as, his gun *kicked* him on the shoulder.—*To kick the beam,* to fly up and strike the beam, as the lighter scale of a balance outweighed by the heavier; hence, to be found wanting.

Lady M.'s zeal had adhered to them through the worst of times, and was ready to sustain the same severities of fortune should their scale once more *kick the beam.* *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To kick up a row* or *a dust,* to create a disturbance. [Colloq.]—*To kick the bucket,* to die. [Vulgar.]

Kick (kik), *v.i.* 1. To strike with the foot or feet; to be in the habit of striking with the foot or feet; as, a horse accustomed to *kick.*—2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering, which I have commanded? 1 Sam. ii. 29.

3. To recoil, as a musket or other firearm. —*To kick off,* in *foot-ball,* to give the ball the first kick in the game.

Kick (kik), *n.* 1. A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.—2. In *foot-ball,* (*a*) one who kicks; one who kicks off. 'He's the best *kick* and charger at Rugby.' *Hughes.* (*b*) The right or turn of kicking the ball.—3. The recoil of a firearm when discharged.—4. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket knife by which the blade is prevented from striking the spring when closed.—5. Fashion; thing in vogue. [Slang.]

'Tis the *kick,* I say, old un, so I brought it down. *Dibdin.*

Kicker (kik'ėr), *n.* One that kicks.

Kickshaw (kik'shą), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose,* something.] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.—2. A light, unsubstantial dish of cooking.

Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-maigre. *Fenton.*

Kickshoe (kik'shö), *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. *Milton.*

Kicksy-wicksy† (kik'si-wik'si), *n.* [Written also *Kicksy-winsie,* and doubtfully connected with *kick* and *wince.* See *Kicky-wicky.*] A word apparently implying restlessness, used in one passage in the sense of an unruly jade. See KICKY-WICKY.

Kicksy-wicksy (kik'si-wik'si), *a.* Fantastic; restless; uncertain.

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;
Such *kicksy-wicksy* flames shew but how dear
Thy great light's resurrection would be here.
Poems subjoined to R. Fletcher's Epigrams.

Kickup (kik'up), *n.* 1. A disturbance; a row.—2. The name given by the negroes of Jamaica to the water-thrush (Seiurus) from its habit of jerking its tail after the fashion of our wagtail.

Kicky-wicky (kik'i-wik'i), *n.* [A form of *Kicksy-wicksy,* which is written by some editors in the passage quoted.] Applied by Shakspere ludicrously to a man's wife.

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That hugs his *kicky-wicky* here at home.

Kid (kid), *n.* [Icel. *kid* (*kidh*), Dan. and Sw. *kid,* G. *kitz, kitze, kitzlein,* a kid.] 1. A young goat.—2. Leather made from the skin of a kid, or from other hides in imitation of it. 3. An infant; a child. [Slang.] 'So you've got the *kid.*' *Dickens.*—4. *pl.* Gloves made of leather from the skin of a kid, or of leather made to resemble it.

Kid (kid), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *kidded;* ppr. *kidding.* To bring forth a young one, especially a goat.

Kid (kid), *n.* [W. *cidys,* faggots.] A faggot; a bundle of heath and furze.

Kid (kid), *v.t.* To make into a bundle, as faggots.

Kid (kid), *n.* [Possibly a form of *kit.*] A small wooden tub or vessel: applied by sailors to the vessel in which they receive their food.

Kid† (kid), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *kythan,* Sc. *kythe,* to make known, to show.] 1. To show, discover, or make known.—2. To hoax; to deceive. [Cant.]

Kid,† **Kidde,**† pret. & pp. of *kithe* or *kythe.* Made known; discovered. *Chaucer.*

Kidderminster (kid'ėr-min-stėr), *n.* A carpeting, so named from the town where it was formerly principally manufactured. It is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped woof, interwoven at intervals to produce the figures.

Kiddle (kid'l), *n.* [Armor. *kidel,* a net at the mouth of a stream; Fr. *quideau,* a basket of wicker-work.] A kind of weir formed of basket-work placed in a river for catching fish: very often found in the forms *Kittle* and *Kettle. Kettle,* in the phrase *a pretty kettle of fish,* signifying a fine mess, may be a corruption of this word.

Kiddow (kid'dō), *n.* [Corn. *kiddaw.*] A name for the common guillemot (*Uria troile*). See GUILLEMOT.

Kid-fox (kid'foks), *n.* A young fox.

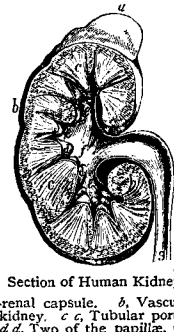
The music ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth. *Much Ado,* ii. 3.

Kidling (kid'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *kid.*] A young kid. '*Kidlings* blithe and merry.' *Gay.*

Kidnap (kid'nap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kidnapped;* ppr. *kidnapping.* [Slang E. *kid,* a child, and *nap* for *nab,* to steal.] To forcibly abduct or steal, as a human being, whether man, woman, or child; to seize and forcibly carry away, as a person from one country or jurisdiction to another, or into slavery.

Kidnapper (kid'nap-ėr), *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer.

Kidney (kid'ni), *n.* [O.E. *kidnere;* the two parts of the word may correspond to A. Sax. *cwith,* Icel. *kvithr,* Sw. *qued,* Sc. *kite,* the belly; and Sc. *neer,* Sw. *niura,* G. *niere,* a kidney.] 1. In *anat.* one of two oblong, flattened, bean-shaped glands, situated on either



Section of Human Kidney.

a, Supra-renal capsule. *b,* Vascular or cortical portion of kidney. *c c,* Tubular portion, consisting of cones. *d d,* Two of the papillæ, projecting into their corresponding calyces *e e e,* the three infundibular. *f,* Pelvis. *g,* Ureter.

side of the lumbar vertebræ, surrounded with fatty tissue. They are of a reddish-brown colour, and secrete the urine. Each kidney consists of a cortical or outer part, and a medullary or central portion. The gland is essentially composed of numerous minute tubes, which are straight in the outer and convoluted in the central part. The tubes are lined with cells, and the cells separate the urine from the blood brought to the kidney, the urine passing in drops into the pelvis or cavity of the organ, and thence through the ureter into the bladder. 2. Sort; kind; character; disposition; temper. [Humorous.]

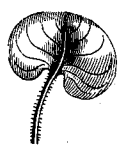
There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This sense probably arose from the fact that the kidneys with the fat surrounding them are left exposed in slaughtered animals when they are cut up, and thus they furnish an easy test of the condition of the animal in respect of fatness. The literal application may attach to the word as put into Falstaff's mouth in the following extract.

'Think of that,—a man of my *kidney,*—think of that; that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw; it was a miracle to 'scape suffocation.' *Shak.*

3. Anything resembling a kidney in shape or otherwise, as a potato. 'The *kidneys* of wheat.' *Jer. Taylor.*—4. A cant term for a waiting servant. *Tatler.*

Kidney-bean (kid'ni-bēn), *n.* A bean so named from its resemblance in shape to the kidney, *Phaseolus vulgaris,* nat. order Leguminosæ: it is a well known culinary vegetable. There are two principal varieties in our gardens, viz. annual dwarfs and runners, the pods of which are used when green and tender. Those of the dwarfs are also a favourite pickle. It is called also *French Bean* or *Haricot.* The kidney-bean is of uncertain origin, but is probably Asiatic.



Kidney-shaped Leaf.

Kidney-form, Kidney-shaped (kid'ni-form, kid'ni-shāpt), *a.* Having the form or shape of a kidney. —*Kidney-shaped leaf,* in *bot.* a leaf having the breadth greater than the length, and a wide sinus at the base, as in ground-ivy.

Kidney-potato (kid'ni-pō-tā-tō), *n.* A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape.

Kidney-vetch (kid'ni-vech), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus Anthyllis, belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ, the only British species of which is *A. Vulneraria.* It is a perennial herbaceous plant, with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in terminal pairs of crowded many-flowered woolly heads, growing abundantly in dry pastures, especially such as are chalky or near the sea. Called also *Lady's-fingers.*

Kidney-wort (kid'ni-wėrt), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Saxifraga stellaris.* See SAXIFRAGE.

Kiefekil, Keffekil (kē'fē-kil, kef'fē-kil), *n.* [Per. *keff,* foam, scum, and *gil,* clay, mud.] A species of clay, meerschaum (which see).

Kie-kie (kī'kī), *n.* [Native name.] A tropical Asiatic or Polynesian climbing shrub (*Freycinetia Banksii*) of the nat. order Pandanaceæ, which yields an edible fruit, said to be the finest in New Zealand. Its jelly tastes like that of strawberries.

Kier (kēr), *n.* Same as *Keir.*

Kieve (kēv), *n.* Same as *Keeve.*

Kike,† *v.t.* To kick. *Chaucer.*

Kikekunemalo (kik'e-ku-nem"a-lo), *n.* [Native name.] A pure resin similar to copal, but of a more beautiful whiteness and transparency. It is brought from America, and forms the most beautiful of all the varnishes.

Kil, Kill. [From L. *cella.*] A Celtic (Irish and Gaelic) element signifying cell, burying-place, church, very frequent in place-names in Ireland, and common in Scotland; as, *Kil*patrick, *Kil*kenny, *Kil*bride. See CHURCH.

Kilderkin, Kinderkin (kil'dėr-kin, kin'dėr-kin), *n.* [O. D. *kindeken, kinneken,* Sc. *kinken,* a small barrel.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure, containing the eighth part of a hogshead.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

Kill (kil), *n.* A kiln. See KILN. [Obsolete or provincial and United States.]

How much of philosophy concurred to the first *kill* of malt! *Fuller.*

Kill (kil), *v.t.* [By some regarded as another form of *quell,* O.E. *quellen,* A. Sax. *cwellan,* D. *kwellen,* Icel. *kvelja,* G. *quälen,* to quell,

to torture, to kill. Dr. R. Morris, however, gives it a different origin, connecting it with Icel. *kolla*, to hit on the head, to harm, from *kollr*, the head, and quoting the O.E. forms *kulle* or *culle*, *kylle*, to strike, as in *Alliterative Poems*, 'we *kylle* of thyn heued,' that is, 'strike off thy head;' and *cole*, to strike off (still used in Scotland in the sense of cutting off or trimming by cutting), as in the *Cursor Mundi*, 'and Iohn hefd comanded to *cole*,' that is, and John's head commanded to cut off.] 1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to render inanimate; to put to death; to slay.

Ah, *kill* me with thy weapon, not with words!
Shak.

2. To deprive of active qualities; to deaden; to quell; to appease; to calm; to still; to overpower; as, a shower of rain *kills* the wind.

We are reconciled, and the first view shall *kill*
All repetition. *Shak.*

Kill. See KIL.

Killadar (kil'a-där), *n.* In India, the commandant or governor of a fort.

Killas (kil'as), *n.* A Cornish miner's term for the argillaceous schist, of a pale gray or greenish gray, having a lamellar or coarsely granular texture, in which many of the metalliferous veins of Cornwall and Devon occur.

Kill-courtesy † (kil'kôrt-e-si), *n.* A person wanting in courtesy; a boor; a clown. *Shak.*

Kill-cow (kil'kou), *n.* A butcher. *Southey.* [Burlesque and rare.]

Killdee, Killdeer (kid'dē, kil'dēr), *n.* A small aquatic bird (*Ægialites* (*Oxyechus*) *vociferus*), which takes the name from its cry. It is of a light brown colour above, the feathers being tipped with a brownish red, with a black ring round the neck. It is found in both North and South America.

Killer (kil'ėr), *n.* One who kills or deprives of life; especially, a journeyman butcher; a slaughterman.

Killesse, Cullis, Coulisse (kil-les', kul'lis, kō-lis'), *n.* [Fr. *coulisse*, a groove, a gutter.] In *arch.* (*a*) a gutter, groove, or channel. (*b*) A dormer window.

Killigrew (kil'li-grö), *n.* A local name for the Cornish chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculas*).

Killikinick (kil'li-kin-ik), *n.* Same as *Kinnikinic.*

Killing (kil'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Depriving of life.

The third day comes a frost, a *killing* frost.
Shak.

2. Overpowering, irresistible, generally in the sense of fascinating, bewitching, charming, so as to attract and compel admiration; but sometimes in the sense of freezing, chilling, so as to repel; as, a *killing* beauty; *killing* eyes.

Looking at her with a most *killing* expression.
Thackeray.

The general went on with *killing* haughtiness.
Thackeray.

3. Dangerous; too fast to last; exhausting.

The pace at which they went was really *killing*.
W. H. Russell.

Killingly (kil'ing-li), *adv.* In a killing manner. 'Nothing could be more *killingly* spoken.' *Milton.*

Killinite (kil'in-it), *n.* A mineral of a pale green colour, occurring in veins of granite; a variety of spodumene, found at *Killiney* in Ireland.

Killow (kil'lō), *n.* [A form of *colly*, *collow* (which see).] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

Kiln (kil), *n.* [A. Sax. *cylene*, *cyln*, N. *kylna*, a kiln, a drying-house for corn; comp. W. *cylyn*, a furnace. Wedgwood gives L. *culina*, a kitchen, as the origin.] A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain or meal; a brick-*kiln*.

Kiln-dry (kil'drī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kiln-dried*; ppr. *kiln-drying*. To dry in a kiln; as, to *kiln-dry* meal or grain.

Kiln-hole (kil'hōl), *n.* The chimney or mouth of a kiln. *Shak.*

Kilodyne (kil'ō-dīn), *n.* [Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and E. *dyne*.] In *dynamics*, a thousand dynes.

Kilogram, Kilogramme (kil'ō-gram), *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*, from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, equal to 2·67951 lbs. troy, or 2·20485 lbs. avoirdupois.

Kilogrammètre (kil-ō-gram'et-ėr or kil-o-gram-ā-tr), *n.* [*Kilogramme* (which see), and Fr. *mètre*, from Gr. *metron*, measure.] The French unit employed in estimating the mechanical work performed by a machine. It represents the work performed in raising a kilogramme through a metre of space, and corresponds to 7·233 foot-pounds. See FOOT-POUND.

Kilolitre (ki-lol'it-ėr or kil-ō-lē-tr), *n.* [Fr., from the Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *litra*, a Greek measure. See LITRE.] In the standard French decimal measures 1000 litres, or 35·3166 cubic feet, or 220·0967 imperial gallons.

Kilomètre (ki-lom'et-ėr or kil-o-mā-tr), *n.* [Fr., from the Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *metron*, a measure.] In the French standard decimal system of measures 1000 mètres, the mètre being the unit of linear measure, and equivalent to 3·2808992 English feet. The kilomètre is about five-eighths of our statute mile, or 1093·633 yards, so that 10 kilomètres, or 1 myriamètre = 6·2138257 English miles. The *kilomètre carré*, or *square kilomètre*, is equal to 247·11 acres.

Kilowatt (kil'o-wot), *n.* [From *kilo* and *watt*, the *kilo* being that of *kilomètre*, &c. See above.] An electric unit of power, equal to 1000 watts, or about 1⅓ horse-power per second.

Kilt (kilt), *n.* [A Scandinavian word, lit. a short skirt; *fillibeg* is the Gaelic name; comp. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt, *kjalta*, a person's lap; Dan. *kilte*, to tuck up or kilt; Sc. to *kilt*.] A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers. It is regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland.

Among the Highlanders, the *kilt* seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid. *Jamieson.*

Kilt (kilt), *v.t.* To tuck up; to truss up, as the clothes. *Burns.*

Kilted (kilt'ed), *a.* Wearing a kilt.

Thus having said, the *kilted* goddess kissed
Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist. *Byron.*

Kilter (kilt'ėr), *n.* See KELTER.

Kimbo, Kimbow (kim'bō), *a.* [No doubt from Celtic *cam*, crooked (see KAM), and E. *bow*.] Crooked; arched; bent. 'The *kimbo* handles.' *Dryden.* Now used only in *a-kimbo.—To set the arms a-kimbo*, to set the hands on the hips with the elbows projecting outward.

Kim-coal † (kim'kōl), *n.* See KIMMERIDGE CLAY.

Kimmer (kim'mėr), *n.* [Written also *Cummer*. See COMMERE.] In Scotland, a familiar name for a female, especially for a female gossip.

Kimmeridge Clay (kim'mėr-ij klā), *n.* [So called from a locality in the Isle of Purbeck.] A blue and grayish yellow clay of the upper oolite formation. It is a marine deposit, and contains gypsum and bituminous slate. It is sometimes used for fuel under the name of *Kim-coal*. It is very abundant at the place whose name it bears, and forms the base of the Isle of Portland. It is also found at Pickering in Yorkshire, and in Buckinghamshire, where it yields many fossils.

Kimnel † (kim'nel), *n.* [See KEMELIN.] A tub. 'She knew not what a *kimnel* was.' *Beau. & Fl.* See KEMELIN.

Kin (kin), *n.* [A. Sax. *cynn*, *cyn*; comp. O.Fris. *kin*, Icel. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, O.H.G. *chunni*, kin, kind, family, race. Of same root are E. *kind*, *n.* and *a.*, *king*, A. Sax. *cennan*, to beget; Icel. *kynd*, offspring; D. and G. *kind*, a child, and more remotely connected L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*, race, offspring; Armor. *gana*, *genel*, Gael. *gin*, to beget; *cine*, race, family. See KNOW.] 1. Relationship, consanguinity or affinity; kindred; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

'Cause grace and virtue are within
Prohibited degrees of *kin*;
And therefore no true saint allows
They shall be suffer'd to espouse. *Hudibras.*

2. Relatives collectively; kindred; persons of the same race.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*

Kin (kin), *a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred; congenial.

Because she's *kin* to me, therefore she's not so fair as Helen. *Shak.*

Kin. A diminutive suffix akin to L.G. *eken*, G. *chen*; as, manikin, lambkin, pipkin.

Kin (kin), *n.* In *music*, a Chinese five-stringed instrument, somewhat of the nature of a violin.

Kinate (kī'nāt), *n.* [Fr. *kinate*. See KINIC.] A salt of kinic acid.

Kinbote (kin'bōt), *n.* [A.Sax.] Compensation for the murder of a kinsman.

Kinchin-mort (kin'chin-mort), *n.* A beggar's child carried at its mother's back. [Old cant.]

Kind (kīnd), *n.* [A.Sax. *cynd*, *gecynd*, nature, kind, race, generation, from same root as *cyn*, offspring. See KIN.] 1. Race; genus; generic class, as in man*kind* or human*kind*.

She follows the law of her *kind*. *Wordsworth.*

2. Sort; variety; nature; style; manner; character; as, there are several *kinds* of eloquence and of style, many *kinds* of music, many *kinds* of government, various *kinds* of architecture or of painting, various *kinds* of soil, &c. — 3. Natural propensity or determination peculiar to a race or class; native or inherent character or disposition.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature.
Dryden.

4. Manner; way. [Rare.]

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you. *Shak.*

—*In kind*, with produce or commodities, as opposed to *in money*; as, to pay one *in kind*.

The tax upon tillage was often levied *in kind* upon corn. *Arbuthnot.*

Kind (kīnd), *a.* [A. Sax. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious. See KIND, *n.*; KIN, *n.*] 1. † Characteristic of the genus or species; natural; native.

It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste. *Holland.*

2. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants, or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil.
Luke vi. 35.

I must be cruel only to be *kind*. *Shak.*

3. Proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as, a *kind* act; a *kind* return of favours.—*Benignant*, *Kind*, *Good-natured*. See under BENIGNANT.—SYN. Benevolent, benign, beneficent, bounteous, gracious, propitious, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, friendly, amicable, affectionate, loving.

Kind † (kīnd), *v.t.* To beget.

She yet forgets that she of men was *kinded*.
Spenser.

Kindergarten. See SUPP.

Kinderkin, *n.* See KILDERKIN.

Kind-hearted (kīnd'härt-ed), *a.* Having much kindness of nature; proceeding from or characterized by kindness of heart.

Kind-heartedness (kīnd'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Kindness of heart.

Kindle (kin'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kindled*; ppr. *kindling*. [Allied to or derived from Icel. *kynda*, to kindle.] 1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to *kindle* a fire. —2. To inflame, as the passions; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to instigate; to fire; to animate; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* resentment; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

So is a contentious man to *kindle* strife.
Prov. xxvi. 21.

The brazen trumpets *kindle* rage no more. *Pope.*

Kindle (kin'dl), *v.i.* 1. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame.—2. To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.

On all occasions when forbearance might be called for, the Briton *kindles* and the Christian gives way. *Is. Taylor.*

Kindle † (kin'dl), *v.t.* or *i.* [A dim. form from *kind*, *v.t.* See KIND, *n.*] To bring forth young.

The poor beast had but lately *kindled*, and her young whelps were fallen into a ditch. *Holland.*

Kindle-coal, Kindle-fire (kin'dl-kōl, kin'dl-fīr), *n.* A kindling-coal; a firebrand.

In these civil wars among saints Satan is the great *kindle-coal*. *Gurnall.*

In a word, such a *kindle-fire* sin is that the flames it kindles fly not only from one neighbour's house to the other, but from one nation to another. *Gurnall.*

Kindler (kin'dl-ėr), *n.* One who or that which kindles or sets on fire. '*Kindlers* of riot, enemies of sleep.' *Gay.*

Kindless (kīnd'les), *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural. 'Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain.' *Shak.*

Kindliness (kīnd'lī-nes), *n.* The quality of

being kindly; natural inclination or disposition; affectionate disposition; affection; benevolence.

That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks. *Milton.*

Kindling (kind'ling), *n.* 1. The act of setting on fire or causing to burn; the act of exciting.—2. Materials for kindling or causing to burn; materials for commencing a fire.

Kindling-coal (kind'ling-kōl), *n.* An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire; material used to raise a fire.

Kindly (kīnd'li), *adv.* In a kind manner; with good-will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favourably; naturally.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* unto them. Gen. l. 21.

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language. *Addison.*

Kindly (kīnd'li), *a.* [See KIND, *n.*] 1. † Belonging or pertaining to kind or nature; kindred; of the same nature.

An herd of bulls whom *kindly* rage doth sting. *Spenser.*

2. Sympathetic; congenial; inclined to good; benevolent; as, a *kindly* disposition.

The shade by which my life was crossed,
Which makes a desert in the mind,
Has made me *kindly* with my kind. *Tennyson.*

3. Favourable; beneficial; refreshing; softening; as, *kindly* showers.—*Kindly tenant*, in *Scots law*, a tenant whose ancestors have resided for a long time upon the same lands.

Kindness (kīnd'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being kind; good-will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants, or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature.

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer. *Rambler.*

2. That which is kind; an act of good-will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others; as, charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, &c., are *kindnesses*.—SYN. Good-will, benignity, benevolence, tenderness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, beneficence, favour, affection.

Kindred (kin'dred), *n.* [O.E. *kinrede*, kindred, from *kin*, and term. *red*, as in hat*red*, in A. Sax. *red*, *ræd*, *ræden*, equivalent as a term. to E. *ship*. The *d* is inserted, as in gen*d*er, thun*d*er.] 1. Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne. *Dryden.*

As the sciences are all of one *kindred*, it would not be possible for philosophy to spread in any country without introducing men to a knowledge of their rights as well as their duties. *Brougham.*

2. In plural sense, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; a body of persons related to each other; relations.

Kindred (kin'dred), *a.* Related; congenial; allied; of the like nature or properties; as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies. 'The *kindred* points of heaven and home.' *Wordsworth.*

Kind-spoken (kīnd'spōk-n), *a.* Spoken in a kind way; characterized by speaking kindly; as, a *kind-spoken* word; a *kind-spoken* gentleman.

Kine (kīn), an old pl. of *cow*. Cows.

A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair *kine*. *Milton.*

Kinematic, Kinematical (kī-nē-mat'ik, kī-nē-mat'ik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to kinematics.

Kinematics (kī-nē-mat'iks), *n.* [Gr. *kinēma*, movement, from *kineō*, to move.] A term used in mechanics to denote that part of the science which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it.

Kinesiatric (kī-nē'si-at''rik), *a.* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement, and *iatrikos*, relating to a cure.] In *therapeutics*, relating to or consisting in muscular movement as a remedy.

Kinesipathic (kī-nē'si-path''ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to kinesipathy; motorpathic.

Kinesipathist (kī-nē-sip'a-thist), *n.* One who practises kinesipathy; one versed in kinesipathy.

Kinesipathy (kī-nē-sip'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement, from *kineō*, to move, and *pathos*, suffering.] In *therapeutics*, a mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements; movement cure. Called also *Lingism*, from *Ling*, a Swede, its proposer.

Kinesitherapy (kī-nē'si-ther''a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement, and *therapeia*, cure.] Same as *Kinesipathy*.

Kinetic (kī-net'ik), *a.* 1. Causing motion; motory.—2. Noting force actually exerted, as opposed to *latent* or *potential*.

Kinetics (kī-net'iks), *n.* That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

Kinetoscope (kī-nē'to-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *kinētos*, moving, and *skopeō*, to view.] A kind of movable panorama. ' See SUPP.

King (king), *n.* A Chinese musical instrument consisting of sixteen resonant stones or metal plates, so arranged in a frame of wood as, on being struck by a hammer, to sound as many musical notes.

King (king), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyning*, *cyng*; comp. D. *koning*, Icel. *konungr*, Dan. *konge*, G. *König*; it does not occur in Gothic. The origin of these words is the same as that of *kin*, and the original meaning was either that of 'the begetter' (corresponding to Skr. *janaka*, father) or else 'the man well-born.' See KIN and KNOW.] 1. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch; a prince; a ruler.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*

2. The conqueror among a set of competitors; the chief. *Burns.*—3. A card having the picture of a king; as, the *king* of diamonds.—4. The chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in the game of draughts. See CHESS and DRAUGHTS.—5. *pl.* The title of two books in the Old Testament, relating particularly to the Jewish kings.—*King's Bench*. See under BENCH.—*King's Counsel*. See under COUNSEL.—*King's* or *Queen's English*, the English language sportively regarded as specially under the guardianship or supervision of the sovereign.—*King's evidence*. See EVIDENCE.—*King's Freeman*, in Scotland, the name applied to a person who, on account of his own service or that of his fathers, in the army, navy, &c., had a peculiar statutory right to exercise a trade as a freeman, without entering with the corporation of the particular trade which he exercised. Such a person might move from place to place and carry on his trade within the bounds of any corporation.—*King's letter*. See under BRIEF.—*King's messenger*, an officer employed under a secretary of state to carry despatches both at home and abroad.—*King's silver*, the money which was paid to the king in the Court of Common Pleas for a license granted to a man to levy a fine of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another person; and this must have been compounded according to the value of the land, in the alienation office, before the fine would pass.—*King's stores*, naval and military stores: so named from being vested in the crown.—*King's tradesman*, a tradesman holding a commission under the privy seal, exempting him from paying burghal taxations. The right of the sovereign to appoint tradesmen of this description is limited to one of each craft or occupation.—*King's widow*, a widow of the king's tenant-in-chief, obliged to take oath in chancery that she would not marry without the king's leave.

King (king), *v.t.* To supply with a king; to make royal; to raise to royalty.

These traitorous captains of Israel who *kinged* themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead. *South.*

King-apple (king'ap-l), *n.* A kind of apple.

King-at-arms (king'at-ärmz), *n.* In *her.* an officer of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armoury. In England there are three kings-at-arms, viz. Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy. The first of these is styled *principal king-at-arms*, and the two latter *provincial kings*, because their duties are confined to the provinces; the one (clarencieux) officiating south of the Trent, and the other (norroy) north of that river. There is a *Lyon-king-at-arms* for Scotland, and an *Ulster-king-at-arms* for Ireland, whose duties are nearly analogous to those of England.

King-bird (king'bėrd), *n.* The popular name of two birds, the one belonging to the genus Paradisea (*P. regia*), the other to the genus Tyrannus (*T. intrepidus*). The former is a native of Africa, and is so called from its solitary habits, never associating with other birds of the genus; the latter is peculiar to America, and has its popular name from its courage and persistency in attacking larger birds, even hawks and eagles, when they approach its nest in the breeding season.

King-cardinal (king'kär-din-al), *n.* A cardinal acting the part or assuming the power and dignity of a king.

This is the cardinal's doing, the *king-cardinal*. *Shak.*

King-crab (king'krab), *n.* A name given to the species of Limulus, a genus of crustaceans, of the order Xiphosura, in which the bases of the first six pairs of limbs are closely beset with small spines, and are so approximated about the mouth as to serve the office of jaws. The species are found on the shores of tropical Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and tropical America. The tail spine is straight and sharp-pointed, and is used by the natives as a spear-head or arrow-point. Many of the species attain a length of 2 feet, and the tail spine is nearly 1 foot in length. They are also termed horse-shoe or Molucca crabs. Fossil species are pretty common, and trilobites are supposed to have been allied to the king-crabs. The British thornback-crab (*Maia squinado*) is often also called the king-crab.

Kingcrab (*Limulus polyphemus*).

Kingcraft (king'kraft), *n.* The art of governing; royal polity or policy.

James was always boasting of what he called *kingcraft*; and yet it is hardly possible even to imagine a course more directly opposed to all the rules of *kingcraft* than that which he followed. *Macaulay.*

King-crow (king'krō), *n.* A bird (*Dicrurus macrocercus*) of the family Ampelidæ or chatterers, remarkable for its elongated outer tail-feathers. It has its name of *king-crow* from the boldness with which it attacks crows.

Kingcup (king'kup), *n.* The popular name of flowers of the species *Ranunculus bulbosus* and other allied species; butter-cup. See RANUNCULUS.

Kingdom (king'dum), *n.* 1. The position or attributes of a king; the power or authority of a king; sovereign power; supreme rule.

Thy *kingdom* is an everlasting *kingdom*, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations. Ps. cxlv. 13.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my *kingdom* stands on brittle glass. *Shak.*

2. The territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch. 3. Domain or realm in a general sense; the province or department over which sway is exercised; sphere. 'The *kingdom* of perpetual night.' *Shak.*

When I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the *kingdom* of the shore. *Shak.*

4. In *nat. hist.* one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*.

Kingdomed (king'dumd), *a.* In the condition of a kingdom.

Imagined worth
Holds in his blood such swoln and hot discourse,
That 'twixt his mental and his active parts,
Kingdomed Achilles in commotion rages. *Shak.*

[For the elucidation of this passage, which is to be found in *Troil. and Cres.*, ii. 3; Schmidt compares *King John IV.* 2; *Henry IV.*, pt. II. iv. 3; and *Jul. Cæsar*, ii. 1.]

Kingfish (king'fish), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Lampris luna*, or opah.

Kingfisher (king-fish'ėr), *n.* The general name of the birds belonging to the family Halcyonidæ, sub-order Fissirostres, and order Insessores, distinguished by having an elongated, robust, straight, tetragonal, acute bill with its margins finely crenate, feet robust, the two outer toes united up to the last joint, body thick and compact, with wings rather short, head large and elongated, plumage thick and glossy. They occur in all parts of the world, especially in warm climates. They are divided into several genera, such as Alcedo, Halcyon, Ceryle, Dacelo. The only British and almost the only European species is the common kingfisher (*A. ispida*), in size not much larger than a sparrow, but in brilliancy of colour rivalling the finest tropical birds, blue and green being the prevailing tints. It frequents the banks of rivers and dives for fish. It is probable, though not certain, that this bird is the halcyon of the ancients, of which so many wonderful stories were

told. (See HALCYON.) The spotted kingfisher (*Ceryle guttata*), of which we give an illustration; is a native of the Himalayas, where it is called by the natives the fish-

Spotted Kingfisher (*Ceryle guttata*).

tiger. The great or giant kingfisher (*Dacelo giganteus*), a native of Australia, is a large species which preys upon reptiles, beetles, and small mammals. It is 18 inches in length, and of a brown colour. It is called by the colonists the laughing-jackass, from the peculiar cry which it utters.

King-geld (king'geld), *n.* [*King* and *geld, gelt.*] A royal aid; an escuage.

Kinghood (king'hụd), *n.* State of being a king.

King-killer (king'kil-ėr), *n.* One who kills a king; a regicide. *Shak.*

Kingless (king'les), *a.* Having no king.

Kinglet (king'let), *n.* 1. A little king; a weak or insignificant king.—2. The golden-crested wren (*Regulus cristatus*).

Kinglihood (king'li-hụd), *n.* The condition, character, or dignity of a king.

Since he neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his *kinglihood*,
But rode a simple knight among his knights.
Tennyson.

Kinglike (king'līk), *a.* Like a king.

Kingliness (king'li-nes), *n.* State of being kingly.

Kingling (king'ling), *n.* A little king; a kinglet.

Kingly (king'li), *a.* 1. Belonging or pertaining to a king or to kings.

What can they see in the longest *kingly* line in Europe, save that it runs back to a successful soldier?
Sir W. Scott.

2. Presided over by a king; royal; sovereign; monarchical; as, a *kingly* government.—3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king; as, *kingly* magnificence.

They've battled best who've boldliest borne;
The *kingliest* kings are crowned with thorn.
G. Massey.

—*Royal, Regal, Kingly.* See under ROYAL.

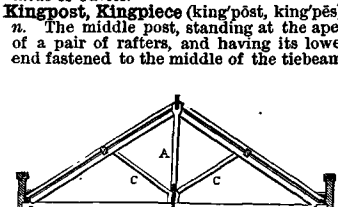
Kingly (king'li), *adv.* With an air of royalty; as becoming a king; with a superior dignity.

Low bow'd the rest; he, *kingly*, did but nod.
Pope.

Kingly-poor (king'li-pör), *a.* Miserably poor. 'Kingly-poor flout.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

King-mullet (king'mul-et), *n.* A fish found in the seas around Jamaica, and so called from its beauty. It is the *Upeneus maculatus* of Cuvier.

Kingpost, Kingpiece (king'pōst, king'pēs), *n.* The middle post, standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tiebeam:



Kingpost Roof.

A, The kingpost. B, Tiebeam. C C, Struts or braces.

when two side-posts, one at each side of the centre, are used to support the roof, instead of one in the centre, they are called queen-posts. See ROOF, CROWN-POST.

King's-clover (kingz'klō-vėr), *n.* An English name of the *Melilotus officinalis*, nat. order Leguminosæ, called also the *Common* or *Yellow Melilot.* Its flowers are sold by herbalists as *balsam flowers.* It is an annual or biennial from 2 to 4 feet high, with smooth branched stems, trifoliate leaves, and long racemes of yellow flowers. When dried the plant acquires a peculiar haylike odour due to a principle called coumarine existing also in Tonka-bean and vernal grass.

King's-cushion (kingz'kụsh-on), *n.* A sort of seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed. [Provincial.]

King's-evil (kingz'ē-vil), *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, which it was ignorantly believed a king could cure by touching the patient.

Kingship (king'ship), *n.* Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.

We can come now to the last form of Heroism; that which we call *kingship*. *Carlyle.*

King's-hood (kingz'hụd), *n.* A certain part of the entrails of an ox; the reticulum or second stomach: applied derisively to a person's stomach in following passage—

Deil mak' his *king's-hood* in a spleuchan. *Burns.*

King's-spear (kingz'spēr), *n.* A plant of the genus Asphodelus (*A. albus*). See ASPHODEL.

Kingston, Kingstone (king'-ston, king'stōn), *n.* A name sometimes given to the angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*). See ANGEL-FISH.

Kingston's Valve.

Kingston's Valve, *n.* A conical valve, forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine. It opens through the side of a vessel by turning a screw.

King's-yellow (kingz'yel-lō). *n.* The name given to a pigment formed by mixing orpiment and arsenious acid.

King-table (king'tā-bl), *n.* In *mediæval arch.* a course or member, conjectured to be the string course, with ball and flower ornaments in the hollow moulding, usual under parapets.

King-truss (king'trus), *n.* A truss for a roof framed with a kingpost.

King-vulture (king'vul-tūr), *n.* The *Sarcorhampus Papa* of the intertropical regions of America, belonging to the family Vulturidæ. It is about 2½ feet in length, and upwards of 5 feet across the expanded wings. The other vultures are said to stand quietly by until this, their monarch, has finished his repast.

Kingwood (king'wụd), *n.* A Brazilian wood believed to be derived from a species of Triptolomæa, but by some referred to *Brya ebenus.* It is beautifully streaked with violet tints, and is used in turning and small cabinet-work. Called also *Violet-wood.*

King-worship (king'wėr-ship), *n.* Excessive or extravagant loyalty to the monarch.

The Tories in particular who had always been inclined to *king-worship*. *Macaulay.*

Kinic (kin'ik), *a.* [Fr. *kinique*, from *kina*, an abbrev. of *quinquina*, cinchona. Akin *quinine.*] Pertaining to or obtained from cinchona.—*Kinic acid* ($C_7H_{12}O_6$), a peculiar vegetable acid discovered by Hofmann, an apothecary of Leer, in the calcium-salts of cinchona-bark, in which it exists in combination with the vegetable alkalies cinchonin and quinin, and also with lime, forming the kinates of these bases. It is found also in blaeberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), in coffee-beans, and in the leaves of oak, elm, ivy, holly, &c. Written also *Quinic.*

Kink (kingk), *n.* [D. G. and Sw. *kink*, a twist or coil in a cable; comp. Icel. *kengr*, a metal crook, a bend or bight.] 1. A twist in a rope or thread such as prevents it running freely; a loop or double.—2. An unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchet; a whim.

Kink (kingk), *v.i.* To wind into a kink; to twist or run into knots.

Kink (kingk), *n.* [Comp. A. Sax. *cincung*, a fit of laughter, D. *kink-hoest*, hooping-cough, O.D. *kincken*, to cough, and E. *chincough.*] A fit of coughing; an immoderate fit of laughter. [Scotch.]

I gae a sklent wi' my ee to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was fa'n into a *kink* o' laughing. *Hogg.*

Kink (kingk), *v.i.* [Northern English and Scotch.] 1. To gasp for breath in a severe fit of coughing; especially applied to the efforts of a child in the hooping-cough.—2. To laugh immoderately.

Kinkajou (king'ka-jö), *n.* A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of northern South America belonging to the group Cercoleptidæ, and allied to the family Ursidæ. It is about as large as a full-grown cat, and somewhat resembles the lemurs in its structure and aspect. It is a nocturnal, arboreal, active animal, and in captivity is very mild.

Kinkhaust, *n.* [*Kink* and *haust.* See KINK, a fit of coughing.] The hooping-cough. [Obsolete or Provincial.]

Kinkhost (kingk'hōst), *n.* [Sc. *kink* and *host.*] [Scotch.] The hooping-cough.

Kinkle (kingk'l), *n.* Same as *Kink.*

Kinless (kin'les), *a.* Destitute of kin or kindred.—*Kinless loons*, a name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties.

Kinnikinic, Kinnikinnick (kin'i-kin-ik'), *n.* [Amer. Indian.] The name of a composition used for smoking by the North American Indians, consisting of the dried leaves and bark of red sumac or red willow. Spelled also *Killikinick.*

Kino (ki'nō), *n.* [Fr. *kino.* Supposed to be an East Indian word.] An astringent extract, resembling catechu, obtained from various trees. The original is procured from *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, a handsome East Indian tree, nat. order Leguminosæ, which yields a valuable timber. Kino is the juice of the tree dried without artificial heat. African or Gambia kino is obtained from another species (*P. erinaceus*), a native of tropical Western Africa. Dhak-tree or Bengal kino is the product of *Butea frondosa*; while Botany Bay kino is got from various species of Eucalyptus. Kino consists of tannin, gum, and extractive, and is a powerful astringent.

Kinone (ki'nōn), *n.* ($C_6H_4O_2$.) A compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden yellow crystals; it is very slightly soluble in water, very volatile, and has a pungent smell in the state of vapour. It combines with hydrogen, forming two new compounds, green and white *hydrokinone*; the former of which is one of the most beautiful compounds known to chemists, forming long prisms of the most brilliant gold-green metallic lustre. Written also *Quinone.*

Kinrede,† *n.* Kindred. *Chaucer.*

Kinric (kin'rik), *n.* [*King*, and *ric*, dominion. Comp. *bishopric.*] Kingdom. [Scotch.]

Kinsfolk† (kinz'fōk), *n.* [*Kin* and *folk.*] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.

Kinship (kin'ship), *n.* Relationship; consanguinity. 'A distant *kinship* to the gracious blood.' *Tennyson.*

Kinsman (kinz'man), *n.* [*Kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

Kinswoman (kinz'wụm-an), *n.* [*Kin* and *woman.*] A female relation.

Kintal (kin'tal), *n.* Same as *Quintal.*

Kintledge (kint'lej), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Kentledge.*

Kintra, Kintray (kin'tra, kin'trī), *n.* Country. [Scotch.]

Kiosk (ki-osk'), *n.* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer

Kiosk in the Serai Bournon, Constantinople.

house, generally constructed of wood, straw, or other light materials, and supported by pillars (commonly placed in a square) round the foot of which is a balustrade. It has been introduced from Turkey and Persia into the gardens, parks, &c., of Western Europe.

Kiotome (kī'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *kiōn*, a column, and *temnō*, to cut.] The name of a surgical instrument, devised by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder.

Kip (kip), *n.* A tanner's name for the hide of a young beast.—*Kip leather.* See KIP-SKIN.

Kipe (kīp), *n.* [A. Sax. *cepan*, to catch, to keep.] An osier basket used for catching fish.

Kippage (kip'āj), *n.* [Comp. *kipper*, *a.*] 1. Disorder; confusion.—2. A fit of rage; a violent passion.

Only dinna pit yoursel into a *kippage*, and expose yoursel before the weans. *Sir W. Scott.*

Kipper (kip'ėr), *n.* [D. *kippen*, to hatch, to exclude ova. The cartilaginous hook on the under jaw of the male is called a *kip*, while in D. *kip* means a roll or band round a bundle of dried fish, but the connection of these words with this is doubtful.] 1. A term applied to a salmon in the condition in which it is directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten fresh; more particularly to a male salmon in this condition.—2. A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked; a herring cured similarly. [This sense of the word arose from the fact that salmon about and after the time of spawning, or when foul, were so prepared to make them fit for eating.]

Kipper (kip'ėr), *v.t.* To cure and preserve, as salmon, by salt and pepper, and by hanging up.

There was *kippered* salmon, and Finnan haddocks, and a lamb's head, and a haggis. *Dickens.*

Kipper (kip'ėr), *a.* Amorous; sprightly; gay; light-footed. [Provincial.]

Kipper-nut (kip'ėr-nut), *n.* Pig-nut or earth-nut (*Bunium flexuosum*).

Kipper-time (kip'ėr-tīm), *n.* In *English law*, the space of time between the 3d and 12th of May, in which fishing for salmon in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames was forbidden.

Kip-skin (kip'skin), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cowhide.

Kirb-plate (kėrb'plāt). See CURB-PLATE.

Kirb-roof (kėrb'rōf). See CURB-ROOF.

Kirb-stone (kėrb'stōn), *n.* Same as *Curb-stone*.

Kirk (kirk), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrc*, G. *kirche*. See CHURCH.] [Scotch.] 1. A church.—2. The Established Church of Scotland.

Kirk (kirk), *v.t.* To church. [Scotch.]

Kirked,† *p.* Crooked. *Chaucer.*

Kirk-session (kirk'se-shon), *n.* The lowest or initiatory court of the Established Church of Scotland. It consists of an ordained minister, generally the incumbent, who presides under the name of moderator, and the elders of the congregation, of whom two must be present to form a quorum. It takes cognisance of cases of scandal and of matters of general ecclesiastical discipline within the congregation. Other Presbyterian churches have a court of the same nature.

Kirkyard (kirk'yärd), *n.* A churchyard; a graveyard. [Scotch.]

Kirn (kirn), *n.* [Icel. *kirna*. See CHURN.] [Scotch.] 1. A churn.—2. The feast of harvest-home, supposed to be so called because a churnful of cream formed a considerable part of the entertainment.

As bleak-fac'd Hallowmas returns,
They get the jovial, ranting *kirns*,
When rural life, o' ev'ry station,
Unite in common recreation. *Burns.*

Kirn (kirn), *v.t.* and *i.* To churn. [Scotch.]

Kirsch-wasser (kėrsh'väs-sėr), *n.* [G., from *kirsche*, cherry, and *wasser*, water.] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the small black cherry. It is called the brandy of Switzerland.

Kirsome† (kėr'sum), *a.* [Corruption of *chrisom*.] Christened or Christian.

As I am a true *kirsome* woman, it is one of the crystal glasses my cousin sent me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Kirsten, Kirs'n (kerst'n, kers'n), *v.t.* To christen; to baptize. [Scotch.]

Kirtle (kėr'tl), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrtel*, Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kjortel*.] 1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle.

The form of the *kirtle* underwent various alterations at different times. It was worn by both sexes. The term is still retained in the provinces in the sense of an outer petticoat. *Halliwell.*

2. A quantity of flax, about 100 lbs.

Kirtle (kėr'tl), *v.t.* To tuck up so as to give the appearance of a kirtle to.

Escape by pulpit stairs is even becoming doubtful without *kirtling* those outward investments which distinguish the priest from the man so high that no one will see there is anything but the man left. *Huxley.*

Kirtled (kėr'tld), *a.* Wearing a kirtle. *Milton.*

Kirwanite (kėr'wan-īt), *n.* A native silicate of iron and alumina found in the basalt of the north-east coast of Ireland, and named after *Kirwan* the mineralogist.

Kish (kish), *n.* [Gr. *kies*, *kiss*, gravel, pyrites.] A substance resembling plumbago found in some iron-smelting furnaces. It consists of carbon and manganese.

Kiss (kis), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cyssan*, from *coss*, a kiss; Icel. and Sw. *kyssa*, Dan. *kysse*, G. *küssen*; comp. also Goth. *kukjan*, to kiss. It seems to be from same root as L. *gusto*, to taste.] 1. To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection; to caress by joining lips.—2. To treat with fondness; to delight in.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience. *Shak.*

3. To touch gently, as if with fondness; to meet.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

The moon-beam *kissed* the holy pane,
And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.
Sir W. Scott.

Kiss (kis), *v.i.* 1. To join lips in love or respect: it sometimes becomes transitive through the addition of an adverb; as, 'We have *kissed away* kingdoms and provinces.' *Shak.*—2. To touch each other; to meet; to come in contact. 'Like fire and powder, which as they *kiss* consume.' *Shak.*

Kiss (kis), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyss*, *coss*, Dan. *kys*, Sw. *kyss*, Icel. *koss*, G. *kuss*; the word appears also in W. *cus*, *cusan*, Corn. *cussin*, a kiss. See the verb.] 1. A salute given with the lips.

Dear as remembered *kisses* after death. *Tennyson.*

2. A confection usually made of whites of eggs, powdered sugar, and currant jelly mixed and baked in an oven.

Kisser (kis'ėr), *n.* One that kisses.

Kissing-comfit (kis'ing-kom-fit), *n.* A perfumed sugar-plum to sweeten the breath. *Shak.*

Kissing-crust (kis'ing-krust), *n.* In *cookery*, a portion of the upper crust of a loaf that touches another.

He cuts a massy fragment from the rich *kissing-crust* that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf. *W. Howitt.*

Kissmiss (kis'mis), *n.* A small kind of grape from which the Shiraz wine is made in Persia.

Kist (kist), *n.* A chest. [Northern English and Scotch.]

Kist (kist), *n.* In the East Indies, an instalment of rent, of a tax, or the like.

Kist, Kistvaen (kist, kist'va-en or kist'vān), *n.* Same as *Cist*, 1 (*b*), *Cistvaen*.

Kit (kit), *n.* [D. *kit*, a large bottle; O.D. *kitte*, a beaker, decanter.] 1. A large bottle.—2. A vessel of various kinds; as, a kind of wooden tub for holding fish, milk, butter, &c.—3. That which contains necessaries or tools, and hence the necessaries and tools themselves; a sailor's chest and contents; an outfit; as, a soldier's *kit;* a shoemaker's *kit*. Hence—4. A contemptuous expression used with the adjective *whole* for the entire assemblage; as, the *whole kit* of them. [Colloq.]

Kit (kit), *n.* [Probably an abbreviated form of *guitar*, *gittern*, *cittern*.] A diminutive fiddle, capable of being carried in the coat-pocket, and used generally by dancing-masters.

The gittern and the *kit* the wandering fiddlers like. *Drayton.*

Kit (kit), *n.* A kitten; a young cat.

Kit,† *v.t.* To cut. *Chaucer.*

Kit-cat (kit'kat), *a.* 1. A term applied to a club in London to which Addison and Steele belonged: so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook who served the club with mutton pies.—2. A term first applied to a three-quarter length portrait on a canvas 36 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width, for the reason that Sir G. Kneller, a member of the Kit-cat Club, painted a series of portraits of all the other members, which were hung up in the room of meeting, and in order to accommodate the paintings to the height of the walls he was obliged to adopt canvas of the size mentioned. The term is now applied to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown.

Kit-kat, Kit-cat (kit'kat), *n.* A boys' game played with sticks and a small piece of wood called *cat*. See CAT.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat
With which he used to play at *kit-kat*. *Cotton.*

Kitcat-roll (kit'kat-rōl), *n.* In *agri.* a kind of roller for land, somewhat in the form of a double cone, being thickest in the middle.

Kitchen (kich'en), *n.* [A. Sax. *cycene*, O.H.G. *chuhhina*, *kuchina*, It. *cucina*, L. *coquina*, kitchen, from *coquo*, to cook.] 1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will. *Franklin.*

2. *Naut.* the galley or caboose.—3. A utensil for roasting meat; as, a tin *kitchen*.—4. [Scotch.] Anything eaten with bread: corresponding to the Latin *opsonium*. There is no English word which expresses the same idea. *Meat* is not nearly so extensive in its signification, for *kitchen* not only denotes butcher-meat, but anything that is used as a substitute for it, as fish, eggs, cheese, milk, &c.

Kitchen (kich'en), *v.t.* 1. To entertain with the fare of the kitchen; to furnish food to. 'A fat friend that *kitchened* me for you.' *Shak.*—2. To serve as kitchen; to give a relish to; to season; to render palatable. [Scotch.]

The poor man's wine,
His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou *kitchens* fine. *Burns.*

Kitchen (kich'en), *a.* Belonging to or used in the kitchen.

Kitchen-fare (kich'en-fār), *n.* The fare of servants in a kitchen.

Kitchen-garden (kich'en-gär-dn), *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

Kitchen-lee (kich'en-lē), *n.* Dirty soap-suds. 'A brazen tub of *kitchen-lee*.' *Ford.*

Kitchen-maid (kich'en-mād), *n.* A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general, to do the work of a kitchen.

Kitchen-midden (kich'en-mid-n), *n.* [Dan. *kjökken-mödding*, lit. kitchen-midden.] The name given to certain mounds, from 3 to 10 feet in height and 100 to 1000 feet in length, found in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c., consisting chiefly of the shells of oysters, cockles, and other edible shell-fish. They are the refuse heaps of a prehistoric people unacquainted with the use of metals, all the implements found in them being of stone, bone, horn, or wood. Fragments of rude pottery occur. The bones are all those of wild animals, with the exception of those of the dog. Similar shell deposits occur on the eastern shores of the United States, formed by the Red Indians.

Kitchen-range (kich'en-rānj), *n.* A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached, for cooking.

Kitchenry (kich'en-ri), *n.* 1. Utensils used in the kitchen; utensils for cooking.—2. The body of servants employed in a kitchen.

Next unto them goeth the blackguard and *kitchenry*. *Holland.*

Kitchen-stuff (kich'en-stuf), *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.

Kitchen-wench (kich'en-wensh), *n.* A woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchen-wench*. *Shak.*

Kite (kīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *cita*, *cyta*, W. *cud*, velocity, and also any bird of the Falconidæ.]

Kite (*Milvus ictinus*).

1. A raptorial bird of the falcon family and genus Milvus, differing from the true falcons in having a somewhat long forked tail, long wings, short legs, and weak bill and talons. This last peculiarity renders it the least formidable of the birds of prey. The common kite, glead, or glede (*M. ictinus*, *regalis*, *vulgaris*) preys chiefly on the smaller

quadrupeds, birds, young chickens, &c. It usually builds in the fork of a tree in a thick wood. The common kite of America is the *Ictinia mississippiensis*. The word is sometimes used as an opprobrious epithet denoting rapacity. 'Detested *kite!* thou liest.' *Shak.* — 2. A name given in some parts of Cornwall and Devonshire to the fish otherwise called brill. — 3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys. — 4. Fictitious or merely nominal commercial paper, as accommodation bills, &c., designed to mislead others as to one's real money resources. — *Electrical kite*, a contrivance employed by Franklin to verify his hypothesis respecting the identity of electricity and lightning, resembling in shape a school-boy's kite, but covered with silk and varnished paper, and armed with a wire.

Kite (kīt), *v.i.* To raise money by the use of fictitious paper; to fly kites. [Mercantile slang.]

Kite, Kyte (kīt, kīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *cwith*, Icel. *kvithr*, the womb; Sw. *qued*, Goth. *qvithus*, a protuberance, the belly.] In Scotland and the North of England, the belly.

Kite-flier (kīt'flī-ėr), *n.* One who attempts to raise money by the use of accommodation bills.

Kite-flying (kīt'flī-ing), *n.* The practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by means of accommodation bills or other fictitious commercial paper.

Kitefoot (kīt'fụt), *n.* A sort of tobacco, so called from its resemblance to a kite's foot.

Kith (kith), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyth*, acquaintance, friendship, affinity.] Acquaintances or friends collectively. — *Kith and kin*, friends and relatives.

For Launcelot's *kith and kin* so worship him
That ill to him is ill to them. *Tennyson.*

Kithara (kith'a-ra), *n.* Same as *Cithara. Thomson.*

Kithe (kīTH), *v.t.* [See KYTHE.] To show; to make known. *Chaucer.*

Kithe (kīTH), *v.i.* [Old English and Scotch.] To become known; to be manifest; to appear. Written also *Kythe.*

Unless a new stranger is present, they *kithe* in more rational colours. *Galt.*

Kitling (kit'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *kit*, a kitten, or of *cat*. Comp. Icel. *ketlingr*, N. *kjetling*, a kitten. Or it may be formed from the verb to *kittle*, or bring forth young; comp. O.E. *kindle*, a young one, *kindle*, to bring forth young.] A young animal, more especially a young cat; a kitten. 'A newly kittened *kitling's* cries.' *Chapman.* [Obsolete or Provincial English and Scotch.]

Kitmutgar (kit-mut'gär), *n.* Same as *Khitmutgar.*

'But most high,' said the rascally *kitmutgar*, 'one of the eldest daughters is about to be married.'
James Grant.

Kitte,† pret. of *kit.* Cut. *Chaucer.*

Kittel (kit'l), *v.t.* Same as *Kittle.*

Kitten (kit'n), *n.* [Dim. of *cat.*] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

Kitten (kit'n), *v.i.* To bring forth young, as a cat.

Kittiwake (kit'ti-wāk), *n.* [From its cry.] A natatorial bird of the genus Larus or gulls (the *L. tridactylus*), found in great abundance in all the northern parts of the world wherever the coast is high and rocky. It migrates southward in winter, extending its range as far as the Mediterranean and Madeira. The young of the kittiwake has dark markings in the plumage, which disappear in the adult, hence it was for some time regarded as a different species, and is still known on some parts of our coasts as the *tarrock*. See LARIDÆ, GULL.

Kittle (kit'l), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *citelian*, D. *kittelen*, Icel. *kitla*, G. *kitzeln*, to tickle. *Tickle* seems the same word with sounds transposed.] To tickle; to excite a pleasant sensation in the mind; to enliven: frequently followed by *up*. [Northern English and Scotch.]

It never fails, on drinkin' deep,
To *kittle up* our notion. *Burns.*

Kittle (kit'l), *a.* Ticklish; easily tickled; difficult; nice; not easily managed; trying; vexatious; bad. [Scotch.]

And now, gudewife, I maun ride, to get to the Liddel or it be dark, for your waste has but a *kittle* character, ye ken yourself. *Sir W. Scott.*

Kittle (kit'l), *v.i.* [Non-nasalized form corresponding to *kindle*, to bring forth young; comp. N. *kjetla*, to bring forth young.] To litter; to bring forth kittens. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Kittling (kit'ling), *n.* Same as *Kitling.*

Kittlish (kit'lish), *a.* Ticklish.

Kittly (kit'li), *a.* Easily tickled; hence, susceptible; sensitive. [Scotch.]

I was not so *kittly* as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure. *Galt.*

Kive (kīv), *n.* [See KEEVE.] A mashing vat; a keeve.

Kiver (kiv'ėr), *v.t.* To cover. [Vulgar.]

Kivi-kivi, Kiwi-kiwi (kē'vi-kē-vi, kē'wi-kē-wi), *n.* A species of Apteryx (*A. australis*). See under APTERYX.

Kleene-boc (klēn'bok), *n.* [D., lit. little buck.] The Cape guevei (*Antilope perpusilla* or *pygmæa*, or *Cephalopus pygmæa*). See GUEVEI.

Kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *kleptō*, to steal, and *mania*, madness.] A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer.

Klick (klik), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Click.*

Klicker (klik'ėr), *n.* Same as *Clicker.*

Klicket, Klinket (klik'et, klingk'et), *n.* In *fort.* a small gate in a palisade through which sallies may be made.

Klinkstone (klingk'stōn), *n.* Same as *Clinkstone.*

Klinometer. See CLINOMETER.

Klio (klī'ō), *n.* In *class. myth.* same as *Clio.*

Klip-das (klip'das), *n.* [D., cliff-badger.] A small South African animal of the genus Hyrax (*H. capensis*). See under HYRAX.

Klipspringer, Klippspringer (klip'spring-ėr), *n.* [D., cliff-springer.] A beautiful little South African antelope of the genus Oreotragus (*O. saltatrix*), inhabiting the most inaccessible mountains of the Cape, being as sure-footed and agile as the chamois, which it somewhat resembles in its habits. Its colour is dark brown, sprinkled with yellow, and its height barely 20 inches. Its hair is rather long and projecting. Its flesh is much esteemed, and its hair is used for stuffing saddles.

Klopemania (klō-pē-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *klopē*, theft, and *mania*, madness.] Same as *Kleptomania*, but seldom used.

Kloster (klos'tėr), *n.* [G.] A cloister; a convent; a monastery.

Sounds of bells came faintly stealing,
Bells that, from the neighbouring *kloster*,
Rang for the nativity *Longfellow.*

Knab (nab), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *knabbed;* ppr. *knabbing.* [Another form of *knap*, and in second sense also written *nab.*] 1. To bite; to gnaw; to nibble.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts without fear . . . than be mistress of the world with cares.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To lay hold of or apprehend. [Vulgar.] See NAB.

Knabble† (nab'l), *v.i.* [Freq. of *knab.*] To bite or nibble.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats knaw iron.
Sir T. Browne.

Knack (nak), *n.* [An imitative word like D. *knak*, Dan. *knæk*, G. *knack*, a crack, a snap. *Knack*, as Wedgwood thinks, probably originally signified a snap of the fingers, then a trick or way of doing a thing as if with a snap. In the same way from D. *knappen*, to snap, we have *knap*, clever, handy, nimble. Its sense of a toy or knick-knack may result from the frequency with which such fragile contrivances are broken with a sharp crack.] 1. A knick-knack; a pretty or ingenious trifle; a toy.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shak.*

2. Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks.
Atterbury.

3. Something requiring adroitness, dexterity, or special aptitude.

For how should equal colours do the *knack?*
Chameleons who can paint in white and black?
Pope.

Knack (nak), *v.i.* [D. *knakken*, G. *knacken*, to crack or snap. See the noun.] 1. To crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise. [Rare.] 2. To speak affectedly or mincingly. [Rare.]

Knacker (nak'ėr), *n.* 1. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work. — 2. One of two pieces of wood used as a plaything by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets; bones.

Knacker (nak'ėr), *n.* [Probably from Icel. *hnakkr*, a man's saddle, the word in East Anglia meaning a saddler and harness-maker. 'It would seem that this office' (that of slaughtering old horses) 'fell to the knacker or coarse harness-maker, as the person who would have the best opportunity of making the skins available.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. A maker of harness, collars, &c., for cart-horses. [Provincial.] — 2. One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses.

Knackish (nak'ish), *a.* Trickish; knavish; artful. '*Knackish* forms of gracious speeches.' *More.*

Knackishness (nak'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being knackish; artifice; trickery.

Knacky (nak'i), *a.* Having a knack; cunning; crafty.

Knag (nag), *n.* [Comp. Dan. *knag*, a wooden peg; Prov. G. *knagge*, Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood; Ir. *cnag*, a peg, a knob, W. *cnwc*, a protuberance, a knot.] 1. A knot in wood or a protuberant knot; a wart. — 2. A peg for hanging things on. — 3. The shoot of a deer's horns.

Horns most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags.* *Holland.*

4. The rugged top of a rock or hill. [Provincial.]

Knagged (nagd), *a.* Formed into knots; knotty.

Knagginess (nag'i-nes), *n.* The state of being knaggy.

Knaggy (nag'i), *a.* Knotty; full of knots, rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

Knakkes,† *n. pl.* Trifling tricks; trifling words. *Chaucer.* See KNACK, *n.*

Knap (nap), *n.* [A parallel form to *knop*, *knob*; comp. Icel. *knappr*, Dan. *knap*, W. *cnap*, a button, a knob.] 1. A protuberance; a swelling; a knob or button. — 2. A rising ground; a hillock; a summit. [Rare.]

Hark, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill. *W. Brown.*

Knap (nap), *n.* A short sharp noise; a snap.

Knap (nap), *v.t.* [Comp. D. *knappen*, to crack, to munch, to lay hold of; G. *knappen*, to crack, to crunch, to snap. See KNAB.] 1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [Rare.]

As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger. *Shak.*
He *knappeth* the spear in sunder.
Bk. of Com. Prayer.

2. To strike with a sharp noise; to snap. [Rare.]

Knap a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water. *Bacon.*

Knap (nap), *v.i.* To make a short sharp sound.

The people standing by heard it *knap* in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. *Wiseman.*

Knapbottle (nap'bot-l), *n.* A plant, bladder-campion (*Silene inflata*).

Knappe,† *n.* A short sleep; a nap. *Chaucer.*

Knappia (nap'i-a), *n.* [In compliment to Mr. M. *Knapp*, a writer on British grasses.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Gramineæ. *K. agrostidea* is a very small but elegant annual British grass, which grows in sandy pastures by the sea in the south of England. It has short rough leaves, and somewhat one-sided slender flower-spikes.

Knappish (nap'ish), *a.* Inclined to knap or snap; snappish.

Knapple (nap'l), *v.i.* [Dim. of *knap.*] To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.

Knappy (nap'i), *a.* Full of knaps or hillocks.

Knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* [L.G. *knappsack*, D. *knapzak*, G. and D. *knappen*, to snap, hence, to eat, and *sack*—lit. a provision-sack.] A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessaries, and closely strapped to the back between the shoulders; any similar bag. Various forms of knapsacks are now used by tourists and others as being by far the easiest way of carrying light personal luggage.

Knapweed (nap'wēd), *n.* The popular name of Centaurea, nat. order Compositæ; as *C. nigra* and *C. Scabiosa*. They are perennial coarse-looking weeds, growing in meadows, having heads of reddish-purple flowers and brown scaly involucres.

Knar, Knarl (när, närl), *n.* [A word occurring in various forms, as *gnar*, *gnarl*, *knur*, *knurl*; comp. O.D. *knorre*, G. *knorren*, a gnar, a knot in a tree.] A knot in wood.

Knark (närk), *n.* A hard-hearted or savage person. [Slang.]

Knarled (närld), *a.* Knotted. 'The old *knarled* oak.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Knarred (närd), *a.* Having knars or knots; gnarled; knotty.

The *knarred* and crooked cedar knees. *Longfellow.*

Knarry (när'i), *a.* Knotty; stubby.

Knautia (na'ti-a), *n.* [In honour of C. *Knaut*, a physician and botanical author of Halle, who died in 1694.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Dipsacaceæ, now usually united with Scabiosa. *K. arvensis* is a handsome

British plant known as field-scabious, with heads of lilac-purple flowers, and having pinnate leaves, growing in pastures and cornfields.

Knave (nāv), *n.* [A. Sax. *cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy, a youth, a son; O.E. *knape*, a boy; comp. D. *knaap*, G. *knabe*, a boy or young man, Icel. *knapi*, a servant boy, Sc. *knip*, a young or little fellow. The root is probably the same as that of *Kin*, &c.] 1.† A boy; a man-child.

O murderous slumber,
Lay'st thou thy leaden mace upon my boy
That plays thee music? Gentle *knave*, good night.
Shak.

2.† A servant.

He's but Fortune's *knave*,
A minister of her will. *Shak.*

3. A false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.

In defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools. *Ames.*

How many serving-lads must have been unfaithful and dishonest before *knave*—which meant at first no more than a boy—acquired the meaning which it has now! *Trench.*

4. In a pack of cards, a card with a soldier or servant painted on it; a jack.—*A knave-child* or *boy-knave*, a male child. *Chaucer.*

Knave-bairn (nāv'bārn), *n.* A man-child. [Scotch.]

Wha could tell whether the bonny *knave-bairn* may not come back to claim his ain? *Sir W. Scott.*

Knavery (nāv'ėr-i), *n.* 1. Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villany; fraud.

This is flat *knavery*, to take upon you another man's name. *Shak.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

Knaveship (nāv'ship), *n.* In *Scots law*, one of the sequels of thirlage. The multure is the quantity of grain paid to the proprietor, or his tacksman of the mill to which the lands are astricted. The *knaveship* is that quantity of the grain which, by the practice of the mill, is given to the mill servant by whom the work is performed.

Knavess (nāv'es), *n.* A female knave. [Rare and rhetorical.]

Cullies, the easy cushions on which knaves and *knavesses* repose and fatten, have at all times existed in considerable confusion. *Carlyle.*

Knavish (nāv'ish), *a.* 1. Dishonest; fraudulent; as, a *knavish* fellow or a *knavish* trick or transaction.

Praise is the medium of a *knavish* trade,
A coin by Craft for Folly's use designed. *Cowper.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*

Knavishly (nāv'ish-li), *adv.* In a knavish manner: (*a*) dishonestly; fraudulently; (*b*) waggishly; mischievously.

It is ordinary for hosts to be *knavishly* witty *Cayton.*

Knavishness (nāv'ish-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being knavish; dishonesty.

Knaw† (nạ), *v.t.* To gnaw. *Sir T. More.*

Knawel (nạ'el), *n.* [G. *knauel*, *knäuel*, a clew of thread; D. *knavel*, Dan. *knevel*, pl. *kneveler*, pods of flax.] The popular name of the two British species of the genus Scleranthus (*S. annuus* and *S. perennis*), nat. order Scleranthaceæ. They are mere weeds, with much-branched diffuse stems and small greenish flowers, growing on sandy soils, and sometimes on barren heathy wastes.

Knead (nēd), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cnedan*, *cnædan*; comp. D. *kneeden*, G. *kneten*, to knead; in Northern English we find the part. *knodden*, which shows that the verb was originally strong. O.E. *gnide* (A. Sax. *gnidan*) and A. Sax. *cnidan* (as in *forcnidan*, to beat to pieces) are probably allied.] 1. To work and press into a mass usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste; as, to *knead* dough.

The cake she *kneaded* was the savoury meat.
Prior.

2. To beat with the fists; to pommel.

I will *knead* him; I'll make him supple. *Shak.*

Kneader (nēd'ėr), *n.* One who kneads; a baker.

Kneading-trough (nēd'ing-trof), *n.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

Knebelite (nē'bel-īt), *n.* [From *Von Knebel.*] A mineral of a gray colour, spotted with dirty white, brownish-green, or green. It consists of about 32·5 per cent. of silica, 32·5 of ferrous oxide, and 35·0 of manganous oxide.

Kneck (nek), *n.* *Naut.* the twisting of a rope or a cable.

Knedde,† pp. of *knede*. Kneaded. *Chaucer.*

Knede,† *v.t.* To knead. *Chaucer.*

Knee (nē), *n.* [O.E. *kneo*, A. Sax. *cneó*, *cnió*, *cneów*; comp. O. Fris. *kni*, Icel. *kné*, Dan. *knæ*, D. and G. *knie*, Goth. *kniu*; the word is cognate with L. *genu*, Gr. *gonu*, Skr. *jānu*—knee, the root being unknown.] 1. In *anat.* the joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; the articulation of the thigh and leg bones. See KNEE-JOINT. —2. The knee bent in reverence or respect. 'Your *knee*, sirrah!' *Shak.* —3. Something resembling the knee in shape; as, (*a*) in *ship-building*, a piece of bent timber or iron having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers. The branches of the knees form an angle of greater or smaller extent, according to the mutual situation of the pieces which they are designed to unite.—*Carline knees*, in a *ship*, those timbers which extend from the sides to the hatchway, and bear up the deck.—*Hanging knees*, such as have one of their arms fayed vertically to the ship's side.—*Lodging-knees*, such as are fixed parallel to the deck.—*Diagonal hanging-knees*, such as cross the timbers in a slanting direction. (*b*) In *carp.* a piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawn into shape, fitting into an angle, as a brace and strut. (*c*) In *arch.* a part of the back of a handrailing of a convex form, the reverse of a *ramp*, which is concave.

Knee (nē), *v.t.* 1. To pass over on the knees.

Fall down, and *knee*
The way into his mercy. *Shak.*

2. To kneel to.

I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne. *Shak.*

Knee-breeches (nē'brēch-ez), *n. pl.* Breeches that do not reach farther down than the knee.

Knee-brush (nē'brush), *n.* In *zool.* (*a*) the brush or tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes. (*b*) The masses of thick-set hairs on the legs of bees, by means of which they carry pollen from one plant to another or to their hive.

Knee-cap (nē'kap), *n.* 1. In *anat.* the bone covering the knee-joint in front; the knee-pan; the patella. See KNEE-JOINT. —2. A leather cap or covering bound over the knee to preserve the clothes in kneeling, or on horses to protect them in case of a fall.

Knee-cords (nē'kordz), *n. pl.* Corded breeches. [Colloq.]

It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, *knee-cords*, and tops. *Dickens.*

Knee-crooking (nē'krōk-ing), *a.* Obsequious; cringing. 'Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave.' *Shak.*

Kneed (nēd), *a.* 1. Having knees: chiefly used in composition; as, in-*kneed*, out-*kneed*. 2. In *bot.* geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as, *kneed* grass.

Knee-deep (nē'dēp), *a.* 1. Rising to the knees; as, water or snow *knee-deep*.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knee-deep* within a month. *Milton.*

2. Sunk to the knees; as, wading in water or mire *knee-deep*.

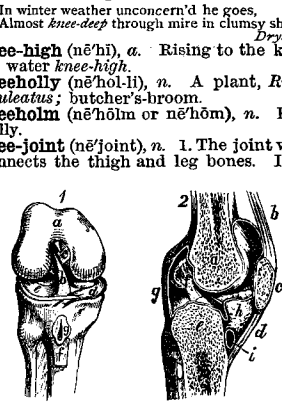
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *knee-deep* through mire in clumsy shoes.
Dryden.

Knee-high (nē'hī), *a.* Rising to the knees; as, water *knee-high*.

Kneeholly (nē'hol-li), *n.* A plant, *Ruscus aculeatus*; butcher's-broom.

Kneeholm (nē'hōlm or nē'hōm), *n.* Kneeholly.

Knee-joint (nē'joint), *n.* 1. The joint which connects the thigh and leg bones. It is a complex articulation, consisting of an angular ginglymus or hinge-joint, formed by the condyles of the femur, the upper extremity of the tibia, and the posterior surface of the patella.—2. In *mach.* same as *Toggle-joint* (which see).



Human Knee-joint.

1, Right Knee-joint laid open from the front, to show the internal ligaments. *a*, Cartilaginous surface of lower extremity of the femur, with its two condyles. *b*, Anterior crucial ligament. *c*, Posterior do. *d*, Internal semilunar fibro-cartilage. *e*, External fibro-cartilage. *f*, Part of the ligament of the patella turned down. *g*, Bursa situated between the ligament of the patella and head of the tibia laid open.
2, Longitudinal Section of the Left Knee-joint. *a*, Cancellous structure of lower part of femur. *b*, Tendon of extensor muscles of leg. *c*, Patella. *d*, Ligament of the patella. *e*, Cancellous structure of head of tibia. *f*, Anterior crucial ligament. *g*, Posterior ligament. *h*, Mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella. *i*, Bursa.

Knee-jointed (nē'joint-ed), *a.* In *bot.* bent like a knee; geniculate.

Kneel (nēl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *kneeled*, *knelt*; ppr. *kneeling*. [O.E. *kneole*, *kneoli*, from *knee*; corresponding to D. *knielen*, Dan. *knæle*, to kneel. Comp. *handle*, from *hand*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's Prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

Kneeler (nēl'ėr), *n.* One who kneels or worships by kneeling.

Kneelingly (nēl'ing-li), *adv.* In a kneeling position.

Kneen,† **Knene**,† *n. pl.* Knees. *Chaucer.*

Kneepan (nē'pan), *n.* Same as *Knee-cap*, 1.

Knee-piece (nē'pēs), *n.* Same as *Knee-rafter*.

Knee-rafter (nē'raft-ėr), *n.* A rafter, the lower end or foot of which is crooked downwards, so that it may rest more firmly on the walls. Called also *Crook-rafter* and *Knee-piece*.

Knee-rafter, or crook-rafter, is the principal truss of a house. *Oxford Glossary.*

Knee-stop (nē'stop), *n.* A stop or lever in an organ or harmonium acted on by the knee.

Knee-string (nē'string), *n.* A ligament or tendon of the knee. *Addison.*

Knee-swell (nē'swel), *n.* A contrivance in a harmonium by which certain shutters are made to open by means of levers pressed by the knees. This allows more wind to act on the reeds, and a diminuendo and crescendo effect is more readily produced.

Knee-timber (nē'tim-bėr), *n.* Timber of a bent or angular shape, suitable for making knees in shipbuilding.

Knee-tribute, Knee-worship (nē'trib-ūt, nē'wėr-ship), *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflexion.

Receive from us
Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*

Knell (nel), *n.* [A. Sax. *cnyll*, a knell; *cnellan*, *cnyllan*, to sound a bell; comp. G. *knellen*, *knallen*, to make a loud noise or report, *knall*, a crack, a report, Sw. *knall*, a loud sound, a knell; Icel. *knylla*, to beat, *gnella*, to scream. O.E. *knoll*, to toll, is a parallel form.] The sound caused by striking a bell; especially, and perhaps exclusively, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a passing bell; a death signal in general.

By fairy hands their *knell* is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung. *Collins.*

Knell (nel), *v.i.* 1. To sound as a funeral knell; to knoll.

Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to *knell* for thee.
Beau. & Fl.

Hence—2. To sound as an omen or warning of coming evil.

Hawks are whistling; horns are *knelling*.
Sir W. Scott.

Knell (nel), *v.t.* To summon by, or as by, a knell.

'Each matin bell,' the baron saith,
'*Knells* us back to a world of death.' *Coleridge.*

Knelt (nelt), pret. & pp. of *kneel*.

Knet,† *pp.* Knit or knitted. *Chaucer.*

Knew (nū), pret. of *know*.

Knib (nib), *v.t.* Same as *Nib*. 'Four sharp lawyers *knibbing* their pens.' *Disraeli.*

Knicker (nik'ėr), *n.* [D. *knikker*.] A small ball of baked clay, used by boys as a marble; especially the ball that is placed between the fore-finger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the thumb so as to strike if possible one of the other balls.

Knickerbockers (nik'ėr-bok-ėrz), *n. pl.* [After Washington Irving's character Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, as representative of a Dutchman.] A kind of loose breeches, of American origin, reaching just beyond the knee, where they are gathered in so as to clasp the leg. Such breeches are much worn by sportsmen and others having to travel amid heather or rough ground.

Knick-knack (nik'nak), *n.* [A reduplication of *knack*. Comp. *click-clack*, *tip-top*, *ding-*

dong, &c.] A trifle or toy; any small article more for ornament than use.

But if ye use these *knick-knacks*,
This fast and loose with faithful men and true,
You'll be the first will find it. *Beau. & Fl.*

Knick-knackery (nik'nak-ėr-i), *n.* Knick-knacks; trifles; toys.

Knife (nīf), *n.* pl. **Knives** (nīvz). [A. Sax. *cnif*, D. *knijf*, Icel. *knífr*, Dan. *kniv*, Sw. *knif*, G. *kneif*. Skeat connects this with *nip*. Hence Fr. *canif*.] 1. A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp-edged blade of moderate size attached to a handle. Knives are of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their respective uses; as, table-*knives*, carving-*knives*, or carvers; pen*knives*, &c. —2. A sword or dagger.

And after all his war to rest his wearie *knife*.
Spenser.

—*War to the knife*, a war carried on to the utmost extremity; mortal combat.

Knife-basket, Knife-box (nīf'bas-ket, nīf'boks), *n.* A basket or box to hold knives.

Knife-blade (nīf'blād), *n.* The cutting part of a knife.

Knife-board (nīf'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.—2. The seat running along the top of an omnibus. [Slang.]

On 'busses' *knife-boards* stretch'd,
The City clerks all tongue-protruded lay.
Arthur Smith.

Knife-edge (nīf'ej), *n.* A piece of steel with a very fine edge, serving as the axis of a scale-beam, pendulum, and like machines requiring to oscillate with the least possible friction.

Knife-grinder (nīf'grīnd-ėr), *n.* One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives.

Knife-rest (nīf'rest), *n.* An article of glass, metal, or some other material, used to rest the points of carving-knives on at table.

Knife-sharpener (nīf'shärp-n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens knives.

Knife-tray (nīf'trā), *n.* A tray, basket, or other receptacle for knives.

Knight (nīt), *n.* [A. Sax. *cniht*, *cneoht*, a boy, a youth, an attendant, a military follower; D. and G. *knecht*, a male servant or attendant, Dan. *knegt*, a fellow, the knave at cards. Perhaps from the same root as E. *knave*.] 1.† A male attendant or servant; a military attendant; a follower or one belonging to the suite of a person of rank.—2. One devoted to the service of any person; a partisan; a champion; a lover.

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* against their king? *Denman.*

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight*. *Shak.*

3. In feudal times, a man admitted to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies, the candidate having, for instance, to prepare himself by prayer and fasting, by watching his arms by night in a chapel, and being admitted with religious rites, finally receiving the *accolade* (which see).—4. In modern times, one who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign and entitling the possessor to have the title of *Sir* prefixed to his Christian name, but not hereditary like the dignity of baronet. The wives of knights have the legal designation of *Dame*, for which *Lady* is customarily substituted.—5. One of the pieces in the game of chess, usually the figure of a horse's head.—6. In *card-playing*, the old name of the knave or jack.—*Knight of the post*, a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; a hireling witness; one who gained his living by rendering false evidence; a false bail; hence, a sharper in general.

A knight of the post, quoth he, for so I am termed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelve-pence.
Nash.

—*Knight of the shire*, the designation given to the representative in parliament of an English county at large as distinguished from the representatives of such cities and towns as are counties of themselves.—*Knights bachelors*, and *knights bannerets*. See BACHELOR and BANNERET.—*Knights of the chamber*, such knights bachelors as are made in time of peace, in the king's chamber, and not in the field, as in time of war.—*Knights of the Round Table*. See ROUND TABLE.

Knight (nīt), *v.t.* To dub or create a knight; to confer the honour of knighthood upon, a ceremony which is performed in Britain by the sovereign touching the person on whom the dignity is conferred with a sword as he kneels and saying, 'Rise, Sir ——.'

Knightage (nīt'āj), *n.* The aggregate of those persons who have been created knights; as, the *knightage* of the United Kingdom.

Knight-errant (nīt-er'rant), *n.* An errant or wandering knight; a knight who travelled in search of adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

Like a bold *knight-errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

Knight-errantry (nīt-er'rant-ri), *n.* The role or character of a knight-errant; the practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

Knight-erratic (nīt-er-rat'ik), *a.* Relating to knight-errantry. *Quart. Rev.*

Knight-head (nīt'hed), *n.* *Naut.* a bollard timber, one of two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its inner end; also, one of two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass.

Knighthode,† *n.* Knighthood; valour. *Chaucer.*

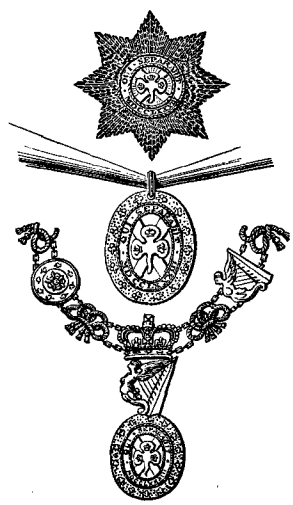
Knighthood (nīt'hụd), *n.* 1. The character or dignity of a knight; the rank or honour accompanying the title of knight.

Is this the sir, who, some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought to go a-wooing in? *B. Jonson.*

2. Knights collectively.

The *knighthood* now-a-days are nothing like the *knighthood* of old time. *Chapman.*

—*Order of Knighthood*, an organized and duly constituted body of knights. The



Star, Jewel, and Collar of the order of St. Patrick.

orders of knighthood are of two classes—either they are associations or fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own as independent bodies, or they are merely honorary associations established by sovereigns within their respective dominions. To the former class belonged the three celebrated religious orders founded during the Crusades—Templars, Hospitallers, and Teutonic Knights. The other class, consisting of orders merely titular, embraces most of the existing European orders, such as the order of the Golden Fleece, the order of the Holy Ghost. The British orders are the order of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Empire, the Star of India, and the Royal Victorian Order. The orders have their appropriate insignia, which generally include a badge or jewel, a collar, a ribbon of a certain colour, and a star. We here give the insignia of the order of St. Patrick, an order instituted for Ireland in 1783. See BATH, GARTER, ORDER, STAR, THISTLE.

Knightless (nīt'les), *a.* 1. Without a knight or knights.—2.† Unbecoming a knight.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
Thou hast with *knightless* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully shamed. *Spenser.*

Knightlike (nīt'līk), *a.* Resembling a knight.

Knightliness (nīt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being knightly.

Knightly (nīt'li), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; as, a *knightly* combat.

Unworthy meed
Of *knightly* counsel and heroic deed. *Ferriar.*

Knightly (nīt'li), *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

Knight-marshal (nīt-mär'shal), *n.* An officer in the household of the British sovereign, who has cognizance of transgressions within the royal household and verge, and of contracts made there, a member of the household being one of the parties.

Knight's-court (nīts'-kōrt), *n.* A court-baron, or honour-court, formerly held twice a year by the Bishop of Hereford, wherein those who were lords of manors, and their tenants, holding by knight-service of the honour of that bishopric, were suitors.

Knight-service (nīt'sėr-vis), *n.* In *English feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service; the tenure by which a knight's fee was held. This species of tenure was abolished during the reign of Charles II.

Knight's-fee (nīts' fē), *n.* In *English feudal usage*, a portion of land, of the value of £20 per annum, held by custom on the condition of rendering to the sovereign the service of a knight.

Knightship (nīt'ship), *n.* The dignity of a knight; knighthood.

Knight's-spur (nīts'spėr), *n.* Larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*): so called from the resemblance of its long slender nectaries to the rowels of a spur.

Knight's-wort (nīts'wėrt), *n.* The water-soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*): so called from its sword-like leaves.

Knit (nit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *knit* or *knitted*; ppr. *knitting*. [A. Sax. *cnittan*, *cnyttan*, to knit, to tie, to bind, from *cnotta*, a knot; Icel. *knýta*, *knytja*, to knit, to knot, from *knútr*, a knot; Dan. *knytte*, to knit, to tie in a knot. See KNOT.] 1. To tie together; to tie with a knot; to fasten by tying; to join by making into or as into a knot or knots.

When your head did but ache,
I *knit* my handkercher about your brows. *Shak.*

And (he) saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet *knit* at the four corners. Acts x. 11.

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground,
In a light fantastic round. *Milton.*

2. To weave by looping or knotting a continuous thread; to form by working up with wires or needles yarn or thread into a fabric held together by a series of knots; as, to *knit* stockings.—3. To cause to grow together.

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman.*

4. To join closely. 'To *knit* the generations each to each.' *Tennyson.*

Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit*. *Shak.*

5. To contract into folds or wrinkles; as, to *knit* the brows.

Knit (*nit*), *v.i.* 1. To make a textile fabric by interlooping yarn or thread by means of needles, &c.—2. To unite closely; to grow together; as, broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

Our severed navy, too,
Have *knit* again. *Shak.*

—*To knit up*,† to wind up, to come to a close.

It remaineth to *knit up* briefly with the nature and compass of the seas. *Holland.*

Knit (nit), *n.* 1. Union by knitting; texture. 'Their garters of an indifferent *knit*.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. In *mining*, a small particle of lead-ore.

Knitch, Knitchet (nich, nich'et), *n.* Something tied up or knit together, as a bundle, fagot, and the like. [Provincial.]

Knitster (nit'stėr), *n.* A female who knits.

Knittable (nit'a-bl), *a.* That may be knit.

Knitter (nit'ėr), *n.* 1. One that knits.—2. A knitting-machine.

Knitting-needle (nit'ing-nē-dl), *n.* A needle used for knitting, usually a straight piece of wire with rounded ends.

Knitting-sheath (nit'ing-shēth), *n.* A sheath for holding the end of the needle in knitting.

Knittle (nit'l), *n.* [From *knit*.] 1. A string that gathers or draws together a purse.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) a kind of small line made of marline or rope-yarn twisted as a rope or plaited as sennit, used for seizings or for hammock-clues, or to bend the square-sails to the jack-stays in lieu of robands, or to reef a fore-and-aft sail by its foot. (*b*) *pl.* The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting.

Knives (nīvz), *n.* pl. of *knife*.

Knob (nob), *n.* [Also written *knop*, which is the older form and more in accordance with

the form of the word in the other Teutonic languages; comp. A. Sax. *cnœp*, a top, a knob, Sc. *knap*, a knoll or hillock, D. *knop*, *knoop*, G. *knopf*, Icel. *knappr*, *hnappr* (also *nabbi*), Dan. *knop*, *knap*, all meaning a knob, a button, a bud, &c.] 1. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as, a *knob* in the flesh or on a bone.—2. A round ball at the end of anything; the more or less ball-shaped handle for a door, drawer, or the like.

My lock, with no *knob* to it, looked as if it wanted to be wound up. *Dickens.*

3. A rounded hill or mountain. [United States.]—4. In *arch.* a bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornament, as the bosses at the intersections of ribs, the ends of labels and other mouldings, and the bunches of foliage in capitals. [In this sense called and written also *Knot*, *Knotte*, *Knop*, *Knoppe*.]

Knob (nob), *v.i.* pret. and pp. *knobbed;* ppr. *knobbing.* To grow into knobs; to bunch.

Knobbed (nobd), *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

Knobber, Knobbler (nob'ėr, nob'lėr), *n.* A hart in its second year; a brocket.

He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed *knobbler.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Knobbiness (nob'i-nes), *n.* The quality of having knobs or of being full of protuberances.

Knobby (nob'i), *a.* 1. Full of knobs or hard protuberances.—2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howell.*

3. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly. [United States.]

Knobstick (nob'stik), *n.* A term of disparagement applied to a workman who refuses to join a trade's-union or retires from it and who works when the members of the union are on strike. Called also a *Knob* and *Black-nob.*

Mr. —— will not be blown up by infernal machines, nor sprinkled with vitriol, nor will he ever be watched by sentries, or be stigmatized as a *knobstick.* *Saturday Rev.*

Knock (nok), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *cnocian*, *cnucian*, to knock, to beat; Icel. *knoka*, Sw. *knacka*, to knock; the same word appears in Gael. and Ir. *cnag*, a knock; W. *cnociaw*, to knock. Comp. *knick*, *knack*, *knag*, *knuckle*, &c. See KNUCKLE.] 1. To strike or beat with something thick, hard, or heavy; as, to *knock* with a club or with the fist; to *knock* at the door. 'To *knock* against the gates.' *Shak.*

For harbour at a thousand doors they *knocked:*
Not one of all the thousand but was locked. *Dryden.*

2. To drive or be driven so as to come in collision with something; to strike against; to clash; as, one heavy body *knocks* against another.—*To knock about*, to wander here and there without any fixed purpose; to lounge idly. [Colloq.]—*To knock off*, to cease from labour; to stop work.

Some of R.'s hands had just *knocked off* for dinner time. *Dickens.*

The bells had rung for *knocking off* for the night. *Dickens.*

—*To knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self conquered: an expression said to be borrowed from an old practice of knocking under the table when conquered.—*To knock up*, to become wearied or exhausted, as with labour; to be worn out; to fail from fatigue.

The horses were beginning to *knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service. *De Quincey.*

Knock (nok), *v.t.* 1. To dash; to drive; to cause to collide; as, to *knock* the head against a post.—2. To drive or force by a succession of blows; as, to *knock* a nail into a piece of wood.—3.† To strike; to give a blow or blows to.

'Twere good you *knocked* him. *Shak.*
Master, *knock* the door hard. *Shak.*

To knock down, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock down* an ox.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock out* the brains.—*To knock up*, (*a*) to arouse by knocking. (*b*) To exhaust with fatigue. (*c*) In *bookbinding*, to shake into order, or otherwise make the printed sheets even at the edges.—*To knock off*, to force off by a blow or blows.—*To knock off*, or *knock down*, in *auctions*, to assign to a bidder, generally by a blow with a hammer.—*To knock on the head*, to stun or kill by a blow or by blows on the head; hence, to destroy; to frustrate, as a project or scheme; to foil; to render abortive. [Colloq.]

Knock (nok), *n.* 1. A blow; a stroke with something thick, hard, or heavy.—2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

The Commons had scarcely met when the *knock* of Black Rod was heard. *Macaulay.*

Knock-down (nok'doun), *a.* A term applied to a blow which fells a person to the ground.—*Knock-down argument*, an argument which completely overthrows the reasoning of an adversary.

Knocker (nok'ėr), *n.* 1. One that knocks.—2. An instrument or kind of hammer fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.

As thunder'd *knockers* broke the long-seal'd spell
Of doors 'gainst duns. *Byron.*

Knock-kneed (nok'nēd), *a.* A term applied to a person whose legs are so much curved inwards that they touch or knock together in walking; hence, feeble; as, a very *knock-kneed* argument.

Knock-stone (nok'stōn), *n.* A stone or iron block used for breaking things upon.

Knoll (nōl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cnyllan*, to cause a bell to sound. See KNELL.] 1. To ring, as a bell for a funeral.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death:
And so, his knell is *knolled.* *Shak.*

2. To ring or sound a knell for. [Rare or poetical.]

And his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *knolling* a departing friend. *Shak.*

Knoll (nōl), *v.i.* To sound, as a bell.

If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shak.*

Knoll (nōl), *n.* The ringing of a bell; as, the curfew *knoll.*

The far roll
Of your departing voices is the *knoll*
Of what in me is sleepless. *Byron.*

Knoll (nōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *cnoll*, a knoll, a top or summit; N. *knoll*, a knoll; G. *knolle*, *knollen*, a lump, knot; W. *cnol*, the top, a round hillock. The E. *noll*, head, is probably only another form of this word.] The top or crown of a hill; but more generally, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

Knoller (nōl'ėr), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

Knop (nop), *n.* [See KNOB.] 1. A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.—2. In *arch.* see KNOB, 4.

Knoppe† (nop), *n.* 1. A knop; a button; a rosebud. *Chaucer.*—2. In *arch.* see KNOB, 4.

Knopped, *p.* and *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons; buttoned; fastened. 'High shoes *knopped* with dagges.' *Chaucer.*

Knoppern (nop'ėrn), *n.* [G. *knopper*, a gall-nut; allied to *knob*, *knop*. See KNOB.] A species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect upon several species of oak. These nuts are hard, flat, and prickly, and are used in Austria and Germany for tanning and dyeing.

Knopweed (nop'wēd), *n.* Same as *Knap-weed.*

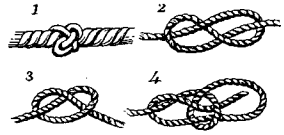
Knor† (nor), *n.* A knot; a knur.—*Knor-and-spill.* See NURR-AND-SPELL.

Knorria (nor'ri-a), *n.* [From G. W. *Knorr*, a German savant.] A genus of fossil plants from the coal-measures, intermediate between the lycopods and the Coniferæ.

Knosp (nosp), *n.* [G. *knospe*, a bud.] A bud or unopened leaf or flower, or an architectural ornament resembling a bud. 'The carver of the capital, the moulding, the *knosp*, or the finial.' *Milman.*

Thy thousands, trained to martial toil,
Full red would stain thy native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The slightest *knosp* or pinnacle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Knot (not), *n.* [A. Sax. *cnott*, *cnotta*, a knot; comp. D. *knot*, Icel. *knútr*, *hnútr*, Sw. *knut*, G. *knoten*, a knot; akin to L. *nodus*, that



Knots.

1, Diamond-knot. 2, Figure-of-eight knot. 3, Overhand-knot. 4, Bowline-knot.

is, *gnodus*. See KNIT.] 1. A complication of a thread, cord, or rope, or of two or more threads, cords, or ropes by tying, knitting, or entangling; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; as, a *knot* difficult to be untied. Knots expressly made as means of fastening differ as to form, size, and name, according to their uses, as the bowline-knot, diamond-knot, wale-knot, &c.—2. Anything resembling a knot either in respect of its function of joining, its complication, its protuberancy, or its rounded form; as, (*a*) a bond of association; a union; as, the nuptial *knot.*

O night and shades!
How are ye joined with hell in triple *knot!* *Milton.*

(*b*) A cluster; a collection; a group.

As they sat together in small separate *knots*, they discussed doctrinal and metaphysical points of belief. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*c*) Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as, a garden *knot.*

Flowers worthy of Paradise; which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

(*d*) A difficulty; intricacy; perplexity; something not easily solved.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots*, and problems of business, and contrary affairs. *South.*

(*e*) A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the shooting of a branch in a direction oblique or transverse to the general grain or direction of the fibre. (*f*) A protuberant joint of a plant. (*g*) A protuberance in the bark of a tree; a knur. (*h*) A nodule of stone occurring in rock of a different kind; a knur. (*i*) In *mech.* same as *Knote.* (*j*) In *arch.* same as *Knob*, 4. (*k*) An epaulet; a shoulder-knot.—3. *Naut.* (*a*) a division of the logline, which is the same fraction of a mile as half a minute is of an hour, that is, it is the hundred and twentieth part of a nautical mile; hence, the number of knots run off the reel in half a minute shows the vessel's speed per hour in miles, so that when a ship goes 8 miles an hour, she is said to go 8 *knots*. Hence, (*b*) a nautical mile or 6080 feet. See LOG, LOGLINE.

Knot (not), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *knotted;* ppr. *knotting.* 1. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot on.—2. To entangle; to perplex.

They are catched in *knotted* law-like nets. *Hudibras.*

3. To unite closely.

The party of the Papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

4. To cover the knots on, a preliminary process in painting on wood, so that the knots shall not show through.

Knot (not), *v.i.* 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants.—2. To knit knots for fringe.—3.† To unite in sexual embrace; to copulate.

Keep it as a cistern for foul toads
To *knot* and gender in. *Shak.*

4. To cover the knots on wood with a certain coating, preparatory to painting on it, so that the knots may not appear through the painting.

Knot (not), *n.* [Said to be named after King *Canute* (*Cnut*), who was very fond of it.] A grallatorial bird of the family Scolopacidæ and genus Tringa (*T. canutus*), closely allied to the snipe. During summer it inhabits high northern latitudes, breeding there, but migrates south in winter, and is sometimes found in large flocks on flat sandy shores in Europe, Asia, and America, as far south as the West India Islands. When fat it constitutes a delicious article of food.

Knotberry (not'be-ri), *n.* 1. A plant, *Rubus Chamæmorus;* cloudberry (which see).—2. The berry of this plant.

Knote (nōt), *n.* In *mech.* the point where cords, ropes, &c., meet from angular directions in funicular machines. More properly called *Node.*

Knotgrass (not'gras), *n.* A very common British weed of the genus Polygonum (*P. aviculare*), remarkable for its wide distribution. It is of low growth, with branched trailing stems, and knotted joints (whence the name). A blue dye is said to be prepared from it in Japan. Called also *Knotweed*, *Knotwort.* An infusion was formerly supposed to stop the growth, whence it is termed by Shakspere 'hindering *knotgrass.*'

We want a boy extremely for this function
Kept under for a year with milk and *knotgrass.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Knotless (not'les), *a.* Free from knots; without knots.

Knotte† (not), *n.* 1. A knot. [Chaucer seems to use the word also in the sense of Fr. *noeud*,

for the chief or main point.] *Chaucer.*—2. In *arch.* see KNOB, 4.

Knotted (not'ed), *a.* 1. Full of knots; having knots; as, the *knotted* oak.—*Knotted stem*, or *nodose stem*, in *bot.* one that has knots, or sudden enlargements at intervals, as in the basal part of the stem of many grasses.—2. Having intersecting figures; with lines or walks intersecting each other; interlaced. *Shak.*—3. In *geol.* a term applied to rocks characterized by small detached points, chiefly composed of mica, less decomposable than the mass of the rock, and forming knots in relief on the weather surface.

Knotteless,† *a.* Without a knot; without difficulty or hinderance. *Chaucer.*

Knottiness (not'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being knotty: (*a*) the quality of having many knots or swellings. (*b*) Difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication; as, the *knottiness* of a problem. 'Knottiness of his style.' *Hare.*

Knotty (not'i), *a.* 1. Full of knots; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber.—2. Hard; rugged.

> When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together. *Rowe.*

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; involved; as, a *knotty* question or point. 'A *knotty* point to which we now proceed.' *Pope.*

Knotweed, Knotwort (not'wēd, not'wėrt), *n.* In *bot.* the same as *Knotgrass.*

Knout (nout), *n.* [Russ. *knute*, E. *knot.*] An instrument of punishment used in Russia, described in the following extract. The criminal, standing erect and bound to two stakes, receives the specified number of lashes on the bare back. Almost every lash is followed by a stream of blood.

> The *knout* consists of a handle about two feet long, to which is fastened a flat leather thong about twice the length of the handle, terminating with a large copper or brass ring; to this ring is affixed a strip of hide about two inches broad at the ring, and terminating, at the end of two feet, in a point. This is soaked in milk, and dried in the sun to make it harder; and, should it fail, in striking the culprit, on the edge, it would cut like a penknife. At every sixth stroke the tail is changed. *New Month. Mag.*

Knout (nout), *v.t.* To punish with the knout or whip.

> The freaks of Paul, who banished and *knouted* persons of every station, were safely displayed in Petersburg and Moscow. *Brougham.*

Know (nō), *v.t.* pret. *knew;* pp. *known;* ppr. *knowing.* [A. Sax. *cnâwan*, pret. *cneów*, pp. *cnâwen;* comp. Icel. *knâ*, to know how to do a thing, and hence, to be able. This, like a number of other words in the Indo-European languages, is derived from an old root meaning originally to produce, and giving origin to two secondary forms, *gan* and *gna*, the former meaning more especially to produce, the latter to know. '*To know* points back to Skr. *jnā*, but this *jnā*, the L. *gnō* in *gnōvi* (*novi*), or *gnō* in Gr. *egnōn*, again points back to *janā*, contracted *jnā*. Many roots are formed by the same process and they generally express a derivative idea. Thus *jan*, which means to create, to produce, and which we find in Skr. *janas*, Gr. *genos*, genus, kin, is raised to *jnā* in order to express the idea of being able to produce. If I am able to produce music, I know music; if I am able to produce ploughing, I know how to plough, I can plough; and hence the frequent running together of the two conceptions I can and I know.' *Max Müller.* Comp. E. *can*, to be able, and *ken*, to know, Icel. *kunna*, used in both senses; G. *können*, to be able (*ich kann*, I can), *kennen*, to know. Among the many English words connected with *know*, we may mention *can, ken, kin, kind, king, name, noble, narrate* (these words have lost *g* before the *n*, seen in *ignoble, ignorant*), *uncouth, queen, quean*, &c.] 1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of the truth of; as, we *know* what we see with our eyes or perceive by other senses; we *know* that fire and water are different substances; we do not *know* the truth of reports, nor can we always *know* what to believe.—2. To be convinced or satisfied regarding the truth or reality of; to have no doubt in the mind regarding; to be assured of; to be informed of; as, to *know* things from information.—3. To distinguish; as, to *know* one man from another; we *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling. 'A new name whereby to *know* it.' *Locke.*—4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description; as, we do not always *know* a person after a long absence; we sometimes *know* a man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.

> At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
> And called the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with; to have experience of; as, this man is well *known* to us.

> Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown. *Milton.*
> He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin. 2 Cor. v. 21.

6.† To have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv. 1.—*To know how to*, to understand the way to; to be skilled in the manner to; to be sufficiently wise, enlightened, or informed to; as, I *know how to* separate the chemical elements of water. Sometimes *how* is omitted.

> If we fear to die, we *know* not *to* be patient. *Jer. Taylor.*

Know (nō), *v.i.* 1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful: sometimes with *of.*

> If any man will do his will, he shall *know of* the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. John vii. 17.

2. To be informed.

> Sir John must not *know* of it. *Shak.*

3. To take cognizance of: with *of.*

> *Know of* your youth—examine well your blood. *Shak.*

4. To be acquainted with each other. [Rare.]

> You and I have *known*, sir. *Shak.*

—*To know for*, an obsolete colloquial expression used instead of *to know of.*

Know, Knowe (nou), *n.* [Form of *knoll.*] A rising ground; a little hill; a hillock. [Scotch.]

> Upon a *knowe* they sat them down,
> An' there began a lang digression. *Burns.*

Knowable (nō'a-bl), *a.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.

> Thus mind and matter, as known or *knowable*, are only two different series of phenomena or qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Knowableness (nō'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being knowable. *Locke.*

Know-all (nō'ąl), *n.* One who knows or professes to know everything; a wiseacre: generally used ironically. *Tucker.*

Knowe,† *n.* Knee. *Chaucer.*

Knower (nō'ėr), *n.* One who knows.

> If it be at all the work of man, it must be of such a one as is a true *knower* of himself. *Milton.*

Knowing (nō'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having clear and certain perception of.—2. Skilful; well-informed; well-instructed; as, a *knowing* man.

> The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

3. Conscious; intelligent.

> Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
> Begin such motions and assign such laws? *Blackmore.*

4. Expressive of knowledge or cunning; as, a *knowing* look or leer.

Knowingly (nō'ing-li), *adv.* In a knowing manner; with knowledge; as, he would not *knowingly* offend.

> To the private duties of the closet he repaired as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Knowingness (nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state of having knowledge; the quality of being knowing or cunning. *Coleridge.*

Knowleche,† *v.t.* To acknowledge. *Chaucer.*

Knowleching,† *n.* Knowledge. *Chaucer.*

Knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* [O.E. *knowleche, knowlich, knawlach*, &c., from *know*, and term. *ledge*, in O.E. *leche, laik*, derived from A. Sax. *lâc*, Icel. *leikr*, Goth. *laiks*, sport, play, gift; comp. Icel. *kunnleikr*, knowledge. The term. also appears as the *lock* of Mod. E. *wedlock;* comp. A. Sax. *feohtlâc*, fighting, O.E. *lovelaik*, love.] 1. The clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; indubitable apprehension; cognizance.

> We have but faith; we cannot know;
> For *knowledge* is of things we see;
> And yet we trust it comes from thee,
> A beam in darkness; let it grow. *Tennyson.*

2. That which is known or may be known; a cognition: chiefly used in the plural.

> *Knowledges* is a term in frequent use by Bacon, and though now obsolete, should be revived, as without it we are compelled to borrow 'cognitions' to express its import. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Learning; erudition; illumination of mind.

> Ignorance is the curse of God,
> *Knowledge* the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

4. Skill in anything; familiarity gained by actual experience; as, a *knowledge* of seamanship.—5. Acquaintance with any fact or person; as, I have no *knowledge* of the man or thing.

> The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Cognizance; notice. Ruth ii. 10.

> A state's anger should not take
> *Knowledge* either of fools or women. *B. Jonson.*

7. Information; as, the circumstance has not yet come within my *knowledge.*

> I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sir P. Sidney.*

8. Sexual intercourse: usually with the prefix *carnal;* as, *carnal knowledge.*—*To a person's knowledge*, means according to, or in accordance with his knowledge; consistent with his knowledge; as, the money, *to my knowledge*, was paid.

Knowledge† (nol'ej), *v.t.* To acknowledge; to avow.

> I gave them preceptes, which they will not fulfyll,
> Nor yet *knowledge* me for their God and good Lord. *Old play.*

Knowltonia (nōl-tō'ni-a), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Knowlton*, once curator of botanic garden at Eltham.] A genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

Known (nōn), *p.* and *a.* [From *know.*] Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar.

Know-nothing (nō'nuth-ing), *n.* [From the members, with a view to secrecy, being instructed to reply to any one asking them as to their principles, 'I don't know.'] A member of a secret political organization in the United States, the main objects of which were the repeal of the naturalization law and of the law which permitted others than native-born Americans to hold office. The party came into existence in 1853, and lasted two or three years.

Know-nothingism (nō'nuth-ing-izm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Know-nothings. [United States.]

Knoxia (nok'si-a), *n.* [Named after Robert *Knox*, who published an account of Ceylon in 1681.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cinchonaceæ. They are ornamental eastern shrubs or annuals bearing white or pink flowers.

Knt. Abbreviation of *Knight.*

Knub,† **Knubble**† (nub, nub'l), *v.t.* To beat; to strike with the knuckle.

Knubs (nubz), *n. pl.* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon.

Knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *cnucl*, G. *knöchel*, a knuckle, *knochen*, a bone. Comp. W. *cnwc*, a bunch, a knob or knot on a tree; *cnuch*, a joint. Several words with the same initial consonants may be more or less closely allied, as *knob, knop, knock, knag, knack.*] 1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.—2. The knee-joint, especially of a calf; as, a *knuckle* of veal: formerly used of human beings.

> Thou, Nilus, wert assigned to stay her pains and travails past,
> To which, as soon as Io came with much ado, at last
> With weary *knuckles* on thy brim she sadly kneeled down. *Golding.*

3.† The joint of a plant.—4. The joint of a cylindrical form, with a pin as an axis, by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together.—5. In *ship-building*, an acute angle on some of the timbers.

Knuckle (nuk'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *knuckled;* ppr. *knuckling.* Only used in the phrases *to knuckle down to, to knuckle under*, signifying to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self beaten: phrases of doubtful origin, said by some to be derived from an old custom of striking the under side of a table with the knuckle when defeated in an argument; perhaps from the practice of bending the knee in token of submission.

Knuckle (nuk'l), *v.t.* To strike with the knuckles; to pommel. [Rare.]

> I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
> Has any Roman soldier mauled and *knuckled*. *H. Smith.*

Knuckled (nuk'ld), *a.* Jointed.

Knuckle-duster (nuk'l-dust-ėr), *n.* An iron instrument contrived to cover the knuckles so as to protect them from injury when striking a blow, adding force to it at the same time, and with knobs or points projecting so as to render the blow still more severe. It is used by garroters and similar ruffians. The invention is American.

Knuckle-joint (nuk'l-joint), *n.* In *mech.* any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

Knuckle-timber (nuk'l-tim-bėr), *n. Naut.* the foremost top-timber of the bulkheads.

Knuff† (nuf), *n.* [Perhaps another form of

gnoff, a miser.] A lout; a clown. 'The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick.' *Hayward.*

Knur, Knurl (nėr, nėrl), *n.* [See GNARR, KNAR.] A knot; a hard substance; a nodule of stone; a protuberance in the bark of a tree; hence, a cross-grained, obstinate fellow.

The Laird was a widdiefu', bleerit *knurl*. *Burns.*

Knurled (nėrld), *a.* Full of knots.

Knurlin (nėr'lin), *n.* A stunted person; a dwarf. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Knurly (nėr'li), *a.* Full of knurls or knots; hard; gnarly.

Knurry† (nėr'i), *a.* Full of knots. 'The *knurry*-bulked oak.' *Drayton.*

Koala (kō-ä'la), *n.* [Native name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, commonly referred to the family Phalangistidæ, resembling the phalangers in dentition, but having the molar teeth much larger. There is hardly any rudiment of a tail. It somewhat resembles a small bear, hence its scientific name, *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Gr. *phaskos*, a pouch, and *arktos*, a bear). Its forefeet have five toes, two of which are opposed to the other three. The peculiarity does not extend to the hind limbs. The koala lives much on trees.

Kob, Koba (kob, kō'ba), *n.* A name given to many species of African antelopes of the genus Kobus, but more commonly applied to *K. Sing-sing* (*Antilope koba* of Ogilby), of a reddish or pale-brown colour above, the entire under surface and inner faces of the limbs being white, and the tail tipped with a pencil of hair. The horns of the adult male are lyre-shaped, and covered with rings. It is about the size of a common stag.

Kobalt (kō'bąlt), *n.* Same as *Cobalt.*

Kobellite (kō'bel-līt), *n.* A blackish or gray mineral consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, bismuth, and lead.

Kobold (kō'bold), *n.* A domestic spirit or elf in German mythology, corresponding to the English *goblin* and Scotch *brownie.* They frequent mines as well as houses, and the metal cobalt has its name from this spirit.

Kodak (kō'dak), *n* [From or suggested by *Dakota*, the home of the inventor.] A small photographic camera for taking instantaneous photographs.

Kœleria (kē-lē'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of Herr *Kœhler*, professor of natural history at Mayence.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ. There is but one British species, *K. cristata*, having narrow leaves, rough at the edges, and ciliated, and a compact, spiked, oval panicle.

Koff (kof), *n.* [D. *kof.*] A small Dutch sailing vessel.

Kohl-rabi (kōl-rä'bē), *n.* [G., from *kohl*, kale, and L. *rapa*, a turnip; kale or cabbage turnip.] A singular variety of kale or cabbage, distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground. This is the part used, and in its qualities it much resembles Swedish turnip.

Kokako (kō-kä'kō), *n.* The native New Zealand name for a kind of crow, the *New Zealand Crow.* See GLAUCOPIS.

Kokra-wood (kok'ra-wụd), *n.* The wood of the Indian tree *Lepidostachys Roxburghii*, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, imported into Britain for making flutes and other musical instruments. The heart-wood is of a deep brown colour and very hard.

Kola-nut, Kola-seed (kō'la-nut, kō'la-sēd). See COLA-NUT.

Kollyrite (kol'li-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *kollurion*, a fine clay, in which a seal can be impressed.] A variety of clay whose colour is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red, or yellow.

Komisdar (kō-mis'där), *n.* In the East Indies, a manager or renter of a province.

Koned† (kon'ed), *pret.* [From *con*, to know.] Knew. *Spenser.*

Königa (kān'i-ga), *n.* [In honour of Mr. *König*, superintendent of the natural history department in the British Museum.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Cruciferæ, reunited to Alyssum by most botanists. See ALYSSUM.

Königite (kā'ni-gīt), *n.* A mineral of a green colour, consisting of a sulphate of copper. It is a variety of brochantite.

Konilite (kon'i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *konos*, dust, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and remarkably fusible.

Koninckia (ko-ningk'i-a), *n.* [After M. De *Koninck.*] A genus of fossil brachiopods, of the family Orthidæ, characteristic of the upper triassic beds of the Austrian Alps.

Konite (kō'nit). See CONITE.

Konning,† *n.* Cunning. *Chaucer.*

Koodoo (kö'dö), *n.* [Native name.] The striped antelope (*Antilope strepsiceros*, or *Strepsiceros koodoo*), a native of South Africa, the male of which is distinguished by its fine horns, which are nearly 4 feet long, and beautifully twisted in a wide spiral. The koodoo is of a grayish brown colour, with a narrow white stripe along the back, and eight or ten similar stripes proceeding from it down either side. It is about 4 feet in height, and fully 8 in length. Written also *Kudu.*

Kook (kụk), *v.i.* To appear and disappear by fits. [Scotch.] Written also *Cook.*

Kookaam (kụk'ăm), *n.* The native name of the South African gemsbok (*Oryx Gazella*).

Koolee (köl'ē), *n.* In the East Indies, a hardy, brave, and turbulent race spread in considerable numbers throughout the province of Gujerat.

Koolibies, *n. pl.* An East Indian name for cultivators.

Koord (körd), *n.* Same as *Kurd.*

Koordish (körd'ish), *a.* Same as *Kurdish.*

Koorilian (kö-ril'i-an), *a.* Same as *Kurilian.*

Kopeck, Kopek (kō'pek), *n.* Same as *Copeck.*

Koran (kō'ran), *n.* [Ar. *korán*, the reading, from *garâ*, to read, to call, to teach.] The Mohammedan book of faith. See ALKORAN.

Kore (kō'rē), *n.* [Gr. *korē.*] The pupil of the eye.

Koret (kō'ret), *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

Korin (kō'rin), *n.* An African antelope or gazelle, *Gazella rufrifrons*, of a bay-brown colour. The *Korin* or *Corinne* of Buffon is the female of the kevel or *Antilope doreas.* See KEVEL.

Korite (kō'rīt), *n.* A synonym of agalmatolite or Chinese figure-stone.

Korkalett, Korker (kork'a-let, kork'ėr), *n.* In *bot.* see CORK, a lichen.

Korybant (kō'ri-bant), *n.* Same as *Corybant.*

Kos (kos), *n.* A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about 4 cubic inches.

Kosmos. Same as *Cosmos.*

Kosso (kos'so), *n.* Same as *Kousso.*

Koster (kos'tėr), *n.* A fish; a species of sturgeon.

Koth (koth), *n.* A shiny earthy substance ejected by some South American volcanoes. Called also *Canagua* and *Moya.*

Ko-tow. See KOW-TOW.

Koul (köl), *n.* 1. A Persian soldier belonging to a noble corps.—2. [Hind.] A promise or contract.

Koulan (köl'an), *n.* Another name for the *Dziggetai* (which see).

Koumiss (kö'mis), *n.* See KUMISS.

Kous-kous, *n.* Same as *Cous-cous.*

Kousso (kụs'so), *n.* The dried flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic for the expulsion of tape-worm. Written also *Kosso.*

Koupholite (kou'fol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *kouphos*, light, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral, regarded as a variety of prehnite. It occurs in minute rhomboidal plates of a greenish or yellowish white, translucid, glistening, and pearly. It blackens on being heated before the blowpipe. It is found in the Pyrenees.

Kow-tow, Ko-tow (kou-tou', ko-tou'), *n.* [Chinese.] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating one's self before him on all fours, and touching the ground with the forehead nine times.

Kow-tow, Ko-tow (kou-tou', ko-tou'), *v.t.* To perform the kow-tow to or before; to salute by prostration; to fawn obsequiously upon.

Kow-tow, Ko-tow (kou-tou', ko-tou'), *v.i.* To perform the kow-tow; to prostrate one's self by way of salutation; hence, to fawn obsequiously.

Kraal (kräl or krąl), *n.* [D.; probably from a native word.] In the southern part of Africa, among the native tribes, a village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut.

Kraken (krä'ken), *n.* The name of a supposed enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at sundry different times off the coast of Norway.

To believe all that has been said of the sea-serpent or *kraken* would be credulity, to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption.
Goldsmith.

Then, like a *kraken* huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp.
Longfellow.

Krama (krä'mä), *n.* A wooden sandal worn by women in India.

Krame. See CRÆME.

Krameria (kram-ē'ri-a), *n.* Same as *Crameria.*

Krang, Kreng (krang, kreng), *n.* [D. *kreng*, a carcass.] The whale-fishers' name for the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

Kreasote (krē'a-sōt). Same as *Creasote.*

Kreatic (krē-at'ik), *a.* Same as *Creatic.*

Kreatine (krē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *Creatine.*

Kreatinine (krē-at'in-in), *n.* Same as *Creatinine.*

Kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* [Rus. *kreml*, a fortress.] In Russia, the citadel of a town or city. The term is specifically applied to the ancient citadel of Moscow, which now contains an imperial palace, several churches, among which the most notable is the Church of the Annunciation, in which the coronation of the Russian emperors is performed, a number of convents, an arsenal, &c., which, situated on a hill, with their gilded domes and spires, have a magnificent appearance. It was partly destroyed by the French in 1812, but has since been repaired.

Kremnitz-white (krem'nits-whīt), *n.* [From *Kremnitz*, in Hungary.] A pure variety of white-lead, called also *Vienna White* and *Krems.*

Krems (kremz), *n.* Same as *Kremnitz-white.*

Kreng, *n.* See KRANG.

Kreosote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* See CREASOTE.

Kreutzer, Kreuzer (kroit'sėr), *n.* [G., from *kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.] An old South German copper coin, equal to the sixtieth part of the gulden or florin, or about a third of a penny. The Austrian current coin bearing this name is the hundredth part of a florin, or equivalent to one-fifth of an English penny.

Kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* [G., game of war—*krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game.] A game of German origin, in which, by means of leaden pieces representing troops moved by two officers, who act as generals, on a map exhibiting all the features of the country, the movements and manœuvres of actual warfare are represented. An officer of distinction acts as umpire and decides which competitor has been successful.

Kris (krēs), *n.* Same as *Crease*, a Malay dagger.

Kris (krēs), *v.t.* To wound or kill with a kris.

Krishna (krish'na), *n.* In *Hind. myth. lit.* the black or dark one. The eighth incarnation of the god Vishnu, formed from one of two hairs plucked by him from his head in order to revenge the wrongs inflicted on Brahma by Kansa, the demon-king.

Krishna.—From Coleman's Hindu Mythology.

Krone (krō'nä), *n.* [Dan., a crown.] A Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish money equal to 1*s.* 1½*d.* sterling. There are krone, two-krone, and half-krone pieces.

Kronia (kro'ni-a), *n. pl.* The ancient Greek festivals held in honour of Kronos.

Kronos (kro'nos), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the ruler of heaven and earth before Zeus, a son of Uranus and Gē, and father by Rhea of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was driven by his sons from the throne, Zeus being put in his stead. He was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Kruka (krö'ka), *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge-sparrow.

Kruller (krul'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *crull*, curled; D. *krullen*, to curl.] A cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.

Krummhorn, Krumhorn (krum'horn), *n.* [G., crooked-horn.] In *music*, (*a*) an old crooked wind-instrument with a tone resembling that of a cornet. (*b*) An eight-foot reed-stop in an organ, the tone of which formerly resembled that of a small cornet. The stop is now generally called *Cremona, Clarionet,* or *Cromorna.*

Kryolite, Kryolith, *n.* Same as *Cryolite.*

Ksar, *n.* Same as *Czar.*

Kshatriya (kshat'ri-ya), *n.* The second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanical Hindus, the special duties of the members of which are bravery, generosity, rectitude, and noble conduct generally.

Kudos (kū'dos), *n.* [Gr.] Glory; fame; renown. [Colloq.]

I hear now that much of the *kudos* he received was undeserved. *W. H. Russell.*

Kudu (kö'dö), *n.* Same as *Koodoo.*

Kudumba (kū-dum'ba), *n.* Same as *Cadamba.*

Kufic, *a.* Same as *Cufic.*

Kuhhorn (kö'horn), *n.* [G. *kuh*, a cow, and *horn.*] Another name for the *Alpen-horn* (which see).

Kuhnia (kö'ni-a), *n.* [Named after Adam *Kuhn* of Pennsylvania, a pupil of Linnæus.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the nat. order Asteraceæ, growing to the height of 1½ foot, and bearing white flowers. They are natives of America.

Kuichua (kwich'wä), *n.* A pretty tiger-cat of Brazil (*Leopardus macrurus*), remarkable for the great length and full bushiness of its tail, which is yellowish-gray, ringed and tipped with black.

Kuittle (küt'l), *v.i.* Same as *Cuittle.*

Kukang (kö-kang'), *n.* The native name of the slow-paced loris of Java (*Nycticebus javanicus*), one of the nocturnal quadrumana. It is gray in colour, and has a dark band along the spine and surrounding the eyes. The tip of the tongue is deeply notched.

Kukupa (kụ'kụ-pa), *n.* The name given to a beautiful species of wood-pigeon in New Zealand.

Kulan (köl'an), *n.* Another name for the dziggetai (which see).

Kumbekephalic (kum'bē-ke-fal''ik), *a.* [Gr. *kymbē*, a bowl, and *kephalē*, the head.] An epithet applied by Professor Daniel Wilson to a peculiar variety of skull of the early dolichokephalic or long-headed inhabitants of Scotland, in which the occipital bones were slightly elevated, whilst a depression extended along the parietals. Many skulls of existing races exhibit this peculiarity.

Kumbuk (kum-buk'), *n.* An East Indian tree (*Pentaptera tomentosa*) of the nat. order Combretaceæ, whose bark yields a black dye and contains so much lime that its ashes are used for chewing with betel.

Kumiss (kö'mis), *n.* [The word, like the thing, is of Tartar origin.] A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars. Written also *Koumiss.*

Kumquat (kum-kwät'), *n.* A very small variety of orange-tree (*Citrus japonica*) growing not above 6 feet high, and whose fruit, of the size of a large gooseberry, is delicious and refreshing. It is a native of China and Japan, but has been introduced into Australia. The Chinese make a sweetmeat of it by pressing it in sugar.

Kundah-oil (kun'da-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa guineensis.* See CARAPA.

Kunkur (kun'kėr), *n.* The Hindu name for a peculiar deposit spread over the surface of India, and apparently corresponding to the boulder drift of England. It is chiefly calcareous, and its structure is compact and often nodular and tufaceous.

Kupfernickel (kụp'fėr-nik-l), *n.* [G.—*kupfer*, copper, and *nickel.*] An ore of nickel, an alloy of nickel and arsenic, of a copper colour, found in the mines of Westphalia.

Kupferschiefer (kụp'fėr-shēf-ėr), *n.* [G., copper-slate.] A term applied by German geologists to certain dark shales of the permian series of Thuringia. They are impregnated with argentiferous copper, and abound in fossil remains of fishes; they lie on the rothtodtliegende, and are covered by the zechstein.

Kurd (kụrd), *n.* An inhabitant of Kurdistan. Written also *Koord.*

Kurdish (kụrd'ish), *a.* Of or relating to Kurdistan or the Kurds. Written also *Koordish.*

Kuril (kū'ril), *n.* [From the *Kurile* Islands.] A bird, the black petrel.

Kurilian (kū-ril'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Kurile Islands in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtchatka to Yesso.

Kurilian (kū-ril'i-an), *n.* A native of the Kurile Islands.

Kussier, Kussir (kụs'si-ėr, kụs'sėr), *n.* A Turkish musical instrument with five strings stretched over a skin covering a kind of basin.

Kuvera (kụ-vā'ra), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the god of riches, represented as riding in a car drawn by hobgoblins.

Kyabooca-wood (kī-a-bö'ka-wụd), *n.* Same as *Kiabooca-wood.*

Kyanite (kī'an-īt), *n.* [G. *kyanit*, from Gr. *kyanitis*, dark blue, from *kyanos*, sky-coloured.] A mineral of the garnet family, found both massive and in regular crystals. It is frequently in broad or compressed six-sided prisms, with bases a little inclined, or this crystal may be viewed as a four-sided prism, truncated on two of its lateral edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailing colour is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white. It occurs also of various shades of green, and even gray, or white and reddish. It is infusible by the common blowpipe. Written also *Cyanite.*

Kyanize (kī'an-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kyanized;* ppr. *kyanizing.* To kyanize timber is to steep it in a solution of corrosive sublimate in order to preserve it from dry-rot, in so far as dry-rot is produced by a fungus. This method of preventing dry-rot in timber was discovered by Mr. *Kyan,* and hence the term.

Kyanol, Kyanole (kī'an-ol, kī'an-ōl), *n.* In *chem.* the same as *Aniline.*

Kyaw (kyą), *n.* A jack-daw. [Scotch.]

Kyd† (kid), *v.i.* To know; to have understanding.

Kye (kī), *n. pl.* Kine; cows. [Scotch.]

Kyke,† *v.i.* [Sc. *keek.* See KEEK.] To peep; to look steadfastly or pryingly.

This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright,
As he had *kyked* on the new moon. *Chaucer.*

Kyke,† *v.t.* To look at; to see.

Kyle (kȳl), *n.* [Gael. *caol, caoil,* a firth, a channel.] A sound; a strait: often used in the plural; as, the *Kyles* of Bute. [Scotch.]

Kyley (kī'le), *n.* A native Australian name for a boomerang.

Kyloe (kī'lō), *n.* [Possibly from the *kyle* or strait which separates Skye from the mainland, over which these cattle formerly were made to swim when coming to the mainland.] One of the cattle of the Hebrides.

Our Highlandmen brought in a dainty drove of *kyloes.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Kymnel† (kim'nel), *n.* A brewer's tub; a kimnel.

Their purest cheat
Thrice bolted, kneaded and subdued in paste
In clean round *kymnels,* can not be so fast
From my approaches kept but in I eat. *Chapman.*

Kynd,† **Kynde**† (kīnd), *n.* [See KIND.] Nature; natural disposition or affection. *Spenser.*

Kyrie (kī'ri-ē). A word used at the beginning of all masses. It is sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of Gr. *Kyrios,* Lord.

Kyrie eleison (kī'ri-ē ē-lī'son). [Gr. *kyrie,* vocative of *kyrios,* lord, and *eleēson,* first aor. imper. of *eleeō,* to have mercy on. Lit. Lord have mercy.] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service of the mass.

Kyriologic, Kyriological (kī'ri-ō-loj''ik, kī'ri-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kyriologikos; kyriologeō,* to speak properly; *kyriologia,* a discourse consisting of proper words. The original Greek alphabet of sixteen letters was called *kyriologic* because it represented the pure elementary sounds.] Serving to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters: a term applied by Bishop Warburton to that class of Egyptian hieroglyphics in which a part is conventionally put to represent a whole.

Kyrsin† (kėr'sin), *a.* Christian.

No, as I am a *kyrsin* soul. *B. Jonson.*

Kyte, Kite (kȳt), *n.* [See KITE.] The belly. [Scotch.]

Till a' their weel-swall'd *kytes* belyve
Are bent like drums. *Burns.*

Kythe (kīTH), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cȳthan,* to make known, to show, from *cūth,* known, *cunnan,* to know.] To make known; to show. [Old English and Scotch.]

Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly *kythe*
Hearts leal, an' warm, an' kin'. *Burns.*

Kythe (kīTH), *v.i.* To appear; to be manifest. [Old English and Scotch.] 'It *kythes* bright.' *Sir W. Scott.*

SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING

ADDITIONAL WORDS AND ADDITIONAL MEANINGS AND EXPLANATIONS

Cross references are to articles in the body of the work unless where the Supplement is expressly referred to

Additions to articles are marked [add.].

Dephosphorization (dē-fos'for-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act or process of dephosphorizing or freeing from phosphorus.

Dephosphorize (dē-'fos'for-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dephosphorized*; ppr. *dephosphorizing*. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *phosphorus*.] To free from or deprive of phosphorus, as iron.

Depressant (dē-pres'ant), *a.* [From *depress*.] In *med.* lowering the activity of the vital actions; sedative.

Depressant (dē-pres'ant), *n.* In *med.* a remedial agent which lowers the vital activities; a sedative.

Depressiveness (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being depressive; depression. *Carlyle.*

Depthless (depth'les), *a.* 1. Having little or no depth; shallow.—2. Unfathomable; that cannot be sounded.

Depullulation (dē-pul'ū-lā''shon), *n.* [L. *de*, intens., and *pullulare*, to sprout, *pullulus*, a sprout.] A sprouting with abundance of fresh shoots or growths. [Rare.]

It is by aggregation of cases, by the everlasting *depullulation* of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that the enormous accumulation takes place. *De Quincey.*

Depurant (dep'ū-rant), *a.* Serving to depurate; depurative.

Depurant (dep'ū-rant), *n.* Something that depurates or purifies; a cleansing medicine.

Deputable (dē-pūt'a-bl or dep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being or fit to be deputed. 'A *man deputable* to the London Parliament.' *Carlyle.*

Derivate (der'iv-āt), *a.* [L. *derivatus*. See DERIVE.] Derived. 'Him from whom the rights of kings are *derivate*.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

Dermalgia (dėr-mal'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *algos*, pain.] A painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin.

Dermopathic (dėr-mo-path'ik), *a.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, *pathos*, suffering.] Relating to surgical treatment of the skin.—*Dermopathic instrument*, an acupuncturator.

Dermopathy (dėr-mop'a-thi), *n.* [See preceding art.] Skin disease; surgical treatment of the skin.

Derringer (dėr'in-jėr), *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre, carrying a heavy ball, and very effective at a short range.

Dertrum (dėr'trum), *n.* [Gr. *dertron*, from *derein*, to flay.] In *ornith.* the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird.

Desition (dē-si'shon), *n.* [From L. *desino*, to cease—*de* and *sino*.] A ceasing or cessation; a coming to an end; termination.

Desmognathæ (des-mog'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *desmos*, a band, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a sub-order of Carinatæ, including a great number of grallatorial and natatorial birds, the accipitrine or raptorial, the scansorial, most of the fissirostral groups, and all the Syndactyli.

Despatch-box (des-pach'boks), *n.* A box or case for carrying despatches; a box for containing despatches or other papers and other conveniences while travelling.

Despotist (des'pot-*ist*), *n.* One who supports or who is in favour of despotism.

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingsley.*

Despotocracy (des-po-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *despotēs*, a master, and *kratos*, strength, power.] Despotic rule or government; despotism. *Theodore Parker.* [Rare.]

Dessert-spoon (dē-zėrt'spön), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, and used in eating dessert.

Detenu (det'e-nü), *n.* [Fr. *détenu*, detained.] A person who is detained or kept in custody, more especially in a foreign country.

Detergence, Detergency (dē-tėr'jens, dē-tėr'jen-si), *n.* The state or quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions. *Defoe.*

Determinist (dē-tėr'min-ist), *n.* One who supports or favours determinism.

Detestability (dē-test'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness. *Carlyle.*

Detrain (dē-trān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *train*.] To remove from a railway train; to cause to leave a train: said especially of bodies of men; as, to *detrain* troops.

Detrain (dē-trān'), *v.i.* To quit a railway train; as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

Deuterogenic (dū'tėr-ō-jen''ik), *a.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *genos*, birth, race.] Of secondary origin: specifically, in *geol.* derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

Deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of deutoplasm.

Deux-temps (dė-tăñ), *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two, and *temps*, time.] A kind of waltz with two chief movements, more rapid than the ordinary waltz.

Devastator (de'vas-tā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which devastates. *Emerson.*

Dhoby, Dhobie (dō'bi), *n.* [Hind.] A native washerman in India and the East.

Diactinic (dī-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

Diaglyph (dī'a-glif), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *glyphō*, to carve.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

Diagram (dī'a-gram), *v.t.* To draw or put into the form of a diagram; to make a diagram of. [Rare.]

They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and *diagramed*, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

Diagrammatize (dī-a-gram'at-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diagrammatized*; ppr. *diagrammatizing*. To represent by means of a diagram; to exhibit in the form of a diagram.

Diaheliotropic (dī-a-hē'li-o-trop''ik), *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.] In *bot.* turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism. *Darwin.*

Diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē'li-ot''rop-izm), *n.* [See DIAHELIOTROPIC.] In *bot.* the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light. *Darwin.*

Diallelous (dī-al'lel-us), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *allēlōn*, one another.] In *logic*, a term applied to the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle.

Diamantiferous (dī'a-man-tif''ėr-us), *a.* [Fr. *diamant*, a diamond, and L. *fero*, to bear or produce.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; containing diamonds; diamond-producing.

Diamesogamous (dī'a-me-sog''a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, *mesos*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* said of plants which require an intermediate agent to produce fertilization, as the wind or insects.

Diamonded, *p.* and *a.* [add.] Furnished, decked, or adorned with diamonds; marked as with diamonds. *Tennyson.*

Diamondiferous (dī'a-mon-dif''ėr-us), *a.* Same as *Diamantiferous*.

One of the latest creations of pretentious sciolism which I have noticed is *diamondiferous*, a term applied to certain tracts of country in South Africa. *Adamantiferous*, etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with diamond-producing. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Dianodal (dī-a-nō'dal), *a.* [Prefix *dia*, through, and *node*.] In *math.* passing through a node or nodes.

Diapedesis (dī'a-pē-dē''sis), *n.* [Gr. *diapēdēsis*, from *diapēdaō*, to ooze through, to leap through—*dia*, through, and *pēdaō*, to leap.] The oozing of blood through the walls of blood-vessels without rupture.

Diaphanie (di-af'an-i), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.] The art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass, for the purpose of giving the appearance of stained glass.

Diapnoic (dī-ap-nō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pneō*, to blow or breathe.] In *med.* producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

Diapnoic (dī-ap-nō'ik), *n.* [See above.] In *med.* a remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

Diapyetic (dī'a-pī-et''ik), *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pyon*, pus, matter.] In *med.* producing suppuration; suppurative.

Diapyetic (dī'a-pī-et''ik), *n.* A diapyetic medicine; a suppurative.

Diarch (dī'ärk), *a.* [Gr. prefix *di*, twice, and *archē*, beginning.] In *bot.* having two points of origin.

Diarize (dī'a-rīz), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *diarized*; ppr. *diarizing*. To set down in a diary; to write a diary. 'Have not had time to *diarize*.' *Moore.*

Diaskeuast, Diasceuast (dī-a-skū'ast), *n.* [Gr. *diaskeuastēs*, a reviser—*dia*, through, and *skeuazō*, to set in order, revise.] One who revises or gives a new literary form to some writing; one who interpolates or otherwise alters an ancient text. 'Inclined to suspect the hand of the *diaskeuast* in this passage.' *Gladstone.*

Diaspora (dī-as'po-ra), *n.* [Gr., from *dia*, through, and *speirō*, to sow, to scatter.] The dispersion of a people or sect; the dispersion of the Jews among the Gentiles; hence, the early Christianized Jews living out of Palestine.

Diathetic (dī-a-thet'ik), *a.* In *med.* pertaining to, arising from, or depending on diathesis; constitutional; as, *diathetic* diseases.

Diatomaceous (dī'a-to-mā"shus), *a.* Pertaining to diatoms or the diatomaceæ; consisting of the fossil remains of diatoms.

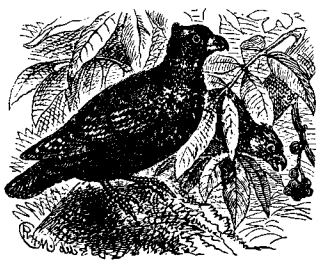
Diatomite (dī-at'om-īt), *n.* A diatomaceous or infusorial earth, that is, one consisting mainly of the siliceous parts of diatoms. Such earths are used in the manufacture of dynamite, as also for other purposes.

Dibhole (dib'hōl), *n.* [From *dib*, *dub*, a pool.] A hole at the bottom of the shaft of a mine into which water drains to be pumped to the surface.

Dicondylian (dī-kon-dil'i-an), *a.* [Prefix *di*, two, and *condyle*.] In *zool.* having two occipital condyles. *Huxley.*

Dicycle (dī'si-kl), *n.* [Gr. *di*, two, and *kyklos*, a circle.] A kind of bicycle in which the two wheels are parallel to each other.

Didunculus (dī-dung'kū-lus), *n.* [Dim. of *Didus*, the generic name for the dodo.] A genus of rasorial birds of the pigeon section



Didunculus strigirostris.

(Columbacei), comprising only the one species, *D. strigirostris* of the Navigator Islands. This bird is of special interest as being the nearest living ally of the extinct dodo. It has a length of about 14 inches, with a glossy black plumage, a large beak, strongly arched on the upper mandible, the lower mandible having three distinct teeth near its tip. Called also *Gnathodon* and *Tooth-billed Pigeon.*

Die-away (dī'a-wā), *a.* Seeming as if about to die or expire; languishing; drooping. 'A soft, sweet, *die-away* voice.' *Miss Edgeworth.* '*Die-away* Italian airs.' *Kingsley.*

Dietarian (dī-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* One who adheres to a certain dietary or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of one's diet of extreme importance; a dietetist.

Digenous (dī'jen-us), *a.* [Gr. *di-*, two, double, and *genos*, kind, sex.] Pertaining to the union of two sexes; bisexual; sexual.

Digit, *n.* [add.] This word is often used scientifically to signify toe, as well as finger, when speaking of animals.

Digital (dij'i-tal), *n.* 1. A finger; a digit. 'Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals.*' *Ld. Lytton.* [Rare.]—2. One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.

Diker (dīk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who digs a dike or trench.—2. One who builds a dike, wall, or stone fence.

Dilemmatic (di-lem-mat'ik), *a.* In *logic*, pertaining to or having the character of a dilemma; hypothetico-disjunctive (which see in Supp.).

Dilettantist (dil-e-tant'ist), *a.* Characterized by dilettantism. *George Eliot.*

Dimaris (dim'a-ris), *n.* [A coined word.] In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

Dimpsy (dimp'si), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A preserve of apples and pears cut small.

Dinar (dē'nār), *n.* [From L. *denarius.*] An ancient Arabic coin; a denarius.

Ding (ding), *v.t.* [Same as the *ding* of *dingdong.*] To keep constantly repeating; to impress or urge by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous jingle of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so. *Goldsmith.*

Dinoceras (dī-nos'ė-ras), *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, *keras*, horn.] A fossil animal and genus found in the Eocene strata of N. America, in some respects akin to the elephant and of equal size, but without a proboscis. It had two tusks pointing downward in the upper jaw, three pairs of horns, and the smallest brain proportionally of any known mammal.

Diphrelatic (dif-re-lat'ik), *a.* [From Gr. *diphrēlatēs*, a charioteer, from *diphros*, a chariot, and *elaunō*, to drive.] Pertaining to the driving of chariots or of vehicles in general. [Rare.]

Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated *Cyclops Diphrelates* (Cyclops the Charioteer), I, and others known to me, studied the *diphrelatic* art. *De Quincey.*

Diphtheritis (dif-thėr-ī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *diphthera*, a skin.] A name given to diphtheria or similar diseases characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes. *Dunglison.*

Diphthongization (dif' or dip'thong-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Same as *Diphthongation.* *Sweet.*

Diphthongize (dif' or dip'thong-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diphthongized*; ppr. *diphthongizing.* To form, as a vowel, into a diphthong; thus the *u* of many Old English or Anglo-Saxon words has been *diphthongized* into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now.*

Diplex (dī'pleks), *a.* [Modified from *duplex* by changing the prefix.] In *teleg.* said of the method of sending two messages simultaneously over the same wire and in the same direction. See DUPLEX in Supp.

Diplomatize (di-plō'ma-tīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *diplomatized*; ppr. *diplomatizing.* To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.* Also used intransitively: to practise diplomacy.

Diplopic (di-plop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with diplopia; seeing double.

Dipolar (dī-pō'lėr), *a.* [Prefix *di*, double, and *polar.*] Having two poles; showing double polarity, as polarized light.

Diprotodon (dī-prō'to-don), *n.* [Gr. *di*, two, *prōtos*, first, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] The name of certain gigantic fossil marsupials, allied to the kangaroos, found in post-tertiary deposits of Australia. They had two prominent incisors in either jaw, whence the name.

Diprotodont (dī-prō'to-dont), *a.* [See above.] Having two prominent incisors in both jaws, as certain herbivorous marsupials.

Diptych, *n.* [add.] A design or representation, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets, similar in style to the *triptych* (which see).

Direct-action (di-rekt'ak-shon), *a.* A term applied to a steam-engine in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with walking-beams and side-levers.

Directive, *a.* [add.] †Capable of being directed, managed, or handled. 'Swords and bows *directive* by the limbs.' *Shak.*

Dirgeful (dėrj'ful), *a.* Lamenting; wailing; moaning. 'Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind.' *Coleridge.* [Poetic.]

Dis (dis), *n.* A name sometimes given to the god Pluto, the god of the lower world.

Dis, Diss (dis), *n.* [Algerian name.] *Festuca patula*, a kind of grass of similar character to esparto, which grows in Tripoli and Tunis, and is largely imported for paper-making.

Disamis (dis'a-mis), *n.* [A coined word.] In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor premiss, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

Disattune (dis-at-tūn'), *v.t.* To put out of tune or harmony. *Ld. Lytton.* [Rare.]

Discage (dis-kāj'), *v.t.* To take or put out of a cage. *Tennyson.*

Discernable (diz-zėrn'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Discernible.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Discommunity (dis-kom-mū'ni-ti), *n.* Absence of community; the state of not having characteristics, or properties in common; want of common properties. *Darwin.*

Discorporate, *a.* [add.] Divested of the body; disembodied. *Carlyle.*

Disenshroud (dis-en-shroud'), *v.t.* To divest of a shroud or like covering; to unveil. 'The *disenshrouded* statue.' *Browning.*

Disentail (dis-en-tāl'), *v.t.* To free from being entailed; to break the entail of; as, to *disentail* an estate.

Disentail (dis-en-tāl'), *n.* The act or operation of disentailing; the breaking of the entail of an estate.

Disfame (dis-fām'), *n.* Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy. *Tennyson.*

Dishallow (dis-hal'lō), *v.t.* To make unholy; to desecrate; to profane. *Tennyson.*

Dishero (dis-hē'rō), *v.t.* To deprive of the character of a hero; to make unheroic or commonplace. *Carlyle.*

Disillusion (dis-il-lū'zhon), *n.* The act or process of disillusionizing; the state of being disillusionized or disenchanted; disenchantment. 'The sorrow of *disillusion.*' *J. R. Lowell.*

Disimprison (dis-im-pri'zon), *v.t.* To discharge from prison; to set at liberty; to free from confinement. *Carlyle.*

Disindividualize (dis-in'di-vid"ū-al-īz), *v.t.* To destroy or change the individuality or peculiar character of; to deprive of special characteristics. *Charlotte Bronte.* [Rare.]

Disintegrator (dis-in'tē-grāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various sorts of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, and for mixing mortar, &c., is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel discs revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

Disinvigorate (dis-in-vi'gor-āt), *v.t.* To deprive of vigour; to weaken; to relax. 'This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate.' *Sydney Smith.*

Dismal (diz'mal), *n.* 1. A gloomy, melancholy person. *Swift.*—2. *pl.* Mourning garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. *Foote.*

3. *pl.* A fit of melancholy.

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*: what can be the matter now? *Foote.*

Disman, *v.t.* [add.] To deprive of men; to destroy the full-grown or able-bodied male population of. 'That France was *dismanned.*' *Kinglake.* [Rare.]

Dismember, *v.t.* [add.] To deprive of the position of a member of a society or body; to put an end to the membership of.

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole.*

Displenish (dis-plen'ish), *v.t.* To clear of what serves to plenish; in Scotland, to sell by auction the stock, implements, &c., of a farm.

Dispope (dis-pōp'), *v.t.* To deprive of the papal dignity or office. *Tennyson.*

Disprince (dis-prins'), *v.t.* To deprive of the dignity, office, or appearance of a prince. 'All in one rag, *disprinced* from head to heel.' *Tennyson.* [Poetic.]

Disrespectability (dis-rē-spekt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being disrespectable; that which is disreputable; blackguardism.

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable. *Thackeray.*

Disrespectable (dis-rē-spekt'a-bl), *a.* Unworthy of respect; not respectable; also, unworthy of much consideration or esteem.

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life. *Carlyle.*

Diss. See DIS.

Disseverment (dis-sev'ėr-ment), *n.* The act of dissevering; disseverance. 'The *disseverment* of bone and vein.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

Dissimilation (dis-si'mi-lā"shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different; specifically, in *philol.* the change of a sound to a somewhat different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other.

Dissimulator (dis-si'mū-lā"tėr), *n.* One who dissimulates; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Ld. Lytton.*

Dissociation, *n.* [add.] In *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements by heat or by mechanical pressure.

Dissociative (dis-sō'shi-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.* resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

Dissyllabism (dis-sil'la-bizm), *n.* The property or state of being dissyllabic or having two syllables.

Dissyllabism does not take away the radical character. There are languages enough to be found—for example, the ancient Egyptian and the modern Polynesian—of which the roots are in part or prevailingly of more than one syllable. *Whitney.*

Dissymmetric, Dissymmetrical (dis-sim-met'rik, dis-sim-met'rik-al), *a.* Showing dissymmetry; similar in form but having parts arranged so as to be right and left.

Dissymmetry (dis-sim'me-tri), *n.* A kind of imperfect symmetry; similarity of form with right and left arrangement of parts.

Distanceless (dis'tans-les), *a.* 1. Preventing from having a distant or extensive view; dull; gloomy. 'A silent, dim, *distanceless*,

rotting day.' *Kingsley.*—2. Wanting the natural effect of distance, as a landscape in certain states of the atmosphere.

Distaste † (dis-tāst'), *v.i.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing. 'Poisons, which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*.' *Shak.*

Distillation. [add.]—*Fractional distillation.* See under FRACTIONAL in Supp.

Distinguished. [add.]—*Distinguished Service Order*, an order instituted by Queen Victoria in 1886 for the purpose of rewarding naval and military officers who have distinguished themselves. The badge is a gold cross enamelled with white and red, with the imperial crown on one side and the initials V.R.I. (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) on the other, both within a laurel wreath; ribbon red, edged with blue.

Disturnpike (dis-tėrn'pīk), *v.t.* To free from turnpikes; to remove turnpikes or toll-bars from, so as to give free traffic or passage on; as, *disturnpiked* roads.

Disutilize (dis-ū'til-īz), *v.t.* To turn from a useful purpose; to render useless. 'Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace.' *Browning.*

Ditokous (dī'tok-us), *a.* [Gr. *ditokos*, from *di*, two, and *tokos*, birth.] In *zool.* producing two young at a birth; laying two eggs.

Ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [*Ditty* is perhaps for *ditto*, taken in the sense of an item.] A small bag used by sailors for holding needles, thread, and other small necessaries or odds and ends.

Divisiveness (di-vīz'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being divisive.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has. *Carlyle.*

Dizzily (diz'i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy manner.

Do-all (dö'al), *n.* A servant, official, or dependant who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller.*

Doating-piece (dōt'ing-pēs), *n.* A person or thing doatingly loved; a darling. *Richardson.*

Dobbie (dob'i), *n.* A kind of spirit or hobgoblin akin to the Scotch *Brownie*. *Sir W. Scott.* [Northern English.]

Dochter (doch'tėr), *n.* Daughter. [Scotch.]

Dockize (dok'īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dockized*; ppr. *dockizing*. To convert into a dock; as, to *dockize* part of a river.

Dodders (dod'ėrz), *n.* Same as *Malis*.

Doddy-pole, Doddy-poll (dod'di-pōl), *n.* A stupid, silly fellow; a numskull. '*Doddy-poles* and dunderheads.' *Sterne.*

Dog-looked (dog'lökt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look. 'A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Dog-man (dog'man), *n.* One who deals in dogs' meat.

And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God. *E. B. Browning.*

Dole (dōl), *n.* [Same as *dowel*.] A pin or peg; a dowel.

The snout forms a socket, as if to fit on to a peg or *dole*. *Prof. Earle.*

Dollop (dol'lop), *n.* [Origin and connections doubtful.] A lump; a mass. *R. D. Blackmore.* [Colloq.]

Dolly, *n.* [add.] A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disc furnished with from three to five rounded legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the centre. The dolly is jerked about in a tub or box containing water and the clothes to be washed.

Dolly (dol'li), *n.* [Dim. of *doll*.] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. [Old slang.] *Herrick.*

Dolphin-striker (dol'fin-strīk-ėr), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Martingale*, 2.

Domesticate (dō-mes'tik-āt), *v.i.* To live at home; to lead a quiet home-life.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *Henry Brooke.*

Domesticize (dō-mes'ti-sīz), *v.t.* To render domestic; to domesticate. *Southey.*

Dominie. *n.* [add.] In the sense of schoolmaster this word is also met with in English authors. 'The dainty *dominie*, the schoolmaster.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Done, *pp.* [add.] Completely exhausted; extremely fatigued; tired out; done up: in this sense sometimes followed by *for*.

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie. *Dryden.*

She is rather *done for* this morning, and must not go so far without help. *Miss Austen.*

Donnish (don'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a don of a university. '*Donnish* books.' *George Eliot.*

Do-nothing (dö'nu-thing), *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent. 'Any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey.' *Kingsley.*

Do-nothingness (dö'nu-thing-nes), *n.* Idleness; indolence. 'A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.' *Miss Austen.*

Doon (dön), *n.* A Cingalese name for *Doona zeylanica*, nat. order Dipterocarpaceæ, a large tree inhabiting Ceylon. The timber is much used for building. It also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

Door-post (dōr'pōst), *n.* The upright piece forming one side of a doorway.

Doré-bullion (dō'rā-bụl-yon), *n.* [Fr. *doré*, gilt, *dorer*, to gild or plate, from L. *deaurare*, to gild—*de*, from, and *aurum*, gold.] Bullion containing a certain quantity of gold alloyed with base metal.

Dorian, *a.* [add.]—*Dorian mode.* Strictly speaking, music in the Dorian mode is written on a scale having its semitones between the second and third and the sixth and seventh notes of the scale instead of between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth as in what is now called the natural or normal scale. In other words, the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity, force, or position of a tonic, and upon it the melodies of the Dorian mode close.

Doricize (do'ri-sīz), *v.t.* To give a Doric character to, whether architecturally or otherwise. *J. Fergusson.*

Dormered (dor'mėrd), *a.* Having dormer-windows.

Dormy (dor'mi), *a.* [Origin doubtful.] In *golf*, said of one side when as many holes ahead of the other side as there are holes still to play.

Dorsabdominal (dor-sab-dom'in-al), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *abdomen*.] Pertaining to the back and belly both; having a certain position relatively to the back and belly.

Dorsad (dor'sad), *adv.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *ad*, to, towards.] In *anat.* towards the back or dorsal surface.

Dorsally (dor'sal-li), *adv.* In a dorsal position; on, or next the back; towards the back.

Dorsch (dorsh), *n.* [Same as G. *dorsch*, the haddock; akin *torsk*.] A young cod-fish.

Dorsigerous (dor-sij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, *gero*, to carry.] Carrying something on the back; carrying young ones on the back, as an opossum.

Dorsilateral (dor-si-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, *latus*, *lateris*, the side.] Pertaining to the back and the side together; as, *dorsilateral* muscles. Also written *Dorsolateral*.

Dorsilumbar (dor-si-lum'bär), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, *lumbus*, the loin.] In *anat.* pertaining to the dorsal and lumbar regions jointly; pertaining to the part of the spine between the neck and the sacrum. Also written *Dorsolumbar*.

Dorsiventral (dor-si-ven'tral), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, *venter*, the belly.] In *anat.* same as *Dorsabdominal*.

Dorsoventral (dor-sō-ven'tral), *a.* Same as *Dorsiventral*.

Doryphorus (do-rif'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *doryphoros*—*dory*, a spear, *pherō*, to bear.] An ancient Greek spearman; an ancient sculptured figure of a spearman, usually represented nude and standing with a spear or lance in one hand. An ancient statue of this kind by the sculptor Polycleitus was known as the *Canon* (or model), because in it he had embodied a perfect representation of the ideal human figure.

Dosage (dō'sāj), *n.* 1. The prescribing or administering of doses of medicine; method or system of dosing.—2. The adding of certain ingredients to wines to give them a special flavour or character.

Dossal (dos'al), *n.* [Ultimately from L. L. *dorsale*, from L. *dorsum*, the back. See DOSEL.] A hanging of silk, satin, or other material at the back of an altar or stall in a church. It is commonly ornamented with embroidery, and the colour may be varied according to the season of the ecclesiastical year.

Doss-house (dos'hous), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A slang term for a lodging-house used by the very poor, where a bed may be had for a few coppers.

Dottle (dot'l), *n.* [A dim. corresponding to *dot*, the meaning connecting it more closely with D. *dot*, a small bundle of wool, &c.; Sw. *dott*, a little heap.] A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, and which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe-*dottles*', as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left. *Kingsley.*

Double-cone (dub'l-kōn), *n.* In *arch.* a Norman ornament consisting of two cones joined base to base (or apex to apex), used in a series to enrich a moulding.

Double-shot (dub'l-shot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *double-shotted*; ppr. *double-shotting*. To load with double the usual weight of shot for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not adopted with the guns of the present day.

Doulocracy (dou-lok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *Dulocracy*.

Douser, Dousing-rod. See DOWSER, &c.

Dove-plant (duv'plant), *n.* An orchidaceous plant (*Peristeria elata*) of Central America, so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a dove hovering with expanded wings, somewhat like the conventional dove seen in artistic representations of the Holy Ghost.

Down, *adv.* [add.] Paid or handed over in ready money; as, he purchased the estate for £10,000 *down* and £20,000 payable within three years.

Downbeard (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle.

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions. *Carlyle.*

Downcome (doun'kum), *n.* A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Whenever the pope shall fall, if his ruin be not like the sudden *downcome* of a tower, the bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him. *Milton.*

Downpour (doun'pōr), *n.* A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower. *R. A. Proctor.*

Downthrow (doun'thrō), *n.* A throwing down; in *geol.* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds; also, the distance measured vertically between the portions of dislocated strata: opposed to *upheaval* (which see) or *upthrow*.

Downweigh (doun-wā'), *v.t.* To weigh or press down; to depress; to cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom. *Longfellow.*

Downweight (doun'wāt), *n.* Full weight. 'Attributing due and *downweight* to every man's gifts.' *Bishop Hacket.*

Dowse (douz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dowsed*; ppr. *dowsing*. [Origin and connections doubtful; perhaps same as *douse*, to dip.] To search for water or minerals by means of the dowsing-rod.

Dowser (dou'zėr), *n.* One who dowses or uses the dowsing-rod or divining-rod.

Mr. Podmore read a paper . . . on the divining-rod, which, on the whole, was unfavourable to the *dowser's* claims. At the same time, it was pointed out that the evidence for the detection of water by his method stands on a different footing from that for the detection of other substances, and is not incapable of a rational physiological explanation. *Academy.*

Dowsing-rod (douz'ing-rod), *n.* The divining-rod. That the existence and position of a subterranean supply or store of water may be discovered by means of the dowsing-rod is still believed by many persons, and the dowser finds employment at the present day, often, it is said, with surprising success. See quotation above.

Dozen, *n.* [add.] *Long dozen, Devil's dozen.* Same as *Baker's Dozen*. See under BAKER.

Draconian (drā-kō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Draconic*.

Dragsman, *n.* [add.] The driver of a drag.

He had a word for the hostler . . . and a bow for the *dragsman*. *Thackeray.*

Drain-pipe (drān'pīp), *n.* A pipe used to form part of a drain.

Dramaturgic (dra-ma-tėr-jik), *a.* Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; hence, unreal. *Carlyle.*

Dramaturgist (dra-ma-tėr'jist), *n.* One who is skilled in dramaturgy; one who composes a drama and superintends its representation. *Carlyle.*

Draw, *n.* [add.] 1. What draws or collects an audience or crowd of spectators; as, his

comedy was a great *draw*. — 2. Among *sportsmen*, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, &c.; the place where a fox is drawn.—3. Something designed to draw a person out to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back, or the like; a feeler. [Colloq.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not. *C. Reade.*

Drawing, *n.* [add.] A picture or representation made with a pencil, pen, crayon, &c. Drawings are classifiable under the names of *pencil*, *pen*, *chalk*, *sepia*, or *water-colour drawings* from the materials used for their execution; and also into *geometrical* or *linear* and *mechanical drawings*, in which instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, are used, and *free-hand drawings*, in which no instrument is used to guide the hand.

Dreng (dreng), *n.* [A. Sax. *dreng*, Icel. *drengr*, a bold or valiant man; Sw. *dräng*, a man, a servant; Dan. *dreng*, a boy, a footman.] Formerly in England a kind of tenant who held land on a tenure inferior to that of knighthood, having to perform some kind of servile work for his lord, who was often an ecclesiastic. *Stubbs.*

Drepaniform (drep'a-ni-form), *a.* [Gr. *drepanē*, a sickle, and E. *form*.] Resembling a sickle in shape; sickle-shaped; falciform.

Dress-circle (dres'sėr-kl), *n.* A portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress.

Dress-making (dres'māking), *n.* The making of women's dresses; the occupation of a dressmaker.

Drift, *n.* [A Dutch word.] In South Africa, a ford; as, Rorke's *Drift*.

Drive, *n.* [add.] 1. A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion; a sweeping stroke with a golf club sending the ball a long distance. —2. A matrix formed by a steel punch or die.

Driver. [add.] One of the clubs used at golf, intended specially to drive the ball a long distance. It has a wooden head and a long shaft more or less supple.

Dromæognathæ (drō-mē-og'na-thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dromaios*, swift, and *gnathos*, jaw.] In Prof. Huxley's classification of birds, a suborder of the Carinatæ (or birds having the sternum with a keel), including but one family, the Tinamidæ or tinamous. (See TINAMOU.) In this sub-order the bones of the upper jaw or skull are like what they are in the struthious or swift-footed birds, as the ostrich.

Dromæognathism (drō-mē-og'nath-izm), *n.* The state of being dromæognathous; dromæognathous character.

Dromæognathous (drō-mē-og'na-thus), *a.* [See DROMÆOGNATHÆ.] In *ornithol.* pertaining to the Dromæognathæ; having the struthious type of palate formation.

Dromedarist (drum'e-da-rist), *n.* One who drives or rides a dromedary.

Dromic, Dromical (drom'ik, drom'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *dromikos*, from *dromos*, a race-course, from *dramein*, to run.] 1. Pertaining to a race-course or running.—2. Pertaining to a building or structure having a plan similar to that of a race-course; formed on the type of a basilica.

So with the sepulchral constructions; the stone-cist with or without a preservative or memorial-cairn grows into the chambered graves lodged in tumuli, into such megalithic edifices as the *dromic* vaults of Mæs How and New Grange; to culminate in the finished masonry of the tombs of Mycenæ. *Huxley.*

Droop (dröp), *n.* The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down; a drooping position or state; as, the *droop* of the eye, of a veil, or the like.

Drop-light (drop'lit), *n.* A contrivance for bringing down an artificial light into such a position as may be most convenient for reading, working, &c. *E. H. Knight.*

Drop-ripe (drop'rīp), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree.

The fruit was now *drop-ripe* we may say, and fell by a shake. *Carlyle.*

Drum-head, *n.* [add.] A variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head.

Drum-room† (drum'röm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party was held. *Fielding.* See DRUM, 8.

Dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* [From *dual*, from the duality of its chief ingredients.] An explosive substance consisting of nitroglycerine, saltpetre, and sawdust mixed in certain proportions.

Duchn, Dukhn (dụchn), *n.* A kind of millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum* or *Holcus spicatus*), varieties of which are cultivated in Egypt, and to some extent in Spain.

Duck-hawk. [add.] In America, the common name of the peregrine falcon.

Dudeen (dū-dēn'), *n.* [Probably of Irish origin.] A short clay tobacco-pipe.

Duelsome (dū'el-sum), *a.* Inclined or given to duelling; eager or ready to fight duels. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world. *Thackeray.*

Duettino (dụ-et-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *duetto*, a duet.] In *music*, a short duet.

Dully (dul'i), *a.* Somewhat dull.

Far off she seemed to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall. *Tennyson.*

Duomo (dwō'mō), *n.* [It.; same as DOME.] Italian name for a cathedral. *Tennyson.*

Duplex. [add.] In *teleg.* said of the system by which two messages can be simultaneously transmitted over the same wire. See DIPLEX, CONTRAPLEX, in Supp.

Durmast (dėr'mast), *n.* [Etymol. unknown; the second syllable seems to refer to the *mast* or acorns.] A species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or according to some *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend. It is highly valued, therefore by the builder.

Dust-ball (dust'bal), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball sometimes as hard as iron is formed in the intestinal canal owing to overfeeding with corn and barley dust.

Dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* The act or state of dwindling. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

Dyad (dī'ad), *a.* Same as *Dyadic*.

Dyarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *dyarchia—dyo*, two, and *archē*, rule.] Rule or government by two; double rule. The *dyarchy* of emperor and senate.' *Academy.*

Dyas (dī'as), *n.* [Gr., the number two, something composed of two parts.] In *geol.* a term applied to the Permian system, as consisting of two principal groups of strata.

Dyestone (dī'stōn), *n.* 1. A red ferruginous limestone of the U. States, sometimes used for dyeing.—2. A valuable iron-ore of the U. States.

Dyingness (dī'ing-nes), *n.* A languishing look; a die-away appearance. *Congreve.*

Dynamitard, Dynamiter (din'a-mit-ärd, din'a-mit-ėr), *n.* One who uses or advocates the use of dynamite for destroying public buildings or for other criminal ends.

Dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dynamited*; ppr. *dynamiting*. To apply dynamite to; to treat with dynamite; to destroy or attempt to destroy with dynamite.

Dynamitic, Dynamitical (dī-na-mit'ik, dī-na-mit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to dynamite; resembling the effects of dynamite.

Dynamo (dī'na-mō or dī'na-mō), *n.* A common abbreviation for *dynamo-electric machine*. See ELECTRIC in Supp.

Dynamo-electric (dī'nam-ō-ē-lek''trik), *a.* Producing force by means of electricity; as, a *dynamo-electric* machine; also produced by electric force. See ELECTRIC in Supp.

Dysepulotic (dis'ep-ū-lot''ik), *a.* [Gr. prefix *dys*, and E. *epulotic*.] In *surg.* not readily or easily healing or cicatrizing, as a wound.

Dyslogy (dis'lo-ji), *n.* [Gr. prefix *dys*, and *logos*, speech.] Dispraise: opposite of *eulogy*.

In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau. *Carlyle.*

Dysmenorrhœa (dis'men-or-rē''a), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, ill, *mēn*, month, *rheō*, to flow.] In *med.* difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with great local pain, especially in the loins.

Dyspnœa (disp-nē'a), *n.* [Gr. *dys*, difficult, and *pnoē*, breathing.] In *pathol.* difficulty in breathing; difficult respiration.

E.

Ea (ē'a), *n.* [A. Sax. *ed* or *ea*, water or river.] A stretch of open water; a river reach; a channel for drainage. [Provincial English.]

Dark velvet alder beds, long lines of reed-rond, emerald in spring, and golden under the autumn sun; shining *eas* or river-reaches; broad meres dotted with a million fowl. *Kingsley.*

Eagrass (ē'gras), *n.* See EDDISH.

Earth-hog, Earth-pig (ėrth'hog, ėrth'pig), *n.* The aardvark. See ORYCTEROPUS.

Earth-plate (ėrth'plāt), *n.* In *teleg.* a buried plate of metal connected with the battery or line-wire by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit, thus rendering the employment of a second or return wire unnecessary.

Earth-tremor (ėrth'trē-mor), *n.* A slight shaking or trembling of a part of the earth's surface detected by special instruments, and of which the cause is not known.

Earth-wolf (ėrth'wụlf), *n.* The aardwolf. See PROTELES.

Easter-egg (ēs'tėr-eg), *n.* Same as *Paschegg*.

Ecclesiological (ek-klē'zi-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiology.

Echelon-lens (e'she-lon-lenz), *n.* [Fr. *échelon*, the round of a ladder, and E. *lens*.] A compound lens, used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens so that all have a common focus.

Echinoid (ē-kīn'oid), *a.* Having the form or character of an echinus or sea-urchin; pertaining to the Echinoidea.

Echoic (ek-ō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to echoism.

Echoism (ek'ō-izm), *n.* In *philol.* the formation of words by echoing or imitating natural sounds; onomatopœia. *Dr. J. A. H. Murray.*

Ecru (ā-krü), *a.* [Fr.] Of the colour of unbleached linen; of a light yellowish brown.

Ectasis, *n.* [add.] Extension or expansion; specifically, in *med.* a dilated condition of a blood-vessel.

Ecthesis (ek'the-sis), *n.* [Gr.] An exposition or setting forth, as of doctrines.

Ectoplasm (ek'tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, without, and *plasma*, form.] In *biol.* the exterior protoplasm of a cell; ectosarc.

Ectropical (ek-trop'i-kal), *a.* Belonging to parts outside the tropics; being outside the tropics.

Écu (ā-kü), *n.* [Fr., a coin, a crown piece, a shield; O. Fr. *escu*, *escut*, from L. *scutum*, a shield.] A name given to various French coins having different values at different times, but notably to an old piece of money worth three francs, or about half-a-crown sterling.

Eddaic, Eddic (ed-dā'ik, ed'ik), *a.* Of or relating to the Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas. *E. W. Gosse.*

Edibilatory (ed-i-bil'a-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. *Lord Lytton.* [Rare.]

Educative (ed'ū-kāt-iv), *a.* Tending or serving to educate; effective in educating.

English writers, though recognized in America with eager appreciation, cannot hope to be so directly *educative*, so precisely accommodated to the needs of the new community, as authors bred and born among the people whom they address. *Athenæum.*

Eerily (ēr'i-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner. 'Wildly, *eerily*, urgently.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

Efferent (ef'fėr-ent), *n.* [See the adj.] 1. In *physiol.* a vessel or nerve which discharges or conveys outward.—2. A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

Effigiation, *n.* [add.] That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible. *Fuller.*

Efflower (ef-flou'ėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *effleurer*, to graze, to rub lightly.] In *leather manufacture*, see the following extract.

The skins (chamois leather) are first washed, lined, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*, that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part, upon the convex horse-beam. *Ure.*

Efreet (ef'rēt), *n.* Same as *Afrit*.

Eft† (eft), *a.* Convenient; handy. 'The *eftest* way.' *Shak.* [This adjective is not otherwise known.]

Egence (ē'jens), *n.* [L. *egens*, ppr. of *egeo*, to suffer want.] The state or condition of suffering from the need of something; a desire for something wanted. *Grote.*

Egesta (ē-jes'ta), *n. pl.* [See EGEST.] Matter excreted or discharged; excrement; fæces.

Egg-apple (eg'ap-l), *n.* See MAD-APPLE.

Egilops, *n.* [add.] A genus of grasses allied to Triticum, or wheat-grass. It occurs wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be in reality the plant from which has originated our cultivated wheats. Written also *Ægilops*.

Ego-altruistic (ē'gō-al-trō-is"tik), *a.* Of or relating to one's self and to others. See extract.

From the egoistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer.*

Eguisé (e-gwē'zā), *a.* In *her.* Same as *Aiguisé.*

Eidoloclast (ī-dŏ'lo-klast), *n.* An image-breaker; an idoloclast. *De Quincey.*

Ejecta, Ejectamenta (ē-jek'ta, ē-jek'ta-men"ta), *n.pl.* [L. *ejectum, ejectamentum,* what is cast out—*e,* out, and *jacio,* to throw.] Things cast out or ejected; matter discharged; refuse.

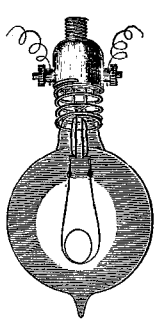
Elæodochon (el-ē-od'o-kon), *n.* [Gr. *elaion,* oil, *dechomai,* to contain or receive.] The oil-gland of a bird situated at the root of the tail on the pope's-nose.

Élan (ā-läṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *élancer,* to rush or spring forward, from L. *lancea,* a spear.] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

Elchi (el'chē). See ELTCHI in Supp.

Elder, *n.* [add.]—*Elder hand,* in *card-playing,* the player who leads.

Electric, *a.* [add.]—*Electric lamp,* the contrivance in which the electric light is produced. See *Electric light* below.—*Electric light,* a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity either evoked by the chemical reaction of a metal and an acid, or generated by a magneto-electric or other machine. The *arc light* is produced when two carbon pencils are attached to the electrodes of a powerful magneto-electric machine or galvanic battery, and their points are brought together long enough to establish the electric current. If they are then separated to a small distance, varying according to the strength of the current, the current will continue to flow, leaping across from carbon to carbon, emitting a light of great intensity at the space between the points. The name *Voltaic* or *electric arc* is given to that portion where the current leaps across from point to point, the term *arc* being suggested by the curved form which the current here takes. The *incandescent light* is obtained by the incandescence, by means of electricity, of various substances, including carbon, in a vacuum. Many forms of apparatus are in use for producing the electric light, distinguished either by the form of the generating machine, the distribution of the current, or the kind of burner. In the Jablochkoff light, the burner consists of a pair of carbon spindles placed parallel to one another, with an insulating earthy substance between them. Its combustion may be roughly compared to that of an ordinary candle, where the earthy substance takes the place of the wick. Other forms of the 'candle' burner are in use, such as the Lontin, the Jamin, &c. The Maxim, Edison, and Swan lights proceed from an incandescent filament of carbon in a more or less perfect vacuum.—*Electric machine.* [add.] Besides machines in which electricity is excited by friction, electric machines are now common in which an electric current is generated by the revolution near the poles of a magnet or magnets of one or more soft-iron cores surrounded by coils of wire, those machines being known distinctively as *magneto-electric machines.* A *dynamo-electric machine* is a machine of this kind, in which the induced currents are made to circulate round the soft-iron magnet which produced them, thus increasing its magnetization. This again produces a proportionate increase in the induced currents, and thus by a successive alternation of mutual actions very intense magnetization and very powerful currents are speedily obtained. There are many forms of these machines, such as Gramme's, Siemens', Wilde's, Brush's, &c., used extensively in electric lighting, and as a motor for machinery, electric railways, &c.—*Electric organ,* an organ in which electricity is employed in connection with the mechanism, one advantage of this being that the instrument and the player may be a considerable distance apart, each where it is most convenient.—*Electric pendulum,* a form of electroscope consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—*Electric railway,* a railway on which electricity is the motor. Only short lines have as yet been constructed. On one of these the wheels of the carriages are set in motion by a dynamo-electric machine placed between them and below the floor. This machine is actuated by an electric current produced by another dynamo-electric machine, which is stationary and driven by a steam-engine. The current is conveyed by wires which may be laid underground or supported on poles. By another system a storage battery carried by the car itself supplies the driving power.



The Swan Incandescent Lamp.

Electrocautery (ē-lek'trō-kạ"tẽ-ri), *n.* In *surg.* cautery by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of an electric current.

Electrocute (ē-lek'trō-kūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *electrocuted*; ppr. *electrocuting.* [From *electro-,* and the *-cute* of *execute.*] To execute or put to death by means of electricity, a method of punishing criminals recently introduced in the U. States. The form *Electricute* is also used.

Electrocution (ē-lek'trō-kū"shon), *n.* The act of electrocuting; execution by means of electricity. *Electricution* is also used.

Electrodynamometer (ē-lek'trō-dī-na-mom"et-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action. It consists essentially of a fixed coil and a movable coil, usually suspended in a biflar manner, and furnished with a mirror, so that its motions about a vertical axis can be read off by means of a scale and telescope.

Electrokinetic (ē-lek'trō-kī-net"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics or electricity in motion.

Electrokinetics (ē-lek'trō-kī-net"iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion.

Electrometry (ē-lek-trom'et-ri), *n.* That branch of the electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity.

Electrotonic (ē-lek'trō-ton"ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonicity.

Electrotonicity (ē-lek'trō-tō-nis"i-ti), *n.* A peculiar alteration of the normal electric current of a nerve, produced by the passage of a galvanic current through it. Called also *Electrotonus.*

Electrotonize (ē-lek'trō-ton-īz), *v.t.* To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See ELECTROTONICITY.

Elegize (el'ē-jīz), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *elegized*; ppr. *elegizing.* To write or compose elegies; *to* celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; to bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in. *H. Walpole.*

Elementalism (el-ē-ment'al-izm), *n.* The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers; worship of the elemental powers of nature. *Gladstone.*

Elementator (el'ē-men-tā-tėr), *n.* The writer of an elementary treatise or manual. *Sat. Rev.* [Rare.]

Elementoid (el-ē-ment'oid), *a.* [L. *elementum,* an element, and Gr. *eidos,* form.] Like an element; having the nature of a simple elementary substance.

Elephant-shrew (el'ē-fant-shrö), *n.* A name for certain small insectivorous animals of Africa, somewhat resembling shrew-mice, having a decided proboscis and long hind-limbs which enable them to jump well. Some of them belong to the genus Macroscelides (which see).

Eleutheromania (e-lū'thẽ-rō-mā"ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *eleutheros,* free, and *mania,* madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. 'Insubordination, *eleutheromania,* confused, unlimited opposition.' *Carlyle.*

Eleutheromaniac (e-lū'thẽ-rō-mā"ni-ak), *n.* [See preceding art.] One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

Eleutheromaniac (e-lū'thẽ-rō-mā"ni-ak), *a.* Having a mania for freedom. *Carlyle.*

Eltchi, Elchee (el'chē), *n.* An ambassador or envoy: a Persian and Turkish name.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Eltchi* [Lord Stratford de Redcliffe]. *Kinglake.*

Eluctate † (ē-luk'tāt), *v.i.* [L. *eluctor, eluctatus—e,* out of, and *luctor,* to wrestle.] To struggle out; to burst forth; to escape.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves. *Bp. Hacket.*

Embryologically (em'bri-o-loj"ik-al-li), *adv.* According to embryology. *Kingsley.*

Embryologist (em-bri-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in the doctrines of embryology.

Emender (ē-mend'ėr), *n.* One who emends; one who removes faults, blemishes, or the like; an emendator. *E. B. Browning.*

Emergency, *n.* [add.] Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit. 'The rents, profits, and *emergencies.*' *Heylin.*

Emmanuel (em-man'ū-el), *n.* Same as *Immanuel.*

Emmensite (em'enz-īt), *n.* [From *Emmens,* the inventor of it.] An explosive recently introduced for use in torpedoes, &c.

Emmetropia (em-me-trō'pi-a), *n.* [Gr. *en,* in, *metron,* measure, *ōps,* the eye.] The condition of the eye when it is normal as regards focal length; normal power of vision, as opposed for instance to hypermetropia.

Emmetropic (em-me-trop'ik), *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to emmetropia.

Emmetropy (em-met'ro-pi), *n.* Emmetropia (which see).

Emplumed (em-plūmd'), *a.* Adorned with, or as with, plumes or feathers. *E. B. Browning.*

Empoldered (em-pol'dėrd), *a.* Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See POLDER.

Enantiomorph (en-an'ti-ō-morf), *a.* Enantiomorphous.

Two figures or two portions of matter are said to be *enantiomorph* to each other when these forms are not superposable, *i.e.* the one will not fit into a mould which fits the other, but the one is identical in form with the mirror image of the other. *Prof. A. Crum Brown.*

Enantiomorphism (en-an'ti-ō-morf"izm), *n.* The state or condition of being enantiomorphous. *Prof. A. Crum Brown.*

Enantiomorphous, Enantiomorphic (en-an'ti-ō-morf"us, en-an'ti-ō-morf"ik), *a.* [Gr. *enantios,* opposite, *morphē,* form.] Having the same shape and size, but the one right-handed or left-handed in relation to the other, so that they cannot be superposed or inserted in the same mould. See quotation under *Enantiomorph.*

Encash (en-kash'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *cash.*] To convert into cash; to pay or get payment of in money; to cash.

Enchaser (en-chās'ėr), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

Enclave (äṅ-klāv'), *v.t.* To cause to be an enclave; to inclose or surround, as a region or state by the territories of another power.

Enclavement (äṅ-klāv'ment), *n.* The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory.

Encolure (en-kol'ūr), *n.* [Fr., from *en,* in, and *col,* the neck.] The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure.* *Browning.*

Endemic, *a.* [add.] Peculiar to a locality or region; as, *endemic* species of plants. *A. R. Wallace.*

Endome (en-dōm'), *v.t.* To cover with a dome, or as with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
Our English words of prayer. *E. B. Browning.*

Endurant (en-dūr'ant), *a.* Able to endure fatigue, pain, or the like.

The Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time. *J. G. Wood.*

Enface (en-fās'), *v.t.* [Prefix *en,* and *face.*] To write, stamp, or print upon the face of, as on a bill, dividend warrant, &c.

Enfacement (en-fās'ment), *n.* The act of enfacing; what is written or printed on the face of a bill.

En passant. [add.] In *chess,* when on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken, as it is called, *en passant.*

Enpatron (en-pā'tron), *v.t.* To have under one's patronage or guardianship; to be the patron saint of. *Shak.*

Ensete (en-sē'te), *n.* An Abyssinian name for *Musa Ensete,* a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk,

which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

Ensilage (en'sil-āj), *n.* [Fr. *ensilage*, from Sp. *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from *en*, in, and *silo*, from L. *sirus*, the pit in which such grain is kept.] 1. In *agri.* a mode of storing green fodder, as grass, clover, tares, oats, &c., by burying it in pits or silos dug in the ground, or collecting it in inclosures constructed of masonry above ground, the substance being pressed down by heavy weights and undergoing a slight fermentation. This has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended and to some extent adopted by modern agriculturists. The silos have a movable wooden covering upon which the weights are placed. —2. The fodder treated on this system.

Ensile (en-sīl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ensiled*; ppr. *ensiling*. To convert into ensilage.

Enswathed (en-swāŦHd'), *p.* and *a.* Enwrapped; enveloped; inswathed. *Shak.*

Entempest (en-tem'pest), *v.t.* To disturb, as by a tempest; to visit with storm.

> For aye *entempesting* anew
> The unfathomable hell within. *Coleridge.*

Entertain, *v.t.* [add.] To meet as an enemy; to encounter. [Rare.] *Shak.*

Enthetic (en-thet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *enthetikos—en*, in, and *tithenai*, to place.] Introduced from without; implanted: said especially of diseases, as those of the syphilitic class.

Entire, *n.* [add.] 1. The whole or total; the entire thing.—2. Entirety; complete condition.

> I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*. *Thackeray.*

3. An entire horse.

Entire, *a.* [add.]—*Entire horse*, an uncastrated horse; a stallion.

> A *Caballo Padre*, or what some of our own writers, with a decorum not less becoming, appellate an *entire horse*. *Southey.*

Entomologize (en-tom-ol'ō-jīz), *v.i.* To study entomology; to gather entomological specimens.

> It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing*. *Kingsley.*

Entourage (äṅ-tō-räzh), *n.* [Fr., from *en*, and *tour*, circuit, turn, tour.] Surroundings of a place or a person; people who are in attendance on a person.

Entrain (en-trān'), *v.t.* [In first sense from Fr. *entraîner—en*, and *traîner*, to drag; in second from *en* and *train*.]—1. † To draw or bring on. 'With its destiny *entrained* their fate.' *Vanbrugh.*—2. To put on board a railway train; as, the regiment was *entrained* at Edinburgh and proceeded to Portsmouth: opposite to *detrain*.

Entrain (en-trān'), *v.i.* To take places in a railway train; as, when the troops *entrained* they were loudly cheered.

Entrapment (en-trap'ment), *n.* The act of entrapping. 'The *entrapment* of various minute crustaceans.' *Darwin.*

Entrechat (äṅ-tr-shä), *n.* [Fr.] A spring from the floor in dancing, the feet at the same time being struck together. *R. H. Barham.*

Enwrite (en-rīt'), *v.t.* To inscribe; to write upon; to imprint.

> What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
> Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres! *Poe.*

Enzyme, Enzym (en'zīm, en'zim), *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, *zymē*, leaven.] 1. Any of the ordinary ferments, as pepsin, diastase, &c.—2. Leavened bread as used in the Eastern churches.

Eoan (ē-ō'an), *a.* [L. *eous*, pertaining to the dawn or the east, from Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern.

> The Mithra of the Middle World,
> That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
> *Sir H. Taylor.*

Eohippus (ē'ō-hip-pus), *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil quadruped of the Eocene period, belonging to the horse family, and representing an ancestral form of our horse; about the size of a fox, and having the fore-feet with four toes, and hind-feet with three.

Eolith (ē'ō-lith), *n.* An eolithic stone implement. *A. H. Keane.*

Eolithic (ē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *archæol.* of or pertaining to the early part of the palæolithic period of prehistoric time.

Eophyte (ē'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *phyton*, a plant.] A fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

Eophytic (ē-ō-fit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eos (ē'os or ē'ōs), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the goddess of the morning, who brings up the light of day from the east; equivalent to the Roman Aurora.

Eosin (ē'ō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn.] A dye obtained from coal-tar products giving a rose-red colour.

Eozoic (ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zōē*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems. *Page.*

Ephebic (e-fē'bik), *a.* [Gr. *ephēbos*, a youth—*epi*, upon, *hēbē*, youth.] Pertaining to youth or early manhood.

Ephemerality (e-fem'e-ral'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being ephemeral.—2. That which is ephemeral; a transient trifle. 'Chattered *ephemeralities*.' *C. Reade.*

Epichorial (e-pi-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *epichōrios—epi*, upon, and *chōra*, country.] Of or pertaining to a particular country; local.

> Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands. *De Quincey.*

Epicotyl (e'pi-kot-il), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and contr. of *cotyledon*.] In *bot.* the stem above the cotyledons; the plumule. *Darwin.*

Epigæa (e-pi-jē'a), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gē*, the earth.] A genus of shrubs of the heathwort order, characterized by having three leaflets on the outside of the five-parted calyx; and by the corolla being salver-shaped, five-cleft, with its tube hairy on the inside. *E. repens*, the trailing arbutus, is the May-flower of North America.

Epigenesis, *n.* [add.] In *geol.* same as *Metamorphism*.

Epigenetic (e'pi-jen-et''ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

Epigrammatism (e-pi-gram'mat-izm), *n.* The quality of being epigrammatic; epigrammatical character. *Poe.*

Epinastic (e-pi-nas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with epinasty.

Epinasty (e'pi-nas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, above, and *nastos*, close pressed, solid.] In *bot.* a term implying increased growth on the upper surface of an organ or part of a plant, thus causing it to bend downwards.

Epiotic (e-pi-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *ous, ōtos*, the ear.] In *anat.* situated above the ear.

Epipubic (e-pi-pū'bik), *a.* [Prefix *epi*, and *pubis*.] In *zool.* said of certain bones that help to support the pouch of marsupials. *Ency. Brit.*

Epirot, Epirote (e-pī'rōt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Epirus or Lower Albania.

Episcopize (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.t.* 1. To consecrate to the episcopal office; to make a bishop of.

> There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion. *Southey.*

—2. To bring under the rule of bishops; to subject to episcopal government.

Episcopize (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.i.* To exercise the office of a bishop. *W. Broome.*

Epistemology (e-pis'tē-mol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing: distinguished from *ontology*, which investigates real existence or the theory of being. *Ferrier.*

Episyllogism (e-pi-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* In *logic*, same as *Epichirema*.

Epithelioid (e-pi-thē'li-oid), *a.* Resembling epithelium; of the nature of epithelium.

Epithelioma (e'pi-thē-li-ō''ma), *n.* [From *epithelium*.] Cancer of the epithelium or mucous membrane; epithelial cancer.

Epithesis (e-pith'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thesis*, a setting.] In *gram.* same as *Paragoge*.

Epitonic (e-pi-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *epitonos—epi*, and *teinō*, to stretch.] Overstrained. *Geo. Meredith.*

Eponymist (e-pon'im-ist). Same as *Eponym*, 3. *Gladstone.*

Epopt (ē'popt), *n.* [Gr. *epoptēs*, one initiated into the sacred rites and mysteries of Eleusis.] One initiated into the doctrines or mysteries of any secret system. *Carlyle.*

Epsomite (ep'sum-īt), *n.* Same as *Hair-salt* (which see).

Equanimously (ē-kwan'i-mus-li), *adv.* [See EQUANIMITY.] With equanimity; with an easy mind.

> Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very *equanimously*. *Thackeray.*

Equirotal (ē-kwi-rō'tal), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, *rota*, a wheel.] Having wheels of equal size; having the fore and hind wheels of the same size.

Equison (e'kwi-son), *n.* [L. *equiso*, a groom, from *equus*, a horse.] A horse jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Landor puts the word in Porson's mouth: it is elsewhere unknown as an English word.]

> Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, their colours. *Landor.*

Equivalent (ē-kwiv'a-lent), *v.t.* To produce or constitute an equivalent to; to answer in full proportion; to equal. *J. N. Lockyer.*

Equivalue (e-kwi-val'ū), *v.t.* To value at the same rate; to put on a par. 'To *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities.' *W. Taylor.*

Erpeton (ėr'pet-on), *n.* Same as *Herpeton*.

Errabund (er'ra-bund), *a.* [L. *errabundus*, from *erro*, to wander.] Erratic; wandering; rambling. 'Your *errabund* guesses.' *Southey.*

Eruptional (ē-rup'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to eruptions; eruptive; as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

Eschatological (es'kat-o-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to eschatology, or to death, and what comes after death.

Esclandre (es-klän-dr), *n.* [Fr.] A disturbance; a scene; a row.

> Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso. *Kingsley.*

Escribe (ē-skrīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *escribed*; ppr. *escribing*. [L. *e*, out, and *scribo*, to write.] In *geom.* to draw (a circle) so that it touches one side of a triangle externally and the other two sides produced.

Essayical, Essaical (es-sā'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an essay.

> We find Mark Pattison's sermons to be of the latter kind. They are formal, academical, *essayical*, and dull. *Scotsman Newspaper.*

Esurience, Esuriency (ē-sū'ri-ens, ē-sū'ri-en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being esurient; appetite; hunger; greediness.

> The man seems to be disappearing; there is a return to the simious type. The eye speaks of nothing but dull *esuriency*. *W. S. Lilly.*

Etacism (ā'ta-sizm), *n.* The mode of pronouncing the Greek η (eta) like *ey* in *they*, distinguished from *Itacism*, the mode of pronouncing it like *e* in *be*.

Etacist (ā'ta-sist), *n.* One who practises or upholds etacism.

Etherealization (ē-thē'rē-al-i-zā''shon), *n.* The act of etherealizing or state of being etherealized; an ethereal or subtle spirit-like state. *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

Ethnogeny (eth-noj'en-i), *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and root *gen*, to beget.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of man.

Ethyl, *n.* [add.]—*Ethyl-carbonate of potassium*. See CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.

Etymic (ē-tim'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

Etypical (ē-tip'i-kal), *a.* [Prefix *e*, out of, and *type*.] In *biol.* diverging from or not conforming to a type.

Eucalypt (ū'ka-lipt), *n.* A eucalyptus; any tree of the eucalyptus genus.

Euchite (ū'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *euchē*, a prayer.] One who prays; specifically, one belonging to a sect of ancient heretics who resolved all religion into prayer.

Eudæmon, Eudemon (ū-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a spirit.] A good angel or spirit. *Southey.*

Eudæmonistic, Eudemonistic (ū-dē'monist''ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Eudæmonism* (which see).

Eugenesic (ū-je-nes'ik), *a.* Same as *Eugenetic*.

Eugenesis (ū-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *genesis*, production.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

Eugenetic (ū-je-net'ik), *a.* Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis.

Eugenic (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and root *gen*, to produce.] Pertaining to or resulting in the production of fine offspring.

Eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* [See above.] The science or system by which offspring of a high type are produced. *Francis Galton.*

Eunuch (ū'nuk), *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

> He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin.*

Eupractic (ū-prak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *eu prassein*, to do well, to be prosperous.] Doing or acting well; or it may mean prosperous. 'Good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*.' *Carlyle.*

Eurycephalic (ū'ri-se-fal''ik), *a.* [Gr. *eurys*, broad, and *kephalē*, the head.] Having a broad skull; broad-headed. *Huxley.*

Euskara (ūs-kä'ra), *n.* The native or Basque name of the language spoken in the Basque provinces; Basque. See BASQUE.

Euskarian (ūs-kā'ri-an), *a.* [See preceding.] Pertaining to the Basques or their language; Basque.

Eutectic (ū-tek'tik), *a.* [Gr. *eutēktos*, easily melted—*eu*, well, *tēkō*, to melt.] Easily or readily melted; fusing with ease.

The temperature of liquefaction of a *eutectic* substance is lower than the temperature of either, or any, of the metallic constituents of an alloy. *Athenæum.*

Eutheria (ū-thē'ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *eu*, well, *thērion*, a beast.] In *zool.* a name for the Monodelphia or Placental mammals, that is, all above the Monotremata and Marsupialia; as contrasted with the *Metatheria* and *Prototheria*. *Huxley.*

Evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *e*, and *value*; Fr. *évaluer*.] To find the value of; to ascertain the amount or degree of.

Evanition (ē-van-i'shon), *n.* [See EVANISH, EVANESCE.] The act of vanishing or state of having vanished; evanishment. *Carlyle.*

Eventuality, *n.* [add.] That which eventuates or happens; a contingent result.

Every. [add.] Formerly sometimes used alone in sense of every one. '*Every* of this happy number.' *Shak.*

If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
And fertile every wish. *Shak.*

Everything (ev'ė-ri-thing), *n.* Every thing; all things.

Everyway (ev'ė-ri-wā), *adv.* In every way; in all ways.

Evictor (ē-vik'tėr), *n.* One who evicts; especially one who evicts his tenants, or one employed in this work.

Evolutive (ē-vol'ū-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development.

Excæcation (ek-sē-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *cæco*, to blind.] The act of putting out the eyes; blinding. *Sir H. Taylor.*

Excathedrate (eks-kath'ed-rāt), *v.t.* To condemn with authority, or *ex cathedrâ*. 'To see my lines *excathedrated* here.' *Herrick.* [Rare.]

Excerebrate, *v.t.* [add.] To cast out from the brain. 'Virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares.' *Bp. Ward.*

Excise (ek-sīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *excised*; ppr. *excising*. [L. *excido*, *excisum*, to cut out or off, from *ex*, out, and *cædo*, to cut.] To cut out; to cut off; as, to *excise* a tumour.

Exclave (eks'klāv), *n.* [See ENCLAVE.] A part of a country, province, or the like, which is disjoined from the main part.

Excubitor (eks-kū'bi-tor), *n.* [L., a watchman or sentinel.] A watchman, guard, or sentinel.

The swallow, probably the male bird, is the *excubitor* to house-martins and other little birds, announcing the approach of birds of prey. *Gilbert White.*

Execratious (ek-sē-krā'shus), *a.* Imprecatory; cursing; execrative. 'A whole volley of such like *execratious* wishes.' *Richardson.* [Rare.]

Execrative (ek'sē-krā-tiv), *a.* Using execrations; imprecating evil; cursing; vilifying. *Carlyle.*

Execratively (ek'sē-krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an execrative manner. *Carlyle.*

Execratory (ek'sē-kra-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to execration; denunciatory; abusive. 'Without *execratory* comment.' *Kingsley.*

Exenteration, *n.* [add.] The act of disembowelling or of turning inside out. 'Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind.' *Lamb.*

Exhaustibility (egz-hąst'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The capability of being exhausted; the quality of being exhaustible. *J. S. Mill.*

Ex-libris (eks-lī'bris), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [L., 'from among the books (of So-and-So)', often inscribed on books with the owner's name following.] A special label or stamp used by a person to mark the ownership of his books.

Exoculation (eks-ok'ū-lā''shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *oculus*, an eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excæcation. *Southey.*

Expansivity (ek-span-siv'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. *Carlyle.*

Expectedly (ek-spekt'ed-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for. *H. Walpole.*

Expectless † (ek-spekt'les), *a.* Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen. *Chapman.*

Expedientially (eks-pē'di-en''shal-li), *adv.* In an expedient manner; for the sake of expediency. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Experimentize (eks-pe'ri-ment-īz), *v.i.* To carry out experiments; to experiment. *Darwin.*

Expiscatory (eks-pis'ka-to-ri), *a.* Calculated to expiscate or get at the truth of any matter by inquiry and examination. '*Expiscatory* questions.' *Carlyle.*

Explodent (eks-plōd'ent), *n.* In *philol.* same as *Explosive*.

Explorable (eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being explored or closely examined.

Exsangueous (eks-sang'gwē-us), *a.* [L. *ex*, out, *sanguis*, blood.] Not having blood; bloodless. 'Animals which in his view were *exsangueous* or provided with a colourless fluid instead of blood.' *T. R. Jones.*

Exsert (eks-sėrt'), *v.t.* [See EXSERT, *a.*] To thrust out; to protrude.

Exsertion (eks-sėr'shon), *n.* The act of exserting.

Extenuative (eks-ten'ū-āt-iv), *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance. 'Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion.' *Roger North.*

Externalism (eks-tėrn'al-izm), *n.* 1. Excessive respect or regard for mere externals; formalism in religion.—2. Phenomenalism.

Externalization (eks-tėrn'al-ī-zā''shon), *n.* The act of externalizing; the condition of being externalized or being embodied in an outward form. *A. H. Sayce.*

Externalize (eks-tėrn'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *externalized*; ppr. *externalizing*. To make external; to give an external character to; to embody in an outward form; to give shape and form to. *A. H. Sayce.*

Externize (eks-tėrn'īz), *v.t.* To externalize.

Extraneity (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something. *Abp. Thomson.*

Extra-solar (eks-tra-sō'lėr), *a.* In *astron.* outside or beyond the solar system.

Exuviate (eks-ū'vi-āt), *v.i.* or *t.* pret. & pp. *exuviated*; ppr. *exuviating*. To cast or shed exuviæ; to throw off some part, as deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, and the like. *Huxley.*

Ex-voto (eks-vō'tō), *n.* [L., from or in accordance with a vow.] An article presented as a votive offering. These take many forms, such as a model of a hand, leg, or arm that has been restored to usefulness, the picture of a scene of peril from which the person has been delivered, &c.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of *ex votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper. *Athenæum.*

Eye, *n.* [add.]—*To have an eye to*, to have regard for or reference to; to contemplate or look after with the idea of possessing or accomplishing; as, he long *had an eye to* the property.—*To have something in one's eye*, to have something in contemplation which it is intended shall be accomplished or possessed at some future time; as, I *have* a scheme *in my eye* which will be put in practice soon.

Eye-glass, *n.* [add.] †The lens of the eye.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo,—
But that's past doubt, you have, or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shak.*

F.

Fabian. [add.] The *Fabian Society* of Socialists takes its name from this word, their view being that their socialistic aims will be best attained by working slowly but surely.

Fabiform (fā'bi-form), *a.* [L. *faba*, a bean.] Bean-shaped.

Fabulator (fab'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who relates fables; a professional story-teller.

Face, *n.* [add.] A term applied in various technical meanings; as, (*a*) the dial of a clock, watch, compass-card, or other indicator. (*b*) The sole of a plane. (*c*) The flat portion of a hammer head which comes in contact with the object struck. (*d*) The edge of a cutting instrument. (*e*) The surface of a printing type that impresses the characters.

Face-hammer (fās'ham-mėr), *n.* A hammer having a flat face. *E. H. Knight.*

Face-value (fās'val-ū), *n.* The value which a note, bill, &c., bears on its face; nominal value.

Face-wheel (fās'whēl), *n.* Same as *Crown-wheel*.

Facular (fak'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining or relating to faculæ. *R. A. Proctor.*

Facultative (fak'ul-tāt-iv), *a.* [Fr. *facultatif*. See FACULTY.] 1. Permissive; not obligatory or compulsory; optional.—2. Not inevitable or necessary; sometimes happening, sometimes not; contingent.

Faddish (fad'ish), *a.* 1. Given or addicted to fads; faddy.—2. Of the nature of a fad; pertaining to a fad or fads. *Athenæum.*

Fadmonger (fad'mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer in fads; one addicted to fads.

Fag, *n.* [add.] A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; fatigue; toil; drudgery.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death. *Miss Austen.*

Faggery (fag'ėr-i), *n.* The system of fagging carried on at some public schools.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands. *De Quincey.*

Faggot, *n.* [add.] In former times heretics who had escaped the stake by recanting their errors were often made publicly to carry a faggot and burn it; hence the phrase, *to burn one's faggot, to carry one's faggot*, &c. An imitation faggot was also worn on the sleeve by heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

Fagmaster (fag'mas-tėr), *n.* One who has a fag or fags under him at an English public school. *Stanley M. Leathes.*

Faible (fā-bl), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Feeble* in Supp.

Faille (fī-ye or fāl), *n.* [Fr.] A heavy silk fabric of superior quality used in making and trimming ladies' dresses.

Faineance, Faineancy (fā'ne-ans, fā'ne-an-si), *n.* [From *fainéant* (which see).] The quality of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; the state of having no duties to perform.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley.*

Fair-trade (fār'trād), *n.* A system advocated as against free-trade, by those who think that commodities should not be admitted into a country free, unless from a country reciprocally admitting commodities free.

Fairyism (fā'ri-izm), *n.* A condition or characteristic of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairyland. 'The air of enchantment and *fairyism*.' *H. Walpole.*

Fairy-money (fā'ri-mun-i), *n.* Money given by fairies, which, according to the popular belief, was said to turn into withered leaves or rubbish after some time.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity. *Carlyle.*

Also, found money, from the notion that it was dropped by a good fairy where the favoured mortal would find it.

Fall-back (fąl'bak), *n.* Something on which one may fall back; something in reserve.

Fall-trap (fąl'trap), *n.* A trap in which a part of the apparatus, as a door, bar, knife, or the like, descends and imprisons or kills the victim.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt. *Carlyle.*

Falter (fąl'tėr), *n.* The act of faltering, hesitating, or the like; hesitation; trembling; quavering. 'The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe.' *J. R. Lowell.*

Familiarity, *n.* [add.] An action characterized by too much license; an action of one person towards another unwarranted by their relative position; a liberty.

Famously. [add.] Finely; excellently; exceedingly well; capitally; as, we got on *famously* together. [Colloq.]

Fan-coral (fan'ko-ral), *n.* Same as *Flabellaria*, 2.

Fan-window (fan'win-dō), *n.* A window shaped like a fan; that is, having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars.

Farad (far'ad), *n.* [In honour of Prof. *Faraday*.] The unit of quantity in electrometry; the quantity of electricity with which an electro-motive force of one volt would flow through the resistance of one megohm (=a million ohms) in one second.

Faradic (fa-rad'ik), *a.* [See above.] A term applied to induction electricity obtained from a variety of batteries—some magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils.

Faradism (far'ad-izm), *n.* Same as *Faradisation.*

Fardel† (fär'dl), *n.* Same as *Fardel.*

Far-reaching (fär'rēch-ing), *a.* Reaching far in results or consequences; having an influence that extends far.

Fasciation, *n.* [add.] In *bot.* the lateral adhesion of parts normally distinct, as stems and branches. This process is exemplified in cultivated varieties of *Celosia cristata* or cockscomb.

Fastish (fast'ish), *a.* Rather fast; somewhat dissipated, or inclined to lead a gay life. 'A *fastish* young man.' *Thackeray.*

Fatty, *a.* [add.]—*Fatty degeneration,* in *pathol.* a condition characterized by a continually increasing accumulation of fat replacing the minute structural elements of the tissues of living organisms. In man this diseased condition has been observed in nearly all the tissues, and is essentially a sign of weakness or death of the part. It attacks the heart, the brain (yellow softening), the kidney, &c. In the severer forms the disease generally terminates in sudden death.

Fault-find (fąlt'find), *v.i.* To find fault; to pass censure; to raise objections; to carp.

It is an ungrateful task to *fault-find* with a work like Dr. Resch's. *Academy.*

Fault-finding (fąlt-find-ing), *n.* The act of finding fault; the passing of censure; blaming.

Faunal (fąn'al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a fauna. '*Faunal* publications.' *Academy.*

Faunistic (fąn'ist-ik), *a.* Pertaining to a faunist or to a fauna.

Faure's Battery. See ACCUMULATOR in Supp.

Favourite, *n.* [add.] *pl.* A series of short curls over the brow, a style of hairdressing introduced in the reign of Charles II.

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle. *Farquhar.*

Fawningness (fąn'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fawning, cringing, or servile; mean flattery or cajolery. *De Quincey.*

Fearsome, *a.* [add.] Easily frightened or alarmed; timid. 'A silly, *fearsome* thing.' *Bayard Taylor.* [Rare.]

Feather-brained (feᵀᴴ'ér-brānd), *a.* Light-minded; frivolous; giddy.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Featherhead (feᵀᴴ'ér-hed), *n.* A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler. 'A fool and *featherhead.*' *Tennyson.*

Feather-headed (feᵀᴴ'ér-hed-ed), *a.* Same as *Feather-brained.* 'This *feather-headed* puppy.' *Cibber.*

Feather-pated (feᵀᴴ'ér-pāt-ed), *a.* Same as *Feather-brained. Sir W. Scott.*

Feature (fē'tūr), *v.t.* To have features resembling; to look like; to resemble generally. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths. *George Eliot.*

Feeble (fē'bl), *n.* That part of a sword or fencing foil extending from about the middle of the blade to the point: so called because it is the weakest portion of the weapon for resisting pressure, deflecting a blow, &c. Called also *Faible* and *Foible.*

Feelable (fēl'a-bl), *a.* That may be felt; capable of being felt.

Feeless (fē'les), *a.* Without a fee; not having received a fee; not affording or paying a fee.

Fehme, Fehmgerichte (fā'me, fām-geriċh'te), *n.* Same as *Vehme, Vehmgerichte.*

Fehmic (fā'mik), *a.* Same as *Vehmic.*

Feint (fānt), *v.i.* To make a feint; to make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint,* to guard.
Sir W. Scott.

Felicific (fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *felix, felīcis,* happy, and *facio,* to make.] Making happy; causing happiness.

The pessimistic theories of modern times . . . show tolerably conclusively that the world is not a *felicific* institution, and that he who makes happiness the aim of his life is on the wrong tack. *W. Wallace (in Ency Brit.).*

Felinity (fē-lin'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being feline or cat-like.

Fernshaw (fėrn'shą), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns. 'Hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw.*' *Browning.*

Ferrous (fer'us), *a.* [L. *ferrum,* iron.] Pertaining to or obtained from iron: specifically applied in *chem.* to a compound of which iron forms a constituent, but not to such an extent as it does in ferric compounds.

Fetching (fech'ing), *a.* Captivating; fascinating; attractive; as, a very *fetching* style of dress. [Colloq.]

Fever-tree (fē'vėr-trē), *n.* The blue gum-tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*). See EUCALYPTUS.

Fewtrils (fū'trilz), *n. pl.* [A form of *fattrels*; O. Fr. *fatraille,* trash, trumpery.] Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifles, as the smaller articles of furniture, &c. *Dickens.* [Provincial English.]

Fibriform (fī'bri-form), *a.* In the form of a fibre or fibres; resembling a fibre or fibres.

Fibrilliform (fī-bril'li-form), *a.* Having the form of fibrillæ or small fibrils.

Fibroid (fī'broid), *a.* Having the appearance or nature of fibre; formed of or containing fibres; fibrous.—*Fibroid phthisis,* a variety of consumption characterized by the formation of fibrous matter in the lungs.

Fibroma (fī-brō'ma), *n.* [From L. *fibra,* fibre, and Gr. term. *-oma.*] In *pathol.* a tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter.

Fibrosis (fī-brō'sis), *n.* [From L. *fibra,* fibre, and Gr. term. *-osis.*] In *pathol.* a morbid growth or development of fibrous substance in an organ.

Fiction, *n.* [add.] The act of making or fashioning; invention; arbitrary invention.

We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real. *Burke.*

Fiddle-headed, Fiddle-patterned (fid'l-hed-ed, fid'l-pat-ėrnd), *a.* Terms applied to forks, spoons, and the like, whose handles are fashioned after a pattern which has some resemblance to a fiddle. 'A kind of fork that is *fiddle-headed.*' *Hood.* 'My table-spoons . . . the little *fiddle-patterned* ones.' *R. H. Barham.*

Fiddlestick, [add.] This word is frequently used as an interjection, and is equivalent to nonsense! pshaw! or similar exclamation.

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed, A *fiddlestick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can. *Southey.*

Field-hand (fēld'hand), *n.* A hand or person who works in the fields; a labourer on a farm or plantation. [United States.]

Field-telegraph (fēld'tel-ē-graf), *n.* A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations.

Figurine (fig-ū-rēn'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *figure.*] A small figure executed in sculpture, metal, terra-cotta, or pottery; any small ornamental statue; a statuette. Among the best-known of such figures are the ancient Greek ones in terra-cotta named *Tanagra figurines,* from Tanagra in Bœotia, whence a great many of a highly artistic stamp have been obtained. These represent to us the every-day life of the ancient Greeks, upon which they have thrown much light.

Filling, *n.* [add.] Sometimes applied to the weft of a web; the woof.

Film (film), *v.i.* To be or become covered as if by a film.

Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror.
E. B. Browning.

Filoplume (fī'lō-plūm), *n.* [L. *filum,* a thread, and *pluma,* a feather.] In *ornith.* a long, slender, and flexible feather, closely approximating to a hair in form, and consisting of a delicate shaft, either destitute of vanes or carrying a few barbs at the tip.

Filter-paper (fil'tėr-pā-pėr), *n.* A kind of porous paper used for making filters for liquids.

Findable (find'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being found. *Tennyson.*

Fingent (fin'jent), *a.* [L. *fingo,* to make, to form.] Making; forming; fashioning.

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent,* plastic of creatures. *Carlyle.*

Fin-spine (fin'spīn), *n.* 1. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.—2. *pl.* A group of fishes characterized by spiny fins; acanthopterygious fishes. See ACANTHOPTERYGH.

Fin-spined (fin'spīnd), *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

Fioriture (fyō'ri-tūr), *n.* [It. *fioritura,* flourishing, flourishes, from *fiore,* a flower, L. *flos, floris.*] Musical ornamentation; musical flourishes.

J. J. felt these things exquisitely after his manner, and enjoyed honest Clive's mode of celebration and rapturous *fioriture* of song; but Ridley's natural note was much gentler, and he sang his hymns in plaintive minors. *Thackeray.*

Fire, *v.t.* [add.] *To fire out,* to expel, or dismiss in a summary manner, as from some society, political party, or the like. [Colloq.]

Fire-crest (fīr'krest), *n.* A small British bird very similar to the gold-crest. Also called *Fire-crested Wren.*

Fire-flag (fīr'flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning without thunder. *Coleridge.*

Fire-house (fīr'hous), *n.* A dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other out-house. *Fuller.* [Now only a provincial word.]

Fire-marble (fīr'mär-bl), *n.* See under MARBLE.

Fire-water (fīr'wą-tėr), *n.* The name originally given by some of the American Indian tribes to ardent spirits. *J. F. Cooper.*

Fir-rape (fėr'rāp), *n.* The English name common to all the parasitic plants of the order Monotropaceæ (which see).

Fishable (fish'a-bl), *n.* Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in. 'A small piece of *fishable* water.' *T. Hughes.*

Fish-culture (fish'kul-tūr), *n.* Same as *Pisciculture.*

Fish-ladder (fish'lad-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for enabling fish to ascend a stream where it is obstructed by a fall, a weir, or a dam. The descending water may be broken into a series of short falls and pools, or a special channel for a portion of it may be made in which there is a series of transverse blocks of wood or stone at short intervals. Called also *Fish-stair, Fish-way.*

Fish-ladder.

Fish-torpedo (fish'tor-pē-dō), *n.* See under TORPEDO, 2.

Fissilingual (fis-si-ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *fissus,* cleft, and *lingua,* a tongue.] In *zool.* having the tongue cleft, as certain lizards.

Fissipalmate (fis-si-pal'māt), *a.* [L. *fissus,* split, and *palmatus,* palmate.] In *ornith.* having the membranes between the toes deeply incised or cleft, as the foot of the grebe; semi-palmate.

Fissural (fi'shō-ral), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to a fissure or sulcus.

Fjord (fyord), *n.* Same as *Fiord.*

Flag, *n.* [add.] †The wing of a bird.

The haggard . . . to renew
Her broken *flags* . . .
Jets oft from perch to perch. *Quarles.*

Flaggy, *a.* [add.] In the quotation from Spenser (as in other instances) this word may rather mean broad or expanded to the air like a flag. In some cases the meaning 'weak', 'flagging', &c., is implied.

Flagitate (flaj'i-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *flagito,* to demand fiercely or hotly.] To demand with fierceness, hotness, or passion; to importune. *Carlyle.*

Flagitation (flaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle.*

Flagman, *n.* [add.] †A flag-officer; an admiral. *Pepys.*

Flapdoodle (flap'dō-dl), *n.* A word humorously invented as a name for an imaginary food for fools.

'The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime.' 'What's that?' . . . 'It's the stuff they feed fools on.' *Marryat.*

Flapper, *n.* [add.] A young wild duck.

Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks. *Gilbert White.*

Flashman (flash'man), *n.* [See FLASH, *a.*] A rogue, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. *H. Kingsley.* [Slang.]

Flash-point, Flashing-point (flash'point, flash'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which the vapour given off by a volatile liquid, such as paraffin-oil or other illuminating oil, will flash or explode when a light

is applied; it is lower than the burning point of the same liquid.

Flayflint (flā'flint), *n.* A skinflint; a miser. *Tennyson.*

Fledgy (flej'i), *a.* Covered with feathers; feathered; feathery. 'The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast.' *Keats.*

Florescent (flō-res'sent), *a.* [L. *florescens*, ppr. of *floresco*, from *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] Bursting into flower; flowering.

Flushing, *n.* [add.] A kind of stout woollen cloth, such as is worn by seafaring people. *C. Reade.*

Flustrated (flus'trāt-ed), *a.* Flustered; excited; elevated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

We were coming down Essex Street one night a little *flustrated*, and I gave him the word to alarm the watch. *Steele.*

Flustrum (flus'trum), *n.* A state of fluster or agitation. [Colloq.]

We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Flutina (flū-tē'na), *n.* A musical instrument differing little from the accordion.

Fly-line (flī'līn), *n.* Line of flight; line or route regularly taken by a bird in its migrations.

The *fly-lines* of a great many species pass through Malta, and of perhaps still more through Gibraltar; but in no place has more migration been seen and recorded than in Heligoland. *H. Seebohm.*

Fly-paper (flī'pā-pėr), *n.* A kind of porous paper impregnated with poison, generally arsenic, for destroying flies. The paper thus prepared is simply moistened and spread out in a flat dish, and by sipping this moisture the flies are killed.

Fogle (fō'gl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A pocket handkerchief. [Slang.]

'If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket handkechers and watches,' said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, 'some other cove will.' *Dickens.*

Foisonless (foi'zon-les), *a.* Without strength; weak; feeble. *Carlyle.*

Foliage-plant (fō'li-āj-plant), *n.* A plant cultivated for the distinctive character and beauty of its foliage.

Foliage-tree (fō'li-āj-trē), *n.* A name sometimes given to a tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, ash, &c., as distinguished from a needle-leaved tree.

Folk-speech (fōk'spēch), *n.* The dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

Folly, *n.* [add.] Any structure begun without its author having the means of bringing it to a successful completion, such as a magnificent mansion which exhausts a person's money in building.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly*; and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years. *Trench.*

Food-stuff (fōd'stuf), *n.* Any substance suitable for human food, especially a substance regularly used for the food of man.

Food-vacuole (fōd'vak-ū-ōl), *n.* A clear space in the endosarc of protozoans. It is merely of a temporary character, being produced by the presence of particles of food, usually with a little water. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Footy (fu̇t'i), *a.* [Same as *fouty*.] Poor; mean; worthless; trashy. *Kingsley.* [Provincial English.]

Forbiddingness (for-bid'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being forbidding or repulsive; repulsiveness. *Richardson.*

Fore (fōr), *interj.* In *golf*, a call of warning to anyone in the way of the ball.

Fore-choir (fōr'kwīr), *n.* Same as *Antechoir* (which see in Supp.).

Forecondemn (fōr-kon-dem'), *v.t.* To condemn beforehand. 'To prejudice and *forecondemn* his adversary.' *Milton.*

Foreking (fōr'king), *n.* A predecessor on the throne. *Tennyson.*

Forepayment (fōr-pā'ment), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella. *Southey.*

Fore-resemble † (fōr-rē-zem'bl), *v.t.* To prefigure. *Milton.*

Foreshape (fōr-shāp'), *v.t.* To shape or mould beforehand; to prepare in advance. 'So *foreshape* the minds of men.' *Sir H. Taylor.*

Forestine (fo'rest-īn), *a.* Belonging to a forest or to woods; living or having its habitat in a wood or forest.

It is well known that among *forestine* animals a great tendency exists towards the production of a rudimentary flying apparatus. *Grant Allen.*

Foretime (fōr'tīm), *n.* A time previous to the present or to a time alluded to or implied. *Gladstone.*

Forever (for-ev'ėr), *adv.* A common method of writing *for ever*: see under EVER.

Foreword (fōr'wėrd), *n.* [Suggested by G. *vorwort*, preface.] A preface or introduction to a literary work: a word of recent introduction and seldom used.

Foreworld (fōr'wėrld), *n.* A previous world; specifically, the world before the flood. *Southey.*

Fork, *n.* [add.] The bifurcated part of the human frame; the upper part of the legs: formerly called the *twist* (which see in Supp.).

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork*, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle. *Kinglake.*

Formicary (for'mi-ka-ri), *n.* [From L. *formīca*, an ant.] A colony of ants; an ant-hill.

Formulary, *a.* [add.] Closely adhering to formulas; formal. *Carlyle.*

Formulation (for-mū-lā'shon), *n.* The act or process of formulating, or of reducing to or expressing in a formula.

Fortify, *v.t.* [add.] To increase the alcoholic strength of by means of adventitious spirit; as, to *fortify* port-wine with brandy.

Foul (foul), *n.* The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding motion or progress; the impeding of a competitor in a race by collision, jostling, or the like.

Foursome, [add.] In *golf*, a match in which there are two players on a side, the two on the same side playing alternately the same ball.

Foxtrot (foks'trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a short series of steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

Foyer (fwä-yā), *n.* [Fr.] A saloon; in theatres, opera-houses, &c., a crush-room; a green-room.

Fractional, *a.* [add.]—*Fractional currency*, the small coins or paper-money of lower value than the monetary unit of a country. —*Fractional distillation*, a system by which products of different characters are successively got from the substance treated; the distillation of a mixture of liquids that have different boiling-points, so that the most volatile comes over first, the other or others as more heat is applied, as in refining shale-oil or petroleum.

Fractionary, *a.* [add.] Pertaining to a fraction or small portion of a thing; hence, subordinate; unimportant. 'A very humble and *fractionary* rank.' *Dr. Chalmers.*

Fractionate (frak'shon-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *fractionated*; ppr. *fractionating*. To subject to fractional distillation. See FRACTIONAL, above.

Fractionation (frak-shon-ā'shon), *n.* The process of fractionating.

Fragmentariness (frag'ment-a-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fragmentary. *George Eliot.*

Fratch (frach), *n.* [Origin and connections doubtful.] A quarrel. *Dickens.* [Provincial English.]

Fratery, *n.* See FRATER-HOUSE.

Freehand (frē'hand), *a.* A term applied to drawing, in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, &c.

Frenetically (fre-net'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically.

All mobs . . . work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle.*

Fresison (fre-sī'son), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] In *logic*, a mode in the fourth figure of syllogisms, consisting of a universal negative major premiss, a particular affirmative minor premiss, and a particular negative conclusion.

Freya (frī'a), *n.* A Scandinavian goddess. See FRIGA.

Frill-lizard, Frilled-lizard (fril'liz-ėrd, frild'liz-ėrd), *n.* The popular name of Australian lizards of the genus Chlamydosaurus (which see).

Fringe, *n.* [add.] In *optics*, one of the coloured bands of light in the phenomena of diffraction.

Frisian (friz'i-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Friesland.—2. The language of Friesland; Friese.

Frisian (friz'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland or its inhabitants; Friesic.

Frugivora (frö-jiv'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [See FRUGIVOROUS.] Frugivorous animals; that section of the bat family (Cheiroptera) which subsists on fruits, and which is only represented by the fox-bats.

Fruit-crow (frōt'krō), *n.* A South American bird of the sub-family Gymnoderinæ (which see).

Fruit-culture (frōt'kul-tūr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

Fuchsine (fuks'in), *n.* [From resembling the *fuchsia* in colour.] A beautiful aniline colour; magenta.

Fulgurous (ful'gū-rus), *a.* [L. *fulgur*, lightning.] Flashing like lightning. 'A *fulgurous* impetuosity.' *Carlyle.*

Full-faced (fu̇l'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a full face; having a large or plump face.—2. Having the face turned directly towards a person; directly facing. *Tennyson.*—3. In *printing*, said of types that produce a bold black impression.

Fume, *n.* [add.] The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. 'To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies.' *Burton.*

Fume, *v.t.* [add.] To worship as by offering incense to; hence, to flatter excessively. *Cowper.*

Function, *n.* [add.] A ceremony of some importance, such as an imposing religious service; the inauguration of some institution, or the like; an important and ceremoniously managed affair in official or social life.

Function (fungk'shon), *v.i.* To perform or discharge a function; to act. *Ency. Brit.*

Functionate (fungk'shon-āt), *v.i.* Same as *Function*.

Fungaceous (fung-gā'shus), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the order of Fungi.

Furibund (fū'ri-bund), *a.* [L. *furibundus*. See FURY.] Furious; raging; mad.

Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end. *Carlyle.*

Furioso (fū-ri-ō'sō), *n.* A violent, raging, furious person. *Bp. Hacket.*

Fusinist (fū'zin-ist), *n.* [Fr. *fusiniste*, *fusainiste*, from *fusain*, a pencil of fine charcoal, made from *fusain*, the spindle-tree, from L. *fusus*, a spindle.] An artist who works with charcoal crayons.

Futilitarian (fū-til'i-tā''ri-an), *n.* [From *futility*, being formed on the type of *utilitarian*.] A person given to useless or worthless pursuits. *Southey.*

Futilitarian (fū-til'i-tā''ri-an), *a.* [See preceding.] Devoted to futile or useless pursuits, aims, or the like. 'The utilitarian philanthropist [Bentham] or the *futilitarian* misanthropist [Carlyle].' *Fitzedward Hall.*

Fyrd, Fyrdung (fėrd, fėr'dung), *n.* [A. Sax.] In *old Eng. hist.* the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms; a force resembling the German landwehr.

G.

Gabblement (gab'l-ment), *n.* The act of gabbling; inarticulate sounds uttered with rapidity; chattering. *Carlyle.*

Gabelleman (ga-bel'man), *n.* [Fr. *gabelle*. See GABEL.] A tax-collector; a gabeler. '*Gabellemen* and excisemen.' *Carlyle.*

Gad-fly, *n.* [add.] One who is constantly going about; a gadabout.

Harriet may turn *gad-fly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties. *Richardson.*

Gaff (gaf), *v.t.* In *angling*, to strike or secure by means of a gaff-hook, as a salmon.

Gaffsman (gafs'man), *n.* An attendant on an angler who aids in landing the fish by means of a gaff-hook. *Ency. Brit.*

Gainsay (gān'sā), *n.* Opposition in words; contradiction. 'An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal.' *Irving.*

Gainsome, *a.* [add.] Well-formed; handsome; gainly. *Massinger.* [Rare.]

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* The principles or policy of the liberal party in the Gallican Church or Roman Catholic Church of France, who strive to maintain the ancient privileges of their church, and to defend it from the aggressions of Ultramontanism.

Galvanometry (gal-van-om'et-ri), *n.* [See GALVANOMETER.] The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents; rheometry.

Galvanoplasty (gal-van'ō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *Electrotypy*.

Gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* [Gr. *gametēs*, a husband, *gametē*, a wife, from *gamein*, to marry.] In *biol.* a minute protoplasmic body which unites with another to form a spore called a zygote; a sexual cell.

Gamopetalæ (ga-mo-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, union, and *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* a term applied to plants which have the petals united into a single corolla. See POLYPETALÆ.

Gamp (gamp), *n.* A humorous name for a big, clumsy umbrella, from the fact that Mrs. *Gamp* in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* used to carry such about with her.

Ganteine (gan'tē-in), *n.* [Fr. *gant*, a glove.] A saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves.

Gap (gap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *gapped*; ppr. *gapping*. 1. To notch or jag; to cut into teeth. 'A cut with a *gap'd* knife.' *Sterne.* —2. To make a break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like.

Ready! take aim at their leader—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson.*

Gape, *n.* [add.] *pl.* A fit of yawning.

Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed. *Miss Austen.*

Gaper, *n.* [add.] One of the Eurylaiminæ, a sub-family of fissirostral insessorial birds.

Gaping-stock (gāp'ing-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like.

I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Godwin.*

Garb (gärb), *v.t.* To dress; to clothe. *Tennyson.*

Garden-party (gär'dn-pär-ti), *n.* A select company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence.

Gasogene (gas'o-jēn), *n.* Same as *Gazogene*.

Gasolene, Gasoline (gas'o-lēn, gas'o-lin), *n.* Same as *Air-gas* (which see).

Gastroenteric (gas'trō-en-ter"ik), *a.* [Gr. *gastēr*, stomach, *entera*, intestines.] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

Gastrolith (gas'trō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly, and *lithos*, a stone.] A concretion found in the stomach; specifically, one of those concretions called *crab's eyes*. See under CRAB.

Gastrophrenic (gas-trō-fren'ik), *a.* [Gr. *gastēr*, stomach, *phrēn*, the diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.

Gastrovascular (gas-trō-vas'kū-lėr), *a.* [Gr. *gastēr*, stomach, E. *vascular*.] Pertaining alike to the stomach or digestive system, and the vascular or circulatory system; as, the *gastrovascular* body-cavity of certain animals.

Gastrula. [add.] In *embryology*, the form which a morula takes when one half becomes folded in so as to line the other half.

Gastrular (gas'trū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation.

Gastrulation (gas-trū-lā'shon), *n.* In *biol.* formation of a gastrula; the process by which a germ changes from a morula or a blastula into a gastrula.

Gate-money (gāt'mu-ni), *n.* Money taken at a gate or entrance for admission to see some open-air contest or performance.

Gau (gou), *n.* [G.] A territorial and political division in ancient German states, including several villages or hundreds, and having a certain semi-independence.

Gaunch (gänsh), *n.* A Turkish mode of punishment. See GANCH, *v.t.* *H. Brooke.*

Gavage (ga-väzh'), *n.* [Fr.] A method of fattening poultry by which they are kept closely confined, and made to swallow definite quantities of food at intervals.

Gazee (gä-zē'), *n.* One who is gazed at. 'Relieve both parties—gazer and *gazee*.' *De Quincey.*

Geitonogamy (gī-to-nog'a-mi). *n.* [Gr. *geitōn*, *geitonos*, a neighbour, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* a crossing between separate flowers growing on the same plant.

Gelastic (je-las'tik), *a.* [Gr. *gelastikos*, pertaining to laughter, *gelastēs*, a laugher, from *gelaō*, to laugh.] Pertaining to laughter. 'Dilating and expanding the *gelastic* muscles.' *Tom. Brown.*

Gelastic (je-las'tik), *n.* [See preceding.] Something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. [Rare.]

Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind. *Southey.*

Gelose (jē'lōs), *n.* [L. *gelo*, to congeal.] Same as *Agar-agar*.

Gelsemium. [add.] A drug prepared from the root of this plant and used in various diseases, including neuralgia, but rather dangerous.

Gemmary, *n.* [add.] That branch of knowledge which treats of gems or precious stones. *Poe.* [Rare.]

Genealogy, *n.* [add.] Progeny; offspring. generation. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

Genuflect (jē'nū-flekt), *v.i.* To make a genuflection or genuflections; to kneel, as in worship. *O. W. Holmes.*

Geogeny (jē-oj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *genesis*, &c.] That branch of natural science which treats of the formation of the earth; geogony.

Geology (or rather *geogeny* let us call it, that we may include all those mineralogical and meteorological changes that the word geology, as now used, recognizes but tacitly) is a specialised part of this special astronomy. *H. Spencer.*

Geognosis (jē-og-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gnōsis*, a knowing.] A knowledge of the earth.

He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*. *George Eliot.*

Geolatry (jē-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *latreia*, worship.] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects. 'Astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West.' *Sir G. Cox.*

Geomorphology (jē'ō-mor-fol"o-ji), *n.* [*Geo-*, from Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *morphology*.] The morphology of the earth; a branch of geographical science treating of the surface features of the earth and how they arise.

It was only after a time that Ramsay and Geikie among the English geologists, and Dana among the Americans, began to study what we now call *geomorphology*—the causal description of the earth's present relief. *H. J. Mackinder.*

Geophagous (jē-of'a-gus), *a.* [See GEOPHAGISM.] Earth-eating; as, *geophagous* tribes.

Geophagy (jē-of'a-ji), *n.* Geophagism; earth-eating.

Geotectonic (jē'ō-tek-ton"ik), *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, *tektōn*, a builder.] Pertaining to the building up or structure of any part of the earth's crust; structural.

Germanium (jėr-mā'ni-um), *n.* [L. *Germania*, Germany.] A metallic element discovered in 1885, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre.

Germicide (jėr-mi-sīd), *n.* [From *germ*, and L. *cædo*, to kill.] A substance that kills germs, especially the germs or microbes connected with certain diseases.

Germiculture (jėr'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* The cultivation of germs; the artificial cultivation of certain bacteria or disease germs for special purposes.

Gesso (jes'sō), *n.* [It., from L. *gypsum*, gypsum.] A sort of fine plaster used by artists as a ground or surface for painting, or to form surface ornaments in relief.

Ghawazee, Ghawazi (gä-wä'zē), *n.* The name given to a tribe of Egyptian dancing-girls: often confounded with the *Almes* or *Almehs*, who are principally female singers.

The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble. *Lane.*

Ghazi (gä'zē), *n.* [Ar., contr. of *ghazi-ûd-din*, champion of the faith.] A title of honour assumed by or conferred on those Mohammedans who have distinguished themselves in battle against the 'infidels'.

Ghost-soul (gōst'sōl), *n.* A sort of ghost or apparition belonging to a living person, leaving the body and returning to it at will: a belief held among some rude peoples. *E. B. Tylor.*

Ghost-word (gōst'wėrd), *n.* A spurious word that has come into existence through a misprint, through the misreading of a manuscript, or similarly. *Skeat.*

Giallo-antico (jäl'ō-an-tē"kō), *n.* [It. *giallo*, yellow, *antico*, ancient.] A fine yellow marble, much used in ancient Rome, and obtained from Numidia.

Gib (jib), *v.i.* To pull against the bit, as a horse, to jib.

Gibus (zhē-büs), *n.* [Fr., said to be from the name of a hat-maker.] A crush hat; an opera-hat. *Thackeray.*

Gigster (gig'stėr), *n.* A horse suitable for a gig. 'The *gigster*, or light harness horse.' *J. H. Walsh.*

Gilt, *n.* [add.] Gold; money.

Three corrupted men, . . .
Have, for the *gilt* of France,—O guilt indeed!—
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France. *Shak.*

Gilt-edged (gilt'ejd), *a.* Having the edges gilt or gilded, as writing paper or books. Popularly the term is applied to stocks or securities, the interest on which is absolutely safe, or as safe as in the case of any possible investment of money.

Gingelly (jin-jel'li), *n.* An Indian name of *Sesamum indicum* and *Sesamum orientale* and their seed.—*Gingelly oil*, a bland oil of a fine quality expressed from the seeds of the *Sesamum indicum*, often used in India as a salad-oil. It will keep for many years without becoming rancid. See TEEL.

Gingitic (jin-jit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to gingelly or its seed.

Gingko (ging'kō), *n.* The Japanese name for the maidenhair-tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). See SALISBURIA.

Gin-twist (jin'twist), *n.* A kind of mixed drink in which gin is a chief ingredient.

And at midnight, after the theatres, the young rakes and *viveurs* come swaggering in, and call loudly for *gin-twist*. *Thackeray.*

Glacier, *n.* [add.] — *Glacier tables*, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it, from both; and accordingly

Glacier Table.

its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. By and by the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrum becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and, falling on the surface of the glacier, defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh. *Prof. J. D. Forbes.*

Glacier-snow (gla'shi-ėr-snō), *n.* Same as *Névé* (which see).

Glass-rope (glas'rōp), *n.* A name given to a species of siliceous sponge (*Hyalonema Sieboldii*) found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped sponge-body, supported by a rope of long twisted siliceous fibres, which are sunk in the mud of the sea bottom.

Gliddery (glid'dėr-i), *a.* [Connected with *glide*.] Not affording firm footing; slippery. 'A steep and *gliddery* stairway.' *R. D. Blackmore.* [Provincial.]

Glimmer-gowk (glim'mėr-gouk), *n.* An owl. *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

Glissade (glis-ād'), *n.* [Fr. *glissade*, from *glisser*, to slide or glide, from D. *glissen*, to slide, allied to E. *glide*.] A sliding, especially down a slope; a sliding step in dancing. —2. A slope formed of loose earth, sand, &c., falling from a higher elevation.

To the eastward I could see the greater part of Kimawenzi, rising grandly with its jagged peaks and smooth *glissades* of golden sand. *H. H. Johnston.*

Gloam (glōm), *n.* The twilight; gloaming.

I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
With horrid warning gaped wide. *Keats.*

Globe (glōb), *v.i.* To become round or globe-shaped. *E. B. Browning.*

Gloomth (glōmth), *n.* Gloom; the state of being gloomy: partial darkness. 'The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals.' *H. Walpole.*

Glory † (glō'ri), *v.t.* To make glorious; to magnify and honour; to glorify. *Greene.*

Glory-pea (glō'ri-pē), *n.* The common name of a fine leguminous shrub of New Zealand (*Clianthus puniceus*), with beautiful crimson flowers.

Glossohyal (glos-sō-hī'al), *a.* [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue, and E. *hyoid*.] In *anat.* pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone.

Glossopharyngeal (glos'sō-fa-rin''jē-al), *a.* [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue, and *pharynx*, the pharynx.] Pertaining both to the tongue and pharynx, as, the *glossopharyngeal* nerve.

Glottic (glot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to glottology or glossology; glottological.

Glottogonic (glot-tō-gon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *glōtta, glōssa*, the tongue, and *gonos*, origin.] Pertaining to the origin of speech or languages. *Ency. Brit.*

Glottologist (glot-ol'o-jist), *n.* A student of or one versed in glottology; a glossologist.

Glout (glout), *n.* [Akin to *gloat*.] A sullen or sulky look or manner; a pout.—*In the glout*, in the sulks. [Provincial English.]

Mamma was *in the glout* with her poor daughter all the way. *Richardson.*

Glow-lamp (glō'lamp), *n.* An electric lamp for the incandescent light. See ELECTRIC in Supp.

Glucoside (glū'kō-sīd), *n.* [From *glucose*, and term. *-ide*.] One of a large group of substances, derived from animal or vegetable products, possessing the common property of yielding glucose.

Glumly (glum'li), *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner; with moroseness.

Glutæofemoral (glū-tē'ō-fem''o-ral), *a.* [*Glutæus*, and L. *femur*, the thigh.] Pertaining both to the buttocks and the thigh.

Glutin (glū'tin), *n.* Same as *Gliadine*.

Gnarl (närl), *n.* A growl; a snarl.

My caress provoked a long guttural *gnarl*. *E. Brontë.*

Gnathic (nath'ik), *a.* [Gr. *gnathos*, the jaw.] Pertaining to the jaws.

Gnathidium (na-thid'i-um), *n.* [Dim. from Gr. *gnathos*, the jaw.] One of the two branches of the lower mandible of birds.

Gnathism (nath'izm), *n.* [See preceding.] Prominence of the jaws, especially prominence of the upper jaw. *A. H. Keane.*

Gnomed (nōm'ed), *a.* Haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. 'The haunted air and *gnomed* mine.' *Keats.*

Gnostic, *a.* [add.] Knowing; well-informed. skilful. *Sir W. Scott.* [Old slang.]

Gnostically (nos'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a gnostic or knowing manner; skilfully. *Sir W. Scott.* [Old slang.]

Goadster (gōd'stèr), *n.* One who drives with a goad; a goadsman. *Carlyle.*

Goat-pepper (gōt'pep-èr), *n.* A species of Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*).

Godshouse † (godz'hous), *n.* An almshouse. *Camden.*

Gold-crest (gōld'krest), *n.* A name given especially to the *Regulus cristatus*, a very small European bird with beautiful golden feathers on the top of the head; the kinglet, or golden-crested wren. See REGULUS.

Golden, *a.* [add.]—*Golden fleece*, an order of knighthood: the *Toison d'or*. See under TOISON.—*Golden rose*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* an ornament of gold, in the form of a rose, consecrated by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and sent to some favoured personage.

Golden-crested (gōld'en-krest-ed), *a.* Having a golden crest.—*Golden-crested Wren.* See GOLD-CREST, above.

Gold-mole (gōld'mōl), *n.* The chrysochlore (which see).

Gombeen-man (gom-bēn'man), *n.* [Ir.] In Ireland, a money-lender of the minor class, who lends to poor people at a high rate of interest.

Gombo (gom'bō), *n.* See ABELMOSCHUS.

Gompholite (gom'fō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *gomphos*, a nail, and *lithos*, stone.] Same as *Nagelfluh*.

Gonangium (gō-nan'ji-um), *n.* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *angeion*, a vessel.] In *zool.* same as *Gonotheca*.

Goneoclinic (gon'ē-ō-klin''ik), *a.* [Gr. *goneus, goneōs*, a parent, and *klinō*, to incline.] Said of hybrids that show a marked resemblance to one or other parent instead of standing midway between.

Goody (gụd'i), *a.* Mawkishly well-intentioned. See GOODY-GOOD.

All this may be mere *goody* weakness and twaddle on my part. *Sterling.*

Googul (gö'gul), *a.* See BALSAMODENDRON.

Goor (gör), *n.* See DZIGGETAI.

Goora-nut (gör'a-nut). See COLA-NUT.

Gooseberry-moth (göz'be-ri-moth), *n.* See MAGPIE-MOTH.

Gordianed (gor'di-and), *a.* [Alluding to the well-known expression a *Gordian knot*.] Tied or bound up in a knot; knotted. *Keats.* [Poetic.]

Gorgonzola (gor-gon-zō'la), *n.* A kind of ewe-milk cheese made in Italy and named after a village not far from Milan; also a cheese made in imitation of this.

Gothically (goth'i-kal-li), *adv.* In the Gothic style of architecture. 'A long aisle arched *gothically* overhead.' *Thackeray.*

Gouache (gụ-äsh), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A method of painting in water-colours, the colours being so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface.—2. The pigment or mixture of pigments so used.

Gowdie, Gowdy (gou'di), *n.* [From *gowd*, Sc. for *gold*.] A fish of the goby family; a dragonet. [Scotch.] See CALLYONIMUS.

Graafian (gräf'i-an), *a.* [From Regnier de *Graaf*, a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century.] *Graafian vesicles*, in *anat.* numerous small globular transparent follicles found in the ovaries of mammals. Small at first and deeply bedded in the ovary, they gradually approach the surface, and finally burst and discharge the ovum.

Gracy (grā'si), *a.* Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical. 'A *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian.' *Pepys.* [Rare.]

Gradate (grā'dāt), *v.t.* [From *grade, gradation*.] To form with a series of grades or gradations; to cause to pass gradually from one shade or tint to another.

Graduate, *v.* [add.] In England the regular usage is to say that a person *graduates* (takes an academical degree); in the United States they say that he is *graduated*.

Graham-bread (grām'bred), *n.* [From the name of an American lecturer on dietetics.] A name given in the United States to brown-bread.

Grand-aunt (grand'änt), *n.* The aunt of one's father or mother.

Grand-ducal (grand-dūk'al), *a.* Pertaining to a grand-duke, grand-duchess, or grand-duchy.

Grand-uncle (grand'ung-kl), *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother.

Grangerism (grān'jèr-izm), *n.* [From the Rev. James *Granger*, who in 1769 published a Biographical History of England, a work that various people illustrated by this method.] The practice of illustrating books by prints or other illustrations derived from various sources, often by simply cutting them out of other books; the mutilation of various books for the illustration of one.

Grangerite (grān'jèr-īt), *n.* A person who practises Grangerism (which see), or collects books illustrated on this system.

Grangerize (grān'jèr-īz), *v.t.* To treat by the method called Grangerism. See above.

Graphologic, Graphological (graf-ō-loj'ik, graf-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to graphology.

Graphologist (graf-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who practises graphology.

Graphology (graf-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *graphē*, writing, and *logos*, doctrine.] The study of handwriting as a means of judging of the writer's character.

Graspingness (grasp'ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being grasping; rapacity. *Richardson.*

Graspless (grasp'les), *a.* Not grasping; having no grasp; relaxed. *Coleridge.*

Grassant (gras'ant), *a.* [L. *grassari*, to be moving about.] Moving about; stirring; in full swing. 'Malefactors and cheats everywhere *grassant*.' *Roger North.*

Grave-fellow (grāv'fel-lō), *n.* One who lies in the same grave as another; the sharer of a grave. 'The *grave-fellow* of Elisha raised with the touch of his bones.' *Fuller.*

Grave-man (grāv'man), *n.* A sexton; a gravedigger. *Wm. Combe.*

Gravigrade (gra'vi-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gravigrada; as, the *gravigrade* family includes the extinct megatherium, mylodon, &c.

Gray, *a.* [add.]—*Gray cotton, Gray goods*, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.

Gray, Grey (grā), *v.t.* To cause to become gray; to change to a gray colour.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle,
Or change but the complexion of one hair?
Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand. *Shirley.*

Grecian, *n.* [add.] A gay roistering fellow. 'A well-booted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap.' *Graves.* See under GRIG.

Green (grēn), *v.i.* To grow green; to become covered with verdure; to be verdurous. 'Yonder *greening* tree.' *Tennyson.* 'By *greening* slope and singing flood.' *Whittier.*

Greenth (grēnth), *n.* The quality of being green; greenness. 'The gleams and *greenth* of summer.' *George Eliot.*

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*. *H. Walpole.*

Grim (grim), *v.t.* To make grim; to give a forbidding aspect to. *Carlyle.*

Grippe (grip), *n.* [Fr., from *gripper*, to seize. See GRIP.] A name for influenza, common in America.

Grizzle (griz'l), *v.i.* To grow gray or grizzly; to become gray-haired. *Emerson.*

Grobian (grob'i-an), *n.* [G., from *grob*, coarse.] A coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor. '*Grobians* and sluts.' *Burton.*

He who is a *grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *grobian* in that of his friends. *Kingsley.*

Grog (grog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *grogged*; ppr. *grogging*. 1. To make into grog by mixing water with spirits.—2. To extract grog from, by pouring hot water into an empty spirit cask, by which means a weak spirit may be extracted from the wood.

Ground-game (ground'gām), *n.* A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged-game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, &c.

Ground-thrush (ground'thrush), *n.* See CINCLOSOMA.

Grouse-shoot (grous'shöt), *n.* A shooting of grouse; an occasion on which grouse are shot. *G. Saintsbury.*

Growler, *n.* [add.] A four-wheeled cab. [Colloq. or Slang.]

Grubby (grub'i), *a.* [From verb to *grub*.] Dirty; unclean. 'A *grubby* lot of sooty sweeps or colliers.' *Hood.*

Grudgment (gruj'ment), *n.* The act of grudging; discontent; dissatisfaction. *Browning.* [Rare.]

Gruft (gruft), *v.t.* [Origin doubtful.] To begrime; to befoul; to besmear. ''Is nöase sa *grufted* wi' snuff.' *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

Gruiform (grö'i-form), *a.* [L. *grus*, a crane, *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of the crane (the bird).

Grumpish (grum'pish), *a.* [From *grumpy*.] Surly; gruff; cross; grumpy. 'If you blubber or look *grumpish*.' *Mrs. Trollope.*

Gruyère (grö-yär), *n.* [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland.] A kind of Swiss cheese held in much repute. It is made of large size, is firm and dry, and exhibits numerous cells of considerable magnitude.

Guffaw (guf-fą'), *v.i.* To burst into a loud or sudden laugh. *Carlyle.*

Guidelessness (gīd'les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being guideless; want of guidance. 'To fight with poverty and *guidelessness*.' *Kingsley.*

Guidonian (gwē-dō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Guido* Aretino, or to the hexachordal system of music said to be introduced by him.

Guilala (gwē-lä'la), *n.* See BILALO.

Guile (gīl), *n.* [Fr. *guiller*, to ferment.] A brewer's vat for wort or fermenting liquor. See GYLE. *Swift.*

Guillotinement (gil-lo-tēn'ment), *n.* Decapitation by means of the guillotine. *Carlyle.*

Guinea-pig. [add.] A derogatory name for a person who gets himself made a director of various companies solely for the sake of the fees received.

Gula. [add.] 1. In *entomol.* a part connected with the mouth of certain insects.—2. In *ornith.* the upper part of the throat of a bird.

Gulden (gụl'den), *n.* The florin of Austria-Hungary and Holland, nominally equal to 2*s.* British money.

Gulf (gulf), *v.t.* To engulf; to absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf. '*Gulfed* with Proserpine and Tantalus.' *Swinburne.*

Gumby (gum'bi), *n.* A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made out of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, with a skin braced over it. *Mich. Scott.*

Gunnel (gun'el), *n.* A kind of fish. See BUTTERFISH.

Gunyah (gun'yä), *n.* [Australian.] A rude hut or shelter of the Australian aborigines.

Gup, Gup-shup (gup, gup'shup), *n.* In India, gossip; tattle; topics of the time and place; current rumours.

Gustful (gust'fụl), *a.* Attended with gusts; gusty. 'A *gustful* April morn.' *Tennyson.*

Guttur (gut'ėr), *n.* [L.] The throat, especially, in *ornith.* the throat or front of the neck of a bird.

Guzzle, *n.* [add.] Drink; intoxicating liquors. 'Threepenny *guzzle*.' *Tom Brown.*

Gymnasial (jim-nā'zi-al), *a.* Pertaining to a gymnasium; pertaining to a secondary school preparatory to the universities.

Gymnoblastic (jim-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *blastos*, a bud.] Applied to those Hydrozoa in which the nutritive and reproductive buds are not protected by horny receptacles. *Allman.*

Gynæconitis (ji-nē'kō-nī''tis), *n.* [Gr. *gynaikōnītis*, from *gynē*, *gynaikos*, a woman.] 1. Part of a dwelling-house appropriated to the women, as among the ancient Greeks.—2. Part of a Greek church in which the women sit.

Gynæolatry, Gyneolatry (jin-ē-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *latreia*, worship.] The extravagant adoration or worship of woman. *J. R. Lowell.*

Gynethusia (jin-ē-thū'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *thusia*, a sacrifice, an offering.] The sacrifice of women. [Rare.]

Gyrational (jī-rā'shon-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration; as, *gyrational* movements. *R. A. Proctor.*

Gyrostat (jī'rō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *statikos*, stationary.] A modification of the gyroscope devised to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. It consists essentially of a fly-wheel with a massive rim, fixed on the middle of an axis which can rotate on fine steel pivots inside a rigid case.

Gyrus (jī'rus), *n.* pl. **Gyri** (jī'rī.) [L. *gyrus*, from Gr. *gyros*, a circle.] A gyre; a circular turn; a convolution: applied specifically in *anat.* to certain rounded ridges on the surface of the brain.

H.

Habilable (hab'il-a-bl), *a.* [See HABILAMENT.] Capable of being clothed. 'The whole habitable and *habilable* globe.' *Carlyle.*

Habilatory (hab'il-a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to habiliments or clothing. 'The arcana of *habilatory* art.' *Ld. Lytton.*

Hacklet (hak'let), *n.* A marine bird: probably one of the shear-waters. *Kingsley.*

Hacklog (hak'log), *n.* A chopping-block. 'A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw.' *Carlyle.*

Hadrosaurus (had'rō-są-rus), *n.* [Gr. *hadros*, stout, bulky, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A fossil lizard of the order Dinosauria reaching the length of twenty-eight feet, having the teeth in several rows, and feeding on vegetable substances.

Hæmatocrya (hē-ma-tok'ri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *kryos*, cold.] Prof. Owen's name for the cold-blooded vertebrates, fishes, amphibians, and reptiles.

Hæmatocryal (hē-ma-tok'ri-al), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatocrya; cold-blooded.

Hæmatophilia, Hæmophilia (hē'ma-tō-fil-i-a, hē'mō-fil-i-a), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *philos*, loving.] In *pathol.* a constitutional weakness manifested by a tendency to excessive bleeding from very slight injuries, or even spontaneously, the result often being death. In such persons a cut of the finger, a leech-bite, or the extraction of a tooth, may cause a flow of blood that proves quite uncontrollable.

Hæmatotherma (hē'ma-to-thėr''ma), *n. pl.* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood, and *thermos*, warm.] Prof. Owen's name for the warm-blooded vertebrates, which include the mammals and birds.

Hæmatothermal (hē'ma-to-thėr''mal), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatotherma; warm-blooded.

Hagweed (hag'wēd), *n.* A name for the common broom, in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broom-sticks.

> For awful coveys of terrible things . . .
> On *hagweed* broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
> Are hovering round the hut. *Hood.*

Hair-splitter (hār'split-ėr), *n.* One given to hair-splitting or making nice distinctions in reasoning. *De Quincey.*

Half, *n.* [add.] A schoolboys' term for a session, a contraction of *half-year*; the term between vacations. *T. Hughes.*

Half-baked (hāf'bākt), *a.* Not thoroughly baked; hence, raw; inexperienced; silly.

> He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked*. *Kingsley.*

Halfling † (hāf'ling), *n.* A halfpenny; the half of an old silver penny. 'Not a silver penny, not a *halfling*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Half-mast (hāf'mast), *n.* The position when a flag is suspended not from the top of its staff or pole but about half-way down, usually as a mark of respect for the dead.

Halfness (hāf'nes), *n.* The state of being half; incompleteness; incomplete character. *Emerson.*

Half-round, *n.* [add.] † A hemisphere. 'This fair *half-round*, this ample azure sky.' *Prior.*

Half-timer (hāf'tīm-ėr), *n.* A pupil at an elementary school who attends only about half the normal time, being at work the remainder of the school-day.

Half-truth (hāf'tröth), *n.* A proposition or statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth. *E. B. Browning.*

Halite (hal'īt), *n.* [Gr. *hals*, salt, and *lithos*, stone.] Common salt when in the form of rock-salt.

Halitherium (ha-li-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *hals*, *halos*, the sea, and *thērion*, a beast.] A fossil cetaceous animal of the order Sirenia, closely allied to the dugongs or sea-cows, found in the tertiary system.

Hall-mark, [add.] Hence, *fig.* any mark or stamp of genuineness or excellence.

Hama (hā'ma), *n.* Same as *Ama.*

Hamite (ham'īt), *n.* A descendant of *Ham*, one of the sons of Noah; an Ethiopian; a negro.

Hammer, *n.* [add.]—*Hammer and tongs*, a colloquial expression meaning with great noise, vigour, or violence; violently; vigorously. 'While you were pelting away *hammer and tongs*.' *Dickens.*

Hand-flower Tree, *n.* Same as *Cheirostemon platanoides.* See CHEIROSTEMON.

Handjar (hand'jär), *n.* [Ar. *khan-djar.*] A kind of dagger. 'Armed with all the weapons of Palikari, *handjars* and yataghans.' *Disraeli.*

Hand-list (hand'list), *n.* A concise list of things (as of books) for easy reference.

Handshaking (hand'shāk-ing), *n.* The shaking of hands in a friendly way.

Handspring (hand'spring), *n.* A kind of somersault in which the performer touches the ground with the palms of his hands when his feet are raised in the air.

Hanger, *n.* [add.] An elementary character traced by children in learning to write, often spoken of in conjunction with *pot-hooks.*

Hanging-compass (hang'ing-kum-pas), *n.* See under COMPASS.

Hanging-post (hang'ing-pōst), *n.* The post on which a door or gate is hung or hinged.

Hanging-wall (hang'ing-wąl), *n.* In *mining*, the upper wall of an inclined vein; the rock which hangs over the lode. *Ure.*

Hara-kiri (hä'ra-ki'ri). Same as *Harri-karri.*

Harateen (ha-ra-tēn'). Same as *Harrateen.*

Hard-bitten (hard'bit-n), *a.* [Comp. *fair-spoken.*] Sharp-tongued. 'A shrewd, *hard-bitten*, choleric old fellow.' *Kingsley.*

Hare, [add.]—*Hare and hounds*, a game in which persons called 'hares' are chased by others called 'hounds' who start some time after them and try to overtake them, being guided by scraps of paper ('scent') let fall by the 'hares': called also a *paper-chase.*

Harman-beck † (här'man-bek), *n.* Same as *Beck-harman. Sir W. Scott.*

Harshen (harsh'n), *v.t.* 1. To render harsh or hard and rough. *Kingsley.*—2. To render peevish, morose, or austere.

> Three years of prison might be some excuse for a soured and *harshened* spirit. *Kingsley.*

Harvestry (här'vest-ri), *n.* The act or operation of harvesting; that which is reaped and gathered in; crop. *Swinburne.*

Hash, *n.* [add.]—*To make a hash*, to cut or knock to pieces; to destroy or ruin. 'Bold Drake, the chief who *made a* fine *hash* of all the powers of Spain.' *R. H. Barham.*

Hateable (hāt'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Hatable. Carlyle.*

Hat-stand, Hat-tree (hat'stand, hat'trē), *n.* A stand for hanging hats on.

Hatt (hat), *n.* Same as *Hatti-sherif.*

Having (hav'ing), *a.* Covetous; greedy.

> Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so '*having*'. *George Eliot.*

Hawbuck (hą'buk), *n.* [Lit. hedge-buck, the *haw-* being the same as *haw-* of *haw-thorn.*] An unmannerly lout; a clown. *Hood.*

Hawkish (hąk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce. 'Of temper most accipitral, *hawkish*, aquiline.' *Carlyle.*

Hawm (hąm), *v.i.* To lounge; *to loiter*; *to* loaf. *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

Hay, *n.* [add.]—*To make hay*, to throw things into confusion; to scatter everything about in disorder. *H. Kingsley.* [Colloq.]

Hay-asthma (hā'ast-ma), *n.* Same as *Hay-fever. Southey.*

Hazard. [add.] In *golf*, a general term for a bunker or any other piece of bad ground.

Hazel-grouse (hā'zel-grous), *n. Bonasa* (or *Bonasia*) *sylvestris*, a kind of grouse occurring over a great part of continental Europe and Asia, inhabiting heaths, thickets, woods, &c.

Heap, *n.* [add.]—*To strike all of a heap*, to throw into bewilderment or perplexity; to confound; to surprise or astonish to an extreme degree. See AHEAP.

> Now was I again *struck all of a heap*. However, soon recollecting myself, 'Sir,' said I, 'I have not the presumption to hope such an honour'. *Richardson.*

Heaped (hēpt), *p.* and *a.* Piled or raised into a heap.—*Heaped measure*, quantity ascertained by heaping up the goods in the measure. Such measure is used for coals, potatoes, fruit, or other goods which cannot be conveniently *stricken*, that is, made level with the top of the measure by passing a straight bar over it.

Heart-certain (härt'sėr-tān or härt'sėr-tin), *n.* Thoroughly sure or certain.

> One felt *heart-certain* that he could not miss
> His quick-gone love. *Keats.*

Hearth-stead (härth'sted), *n.* The place of the hearth. 'His father's *hearth-stead*.' *Southey.*

Heart-shake (härt'shāk), *n.* A defect in timber characterized by cracks extending from the pith outwards.

Heat, *n.* [add.] Sexual excitement or desire in animals.

Hebdomadally (heb-dom'ad-al-li), *adv.* In a hebdomadal manner; by the week; from week to week. *Contemp. Rev.*

Hecatontome (hek'a-ton-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *tomos*, a volume.] An aggregate of a hundred volumes. 'Whole *hecatontomes* of controversy.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Hectastyle (hek'ta-stīl), *a.* An incorrect form for *hexastyle. Defoe.*

Hederate † (he'de-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *hedera*, ivy.] To adorn or crown with ivy. 'Neither laureated nor *hederated* poet.' *Fuller.*

Hedge-wine (hej'wīn), *n.* Poor, worthless, or very inferior wine. 'Homely cakes and harsh *hedge-wine*.' *Chapman.*

Hedonics (hē-don'iks), *n.* [See HEDONIC.] That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

Heelball (hēl'bąl), *n.* A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, and used also for taking impressions from engraved plates, monumental brasses, &c. 'A rubbing of a monumental brass done with *heelball* upon white paper.' *Scotsman Newspaper.*

Heliograph, *n.* [add.] The name is often used for any of the instruments known as the heliostat (which see).

Heliograph (hē'li-ō-graf), *v.t.* and *i.* To convey or communicate by means of a heliograph, heliostat, or similar instrument.

Heliography. [add.] The method of communicating to a distance by means of the heliograph or heliostat, that is, by the sun's rays reflected from mirrors.

Heliogravure (hē'li-ō-gra-vūr), *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.] 1. A method of engraving by means of photography; photo-engraving.—2. A print produced in this way.

Heliotropically (hē'li-o-trop''ik-al-li), *adv.* In a heliotropic manner; by turning towards the sun or the light. *Darwin.*

Helium (hē'li-um), *n.* [From Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, from the bright yellow line of its spectrum.] A recently discovered gaseous element, 2·18 times as heavy as hydrogen, but next to it the lightest element known, found in several somewhat rare minerals.

Hellenism, *n.* [add.] The type of character usually considered peculiar to the ancient Greeks or Hellēnes, marked by love of intellectual and physical culture, and of the beautiful in art and nature.

Heloderma (hē-lo-dėr'ma), *n.* [Gr. *hēlos*, a nail, a stud, a wart or knob, and *derma*, skin.] A Mexican genus of venomous lizards, the only venomous lizards known. A specimen of one of the species, *H. horridum*,

Heloderma horridum.

was brought to the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1882, and was then conclusively proved to be venomous, having killed a guinea-pig in three minutes by its bite. All its teeth are furnished with poison glands. *H. horridum* is about 3 feet long; the body is rather thick and squat, and covered with numerous rough scales. It forms burrows under the roots of trees, is nocturnal in habits, and is said to feed on insects, worms, millipeds, &c.

Hemathermal (hē-ma-thėr'mal), *n.* Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hæmatothermal.

Hematophilia. See HÆMATOPHILIA (in Supp.).

Hemispheroid (he-mi-sfėr'oid), *n.* The half of a spheroid.

Hemostatic (hē-mo-stat'ik), *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *statikos*, causing to stand.] Relating or pertaining to stagnation of the blood; causing stagnation of the blood.

Henequen (hen'e-ken), *n.* [Sp.] A valuable fibre obtained from one or more species of agave, cultivated more particularly in Yucatan, and also called Sisal hemp.

Henotheism (hen'o-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one, and *theos*, god.] The belief in or worship of one god or deity as supreme among others; the worship of a deity as peculiarly belonging to some people or tribe.

If we must have a general name for the earliest form of religion among the Vedic Indians it can be neither Monotheism or Polytheism, but only *Henotheism.* *Max Müller.*

Henotic (he-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one.] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile; harmonizing. *Gladstone.*

Henpeck (hen'pek), *n.* The rule or government of a husband by his wife; henpecking. 'Dying of heartbreak coupled with *henpeck.*' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Hepatologist (hep-a-tol'o-jist), *n.* One who is skilled in hepatology.

Hepatology (hep-a-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, the liver, *logos*, discourse.] The branch of medicine or physiology that deals with the liver.

Hepatotomy (hep-a-tot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, the liver, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the liver.

Heptad (hep'tad), *n.* [Gr. *heptas*, *heptados*, a unity of seven, from *hepta*, seven.] In *chem.* an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

Heroize (hē'rō-īz), *v.t.* To represent as heroic; to give the character of hero or demigod to. '*Heroized* forms of the god of the dead.' *Ency. Brit.*

Heroum, Heroon (hē-rō'um, hē-rō'on), *n.* [L. *heroum*, Gr. *herōon*. See HERO.] Among the ancient Greeks and Romans a shrine or temple in memory of a hero.

[Andromache] was supposed to have died at Pergamus, where, in after years, a *heroum* was erected to her memory. *Smith's Dict. of Biog.*

Herringer (her'ing-ėr), *n.* A person engaged in herring-fishery. 'Merchant skippers and *herringers.*' *Kingsley.*

Hesperornis (hes-pėr-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *hesperos*, evening, the west, and *ornis*, a bird.] A fossil genus of swimming birds found in the chalk formation of Kansas; grebe-like birds about 6 feet long, with rudimentary or abortive wings, and having jaws armed with teeth, which are not set in sockets, but in a common groove.

Hesthogenus (hes-tho'jen-us), *a.* [Gr. *esthēs*, clothing, root *gen*, to produce.] In *ornithol.* covered with down when hatched, as the young of certain birds.

Hetairism (he-tī'rizm), *n.* Same as *Hetarism.* *Sir J. Lubbock.*

Heterocercy (he'te-ro-sėr"si), *n.* The character of being heterocercal; inequality in the lobes of the tail in fishes.

Heterodont (he'te-ro-dont, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Having teeth differing among each other, as molars, incisors, &c.: opposed to *homodont.*

Heterœcious (he-te-rē'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by heterœcism.

Heterœcism (he-te-rē'sizm), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *oikos*, a house.] A condition characterized by a different state of development occurring in a parasitic organism as it changes its seat from one body or 'host' to another.

Heterœcismal (he'te-rē-siz"mal), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by heterœcism.

Heterogamy (he-te-rog'a-mi), *n.* The state or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indirect fertilization of plants.

Heterology (he-te-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, *logos*, relation, analogy.] In *biol.* want or absence of analogy between parts, resulting from their consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in different proportions; difference in structure from the type or normal form resulting from morbid action.

Heteromorphism, *n.* [add.] 1. The state or quality of being heteromorphic; existence under different forms at different stages of development.—2. In *bot.* the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs.

Heteromorphy (he'te-ro-mor-fi), *n.* Same as *Heteromorphism.*

Heteronomous (he-te-ron'om-us), *a.* Pertaining or relating to heteronomy; subject to the law of another.

Heteronomy (he-te-ron'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *nomos*, a law.] Subordination or subjection to the law of another: opposed to *autonomy*; especially, in the Kantian philosophy, the being governed or guided by the laws or restrictions imposed on us by nature or by our appetites, passions, and desires, and not by reason.

Heteronym (he'te-rō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *onoma*, a name.] 1. A word having the same spelling as another, but a different pronunciation and meaning; as *lead* the verb and *lead* the metal.—2. Another name for the same thing.

Heterophagous (he-te-rof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *phagein*, to eat.] In *ornithol.* requiring to be fed by their parents, as the young of certain birds.

Heterophemy (he-te-rof'e-mi), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *phēmi*, to speak.] 1. The saying of one thing when another is meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant.—2. Mispronunciation.

Heteroplastic (he'te-ro-plas"tik), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *plastikos*, plastic, from *plassō*, to form.] Same as *Heterologous.*

Heterosporous (he-te-ros'po-rus), *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, *sporos*, seed.] In *bot.* having spores of different kinds; having microspores and macrospores, or male and female spores.

Heterotactous (he'te-ro-tak"tus), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by heterotaxy.

Heterotaxy (he'te-ro-tak"si), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *taxis*, arrangement.] Arrangement different from that existing in a normal form or type; confused, abnormal, or heterogeneous arrangement or structure.

Heterotopous (he-te-rot'o-pus), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by heterotopy.

Heterotopy (he-te-rot'o-pi), *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *topos*, place.] Disarrangement in order or position; displacement; in *biol.* abnormal position of an organ or structure.

Hexateuch (heks'a-tūk), *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *teuchos*, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament as forming one whole.

Hey-go-mad (hā'gō-mad). A colloquial expression implying an extreme degree, absence of restraint, or the like.

Away they go cluttering like *hey-go-mad.* *Sterne.*

Hey-pass (hā'pas), *interj.* An expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to change or disappear suddenly; presto! *Milton.*

Hiding (hīd'ing), *n.* A flogging, thrashing, or beating. [Colloq.]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence. *C. Reade.*

High, *a.* [add.]—*High wine*, the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.

High-horse (hī-hors), *n.* See under HIGH.

Hill-fever (hil'fē-vėr), *n.* Same as *Jungle-fever.*

Hind-leg (hīnd'leg), *n.* One of the back or posterior legs of anything; as, the *hind-leg* of a horse, of a chair, or the like.

Hinterland (hin'tėr-land), *n.* [G., equivalent to E. *hinder land.*] A track of country lying inland from a coast region, especially applied to regions in Africa inland from coast districts belonging to European powers.

Hippiatric (hip-pi-at'rik), *a.* [See next art.] Pertaining to veterinary surgery.

Hippiatry (hip'pi-at-ri), *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *iatros*, a physician.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary surgery.

Hircine (hėr'sīn), *a.* [L. *hircus*, a goat.] Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having a strong, rank smell like a goat; goatish. 'Goat-like in aspect, and very *hircine* in many of its habits.' *J. G. Wood.*

The landlady . . . pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture. *C. Reade.*

Hirundine (hi-run'dīn), *a.* [L. *hirundo*, a swallow.] Pertaining to or resembling a swallow. 'Activity almost super-*hirundine.*' *Carlyle.*

Histrionicism (his-tri-on'i-sizm), *n.* Histrionic behaviour; theatrical manners or deportment; histrionism. *W. Black.*

Hoarsen (hōrs'n), *v.t.* or *i.* To make or to grow hoarse. 'To *hoarsen* my voice and roughen my character.' *Richardson.*

Hoggism (hog'izm), *n.* Hoggishness.

In *hoggism* sunk
I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
Wolcot.

Hoghood (hog'hōd), *n.* The state or condition of a hog. 'Temporary conversion into beasthood and *hoghood.*' *Carlyle.*

Holethnic (hol-eth'nik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race. *Academy.* See next art.

Holethnos (hol-eth'nos), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, whole, and *ethnos*, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate peoples or branches.

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently termed the Aryan *holethnos*, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts. *Academy.*

Holoblast (hol'o-blast), *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, entire, and *blastos*, a bud or germ.] In *zool.* an ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter: as contradistinguished from a *meroblast* (which see).

Holophrastic (hol-o-fras'tik), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, *phrasis*, a phrase.] In *philol.* having the effect or force of a phrase or sentence.

Between the *holophrastic* gesture or uttered sign, and the sentence which we can now substitute for it—for example, between the sign of beckoning and the equivalent sentence, 'I want you to come here'—lies the whole history of development of inflective speech. *W. D. Whitney.*

Holosteric (hol-o-stėr'ik), *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *stereos*, solid.] Wholly solid: specifically applied to barometers constructed wholly of solid materials, and so as to show the variations of atmospheric pressure without the intervention of liquids. The aneroid barometer is an example.

Home-coming (hōm'kum-ing), *n.* The act of coming home; a coming to what is to be one's abode; festive celebration when a person comes home.

Homethrust (hōm'thrust), *n.* A well-directed, effective, or telling thrust; an action or remark which seriously affects a rival or antagonist.

The duke . . . felt this a *home-thrust.* *Disraeli.*

Homocercy (hō-mō-sėr'si), *n.* The state of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the lobes of the tails of fishes.

Homodont (hō'mō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Having teeth all similar, as certain animals: opposed to *heterodont.* *Prof. Flower.*

Homogamy (hō-mog'a-mi), *n.* The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

Homophonic (hō-mō-fon'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *Homophonous.*—2. Specifically, in *music*, a term applied to a composition consisting of a principal theme or melody, with accompanying parts merely serving to strengthen it: contradistinguished from *polyphonic* (which see).

Homoplasmy (hō-mō-plaz'mi), *n.* In *biol.* the condition or quality of being homoplastic; similarity in form or structure with difference of origin; resemblance not resulting from descent from a common stock, but from the influence of surrounding circumstances.

Homotaxial (hō-mō-tak'si-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to homotaxy or homotaxis.

Homotaxy (hō-mō-tak'si), *n.* Same as *Homotaxis. Huxley.*

Homotypic (hō-mō-tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining to homotypy; homotypal.

Homotypy (hō-mot'i-pi), *n.* [Gr. *homos*, same, *typos*, type.] In *biol.* similarity of structure in two or more organs or parts of the same animal; serial homology. *Owen.*

Homuncule (hō-mung'kūl), *n.* Same as *Homunculus. C. Reade.*

Homy (hō'mi), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. [Rare.]

> I saw . . . plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here, which looked very *homy*. *Kingsley.*

Honey-badger (hun'i-baj-ėr), *n.* Same as *Ratel.*

Honorarian (on-o-rā'ri-an), *n.* A student who takes a degree with university honours.

Hoodlum (höd'lum), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A young, hectoring vagabond; a lounging, good-for-nothing quarrelsome fellow; a rough; a rowdy. [United States slang.]

Hopper (hop'ėr), *n.* A hop-picker. *Dickens.*

Horned-pout (hornd'pout), *n.* A North American fish. Called also *Bull-head* and *Cat-fish.* See BULL-HEAD.

Horrification (hor'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of horrifying; a state of being horrified. —2. Something that causes horror.

> As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or some German *horrifications*. *Miss Edgeworth.*

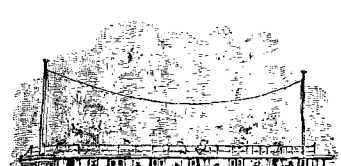
Horse-sugar (hors'shu-gėr), *n.* Same as *Sweet-leaf.*

Horsiness (hors'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being horsy; inclination to devote one's attention to horses and matters connected with them.—2. Something pertaining to horses, as the smell of a stable or the like.

> It shall be all my study for one hour
> To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
> Before I dare to glance upon your grace.
> *Tennyson.*

Hot-pot (hot'pot), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish consisting of small chops of neck of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes. *Thackeray.*

House-boat. [add.] Boats constructed to serve as permanent dwellings are especially common in some parts of Asia, as on the Chinese rivers for instance. In England



House-boat on the Thames.

house-boats—consisting of a boat carrying a wooden house—are now common on the Thames, being used to give their owners and friends an outing on the water in the warmer season.

House-carl (hous'kärl), *n.* [A.Sax. *hûs-carl* —*hûs*, house, *carl*, a carl, a man.] In Anglo-Saxon times the name for the members of the body-guard of the kings and nobles.

House-flag (hous'flag), *n.* The private flag of a shipping house or firm. *W. C. Russell.*

Houselessness (hous'les-nes), *n.* The condition of being houseless. *Dickens.*

Housemaid. [add.]—*Housemaid's knee*, an acute or chronic dropsical effusion between the skin and the bursa or sac over the kneepan, and so called because it was thought most common among housemaids who had much kneeling while scrubbing floors, &c.

House-mate (hous'māt), *n.* One who lives in the same house with another; a fellow lodger or tenant. *Carlyle.*

House-warm (hous'wąrm), *v.t.* To give a house-warming. 'Resolved . . . to *house-warm* my Betty.' *Pepys.*

Housty (hous'ti), *n.* A sore throat. *Kingsley.* [Provincial.]

Hoydenish (hoi'den-ish), *a.* Same as *Hoidenish.* 'Too *hoydenish* and forward'. *H. Kingsley.*

Huck (huk), *n.* The hip. *Tennyson.* [Provincial English.]

Huckle-bone, *n.* [add.] One of the small metatarsal bones in the foot of a sheep and some other quadrupeds. 'The little square *huccle-bone* in the ancle place of the hinder legge.' *J. Udall.*

Hulking (hulk'ing), *a.* [From *hulk.*] Large and clumsy of body; loutish; unwieldy.

> You are grown a large *hulking* fellow since I saw you last. *Henry Brooke.*

Hulky. [add.] Hulking; clumsy; loutish.

> I want to go first and have a round with that *hulky* fellow who turned to challenge me. *George Eliot.*

Humanist. [add.] The name is most commonly applied to one of those who took an active part in the revival and spread of classical learning in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, as part of the Renaissance movement.

Humanitarian, *n.* [add.] One who believes that man's duty is limited to the promotion of the welfare of the human race.

Humanitarianism, *n.* [add.] The doctrine of the humanitarians.

Humanness (hū'man-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being human; humanity. *E. B. Browning.*

Hummer. [add.] A humming-bird.

Humorsomeness (hū'mėr-sum-nes or ū'mėr-sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being humorsome; capriciousness; petulance.

> I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as . . . I blame her mother. *Richardson.*

Humph (humf), *interj.* [Comp. the similar sounds *hem, hum, hm.*] An exclamation expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like: sometimes used as a verb =to make such an exclamation.

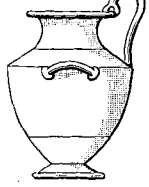
Humpy (hum'pi), *n.* [Australian word.] An Australian name for a rude hut or shelter of bark.

Huon-pine (hū'on-pīn), *n.* [Named after the river *Huon.*] A species of large Tasmanian trees belonging to the genus Dacrydium (which see).

Hycsos (hik'sos). See *Shepherd Kings* under SHEPHERD.

Hydræmia (hī-drē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *haima*, blood.] A state of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess; anæmia.

Hydria (hī'dri-a), *n.* [Gr., a water-pot, from *hydōr*, water.] In *archæol.* a variety of ancient Greek vase, with a roundish body, a narrow neck, two handles projecting in a horizontal manner from the sides, and often a third upright one at the neck.



Hydria.

Hydrogenous, *a.* [add.] Formed or produced by water; specifically, in *geol.* a term applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, those formed by the action of fire.

Hydrolysis (hī-drol'*i*-sis), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *lysis*, a dissolving.] Chemical decomposition in which the decomposed substance takes up water in the process of decomposing. See quotation under next.

Hydrolytic (hī-drō-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, accompanied by, or inducing hydrolysis.

> All the ferments capable of being isolated from the tissues and fluids of the body are *hydrolytic*; that is, they all cause water to be taken up by the substance in which they induce decomposition. *Prof. Rutherford.*

Hydromania (hī-drō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *mania*, madness.] A species of melancholia or mental disease under the influence of which the sufferers are led to commit suicide by drowning.

Hydromechanics (hī'drō-me-kan"iks), *n.* The mechanics of water and fluids in general, a science which comprises three branches — hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics. *Ency. Brit.*

Hydrophone (hī'drō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phōnē*, voice.] An electrical apparatus, one part of which is sunk to a depth of 30 or 40 feet in the sea, and communicates by wires with the shores, intended to give warning of the approach of a torpedo-boat or other vessel, being made to act by the vibrations set up in the water by the propeller of the vessel.

Hydroquinone, Hydrokinone, (hī-drō-kwi'nōn, hī-drō-ki'nōn), *n.* See KINONE.

Hydrosoma (hī-drō-sō'ma), *n.* Same as *Hydrosome.*

Hydrosphere (hī'drō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *sphaira*, sphere.] The watersphere or envelope of the globe. See LITHOSPHERE.

Hydrostatic, *a.* [add.]—*Hydrostatic bed*, same as *Water-bed* (which see).

Hydrozoal (hī-drō-zō'al), *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or resembling a hydrozoon or the Hydrozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Hyetology (hī-e-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of meteorology which treats of all the phenomena connected with rain.

Hyk-shos, Hyksos (hik'shos, hik'sos), *n.* See *Shepherd Kings* under SHEPHERD.

Hylogenesis, Hylogeny (hī-lō-jen'e-sis, hī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *genesis*, birth.] The origin of matter.

Hylology (hī-lol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. *Krauth.*

Hymenial (hī-mē'ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to the hymenium of fungi.

Hyperkinesis (hī'pėr-kī-nē"sis), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *kinēsis*, motion.] Abnormal increase of muscular movement; spasmodic action; spasm.

Hyperkinetic (hī'pėr-kī-net"ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

Hypermetropia, Hypermetropy (hī'pėr-me-trō"pi-a, hī-pėr-met'ro-pi), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *metron*, measure, *ōps*, the eye.] A defect of a person's eyesight consisting in the fact that the focus for all objects falls behind the retina so that they cannot be seen clearly; longsightedness. It is corrected by the use of convex lenses.

Hypermetropic (hī'pėr-me-trop-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hypermetropia.

Hyperplasia (hī-pėr-plā'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, *plasis*, a forming, from *plassō*, to form.] In *pathol.* an excessive growth of a part by multiplication of cells.

Hyperpyrexia (hī'pėr-pi-rek"si-a), *n.* [Prefix *hyper*, and *pyrexia.*] In *pathol.* an excessive degree of fever.

Hypersthenia (hī-pėr-sthē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, *sthenos*, strength.] In *med.* a morbid condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

Hypersthenic, *a.* [add.] Relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating; stimulated.

Hyphal (hī'fal), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to hyphæ; of the nature of a hypha.

Hyphomycetous (hī'fō-mi-sē"tus), *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the Hyphomycetes or microscopic vegetable moulds; as, *hyphomycetous* fungi.

Hypnobate (hip'no-bāt), *n.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *bainō*, to go.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

Hypocoristic (hī'pō-kō-ris"tik), *a.* [Gr. *hypokoristikos*—*hypo*, and *korē*, girl, puppet, doll.] Pertaining to names that have got a diminutive or special form by way of endearment. *Prof. Rhys.*

Hypocotyl (hī'pō-kot-il), *n.* See extract.

> With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (*i.e.* the organs which represent the first leaves), has been called by many botanists the 'hypocotyledonous stem', but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Darwin.*

Hypocotyledonous (hī"pō-kot-i-lē"don-us), *a.* In *bot.* situated under or supporting the cotyledons. *Darwin.*

Hypocotylous (hī-pō-kot'il-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. *Nature.*

Hypoderm, Hypoderma (hī'pō-dėrm, hī-pō-dėr'ma), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *derma*, the skin.] In *bot.* those layers of tissue lying

under the epidermis, and which serve to strengthen the epidermal tissue.

Hyponasty (hī-pō-nas'ti), *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *nastos*, close-pressed, solid.] In *bot.* increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upwards. *Darwin.*

Hypostatization, Hypostasization (hī-pos'ta-tī-zā"shon, hī-pos'ta-sī-zā"shon), *n.* The act of hypostatizing or state of being hypostatized; attribution of substantial existence to something. *R. D. Archer-Hind.*

Hypsibrachycephali (hip'si-brak-i-sef"a-lī), *n.pl.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn.* those races of men characterized by high broad skulls, such as the Malayan inhabitants of Madura.

Hypsodont (hip'so-dont), *a.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Having an elevated crown; rising to some height above the jaw: said of teeth. *Prof. Flower.*

Hysterectomy (his-tėr-ek'to-mi), *n.* [Gr. *hystera*, the uterus, *ek*, out, *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* the operation of cutting out or removing the uterus.

Hysteresis (his-tėr-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *hysteros*, behind, late.] In *physics*, a delay or retardation in the happening of some phenomenon; a lagging behind.

Hysteromania (his'tėr-ō-mā"ni-a), *n.* 1. Hysterical mania. 2. Nymphomania.

I.

Iatrochemical (ī-ā'trō-kem"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *iatros*, a physician.] Pertaining to an old medical theory in which chemistry was taken to explain physiological or pathological phenomena.

Iatrophysical (ī-ā'trō-fiz"ik-al), *a.* [See above.] Pertaining to the old medical theory according to which physics or natural philosophy served to explain physiological and other phenomena.

Icemanship (īs'man-ship), *n.* The special skill of an iceman; skill in surmounting the difficulties of travelling over ice, as in mountain climbing, &c. *Proceed. R. G. S.*

Ichthyolatry (ik-thi-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *latreia*, worship.] Fish-worship; the worship of fish-shaped gods. *Layard.*

Ichthyomorphic (ik'thi-ō-mor"fik), *a.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *morphē*, shape.] Formed like a fish; as, the *ichthyomorphic* gods of ancient Syria and Assyria.

Ichthyornis (ik-thi-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *ornis*, a bird.] A fossil genus of carnivorous and probably aquatic birds, one of the earliest known American forms. It

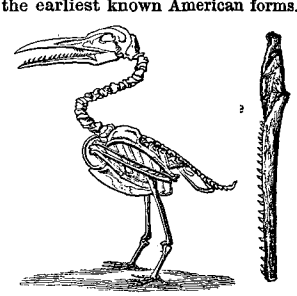


Fig. 1. *Ichthyornis dispar*, restored. Fig. 2. Right jaw, inner view; half natural size.

is so named from the vertebræ, which, even in the cervical region, have their articular faces biconcave as in fishes. It is also characterized by having teeth set in distinct sockets. Its wings are well developed, and the scapular arch and bones of the legs conform closely to the true bird type.

Iconic (ī-kon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *eikonikos*, from *eikōn*, image.] 1. Pertaining to the likeness or portrait of a person; portraying a person's features.—2. Pertaining to an icon or sacred image.

Iconomachy (ī-ko-nom'ak-i), *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *machē*, a fight.] A war against images; hostility to images or pictures as objects of worship or reverence.

Iconostasis (ī-kon-os'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, image, *stasis*, a standing.] A sort of screen or partition in Greek churches dividing the sanctuary or part where the altar is from the rest of the church, and having three doors.

Idealist, *n.* [add.] One who idealizes; one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination; a visionary.

Idealogic (ī-dē"a-loj"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an idealogue, or to his theories or ideas.

Ideat, Ideate (ī'dē-at), *n.* In *metaph.* the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. *G. H. Lewes.*

Identic, *a.* [add.]—*Identic note*, in diplomacy, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which sends a copy to some power whom they wish to influence or warn.

Ideogram (id'ē-ō-gram), *n.* Same as *Ideograph.*

Ideopraxist (id'ē-ō-prak"sist), *n.* [Gr. *idea*, idea, *praxis*, a doing.] One who puts ideas into practice; one who carries out ideal schemes. *Carlyle.*

Idiograph (id'i-ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper to one's self, and *graphō*, to write.] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual; a private or trade mark.

Idiographic (id'i-ō-graf-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph.

Idiolatry (id-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper to one's self, and *latreia*, worship.] Self-worship; extreme reverence for one's self; excessive self-esteem.

Idolify (ī-dol'i-fī), *v.t.* To make an idol or object of veneration of. 'If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be *idolified*.' *Southey.*

Igarape (i-ga-rä'pā), *n.* In Brazil, a natural navigable channel connecting one stream with another, or a side branch of a main stream. *Proc. R.G.S.*

Ignorantism (ig'nō-rant-izm), *n.* Same as *Obscurantism.*

Ignorantist (ig'nō-rant-ist), *n.* Same as *Obscurant.*

Iliac (il'i-ak), *a.* [See ILIAD.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium or to the Trojan war. 'The *Iliac* cycle.' *Gladstone.*

Iliocaudal (il'i-ō-kä"dal), *a.* [*Ilium*, and L. *cauda*, tail.] Pertaining both to the ilium and the tail.

Iliofemoral (il'i-ō-fem"o-ral), *a.* [*Ilium*, and L. *femur*, the thigh.] Pertaining alike to the ilium and the femur or thigh-bone.

Iliolumbar (il'i-ō-lum"bär), *a.* Pertaining to the ilium and the lumbar region or loins.

Illecebration † (il'les-ē-brā"shon), *n.* [See ILLECEBROUS.] The act of alluring or the state of being allured. 'Pleasant *illecebrations*.' *Tom Brown.*

Illusionable (il-lū'zhon-a-bl), *a.* Subject or liable to illusions. *Academy.*

Imitancy (im'i-tan-si), *n.* A tendency to imitate; imitation.

The servile *imitancy* . . . of mankind might be illustrated under the different figure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. *Carlyle.*

Immune (im-mūn'), *a.* [L. *immunis*, free, exempt. See IMMUNITY.] Having immunity; exempt; not liable to be affected with contagion; rendered proof against disease by a process of inoculation. See ANTITOXIC in Supp.

Immunize (im'mū-nīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *immunized*; ppr. *immunizing*. To render immune; to make proof against poison, disease-germs, &c., received into the system. See above.

Impane (im-pān'), *v.t.* To impanate. *Bale.*

Impedance (im-pē'dans), *n.* [From *impede*.] A certain resistance or obstruction to the passage of electricity through conductors in certain circumstances.

Imperfectibility (im'pėr-fek-ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being imperfectible or incapable of being made perfect.

Imperfectible (im-pėr-fek'ti-bl), *a.* Incapable of being made perfect.

Impertinence (im-pėr'ti-nens), *v.t.* To treat with impertinence, rudeness, or incivility. *H. Walpole.* [Rare.]

Implacentalia (im'pla-sen-tā"li-a), *n. pl.* The implacental or aplacental mammals. See PLACENTALIA, APLACENTAL.

Implemental (im-plē-ment'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to implements; consisting of implements; characterized by the use of implements or tools; as, the *implemental* remains of the river-drift period.

Imploratory (im-plōr'a-to-ri), *a.* Earnestly imploring; entreating. 'That long exculpatory *imploratory* letter.' *Carlyle.*

Implosion (im-plō'zhon), *n.* A sudden bursting inward: opposed to *explosion*. *Sir Wyville Thomson.*

Impoon (im-pōn'), *a.* A South African species of antelope (*Cephalopus mergens*). See CEPHALOPUS.

Importune, *v.t.* [add.] To annoy; to molest; to irritate. *Gibbon.*

Impresario (im-pres-ä'ri-o), *n.* [It.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

Impressionism (im-pre'shon-izm), *n.* The special views, methods, or processes of impressionists.

Impressionist (im-pre'shon-ist), *n.* One who tries to present us with his own impressions of things; one who takes rapid and sweeping views, laying little stress on details; especially, a painter who seeks to portray scenes or objects in their general effects, and as they first impress themselves, careless of truth in detail. Often used as an adjective; as, painters of the *impressionist* school. [Recent.]

Impressionistic (im-pre'shon-is"tik), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of impressionism or impressionists.

Impressionistically (im-pre'shon-is"tik-al-li), *adv.* In an impressionistic manner.

Inbread (in'bred), *n.* See under BAKER.

Inbreak (in'brāk), *n.* A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed to *outbreak*. *Carlyle.*

Inbreed (in'brēd), *v.i.* To breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise closely related; to breed in-and-in.

Inburst (in'bėrst), *n.* A bursting in from without; an irruption; an inbreak: opposed to *outburst*. *Carlyle.*

Incandescent, *n.* [add.]—*Incandescent light*, in *elect.* see ELECTRIC in Supp.

Incarnate, *a.* [add.] [*In*, priv., and L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Not in the flesh; divested of a body; disembodied. [Rare.]

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established. *Richardson.*

Incavo-rilievo (in-kä'vō-rē-li-ā"vō), *n.* [It.] A style of art similar to cavo-rilievo. Called also *Intaglio-rilevato.*

Incisiform (in-sī'zi-form), *a.* Having the form of an incisor tooth; often, having the form of the incisor teeth of rodents. *Prof. Flower.*

Incitative (in-sīt'a-tiv), *n.* What incites or provokes; a provocative; an incitant.

Incredulous, *a.* [add.] †Not easy to be believed; incredible. *Shak.*

Incremate (in-krē'māt), *v.t.* Same as *Cremate.*

Incubation, *n.* [add.] The act of sleeping for oracular dreams.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation, i.e.* sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. *E. B. Tylor.*

Indent (in-dent'), *v.i.* In *com.* to give an order for goods.

Individualism, *n.* [add.] A system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political, or religious matters.

Individualistic (in-di-vid'ū-al-is"tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by individualism; caring supremely for one's self. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

Indo-Chinese (in-dō-chī'nēz), *a.* Pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages.

Induced (in-dūst'), *p.* and *a.* Caused by induction.—*Induced current*, in *elect.* one excited by the presence of a primary current.—*Induced magnetism*, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire, through which a current is passing, is coiled round it. See INDUCTION, INDUCTION-COIL.

Inebrious (in-ē'bri-us), *a.* [add.] Causing drunkenness; intoxicating. 'With *inebrious* fumes distract our brains.' *Tom Brown.*

Ineffectuality (in-ef-fek'tū-al"i-ti), *n.* Something ineffectual; something powerless to produce the proper effect. 'A vague aurora-borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality*.' *Carlyle.*

Ineloquence (in-e'lō-kwens), *n.* The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; habit of not speaking much.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence. *Carlyle.*

Inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equity*.] Unfairness; injustice.

Habitually, if we trace party feeling to its sources, we find on the one side maintenance of and on the other opposition to some form of *inequity*. *H. Spencer.*

Inescapable (in-es-kāp'a-bl), *a.* Not to be eluded or escaped; inevitable. 'Within the clutch of *inescapable* anguish.' *George Eliot.*

Inexpansible (in-ek-spans'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. *Prof. Tyndall.*

Inexpectable (in-ek-spekt'a-bl), *a.* Not to be expected; not to be looked for. *Bp. Hall.*

Inexpectant (in-ek-spekt'ant), *a.* Not expecting; not waiting; not looking for. 'Loverless and *inexpectant* of love.' *Charlotte Bronte.*

Infall (in'fąl), *n.* An incursion; an inroad. *Carlyle.*

Infancy, *n.* [add.] †Inexpressiveness; want of utterance; inability to speak.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *in'ancy.* *Milton.*

Infaust (in'fąst), *a.* [L. *infaustus,* unlucky—*in,* not, *faustus,* propitious.] Unlucky; ill-fated; inauspicious. 'An *infaust* and sinister augury.' *Lord Lytton.*

Infelonious (in-fe-lō'ni-us), *a.* Not felonious; not liable to legal punishment.

The thought of that *infelonious* murder had always made her wince. *George Eliot.*

Infiltration, *n.* [add.] A method of fossil formation, in which the pores of an organic body are gradually filled with carbonate of lime or some other mineral so that the form and character are preserved.

Infinitival (in-fin'it-i-val), *a.* In *gram.* of or belonging to the infinitive mood.

To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the incorrupted, *infinitival* stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex *-able* only. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Infix (in'fiks), *n.* A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word. *Ency. Brit.*

Inflatable (in-flāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being inflated. *Darwin.*

Inflationist (in-flā'shon-ist), *n.* One who causes inflation or favours it; one who raises stocks or the like above their real value; in the United States, one who favours increased issues of paper-money.

Informatory (in-form'a-to-ri), *a.* Full of information; conveying information; instructive.

Infructuous (in-fruk'tū-us), *a.* [L. *infructuosus—in,* not, and *fructuosus,* fruitful. See FRUIT.] Unfruitful; not productive; useless; unprofitable.

Infrustrable (in-frus'tra-bl), *a.* That cannot be frustrated. *Newman Smyth.*

Infusorian (in-fū-sō'ri-an), *n.* A member of the Infusoria; as, a flagellate *infusorian. H. A. Nicholson.*

Ingeneration (in-jen'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of ingenerating or producing within.

Ingénue (aṅ-zhā-nū), *n.* [Fr.] An ingenuous, artless, naïve girl or young woman; a young lady who displays artless candour or simplicity: used often of female parts in plays; also, an actress who plays such parts.

Ingesta (in-jes'ta), *n. pl.* [*L.,* things carried in. See INGEST.] Substances absorbed or taken in by an organism; substances entering the alimentary canal; also, things taken into the mind. *H. Spencer.*

Ink-berry (ingk'be-ri), *n.* The popular name of an elegant shrub (*Ilex glabra*) found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high, has slender and flexible stems, leathery, shining, evergreen leaves of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries.

Inkle (ink'l), *v.t.* [See INKLING.] To guess; to conjecture. [Colloq.]

She turned as pale as death, . . . and she *inkled* what it was. *R. D. Blackmore.*

Inmeats (in'mēts), *n. pl.* The viscera; the entrails. [Rare.]

Get thee gone,
Or I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats* first. *Sir H. Taylor.*

Inner (in'ėr), *n.* In *rifle practice,* (*a*) that part of a target immediately outside the bull's-eye, inclosed by a ring varying in breadth according to the distance fired from. Called also the *Centre.* (*b*) A shot striking that part of a target.

Innervate (in-nėrv'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *innervated;* ppr. *innervating.* [From *in* and *nerve.*] To supply nervous force or sensibility to; to set up nervous action in; to innerve.

Innominables (in-nom'in-a-blz), *n. pl.* A humorous euphemism for trousers; unmentionables; inexpressibles.

The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one. *Southey.*

Inosite (in'o-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *is, inos,* a nerve or fibre, a muscle.] In *chem.* a saccharine substance isomeric with glucose found in the muscular substance of the heart, in the lungs, kidneys, &c., of oxen, and also in several plants. Its formula is $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

In-patient (in'pā-shent), *n.* A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in an hospital or infirmary. See OUT-PATIENT.

Inrush (in'rush), *n.* A sudden rushing in; an irruption. 'The ceaseless *inrush* of new images.' *Kingsley.* 'The new *inrush* of belief.' *George Eliot.*

Insalivate (in-sal'i-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *insalivated;* ppr. *insalivating.* [From *in* and *saliva.*] To mix with saliva in eating.

Insanitary (in-san'i-ta-ri), *a.* [From *in,* not, and *sanitary.*] Not sanitary; the reverse of sanitary; not properly equipped with sanitary appliances.

Insensiblist (in-sens'i-blist), *n.* One insensible to emotion or passion; one who is apathetic or who affects apathy.

Mr. Meadows . . . since he commenced *insensiblist,* has never once dared to be pleased. *Miss Burney.*

Insistant, Insistent (in-sist'ant, in-sist'ent), *a.* [Fr. *insistant,* L. *insistens, insistentis,* ppr. of *insisto.* See INSIST.] Urgent; pressing; persistent. 'Against *insistant* and constant growing hurry and excitement.' *Gladstone.*

Insistantly, Insistently, (in-sist'ant-li, in-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In an insistant or insistent manner.

Insolation (in-sol-ā'shon), *n.* [add.] The state or condition of being heated by the sun; warmth caused by the sun's rays.

The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong *insolation* which took place under these circumstances. *Ency. Brit.*

Insomnolence (in-som'nō-lens), *n.* [From *in,* not, and *somnolence.*] Sleeplessness; insomnia. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Inspectorate, *n.* [add.] A body of inspectors or overseers.

Inspectorial (in-spek-tō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an inspector; as, *inspectorial* powers.

Intaglio-rilevato (in-tāl'yō-rē-lā-vä"tō), *n.* [It.] Same as INCAVO-RILIEVO.

Intemperant (in-tem'pėr-ant), *n.* One who is intemperate; one who indulges in alcoholic liquors. *Dr. Richardson.*

Intensation (in-tens-ā'shon), *n.* The act of intensifying; a higher pitch or degree. 'Successive *intensations* of their art.' *Carlyle.*

Intensive (in-tens'iv), *n.* Something serving to give force or emphasis; specifically, in *gram.* an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

Interact (in'tėr-akt), *v.i.* To act reciprocally; to act on each other. *Prof. Tyndall.*

The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class—are even in counterpoise, *interacting* mutually. *Emerson.*

Interbrachial (in-tėr-brā'ki-al), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, and *brachium,* the arm.] Situated between the arms or brachia. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Interclavicle (in-tėr-klav'i-kl), *n.* In *zool.* a bone between the clavicles, or in front of the breast-bone in many vertebrates.

Intercomplexity (in'tėr-kom-pleks"i-ti), *n.* A mutual involvement or entanglement.

Intercomplexities had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent from three original strands. *De Quincey.*

Interconnect (in'tėr-kon-nekt"), *v.t.* To connect or unite closely or intimately. 'So closely *interconnected,* and so mutually dependent.' *H. A. Nicholson.*

Interconnection (in'tėr-kon-nek"shon), *n.* The state or condition of being interconnected; intimate or mutual connection.

There are cases where two stars dissemble an *interconnection* which they really have, and other cases where they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not. *De Quincey.*

Interest, *n.* [add.] A collective name for those interested in any particular business, measure, or the like; as, the landed *interest* of the country; the shipping *interest* of our principal ports.

Interestedness (in'tėr-est-ed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being interested; a regard for one's own private views or profit.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness,* if I thought fit. *Richardson.*

Interfemoral (in-tėr-fem'o-ral), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, and *femora,* the thighs.] In *zool.* situated between the thighs; extending between the two hind-legs, as a membrane in many bats. *Ency. Brit.*

Intermittence (in-tėr-mit'ens), *n.* The act or state of intermitting; intermission. *Prof. Tyndall.*

Internity (in-tėrn'i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being internal; inwardness.

The *internity* of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation. *Henry Brooke.*

Internment (in-tėrn'ment), *n.* The state or condition of being interned; confinement, as of prisoners of war, in the interior of a country.

Interpolable (in-tėr'po-la-bl), *a.* Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. *De Morgan.*

Interpolity (in-tėr-pol'i-ti), *n.* [Prefix *inter,* and *polity.* Intercourse of one city or country with another; interchange of citizenship. *Lord Lytton.*

Interregal (in-tėr-rē'gal), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, and *rex, regis,* a king. See REGAL.] Existing or carried on between kings. *Motley.*

Interrelation (in'tėr-rē-lā"shon), *n.* Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation. *Fitzedward Hall.*

Intersidereal (in'tėr-si-dē"rē-al), *a.* Situated between or among the stars; as, *intersidereal* space.

Intertribal (in-tėr-trīb'al), *a.* Existing, carried on, or taking place between tribes; as, *intertribal* wars.

Intervocalic (in'tėr-vō-kal"ik), *a.* [L. *inter,* between, *vocalis,* a vowel.] Placed between vowels. 'Initial and *intervocalic* sigma.' *Amer. Jour. of Philology.*

Intext† (in'tekst), *n.* The substance or body of a book; the contents.

I had a book which none
Co'd reade the *intext* but my selfe alone. *Herrick.*

Intima (in'ti-ma), *n.* [L. *intimus,* inmost.] In *zool.* and *bot.* an inmost coat or membrane.

Intolerability (in-tol'ėr-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being intolerable; unbearableness; excessive badness. *Poe.*

Intoxicable (in-toks'i-ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being intoxicated; capable of being highly elated in spirits. *Roger North.*

Intoxicate, *v.t.* [add.] †To poison.

Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him. *Latimer.*

Intracellular (in-tra-sel'ū-lėr), *a.* Existing or taking place within a cell.

Intracerebral (in-tra-sėr'ē-bral), *a.* Within the cerebrum or brain.

Intra-Mercurial (in'tra-mėr-kū"ri-al), *a.* Situated between Mercury and the sun: applied to the hypothetical planet Vulcan.

Intransigent (in-tran'si-jent), *a.* [Fr. *intransigeant,* from L. *in,* not, and *transigo,* to transact, to come to a settlement.] Refusing to agree or come to an understanding; uncompromising; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party. See INTRANSIGENTES.

Intransigent (in-tran'si-jent), *n.* [See above.] An irreconcilable person; especially, one who refuses to agree to some political settlement.

Intraparietal (in'tra-pa-rī"et-al), *a.* [L. *intra,* and *paries, parietis,* a wall.] Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view; hence, private; as, *intraparietal* executions.

Intraterritorial (in'tra-ter-ri-tō"ri-al), *a.* Situated or existing within a territory.

Intra-urban (in-tra-ėr'ban), *a.* Within urban limits; within the boundaries of a city.

Introitus (in-trō'it-us), *n.* [L.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* same as *Introit.* See MASS.

Introspectionist (in-trō-spek'shon-ist), *n.* One given to introspection; one who studies the operations of his own mind. *J. Owen.*

Intuitionalist (in-tū-i'shon-al-ist), *n.* A believer in the doctrines of intuitionalism.

Invectiveness (in-vek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being invective or vituperative; abusiveness.

Some wonder at his *invectiveness;* I wonder more that he inveigheth so little. *Fuller.*

Invinate (in-vīn'āt), *a.* [L. *in,* in, and *vinum,* wine.] Embodied in wine. 'Christ should be impanate and *invinate.*' *Cranmer.*

Involute, *a.* [add.] Twisted; involved; confusedly mingled.

The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed. *Poe.*

Iodosis (ī-o-dō'sis), *n.* Same as *Iodism.*

Irade (i-rā'de), *n.* [Turk.] A decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey.

Irid (ī'rid), *n.* 1. A member of the natural order of endogenous plants Iridaceæ.—2. The circle round the pupil of the eye; the iris. [Rare.]

Many a sudden ray levelled from the *irid* under his well-charactered brow. *Charlotte Bronte.*

Iron. [add.] In *golf*, a club made of iron with the head suited for 'lofting' the ball.

Irrealizable (ir-rē'al-īz"a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being realized or defined. 'Incomprehensible, *irrealizable*. *Charlotte Bronte.*

Irrecognition (ir'rek-og-ni"shon), *n.* The act of withholding recognition. *Carlyle.*

Irredentist (ir-re-dent'ist), *n.* [It. *irredentista*, one who cries out about *Italia irredenta*, unredeemed Italy—L. *in*, not, *redemptus*, redeemed.] A member of the Italian political party which would incorporate in Italy all portions of territory mainly inhabited by Italian speakers (such as Trieste), but as yet 'unredeemed', being under foreign rule.

Irreplaceable (ir-rē-plās'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be replaced; not admitting of anything or any person as a substitute.

Irretention (ir-rē-ten'shon), *n.* The state or quality of being irretentive; want of retaining power.

From *irretention* of memory he [Kant] could not recollect the letters which composed his name. *De Quincey.*

Irrisory (ir-rī'zo-ri), *a.* [L. *irrisorius*. See IRRISION.] Addicted to laughing or sneering at others.

I wish that, even there, you had been less *irrisory*, less of a pleader. *Landor.*

Isabelline (iz'a-bel-īn), *a.* Of isabel colour; of a brownish-yellow. See ISABEL.

Isidium (ī-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. **Isidia** (ī-sid'i-a). [Origin doubtful.] In *bot.* a name of certain outgrowths rising from the thallus of lichens.

Isobathytherm (ī-sō-bath'i-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *bathys*, deep, *thermē*, heat.] A line showing equal temperatures at different depths in the sea. Called also *Isothermobath.*

Isodiametric (ī'sō-dī-a-met"rik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *diametros*, diameter.] Having the diameters equal.

Isogenous (ī-soj'en-us), *a.* [See next art.] Of the same or similar origin.

Isogeny (ī-soj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and root *gen*, to produce.] In *biol.* sameness or similarity of origin.

Isolating (ī'sō-lāt-ing), *a.* In *philol.* applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root; monosyllabic. *A. H. Sayce.*

Isomorph (ī'sō-morf), *n.* Anything exhibiting isomorphism; an animal having the same form as another.

Isomorphic (ī-sō-mor'fik), *a.* Pertaining to or showing isomorphism; in *zool.* having the same general form or structure as another animal.

Isonephelic (ī'sō-ne-fel"ik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *nephelē*, cloud.] Showing an equal prevalence of clouds or cloudiness; as, *isonephelic* lines, lines that show where a similar degree of cloudiness prevails on the earth's surface.

Isopolity (ī-sō-pol'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *politeia*, government, from *polis*, a city.] Equal rights of citizenship, as conferred by the people of one city on those of another.

Niebuhr . . . establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities which had the right of *isopolity*. *Milman.*

Isopycnic (ī-sō-pik'nik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *pyknos*, dense.] Equally dense; having or indicating an equal degree of density.

Isoseismal, Isoseismic (ī-sō-sīs'mal, ī-sō-sīs'mik), *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *seismos*, a shaking, an earthquake, from *seiō*, to shake.] Showing an equal degree or amount of earthquake or seismal disturbance.

It is generally possible after an earthquake to trace a zone of maximum disturbance, where the damage to the shaken country has been greatest. The line indicating this maximum is termed the meizoseismic curve, whilst lines along which the overthrow of objects may be regarded as practically the same are known as *isoseismic* curves. *Ency. Brit.*

Itacism, Itacist (ē'ta-sizm, ē'ta-sist). *n.* [Fr. *itacisme, itaciste.*] See ETACISM, ETACIST, in Supp.

I-wis (i-wis'), *adv.* See WIS, YWIS.

Ixtle (iks'tle), *n.* [Mexican.] A strong fibre of a yellowish-white colour, varying in length from 1 to 3 feet, obtained from *Agave Mexicana*, and largely exported from Tampico, whence often called *Tampico fibre*. The name is also given to fibre obtained from *Bromelia sylvestris*, a sort of pine-apple grown in Mexico.

J.

Jabot (zha-bō'), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of frill or ruffle such as men formerly wore in the shirt-front.

Jack-rabbit (jak'rab-it), *n.* [For *jackass*-rabbit.] A name in America for hares with very long ears and legs.

Jactitation, *n.* [add.]—*Jactitation of marriage*, in *law*, a suit having for its object to compel any one averring that he or she is married to another, to produce proof of the averment. If this is not done decree passes ordering the claimant to keep perpetual silence on the subject.

Jaculatores (jak'ū-la-tō"rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *jaculor, jaculatus*, to throw the javelin.] See DARTER.

Jagua (jag'ū-a), *n.* Same as *Inajá Palm.*

Japan-black (ja-pan'blak), *n.* Same as *Japan-lacquer.*

Japan-clover (ja-pan'klō-vėr), *n.* A low annual leguminous plant (*Lespedeza striata*), a native of Eastern Asia, introduced in some unknown manner into the Southern States of North America before 1845, where it has spread with wonderful rapidity and is much used as fodder.

Japanese, *a.* [add.]—*Japanese silk*, a dress fabric having a linen warp and silken weft.

Jar (jär).—*On the jar*, on the turn; a little way open: a colloquial or vulgar form of *ajar* (which see). *Dickens.*

Jargonist (jär'gon-ist), *n.* One who uses a particular jargon or phraseology; one who repeats by rote popular phrases, professional slang, or the like. *Miss Burney.*

Jarool (jä-röl'), *n.* A magnificent timber tree (*Lagerströmia reginæ*) common in the Indian peninsula and in Burmah. It yields a blood-red wood, which, though soft and open in the grain, is used for boat-building and for the knees of ships, on account of its great durability under water.

Jedding-axe (jed'ing-aks), *n.* A stone-mason's tool; a cavil (which see).

Jeroboam (je-ro-bō'am), *n.* [Fanciful name taken from that of the Jewish king.] A large old-fashioned bottle or jar of peculiar shape and not of fixed capacity, used for wine or other liquor. *Sir W. Scott.*

Jerry-builder (jer'ri-bild-ėr), *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A builder of unsubstantial cheap houses; a person who erects ill-built dwellings as a mere speculation.

Jerry-built (jer'ri-bilt), *a.* Built cheaply and unsubstantially, as by a jerry-builder.

Jestword (jest'wėrd), *n.* A person or thing that is the object of jests or ridicule; a butt for jests or laughter; a laughing-stock. 'The *jestword* of a mocking band.' *Whittier.*

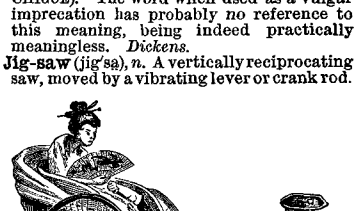
Jew's-apple (jūz'ap-l), *n.* See MAD-APPLE.

Jig, *v.t.* [add.] To sing in jig time; to sing in the style of a jig.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shak.*

Jiggered (jig'ėrd), *a.* Suffering from the burrowing of the jigger or chigoe (see CHIGOE). The word when used as a vulgar imprecation has probably no reference to this meaning, being indeed practically meaningless. *Dickens.*

Jig-saw (jig'sa), *n.* A vertically reciprocating saw, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod.



Jinrikisha.

Jinrikisha (jin-rik'i-shä), *n.* [Japanese—*jin*, man, *riki*, power, *sha*, carriage.] A small two-wheeled carriage, with an adjustable hood or cover, drawn by one or more men and accommodating generally two persons. It is used extensively in Japan, whence it has spread to some other countries. Often abbreviated colloquially to *Rickshaw.*

Job's-news (jobz'nūz), *n.* Evil tidings; bad news, such as Job's servants brought him.

Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*. *Carlyle.*

Job's-post (jobz'pōst), *n.* A bearer of ill news; a messenger carrying evil tidings. Compare preceding. *Carlyle.*

Jointless (joint'les), *a.* Having no joint; hence, stiff; rigid. '*Jointless* and immovable.' *Richardson.*

Jokesmith (jōk'smith), *n.* A professional joker; one who manufactures jokes. [Rare.]

I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper *jokesmiths*. *Southey.*

Joss (jos), *n.* [Chinese *joss*, a deity, corrupted from Pg. *deos*, from L. *deus*, a god.] A Chinese idol. 'Those pagan *josses*.' *Wolcot.*

Joss-house (jos'hous), *n.* [See JOSS.] A Chinese temple.

Jovialize (jō'vi-al-īz), *v.t.* To make jovial; to cause to be merry or jolly. 'An activity that *jovialized* us all.' *Miss Burney.*

Jovian (jō'vi-an), *a.* [See JOVIAL.] Of or pertaining to Jove, the chief divinity of the Romans, or to the planet Jupiter.

Jubate (jū'bāt), *a.* [L. *juba*, a mane.] Having a mane; having long hair forming a mane.

Jubilate (jū'bi-lāt), *v. i.* [See JUBILATE, JUBILATION.] To rejoice; to exult; to triumph. 'Hope *jubilating* cries aloud.' *Carlyle.*

The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips. *De Quincey.*

Judgmatical (juj-mat'ik-al), *a.* [Formed in imitation of *dogmatical*.] Showing good judgment; judicious; discreet. [Colloq.]

Juglandine (jug-lan'din), *n.* [From L. *juglans, juglandis*, the walnut.] A substance contained in the juice expressed from the green shell of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is used as a remedy in cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, also for dyeing the hair black.

Julienne (zhū-lē-en), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

Jumble-beads (jum'bl-bēdz), *n. pl.* See ABRUS.

Juramentally† (jū-ra-men'tal-li), *adv.* [L. *juramentum*, an oath, from *juro*, to swear.] With an oath. 'A promise, *juramentally* confirmed.' *Urquhart.*

Jussieuan (jus-sū'an), *a.* In *bot.* applied to the natural system of classifying plants originally promulgated by *Jussieu*, a French botanist, which superseded the artificial system of Linnæus.

Jussive (jus'iv), *a.* [From L. *jussum*, an order, from *jubeo, jussum*, to order.] Pertaining to or having the effect of an order; expressive of command. 'Permissive or *jussive*.' *Ency. Brit.*

K.

Kabyle (ka-bēl'), *n.* [Ar. *k'bila*, a league.] A person belonging to a race of Berbers inhabiting Algeria and Tunis. The Kabyles are one of the chief indigenous peoples of North West Africa, distinct from the Ethiopic or black population.

Kafir, *n.* [add.] An inhabitant of Kafiristan, a region of Afghanistan, on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. The Kafirs are akin to the Hindus.

Kaimakan (kī-ma-kan'), *n.* Same as *Caimacam.*

Kainite (kān'īt), *n.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent.] A mineral used as a manure, especially for its potash. It is a hydrous sulphate of potash and magnesia, and is found along with beds of rock-salt, especially in Germany and Austria.

Kairin (kī'rin), *n.* [Gr. *kairos*, the nick of time.] An alkaline drug in the form of a whitish powder used with marked effect in reducing fever.

Kaka (kä'kä), *n.* [Maori name.] A parrot of New Zealand (*Nestor meridionalis* or *hypopolius*) of considerable size, and of a dusky colour, semi-nocturnal in habits, feeding on insects and larvæ, fruits, &c.

Kakaterro (kak-a-tĕr'ro), *n.* See DACRYDIUM.

Kakemono (ka-ke-mō'nō), *n.* A Japanese name for a picture or decoration on paper or silk, mounted on a roller, and hung on a wall like a map.

Kalmuc, Kalmuck (kal'muk), *n.* Same as *Calmuc.*

Karaism (kā'ra-izm), *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Karaites. See KARAITE.

Karki. See KHARKI.

Karma (kär'ma), *n.* [Skr. *karma*, action, fate as the result of action.] 1. According to the teaching of Buddhism, the aggregate of the qualities of any sentient being at death, or the general result of the conduct of such being, considered as determining the nature and lot of the new sentient being that must take his place at death. *Rhys Davids.*—2. The doctrine of fate or necessity, among the theosophists.

Kaross (ka-ros'), *n.* Same as *Carosse.*

Karrawan† (kar'a-wan), *n.* Same as *Caravan. Sterne.*

Kât, Khât (kät), *n.* The Arabic name of *Catha edulis.* See CATHA.

Kaza (kä'za), *n.* In the Turkish empire, a district or subdivision of a sanjak.

Kea (kē'a), *n.* [Maori name.] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), inhabiting the South Island, remarkable for the habit which it has acquired of attacking sheep. It settles on their backs and digs into their flesh with its powerful beak, thus killing considerable numbers. Otherwise it feeds on insects and larvæ, fruits, &c.

Keep-worthy (kēp'wėr-THĪ), *a.* Worthy of preservation. 'Other *keep-worthy* documents.' *W. Taylor.*

Kellock (kel'ok), *n.* A kind of small anchor. *Lowell.*

Kembo (kem'bō), *v.t.* To place akimbo. 'And he *kemboed* his arms.' *Richardson.*

Kempery (kem'pė-rī), *n.* [See KEMP.] The act of fighting like a knight or champion; championship. *Kingsley.*

Keno (kē'nō), *n.* See LOTO in Supp.

Kenosis (ke-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kenōsis*, an emptying, from *kenos*, empty.] In *theol.* the self-limitation of himself by the Son of God in becoming incarnate.

Kenotic (ke-not'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the kenosis.

Kepi (kep'ē), *n.* [Fr. *képi*—origin unknown.] Originally a French military cap with a round flat top inclined towards the front, and a horizontal peak or visor: now applied to any similar cap.

Keratitis (ke-ra-tī'tis), *n.* [From Gr. *keras*, *keratos*, horn, alluding to the horny cornea.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the cornea of the eye.

Kerite (kē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax.] A kind of artificial vulcanite in which the caoutchouc is replaced by asphaltum or tar, and this being combined with animal or vegetable oils is vulcanized by sulphur.

Kettle-drum. [add.] [*Kettle*, that is the tea-kettle, and *drum* in sense of entertainment or party.] A tea-party held in the afternoon before dinner. [Fashionable slang.]

Ketureen (ket-u-rēn'), *n.* A kind of vehicle used in Jamaica.

Drove me home in his *ketureen*, a sort of sedan-chair with the front and sides knocked out, and mounted on a gig body. *Mich. Scot.*

Khaki, Khakee (kä'kē), *n.* [Hind. *khākī*, dust-coloured, from *khāk*, dust.] A kind of light-brown, drab, or dust-coloured material used for uniforms in India.

Kharki (kä'kē), *n.* Same as *Khaki.*

Khawass (ka-was'), *n.* Same as *Kavass.*

Kheu (kū), *n.* See BLACK-VARNISH TREE.

Khidmutgar (kid-mut'gär), *n.* Same as *Khitmutgar.*

Kickable (kik'a-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being kicked. '*A most* unengaging, *kickable* boy.' *George Eliot.*

Kiddy (kid'i), *n.* In *low slang*, a genteel thief; one of the swell-mob. *Byron.*

Kiddy-pie (kid'i-pī), *n.* A pie made of kid's or goat's flesh. *Kingsley.*

Kidney-lipt† (kid'ni-lipt), *a.* Hare-lipped. *Herrick.*

Kidsman (kidz'man), *n.* In *low slang*, one who trains young thieves. *Dickens.*

Kijang (kī'jang), *n.* A name of the muntjac.

Killock (kil'ok), *n.* See KELLOCK in Supp.

Kimmerian (kim-mē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Cimmerian. Gladstone.*

Kinchin (kin'chin), *n.* [Comp. G. *kindchen*, dim. of *kind*, a child.] In thieves' slang, a name for a child.

Kincob (kin'kob), *n.* [Hind. *kimkhwab*, *kincab*, brocade.] A kind of rich Indian brocade, often with gold thread inwoven. 'Sandal-wood workboxes and *kincob* scarfs.' *Thackeray.* [Anglo-Indian.]

Kindergarten (kin'dėr-gär-tn), *n.* [G., lit. children-garden.] A kind of infants' school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which play is combined with a certain amount of educational training, the latter being based especially on object-lessons. The name was given by the originator of the system, Friedrich Froebel.

Kinesodic (kī-nē-sod'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kinēsis*, motion, and *hodos*, a way.] In *anat.* a term applied to the gray matter of the spinal cord as being capable of transmitting motor impressions.

Kinetoscope. [add.] A kind of improved zoetrope invented by Mr. Edison in which a series of successive views of a moving object or objects, obtained by instantaneous photography, are presented to the eye in very quick succession, so that they combine into one and give the effect of actual life and movement.

King-fish. [add.] In the United States, a name applied to *Menticirrus nebulosus*, otherwise called *Bermudas Whiting*; also, to *Cybium regale*, a fish somewhat resembling a mackerel.

Kinology (kī-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kineō*, to move, and *logos*, discourse.] A name sometimes given to the branch of physics dealing with the laws of motion.

Kip (kip), *n.* A house of ill fame. *Goldsmith.* [Slang.]

Kismet (kis'met), *n.* [Ar. *kismat.*] An Eastern term for fate or destiny.

Kissee (kis-ē'), *n.* A person who is kissed, in contradistinction to the kisser. *Ld. Lytton.*

Kitchendom (kich'en-dum), *n.* The domain or department of the kitchen. *Tennyson.*

Kitchener (kich'en-ėr), *n.* 1. A name for a kind of cooking stove with various conveniences compactly arranged.—2. A person employed in a kitchen; a cook. *Carlyle.*

Kitchen-physic (*kich*'en-fiz-ik), *n.* Good and nourishing food. [Jocular.]

Well, after all *kitchen-physick* is the best physick. And the best doctors in the world Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Merryman. *Swift.*

Kittenhood (kit'n-hụd), *n.* The state of being a kitten. *Southey.*

Kittenish (kit'n-ish), *a.* Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; fond of playing. 'Such a *kittenish* disposition in her.' *Richardson.*

Kleptomaniac (klep-tō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One who is affected with kleptomania.

Klip-fish. Same as *Clipp-fish.*

Kloof (klōf), *n.* [D., a gap, a chasm.] In the Cape Colony and neighbouring settlements, a common name for a ravine or gully.

Kneadingly (nēd'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who kneads. 'With her hands, pressed *kneadingly*.' *Leigh Hunt.*

Knickknackatory (nik-nak'a-to-rī), *n.* A collection of knicknacks, such as toys or curiosities. 'A *knickknackatory* or toy-shop.' *Tom Brown.* [Rare.]

Knife, Knive (nīf, nīv), *v.t.* To stab with a knife. [Low.]

Knipperkin† (nip'ėr-kin), *n.* A small measure of drink; a nipperkin. *Tom D'Urfey.*

Knitting-cup† (nit'ing-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor handed round after a couple were knit in the bands of matrimony. *Ben Jonson.*

Knobkerrie (nob'ker-i), *n.* A kind of bludgeon or heavy weapon with a handle in use among the Kafirs of South Africa.

Knotted. [add.] In *arch. knotted pillar*, a pillar sometimes occurring in the Romanesque style, so called from being carved in such a way that a thick knotted rope appears to form part of it.

Knotted Pillar.

Kohl (kōl), *n.* [Ar.] A black pigment or powder which in Egypt and other parts of Africa and the East is used as a cosmetic, the women blackening the edges of their eyelids both above and below with it to heighten their charms. *E. W. Lane.*

Kookree (kö'krē), *n.* A short, broad-pointed, curved sword, with the edge on the concave curve, used by the Goorkhas of Northern India.

Koorbash, Kourbash, Korbash. See KURBASH.

Koos-koos (kös'kös), *n.* Same as *Cous-cous.*

Kopje (kop'ye or kop'i), *n.* [D., dim. of *kop*, head.] A.S. African Dutch name for a hill.

Kosher (kosh'ėr), *a.* [Heb., lawfûl.] Not unclean or forbidden; clean; lawful; as, *kosher* meat. [Used among the Jews.]

Kritarchy (krī'tär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *kritēs*, a judge, and *archē*, rule.] The rule of the judges over the people of Israel. 'Samson, Jephthah, Gideon, and other heroes of the *kritarchy*.' *Southey.*

Krobylos (krō'bi-los), *n.* [Gr.] A roll or knot formed in an ancient Greek way of dressing the hair. *Ency. Brit.*

Kryometer (krī-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, cold, *metron*, a measure.] A form of thermometer used for measuring very low temperatures.

Kudos (kū'dos), *v.t.* To bestow kudos on; to glorify. '*Kudos'd* egregiously in heathen Greek.' *Southey.* [Rare.]

Kukeri (kö'kė-rē), *n.* Same as *Kookree* (in Supp.).

Kümmel (kim'l), *n.* [G. *kümmel*, caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds.

Kurbash (kụr'bash), *n.* [Ar. *kurbāj.*] A heavy whip made of hippopotamus or rhinoceros hide, used in Egypt and other parts of Africa, and often applied to slaves or labourers.

Kursaal (kör'säl), *n.* [G., lit. cure-hall—*kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts. Rooms for recreation, reading, &c., usually adjoin the kursaal.

Kutch (kuch), *n.* Same as *Cutch.*

Kvass (kväs), *n.* [Russ.] A sort of beer made in Russia.

Kylix (kī'liks), *n.* [Gr., a cup.] In *class. antiq.* a name for an elegant cup or vase, broad and shallow, usually with a short and slender stem and two nearly horizontal handles.

Kymograph (kī'mo-graf), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument by means of which variations in the pressure of the blood in some one of the vessels of a living animal can be measured and graphically recorded.

Kyriolexy (kī'ri-ō-lek-si), *n.* [Gr. *kyriolexia*, from *kyrios*, governing, literal, and *lexis*, speech.] The use of literal as opposed to figurative expressions or of words in clear and definite senses.

ADDENDA.

NEW ENTRIES FOR VOLUME II.

Destructor [add.] The name *destructor*, or *refuse destructor*, is now commonly given to a kind of large furnace of special construction and with special appliances, built for burning up, and so getting rid of, the street, house, and other refuse of towns. Not only is this refuse disposed of cheaply and effectually, but it may also serve as fuel to generate steam power for electric lighting and other purposes.

Dew-pond (dū'pond), *n.* The name given to small ponds constructed on the high downlands of Sussex, Wiltshire, and other southern English counties, having no regular source of supply in the form of running water, but depending on the rainfall or on dew. They are intended to furnish drink for sheep, and it has always been a source of wonder how they retain water so long as they do in a season of drought, though of course they are constructed with a specially prepared and impervious bottom. Recent observations seem to show that dew can have very little to do in adding to the water obtained from rain or snow.

> We have no waters to delight
> Our broad and brookless vales—
> Only the *dew-pond* on the height
> Unfed, which never fails.
>
> *Kipling.*

Diabolo (di-ab'o-lō), *n.* [L. *diabolus*, Gr. *diabolos*, devil; It. *diavolo*, Sp. *diablo*.] A game or sport in which a small object resembling a spool for thread, deeply hollowed in the middle, or formed of two cones joined at their apexes, is made to run and rotate on a string stretched loosely between two sticks, one held in each hand, a great variety of movements being possible, and much room for the display of skill being afforded. The sport was popular in England and elsewhere about 1906–7, and a similar sport or game was practised in France about 1812. It is said to have originated in China.

Dirigible (di'ri-ji-bl), *n.* A balloon that is capable of being directed or steered, especially one that has a motor and steering gear attached; an air-ship.

Disc-plough (disk'plou), *n.* A plough of modern type that does its work by means of small revolving discs with cutting edges. Set at an angle somewhat across the line of draught, as the plough advances the saucer-shaped discs revolve, the fore-edge cutting a way, and in revolving turning the cut turf aside. It is highly effective in breaking up pastures, and is much used in bringing prairie land under crop.

Ecology, Œcology (ē-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *oikos*, a house or abode, *logos*, doctrine.] The aggregate of facts pertaining to the habitats and natural surroundings or external relations of animals or plants, or the conditions in which they live; the study of the environment of animals or plants, including all the influences to which they are subject in their ordinary lives. Hence *Ecological*.

Electrobus (ē-lek'tro-bus), *n.* An omnibus propelled by electricity obtained from accumulators.

Electrolier (ē-lek'tro-lēr), *n.* [Formed to correspond with *chandelier*, *gasalier*.] An apparatus carrying electric lights, and somewhat similar to a chandelier.

Electrotherapy (ē-lek'trō-the''ra-pi), *n.* [From *electro-*, and *therapy*, medical treatment.] The application of electricity in some form or manner in the treatment of disease or suffering. It may be employed, for instance, in the case of paralysed nerves or muscles, in neuralgia, headache, rheumatism, gout, &c. *Electrotherapeutics* is an equivalent term.

Endoscope (en'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *skopeō*, to view.] A surgical implement or device for inspecting the interior of cavities of the body; an instrument which, when introduced into the bladder, enables a visual examination of the interior to be made. *Ency. Brit.*

Enterozoa (en'tēr-o-zō-a), *n.pl.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *zōon*, an animal.] A general name for all animals, except the Protozoa, as having an intestine of more or less distinct structure; the term *Metazoa* is used to include the same animals.

Ergophobe (ēr'go-fōb), *n.* [Gr. *ergon*, work, *phobos*, fear.] A person who is afraid of or who shirks work; one who dislikes to work for his living; a lazy person.

Estate, *n.* [add.] *Estate duty*, a duty or charge first imposed by the British legislature in 1894, falling to be deducted on the total value of all property of which a person dies possessed, whether real or personal, if it exceed the sum of £100 in value, being levied at a graduated rate from 1 per cent upwards, according to value of estate, but debts and encumbrances being of course allowed for in estimating the total value.

Ferro-concrete (fer'rō-kon-krēt), *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] Concrete strengthened in various ways by iron or steel, and thus used as a building material; reinforced concrete.

Formalin (for'ma-lin), *n.* [From the *for-* of *formic*, and *al-* of *aldehyde*, with term. *-in*.] A solution of formic aldehyde used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, and also as a preservative of food substances, though this is objectionable. It is also used in the arts for various purposes.

Gelignite (je-lig'nīt), *n.* [From *gel-* of *gelatine*, and *lignite*.] One of the powerful modern explosives, containing some 60 per cent of nitro-glycerine, with nitro-cellulose (gun-cotton), nitre, &c.

Guayule (gwī-yū'lā), *n.* [Mexican name.] A shrub growing abundantly in some desert regions of Mexico, and valuable as yielding large quantities of rubber; the *Parthenium argentatum* of the family Compositæ.

Half-tone (häf'tōn), *a.* In *photog.* a term applied to a process and its results, the principal feature of which is the way in which the 'half-tones' or those intermediate between pure black and white are reproduced. This is effected by photographing the picture or drawing through a screen or grating of opaque crossed lines, 100 to 200 to the inch, ruled on glass; this gives a negative in which the high lights of the original are represented by very black dots, the darkest parts by minute dots, the half-tones by dots of intermediate size; further operations give a block with the picture in relief on a plate that is used for printing along with ordinary typographic matter.

Hevea (hev'ē-a), *n.* [From name used in Guiana.] The genus of trees which yield the famous Para rubber, the chief being *H. Brasiliensis*, otherwise known as *Siphonia elastica*. See SIPHONIA.

Invar (in'var), *n.* [The first two syllables of *invariable*.] An alloy of nickel and steel practically invariable when subjected to extremes of atmospheric heat and cold, hence employed in pendulums, measuring instruments where extreme accuracy is required, &c.

APPENDIX.

DICTIONARY OF NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY. LEGEND, &c.

A DICTIONARY

OF

NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, LEGEND, &c.;

SERVING AS A KEY TO LITERARY ALLUSIONS.

Aaron (ā'ron). A Moor in Shakspere's Titus Andronicus, a monster of wickedness, beloved by Tamora, queen of the Goths.

Ab'aris. In Greek legend, a Scythian, a priest of Apollo, who gave him a golden arrow on which he could ride through the air, and by which he worked miracles.

Abdiel (ab'di-el). A seraph in Milton's Paradise Lost who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he'.

Abes'sa. The impersonation of conventual life in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Abou Hassan (ab'ö has'an). A young man of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph.

Ab'ra. In Prior's Solomon, the chief favourite among Solomon's wives.

Ab'salom and Achitophel (a-kit'o-fel). A satiric poem by Dryden, in which Absalom represents the Duke of Monmouth and Achitophel the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Ab'solute, Sir Anthony. A hot-tempered and domineering but good-hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. His son, the gallant and spirited Captain Absolute, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival. In his wooing he passes himself off as a penniless ensign named Beverley.

Abu'dah. A merchant in Ridley's Tales of the Genii, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night.

Achates (a-kā'tēz). The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's Æneid, proverbial as a type of stanchest friendship.

Acheron (ak'e-ron). In classical fable, a river of the infernal regions (Hades).

Achilles (a-kil'lēz). The chief Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's Iliad, son of Peleus and the sea goddess Thetis, and leader of the Myrmidons. He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His bosom friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See ILIUM, HECTOR, &c.

Acis (ā'sis). According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who wished Galatea for himself.

Acrasia (a-krā'si-a). A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Acres (ā'kẽrz), Bob. A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. He challenged Captain Absolute, but had no stomach for fighting. See ABSOLUTE.

Actæon (ak-tē'on). In classical mythol. a huntsman, who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

Adah (ā'da). Wife of Cain in Byron's drama Cain.

Adam. An old servant in Shakspere's As You Like It, who accompanies Orlando when driven from home.

Adamastor (ad-a-mas'tor). The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope), described by Camoens in his poem the Lusiads.

Adams, Parson Abraham. A country curate in Fielding's Joseph Andrews: poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

Adar, Ninip, or Uras (ā'dar, nin'ip, ö'ras). In Assyrian mythol. the warrior and champion of the gods. Originally a solar deity representative of the meridian sun.

Admetus (ad-mē'tus). A mythological king of Thessaly under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See ALCESTIS.

Adonis (a-dō'nis). In Greek mythol. a beautiful youth beloved by Venus and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun.

Adria'na. One of the two chief female characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors, wife of Antipholus of Ephesus, very suspicious of her husband.

Ægeus (ē'jūs). A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

Æneas (ē-nē'as). The hero of Virgil's poem the Æneid, a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus. See also DIDO.

Æolus (ē'o-lus). God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Æolian Islands.

Æsculapius (es-kū-lā'pi-us). The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'non). Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, after his return home slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew. A silly and ridiculous character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, a crony of Sir Toby Belch.

Ahriman, Ahrimanes (ä'ri-man, ä-ri-mā'nēz). The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

Aimwell, Viscount. In Farquhar's comedy The Beaux' Stratagem a gentleman who seeks the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux', who carry on their schemes in disguise.

Ajax (ā'jaks). A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.

Ajut and Anningait. A Greenland maiden and her lover in Dr. Johnson's story of this name in The Rambler.

Aladdin (a-lad'din). A well-known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China. He gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii (Jinnee) who are attached to them as slaves.

Alas'co. An astrologer and poisoner in Scott's Kenilworth, in the employment of Leicester.

Alas'nam. A prince in the Arabian Nights who possessed eight precious statues, but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a magic mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity.

Alastor (a-las'tor). In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem Alastor.

Al Borak. A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven.

Alceste (äl-sest'). The misanthropic hero of Molière's comedy Le Misanthrope.

Alcestis (al-ses'tis). The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

Alcides (al-sī'dēz). A name of Hercules, given to him as a descendant of Alcæus.

Alcinous (al-sin'o-us). In Homer's Odyssey king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa, who hospitably entertains Ulysses.

Alcmena (alk-mē'na). The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See AMPHITRYON.

Alden, John. The lover of Priscilla, the Puritan maiden in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish.

Aldiborontiphoscophornio. A character in Henry Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos (1734), the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

Alec'to. In classical mythol. one of the three Furies.

Alexander of the North. A name for Charles XII. of Sweden.

Ali Baba. The hero of the story of The Forty Thieves (in the Arabian Nights), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame' ('sesame' being the grain of that name). His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

Alice. The heroine of Meyerbeer's opera Robert the Devil. —— The heroine of Tennyson's Miller's Daughter. —— The heroine of Lewis Carroll's famous stories Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking-glass.

Al'ison. The young wife of a carpenter in The Miller's Tale in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Alkorem'mi. The Palace of Vathek in Beckford's Vathek—a place of delights of all kinds.

Allen, Arabella. A young lady in Dickens's Pickwick, married to Mr. Winkle. Her brother Ben Allen, an unsteady young man, was the bosom friend of Bob Sawyer.

Allworthy, Mr. A country gentleman in Fielding's Tom Jones, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

Almaviva, Count (al-ma-vē'va). A nobleman of somewhat loose principles who figures prominently in Beaumarchais's comedies The Barber of Seville and The Marriage of Figaro. See FIGARO.

Alme'ria. See MOURNING BRIDE.

Alnaschar (al-nas'kär). A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware, and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation, kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.

Alonzo the Brave. The dead lover in M. G. Lewis's ballad, who, when the lady (Imogene) marries, appears at the bridal and 'bears her away to the grave'.

Alp. The renegade in Byron's Siege of Corinth.

Alpheus (al-fē'us). A river-god of Greek mythol. See ARETHUSA.

Alsatia (al-sā'shi-a). A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. It figures in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Al Sirat. In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible slenderness and sharpness, leading over the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.

Al'tamont. The husband of Calista in Rowe's Fair Penitent.

Alton Locke. The hero of a novel so called, by Charles Kingsley. He is a tailor and a Chartist.

Amadis de Gaul (am'a-dis dē gal). The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, *Gaul* standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. His mistress was Oriana.

Amalthe'a. A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty.

Amaryllis (am-a-ril'is). A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry; hence, a rustic beauty in general.

Ame'lia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood.

Am'iel. In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, meant for Sir Edward Seymour, the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Amina (a-mē'na). Heroine of the opera of La Sonnambula, who walks in her sleep, and thus gets into an equivocal situation and is nearly severed from her lover Elvino.

Ammon. An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram.

A'mory, Blanche. A young lady in Thackeray's novel Pendennis, good-looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker.

Amphion (am-fī'on). A son of Zeus or Jupiter, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.

Amphitrite (am-fi-trī'tē). A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.

Amphitryon (am-fit'ri-on). In Greek mythol. a fabulous king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form. There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story.

Anasta'sius. The hero and title of a novel by Thomas Hope (1819), professing to give the extraordinary experiences and adventures of a renegade Greek.

Anchises (an-kī'sēz). The father of Æneas by Venus.

Ancient Mariner. Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatross by the mariner.

Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's Pamela, and named after the hero, a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations.

Androcles, Androclus (an'dro-klēz, an'dro-klus). A runaway Roman slave who had extracted a thorn from a lion's paw. When he was doomed to fight in the arena with a lion it proved to be the same, and fawned upon him; so the slave was freed.

Andromache (an-drom'a-kē). The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's Iliad. See HECTOR, ILIUM.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-da). In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.

Angelica (an-jel'i-ka). In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a princess of great beauty beloved by Orlando.

Angelic Doctor. A name given to Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), a celebrated scholastic divine, author of the Summa Theologiæ. He was canonized by Pope John XXII.

Angelina (an-je-lī'na). In Goldsmith's ballad Edwin and Angelina.

Angelo (an'je-lō). In Shakspere's Measure for Measure the hypocritical deputy of Vincentio, Duke of Vienna, who, stringent in executing the law against others, yet violates it himself.

Angiolina (an-jo-lē'na). Wife of the Doge in Byron's Marino Faliero.

Anne, Sister. The sister of Fatima, Bluebeard's last wife, watches on a tower for the arrival of her brothers to save her sister from the results of her fatal curiosity.

Antæus (an-tē'us). A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up in the air and then crushed him.

Anteros (ant'e-ros). The god of mutual love in Greek mythol. who punished those that did not reciprocate love.

Antigone (an-tig'o-nē). The heroine of Sophocles's tragedy of this name, daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes for performing what she deemed her duty in burying her brother Polynices, contrary to his orders.

Antiph'olus. The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.

Antiquary. See OLDBUCK.

Anto'nio. The name of the merchant in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, hated by Shylock the Jew.

Anu (ä'nö). An ancient Chaldæan and Semitic deity, worshipped as 'lord of heaven' and 'father of the universe'.

Anubis (a-nū'bis). The dog-shaped or dog-headed divinity of ancient Egypt.

Aphrodite (af-rō-dī'tē). The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus. She was of extreme beauty, and was commonly fabled to have risen from the sea near the island of Cyprus. Hephæstus (Vulcan) was her husband, and she was attended by the Graces and Eros (Cupid or Amor), and often accompanied by doves. She had a notorious intrigue with Ares or Mars.

Apis (ā'pis). The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.

Apol'lo. The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the averter of disease and suffering, originally a sun-god (his epithet Phœbus meaning radiant or beaming). He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and brother of Artemis (Diana).

Apollonius of Tyre. The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre.

Apoll'yon. King of the bottomless pit, introduced in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Apostle of the English, St. Augustine. *France*, St. Denis. Day, October 9th. *Gauls*, St. Irenæus, St. Martin. *Gentiles*, St. Paul Day, January 25th. *Germany*, St. Boniface. Day, June 5th. *Goths*, Ulfilas. *Hungary*, St. Anastasius. Day, January 22nd. *Indies (West)*, Bartolomé de las Casas. *Indies (East)*, St. Francis Xavier. Day, December 3rd. *Ireland*, St. Patrick. Day, March 17th. *North*, St. Ansgar. *Picts*, St. Ninian. *Northern Picts*, St. Columba. *Slavs*, St. Cyril. Day, February 14th. *Temperance*, Father Mathew. *Wales*, St. David. Day, March 1st.

Arachne (a-rak'nē). In class. mythol. a maiden who, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider.

Archimago, Archimage (är-ki-mā'gō, är'-ki-māj). An enchanter in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a type of hypocrisy.

Ares (ā'rēz). The Greek god of war; identified with the Roman Mars.

Arethusa (a-re-thū'sa). One of the Nereids, changed by Artemis into a fountain near Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the river-god Alpheus, whose waters, however, flowed under the sea from Greece to mingle with those of the nymph.

Argo. In Greek legend the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes the *Argonauts* sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine. Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis. See JASON, MEDEA.

Argus. A creature of Greek mythol. surnamed Panoptes, who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful.

Ariadne (a-ri-ad'nē). In Greek mythol. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after killing the Minotaur. Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have been married by Bacchus.

Ariel (ā'ri-el). A spirit of Jewish and middle age fable, adopted by Shakspere in The Tempest, and also by Pope in his Rape of the Lock.

Arion (a-rī'on). An ancient Greek poet and musician (ab. 625 B.C.), fabled to have been flung into the sea by sailors, who coveted his treasures, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin.

Armado (är-mā'dō). A vain bombastic Spaniard in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Armida (är-mē'da). A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, who allures the hero Rinaldo into her delightful palace and garden, where for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader.

Arnold. The hero of Byron's unfinished drama, The Deformed Transformed.

Ar'tegal. A character in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying justice.

Ar'temis. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana.

Artful Dodger, The. A youthful pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Arthur. A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Nothing is really known of him, but he has become the centre of a vast upgrowth of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his knights of the Round Table.

Arviragus (är-vir'a-gus). See GUIDERIUS.

Asca'nius. In Virgil's Æneid the son of Æneas and his wife Creusa.

As'gard. In Scand. mythol. the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is, the earth.

Ashfield, Farmer, and his wife. See GRUNDY (Mrs.).

Ashton, Lucy. The heroine of Scott's novel The Bride of Lammermoor, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood. Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night.

Ashtoreth (ash'to-reth). The principal female divinity of the Phœnicians, goddess of the moon; same as Astarte (which see).

Asmodeus (as-mō'dē-us or as-mō-dē'us). An evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of Tobit, and introduced by Le Sage in his Diable Boiteux, or Devil on Two Sticks.

Aspa'sia. The unfortunate heroine of Beaumont and Fletcher's The Maid's Tragedy.

Assur. The national god of the ancient Assyrians, the king of the gods, and ruler over heaven and earth.

Astarte (as-tär'te). A Phœnician goddess equivalent to the Ashtaroth of the Hebrews. She in some respects corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.

Astol'pho. A generous, though boastful knight, in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.

Astræ'a. In class. mythol. goddess of justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age.

As'tragon. A philosopher and physician in Davenant's Gondibert, an unfinished tale.

As'trophel. Spenser's name for Sir Philip Sidney.

Atalan'ta. A famous huntress of Greek mythol. who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running, the consequence of failure being death to the wooer. She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes) who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus led her to stop and pick them up.

Ate (ā'tē). A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and retribution.

Athelstane (ath'el-stān). The sluggish Saxon thane of royal lineage in Scott's Ivanhoe, a somewhat backward rival of the hero.

Athene, Athena (a-thē'nē, a-thē'na). The Greek goddess of wisdom, usually identified with the Roman Minerva, and also called Pallas or Pallas Athene.

Atlan'tis. A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar. Bacon has left an allegorical fragment, The New Atlantis, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island, and having found there an ideal community.

Atlas. In Greek mythol. a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven.

Atossa. Pope's name for Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

Atreus (at'rūs). In Greek mythol. the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atridæ (a-trī'dē). See THYESTES.

At'ropos. One of the three Fates among the Greeks: it was she who cut the thread of life. The others were Clotho and Lachesis.

Auburn (ą'bêrn). The name of the 'deserted village' of Goldsmith's poem of this name. See DESERTED VILLAGE.

Audrey (ą'dri). A country wench in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Aurora (ą-rō'ra). In Roman mythol. the goddess of the dawn, in Greek called *Ēōs*. See TITHONUS.

Auster. God of the south-west wind.

Autolycus (ą-tol'i-kus). A roguish pedlar in Shakspere's Winter's Tale. The name originally belongs to a robber in Greek fable.

Av'alon, Avil'ion. A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connection with the legends of King Arthur.

Av'enel, The White Lady of. A supernatural being connected with the family of that name in Scott's novels of The Monastery and The Abbot.

Aver'nus. A name for the lower world among the Romans, originally given to a gloomy lake about 9 miles west of Naples, regarded as the entrance to the lower regions.

Ayacano'ra. The half-Indian bride of Amyas Leigh in C. Kingsley's Westward Ho!

Aylmer, Sir Robert. The cruel father, who with his wife, dooms their only child to death by refusing to allow her to marry below their rank in Tennyson's Aylmer's Field.

Az'rael. The angel of death in Jewish and Mohammedan mythology.

Baal. See in Dict.

Bab, Lady. A female servant in Townley's farce, High Life Below Stairs.

Bacchus (bak'us). The Greek and Roman god of wine, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele, in Greek commonly called Dionysus.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin. A spiteful scandalmonger in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Bagstock, Major. A purple-faced, pompous, and irascible retired officer in Dickens's Dombey and Son, always swaggering and boasting about himself as 'Joey B', 'Old Joe B', &c.

Bailey. A diminutive lad in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, who, after becoming 'tiger' to Montague Tigg, poses as a wide-awake and rather sporting character.

Balafré, Le (lė bä-lä-frā). Ludovic Lesly, a Scottish archer under Louis XI. in Scott's novel Quentin Durward, uncle of the hero.

Balan, brother of Balin. Two valiant knights of King Arthur who slew each other.

Baldassarre (bäl-däs-sär'rā). A character in George Eliot's Romola, father by adoption of Tito Melema.

Balder, Baldur. A Scand. deity, the son of Odin and Frigga, beautiful, wise, amiable, and beloved of all the gods; slain through the guile of the evil god Loki.

Bal'derstone, Caleb. A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's Bride of Lammermoor, who thinks it his duty by all shifts to uphold the dignity of the family in the direst scarcity of all external aids to assist him.

Balfour (bal-fōr') of Burley. A leader of the Covenanters in Scott's Old Mortality, a gloomy and fanatical character.

Baliverso. The basest knight in the Saracen army, in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.

Balkis. The Arabian name said to be that of the Queen of Sheba.

Banquo, bang'kwō. A thane in Shakspere's Macbeth, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him.

Barab'bas. A Jew in Marlowe's play The Jew of Malta, a monster of wickedness.

Barata'ria. In Cervantes's romance of Don Quixote, the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor.

Bard of Avon—Shakspere;—of Ayrshire, Burns;—of Hope, Campbell (Pleasures of Hope);—of Memory, Rogers (Pleasures of Memory);—of Olney, Cowper (from his residence);—of Twickenham, Pope.

Bar'dell, Mrs. Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, who gets damages against Mr. Pickwick in a trumped-up case of breach of promise of marriage.

Bar'dolph. The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry IV.—a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.

Barkis. A carrier in Dickens's David Copperfield, who marries David's old nurse Peggotty, expressing his proposal to do so by the words, 'Barkis is willin''.

Barmecide (bär'mē-sīd). In the Arabian Nights a prince of the Barmecide family, who pretended to treat a beggar named Shacabac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table.

Bar'naby, Widow. Vulgar heroine of a novel by Mrs. Trollope, so named.

Barnacle. The name of a family in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a satire upon the way in which noble families formerly monopolized offices in the public service. See TITE BARNACLE.

Barnwell, George. The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle, and is betrayed by her to the scaffold.

Basil, the Blacksmith. The father of Gabriel, lover of Evangeline (which see).

Bassa'nio. The lover of Portia in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice. See PORTIA.

Bates, Charley. A merry young pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Baucis and Philemon (bą'sis, fi-lē'mon). An aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple; while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die together, were changed into two trees.

Bayes (bāz). The chief character in Buckingham's burlesque The Rehearsal (1671), intended as a caricature of Dryden, who was then poet-laureate.

Beatrice (bē'a-tris, It. bā-ä-trē'chā). A young lady beloved by Dante, and celebrated in his Divine Comedy. Also the heroine of Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing.

Beau Tibbs. A vain, foppish, hard-up character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World. His wife is a slattern and would-be fine lady.

Beauty, Queen of. Wife of Bedreddin Hassan in the Arabian Nights. A late Duchess of Somerset, when Lady Seymour, presided at the famous tournament at Eglinton Castle under that name.

Beauty and the Beast. An old fairy tale which illustrates the triumph of love over externals.

Bede, Adam (bēd). The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artisan, in love with Hetty Sorrel, who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne. He marries Dinah Morris, a Methodist preacher.

Bed'ivere, Sir. One of King Arthur's knights, the last who remained to him at his death, and who threw his famous sword Excalibur into the mere, as described in Tennyson's Morte d'Arthur.

Bedreddin Hassan. A prince in the Arabian Nights, who lived for a time as a pastry-cook, but was discovered by his way of making tarts, and married to the Queen of Beauty.

Bel. The 'first-born of the gods' of Babylonian mythology, Mul-lil 'the lord of the lower world' of the Accadians. Under the title of Bel-Merodach he was worshipped as the patron god of Babylon, and the sun-god. He corresponded in certain respects with the Phœnician Baal.

Belch, Sir Toby. A jolly toper, the uncle of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, who plays on the folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

Be'lial. A biblical word meaning worthlessness or wickedness, often treated as a proper name, and by Milton made one of the chief of the fallen angels.

Belin'da. The heroine of Pope's Rape of the Lock, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth.

Bell, Adam. An archer and outlaw of northern England, a hero of ballad romance in association with Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudeslee.

Bell, Peter. The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened, uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master.

Bel'laston, Lady. An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's Tom Jones.

Bel'lenden, Lady Margaret. The mistress of Tillietudlem Castle in Scott's Old Mortality, a strong adherent of the Stuarts. Her granddaughter, Edith Bellenden, marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanting party.

Beller'ophon. A hero of Greek mythol. who killed the Chimæra when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus. He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus, but fell and wandered about blind till his death.

Bello'na. The goddess of war among the Romans.

Belphœ'be. A huntress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended to portray Queen Elizabeth.

Belvide'ra. The heroine of Otway's tragedy Venice Preserved, who is driven mad by grief. See JAFFIER.

Ben'edick. One of the chief characters in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing, who has many an encounter of wit with

Beatrice, whom he at last marries. His name (frequently spelled Benedict) is often used as typical of a married man.

Bennet, Elizabeth. Heroine of Miss Austen's Pride and Prejudice.

Be'owulf. The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two man-eating semi-human monsters (Grendel and his mother), and at last slays a fiery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite.

Beppo. The hero of Byron's poem so named, a Venetian who is taken captive by the Turks, and returns after a series of adventures to find his wife Laura at a ball with a cavalier.

Berenice (ber-e-nī'sē). Wife of Ptolemy III., King of Egypt, who vowed to sacrifice her beautiful hair to the gods if her husband returned safe from the war in Syria. She suspended it in the temple of Venus, from which it disappeared, and is fabled to have been transferred to the skies as the beautiful constellation Coma Berenices ('Berenice's Hair').

Bertha the Spinner. Wife of Rudolph II., King of Burgundy, famous for her industry and goodness.

Ber'tram. Count of Rousillon, the unworthy husband of Helena in Shakspere's All 's Well that Ends Well.——The name of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of Scott's Guy Mannering.

Bess. Daughter of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green.

Bessus. A cowardly braggart in Beaumont and Fletcher's King or No King.

Beu'lah. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City.

Bev'erley. The gamester, with his wife and sister Charlotte, in Moore's play, The Gamester.

Bevis of Hampton. A famous hero of romance, English, French, and Italian.

Bevis of Southampton. A famous hero of romance. See preceding entry.

Big'low, Hosea. The professed writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the U. States, the real author being Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

Binks, Sir Bingo, and his wife. Characters in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, an ill-matched couple.

Biron'. A 'merry madcap' young lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Bitzer. Porter in Bounderby's bank, Coketown, a mean character in Dickens's Hard Times.

Black Agnes. Countess of March, famous for her defence of Dunbar Castle against the English in the time of Edward III.

Black Bess. The famous mare of Dick Turpin the highwayman, in W. H. Ainsworth's novel Rookwood.

Black Death. A form of pestilence, which came from Asia, and carried off about half the population of England in 1348-49.

Black Dwarf. The dwarf in Scott's novel of that name, commonly known as 'Cannie Elshie', really Sir Edward Mauley, a gentleman whose deformity and misfortunes had made him misanthropic.

Black Flag. The flag under which pirates, it is said, used to sail.

Black George. A gamekeeper in Fielding's Tom Jones.

Black Knight. In Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette; also King Richard, when wandering incognito, in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Blackpool, Stephen. A striking character in Dickens's Hard Times, a working-man of high principle but unfortunate.

Black Prince, The. Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., so called from his black armour, though Froissart says, 'by terror of his arms'.

Bla'dud. A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath.

Blanchefleur (blansh'flör). A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flores.

Bland'amour. A brave but vainglorious knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Blandi'na. A persuasive but perfidious character in the Faerie Queene, wife of the knight Turpin.

Blane, Niel, and his daughter Jenny. A tavern keeper and his daughter, characters in Scott's novel Old Mortality.

Blarney, Lady. In Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield one of the two women of loose character introduced to the Primrose family as ladies of fashion.

Bla'tant Beast. A monster in Spenser's Faërie Queene, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or popular outcry.

Bleeding-heart Yard. In Dickens's Little Dorrit a real place so called from a legend about Lady Hatton, wife of Queen Elizabeth's chancellor.

Blefuscu (ble-fus'kū). In Gulliver's Travels an island typifying France.

Blifil (blī'fil). A hypocritical and sneaking character in Fielding's Tom Jones.

Blimber, Dr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton, where a few boys were crammed with knowledge, one of these being young Paul Dombey. His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady, who wore spectacles and despised sentiment.

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. A hero of ballad and drama, son and heir of Simon de Montfort, living in disguise.

Blouzelinda (blou-ze-lin'da). A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems, natural and uncultivated, such as one might really meet, and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia.

Bluebeard. The bloody hero of a fairy-tale, translated from the French of Chas. Perrault. He married a handsome young wife, Fatima, who had the keys of the castle, but was forbidden to open one room. Opening this, however, one day in the absence of her husband, Fatima found there the bodies of his former wives. An indelible stain on the key betrayed her, and she was rescued, when about to be slain, by the arrival of her friends. Some find the original of Bluebeard in a Marshal of France, Giles de Retz, who was notorious for his cruelty and licentiousness.

Blueskin. A burglar in Ainsworth's novel Jack Sheppard.

Blun'derbore. A giant killed by Jack the Giant-killer, who scuttled his boat.

Boanerges (bo-an-ėr'jēz). A loud-voiced dissenting minister in Mrs. Oliphant's Salem Chapel, a vigorous exponent of the doctrines of election and reprobation. The name is taken from the Apostles James and John, surnamed Boanerges (sons of thunder).

Bob'adil, Captain. A cowardly braggart in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour. He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself, and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twenties.

Boffin, Nicodemus. The 'Golden Dustman' in Dickens's novel Our Mutual Friend, a man of no education, but shrewd, kind, and unselfish. On the death of his employer, John Harmon, dustman and miser, he came in for his property, but gave it up to his son, young John Harmon.

Bois-Guilbert (bois-gil'bert), Brian de. A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's Ivanhoe, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe.

Bombas'tes Furio'so. The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by William Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790.

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

Bon Gaul'tier. The fictitious author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof. Aytoun and Sir Theodore Martin.

Bontemps (boṅ-tāṅ), Roger. The French impersonation of contentment, in a poem of Béranger, one always hopeful and inclined to make the best of things.

Bonthron. A murderer in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth.

Booby, Lady. A lady of loose morals in Fielding's Joseph Andrews, who tries to lead Joseph astray.

Booth, Captain. The husband of Amelia in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good-natured.

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott.

Boreas (bō'rē-as). In Greek and Roman myth. a personification of the north wind.

Borrioboola Gha. See JELLYBY.

Bottom, Nick. The Athenian weaver in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

Bounderby (boun'dėr-bi). A banker at Coketown in Dickens's Hard Times, who boasts that he had raised himself from the gutter, though his real origin was respectable.

Bountiful, Lady. A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem. See AIMWELL.

Bowley (bō'li), Sir Joseph. In Dickens's Chimes a pompous, narrow-minded member of parliament who poses as "the poor man's friend".

Bowling (bō'ling), Tom. A naval character in Smollett's Roderick Random, an excellent piece of portraiture.

Bowzybeus (bou-zi-bē'us). A drunken ballad-singer in Gay's Pastorals.

Box and Cox. Characters in Morton's farce of that name, to whom the same room is let, one being at home in the daytime owing to his printer's work, the other by night, being a hatter. The latter gets a holiday, and tries to turn the printer out, but they end by discovering they are brothers.

Boy'thorne, Lawrence. A gentleman in Dickens's Bleak House, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted, and plays with a tame canary.

Boz. The pseudonym used by Dickens in early life.

Bozzy. The familiar abbreviation of the name of Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Bracy, Sir Maurice de. A knight who was determined to marry Rowena in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Bradamante (brad-a-man'tā) or Bradamant. The sister of Rinaldo and cousin of Orlando in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. She was called the Virgin Knight, wore white armour, and was armed with an irresistible spear.

Bradwardine (brad-wär'din), Baron. A Scottish nobleman in Scott's Waverley, brave, pedantic, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to, Waverley.

Brag, Jack. The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

Bragi (brä'gē). A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigga, the god of eloquence and poetry.

Brahma (brä'mä). The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer.

Brainworm. A character in Ben Jonson's comedy Every Man in his Humour, who tricks various persons by assuming different characters.

Bramble, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a niggardly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lismahago.

Bramble, Sir Robert. The gouty, testy, but kind-hearted country squire in Colman's play The Poor Gentleman.

Bran. The dog of the Celtic hero Fingal, King of Morven.

Brandan, St. A saint who encountered the spirit of Judas Iscariot, as described in Matthew Arnold's poem of that name.—— A wonderful flying or floating island of St. Brandan was fabled to lie out in the Atlantic.

Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit.

Bray. The selfish father of Madeline Bray in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. Her father was anxious that she should marry the wretched old miser Gride, but she became the wife of Nicholas.

Bray, Vicar of. See VICAR OF BRAY.

Breitmann (brīt'măn), Hans. The name under which the American writer C. G. Leland has published a number of humorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German-English dialect.

Brentford, The Two Kings of. Two characters in Buckingham's farce the Rehearsal, represented as living in the most perfect unison.

Brewer of Ghent. Jacques van Artevelde, father of Philip v. Artevelde, on whose history Sir H. Taylor has written a drama.

Briareus (brī-ā'rē-us). In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

Brick, Jefferson. An American journalist in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and bombastic sentiments.

Bride of Abydos. Zuleika, the daughter of Giaffir, the pasha of Abydos, heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos.

Bride of Lammermoor. Lucy Ashton in Scott's novel so called. See ASHTON.

Bride of the Sea. Venice, thus named from the ancient ceremony of the doge, who threw a ring into the sea with the words: 'We wed thee, O sea, in token of perpetual domination'.

Bridgenorth, Major. A Roundhead in Scott's Peveril of the Peak. His daughter Alice marries Julian Peveril.

Brisk. A fantastic fop in Ben Jonson's comedy Every Man out of his Humour.

Brit'omart. A 'lady knight', daughter of King Ryence of Wales, in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear.

Britomar'tis. In classical mythol. a nymph and huntress of Crete. To escape the advances of King Minos, who had fallen in love with her, she cast herself into the sea.

Brobding'nag. The country of the giants in Swift's Gulliver's Travels; often written *Brobdignag*.

Brooke, Dorothea. Heroine of George Eliot's novel Middlemarch, full of benevolent enthusiasm but not very practical. She was married first to Mr. Casaubon, and latterly to Will Ladislaw.

Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.

Brother Sam. Lord Dundreary's brother, often mentioned but never seen in the farce of Our American Cousin.

Browdie, John. A brawny Yorkshireman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, who befriends Nicholas and Smike.

Brown, Jones, and Robinson. Three Englishmen whose pictorial adventures appeared in Punch.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories Tom Brown's School-days, and Tom Brown at Oxford, a merry, natural fellow, but not overfond of books.

Brulgrud'dery, Mr. and Mrs. Vulgar and repulsive characters in Colman's comedy John Bull.

Brunhild, Brunhilde (brun'hild, brun-hil'de). A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the Nibelungenlied, overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy. Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.

Brute (bröt). The first mythical king of Britain, great-grandson of Æneas, named in the old chronicles, in Drayton's Polyolbion, and Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Brute, Sir John and Lady. Characters in Vanbrugh's comedy The Provoked Wife.

Bubas'tis. The Diana of Egyptian mythology, whose real name was properly Bast (Bubastis being a city sacred to her).

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus). The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

Buddha (bud'a). The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage who appears to have lived in the 5th century B.C., and of whom various mythical stories are related.

Bull, John. The English nation personified, originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire The History of John Bull.

Bumble. The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Bunch, Mother. The heroine of certain fairy tales, who generally rides on a broomstick.

Bunsby, Jack. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle; his words are few and hazy, and his ideas seem to be equally so.

Burchell (bėr'chel), Mr. A chief character in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill.

Busiris (bū-sī'ris). A king of Egypt, supposed by Milton to be the Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea. One king of this name is said to have sacrificed all foreigners who entered Egypt.

Butler, Reuben. The worthy but uninteresting Scottish clergyman married to Jeanie Deans in Scott's Heart of Midlothian.

Buzfuz, Serjeant. A bullying lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's Pickwick.

Byron, Miss Harriet. A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.

Cabal. See in Dict.

Cabiri (ka-bī'rī). Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere.

Ca'cus. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.

Cade'nus. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of L. *decanus*, dean.

Cadmus. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, said to have been a Phœnician.

Caduceus. The winged wand of Mercury, with two serpents twisted around it. See in DICT.

Cadwal'lader, Mrs., and her husband. The easy-going clergyman and his shrewd wife in George Eliot's Middlemarch.

Caerleon (kār-lē'on). King Arthur's royal residence, the site of which is not certain. The battle of that name was one of King Arthur's twelve victories.

Caius (kā'yus). A French doctor in Shakspere's The Merry Wives of Windsor.

Calandri'no. The name of a simpleton and butt for merriment introduced in Boccaccio's Decameron.

Cal'enders. A sect of dervishes in Turkey and Persia similar to friars and hermits. See the Arabian Nights.

Cal'iban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspere's Tempest, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

Cal'iburn. Another name for Excalibur, the famous sword of King Arthur.

Calidore, (kal'i-dōr), Sir. A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Calis'ta. The haughty heroine of Rowe's tragedy The Fair Penitent, seduced by Lothario. She stabs herself when her wrong-doing is made public.

Calliope (kal-lī'o-pē). The Muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Callis'to. In Greek mythol. an Arcadian nymph, changed into a bear, and with her son afterwards transformed into the constellations Ursa Major and U. Minor.

Calydonian Boar. A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.

Calypso (ka-lip'sō). An ocean nymph who lived in the island of Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.

Camaral'zaman. A prince in the Arabian Knights who marries the Princess Badoora.

Cam'buscan. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's Squire's Tale. Milton pronounces it kam-bus'kan erroneously.

Cam'elot. King Arthur's city or residence, the site of which is doubtful.

Camil'la. In Virgil's Æneid queen of the Volscians, so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend.——The heroine of Miss Burney's novel so named.

Camille (kä-mēl'). Heroine of Corneille's tragedy of Les Horaces.

Campe'ador. A designation of the Cid, meaning the Champion.

Canace (kan'a-sē). In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror.

Candour, Mrs. A backbiting lady in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Cantwell, Dr. The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play The Hypocrite.

Cao'ra. A country of which the inhabitants were fabled to have their eyes in their shoulders and their mouths in the middle of their breasts, described in Hackluyt's Voyages.

Capaneus (kap'a-nūs). A hero of Greek mythology killed by Jove with a thunderbolt; one of the Seven against Thebes.

Cap'ulets. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Capys (kap'is). A blind seer of the days of Romulus, in the Prophecy of Capys in Lord Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.

Car'abas, Marquis of. A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee; familiar from its occurrence in the story of Puss in Boots.

Ca'radoc, or Cradock. One of Arthur's Knights, the only one whose wife was not unfaithful.

Carker, James. In Dickens's Dombey and Son Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and snarling smile, treacherous to his employer, whose wife he induces to run away with him.

Carpio, Bernardo del. A hero of Spanish romance, celebrated in a well-known poem by Mrs. Hemans.

Carton, Sydney. In Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, the devoted friend who, by means of his strong resemblance to Charles Darnay, voluntarily suffered for him under the guillotine.

Casabianca, kä-sä-byän'kä. Son of the admiral of *L'Orient*, a ship blown up in the battle of the Nile. The boy kept his post on deck to the last, as told in Mrs. Hemans's poem.

Casau'bon, Rev. Mr. A wealthy and learned clergyman, but narrow-minded and without any originality, in George Eliot's Middlemarch. Dorothea Brooke marries him in hopes of living a higher intellectual life, and aiding her husband in some great literary work, but is sadly disappointed.

Cassan'dra. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

Cassim. Brother of Ali Baba in the Arabian Nights, killed by the Forty Thieves.

Cassio. Lieutenant under Othello in Shakspere's tragedy of that name, against whom Iago stirs up the Moor's jealousy.

Cassiopeia (kas'si-ō-pē'ya). In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

Casta'lia, Cas'taly. A fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castle Dangerous. Title of Scott's last novel, the castle being Castle Douglas.

Castle of Indolence. A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter, who tries to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.

Castle of Otranto. A tale by Horace Walpole (1764) containing supernatural incidents.

Castle Perilous. Abode of Lyonors in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.

Castlewood. The title of a family in Thackeray's Esmond. See ESMOND.

Castor and Pollux. Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, latterly placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins.

Catherine, St., of Alexandria. Patron saint of unmarried women and girls, whose symbol is the wheel which figures in the story of her sufferings.

Cato. The hero and title of a tragedy by Addison, based on the story of the ancient Roman who committed suicide to avoid falling into Cæsar's hands.

Caudle, Mrs. A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered to her patient spouse.

Cauline, Sir. See CHRISTABELLE.

Cavaliers and Roundheads. See in Dict.

Cave of Adullam. A cave where David took refuge when he fled from King Saul. See ADULLAMITE in Dict.

Cawther. The lake of Paradise in the Koran, with sweet and cool waters. He who drinks from it never thirsts again.

Caxon. A hairdresser, and Jenny his daughter, in Scott's Antiquary.

Caxton, Pisistratus. The hero of The Caxtons, a novel by the first Lord Lytton, modelled after Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Cecil'ia. The heroine of a novel by Miss Burney.——St. Patroness of music.

Ce'crops. The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.

Cedric (sed'rik). The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe, father of the hero. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic King Cerdic (ker'dik).

Celestial City. The city typical of the heavenly Jerusalem in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, to which Christian makes his pilgrimage from the City of Destruction.

Ce'lia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise, to the forest of Arden.——A girl in Whitehead's comedy The School for Lovers.

Cenci (chen'chē). A Roman family, one of whom, Beatrice, 'the beautiful parricide', is said to have got her father murdered on account of his shocking and unnatural conduct towards herself and his other children, an incident on which Shelley has written a tragedy.

Ceph'alus. The husband of Procris in Greek mythology, who shot his wife by mistake.

Cerberus, Ceres. See in Dict.

Chadband, Rev. Mr. A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's Bleak House.

Charley. Esther's little maid, in Dickens's Bleak House.

Charon (kā'ron). The Greek and Roman deity of the lower world who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis. See SCYLLA.

Cheeks the Marine. Equivalent to Nobody, on board a man-of-war. Marryat's Peter Simple.

Cheeryble Brothers. Two merchants in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

Chester, Sir John. A villainous fine gentleman in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, supposed to be intended as a portrait of Lord Chesterfield.

Chevalier, The Young. Charles Edward Stuart, usually called the Young Pretender.

Che'vy Chase. A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn.

Chick, Mr. and Mrs. Brother-in-law and sister of Mr. Dombey in Dickens's Dombey and Son. Mrs. Chick was convinced that the first Mrs. Dombey might have recovered from her last illness if she had only 'made an effort'.

Chicken, The Game. A low fellow taken up by Mr. Toots to instruct him in the noble art of self-defence in Dickens's Dombey and Son.

Childe Harold. See HAROLD.

Chillip, Dr. A doctor in Dickens's David Copperfield.

Chillon (chil'lon, shē-yōṅ), Prisoner of. Bonnivard, the Genevese patriot, imprisoned for his republican principles by the Duke-bishop of Savoy. Lord Byron has a poem on the subject, in which, however, fictitious matter is introduced.

Chingachgook. An Indian chief of the Mohicans, and father of Uncas, in Fenimore Cooper's Leather-stocking Tales.

Chiron (kī'ron). In Greek mythol. one of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.

Chloe (klō'e). A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ). Often used generally for a rustic beauty or sweetheart.

Chriemhild (krēm'hild). The wife of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband.

Chris'tabel. The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.

Christabelle. An Irish princess, daughter of a 'bonnye kinge', who fell in love with Sir Cauline, the hero of an old English ballad, extant in the Percy Reliques.

Christian. The hero of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, an allegory of the experiences and vicissitudes of Christian life.

Christian'a. The wife of Christian in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, who leaves her home with her children, under the guidance of Mr. Great-heart, to join her husband in the Celestial City.

Christian King, Most. A title bestowed on the kings of France by the popes from early times.

Chrononhotonthologos. The hero of the burlesque of same name. See ALDIBORONTIPHOSCOPHORNIO.

Chrysaor (kri-sā'or). The sword of Sir Artegal in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Chuffy. Anthony Chuzzlewit's old clerk in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin. A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel.

Cid, The. A famous Spaniard, Rodrigo of Bivar (lived about 1030–1099), who was always victorious in battle, and of whom many romantic tales are told, largely the upgrowth of popular mythology.

Cimme'rians. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.

Cinderella. The heroine of a well-known and widely-spread fairy-tale.

Circe (sér'sē). A sorceress of Greek mythol. See CIRCEAN in Dict.

Circumlocution Office. A term used by Dickens in Little Dorrit as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirize the management of such public departments.

City Madam, The. Lady Frugal in Massinger's comedy The City Madam.

Clarice (kla'ris or klä-rē'chā). Wife of Rinaldo in some of the old romances of the Orlando cycle.

Claris'sa. Wife of Gripe, a scrivener in Vanbrugh's comedy The Confederacy, who poses as a fine lady.

Clau'dio. The lover of Hero in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing; also the brother of Isabella in Shakspere's Measure for Measure.

Claudius. The name of Hamlet's uncle.

Claypole, Noah. A mean and dishonest charity boy in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Cleishbotham (klēsh'both-am), Jedediah. The imaginary editor of Scott's Tales of my Landlord.

Clélie (klā-lē). Heroine and title of an old French novel of the high-flown school, by Madame Scudéri, founded on the heroine of ancient Rome who swam the Tiber to escape from the Etruscans.

Clementi'na. A lady in Richardson's Sir Charles Grandison, who loses her reason through her love for the hero.

Cle'ofas or Cle'ophas, Don. The hero of The Devil on Two Sticks; a translation of Le Sage's Diable Boiteux.

Cleomenes (klē-om'e-nēz). The Spartan hero of a drama by John Dryden so named.

Cle'on. Governor of Tarsus in Shakspere's Pericles.

Cleopatra (klē-o-pat'ra or klē-o'pat-ra). Queen of Egypt in the time of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and heroine of many plays and novels, for instance Shakspere's Antony and Cleopatra, two or three French plays, and Dryden's All for Love.

Cleveland the Pirate. Son of Norna of the Fitful Head in Scott's Pirate. The scene is laid in the Shetland Islands, and besides Norna the two chief female characters are Minna and Brenda Troil, the former beloved by Cleveland.

Clifford, Paul. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of same name, reformed by virtuous love.

Clifford, Rosamond. Mistress of Henry II. of England. See ROSAMOND.

Clim of the Clough. See CLYM.

Clinker, Humphrey. The hero of a novel by Smollett, brought up in the workhouse, and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.

Clio (klī'o). One of the nine Muses, having history as her province.

Clorin'da. An Amazonian heroine in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.

Clo'ten. A base and ill-conditioned lout, the would-be lover of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, son of Cymbeline's second wife.

Clo'tho. One of the Fates or Parcæ among the Greeks and Romans, she who spins the thread of life, the other two being Atropos and Lachesis.

Cloudeslee (kloud'es-lē), William of. A famous north-country archer and outlaw in English legend, whose companions were Clym of the Clough and Adam Bell.

Clout, Colin. See COLIN CLOUT.

Clout, Lobbin. Shepherd in Gay's mock pastorals, lover of Blouzelinda.

Clumsy, Sir Tunbelly. Father of Miss Hoyden in Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough.

Clutterbuck, Captain. The imaginary editor of some of Scott's novels.

Clym of the Clough (kluf). A noted outlaw of legend, who, with Adam Bell and William of Cloudeslee, was a famous bowman of the north of England. The chief resort of these outlaws was Englewood Forest, Carlisle.

Clytemnestra (klī-tem-nes'tra). The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour *Ægisthus* murdered on his return from Troy. She was slain by her son, Orestes.

Clytie (klī'ti-ē). A nymph of classical story who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sun-flower.

Cockaigne (ko-kān'), Land of. An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking, and exist in overflowing abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.

Cocytus (kō-sī'tus). In classical mythol. a river of the infernal regions.

Codlin and Short. Two Punch-and-Judy men in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid. Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.

Cœlebs in Search of a Wife. The title of a novel by Mrs. H. More, describing the experiences of a minister in search of a wife.

Coffin, Long Tom. A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's Pilot.

Cogia Houssain (kō'ji-a hös'ān). Captain of the Forty Thieves in the Arabian Nights, stabbed by *Morgiana*.

Col'brand. A Danish giant of romance.

Cole, King. A legendary British king, noted for his jovial disposition.

Colepepper (or Peppercull), Captain. The Alsatian bully and murderer in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Colin Clout. The pastoral name assumed by the poet Spenser in 'The Shepherd's Calendar' and 'Colin Clout's Come Home Again'.

Colleen Bawn. The fair-haired heroine of a drama by Dion Boucicault so named.

Colossus of Rhodes. A huge brazen statue of Apollo, esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. See COLOSSUS in Dict.

Comedy of Errors. One of Shakspere's plays, turning on the mistakes arising from the similarity existing respectively between two pairs of twin brothers. See ANTIPHOLUS, DROMIO.

Co'mus. A god of revelry among the ancients; in Milton's masque of same name a lewd enchanter.

Conachar (kon'aċh-ėr). The Highland apprentice in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, afterward chief of the clan Quhele, ruined by his cowardice.

Con'ingsby. The hero of a novel by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), standing as a type of the Young England party.

Con'rad. The hero of Byron's Corsair, and of Lara also under the latter name.

Con'rade. A follower of Don John in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing.——Marquis of Montserrat in Scott's Talisman.

Con'stance. Mother of Prince Arthur in Shakspere's King John; also the name of the heroine of Sheridan Knowles's Love Chase, and that of his Provost of Bruges.

Constans. A mythical king of Britain, uncle of King Arthur.

Consuelo (kon-sụ-ā'lō). Heroine of George Sand's novel so named, raised from beggary to the position of a famous singer, and retaining her purity in the midst of temptations. In another novel she appears as the Countess of Rudolstadt.

Cophet'ua. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid.

Copper Captain. Michael Perez, a character in Beaumont and Fletcher's Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, to whom the term is applied in ridicule of his pretences.

Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, in which are introduced also Mr. Micawber, David's aunt Betsy Trotwood, the Peggottys, Steerforth, Uriah Heep, Agnes Wickfield, Mr. Dick, &c. Experiences of Dickens's own early life are embodied in this novel.

Corde'lia. In Shakspere's King Lear the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned against her, so that he disinherits her, giving over his kingdom to her two sisters. See LEAR.

Corinne (kō-rin'). The heroine of a novel by Madam de Staël, caused to pine away by the falsehood of her lover.

Coriola'nus, Caius Marcius. A noble Roman on whose legendary history Shakspere has written a play.

Cor'ydon. The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil; hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.

Cos'tard. A clown in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Cos'tigan, Captain. In Thackeray's Pendennis a hard-up Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable. His daughter was an actress, afterwards well married, about whom Pendennis went wild as a young fellow.

Cotyt'to. A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients.

Coverley, Sir Roger de. An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the Spectator, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, eccentricity, and whim.

Crabtree, Cadwallader. A character in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, a cynical old man, who delights in exposing the weaknesses and follies of society.

Crane, Dame Alison, and her husband. Characters in Scott's Kenilworth, who kept the Crane Inn.

Crane, Ichabod. A character in Washington Irving's Legend of Sleepy Hollow, an awkward and credulous schoolmaster.

Cratchit, Bob. Father of Tiny Tim in Dickens's Christmas Carol, clerk to Scrooge, hard-up but far happier than his miserly employer.

Crawley. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's Vanity Fair. Old Sir Pitt is a sad reprobate, miserly, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, but not devoid of shrewdness. His son Pitt, latterly Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this, but pompous, priggish, and dull. His other son Rawdon was a heavy dragoon, a careless spendthrift always in debt. He married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off. The Rev. Bute Crawley, brother of old Sir Pitt, was a sport-loving, easy-going parson, with a clever wife.

Creakle. A vulgar and cruel schoolmaster in Dickens's David Copperfield.

Cres'sida. The fair but frail heroine of Shakspere's Troilus and Cressida, and sung also by Chaucer; the daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics.

Crispin. The patron saint of shoemakers. He and his brother Crispian are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul, and supported themselves by making shoes.

Croaker, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Goldsmith's comedy The Good-natured Man, the former a perpetual grumbler, the latter the reverse.

Croft'angry, Chrystal. One of Scott's fictitious characters, represented as having written two of the Waverley novels. His history is related in the introduction to The Highland Widow.

Cronos. A Greek deity, son of Uranus and Gē (Heaven and Earth), corresponding with the Roman Saturnus.

Crook-fingered Jack. One of the light-fingered gentry in Gay's Beggar's Opera.

Croye, Isabella of. A Burgundian heiress latterly married to Quentin Durward in Scott's novel so named, of which she is the heroine.

Crummles, Mr. Vincent. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a kind-hearted, eccentric theatrical manager, in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.

Cruncher, Jerry. A character in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities.

Crupp, Mrs. David's landlady in Dickens's David Copperfield.

Crusoe (krö'sō), Robinson. The hero of Defoe's famous story, which everyone has read.

Cuddy. A herdsman in Spenser's Shepheard's Calendar.——A shepherd in Gay's Pastorals.

Cupid. God of Love, son of Venus, the goddess of beauty. He is usually depicted as a naked infant with wings, and armed with a bow and quiver full of arrows. Identified with the Greek *Eros*.

Curé of Meudon. Rabelais, the famous French satirist, who for a short time held the living of Meudon.

Custance. Daughter of a Roman emperor, married King Alla of Northumberland. See Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Man of Law's tale. —— A character in the first English Comedy Ralph Roister Doister, by Udall.

Cute, Alderman. A character in Dickens's Chimes, who would 'put down' everything of which he disapproves.

Cuttle, Captain. A retired sea captain in Dickens's Dombey and Son; simple, credulous, ignorant, warm-hearted, and generous. He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is 'When found make a note of'.

Cybele (sib'e-lē). A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head.

Cyclops, Cyclōpes (sīk'lops, sī-klō'pēz). Three giants of the race of Titans, according to Greek mythology sons of Uranus (Heaven) and Gē (Earth), who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, and were the patrons of smiths.——Also a fabled race of one-eyed giants, under their chief Polyphemus described in the Odyssey as inhabiting Sicily.

Cymbeline (sim'be-līn). A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cunobelinus, whose name occurs on coins.

Cynthia (sin'thi-a). A name for Diana or the moon.——In Fletcher's Purple Island, and Spenser's Colin Clout's Come Home Again, a name for Queen Elizabeth.

Cytherea (sith-e-rē'a). An epithet of Aphrodite or Venus.

Dædalus (dē'da-lus). A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned.

Da'gon. The chief deity of the Philistines, represented as half man half fish, by Milton made one of the fallen angels.

Dag'onet, Sir. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.

Dalgar'no. A profligate nobleman in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Dalgetty (dal'get-i), Dugald. A soldier of fortune in Scott's Legend of Montrose, brave and experienced, but vulgar, conceited, pedantic, and always with an eye to the main chance.

Damocles (dam'o-klēz). A courtier whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overhang greatness and outward felicity.

Da'mon. A goat-herd in Virgil's Eclogues: hence any rustic swain.

Damon and Musidora. Two lovers in Thomson's Seasons (Summer).

Da'mon and Phin'tias (or Pythias). Two Greeks of Syracuse, whose names have become typical of friendship. When Phintias was condemned to death, but was allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Damon took his place as surety that he would return—as he did—to meet his fate.

Damyan (dā'mi-an). The Lover of May in Chaucer's Merchant's Tale.

Danaë (dan'a-ē). In Greek legend a princess shut up in a brazen tower, to which Jove gained access in form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus.

Danaids (dan'a-idz). In Greek legend the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, condemned, all except one, to pour water

into sieves in Hades, as a punishment for the murder of their husbands, the fifty sons of Ægyptus, on their wedding night.

Dandin (dăn-dañ), George. The hero of a comedy of same name by Molière, a wealthy plebeian who marries a high-born wife, and realizes too late that he has brought on himself innumerable humiliations and annoyances.

Dangle. A character in Sheridan's Critic, who pesters a theatrical manager with advice and criticism.

Daphne (daf'nē). A maiden pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel.

Daphnis. See CHLOE.

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, celebrated in an old ballad.

Dartle, Rosa. Companion to Mrs. Steerforth in Dickens's David Copperfield, an intensely passionate woman, cherishing a fierce but vain love for Steerforth.

Da'vus. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deans (dēnz), Jeanie and Effie. The heroines of Scott's Heart of Midlothian, daughters of the cow-feeder or dairyman Davie Deans. Effie was seduced by George Staunton and was (wrongly) condemned for child-murder, but Jeanie trudged all the way to London and obtained her pardon. Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in theological controversy.

Ded'lock, Lady. The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's Bleak House, mother out of wedlock to Esther Summerson.

Deerslayer. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

Defarge (dē-färzh), Madame. One of the bloodthirsty women of the French revolution in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, a hater of all aristocrats.

Dejanira (dē-ja-nī'ra). The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the Centaur Nessus, who told her she would thus retain her husband's love.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen.

De'lia. In classical literature a name of Diana, from the island of Delos. Also a poetical name for a young woman generally.

Delphine (del-fēn'). Heroine of a novel by Madame de Staël, who dies of a broken heart from disappointment in love.

Demeter (dē-mē'tēr). The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres. See CERES in Dict.

Demogor'gon. A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and as holding powerful sway in the unseen world.

Dennis the hangman. A despicable character in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.

Dennison, Jenny. A waiting-maid in Scott's Old Mortality.

Deron'da, Daniel. The Jewish hero of a novel of same name by George Eliot.

Deschapelles, Pauline (pō-lēn dā-shä-pel). The 'Lady of Lyons' in Lytton's play of that name. See MELNOTTE.

Desdemo'na. The heroine of Shakspere's Othello, killed by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfaithful to him.

Deserted Village, The. 'Sweet Auburn', the village described by Goldsmith in his well-known poem, ruined by the growth of luxury—probably not to be identified with any single real village.

Despair, Giant. See GIANT DESPAIR, DOUBTING CASTLE.

Deucalion and Pyrrha (dū-kā'li-on, pir'a). In Greek mythol. a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and became originators of a new race of men.

Devil on Two Sticks. Translation of Le Sage's Diable Boiteux. See ASMODEUS.

Dhu (dö), Roderick, (Black Roderick). See RODERICK DHU.

Diana (dī-an'a). The Roman goddess corresponding with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo, a chaste virgin, goddess of hunting and of the moon. See in Dict.

Dick, Mr. An amiable half-witted gentleman in Dickens's David Copperfield, who thinks he is bound to prepare a certain 'memorial', but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I.

Diddler, Jeremy. An artful swindling, but amusing character in Kenny's farce of Raising the Wind (1803).

Didier (did-i-ā), Henri. The faithful lover in Stirling's drama The Courier of Lyons.

Di'do. The mythical queen of Carthage, described by Virgil in the Æneid as hospitably entertaining the shipwrecked Æneas, falling in love with him, and putting an end to her life when he deserted her.

Diggory (dig'o-ri). In Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, a farm labourer, called in to wait at table, who makes himself as familiar as he is awkward.

Dinarzade (din-är-zād'). Sister of Scheherazade in the Arabian Nights. Also called Dunyazâd.

Din'mont, Dandie (that is, Andrew). A farmer in Scott's Guy Mannering, brawny, pugnacious, genuinely hospitable, and kind-hearted.

Diomede (dī'o-mēd). A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy, son of Tydeus, and hence called Tydides (ti-dī'dēz).

Dionysia (dī-o-nis'i-a). The wicked wife of Cleon in Shakspere's Pericles.

Dionysus (dī-o-nī'sus). A Greek name of the god Bacchus. See in Dict.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū'ri). A name of the twins Castor and Pollux.

Distaff-i'na. Heroine of Rhodes's burlesque Bombastes Furioso. She was engaged to be married to Bombastes but jilted him.

Dives (dī'vēz). The Latin word for a rich man, which came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally.

Dobbin, Colonel. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but somewhat shy and awkward, devoted to Amelia Sedley (whom he ultimately marries) as also to her late husband George Osborne.

Dobbins, Humphrey. A devoted servant in Colman's Poor Gentleman.

Dods, Meg. The famous landlady of an inn in Scott's St. Ronan's Well.

Dodson and Fogg. The pettifogging lawyers who carried on the breach-of-promise action against Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Doe (dō), John. An imaginary person whose name used to appear in certain English actions at law, along with that of Richard Roe, an equally shadowy personage.

Do'eg. The name under which Elkanah Settle is satirized in Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel.

Dogberry and Verges. Two ridiculous constables in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing.

Dollalolla. Wife of King Arthur in Fielding's burlesque Tom Thumb, in love with the little hero.

Doll Common. A young woman who helps Subtle in Ben Jonson's Alchemist.

Doll Tearsheet. A strumpet in Shakspere's Henry IV. (Part 2).

Dolly Murray. A jovial lady in Crabbe's Borough who died in the act of winning a game at cards.

Dolon. In Homer's Iliad, a spy from Troy, detected by Ulysses.

Dombey, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son a wealthy London merchant full of pride and self-importance, cold and cruel to his daughter Florence as being a mere girl, but built up in his young son Paul, whose death is a great blow to him, while the elopement of his wife and the loss of his fortune completely humble him. Captain Cuttle and his friend Bunsby, Dr. Blimber, Major Bagstock, &c., also appear in this novel.

Domdan'iel. In oriental legend a vast subterranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, genii, &c.

Dominie Sampson. The profoundly learned tutor at Ellangowan in Scott's Guy Mannering, exceedingly awkward and utterly ignorant of the world.

Don Belianis (bel-i-ā'nis) of Greece. The hero of an old romance of chivalry.

Don Ju'an. The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the dramatic and operatic stage, and furnished the name to Byron's poem. The don is the type of a finished and reckless libertine, who makes conquests over the fair sex everywhere and kills the father of one of his victims, but is at last dragged down alive to the infernal regions. Byron's unfinished poem borrows little or nothing but the name from the old legend.

Don Quix'ote (Spanish pron. kē-hō'tā). The hero of the great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight-errant to succour the oppressed and redress wrongs. As his squire he takes along with him Sancho Panza, an ignorant, credulous, and vulgar peasant, pot-bellied, gluttonous, and selfish, yet faithful to his master, shrewd and amusing. The knight, mounted on his steed Rosinante, equally gaunt with the rider, and the squire on his ass Dapple have various amusing experiences, since the don looks upon flocks of sheep as armies, windmills as giants, and galley-slaves as oppressed gentlemen.

Doorm, Earl. The 'russet-bearded' in Tennyson's Idylls of the King (Enid).

Dora Spenlow. The child-wife of Copperfield in Dickens's David Copperfield. See SPENLOW.

Doricourt, (do'ri-kōrt). An accomplished gentleman and man of fashion who marries Letitia Hardy in Mrs. Cowley's Belle's Stratagem. See HARDY (LETITIA).

Do'rimant. A wit and rake in Etherege's Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter.

Dorimène (do-ri-men). A pleasure-loving lady in Molière's Mariage Forcé.

Dorin'da. Daughter of Lady Bountiful. See AIMWELL.

Dornton, Mr., and his son Harry. Chief characters in Holcroft's Road to Ruin. Mr. Dornton is nearly ruined by his son's extravagance.

Dorothe'a. The heroine of Massinger's Virgin Martyr. —— Heroine of Goëthe's poem Hermann and Dorothea.

Dot. The pet name of the carrier's wife (that is, John Peerybingle's) in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.

Dotheboys Hall (that is, 'do the boys', cheat them). The famous academy of the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster Squeers in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Douban (dö'ban). A physician in the Arabian Nights.

Double Dealer, The. See MASKWELL.

Doubting Castle. The castle of Giant Despair in the Pilgrim's Progress.

Douglas (dug'las). A great Scottish family of which different members are introduced in many of Scott's novels and poems. A tragedy called Douglas was written by Rev. J. Home. See NORVAL.

Douglas, Ellen. Heroine of Scott's Lady of the Lake (which see).

Dousterswivel (dös'tėr-swiv-el). In Scott's Antiquary, a swindling German who professes to be able to find hidden treasures by magical or cabalistic means, and extracts sums of money from Sir Arthur Wardour.

Dove, Sir Benjamin, and Lady, and their daughter Sophia. Chief characters in Cumberland's play The Brothers.

Dowlas (dou'las), Dick. A young scapegrace in Colman's comedy The Heir-at-law, son of a petty shopkeeper of Gosport, who, until the real heir-at-law appears, figures as a peer of the realm. Dr. Pangloss was Dick's tutor.

Draw'cansir. A bully and braggart in Buckingham's satiric play of The Rehearsal (1671).

Dro'mio. The name of the twin brothers in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors, attendants on the brothers Antipholus.

Drugger, Abel. In Ben Jonson's Alchemist, a simple character who keeps a tobacco shop, and relies much on the advice of Subtle the alchemist.

Drummle, Bentley. A sullen loutish fellow who married Estella, in Dickens's Great Expectations.

Dry'asdust, Rev. Dr. A fictitious personage brought forward by Scott to introduce some of his novels. The name is used as equivalent to a historical writer or investigator of the driest and most matter-of-fact kind.

Dryfesdale, Jasper. An old steward in Scott's Abbott, a hater of Queen Mary and Roman Catholics generally.

Dryope (drī'o-pē). A nymph of Greek mythology changed into a poplar.

Dubosc'. A notorious highwayman in Stirling's Courier of Lyons.

Duenna, The. Margaret in Sheridan's comic opera The Duenna, who assists her charge Louisa in marrying her lover Don Antonio.

Dues'sa. A witch in Spenser's Faërie Queene who deceives the Red Cross Knight, and becomes the leman of the giant Orgoglio, but she and her paramour are overthrown by Prince Arthur.

Duke, The Iron. The first Duke of Wellington, also called the Great Duke.

Dulcin'ea del Tobo'so. The country girl whom Don Quixote selected as the lady of his knightly devotion.

Dumain'. A French lord in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Dumbiedikes (dum'i-dīks). A 'laird' or small proprietor in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, fond of money and also of Jeanie Deans, to whom he pays his addresses (without effect) in the most silent and undemonstrative way. His father was a hard-drinking, irreligious character, whose death-bed scene forms a striking picture.

Duncan. The King of Scotland murdered by Macbeth in Shakspere's play of that name, the incidents in which are chiefly mythical.

Dunder, Sir David and Lady. Characters in Colman's play Ways and Means.

Dundreary (dun-drē'ri), Lord. The chief character in Tom Taylor's play Our American Cousin, an amusing portrait of a nobleman whose head is full of trivialities and whimsicalities.

Duran'dal. The wonderful sword of Orlando, the hero of Italian romance.

Durden, Dame. A lady of the country, named in an old glee. The name is given playfully to Esther Summerson in Dickens's Bleak House.

Dur'ward, Quentin. The hero of Scott's novel of same name, an archer in the Scottish Guard of Louis XI. of France, who finally wins the hand of the young Countess Isabella De Croye.

Duval', Denis. The hero of Thackeray's unfinished novel Denis Duval.

Dwarf, The Black. See BLACK DWARF.

Ea. In Babylonian mythology the god of the atmospheric deep on which the world floated, and of the ocean, rivers, and streams, whose commands were carried into effect by his son Merodach.

Earnscliff. A young laird in Scott's Black Dwarf.

Eastward Hoe. The name of a drama by Ben Jonson, Chapman, and Marston, for which, as containing reflections on the Scotch, the authors were imprisoned, 1605.

Easy, Sir Charles and Lady. A lazy gentleman of loose morals and his wife in Cibber's Careless Husband.

Easy, Jack. The hero of Captain Marryat's novel Mr. Midshipman Easy.

Eb'lis, Ib'lis. In Mohammedan mythology the chief of the evil angels.

Edgar. Son of Gloucester and half-brother of Edmund, in Shakspere's King Lear.

Edgar, Master of Ravenswood. See RAVENSWOOD.

Edi'na. The poetical name of Edinburgh, said to have been applied to that city by the poet Buchanan.

E'dith. The Maid of Lorn in Scott's Lord of the Isles, who has various adventures when disguised as a page.

Edmund. The wicked natural son of Gloucester in Shakspere's King Lear, with whom both Goneril and Regan were in love.

Edyrn (ed'irn). An evil character reformed at King Arthur's court in Tennyson's Idylls of the King (Enid).

Egeria (ē-jē'ri-a). In Roman legend a nymph from whom King Numa Pompilius is said to have received instructions in regard to religious institutions.

Egeus (ē-jē'us). Father of Hermia in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Eglamour (eg'la-mor), Sir. A knight of King Arthur who slew a dragon.

Eglantine (eg'lan-tīn). The daughter of King Pepin in the old tale Valentine and Orson. — The prioress in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Elaine (ē-lān'). A damsel of the times of King Arthur, who pines and dies of love for Lancelot; the heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls.

Eldora'do. The name of a country, exceedingly rich in gold, once imagined to exist in the Orinoco region of S. America.

Elec'tra. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes, whom she abetted in the murder of their mother, to avenge the death of their father. Her story was treated by the Greek tragedians, and Sophocles and Euripides have each a tragedy called by her name.

Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia. A famous French story by Madame Cottin, founded on fact.

Elizabeth of Hungary. A saint and queen introduced in Kingsley's Saint's Tragedy.

Ellesmere, Mistress. Head domestic of Lady Peveril in Scott's Peveril of the Peak.

Elliot, Hobbie, with his family. Characters in Scott's Black Dwarf.

Elmo, St. The patron saint of sailors. See ELMO in Dict.

Elshie, Cannie. The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of this name. See BLACK DWARF.

Elsie. The heroine of Longfellow's Golden Legend, who offers to give her life for Prince Henry and becomes his bride.

Elspeth of the Craigburnfoot. An old servant in Scott's Antiquary, mother of Saunders Mucklebackit, and depositary of secrets connected with the hero.

Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Miss Austen's Emma.

Elvino (el-vē'nō). Lover of Amina in Bellini's opera La Sonnambula.

Elvira (el-vē'ra). A character in Sheridan's Pizarro; in Mozart's opera Don Giovanni (wife of the Don); in Bellini's opera I Puritani; in Verdi's opera Ernani; and in Auber's opera Masaniello.

Emelie (em'e-lē). Sister-in-law of Theseus, and married to Palamon in Chaucer's Knight's Tale. Called Emilia in other versions of the story.

Emerald Isle. Ireland. So called from the vivid green of the verdure of that country.

Emil'ia. Wife of Iago, and the waiting woman to Desdemona, in Shakspere's Othello, misled by her husband so as to bring about the catastrophe; also Hermione's friend in Shakspere's Winter's Tale. See also EMELIE.

Emily. 'Little Em'ly', niece of Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, betrothed to Ham Peggotty but seduced by Steerforth.

Empedocles (em-ped'o-klēz). One of Pythagoras's scholars, who, according to the legend, threw himself into the crater of Etna, as told in Matthew Arnold's poem.

Encel'adus. A giant overthrown by the thunderbolts of Jove and cast under Etna; when he turned from one side to the other he shook the whole island.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on). A beautiful shepherd kissed by Diana as he lay asleep on Mount Latmus. Keats has a celebrated poem of this name.

English Opium Eater. A designation of Thomas De Quincy (1785-1859) author of the Confessions of an English Opium Eater.

English Rabelais. A designation of Dean Swift from the resemblance of his writings to those of the great French writer.

E'nid. The heroine of one of Tennyson's Idylls, a perfect example of conjugal love and patience.

E'ōs. The Greek name equivalent to Aurora.

Epicene (ep'i-sēn). In Ben Jonson's comedy The Silent Woman a young fellow, dressed as a woman, married to Morose, who is dreadfully afraid of noise. The supposed wife turns out a virago, and Morose is driven to distraction till his nephew makes known the trick in consideration of a handsome sum of money.

Epigoni (e-pig'o-nī). Certain legendary heroes of Greece who took and destroyed the town of Thebes, sons of the seven princes who had previously attacked it, and who are celebrated in the tragedy of Æschylus, The Seven Against Thebes.

Epimenides (ep-i-men'i-dēz). A sage or wise man of ancient Greece, a prophet or seer who is fabled to have slept in a cave for fifty-seven years.

Epimetheus (ep-i-mē'thūs). The brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora.

Eppie. The adopted child of Silas Marner in George Eliot's novel of that name. See MARNER.

Er'ato. One of the Muses: she presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry.

Erceldoun (er'sel-dön), Thomas of, or Thomas the Rhymer. A celebrated Scottish character of the 13th century popularly regarded as a prophet and wizard. He lived for seven years in fairyland, and ultimately disappeared in a mysterious manner.

Erebus, Erinnys. See in Dict.

E'ris. A Greek goddess of strife or discord.

Erl King. An evil elf or goblin of German superstition.

Ermin'ia. The heroine of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.

Ernani (er-nä'nē). A robber captain in Verdi's opera of same name.

E'ros. The Greek name of the god of love; Cupid.

Es'calus. A kind-hearted lord associated with Angelo in Shakspere's Measure for Measure.

Esmeralda. A beautiful dancing girl in Victor Hugo's novel Notre Dame, put to death as a witch.

Esmond, Col. Henry. The hero of Thackeray's novel Esmond (time the reign of Queen Anne), a chivalrous soldier and man of taste. He is on the Jacobite side, and assists in a plan for bringing back the Stuarts. He is attracted for a time by his kinswoman, the imperious and ambitious beauty Beatrix Esmond, but latterly marries her mother and retires to America. He was grandfather of the two brothers who give name to the novel The Virginians.

Estella. The heroine of Dickens's Great Expectations, adopted by Miss Havisham. See PIP.

Eteocles and Polynices (e-tē'o-klēz, pol-i-nī'sēz). In Greek mythol. sons of Œdipus who quarrel regarding the succession to the throne, and fall in single combat by each other's hands.

Ettrick Shepherd. James Hogg, the Scottish poet (1772-1835), who was born in Ettrick Forest, Selkirkshire, and was originally a shepherd.

Eugenio (ū-jē'ni-ō). A character in Don Quixote, who turns a goat-herd when jilted.

Eugenius (ū-je'ni-us). The friend of Yorick in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Eumæus (ū-mē'us). In Homer's Odyssey the faithful swineherd of Ulysses, attached to and respected by his master.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē). In Greek myth. one of the three Graces, the others being Aglaia and Thalia.

Euphues (ū'fū-ēz). See EUPHUISM in Dict.

Euro'pa. A nymph of Greek fable carried off by Jove in the form of a white bull.

Europa, Dame. A name for the Continent of Europe.

Eurus. The Latin name of the east wind.

Euryalus (ū-rī'a-lus). See NISUS.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-sē). The wife of the poet Orpheus. See ORPHEUS.

Eurytion (ū-rit'i-on). A sleepless herdsman in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Eustace, Father. An able ecclesiastic in Scott's Monastery and Abbot.

Euterpe (ū-tėr'pē). The muse of music.

Eva (ē'va). The youthful heroine in Uncle Tom's Cabin by Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

Evangeline (e-van'je-līn). The heroine of Longfellow's well-known poem, founded on the expulsion of the French colonists from Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1756. She and her lover Gabriel were parted and could never meet till after long years, when he was dying in a hospital where she was a nurse.

Ev'ans, Sir Hugh. A laughable Welsh schoolmaster in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Evelina (ev-e-lī'na). The heroine of a novel so named by Miss Burney (Madame d'Arblay).

Everard (ev'e-rärd), Colonel. In Scott's Woodstock, a colonel in the republican army, nephew to Sir Henry Lee, the royalist knight and lord of the manor of Woodstock. Everard latterly marries Alice Lee, daughter of the old knight.

Ewart (ū'ärt), Nanty. A character in Scott's Redgauntlet, skipper of a smuggling vessel, but originally intended for the church.

Excal'ibur. The famous sword of King Arthur.

Eyre (ār), Jane. The heroine of a novel by Charlotte Brontë, governess to a gentleman called Rochester, to whom she is married after the death of his insane wife.

Faa (fä), Gabriel. Nephew of Meg Merrilies in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Face. A character in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, assistant of Subtle the 'alchemist'.

Fadladeen'. A conceited grand chamberlain in Moore's Lalla Rookh, an infallible judge of everything.

Fadladin'ida. Wife of Chrononhotonthologos, in Carey's burlesque of that name.

Fag. The lying servant of Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals.

Fagin (fā'gin). An old Jew and receiver of stolen goods in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who trains boys to steal.

Fairford, Mr., and his son Alan. Characters in Scott's Redgauntlet, Alan being the close friend of the hero, of whom he goes in search when missing.

Fair Maid of Perth. The heroine of Scott's novel so named, her proper name being Catherine Glover; she marries Hal o' the Wynd, the stalwart armourer—Henry Gow or Henry the Smith.

Fair Penitent, The. Calista in Rowe's tragedy so called. See CALISTA.

Fairservice, Andrew. In Scott's Rob Roy the pragmatical, conceited, and not over honest Scotch gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.

Faithful. A companion of Christian in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, burned alive at Vanity Fair.

Faliero, Marino (mä-rē'nō fä-li-ā'rō). Doge of Venice in Byron's drama so called.

Falkland (fąk'land). A morbid character and the hero of Godwin's Caleb Williams. He commits a murder which subsequently is discovered after a period of concealment. ——A jealous lover in Sheridan's Rivals.

Falstaff (fąl'staf), Sir John. The 'fat knight', the finest comic character of Shakspere and of literature, appearing in Henry IV. (both parts) and the Merry Wives. Gross, profligate, dishonest, and utterly unprincipled, he would be despicable were it not for his overflowing wit and humour, his gaiety and good sense.

Fang. A sheriff's officer in Shakspere's Henry IV., part ii.

Fang, Mr. A coarse bullying magistrate in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Fanny, Lord. A name given to the effeminate Lord Hervey by the eighteenth-century wits.

Far'intosh, Marquis of. A Scottish nobleman in Thackeray's Newcomes, who has neither abilities, character, nor breeding to recommend him, but is a great catch in the marriage market and is expected to become the husband of Ethel Newcome.

Fata Morga'na. A celebrated fairy in romantic poems of Italy. She was the sister of Arthur, and was educated by the enchanter Merlin.

Fat Boy. In Dickens's Pickwick a boy named Joe, always either eating or sleeping.

Father of Comedy. Aristophanes; — of English Poetry, Chaucer;—of Epic Poetry, Homer;—of History, Herodotus;—of Tragedy, Æschylus.

Father Prout, a pseudonym of Francis Mahoney (1804–1866), a popular writer and Roman Catholic priest.

Fathom, Ferdinand Count. An unmitigated scoundrel, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Fat'ima. A holy woman in the story of Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp in the Arabian Nights; also in the same work the mother of Prince Camaralzaman.—— The last of Bluebeard's wives. See BLUEBEARD.

Faulconbridge, Philip. In Shakspere's King John a natural son of Richard I., an outspoken and daring soldier, true as steel to his friends.

Faust (fąst or foust). The hero of Goethe's celebrated dramatic poem, in popular German legend known as Dr. Faustus, as also in Marlowe's tragedy of same name. Faustus was a magician and astrologer who sold himself to the devil on condition of obtaining for a period every kind of worldly enjoyment, at the end of which he realizes with horror and despair the penalty he has now to pay. The Faust of Goethe is a creation of a higher character. He is a scholar who has mastered all the science of his day, and has meditated on the problems of life, finding that all is but vanity and vexation of spirit. The tragic element here is furnished by the fate of the hapless Margaret, whom he seduces, and who is condemned for murdering her baby. The Mephistopheles of Goethe—the demonic being who fulfils all Faust's wishes—is also a far more interesting figure than the vulgar fiend of the older stories. Gounod's opera Faust is well known.

Feeble. Jestingly called by Falstaff 'most forcible Feeble', one of the knight's 'ragged regiment' in Henry IV. part ii., a puny, timid creature.

Feeder, Mr. An usher to Dr. Blimber in Dickens's Dombey and Son.

Feenix, Cousin. An old nobleman in Dickens's Dombey and Son.

Feignwell, Colonel. The hero of Mrs. Centlivre's comedy A Bold Stroke for a Wife, who by various bold and amusing devices gets the guardians of the heiress Anne Lovely to consent to their marriage. See PURE (SIMON).

Felix Holt, the Radical. The hero of George Eliot's novel so named.

Fenel'la. A damsel in Scott's Peveril of the Peak, who long successfully pretends to be deaf and dumb, daughter of Edward Christian.

Fenton. The lover of Anne Page in Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Fer'amorz. A poet in Moore's Lalla Rookh. See LALLA ROOKH.

Fer'dinand. King of Navarre in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.—— Prince of Naples in Shakspere's Tempest.

Ferrex and Porrex. Sons of a mythical British king Gorboduc, appearing in an old English tragedy by T. Norton and T. Sackville Lord Buckhurst.

Fer'umbras, Sir. The hero of an old English metrical romance.

Fidelio (fi-dā'li-ō). Name assumed by Leonora when disguised as a youth in Beethoven's opera Fidelio. See LEONORA.

Fielding, Mrs., and her daughter May. Characters in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, the latter the sweetheart of Edward Plummer.

Field of the Forty Footsteps. At the back of the British Museum, where tradition says two brothers fought together and were killed, leaving forty impressions of their feet. Miss Porter wrote a novel of that name, and the Messrs. Mayhew a melodrama.

Fig'aro. A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the Barber of Seville and Marriage of Figaro, on which are based operas respectively by Rossini and Mozart.

Fingal. A hero of Celtic tradition, King of Morven, on the west coast of Scotland.

Fitz-Boodle, George. A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine, of varying character, but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style.

Fitz-Fulke, Duchess of. Character in Byron's Don Juan, who figures in the very last scene.

Fladdock, General. An American character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Flamborough. A farmer and his daughters in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.

Flanders, Moll. A reformed thief and strumpet, the subject of a novel by Defoe.

Fledgeby. A mean and cowardly sneak in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend.

Flem'ing, Lady Mary. One of the characters in Scott's Abbot, maid of honour to Queen Mary.

Flibbertigibbet (flib'ėr-ti-jib-et). A malicious fiend named in Shakspere's King Lear.—— A dwarfish boy in Scott's Kenilworth.

Flite, Miss. A poor half-crazy woman in Dickens's Bleak House, waiting for a decision of the Court of Chancery.

Flora. In Roman mythol. the goddess of flowers and spring. An annual festival, the Floralia (April 28–May 1) in her honour was accompanied with much licentiousness.

Florac', Paul de. In Thackeray's Newcomes a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind-hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever. Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Florac's mother in early life.

Flor'imel. A virtuous lady in Spenser's Faërie Queene. A witch made by sorcery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florimel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side.

Florin'da. Daughter of Count Julian, according to the legend, seduced by Roderick, last king of the Goths in Spain.

Flor'ismart. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, and the devoted friend of Orlando.

Flor'izel. The Prince of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, in love with Perdita.

Fluel'len. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakspere's Henry V., whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known.

Flying Dutchman. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment.

Foker, Harry. In Thackeray's Pendennis the son of a wealthy brewer, a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who

for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory.

Folair', Mr. An actor in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, jealous of the hero.

Fopling Flutter, Sir. The foppish hero of Etherege's comedy Sir Fopling Flutter or The Man of Mode.

Foppington, Lord. A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy The Relapse, and Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough.

Ford, Mrs. One of Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions.

Fornari'na, La. The baker's daughter to whom Raphael is said to have been devoted, and whose portrait appears in some of his pictures.

For'tinbras. In Shakspere's Hamlet, the Prince of Norway.

Fortuna'tus. The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased.

Forty Thieves, The. A band of robbers in the Arabian Nights who inhabit a secret forest cave, the door of which opened and shut when the magic word *sesame* was pronounced. See ALI BABA.

Foscari (fos'ka-rē), Francis. Doge of Venice, and his sons, in Byron's drama The Two Foscari.

Foxley, Squire. A consequential but ignorant justice in Scott's Redgauntlet.

Fra Diavolo (frä dē-äv'o-lō). A brigand chief of S. Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Auber, with words by Scribe.

Fradu'bio. Husband of Duessa in Spenser's Faërie Queene, metamorphosed into a tree.

Francesca (frän-ches'kä). A Venetian maiden in Byron's Siege of Corinth, loved by Alp, dies of a broken heart.

Francesca da Rimini (frän-ches'kä dä rē'mi-nē). Heroine of a poem by Leigh Hunt, a tragedy by Silvio Pellico, and occurring in Dante's Inferno. She was the daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna. Married to Lanciotto, the deformed son of Malatesta da Rimini, an illicit intimacy between her and his brother was discovered, and both were put to death by Lanciotto.

Francesco (frän-ches'kō). The villain in Massinger's Duke of Milan, somewhat similar to Shakspere's Iago.

Frank'enstein (-stīn). A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity. The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.

Freeman, Mrs. A name assumed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in her correspondence with Queen Anne.

Free'port, Sir Andrew. One of the members of the club who figure in Addison's Spectator, representing a London merchant distinguished for common sense and generous nature.

Freischütz (frī'shüts). A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the fiend directs.

Freya (frī'a). A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigga.

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on.

Friar Tuck. The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men and who figures in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Fribble. An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's Miss in her Teens.

Frigga. A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus.

Fudge Family. An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by the poet Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them.

Fusbos. Minister of State in Rhodes's burlesque Bombastes Furioso.

Gabriel (gā'bri-el). Chief of the Angelic host, in Milton's Paradise Lost. He figures in Jewish and Mohammedan mythology, and is said to have dictated the Koran to Mohammed.——In Longfellow's Evangeline Gabriel is the name of Evangeline's lover.

Gal'ahad, Sir. One of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity.

Galatea (gal-a-tē'a). A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy.

Galbraith', Major. A Highland laird in Scott's Rob Roy.

Gammer Gurton's Needle. See GURTON, GAMMER.

Gamp, Sarah. A monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, fond of liquor, carrying a big baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs. Harris.

Gan'elon. One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery.

Ga'nem. The 'slave of Love' in the Arabian Nights.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd). A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cupbearer to the gods.

Ga'reth. One of King Arthur's knights, who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted. His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lyonors is the subject of one of Tennyson's Idylls.

Gargan'tua. The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name (also called Gargantua and Pantagruel) by Rabelais. He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel. Rabelais borrowed his Gargantua from the popular mythology of France.

Gargery (gär'je-ri), Joe. A simple, ignorant, warm-hearted blacksmith in Dickens's Great Expectations, married to Pip's sister.

Gashford. Secretary to Lord Geo. Gordon in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.

Gaw'ain. One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as courtesy.

Gaw'reys. Flying women described in the story of Peter Wilkins (by Robert Paltock, 1750), who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight. The winged men are called *Glumms*.

Gebir (gē'bir). A prince in Eastern legend who invaded Africa. Gibraltar is said to have been named from him.

Geddes (ged'es), Joshua, and his sister Rachel. In Scott's Redgauntlet. Quakers who are kind to the hero of the story.

Geierstein (gī'er-stīn), Anne of. The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss history.

Gelert (gel'ert). The faithful hound of Llewellyn, which kills a wolf that would have devoured its master's infant, and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand. Similar stories are of almost world-wide currency.

Gellatley (gel'at-li), Davie. In Scott's Waverley a crazy domestic of the Baron Bradwardine, given to answering questions with snatches of song.

Genevieve (jen'e-vēv). Heroine of a poem by Coleridge.

Genevieve (jen'e-vēv), St. An apocryphal saint, a lady who, according to legend, was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death, but escaped and lived six years in a forest till her husband found her and took her home, convinced of her innocence.

Geoffrey Crayon. The pseudonym of the author of The Sketch-Book, Washington Irving.

George, St. The patron saint of England, by some identified with a Cappadocian prince martyred under Diocletian. The killing of a dragon is one of the legendary feats attributed to him.

George-a-Green. The pinner or poundkeeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood.

Geraint (ge-rānt'). A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid, and celebrated in one of Tennyson's Idylls of the King. See ENID.

Gertrude (gėr'tröd). The queen in Shakspere's Hamlet.

Geryon (jē'ri-on). In ancient classical legend, a monstrous king of Hesperia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules.

Giaffir (jaf'ir). Father of Zuleika in Byron's Bride of Abydos. —— Vizier of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid in the Arabian Nights.

Giant Despair. A formidable giant of the Pilgrim's Progress who lived in Doubting Castle and kept Christian and Hopeful prisoners till they escaped by means of the key Promise.

Giaour (jour). Eastern name for a Christian. Byron wrote a poem so called.

Gibbie (gib'i), Goose. A half-witted boy in Scott's Old Mortality, who makes a very ridiculous figure in martial accoutrements.

Gil Blas (zhēl bläs). The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage, written in French, though the scene is laid in Spain and incidents are taken from Spanish writers.

Gilderoy (gil'dė-roi). A famous robber of ballad fame, represented as handsome and kind-hearted.

Gill, Harry. A farmer in Wordsworth's poem of Goody Blake and Harry Gill. See GOODY BLAKE.

Gills, Sol. Walter Gay's uncle in Dickens's Dombey & Son, who keeps a shop for nautical instruments.

Gilpin (gil'pin), John. A London linen-draper and train-band captain, whose exploits on horseback are celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of same name.

Gines de Passamonte (hē'nes dā päs-ä-mon'tā). A galley-slave and puppet-showman who figures in Don Quixote.

Ginevra (ji-nev'ra). The bride who, according to a well-known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive. Heroine of the legend in Haynes Bayly's song The Mistletoe Bough.

Giovanni (jo-vän'nē), Don. The Italian form of the name Don Juan and the title of a noble opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend. See DON JUAN.

Glasse, Mrs. A name attached to a famous cookery book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words 'First catch your hare', though this is not really the case.

Glauce (glą'sē). Nurse of Britomart in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Glaucus (glą'kus). A Greek divinity of the sea.

Glenallan, Earl of. Father of Lovel, the hero of Scott's Antiquary.

Glendin'ning, Halbert and Edward, with their mother. Characters in Scott's Monastery, and in its sequel The Abbot.

Glen'doveers. Good spirits in Southey's Curse of Kehama.

Glenvarloch (glen-vär'loch), Lord. Nigel Olifaunt, hero of Scott's Fortunes of Nigel, a Scottish nobleman who comes to London to obtain payment of money owed by King James I. to his father.

Gloria'na. The queen of fairyland in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.

Glossin, Gilbert. A rascally lawyer in Scott's Guy Mannering, killed by Dirk Hatteraick.

Glover, Catherine. See FAIR MAID OF PERTH.

Glubbdub'drib. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up at Gulliver's desire the spirits of many personages of former times.

Glumdal'ca. A giantess in Fielding's burlesque Tom Thumb.

Glumdal'clitch. An amiable girl giantess (forty feet high) who had the care of Gulliver when he was in Brobdingnag.

Glumms. See GAWREYS.

Gobbo, Launcelot. An amusing clown in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, at one time servant to Shylock.

Godi'va, Lady. The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the eleventh century, who, according to the story, obtained relief from burdensome taxes for the people of Coventry by riding naked through the town, as her rude husband challenged her to do before he would grant the favour. Every person removed from the streets and kept closely within doors, but one wretch, hence called 'Peeping Tom', ventured to look out, and was immediately struck blind. The story has been versified by Tennyson.

Gog and Magog. Names of doubtful application occurring in the Bible. The names are applied to giants in old legends of Britain, and to two enormous figures in the Guildhall of the city of London.

Golden Ass. The name of a tale by the Latin writer Apuleius, relating to the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass. The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it.

Golden Fleece. In class. mythol. the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the Argonauts with Jason at their head. See ARGO.

Gon'dibert. Hero and title of an unfinished epic by Sir W. Davenant.

Gon'eril. One of the two evil daughters of King Lear. See LEAR.

Goodfellow, Robin. A tricksy imp or sprite of popular English tales, called also PUCK.

Goody Blake. In Wordsworth's poem Goody Blake and Harry Gill a poor old dame who pilfers a few sticks from her neighbour during the severe cold, and is forced by him to restore the property. In doing so she invokes a curse upon him that he may "never more be warm", and his teeth chattered ever after.

Gor'boduc. A fabulous British king. See FERREX.

Gow, Henry. The armourer in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, who marries Catherine Glover, the heroine; also called Henry Smith (*gow* being Gaelic for smith).

Graal (or Grail), The Holy. See in Dict.

Gradgrind (grad'grīnd), Thomas. A successful business man connected with the iron trade, in Dickens's Hard Times, who is above all sentiment, and cares only for what is practical and matter-of-fact.

Græme (grām), Roland. Otherwise Avenel, a prominent character in Scott's Abbot.

Gran'dison, Sir Charles. The hero of Richardson's novel The History of Sir Charles Grandison, a somewhat tiresome character intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman.

Graveairs, Lady. A lady of doubtful virtue in Colley Cibber's comedy The Careless Husband.

Gray, Auld Robin. The title of a popular Scotch ballad by Lady Anne Lindsay (afterwards Lady Barnard). To rescue her parents from ruin Jennie marries Auld Robin, her suitor, while her lover Jamie is absent at sea.

Great Commoner. William Pitt.—Great Duke. The Duke of Wellington.—Great Magician. Sir Walter Scott.—Great Moralist. Dr. Johnson.—Great Unknown. A designation for the author of the Waverley Novels before the real author was known.

Greatheart. In the Pilgrim's Progress the guide of Christiana and her children to the Celestial City.

Greaves (grēvz), Sir Lancelot. A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Greedy, Justice. In Massinger's A New Way to Pay Old Debts, a venal magistrate whose character corresponds to his name.

Green, Verdant. The hero of a story of Oxford life by Cuthbert Bede (Rev. E. Bradley). When he enters the university as a freshman he is as green as his name implies, and has many jokes played on him.

Green Knight, The. One of King Arthur's knights in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.

Grendel. See BEOWULF.

Gretchen (gret'chen or grech'en). A German diminutive of Margaret, often used of the heroine of Goethe's Faust. See FAUST.

Gride, Arthur. An old miser in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby who wishes to marry Madeline Bray.

Grip. The raven in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.

Grisel'da. The heroine of one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, borrowed from the Italian. She was subjected to the cruelest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured.

Grub Street. The former name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature.

Grueby, John. Servant to Lord George Gordon in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.

Grundy, Mrs. A farmer's wife frequently spoken of by Mrs. Ashfield, another farmer's wife, in Morton's comedy Speed the Plough (1798). Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about 'what Mrs. Grundy will say' in such and such circumstances.

Gudrun (gu̇d'ru̇n). The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.

Guendolen (gwen'do-len). A fairy in Scott's Bridal of Triermain with whom King Arthur fell in love. They had a daughter Gyneth. See GYNETH.

Guiderius (gwi-dē'ri-us). In Shakspere's Cymbeline, the elder son of Cymbeline, a legendary king of Britain. He and his brother Arviragus were stolen during infancy by Belarius, a disgraced nobleman. When grown up they distinguished themselves against the Romans, and subsequently were made known to the king.

Guildenstern (gil'den-stėrn). A courtier in Shakspere's Hamlet.

Guinevere (gwin'e-vēr). The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot. She latterly retired to a nunnery. She is best known from Tennyson's Idylls.

Gulbey'az. The sultana in Byron's Don Juan.

Gulliver, Lemuel. The hero of Swift's famous Gulliver's Travels, who makes various voyages, and in one way or another visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms. See these entries, also GLUBBDUBDRIB, GLUMDALCLITCH, STRULDBRUGS.

Gulnare (gul-nār'). A lady of the harem in Byron's Corsair, who murders the pasha Seyd and flies with the corsair.

Gummidge, Mrs. The widow who keeps house for Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, always in the depths of melancholy as 'a lone lorn creetur'.

Guppy, Mr. A silly clerk in Dickens's Bleak House.

Gurth. The faithful and sturdy swineherd of Cedric in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Gurton, Gammer. The heroine of the second known Old English comedy, Gammer Gurton's Needle (1575), which turns on the loss of this useful article and the finding of it sticking in her husband Hodge's breeches.

Guy of Warwick. A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable 'dun cow'.

Guyon (gī'on), Sir. A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene, the personification of temperance and self-restraint.

Gyges (jī'jēz). A king of ancient Lydia fabled to have had a magic ring that rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules.

Gyneth (gin'eth). Daughter of King Arthur and Guendolen, in Scott's Bridal of Triermain, sleeps in a trance for 500 years till roused by De Vaux, whom she marries.

Hagen (hä'gen). A warrior in the Nibelungenlied, who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Chriemhild.

Haidee (hā-dē'). In Byron's Don Juan the daughter of the pirate Lambro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and dies when her father drags him off to slavery.

Halcro, Claud. An old bard in Scott's Pirate.

Halcyone (hal-sī'o-nē). In Greek mythol. daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher.

Haller, Mrs. See STRANGER (THE).

Hamlet. The Prince of Denmark, hero of Shakspere's finest tragedy, the substance of which is contained in old chronicles.

Handy, Sir Abel, his wife, and son. Characters in Morton's farce Speed the Plough. Sir Abel was a great inventor, only all his inventions proved failures.

Handy Andy. Hero of an Irish novel so called, by S. Lover, an awkward but amusing fellow.

Hardcastle, Squire. In Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, an English country gentleman whose house Young Marlow mistakes for an inn, and whose daughter 'stoops to conquer' him, pretending to be the chambermaid. The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one especial favourite of 'grouse in the gun-room'. Mrs. Hardcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel. Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage. See LUMPKIN.

Hardy, Letitia. A beautiful young lady who cleverly wins the love of Doricourt, to whom she has been engaged by his parents, and who objects to her on this ground. In Mrs. Cowley's Belle's Stratagem.

Haredale, Mr., and his daughter Emma. Characters in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.

Har'lowe, Clarissa. The heroine of Richardson's novel of this name, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by drugs and betrayed by the man she loves, the libertine Lovelace, and latterly, scorning his offered reparation of marriage, dies of grief and shame.

Harmon, John. Hero of Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, son of a rich and miserly dustman, marries Bella Wilfer under the guise of secretary to Mr. Boffin. See BOFFIN.

Harmo'nia. In classical myth. a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus. On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved unlucky to everyone that came into possession of it.

Harmony. A general peacemaker in Mrs. Inchbald's play Everyone has his Fault.

Har'old, Childe. The hero of Byron's poem Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, the Childe being a man of birth, wealth, and intellect, who, while still young, has become sated with pleasure, and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing.

Harold the Dauntless. A Danish hero in Scott's poem of that name.

Haroun Alraschid (ha-rön' al-rash-ēd'). Caliph of Bagdad, introduced in the Arabian Nights, and of whom many fictions are told. He was accustomed, it is said, in company with his vizier, Giaffer, to visit the different quarters of his capital at night in disguise, and his adventures gave rise to many amusing scenes.

Har'pagon. A wretched miser, the hero of Molière's comedy L'Avare (The Miser).

Harpocrates (här-pok'ra-tēz). God of silence among the Greeks and Romans.

Harris, Mrs. Mrs. Gamp's oft-quoted but imaginary friend. See GAMP.

Hastings, Mr. The friend and companion of Young Marlow in Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer, in love with Miss Neville.

Hatch'way, Lieutenant. An amusing half-pay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Trunnion in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle.

Hatt'eraick, Dirk. The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's Guy Mannering, in whose lugger Harry Bertram is carried off; a reckless desperado, but honest to his employers.

Hatto. In German legend an Archbishop of Mainz devoured by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them. The Mouse-tower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the bishop's death.

Havelock (hav'e-lok) the Dane. Hero of an old French and English romance, orphan son of a king of Denmark, who having been, by the treachery of his guardians, exposed to sea on a raft, reached the Lincolnshire coast. Here he was adopted by the fisherman who picked him up. He subsequently married an English princess and became King of Denmark.

Havisham (hav'i-sham), Miss. In Dickens's Great Expectations an eccentric lady who, having been deserted on her wedding morning, continues to wear her bride's dress during her life. She adopts Estella.

Hawk, Sir Mulberry. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby a worthless roué who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the young Lord Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer.

Hawk-eye. The trapper in several of Cooper's novels; also called *Leatherstocking*.

Hazlewood, Sir Robert, and his son Charles. Characters in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Headrigg, Cuddie (Cuthbert). An amusing farm-servant in Scott's Old Mortality.

Headstone, Bradley. A schoolmaster in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, who, being passionately in love with Lizzie Hexam, tries to murder Eugene Wrayburn out of jealousy.

Heart of Midlothian. A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adopted by Sir W. Scott as the title of one of his novels, in which it makes a figure. Jeanie Deans is the chief character in this novel. See DEANS.

Hebe (hē'bē). The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede), represented as a very beautiful young girl.

Hecate (hek'a-tē). A Greek goddess whose powers were various, and who was sometimes confounded with Artemis (Diana) and Proserpine, but latterly became especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches.

Hector. The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the Iliad. He was latterly slain by Achilles, and his body dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus the friend of Achilles. See ILIUM.

Hec'uba. The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she drowned herself in despair.

Heep, Uriah. Clerk to Mr. Wickfield, the lawyer, in Dickens's David Copperfield, a sneaking and malignant character, always proclaiming how "'umble' he is, but trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes.

Hel or He'la. The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki; a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion.

Helen (hel'en). The wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the Greek princes having combined in a great expedition against Troy in order to recover her.

Hel'ena. The heroine of Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well, married to Bertram, count of Rousillon, who neglects and despises her till brought to a better frame of mind.

Hel'icon. A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

He'lios. The Greek name for the sun and sun-god, in the latter sense identified with Phœbus or Apollo.

Hephæ'stus. Same as VULCAN.

Hera. Same as JUNO.

Her'cules or Her'acles. In classical mythology a hero or demi-god, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his wonderful achievements, twelve of which are specially singled out as the *twelve labours of Hercules*. He was for a time slave to Omphālē, Queen of Lydia, and latterly married to Dejanira (which see). Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile, and was received among the gods. See in Dict., and also HYDRA, OMPHALĒ, &c.

Hereward (her'e-ward) the Wake. Hero of Kingsley's novel so called, one of the English who long resisted the power of William the Conqueror.

Heriot (her'i-ot), George. A goldsmith in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel who represents a real person of the time.

Hermes (hêr'mēz). The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the lyre (which he resigned to Apollo), the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning. He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the *caduceus*.

Hermes Trismegistus (hêr'mēz tris-me-gis'tus). A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, represented as the author of a great number of ancient writings.

Her'mia. One of the heroines of Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Hermione (hêr-mī'o-nē). In Shakspere's Winter's Tale the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband. She is an example of 'dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness'.

Hero (hē'rō). The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another Hero has an important part in Shakspere's Much Ado.

Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz). In Greek mythol. three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. One of the labours of Hercules was to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.

Hes'perus. In classical literature a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus).

Hes'tia. The Greek name of the goddess Vesta.

Hexam, Lizzie. In Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a beautiful intelligent girl of humble birth, who saves Eugene Wrayburn's life when he is all but killed by the jealous Bradley Headstone, and becomes his wife.

Hiawatha (hī-a-wä'tha). A mythical hero of the N. American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow.

Higden, Betty. A character in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a poor working woman of independent spirit and with a horror of the workhouse.

Hildebrod (hil'de-brod), Duke. The Falstaffian potentate who ruled over Alsatia in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Hippocrene (hip'po-krē-nē or -krēn). A fountain of the Muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon.

Hippolyta (hip-pol'i-ta). In classical literature a queen of the Amazons, married to Theseus.

Hippolytus (hip-pol'i-tus). In Greek fable a chaste youth whose stepmother Phædra tried to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain, accused him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death.

Hippomenes (hip-pom'e-nēz). See ATALANTA.

Hodge. The goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy (see GURTON), and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer.

Ho'el, How'el. A legendary king of Brittany related to King Arthur.

Holdenough, Rev. Nehemiah. In Scott's Woodstock, a Presbyterian minister, irascible and disputative, but kind-hearted and courageous.

Holofernes (hol-o-fer'nēz). A pedant in Shakspere's Love's Labour 's Lost.

Homespun, Zekiel. A worthy but illiterate farmer in Colman's Heir-at-law who wins £20,000 in a lottery and whose sister Cicely marries Dick Dowlas (see DOWLAS).

Hom'iny, Mrs. An American lady, 'mother of the modern Gracchi', in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Honeycomb, Will. One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion.

Honeycombe, Mr., Mrs., and their daughter. A ridiculous trio in Colman's farce Polly Honeycombe.

Honeyman, Charles. A lackadaisical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's Newcomes, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sybarite.

Honeywood. The Good-natured Man in Goldsmith's comedy of that title, a young man of an amiable disposition, but weak in will and an easy prey to designing persons.

Hono'ria. The heroine of Dryden's poem Theodore and Honoria.

Hood, Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a mere creation of popular mythology.

Hopeful. A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress, who after Faithful's death accompanies him to the end of his journey.

Ho'ræ. Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours.

Horatio (hō-rā'shi-ō). In Shakspere's Hamlet the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark.

Horatius Cocles (hō-rā'shus kok'lēz). The hero of an ancient Roman legend, which tells how he held the wooden bridge leading into Rome against Porsena's men till the Romans had time to cut it. See Lord Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.

Horten'sio. In Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, lover of Bianca.

Horus. An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun.

Hotspur. Name of Harry Percy. Shakspere's 1 Henry IV.

Houyhnhnms (hō'inmz). In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown; they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos (which see in Dict.).

Howleglas, Father. Abbot of Unreason in Scott's Kenilworth.

Hoyden, Miss. Daughter of Sir Tunbelly Clumsy, in Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough, married to Tom Fashion, who passes off as his brother, Lord Foppington.

Hubberd, Mother. The teller of Mother Hubberd's Tale, a satirical fable by Spenser.

Hu'bert, St. Patron saint of huntsmen.

Hu'dibras. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squire named Ralph.

Hugh. An ostler in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, illegitimate son of Sir John Chester, a rude, kind-hearted giant, executed for the part he took in the Gordon riots.

Hugh of Lincoln. A young boy who, according to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known.

Hugo. Son of Azo, in Byron's Parisina, put to death by his father because he loved and was beloved by Parisina, who had been betrothed to him before his father took her as his wife.

Humgudgeon, Grace-be-here. In Scott's Woodstock, a fanatical corporal of Cromwell's army, hurled from a high tower by Albert Lee.

Humphrey, Master. The imaginary compiler of the tales by Dickens in Master Humphrey's Clock, including Barnaby Rudge.

Huncamun'ca, Princess. Heroine of Fielding's burlesque Tom Thumb, daughter of King Arthur.

Hunchback, The Little. Subject of a story in the Arabian Nights.

Hunter, Mrs. Leo. A ridiculous matron in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach.

Hurlothrum'bo. Name and hero of an extravaganza that had great vogue about 1730 and subsequently.

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin'thus). A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth.

Hydra (hī'dra). A many-headed monster slain by Hercules. See in Dict.

Hylas (hī'las). A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty.

Hymen (hī'men). God of marriage among the Greeks and Romans.

Hyperion (hī-pē'ri-on, more strictly hī-pēr-ī'-on). In ancient mythol. one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.

Hypnos (hip'nos). God of sleep among the ancient Greeks.

Iachimo (yak'i-mō). An Italian villain in Shakspere's Cymbeline who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.

Iago (i-ä'gō). The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness.

Ic'arus. The son of Dædalus, fled with his father but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See DÆDALUS.

Ida'lia. A name for Venus, from Idalium in Cyprus.

Idomeneus (ī-dom'e-nūs). A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah.

Ignaro (ig-nä'rō). Foster-father of Orgoglio in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who always answers 'I cannot tell' to questions.

Iliad, The. Poem by Homer. See ILIUM.

Il'ium or Il'ion. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the Iliad. This poem (in twenty-four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years' war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy. The Iliad begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Grecian warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles, and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole sets before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life.

Imlac. Friend of Rasselas in Dr. Johnson's tale so called.

Imogen (im'o-jen). The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspere's Cymbeline. She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see IACHIMO), but is made happy in the end.

Imogene (im'o-jēn), The Fair. In Monk Lewis's ballad. See ALONZO THE BRAVE.

Inchcape Rock. The Bell Rock, in the North Sea, upon which a warning bell was fixed. Southey has written a ballad with this name, telling how Sir Ralph the Rover removed the bell and was wrecked on the rock himself.

In'dra. A Hindu god of the heavens. See in Dict.

Inez, Donna. Mother of Byron's Don Juan, a learned lady whose strict training of her son hardly succeeded as she desired.

Inez de Castro. Wife of Pedro, Prince of Portugal, married privately and put to death by his father. Her tragic story has been made a subject for tragedy.

Inglewood (ing'gl-wụd), Squire. A Northumbrian justice and ex-Jacobite in Scott's Rob Roy, slow to act against and ready to oblige any of his old political allies.

Ingoldsby (ing'goldz-bi) Legends, The. A collection of humorous tales by the Rev. R. H. Barham, professedly by Thomas Ingoldsby.

Inkle and Yarico (ing'kl, ya'ri-kō). A tale by Steele in Addison's Spectator. Inkle was a young Englishman, befriended by the Indian maiden Yarico, whom he afterwards sold into slavery.

Invincible Doctor. A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270–1347).

Io (ī'ō). In classical myth. a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno.

Ion (ī'on). A king of Argos, who offered himself as a victim to appease the wrath of the gods, hero of a tragedy by Talfourd.

Iphigenia (if-i-je-nī'a). A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris.

I'ris. A Greek and Roman goddess of the rainbow; also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno.

Irus (ī'rus). A beggar of Ithaca who provoked the ire of Ulysses, who was himself acting the beggar on his return from Troy.

Isaac. A Jew in Sheridan's Duenna, who thinks himself very cunning, but is easily duped, and marries the duenna by mistake.

Isaac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Isabella. The heroine of Shakspere's Measure for Measure, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in return for his own safety. —— The heroine of Southern's Fatal Marriage, who allows herself to be drawn into a marriage in the belief that her husband is dead. —— Heroine of Keats's poem Isabella, or the Pot of Basil.

Isengrim (ī'zn-grim). The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox.

Ish'bosheth. A name standing for Richard Cromwell in Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel.

I'sis. An Egyptian goddess of the moon, wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled. See in Dict.

Islands of the Blest or Fortunate Islands. Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium.

Isolde (i-sōld'). A heroine of mediæval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, beloved of Sir Tristram.

Isolt', Isond'. Same as *Isolde*.

Is'rafil. In Mohammedan mythology the angel who will blow the trump at the resurrection, and who himself has 'the sweetest voice of all God's creatures'.

Is'tar. In early Babylonian mythology the goddess of the evening star, in later times the fruitful goddess of the earth and the patroness of love, whose cult was associated with voluptuousness and abominable rites: equivalent to the Ashtoreth of the Phœnicians and of the Old Testament; and the Astarte of the Greeks.

Ithu'riel. An angel in Milton's Paradise Lost who, when he found Satan in shape of a toad, touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape.

Ivanhoe (ī'van-hō). The hero of Scott's well-known novel, son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I.; loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty.

Ixion (ik-sī'on). In classical mythology a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually-revolving fiery wheel.

Jabos (jā'bos), Jock. A postillion in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Jachin (jā'kin). A dishonest parish clerk in Crabbe's Borough.

Jack, Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America.

Jaffier (jaf'ēr). Husband of Belvidera, and one of the conspirators in Otway's Venice Preserved, who revealed the plot on condition that his and his friend's lives should be spared, but the condition not being kept, stabbed his friend Pierre to save him from the wheel, and then killed himself.

Jaggers. A criminal lawyer in Dickens's Great Expectations, a dark stern man, who acted as Pip's guardian.

Ja'nus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace.

Jaques (jak'wes or zhäk). A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Jarley, Mrs. The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who employs little Nell in showing off the figures.

Jarndyce, Mr. A character in Dickens's Bleak House, distinguished for his good nature and shrewdness, and for his habit of remarking when anything annoying happened to him "The wind is in the east". In the law-suit, Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce, Dickens caricatures the Court of Chancery.

Jarvie, Bailie Nicol. A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's Rob Roy, an admirably humorous creation.

Ja'son. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea. See ARGO, MEDEA.

Jeames (jēmz). Jeames de la Pluche, the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Punch; a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence.

Jeddler, Dr., and his daughters Grace and Marion. Characters in Dickens's Battle of Life.

Jekyll (jek'il), Dr. Character in a romance of R. L. Stevenson's called The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde: Dr. Jekyll is a man of excellent character and principles who by means of a drug can change his personality so that he becomes the debased and sensual being known as Mr. Hyde.

Jellyby (jel'i-bi), Mrs. In Dickens's Bleak House a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor heathens in Africa, especially those of Borrioboola Gha, that she neglects her own household.

Jenkins, Winifred. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey.

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A swindler in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the 'cosmogony of the world'.

Jenny Diver. A girl in Gay's Beggar's Opera, an associate of Macheath, whom she helps to betray.

Jeremy Diddler. See DIDDLER.

Jerome (jer'om), Don. In Sheridan's play the Duenna, the father of the heroine Louisa.

Jerry. The owner of dancing dogs in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.

Jerry Sneak. See SNEAK.

Jes'sica. The charming daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice. She elopes with Lorenzo, leaving the old man distracted between the loss of 'his ducats and his daughter'.

Jew, The Wandering. See WANDERING JEW.

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing swindling stroller in Dickens's Pickwick, who talks in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtor's prison. His henchman is Job Trotter.

Jin'iwin, Mrs. Quilp's mother-in-law in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.

Jo. A poor outcast in Dickens's Bleak House.

Jocas'ta. See ŒDIPUS.

Joe, the Fat Boy. A character in Dickens's Pickwick Papers. See FAT BOY.

John, Don. Brother of Leonato in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing.

John, Friar. See FRIAR JOHN.

John, Prester. A fabulous king of the interior of Asia. According to Maundeville's Travels his father was Ogier the Dane who, with certain of his barons, penetrated into Asia. John received the name of Prester (priest) from having converted the natives. Some writers make him rule in Ethiopia.

Jones, Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good-hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self-respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western.

Jorkins. Partner of Mr. Spenlow, in Dickens's David Copperfield. See SPENLOW.

Joseph Andrews. See ANDREWS.

Jötunheim (yē'tun-hīm). The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology.

Jourdain (zhör'dañ), Monsieur. The hero of Molière's comedy Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, representing a worthy but ignorant bourgeois placed by his wealth among gentlemen, but who renders himself ridiculous in his attempts to acquire all the accomplishments necessary in fashionable life.

Juan, Don. See DON JUAN.

Juba. Prince of Numidia in Addison's Cato.

Julia. A lady in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, beloved but for a time left by Proteus.

Julia, Donna. A married lady in Byron's Don Juan, sent to a convent for her liaison with the young Don.

Julian, Count. A nobleman of Spanish legend whose daughter Florinda was debauched by Roderick, the Gothic king, and who in revenge brought in the Moors.

Julie (zhü-lē). The heroine of Roussean's Nouvelle Heloïse.

Ju'liet. The heroine of Shakspere's famous tragedy Romeo and Juliet, a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues.

Ju'no. The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera. See in Dict.

Ju'piter. The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus. See in Dict.

Kaf. In Mohammedan mythol. a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth.

Ka'led. The dark page of Lara in Byron's poem of that name. We are left to suppose, though not directly told, that the page was Gulnare in disguise.

Ka'ma. The Hindu god of love.

Katharina or Katharine. In Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew the daughter of Baptista, a wealthy gentleman of Padua. She was noted for her beauty and shrewish temper, but Petruchio of Verona, who married her, so subdued her by his stronger will, that she became the most submissive of wives and a model for all others.

Kay, Sir. A rude, boastful, and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court.

Keha'ma. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem The Curse of Kehama.

Kenge and Carboy. Lawyers in Dickens's Bleak House.

Ken'ilworth. A castle in Warwickshire, the scene of one of Scott's novels named from it, and in which are introduced Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, Amy Robsart, &c.

Kennaquhair (ken'a-whār). Scotch for a place which does not exist; a name for some imaginary place.

Kennedy, Frank. A bold exciseman in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Kenwigs. Name of an artisan family aiming at some gentility, in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. Mrs. Kenwigs' uncle, Mr. Lillyvick, was a rate collector of some means and was worshipped accordingly by the family. The eldest of the girls, who had their hair in flaxen pig-tails fastened by bows of blue ribbon, was named Morleena.

Kettledrummle, Rev. Gabriel. A fanatical preacher among the Covenanters in Scott's Old Mortality.

Kew, Lady. In Thackeray's Newcomes an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineer over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew, an amiable young nobleman, was at one time engaged to Ethel.

Keyne (kēn), St. A Cornish Saint, patroness of single life.

Kilmansegg, Miss. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a humorous poem by Hood. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg.

Kit Nubbles. A faithful boy in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop; attended on little Nell, and was hated by Quilp.

Kite, Sergeant. The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's Recruiting Officer (1705).

Kitely (kit'li). A usurer and jealous husband in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

Knag (nag), Miss. A dressmaker in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Knickerbocker, Diedrich (dē'drich nik'ėr-bok-ėr). An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving.

Kriemhild (krēm'hild). See CHRIEMHILD.

Krishna. In Hindu mythology the eighth avatar or incarnation of Vishnu. Kansa, the demon-king of Mathura, sought to destroy the child, the ostensible son of Vasudeva and Devaki, of the royal family of Mathura. Assisted by divine agency the child escaped destruction, and after numerous heroic and amorous exploits he slew Kansa and occupied the throne. Krishna was ultimately killed by an arrow shot by a huntsman.

Krook. In Dickens's Bleak House a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion.

Kuvera (kụ-vā'ra). The Hindu god of wealth.
Kwasind. The strong man in Longfellow's Hiawatha.

La Creevy, Miss. A kind-hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Ladas. A famous runner of ancient Greece, whose swiftness became proverbial.

Lad'islaw, Will. A character who marries Mrs. Casaubon in George Eliot's novel of Middlemarch.

Lady Bountiful. See BOUNTIFUL.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere. Representative of a proud aristocratic woman in a poem by Tennyson.

Lady of Lyons. Pauline Deschapelles, heroine of a play by Bulwer Lytton. See MELNOTTE.

Lady of Shalott. The title of a poem by Tennyson; the lady's fate is similar to that of Elaine.

Lady of the Lake. A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legend of King Arthur.—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen Douglas, whose father has been banished from court by James V. of Scotland, and lives in retirement at Loch Katrine.

Laertes (lā-ėr'tēz). In Greek story the father of Ulysses; in Shakspere's Hamlet son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Lafeu (lä-fē'). An old lord in Shakspere's All 's Well that Ends Well.

Laga'do. In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa journey, with a celebrated academy of projectors, whose schemes for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, converting ice into gunpowder, &c., are attempted to be carried to perfection.

Lalla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem of this name, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurungzebe, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young Persian poet named Feramorz, with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

Lambert, Sir John, and his family, characters in Bickerstaff's comedy of The Hypocrite. —— Major, with his wife and daughters, characters in Thackeray's Virginians.

Lambro. In Byron's Don Juan a Greek pirate, father of Haidee, represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Ægean, and as being 'the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat'.

La'mia. A kind of female demon of the nature of a serpent, who, in guise of a beautiful woman, marries a young man as told in a poem by Keats so named.

Lammermoor, Bride of. Lucy Ashton, heroine of a tragic novel by Scott. See ASHTON, RAVENSWOOD.

Lan'celot or Laun'celot. The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere.

Languish, Lydia. A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. See ABSOLUTE.

Laocoon (lā-ok'o-on). In Greek legend a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary.

Laodamia (lā'o-da-mi"a). In classic fable the wife of Protesilaos, whom she followed to Hades after his death.

Lapu'ta. A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the earth by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies. These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study as to be quite oblivious to everything else, and hence they had attendants called flappers whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a handle.

Lara. A name of Conrad the Corsair, under which he appears as the hero of Byron's poem Lara.

Las Casas. A noble old Spaniard in Sheridan's Pizarro.

Last of the Goths. Don Roderick, last of the Gothic kings of Spain. —— of the knights. Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany (1459–1519). —— of the Mohicans. Uncas in Cooper's novel. —— of the Romans. Cassius, one of the murderers of Cæsar, was so called by his fellow-assassin Brutus [Carlyle calls Dr. Johnson *ultimus Romanorum*]. —— of the Tribunes. Cola Rienzi. See Bulwer Lytton's novel so called. —— of the Troubadours. Jacques Jasmin, the Gascon.

Lat'imer, Darsie. The hero of Scott's Redgauntlet, otherwise Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet.

Lato'na. The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Launce (lans). An amusing clown in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen, with a favourite dog named Crab.

Launfal, Sir. King Arthur's steward, possessed of a never-failing purse. See also Lowell's poem Vision of Sir Launfal.

Laura. The heroine of Lord Byron's Beppo (which see).

Laurence, Friar. The Franciscan friar in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet. To the latter he gave a sleeping draught, and on Romeo finding her apparently dead he killed himself.

Lavaine, Sir. A brave young knight and brother of Elaine in Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

Lavin'ia. In Virgil's Æneid the second wife of Æneas, previously betrothed to Turnus, King of the Rutuli, a people of Latium.—— The hapless heroine of Shakspere's Titus Andronicus. See also PALEMON.

Lean'der. In Greek story a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos. See HERO.

Leandro the Fair. A knight whose adventures are narrated in the Spanish romance Amadis de Gaul.

Lear (lēr). A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakspere's tragedy King Lear. Believing in the love of his daughters Goneril and Regan, he divides between them his kingdom, thinking that his other daughter Cordelia is undutiful; but the former drive him mad by ingratitude, and he only learns the worth of Cordelia when too late.

Leatherstocking. A famous character in several of Cooper's novels, whose real name was Natty Bumppo. He appears also as Hawkeye, the Pathfinder, the Trapper, and the Deerslayer.

Leda. In Greek mythol. the mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. She was visited by Jupiter in the form of a swan.

Lee, Sir Henry, the Royalist, his daughter Alice, and son Albert. Characters in Scott's Woodstock.

Lefevre (lē-fā'vr). A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Legree'. A brutal slave-owner in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Leigh (lē), Amyas. Hero of Kingsley's novel Westward Ho! a tale of Elizabethan times, and of the war between England and Spain.

Leigh, Aurora. Heroine of Mrs. Browning's poem so called; the story of a poetess and her love.

Lenore (le-nōr'). A heroine of German ballad whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the graveyard.

Lenville. A player in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a member of Mr. Crummles's company, jealous of Nicholas.

Leona'to. Father of Hero in Shakspere's Much Ado about Nothing.

Leono'ra. In Beethoven's opera Fidelio the wife of Fernando Florestan, who is confined as a state prisoner at Seville. To save her husband she enters disguised into the service of Rocco, the jailer, as a young man, and under the name of Fidelio.—— The heroine of Verdi's opera Il Trovatore. She is enamoured of Manrico, the troubadour, reputed son of Azucena, a gipsy woman. The gipsy and her son fall into the power of Count di Luna, who loves Leonora, and puts Manrico to death, not knowing he is his own brother, while Leonora falls a victim to a poisoned ring she has sucked.—— de Guzman. The mistress of Alfonso XI. of Castile in Donizetti's opera La Favorita. Fernando, in ignorance of this connection, becomes her lover; but having discovered it after their marriage, repudiates her and becomes a monk.

Leontes (lē-on'tēz). In Shakspere's Winter's Tale, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione and father of Perdita. The play turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences following thereon.

Leporel'lo. The valet of Don Giovanni, a cowardly fellow who aids him in his libertinism, though with qualms of conscience.

Lesly, Ludovic, le Balafré. A character in Scott's Quentin Durward. See BALAFRÉ.

Lethe (lē'thē). One of the rivers of the infernal regions in Greek mythology, which caused those who drank its water to lose all recollection of their past existence.

Libitina (lib-i-tī'na). An ancient Roman goddess presiding over deaths and funerals.

Lichas (lī'kas). The servant of Hercules who brought his master the fatal garment of Nessus and was thrown into the sea as a punishment.

Ligea (li-jē'a). One of the three Sirens. The others were Parthenope and Leucosia.

Light of the Harem, The. Nourmahal, the bride of Selim in Moore's Lalla Rookh.

Li'lith. In Jewish mythol. a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.

Lil'liput. The land of the Lilliputians, pigmies about six inches high, in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

Lillyvick, Mr. A pompous collector of water-rates in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, uncle of Mrs. Kenwigs.

Lily Maid of Astolat. A name of Elaine.

Lindabrides (lin-dab'ri-dēz). A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart.

Linkinwater, Tim. The devoted head-clerk of the brothers Cheeryble in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Lirriper, Mrs. A kind-hearted and voluble London lodging-house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories.

Lisa. In Bellini's opera La Sonnambula, the innkeeper's daughter, who falls in love with Elvino, the hero, and leads him to suspect his sweetheart of infidelity. See AMINA.

Lismaha'go. In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker a Scotch half-pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputatious, and full of national pride; he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and her £4000.

Littimer. Steerforth's valet in Dickens's David Copperfield.

Little Corporal. A nickname of General Bonaparte, given to him after the battle of Lodi (1796) by his soldiers from his youthful appearance.

Little Dorrit. The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Marshalsea Prison.

Little Em'ly. See EMILY.

Little John. Robin Hood's lieutenant, a man of great stature and strength.

Lochinvar (loch-in-vär'). A young Scottish gallant, the hero of a song in Scott's Marmion.

Lock'it. An inhuman jailer in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman. See MACHEATH, PEACHUM.

Lock'sley. An archer introduced in Scott's Ivanhoe, otherwise the famous English outlaw Robin Hood.

Locrine (lō-krīn'). A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or Brutus.

Lodo'na. A nymph changed into a river on her attempting to escape from the embraces of Pan. See Pope's Windsor Forest.

Lofty, Sir Thomas. An ignorant patron of men of letters in Foote's Patron.

Log, King. The subject of Æsop's fable The Frogs choosing a King.

Lohengrin (lō'en-grin). Knight of the Swan, hero of a 13th-century romance by Wolfram von Eschenbach, and the theme of an opera by Richard Wagner.

Lo'ki. In Scandinavian mythol. the evil god who brought about the death of Balder.

Lord of the Isles, The. Name of one of Scott's poems, a story of the west of Scotland and the times of Robert the Bruce.

Lorelei (lō'rē-lī). In German legend a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruction.

Loren'zo. The gallant with whom Jessica elopes in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

Lothair'. The hero of a novel by Disraeli, a young nobleman who shows some favour for the Roman Catholic religion, but ultimately marries Lady Corisande and attaches himself to the English Church.

Lotha'rio. Original of "a gay Lothario", a libertine in Rowe's Fair Penitent, seducer of Calista the heroine.

Lotus (or Lotos) Eaters, The. A dreamy, indolent race mentioned in Homer's Odyssey, and upon whom Tennyson has written a poem so named.

Louisa. Heroine of Sheridan's Duenna, who is enabled to marry her lover by her father being outwitted and made to mistake the duenna for herself.

Louise (lö-ēz'). The glee-maiden in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth.

Lovel, Lord. The bridegroom in T. H. Bayly's Mistletoe Bough. See GINEVRA.—— The assumed name of the Earl of Glenallan's son and heir in Scott's Antiquary, *in* love with Miss Wardour.

Lovelace. The libertine hero of Richardson's novel Clarissa Harlowe.

Luath (lö'ath). The hound of Cuthullin in Ossian's Fingal.—— One of the dogs in Burns's Twa Dogs.

Lubberland. A name for a fabulous country corresponding with the land of Cockaigne.

Lucentio (lū-sen'shi-ō). A character in Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, the wooer of Bianca.

Lucia (lö'chä) **di Lammermoor.** The heroine of Donizetti's opera of that name, founded on Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.

Lucia'na. Sister of Adriana in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.

Lucina (lū-sī'na). The goddess who presided over childbirth, among the Romans, often identified with Juno or Diana.

Lucinde (lü-sañd). Heroine of Molière's L'Amour Médecin, whose lover visits her on pretence of being a doctor. Another Lucinde occurs in the Médecin Malgré Lui, who pretends dumbness, and is cured by her lover, who acts the doctor.

Lucio (lū'si-ō). A 'fantastic' and vicious character in Shakspere's Measure for Measure.

Lucrece (lụ-krēs'). Same as *Lucretia*.

Lucretia (lū-krē'shi-a). The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tarquinius. Her story has formed the theme of numerous poems and dramas.

Lucrezia Borgia (lö-kret'si-ä bor'jä). Daughter of Pope Alexander VI., heroine of an opera by Donizetti, and a drama by Victor Hugo. The stories current regarding her are mostly fictions.

Lud. A fabulous king of Britain.

Lufra. The hound belonging to Douglas in Scott's Lady of the Lake.

Luggnagg. An island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. See STRULDBRUGS.

Lum'bercourt, Lord, and his daughter Lady Rodolpha. Characters in Macklin's Man of the World.

Lump'kin, Tony. The son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first marriage, in Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer; an ignorant, idle, mischievous, but good-natured young booby.

Lu'pin, Mrs. The kindly and buxom hostess in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, who marries Mark Tapley.

Lur'gal-tud'da. In Babylonian mythology the divine storm-bird, who brought lightning from heaven, and imparted to men the knowledge of fire and of futurity.

Lycidas (lis'i-das). A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King.

Lyle (līl), **Annot.** The heroine of Scott's Legend of Montrose, who marries the Earl of Menteith. See MACAULAY.

Lynceus (lin'sūs). One of the Argonauts of Greek legend, famed for his extraordinary sharpness of sight.

Lyndon (lin'don), **Barry.** The hero of Thackeray's Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, an

Irishman who relates his own adventures as an audacious sharper and swindler.

Lynette (li-net'). Sister of Lady Lyonors in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.

Lyonnesse (lī-on-nes'). A tract in the south-west of England said to be now covered by the sea.

Lyonors (lī'o-norz). Lady of Castle Perilous in Tennyson's Idylls.

Lysan'der. Lover of Hermia in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Lysimachus (li-sim'a-kus). A character in Shakspere's Pericles, married to Marina.

Ma. In Egyptian mythology the goddess of truth and justice.

Mab. The queen of the fairies according to Shakspere and other English poets.

Macaire, Robert. The name for a villainous character in certain French plays. His name is especially associated with a murder committed by him and the discovery of his guilt through the dog of the murdered man.

Macau'lay, Allan. A young Highland chief in Scott's Legend of Montrose, moody and possessed of the gift of second sight. Being in love with Annot Lyle, he is led by jealousy to stab his friend the Earl of Menteith.

Macbeth'. A historic personage who raised himself to be king of Scotland, and is celebrated, along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakspere's famous tragedy, the events of which, however, are almost entirely fictitious.

Macbri'ar, Ephraim. A fanatical young preacher in Scott's Old Mortality, a member of the Covenanters' party, glorying in having to suffer death as a rebel.

MacCandlish, Mrs. Landlady of the inn at Kippletringan in Scott's Guy Mannering.

MacChoakumchild. Schoolmaster in Dickens's Hard Times, a man of narrow mind and a slave to facts.

MacCombich, Evan Dhu (ev'an dö mak-kom'-biċh). A character in Scott's Waverley, foster-brother of Fergus MacIvor, executed with him at Carlisle.

Macduff'. A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth.

MacEagh (mak-ā'aċh), Ranald, and his grandson Kenneth. The Children of the Mist in Scott's Legend of Montrose, foes of Allan Macaulay.

Macedonia's Madman. Alexander the Great.

MacFlecknoe (mak-flek'nō). The name under which Dryden lampoons the poet Shadwell in a poetical satire so titled. He is represented as the son and successor in the realm of Nonsense to Flecknoe, a wretched Irish poet.

Macgreg'or, Rob Roy. The Highland outlaw and freebooter, hero of Scott's Rob Roy, in which also appear his wife Helen, and two sons, the period being that of the Jacobite rising of 1715. Rob himself was a real enough character, but the incidents and details of the novel are mainly fictitious. Frank Osbaldistone and other Osbaldistones, Diana Vernon, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and Andrew Fairservice are among the characters.

Macheath (mak-hēth'), Captain. The highwayman hero of Gay's Beggar's Opera, who declared he could be so happy with either Polly Peachum or Lucy Lockit, but was married to the former, though he promised to marry the latter and was assisted by her to escape from jail.

MacIan (mak-ē'an), Hector. A young Highland chieftain in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth; also called Conachar (which see).

MacIntyre', Captain Hector, and his sister Maria. Nephew and niece of the antiquary in Scott's novel of that title.

MacIvor (mak-ē'vor), Fergus and Flora. In Scott's Waverley, a Highland chief and his sister, both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful. Fergus was executed; his sister retired to a convent.

Mackitchinson. A fat, gouty, pursy innkeeper in Scott's Antiquary.

MacMor'lan, Mr. and Mrs. A kindly married couple in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Macraw', Francie. A servant of the Earl of Glenallan in Scott's Antiquary, an old comrade of Edie Ochiltree.

MacSar'casm, Sir Archie. One of the principal characters in Macklin's comedy Love à la Mode.

MacSting'er, Mrs. In Dickens's Dombey and Son the landlady of Captain Cuttle and a perfect terror and tyrant to him, latterly married to his friend Bunsby.

Macsy'cophant, Sir Pertinax. The hero of Macklin's comedy The Man of the World, a Scotsman who raised his fortunes by 'booing' (bowing) to the great and wealthy.

Mactab', The Hon. Miss Lucretia. In Colman's Poor Gentleman an old maid who thinks it an honour to allow her relations to maintain her.

MacTav'ish, Elspat. The widow of an outlaw in Scott's Highland Widow. She wished her son Hamish to follow his father's footsteps, and when he had enlisted drugged him and made him overstay his leave, thinking that he would take to the hills rather than undergo punishment. Hamish, at her instigation, killed the officer sent to arrest him, and suffered death in consequence, to her lifelong remorse.

MacTurk', Captain, 'the Man of Peace'. A character in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, a half-pay officer, fond of whisky and duelling.

MacWhee'ble, Duncan. A character in Scott's Waverley, 'bailie' or agent and manager of affairs for Baron Bradwardine.

Madge Wildfire. See WILDFIRE.

Madoc (mā'dok). A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered America long before Columbus; the subject of a poem by Southey.

Mæonides (mē-on'i-dēz). A poetical designation of Homer.

Maggy. A half-witted character in Dickens's Little Dorrit.

Magi (mā'jī). The three wise men from the East who brought presents of gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the infant Christ (Matt. ii.). According to tradition they were Eastern kings, and were named respectively Melchior, Caspar, and Balthazar. Their bodies were said to have been brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople, from whence they were subsequently interred at Milan and Cologne. From this last circumstance they were called the Three Kings of Cologne.

Ma'gog. See GOG.

Magwitch, Abel. A transported convict in Dickens's Great Expectations, who made money in Australia and sent home funds to keep Pip like a gentleman, Pip not knowing who his benefactor was.

Maiden of the Mist. Anne of Geierstein, in Scott's novel so called.

Maid Marian. The wife of Robin Hood.

Maid of Perth, Fair. See FAIR MAID.

Mailsetter, Mrs. The gossipping and inquisitive postmistress in Scott's Antiquary.

Mal'agrowther, Sir Mungo. A peevish and bitter-tongued old courtier in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. Scott adopted the name Malachi Malagrowther in writing certain letters against a proposed scheme relating to bank-notes in Scotland.

Malambru'no. A giant in Don Quixote who by enchantment transformed Antonomasia and her husband respectively into a brazen monkey and a crocodile. Their disenchantment was accomplished by Don Quixote.

Mal'aprop, Mrs. A lady in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words; aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish.

Malbec'co. In Spenser's Faërie Queene the wealthy but mean and miserly husband of a young wife Helenore, who, after setting fire to the house, eloped with Sir Paridel. In his despair Malbecco threw himself from a rock, leaving nothing but his ghost behind, which was metamorphosed into Jealousy.

Malebolge (mä-le-bol'je). The eighth circle of punishment in Dante's Inferno, containing ten *bolgi* or pits.

Malfy, Duchess of. Heroine and title of a play by Webster. She was strangled at the instigation of her brother because she fell in love with her steward.

Malvo'lio. The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night.

Mambri'no's Helmet. A wonderful helmet of mediæval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found, though his was merely a barber's basin.

Mammon, Sir Epicure. A credulous rich man in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, whom the alchemist bleeds of his money.

Manette (ma-net'), Lucie, and her father Dr. Manette. Characters in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities. Dr. Manette's mental faculties were somewhat impaired by a long period of unjust imprisonment, during which he had been accustomed to make shoes.

Manfred, Count. Hero of Byron's drama so named, a man who has dealings with elemental spirits and has lost all sympathy for his fellows.

Manly. A fine character in Vanbrugh's Provoked Husband. —— A blunt, straightforward sea-captain, the hero of Wycherly's Plain Dealer.

Mannering, Guy. The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's well-known novel, and whose daughter Julia is married to its hero Harry Bertram. Julia is beautiful, sprightly, and clever, but somewhat light-headed and romantic.

Man of Brass. See TALUS.

Man of Destiny. Napoleon I., who professed to regard himself as under a special destiny.

Man of Feeling. The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771).

Manon Lescaut (mä-nōn les-kō). Title and heroine of a French romance by the Abbé Prévost, telling of the passionate love of the Chevalier des Grieux for the frail yet kind-hearted Manon, who latterly dies with the man to whom she has often been unfaithful.

Mantalini (man-ta-lē'nē). A dissipated fop in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, husband to a fashionable milliner, latterly reduced to turn his wife's mangle.

Marce'lia. Heroine of Massinger's Duke of Milan, a lady whose fate is similar to that of Desdemona.

Marcella. A fair but cruel shepherdess in Don Quixote.

Marcellus. A character in Shakspere's Hamlet who sees the ghost of Hamlet's father before the prince himself.

Marchioness, The. A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly married to Dick Swiveller.

March'mont, Miss Matilda. A character in Scott's Guy Mannering, the friend and correspondent of Julia Mannering.

Marcus. Son of Cato in Addison's tragedy of that name.

Margaret. The heroine of Goethe's Faust. See FAUST. —— Daughter of the Ladye of Branksome Tower in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Margarita (mär-gä-rē'tä). In Beaumont and Fletcher's Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, a rich young Spanish widow who marries again in the idea that she may indulge in pleasure at her will and that her husband is a weakling, but finds that she has met her master.

Mari'a. A lady attending on the French princess in Shakspere's Love's Labour 's Lost. —— Waiting-maid of the Countess Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, who assists in making a fool of Malvolio. —— An unfortunate half-witted maiden in Sterne's Sentimental Journey.

Maria'na. A lady in Shakspere's Measure for Measure who, after having been abandoned by Angelo, is ultimately married to him. —— A lady called Mariana is also the subject of the Moated Grange, and Mariana in the South, poems by Tennyson.

Marigold, 'Doctor. An itinerant cheap-jack, hero of Dickens's Christmas tale Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions.

Mari'na. Daughter of Pericles in Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre. —— The wife of Jacopo Foscari, the Doge's son, in Byron's Two Foscari.

Marinel. Lover of Florimel in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Marino Faliero. See FALIERO.

Marion de Lorme. A lady in Bulwer Lytton's Richelieu who betrays the conspirators to Richelieu.

Maritornes (mä-ri-tor'nās). A humpbacked ugly inn-servant in Don Quixote, regarded by the knight as the beauteous daughter of the lord of the castle (the inn).

Mark, Sir. King of Cornwall, in the Arthurian Legends, cowardly, treacherous, and despicable. His wife was Isolde, beloved by Sir Tristram.

Markleham, Mrs. The foolish and meddlesome mother of Mrs. Strong in Dickens's David Copperfield.

Marlow, Young. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, bashful with ladies, but by no means so with chamber-maids. See HARDCASTLE.

Mar'mion. A brave but profligate English lord, hero of Scott's poem of same name, the scene of which is partly in Scotland, slain at Flodden.

Marner, Silas. The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot, a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen, but is restored to heart and hope by a little foundling child (Eppie) who comes to him.

Marplot. The good-natured meddler in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy The Busybody.

Mar-Prelate, Martin. The pseudonym of the author or authors of scurrilous but powerfully written Puritan tracts antagonistic to episcopacy, printed and issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mars. The Roman god of war, corresponding to the Greek god Arēs. See in Dict.

Marsyas (mär'si-as). A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest, and to have been flayed alive by the victor.

Martext, Sir Oliver. A clergyman in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Martha. A friend of Margaret in Goethe's Faust who boldly 'sets her cap' at Mephistopheles, while Faust is engaged with Margaret.——Also the heroine of Flotow's opera of this name.

Martin. In Swift's Tale of a Tub, and in Dryden's Hind and Panther, a character representing Luther.

Masaniello. A famous Neapolitan fisherman whose refusal to pay a new tax upon fruit in 1647 led to a successful revolution. He is the hero of an opera of that name by Auber.

Masetto. The young peasant engaged to be married to Zerlina in the opera of Don Giovanni.

Maskwell. The "Double Dealer" of Congreve's play of this name—a model of duplicity and cunning.

Master Humphrey. See HUMPHREY.

Mat o' the Mint. A highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera.

Mattie. The maid of Ballie Nicol Jarvie in Scott's Rob Roy, afterwards married to her master.

Mâ'tu. In Babylonian mythology the god of the tempest and the western wind.

Mau'grabin, Hayraddin. A gypsy character in Scott's Quentin Durward.

Maul. A giant in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Mauprat, Adrien de (ä-drē-äṅ dē mō-prä). A gallant soldier in Bulwer Lytton's Richelieu sent to the bastille for marrying Julie, but set at liberty by Richelieu.

Mawworm, Ma'wĕrm. A character in Isaac Bickerstaffe's comedy The Hypocrite; a vulgar copy and imitator of the Dr. Cantwell of the same play, a sanctimonious pretender, and the English representative of Molière's Tartuffe.

Maylie, Mrs., and her son Harry. Characters in Dickens's Oliver Twist, by whom Oliver is befriended.

Maypole, The. An inn in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, latterly kept by Dolly Varden and her husband Joe Willet.

May Queen, The. The subject of a pathetic poem by Tennyson.

Mazep'pa. Hetman of the Cossacks, the hero and title of a poem by Lord Byron. He belonged to a noble Polish family, and while serving as a page at the court of the King of Poland engaged in a love intrigue with the young wife of a count. By order of her husband Mazeppa was fastened to a wild horse, which was then cast loose. The page was rescued by some Cossacks, and became, by favour of Peter I. of Russia, prince of the Ukraine. He afterwards fought against the Russians.

Meadows, Sir William, and his son. Characters in Love in a Village, Bickerstaff's musical farce.

Meagles, Mr., Mrs., and their daughter. An amiable family in Dickens's Little Dorrit.

Medam'othi. An island in Rabelais' Pantagruel: from Greek word meaning nowhere.

Mede'a. The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend, a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece, is married but afterwards deserted by him, and in revenge murders their two children.

Medo'ra. Heroine of Byron's Corsair, who pines away in the absence of her husband the Corsair, who has been taken prisoner.

Medu'sa. A Gorgon, whose head was cut off by Perseus, and placed upon Minerva's shield. The head turned to stone all those who looked on it.

Meg. Daughter of Toby Veck, in Dickens's Chimes, a pretty and dutiful girl.

Megæra (me-jē'ra). In classical mythol. one of the three Furies.

Meg Dods. See DODS.

Meg Merrilies. See MERRILIES.

Meiklewham (mē'kl-wham), Saunders. A coarse, bullying country writer or attorney in Scott's St. Ronan's Well.

Meister (mīs'tėr), Wilhelm. Hero and title of a novel by Goethe, showing how the character of a somewhat uninteresting young man is moulded by his experiences in life.

Mejnoun and Leilah (mej'nön, lī'la). A pair of model lovers in Oriental story.

Meleager (mel-ē-ā'jėr). A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta; his life depended on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed.

Mele'ma. See TITO MELEMA.

Melesigenes (mel-e-sij'e-nēz). A poetic name for Homer.

Mell, Mr. An usher in Dickens's David Copperfield employed by Mr. Creakle, who treats him badly.

Melmoth the Wanderer. Hero of a story by Maturin, possessing supernatural powers and living to the age of a hundred and fifty through a compact with the Evil One.

Melnotte (mel-not'), Claud. The hero of Lytton's play The Lady of Lyons, a gardener's son, who marries Pauline Deschapelles, a proud Lyons beauty under pretence of being a prince, latterly becomes a colonel in the army, and when misfortune overtakes her father finds happiness with her at last.

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-ne). The Muse who presided over tragedy.

Mélusine (mā-lü-sēn). A fairy of French legend, who is condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward. She married and lived happily till her husband discovered her in her deformed state when she disappeared.

Melville, Julia. A character in Sheridan's Rivals, in love with Falkland, who is causelessly jealous of her.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, where he fought on the Trojan side.——The colossal statue of King Amenophis at Thebes, received this name.

Mendoza, Isaac. See ISAAC.

Menelaus (men-e-lā'us). A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon, a prominent figure in Greek legend.

Mentor. The name assumed by Minerva when she accompanied Telemachus on his journey in search of his father Ulysses.

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof'e-lēz). A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the Faust story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe. See FAUST.

Merchant of Venice, The. See ANTONIO.

Mercury. See HERMES.

Mercutio (mėr-kū'shi-ō). The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Mercy. A young pilgrim in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Merdle, Mr. A great financial magnate in Dickens's Little Dorrit, who becomes insolvent and commits suicide after being guilty of forgery and swindling.

Merlin. The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur.

Mero'dach. In Babylonian mythology the first-born of Ea and Bel or Baal, the god of life and benefactor of men. Subsequently, under Semitic influence, the great Sun-god and the lord of the gods.

Merrilies (mer'ri-lēz), Meg. An old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's Guy Mannering.

Merrylegs. A performing dog, in Dickens's Hard Times.

Merton, Tommy. The companion of Harry Sandford in Day's boys' book Sandford and Merton.

Mezen'tius. A tyrant of ancient Roman legend, noted for his cruelties.

Micaw'ber, Mr. Wilkins. A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's David Copperfield, of no particular profession, given to high-flown language, fond of good living, and carelessly improvident; often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up'. Mrs. Micawber is a lady of very similar character, and a firm believer in her husband's abilities.

Michael (mī'kel). An Archangel mentioned several times in the Bible and introduced in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Mi'das. A legendary king of Phrygia, who having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse. Apollo gave him an ass's ears for deciding a musical contest against him.

Midlothian, The Heart of. See HEART.

Miggs. In Dickens's Barnaby Rudge the shrewish maid-servant of Mrs. Varden, the toady of her mistress, and the admirer of the conceited apprentice Sim Tappertit, who, however, having an eye to his master's daughter, pronounced her 'scraggy'.

Mignon (mēn'yon). The Italian girl protected by Wilhelm Meister in Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship. Falling in love with her protector, her affection was not requited, and she became mad and died.

Milden'do. The capital of Lilliput in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

Mile'tus, Tales of. Fabulous stories of Greece and Rome. Bulwer Lytton published certain stories under the title of Lost Tales of Miletus.

Mil'lamant. A brilliant fine lady and coquette in Congreve's Way of the World, woed and won by Mirabell.

Miller, Joe. The fictitious author of a Jest-book, compiled by Mottley, in the reign of James II.

Mills, Julia. The bosom friend of Dora Spenlow in Dickens's David Copperfield, a young lady who sympathized with the fond pair David and Dora, but regarded herself as one for whom love was only a dream of the past. She married a rich East Indian.

Mil'vey, Rev. Frank and Mrs. A hard-working London curate and his wife in Our Mutual Friend by Dickens.

Mil'wood, Sarah. The courtezan in Lillo's George Barnwell who incited George Barnwell to rob his master and murder his uncle.

Minerva. See in Dict.

Minna and Brenda Troil. See TROIL.

Minnehaha (min-e-hä'ha). The wife of Hiawatha in Longfellow's Hiawatha.

Mi'nos. A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world.

Min'otaur. A monster of Greek fable, half man, half bull, which lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

Mir'abel. A gallant in Beaumont and Fletcher's Wild Goose Chase, ultimately married to Oriana, though a professed enemy to marriage.

Mir'abell. A handsome and attractive gentleman in love with Millamant in Congreve's Way of the World.

Miran'da. The daughter of Prospero in Shakspere's *Tempest*.

Mirza. A fictitious personage described in The Spectator (No. 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

Mite, Sir Matthew. A dissolute, ostentatious, and contemptible Indian nabob in Foote's farce The Nabob.

Mith'ras. A deity of the ancient Persians, the benefactor of mankind and supporter of Ormuzd, generally regarded as a personification of the sun.

Moak'kibat. In Mohammedan mythol. attendant angels on men whose deeds they convey each day at sunrise to the recording angel.

Mo'dish, Lady Betty. A wayward coquettish woman in Cibber's Careless Husband.

Modo. A fiend, named in Shakspere's King Lear, that impels to murder.

Mo'dred, Mor'dred. The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled; he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death-wound.

Mokan'na. The Veiled Prophet, in Moore's Lalla Rookh. See VEILED PROPHET.

Molmutius. See MULMUTIUS.

Mo'loch. See in Dict.

Mom'mur. The name of an imaginary city, the residence of Oberon, king of the fairies.

Momus. The Greek god of laughter and ridicule.

Monflathers, Miss. A schoolmistress in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop who impressed upon little Nell the wickedness of belonging to a waxwork exhibition.

Monim'ia. Heroine of Otway's tragedy The Orphan, who poisons herself on finding that her husband's brother has by treachery shared her bed.

Mon'iplies, Richie. The self-willed and conceited, but honest servant of Nigel Olifaunt in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel, latterly dubbed Sir Richie, and married to Martha Trapbois.

Monkbarns, The Laird of. The antiquary, Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck, in Scott's Antiquary. See OLDBUCK.

Monker and Nakir. In Mohammedan mythology two beings who examine the dead and torture the wicked after death.

Montague (mon'ta-gū). The family name of the noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Montan'to, Signor. A bragging fencing-master in Ben Jonson's Every Man in His Humour.

Mont-Fitchet, Sir Conrade. The preceptor of the Templars in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Mordred. See MODRED.

More of More Hall. A legendary hero, who killed the Dragon of Wantley.

Morgan le Fay. A wicked sister of King Arthur, who tried to get him murdered.

Morgiana (mor-ji-an'a). The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of The Forty Thieves.

Morning Star of the Reformation. A name given to John Wickliffe (1320–1384).

Mortality, Old. See OLD MORTALITY.

Mortimer, Mr. A character in Colman's Fashionable Lover, a man of great benevolence and kindness of heart, but outwardly hard and unsympathetic.

Mortimer, Sir Edward. A character in Colman's play The Iron Chest, a man whose life was made miserable by the consciousness of being guilty of a murder for which he had been tried and acquitted. He kept a statement of the facts in an iron chest. The play is based on Godwin's novel Caleb Williams.

Morton, Henry, with his father and uncle. Characters in Scott's Old Mortality, Henry being the hero of the novel.

Moth. A page in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost. —— A fairy in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Mother Bunch. An ale-wife in Dekker's Satiromastix. See also BUNCH.

Mould, Mr. An undertaker in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Mouldy, Ralph. A character in Shakspere's 2 Henry IV., one of Falstaff's recruits.

Mountain, Mrs., and her daughter Fanny. Characters in Thackeray's Virginians.

Mourning Bride, The. Almeria, daughter of the King of Granada, in Congreve's drama The Mourning Bride, separated from her husband on their wedding day, but afterwards happily reunited with him.

Mowbray, Clara, the heroine, and her brother John in Scott's St. Ronan's Well. Her life was made miserable by her being trapped into a marriage with the Earl of Etherington, while she was in love with his half-brother, Francis Tyrrel.

Mowcher (mou'chĕr), Miss. A kind-hearted and amusing dwarf who dresses gentlemen's hair in Dickens's David Copperfield.

Mucklebackit, Elspeth, with son and grandchildren. Characters in Scott's Antiquary.

Mucklewrath (muk'l-räth), Habakkuk. A crazy preacher of the Cameronian sect, eager for the slaughter of all the enemies of the Lord's people, in Scott's Old Mortality.

Mucklewrath, John. In Scott's Waverley, the smith at the village of Cairnvreckan, whose wife was a virago and enthusiastic Jacobite.

Mu'lil. In Babylonian mythology the lord of the spirit world, and king of the spirits of the earth. Later the god of life.

Mulmu'tius. A legendary king of Britain, said to have been a great lawgiver.

Mumbla'zon, Master. A character in Scott's Kenilworth, a connection of the Robsart family, and a great authority on heraldry and genealogy.

Munchausen (mun-chą'sn). The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted from the real name of a certain German officer (Baron Münchhausen, pron. münch'hou-zn).

Mus'grave, Sir Richard. A character in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, an English knight slain in single combat by Cranstoun in the guise of Deloraine.

Mylit'ta. The Assyrian goddess of the moon, and the representative of the female principle of generation.

Myrrha (mir'a). In Byron's drama of Sardanapalus an Ionian slave and concubine of Sardanapalus, king of Assyria. She incited him to oppose the Median Arbaces, and when defeated expired with her lord on a funeral pyre, which she lighted with her own hand.

Mysie (mī'zi). Waiting-maid of Lady Margaret Bellenden in Scott's Old Mortality.

Mysie Happer. The miller's daughter in Scott's Monastery, ultimately the wife of Sir Piercie Shafton.

Nadgett, Mr. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a man of the most secretive instincts who acts as a private detective, and ultimately brings Jonas Chuzzlewit to his doom.

Namtar. In Babylonian mythology the plague-god, and arbiter of human destiny, servant of Nergal.

Nancy. An unfortunate girl in Dickens's Oliver Twist, kind-hearted and faithful to Bill Sikes, who brutally murdered her.

Nanna. In Scandinavian mythol. the wife of Balder, on whose funeral pile she threw herself and died when her husband was unwittingly slain by the god Hödur.

Nar'aka. In Hindu mythol. hell, which has twenty-eight divisions designed for the punishment of different degrees of wickedness.

Narcis'sus. A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died.

Nathan'iel, Sir. A curate in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Natty Bumppo. A character in five of Cooper's novels. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

Nausicaa (nạ-sik'ā-a). A princess of the Phæacians in Homer's Odyssey, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Neæra (nē-ē'ra). A female name occurring in some of the Latin poets.

Ne'bo. In Babylonian mythology the prophet-god who proclaimed the mind and will of Merodach, and the god of science and literature.

Nectaba'nus. The dwarf in Scott's Talisman.

Neith (nā'ith). In Egyptian mythology the goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athene and the Roman Minerva.

Nekay'ah. Sister of Rasselas in Dr. Johnson's tale so named.

Nell. The child heroine of Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, living with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country, where both die.

Nephelococcygia (nef'e-lō-kok-sij''i-a). Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes's famous comedy The Birds, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

Neptune, Nereids. See in Dict.

Nereus (nē'rūs). In classical mythology father of the Water-nymphs, or Nereids.

Ner'gal. In Babylonian mythology the god of the dead.

Neris'sa. Portia's maid in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

Nessus. A Centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See DEJANIRA.

Nestor. A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men.

Neuha (nū'ha). A female character in Byron's Island, married to Torquil.

Neville (nev'il), Miss. The friend and confidante of Miss Hardcastle, in Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer, married to Mr. Hastings.

Newcome, Colonel. One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel The Newcomes, brave, simple, and good, though not overwise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son Clive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility. She is brought up to love wealth and title, but latterly is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, such as the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill-treatment causes his wife to run away from him. See also FLORAC, HONEYMAN, KEW.

Nibelungen (nē'be-lung-en). A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the Nibelungenlied or song of the Nibelungs. See SIEGFRIED, CRIEMHILD, BRUNHILD.

Nickleby, Nicholas. The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under

Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing. His sister Kate is a charming young lady; his uncle Ralph is a hard-hearted and miserly money-lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail. Smike, Newman Noggs, Mr. Mantalini, John Browdie, the Kenwigs, &c., also appear in the story.

Niflheim (nēf'l-hīm). A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.

Niobe (nī'o-bē). A queen of classic story, wife of Amphion of Thebes and daughter of Tantalus. Because she exulted over Latona on account of her own numerous offspring, her children were all slain by Apollo and Diana, the children of Latona, and herself turned into stone. She is an accepted type of grief.

Nipper, Susan. An attendant on Florence Dombey in Dickens's Dombey and Son, good-looking, shrewd, and sharp-tongued, but faithful and affectionate; latterly married to Mr. Toots.

Nisus (nī'sus). In Virgil's Æneid a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.

Nixon, Cristal. A character in Scott's Redgauntlet, the sullen and saturnine confidential servant of Redgauntlet, and the betrayer of his master and the Jacobites.

Noggs, Newman. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby an extremely odd but kind-hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, and once a country gentleman.

Norma. The vestal priestess in Bellini's opera Norma.

Norna of the Fitful Head. A striking character in Scott's Pirate, posing as a prophetess and as having superhuman powers, and by most of the people around her believed in. Half-crazed by remorse she had some belief in her own supernatural attributes. She was the aunt of Minna and Brenda Troil, and turned out to be the mother of Cleveland the pirate.

Norns. The three Fates in Scandinavian mythology, representing the Past, the Present, and the Future.

Norris. A family in America described in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, professing to despise distinctions of rank and title, but deeply interested in members of the British aristocracy.

North, Christopher. Pseudonym of Professor John Wilson (1785–1854), author of Noctes Ambrosianæ, &c.

Norval. The hero of the eighteenth century tragedy Douglas (1756), by the Rev. John Home. Norval was the son of Lord Douglas, but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.

Notus. The Latin name of the south wind.

Noureddin (nō-red-in'). A character in the Arabian Nights, in the story of Noureddin and the Beautiful Persian.

Nourmahal (nōr-ma-hal'). The Light of the Harem (namely, that of Harun al Rashid) in Moore's Lalla Rookh.

Nubbles. See KIT.

Number Nip. A Gnome king or mountain goblin in German tales.

Nupkins, Mr. A pompous ignorant mayor of Ipswich in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Nut-brown Maid, The. Heroine and title of a very old ballad.

Nydia (nī'di-a). A blind girl in Bulwer Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii.

Nym (nim). A follower of Falstaff's in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry V., an amusing rogue who latterly gets hanged.

Oakly, Mr. and Mrs. The married pair in Colman's play The Jealous Wife.

Obadi'ah. A domestic servant of the Shandy family in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Ob'eron. The king of the fairies, familiar to us from Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and an opera by Weber.

O'Brall'aghan, Sir Callaghan. A wild Irish soldier in the Prussian service, in Macklin's Love à la Mode.

O'Brien. The naval lieutenant in Marryat's Peter Simple, great friend of the hero.

Obstinate. A character in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Oceana (ō-sē'a-na). The name of a work by James Harrington, describing an ideal republic similar in idea to the Atlantis of Plato.

Ochiltree (oċh'il-trē), Ed'ie. A 'blue-gown' or licensed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's Antiquary.

O'din. The supreme Scandinavian deity, king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigga; one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.

Odysseus (ō-dis'ūs). The Greek form of Ulysses; hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the Odyssey, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war. The poem, like the Iliad, is in twenty-four books, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclops Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his slaughter of the wooers who pestered his wife Penelope and wasted his substance.

Œdipus (ē'di-pus). A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy. Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Œdipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone. Œdipus is the subject of two grand tragedies by Sophocles.

Œnone (ē-nō'nē). A nymph of classic fable married to Paris, who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty.

Ogier (ō'zhi-ėr), the Dane. One of the paladins or mighty warriors of the Charlemagne romances.

Ogleby (ō'gl-bi), Lord. A foppish old nobleman in Garrick and Colman's comedy The Clandestine Marriage.

Old'buck, Jonathan. The 'laird' of Monkbarns, an elderly country gentleman of antiquarian tastes, from whom Scott's novel The Antiquary takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted; an admirably humorous portrait.

Old Curiosity Shop. The shop which gives title to one of Dickens's novels, kept by the grandfather of Little Nell, a weak old man who has an infatuation for gaming, believing that he will make a fortune for his grandchild. See NELL.

Old Man of the Mountain. A name applied to Iman Ben-Sabbah (and his successors), the chief of a Mohammedan sect, and the founder of a Syrian dynasty (1090 A.D.). In the west this sect was known by the title of Assassins.

Old Man of the Sea. In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sindbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.

Old Mortality. A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters. The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.

Olifaunt, Nigel. See GLENVARLOCH.

Oliver. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See ROWLAND.

Oliv'ia. In Shakspere's Twelfth Night a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian.

Olivia (Primrose). A daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.

Ol'lapod, Doctor. A warlike country apothecary and would-be wit in Colman the Younger's comedy The Poor Gentleman.

Olym'pus. A mountain of northern Greece anciently fabled to be the abode of the gods.

Omphale (om'fa-lē). A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women's clothes, while Omphale kept his club and his lion's skin.

Ophe'lia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakspere's Hamlet, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father's death.

Orestes (ō-res'tēz). A hero of Greek tragedy, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electra, was proverbial.

Orgoglio (or-gol'yō). A hideous giant in Spenser's Faërie Queene, the impersonification of Arrogance, who overcame the Red Cross Knight and imprisoned him in one of the dungeons of his castle. Una, hearing of the knight's misfortune, informed King Arthur, who slew the giant and set free the captive.

Oria'na. The daughter of Lisuarte, a fictitious king of England in the romance of Amadis de Gaul. She is described as the handsomest and most faithful woman in the world, and was beloved by Amadis. —— A name applied to Queen Elizabeth in certain poems in her honour. —— A lady in Tennyson's ballad of that name.

Orion (ō-rī'on). A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastward and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.

Orlan'do. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Roland* is another form of the name. —— In Shakspere's As You Like It Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.

Orlando Furioso. 'Orlando mad', an epic poem so named by Ariosto. It continues the Orlando Innamorato of Bojardo, and is descriptive of the gallant deeds and adventures of the paladins of the time of Charlemagne, whose nephew Orlando figures as the hero.

Orlick. In Dickens's Great Expectations, the journeyman blacksmith employed by Joe Gargery, the enemy of Pip, whom he tries to murder.

Or'muzd. The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, the antagonism of the two being a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.

Orpheus (or'fūs). A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost her for ever.

Orsino (or-sē'nō), Duke of Illyria. In Shakspere's Twelfth Night, the duke who sues for the love of the Countess Olivia.

Orson. See VALENTINE.

Orville, Lord. Lover of Evelina in Miss Burney's novel of this name.

Osbald'istone. A family who appear in Scott's Rob Roy, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon. Rashleigh Osbaldistone is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy.

Osborne (oz'bōrn), Capt. George. In Thackeray's Vanity Fair a dandified, selfish, and shallow-hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an elopement with Becky Sharp. His father, a harsh, purse-proud, coarse, and domineering merchant, had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

O'Shan'ter, Tam. The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches —with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church. He is chased by them to the river Doon, and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

Osi'ris. In Egyptian mythology the sun-god, the source of life and fruitfulness, and the sum of all beneficent agencies, styled the Manifestor of Good, Lord of Lords, King of the Gods. He was the father of Horus, and the husband of Isis. After he had been slain by his brother Set, the impersonification of all evil, Osiris became the judge of the dead, and his soul animated the sacred bull Apis. Osiris under this form thus continued to be present among men.

Osrick. A court dandy in Shakspere's Hamlet.

Ossian. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

Oswald. Steward to Goneril in Shakspere's King Lear. —— Cup-bearer to Cedric in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Othello. In Shakspere's tragedy a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, smothers her when led by the devilish Iago to believe her unfaithful to him, and then kills himself.

Otran'to, Castle of. The name of a romance by Horace Walpole. See CASTLE.

O'Trigger, Sir Lucius. A fighting Irishman in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals. 'A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

Overreach, Sir Giles. A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Owen (ō'en), Joseph. A character in Scott's Redgauntlet, head clerk to Mr. Osbaldistone, the merchant, and devoted to Francis.

Oxford, John, Earl of, and his son Arthur. Characters, disguised as merchants of the name of Philipson, in Scott's Anne of Geierstein.

Pac'olet. A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.

Page, Mrs. In Shakspere's Merry Wives a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Falstaff. Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton.

Pal'amon. A knight in Chaucer's Knight's Tale of Palamon and Arcite.

Palemon (pa-lē'mon). A character in Thomson's Seasons (Autumn) who falls in love with and marries 'the lovely young Lavinia' who had gleaned in his fields.

Pal'inode. A shepherd in Spenser's Eclogues representing the Roman Catholic priests.

Palinu'rus. The name of Æneas's pilot in Virgil's Æneid, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

Pallas. A name of Minerva.

Pallet. A ridiculous painter in Smollett's novel Peregrine Pickle.

Pamela (pa-mē'la or pam'ē-la). The heroine of a novel of same name by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife. [Richardson appears to have pronounced the name pam'e-la; Pope using it long before (after Sir Philip Sidney), pronounced it pa-mē'la.]

Pan. Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

Pancks. A character in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a shabby, dirty little man employed to collect rents and exact the utmost farthing from the tenants.

Pan'darus. In Homer's Iliad a Lycian who fought on the Trojan side, and was a distinguished archer. In the mediæval story of Troilus and Cressida he is represented as assisting in bringing the two lovers together, and in Shakspere's play his part is the well-known one which has given rise to the word *pander*.

Pandemonium. The capital of Satan in Milton's Paradise Lost. See in Dict.

Pando'ra. In classical mythol. a woman sent by the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment of the theft of fire by Prometheus. Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her. Later accounts say she had a box of blessings, which being incautiously opened all escaped except hope.

Pangloss. A philosopher in Voltaire's Candide who believes that all is for the best in this the best of all possible worlds.

Pangloss, Dr. A ridiculous pedant in Colman's comedy The Heir-at-Law. See DOWLAS.

Panope (pan'o-pē). One of the Nereids.

Pantag'ruel. An enormous *giant*, son of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous romance. See GARGANTUA.

Panurge (pa-nėrj'). An important character in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel, a great friend of the latter, a drunkard, rogue, and coward, but remarkably clever and amusing.

Panza, Sancho (sän'chō pän'thä or san'kō pan'za). See DON QUIXOTE.

Papil'lon. A character in Foote's Liar, a poor critic, who succeeds better as a valet.

Pardiggle, Mrs. A character in Dickens's Bleak House who exacts contributions from her little boys for the African mission of Borrioboola Gha.

Par'idel, Sir. A character in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a betrayer of women.

Par'is. The son of Priam of Troy, celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses Juno, Venus, and Minerva; and for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war. ——A character in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, cousin and wooer of Juliet.

Parisi'na. Heroine and title of a poem by Lord Byron. See HUGO.

Parizade (pa-ri-zä'de). Heroine of a story in the Arabian Nights, a daughter of the Sultan of Persia, by the machination of her two aunts brought up in ignorance of her birth. She succeeded in obtaining the talking bird, the singing tree, and the yellow water, and latterly became known to her father as his daughter.

Parley, Peter. Pseudonym of Samuel Goodrich, an American writer of children's books.

Parolles (pa-rol'es). A braggart and coward in Shakspere's All 's Well.

Parthenope (pär-then'o-pē). One of the three Sirens in Greek mythology. The other two were Ligea and Leucosia. She was buried at Naples, which is poetically known by her name.

Partington, Mrs. An imaginary old lady to whom are assigned many laughable blunders in the use of words. An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of a Mrs. Partington who, during a tempest and high tide, was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house.

Partlet, Dame. The hen in Chaucer's Nun's Tale and also in Reynard the Fox.

Partridge. The attendant of Tom Jones in Fielding's novel of this name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd.

Par'zival. A hero of German legend, belonging to the cycle of King Arthur and the Grail.

Passamonte. See GINES.

Pastorel'la. A shepherdess in Spenser's Faërie Queene beloved by Sir Calidore.

Patch. A clever waiting-maid in Mrs. Centlivre's Busy Body.

Pathfinder, The. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

Patroc'lus. The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer's Iliad, slain by Hector.

Pattieson, Mr. Peter. Pretended author of Scott's Tales of my Landlord, edited by the equally mythical Jedediah Cleishbotham.

Patty. The heroine and title of Bickerstaff's Maid of the Mill, married by Lord Aimworth.

Paul and Virginia. A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in St. Pierre's very popular story of same name.

Pauli'na. Character in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, the clever and warm-hearted friend of Hermione.

Pauline Deschapelles. See DESCHAPELLES.

Pavillon, Meinheer, with his wife and daughter Gertrude. In Scott's Quentin Durward.

Pawkins, Major. An American character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, an unscrupulous speculator and great patriot.

Peachum (pēch'um). A harbourer of thieves in Gay's Beggar's Opera. His daughter Polly is married to Macheath, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity. See MACHEATH.

Peck'sniff. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit a sleek, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that it has become second nature with him. His daughters are called Charity and Mercy, the former a shrew, the latter giddy and thoughtless, but sobered by marriage with her scoundrel cousin Jonas Chuzzlewit.

Pedro, Dr. A character in Don Quixote, the court physician of Barataria, who regulated Sancho Panza's food and caused the dishes set before him to be removed on various grounds.

Peebles, Peter. In Scott's Redgauntlet a disreputable old pauper with a craze for litigation.

Peecher, Miss. A schoolmistress in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a neat, precise little woman, hopelessly attached to the teacher Bradley Headstone.

Peeping Tom. See GODIVA.

Peerybingle, John, and his wife. In Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth a big, honest, warm-hearted carrier, married to a wife considerably younger, whose pet name was Dot.

Pegasus. The winged horse of the Muses. See in Dict.

Peg'gotty, Clara. Nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, latterly married to Barkis (which see). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom lives his nephew Ham Peggotty and niece 'Little Em'ly'.

Pelham (pel'am). The hero and title of a novel by Bulwer Lytton in which is depicted a man of fashion—a Charles Surface of the nineteenth century.

Pelides (pē-lī'dēz). A name of Achilles, from his father Peleus.

Pell, Solomon. An attorney in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, with a rather poor practice, though he boasts of his intimacy with the lord chancellor.

Pe'lops. In Greek mythol. the son of Tantalus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine powers. He was restored to life, and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pelops' line were famous in antiquity.

Penden'nis, Arthur. The hero of Thackeray's novel Pendennis, a young man of middle-class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good-hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell. His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman devoted to her son. His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a diner-out and man about town who sincerely worships rank and wealth. Pendennis's chief friend is the barrister and publicist George Warrington. It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel The Newcomes.

Penelope (pe-nel'o-pē). The wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence from home the

is pestered with wooers. Faithful to her husband she puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished, and at night unweaves what she has woven by day.

Penfeather, Lady Penelope. A character in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, patroness of the well, the unmarried daughter of an earl and the leader of fashion in the place.

Penruddock, Roderick. A gentleman in Cumberland's play The Wheel of Fortune. A false friend robs him of his promised wife, which sours him of life, but he nobly heaps benefits on this friend's son instead of seeking revenge.

Pentap'olin. Called 'of the naked arm', a renowned hero of romance, with whose exploits Don Quixote was familiar.

Penthesilea (pen-thes-i-lē'a). In Homeric commentaries and Virgil a queen of the Amazons.

Pentweazel, Alderman, his wife and family. Characters in the farce Taste by S. Foote.

Pepperpot, Sir Peter. A character in Foote's Patron, irritable and very wealthy.

Peps, Dr. Parker. A physician in Dickens's Dombey and Son, practising chiefly among people of rank.

Perceforest. Hero of an old French prose romance.

Perch. A messenger in the employment of Mr. Dombey in Dickens's Dombey and Son.

Percival, Sir. One of King Arthur's knights.

Per'dita. The heroine of Shakspere's Winter's Tale, daughter of Leontes, King of Sicily, exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherdess, beloved by Florizel.

Peread (per'ē-ad), Sir. The Black Knight in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.

Pericles (per'i-klēz). The hero of Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre, and of a popular tale of the middle ages.

Peris (pē'riz). A race of beings between angels and men in Eastern mythology. One of them is the subject of Moore's Paradise and the Peri in Lalla Rookh.

Periwinkle, Mr. A ridiculous virtuoso in Mrs. Centlivre's Bold Stroke for a Wife, duped by Col. Feignwell.

Perker. A lawyer in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, a dapper little man who acts as Mr. Pickwick's agent.

Persephone (pėr-sef'o-nē). The Greek equivalent of the Roman Proserpina or Proserpine.

Perseus (per'sūs). In Greek mythol. the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and deliverer of Andromeda, the son of Zeus and Danaë. It was by means of Medusa's head that he rescued Andromeda, having by it turned into stone the sea-monster that threatened her.

Pertolope, Sir (pėr'to-lōp). The Green Knight in Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette.

Pet. Daughter of Mr. Meagles in Dickens's Little Dorrit.

Peter, Lord. The name under which Swift satirizes the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church in his Tale of a Tub.

Peter Pindar. Pseudonym of Dr. Wolcot, author of the Lousiad and other satirical works.

Peter Porcupine. Pseudonym of William Cobbett.

Peter the Hermit. The personage who led the first Crusade. Introduced in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered and Scott's Count Robert of Paris.

Peto. A follower of Falstaff. Shakspere's 1 and 2 Henry IV.

Petowker (pe-tō'kėr), Miss. An actress in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Petruchio (pe-trö'chi-ō). The hero of Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, husband of the shrew Katharina.

Petulant. Character in Congreve's Way of the World, a would-be wit and man of gallantry.

Pev'eril, Julian. The hero of Scott's Peveril of the Peak, with his father Sir Geoffrey, and mother Lady Margaret. He was in love with Alice Bridgnorth, and fell under suspicion of being connected with the Popish Plot.

Phæacians (fē-ā'shi-anz). An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact in his wanderings. See ALCINOUS, NAUSICAA.

Phædra. Wife of Theseus, who fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus (which see).

Phædria. A female wanton in Spenser's Faërie Queene attending on Acrasia.

Phaëthon. See PHAETON in Dict.

Phantom Ship. See FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Philan'der. A character in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. See in Dict.

Philas'ter. Hero and title of a play by Beaumont and Fletcher. He was in love with Arethusa, and Euphrasia, who was in love with him, attended on him disguised as a page.

Philemon. See BAUCIS.

Philip Firmin. Hero of Thackeray's novel The Adventures of Philip, an honest, impulsive young fellow, whose father, Dr. Firmin, is pompous, false, and heartless.

Philipson. Name assumed by the Earl of Oxford and his son in Scott's Anne of Geierstein. See OXFORD.

Phillips, Jessie. Heroine and title of a novel by Mrs. Trollope, in which she attacks the English poor-law system.

Philoctetes (fi-lok-tē'tēz). A Greek hero, who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows, without which Troy could not be taken; the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles.

Philome'la. A legendary princess of Athens, violated by her sister Procne's husband Tereus, and changed into a nightingale, Procne being changed into a swallow.

Phiz. Pseudonym of Hablot K. Browne, who illustrated Dickens's works.

Phlegethon (fleg'e-thon). In Greek fable a river of the infernal regions.

Phœbus. An appellation of Apollo the Sun-god.

Phœbus, Captain. A character in Victor Hugo's Notre Dame, an aristocrat who cherishes a base love for Esmeralda.

Phosphor. The Morning Star. See in Dict.

Pickle, Peregrine. The hero of an amusing novel by Smollett, a young gentleman of profligate and debased character. See HATCHWAY, PIPES, TRUNNION.

Pickwick, Samuel. The hero of Dickens's Pickwick Papers, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Tupman, and Snodgrass.

Picrochole (pik-ro-kol). In Rabelais' Gargantua a king who has vast projects of conquest.

Pied Piper of Hamelin. A wonderful musician of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, but is defrauded of his promised reward, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who with him enter a neighbouring hill and are never more seen.

Pierre (pē-ār). A conspirator in Otway's Venice Preserved. See JAFFIER.

Pigwiggen. A fairy knight in Drayton's Nymphidia.

Pinch. A schoolmaster in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit an assistant to Pecksniff the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfishness, and treats him as a drudge, till Tom discovers his baseness and leaves him, being afterwards befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit. Tom was a great performer on the organ. His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John Westlock.

Pinchbeck, Lady. In Lord Byron's Don Juan, the lady to whom Juan gives Lella in charge.

Pinchwife, Mr. and Mrs. In Wycherly's Country Wife, a husband and his unsophisticated young wife whom he introduces to town society and jealously watches.

Pinkerton, Miss. In Thackeray's Vanity Fair, a very majestic lady who kept a boarding-school, attended by Amelia Sedley and Becky Sharp.

Pip. The hero of Dickens's Great Expectations, whose real name was Philip Pirrip, born in humble life, and apprenticed to the blacksmith Joe Gargery. The 'Great Expectations', as it turned out, were based on money that came from Magwitch the convict. Pip was in love with Estella, but she married Bentley Drummle as her first husband.

Pipchin, Mrs. A character in Dickens's Dombey and Son, with whom Paul Dombey was placed at Brighton.

Pipes, Tom. In Smollett's Peregrine Pickle a retired boatswain's mate who kept Commodore Trunnion's servants in order.

Pirate, The. Cleveland, in Scott's novel so named. See CLEVELAND.

Pisa'nio. Character in Shakspere's Cymbeline, servant of Posthumus, assists Imogen to escape.

Pistol. A follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's plays, a ranting, swaggering bully and coward.

Pizarro. The Spanish adventurer introduced in a tragedy by Sheridan of that title. Rolla is the hero of the play.

Placid, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Mrs. Inchbald's comedy Every One has His Fault, the husband being henpecked by his wife.

Pla'giary, Sir Fretful. A character in Sheridan's comedy The Critic, a vain and irritable playwright.

Pleydell, Mr. An advocate in Scott's Guy Mannering, shrewd in business, but fond of fun.

Pliable. Character in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, starts with Christian but turns back at the Slough of Despond.

Pliant, Sir Paul and Lady. In Congreve's Double Dealer, an old husband ruled by his wife whose virtue is not irreproachable.

Plornish. A plasterer in Dickens's Little Dorrit, who has the habit of repeating the last words of any person speaking.

Plowman, Piers. The dreamer in a poetical religious satire by William Langland, called The Vision of Piers Plowman, 1362.

Pluche (plush), Jeames de la. A footman in Thackeray's Jeames's Diary. See JEAMES.

Plume, Captain. A character in Farquhar's Recruiting Officer.

Plume, Sir. A fop in Pope's Rape of the Lock, 'of amber snuff-box justly vain, and the nice conduct of a clouded cane'.

Plummer, Caleb. In Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth a poor old toy-maker with a blind daughter, whom he makes believe they are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait.

Pocket, Herbert, with his father, mother, and aunt. Characters in Dickens's Great Expectations with whom Pip the hero is associated.

Podsnap, Mr., Mrs., and Georgiana. Characters in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend. Mr. Podsnap is very wealthy and respectable, and a profound believer in respectability and wealth.

Pogram, Elijah. A bombastic and ridiculous American character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Poins. Companion of Prince Hal and Falstaff in Shakspere's 1 and 2 Henry IV.

Polixenes (po-lik'se-nēz). King of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, father of Florizel.

Polo'nius. Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet, father of Laërtes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without worldly wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks.

Polynices. See ETOCLES.

Polyol'bion. Name of a great poem by Michael Drayton, in thirty songs or books, descriptive of England (1612–22).

Polyphe'mus. A Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's Odyssey, who imprisoned Ulys-

ses and his companions in his cave and devoured some of them; but the rest blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped.

Pomo'na. The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit-trees, wife of Vertumnus.

Pompil'ia. The unfortunate heroine of Browning's poem The Ring and the Book.

Ponto, Major. One of the chief figures in Thackeray's Book of Snobs, a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the snobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with 'the county families'.

Pope Joan. A woman who, according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man, got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (853-855).

Por'cius. Son of Cato, in Addison's tragedy of Cato.

Porrex. See FERREX.

Portia (por'shi-a). A rich heiress in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, whose father has settled that the suitor whom she marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture. Fortunately her lover, Bassanio, chooses rightly. Disguised as a learned doctor of law she afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew. See SHYLOCK.

Poseidon (po-sī'don). The Greek sea-god corresponding with the Roman Neptune.

Post'humus, Leona'tus. The husband of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife.

Pott, Mr. The editor of the Eatanswill Gazette in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Poundtext, Rev. Peter. A Covenanting preacher in Scott's Old Mortality.

Poyser, Mrs. In George Eliot's Adam Bede a farmer's wife, remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings.

P. P. Clerk of this Parish. The fictitious author of a volume by Dr. Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk, a worthy who pompously chronicles very small beer.

Pri'am. The King of Troy in the classical story of the Trojan war, father of Hector and Paris, and husband of Hecuba, slain by Pyrrhus.

Prig, Betsey. A coarse, liquor-loving, monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, friend and 'pardner' of Mrs. Gamp, with whom, however, she has a famous quarrel.

Primrose, Dr. The vicar in Goldsmith's famous Vicar of Wakefield, a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities. His wife is a great housekeeper and stickler for gentility. His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic, and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles.

Priscilla. The Puritan maiden in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish.

Prisoner of Chillon, The. Bonnivard, in a poem by Lord Byron so called. See CHILLON.

Probe. A surgeon in Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough, who magnifies his patients' ailments that he may charge the larger fees.

Procne or Progne (prok'nē, prog'nē). See PHILOMELA.

Prometheus (prō-mē'thūs). A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished by Zeus (Jupiter), who had him chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture fed constantly on his liver, which was ever reproduced.

Pro'serpine, Proser'pina, in Greek Perse'phonē. The daughter of Ceres and wife of Pluto, who carried her off to the lower world while gathering flowers in Sicily.

Pros'pero. The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakspere's Tempest, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban.

Pross, Miss. A character in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, a domestic in the Manette family, who justly causes the death of Madame Defarge.

Proteus. See in Dict.

Proudfute, Oliver. A bonnet-maker in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, murdered in mistake for Harry the smith, whose steel cap and coat he had borrowed.

Provis. Assumed name of Magwitch, in Dickens's Great Expectations.

Pry, Paul. A meddlesome busybody in Poole's comedy of same name (1825).

Prynne, Hester. The heroine of N. Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter.

Psyche (sī'kē). An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Appuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Psyche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

Puck. See GOODFELLOW.

Puff. A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing' as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Pullett, Mrs. Character in George Eliot's Mill on the Floss, aunt of Tom and Maggie Tulliver.

Pumblechook. Uncle of Joe Gargery in Dickens's Great Expectations, a bully or a toady as occasion seemed to require.

Pure, Simon. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy A Bold Stroke for a Wife, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Colonel Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure'.

Purgon. A doctor, in Molière's Malade Imaginaire.

Pygmalion (pig-mā'li-on). A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life.

Pyke and Pluck. Characters in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, toadies and parasites of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

Pylades (pil'a-dēz). The bosom friend of Orestes.

Pyramus and Thisbe (pir'a-mus, thiz'bē). In Ovid's Metamorphoses two lovers of Babylon, whose parents were against their marriage, and who conversed through a chink in a wall. Having agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a lioness all bloody, leaving her robe, which Pyramus found stained with blood. Thinking her dead, he killed himself; and finding his dead body, Thisbe did likewise.

Pythias (pith'i-as). See DAMON.

Quackleben, Dr. In Scott's St. Ronan's Well, a tall, gaunt, beetle-browed man, 'first physician and man of science' to the Spa.

Quarll, Philip. The hero of a story called The Hermit, relating the adventures of a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had an ape instead of a man Friday; author unknown, published in 1727.

Quasimo'do. The hunchback in Victor Hugo's Notre Dame.

Queen's Maries, The. Four lady attendants on Mary, Queen of Scots, celebrated in ballad and novel.

Quickly, Mrs. The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakspere's Henry IV., garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her.

Quilp. A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly drowned in the Thames.

Quinap'alus. An imaginary author quoted by Shakspere in Twelfth Night.

Quince, Peter. A carpenter in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream who assists in the interlude of Pyramus and Thisbe.

Quixote, Don. See DON QUIXOTE.

Quodling. Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham in Scott's Peveril of the Peak.

Quotem, Caleb. The parish clerk, in Colman's farce The Review, or The Wags of Windsor.

Rab. A dog in a story called Rab and his Friends, by Dr. John Brown.

Raby, Aurora. A beautiful English girl in Byron's Don Juan.

Racket, Sir Charles and Lady. In Murphy's Three Weeks after Marriage, a married couple who quarrel during their honeymoon about a game at whist.

Rackrent, Sir Condy. In Miss Edgeworth's story Castle Rackrent.

Raddle, Mrs. Bob Sawyer's landlady in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Rad'igund. Queen of the Amazons, in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who makes every man that falls into her hands dress himself like a woman, and work at sewing, spinning, &c.

Rake, Lord. A wild nobleman in Vanbrugh's Provoked Wife.

Ralph or Ralpho. The squire of Hudibras, in Butler's Hudibras.

Ralph Roister Doister. See ROISTER DOISTER.

Ramble, Sir Robert, and his wife. Characters in Mrs. Inchbald's Every One has His Fault.

Ramorney, Sir John. A base character in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, who assists in the murder of the Duke of Rothesay.

Ramsay, David, and his daughter Margaret. Characters in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. Margaret Ramsay became Nigel's wife after assisting him in his difficulties.

Randolph, Lord and Lady. Two chief characters in Home's tragedy of Douglas. Norval was son of Lady Randolph by a former husband. See NORVAL.

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

Raphael (raf'a-el). An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Ras'selas. A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr. Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley'. From this he escapes and wanders over the world, but finding no greater happiness anywhere else, returns to his old abode.

Ratcliffe, James. A character in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, a thief who gave up his evil trade and was employed in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. He gave Jeanie Deans a pass that was of service to her on her way to London.

Rattlin, Jack. A nautical character in Smollett's Roderick Random.

Ravenswood, Edgar. The hero of Scott's tragic romance The Bride of Lammermoor, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton, the heroine of the novel, and who, in accordance with an ancient prophecy, perishes in a quicksand.

Raymond, Count of Toulouse. A crusader introduced in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, and in Scott's Count Robert of Paris.

Ready-to-halt. A pilgrim with crutches in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Rebecca. In Scott's Ivanhoe the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois-Guilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—Rebecca and Rowena—Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe.

Recruiting Officer. See KITE.

Red-cross Knight. A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

Redgauntlet (Sir Edward). The hero and title of one of Scott's novels. He was engaged in a conspiracy in favour of the Young Pretender. Darsie Latimer was his son. Other characters are Alan Fairford, Nanty Ewart, Peter Peebles, Wandering Willie.

Redlaw. The hero of Dickens's Haunted Man.

Reeve's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, about a miller who is tricked by two students.

Re'gan. One of King Lear's unnatural daughters.

Rel'dresal. A character in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, principal secretary of the court of Lilliput.

Remus. See ROMULUS.

René (rē-nā). King of Provence, introduced in Scott's Anne of Geierstein, a patron of poets and minstrels.

Renzo. The hero of Manzoni's Promessi Sposi (Betrothed Lovers).

Restless, Sir John and Lady. A jealous couple in Murphy's All in the Wrong.

Reynard (or Renard) the Fox. The hero of the old German beast epic, in which animals are introduced speaking and acting like human beings, the fox being the cleverest of the whole.

Rhadaman'thus. A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.

Rhea (rē'a). A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.

Rhombus. A schoolmaster in Sir Philip Sidney's Pastoral Entertainment.

Richland, Miss. A young lady in Goldsmith's Good-natured Man, to whom she is married.

Riderhood, Rogue. In Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, a 'waterside character' engaged in drugging and robbing seamen and such-like work, drowned by Bradley Headstone, who shares his fate.

Rienzi, Cola di. The Roman tribune, introduced in Bulwer Lytton's novel so named, and in Wagner's Opera.

Rigdum-Funnidos. A character in Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos, and a name humorously given by Sir W. Scott to John Ballantyne.

Rigoletto. The name of an opera by Verdi, and of a buffoon who figures in it, and who unwittingly assists in the abduction and murder of his own daughter.

Rimini, Francesca da. See FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

Rinal'do. A famous hero in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

Rintherout, Jenny. Servant in Scott's Antiquary.

Rip Van Winkle. See WINKLE.

Rivals, The. Title of a comedy by R. B. Sheridan, in which the rivals are, Captain Absolute and Bob Acres, Lydia Languish being the lady of whom both are suitors. Sir Lucius O'Trigger is another character. See the different entries.

Robert le Diable, Duke of Normandy. Introduced in Meyerbeer's opera Robert le Diable; but the Robert of opera and legend has little in common with the historical Robert.

Robert of Paris, Count. A crusader in Scott's novel so called, the scene of which is chiefly laid at Constantinople.

Robin and Makyne. The hero and heroine of an old Scotch pastoral so called.

Robin Hood. See HOOD.

Robins, Zerubbabel. A veteran soldier of Cromwell's in Scott's Woodstock.

Robinson Crusoe. The hero and title of Defoe's famous novel.

Rob Roy Macgregor. See MACGREGOR.

Robsart, Amy. Countess of Leicester, heroine of Scott's Kenilworth, which is founded on history but makes no pretence to historical accuracy.

Rochdale, Sir Simon, and his son Frank. Characters in Colman's John Bull.

Rochester, Mr. The principal male character in Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre. See EYRE.

Roderick, last of the Goths. The hero of Southey's poem, and of Scott's Vision of Don Roderick. See JULIAN (COUNT).

Roderick Dhu (dö). That is 'Black Roderick', an outlawed Highland chief in Scott's Lady of the Lake, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.

Roderigo (rod-ėr-ē'go). A character in Shakspere's Othello, a gentleman in love with Desdemona, a dupe and tool of Iago, who fatterly kills him.

Rod'omont. A brave but somewhat boastful knight. See in Dict.

Roe, Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.

Roger de Coverley, Sir. See COVERLEY.

Roister Doister, Ralph. The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1556.

Rokesmith. Assumed name of John Harmon in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend. See HARMON.

Ro'land. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rear-guard at Roncesvalles. See ROWLAND, ORLANDO.

Roland de Vaux, Sir. The hero of Scott's Bridal of Triermain. See GYNETH.

Rolla. The hero of Sheridan's Pizarro, one of the leaders of the Peruvians.

Roman Father, The. Horatius, the father of the Horatii in the ancient Roman legend of the Horatii and Curiatii, dealt with in Whitehead's tragedy.

Ro'meo. The hero of Shakspere's well-known tragedy Romeo and Juliet, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet.

Rom'ola. The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy. Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble—but withal perhaps somewhat frigid—wife.

Romulus (rom'ū-lus). The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus.

Rosalind (roz'a-lind). The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, beloved by Orlando. Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.

Rosaline. The niece of Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, at one time loved by Romeo.——Lady attendant of the French princess in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost.

Rosamond Clifford, or Fair Rosamond. Introduced in many poems and dramas, amongst the rest in Tennyson's Becket. The romantic incidents and surroundings of her life are almost all fictitious.

Rose. The Gardener's daughter in Tennyson's poem so called.

Rosencrantz. A courtier in Shakspere's Hamlet.

Rosinante (roz'i-nan-tā). Don Quixote's famous steed. See DON QUIXOTE.

Ross, The Man of. John Kyrle, celebrated for his benevolence, introduced in Pope's Moral Essays.

Roubigné (rö-bēn-yā), Julie de. The heroine and title of a novel by Henry Mackenzie.

Rouncewell, Mrs. Lady Dedlock's housekeeper in Dickens's Bleak House.

Round Table. The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.

Rowe'na. In Scott's Ivanhoe the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife. See REBECCA.

Rowland (rō'land). Same as *Roland*. Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial.

Rubrick, The Rev. Mr. The Episcopal chaplain to the Baron Bradwardine in Scott's Waverley.

Ruby, Lady. Heroine of Cumberland's First Love, in love with Frederick Mowbray before her marriage, and married to him after she became a widow.

Rudge, Barnaby. The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip'. He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life.

Rustam. A hero of Persian legend and poem.

Sabri'na. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.

Sacharissa (sak-a-ris'a). A poetical name under which the poet Waller sings the praises of a daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

Sampson, Abel. See DOMINIE SAMPSON.

Sandal'phon. According to an old Jewish belief one of three angels who receive the prayers of the faithful and weave them into crowns.

Sand'ford and Mer'ton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr. Barlow.

Sangra'do, Dr. A doctor in Le Sage's novel Gil Blas, who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.

Santa Claus. A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents to the young on Christmas-eve. The name is equivalent to St. Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form *Sant Niklaas*.

Sarpe'don. A king of Lycia in Homer's Iliad, who went to the Trojan war as an ally of Priam and was slain by Patroclus.

Sawyer, Bob. A roystering young doctor in Dickens's Pickwick, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.

Scadder. An American land-agent in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit by whose misrepresentations Martin was led to purchase land at the wretched settlement of Eden.

Scheherazade or Shahrazâd (shā-ē-ra-zäd', shä-ra-zäd'). The bride of the Sultan Shariah, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights.

Schlemihl (shlā'mēl), Peter. The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray', and the events thence following.

Scrible'rus, Marti'nus. A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.

Scrooge (skröj). In Dickens's Christmas Carol, 'a grasping, covetous old hunks' of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.

Scrub. A man-of-all-work to Lady Bountiful in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem.

Scrubinda. A lady who scrubs pots and pans in Rhodes's Bombastes Furioso.

Scylla (sil'a). In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which, with the adjacent whirlpool Charybdis (ka-rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other. Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster.

Sebastian. A character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, the brother of Viola, ultimately married to the lady Olivia. See OLIVIA, VIOLA. —— A character in Shakspere's Tempest.

Sed'ley, Amelia. One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's Vanity Fair, amiable and affectionate, but not clever,

and thus very different from Becky Sharp. She marries George Osborne, and cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries Colonel Dobbin, who had long wooed her in vain. Her father, at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals, &c. Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civilian, was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly victimized by Becky Sharp.

Sejanus (sē-jā'nus). The hero and title of a play by Ben Jonson, founded on the life of the real Sejanus, favourite and minister of the Roman Emperor Tiberius.

Selim. The hero of Byron's Bride of Abydos, in love with Zuleika.——A character in Moore's Light of the Harem, husband of Nourmahal.

Semele (sem'e-lē). In ancient mythol. the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

Semiramis (se-mir'a-mis). A legendary queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninyas.

Sempronius. A character in Shakspere's Timon of Athens, one of the false friends of Timon.——In Addison's Cato a treacherous friend of Cato, whose daughter he tried to carry off.

Sensitive, Lord. A character in Cumberland's First Love who pays court to Lady Ruby though already married.

Serapis (se-rā'pis). A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there.

Sere'na. A maiden in Spenser's Faërie Queene, attacked by the Blatant Beast and rescued by Sir Calidore.

Set'ebos. A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest.

Seven against Thebes. See EPIGONI.

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.

Seven Sleepers. The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus, having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years.

Seven Vices, The. Pride, Wrath, Envy, Lust, Gluttony, Avarice and Sloth.

Seven Virtues, The. Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

Seven Wise Men of Greece. Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, and Thales.

Seven Wonders of the World (the ancient world). The Pyramids of Egypt, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus, Temple of Diana at Ephesus, Colossus of Rhodes, Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Pharos or Lighthouse of Alexandria.

Seyd (sād). A Turkish Pasha, in Byron's Corsair. See GULNARE.

Seyton (sē'ton), Catherine, her father and brother. Characters in Scott's Abbot. Catherine was an attendant of Queen Mary in her imprisonment, and afterwards married to Roland Græme.

Sganarelle. The name given to many characters in the comedies of Molière.

Shac'abac. See BARMECIDE.

Shaddai (shad'ā-ī), King. The name under which God is typified in Bunyan's Holy War.

Shafton, Sir Piercie. A character in Scott's Monastery whose language is marked by the affectation called euphuism.

Shahrazâd. See SCHEHERAZADE.

Shallow, Justice. A foolish justice in Shakspere's Merry Wives, and Henry IV. (second part).

Shalott', The Lady of. A ballad by Tennyson, the conclusion of which resembles that of the Idyll called Elaine.

Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's Pendennis, with excellent abilities but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtor's prison.

Shandy, Tristram. The titular hero of Sterne's Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby', take the chief place. The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whims and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders, and has been wounded, in his childlike simplicity and his all-embracing humanity—with the mimic sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to hook him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.

Shariyah. See SCHEHERAZADE.

Sharp, Becky. One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair—clever, good-looking, heartless, ambitious, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See SEDLEY, OSBORNE.

Shepherd, The Gentle. A beautiful Scottish pastoral poem by Allan Ramsay, the hero of which, a young shepherd, turns out to be of 'gentle' blood.

Shepherd of the Ocean, The. Sir Walter Raleigh, so called by Spenser in Colin Clout's Come Home Again.

Shibboleth. A test word of tribeship made the criterion by Jephthah to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites at the fords of the Jordan: the former not being able to pronounce *sh* (Judges xii.).

Shipton, Mother. The suppositious author of certain ancient prophecies.

Shore, Jane. The heroine and title of Rowe's tragedy, based on the life of the real woman of this name, mistress of Edward IV.

Short. See CODLIN.

Shy'lock. The famous Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, who lends money to Antonio, 'the merchant', stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead.

Siegfried (zēg'frēt). A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the Nibelungenlied. *Sigurd* is another form of the name.

Sigismunda (sij-is-mun'da). In a story by Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page named Guiscardo. See also TANCRED.

Sikes, Bill. A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape.

Silence. A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakspere's Henry IV.

Silent Woman, The. A Comedy by Ben Jonson. See EPICENE.

Silenus (sī-lē'nus). In classical mythol. the companion of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man.

Silvia. The lady in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona who is beloved by Valentine and for a time is persecuted by Proteus.

Simeon Stylites (stī-lī'tēz), St. The subject of a poem by Tennyson, Simeon being one of those fanatics known as 'pillar saints' from spending years on the top of a pillar.

Simon Pure. A character in Mrs. Centlivre's Bold Stroke for a Wife. See PURE (SIMON).

Simple. A character in Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Simple, Peter. The hero and title of a novel by Marryat.

Sind'bad the Sailor. A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages.

Singleton, Capt. The hero and title of a work by Defoe.

Sirens, The. Sea-nymphs of Greek mythology, named Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucothea.

Sister Anne. See ANNE (SISTER).

Sis'yphus. See SISYPHEAN in Dict.

Skeggs, Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Amelia. The companion of Lady Blarney in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. See BLARNEY.

Skewton, Hon. Mrs., and her daughter Edith. Characters in Dickens's Dombey and Son, Edith being the second wife of Mr. Dombey.

Skimpole, Harold. In Dickens's Bleak House, an utterly selfish character, who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends' good nature.

Skurliewhitter, Andrew. A villainous scrivener in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Slackbridge. A mill hand in Dickens's Hard Times who has great influence among his fellows.

Slawkenbergius. An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, and represented as having a huge nose.

Slaygood, Giant. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, an evil giant slain by Greatheart.

Sleary. A circus proprietor in Dickens's Hard Times, a bibulous, kind-hearted fellow who assists the scamp Tom Gradgrind.

Sleeping Beauty, The. A well-known fairy tale, poetized by Tennyson as The Dream.

Slender. A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakspere's Merry Wives.

Slick, Sam. An imaginary Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Haliburton of Nova Scotia.

Sliderskew, Peg. An old hag who acts as housekeeper to Arthur Gride in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Slop, Dr. A narrow-minded and irritable medical man in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Sloppy. A character in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, an awkward, ungainly lad who turned Betty Higden's mangle.

Slough of Despond, The. The miry hole in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Slowboy, Tilly. An awkward, odd-looking girl, servant of Mrs. Peerybingle in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.

Slum, Mr. A poet in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop who writes to order and for advertising purposes.

Slumkey, Mr. A candidate for Parliament in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Sly, Christopher. A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord.

Slyme, Chevy. A character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, one of the Chuzzlewit family, a disreputable loafer who affects to despise those on whom he sponges, and ends by becoming a police officer.

Smauker. A pompous footman in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Smelfun'gus. A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.

Smike. An ill-used boy in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, befriended by Nicholas, and discovered to be the son of his uncle Ralph.

Smith, Henry, alias Gow Chrom. The armourer in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth. See GOW.

Smith, Wayland.' In Scott's Kenilworth a sort of blacksmith and juggler with a knowledge of chemistry. The name and character are based on a personage of Northern mythology.

Snake, Mr. A base scandal-monger in Sheridan's School for Scandal who 'lives by the baseness of his character'.

Snawley, Mr. A hypocritical character in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby who aids Ralph Nickleby in his designs against Smike.

Sneak, Jerry. A henpecked husband in Foote's farce The Mayor of Garratt.

Sneer, Mr. A malicious critic in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Sneerwell, Lady. A scandal-loving dame in Sheridan's School for Scandal.

Snevellicci, Mrs., Mr., and Miss. A theatrical family in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.

Snitchey and Craggs. Lawyers in Dickens's Battle of Life.

Snodgrass, Augustus. A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.

Snout, Tom. The tinker in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Snubbin, Sergeant. A legal luminary on the side of the defence, in the famous case Bardell against Pickwick, in Dickens's Pickwick Papers.

Snug. The joiner in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Sonnam'bula, La. Amina, the heroine of Bellini's opera so named. See AMINA.

Sophonis'ba. The daughter of the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal, who took poison to escape indignity at the hands of the Romans, introduced in various French and English dramas.

Sophro'nia. A learned young lady in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

Sosia (sō'zi-a). A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form.

Sowerberry. The undertaker to whom Oliver was apprenticed in Dickens's Oliver Twist.

Sparsit, Mrs. An aristocratic lady, housekeeper to Mr. Bounderly in Dickens's Hard Times.

Spenlow and Jorkins. In Dickens's David Copperfield a firm of proctors to whom David was articled. Jorkins had little share in the business, but was represented by Spenlow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt.

Spens, or Spence, Sir Patrick. The subject of a famous old Scotch ballad which relates how Sir Patrick and all on board his ship were wrecked and drowned on their way home from Norway.

Spitfire, Will. A page in Scott's Woodstock.

Sporus. A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey.

Square. See THWACKUM.

Squeers. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby the ignorant and brutal Yorkshire schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall. His wife was as bad as himself, and his daughter and son were worthy of their parents.

Squint. A lawyer in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World who writes speeches for members of parliament and can speak upon every topic.

Standish, Miles. The 'puritan Captain' in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish, who woos the maiden Priscilla by proxy, but his proxy, John Alden, gains her favour for himself.

Stareleigh, Justice. The judge in Dickens's Pickwick Papers before whom the great suit came.

Statira (sta-tī'ra). Daughter of Darius and wife of Alexander the Great, introduced in many plays and romances.

Staunton, Rev. Mr., his son George, who becomes Sir George, and Lady Staunton, formerly Effie Deans. Characters in Scott's Heart of Midlothian. See DEANS.

Steenson, Willie. 'Wandering Willie', the blind fiddler, and his wife Maggie, characters in Scott's Redgauntlet.

Steerforth. A young man of wealth who leads 'little Em'ly' astray, in Dickens's David Copperfield, and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth, where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him.

Stella. A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, a young lady with whom he was long on most intimate terms.

Stentor. A Greek herald with a loud voice, who took part in the siege of Troy. See in Dict.

Steph'ano. A drunken butler in Shakspere's Tempest.

Stephen (stē'vn), Master. A conceited, lying, dishonest character in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

Steyne (stān), Marquis of. A great English nobleman, who figures in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, and also appears in Pendennis—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his toadies yet accepting their attentions, heartless in pursuit of pleasure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large. His intrigue with Becky Sharp caused her husband to discard her.

Stiggins. A hypocritical dissenting preacher in Dickens's Pickwick, given to the consumption of strong waters, and dipped in the horse-trough by Old Weller.

Stranger, The. A once popular play altered from a German one of Kotzebue. The Stranger, Count Waldbourg, led a wandering life, embittered by the desertion of his young wife. Latterly, when she was passing under the name of Mrs. Haller, he met her, and the pair became reunited.

Strap. The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see RANDOM), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.

Strephon (strē'fon). The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia; often used in a general sense for a rural swain, as in Pope's Pastorals.

Strickalthrow (strik'al-thrō), Merciful. A bloodthirsty Scottish soldier and theologian in Scott's Woodstock.

Strong, Dr., and his young wife. Characters in Dickens's David Copperfield. David was a pupil of the doctor, who was a schoolmaster and a great scholar.

Struld'brugs. Wretched beings described in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, living in Luggnagg, who cannot die, but suffer from the infirmities of old age.

Stryver. A pushing, vulgar barrister in Dickens's Tale of Two Cities.

Styx. See STYGIAN in Dict.

Subtle. 'The Alchemist', in Ben Jonson's play of that name, the quack who swindles Sir Epicure Mammon and others through pretences of discovering the philosopher's stone.

Suddlechop, Dame Ursula. In Scott's Fortunes of Nigel a barber's wife who sold perfumes, essences, &c., to the ladies of quality and carried on other branches of business of a dark and criminal nature.

Sulky, Mr. In Holcroft's Road to Ruin a banker who lends timely aid to Mr. Dornton.

Sullen, Squire, and his wife. An ill-mated couple in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem. The squire was a son of Lady Bountiful.

Surface, Charles. A spendthrift but good-hearted fellow in Sheridan's School for Scandal. His brother Joseph is a plausible hypocrite who professes much prudence and benevolence.

Surgeon's Daughter, The. Menie Gray in Scott's novel of that name.

Surly. A character in Ben Jonson's Alchemist who does not believe in Subtle the quack.

Susanna. A servant in the Shandy family in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Sweedlepipe, Paul. A little barber and bird-fancier in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Swidger, William. A character in Dickens's Haunted Man.

Swiv'eller, Dick. The light-hearted and amusing shabby-genteel clerk to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who latterly comes into a small annuity and marries 'The Marchioness'.

Syc'orax. A foul witch mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest, mother of Caliban.

Syntax, Dr. The hero of Coombe's humorous Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque, 1812, and of two other Tours—a simple, inexperienced clergyman.

Syphax (sī'faks). A soldier in Addison's Cato who went over in battle to Cæsar's side.

Syrinx (sī'ringks). A nymph beloved by Pan.

Tackleton. A surly, hard-hearted toy-seller for whom Caleb Plummer works in Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.

Tadpole and Taper. Electioneering agents in Disraeli's novel Coningsby.

Taffril, Lieut. A naval officer in Scott's Antiquary, in love with Jenny Caxon.

Talisman, The. The title of a novel by Sir Walter Scott, the scene of which is laid in the Holy Land, Richard Cœur de Lion and other crusaders being introduced (including Kenneth, prince of Scotland), as well as Saladin, &c. The talisman was a precious stone or pebble which imparted healing properties into water in which it was dipped.

Ta'lus. A wonderful man of iron in Spenser's Faërie Queene, who had an iron flail with which he executed summary justice. [Spenser's Talus is based on the classical *Talōs*, a brazen man made by Vulcan.]

Tam'erlane. The great Asiatic conqueror, hero of Rowe's tragedy so named. Tamburlaine the Great is also the title of a tragedy by Marlowe (in part at least).

Tamora (tam'o-ra), Queen of the Goths in Shakspere's Titus Andronicus. See AARON.

Tancred. A crusader in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, beloved by Erminia, by whom he is tenderly nursed when wounded.——The hero of James Thomson's tragedy Tancred and Sigismunda.

Tanner of Tamworth, The. Hero and name of an old ballad.

Tannhäuser (tän'hoi-zėr). In German legend a knight who gains admission into a hill where Venus holds her court, and there remains for years sunk in sensual delights. Being at last allowed to go, he repairs to Rome to seek absolution from the pope, but is refused, and thereupon returns and is no more seen.

Tan'talus. See TANTALIZE in Dict.

Tapley, Mark. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit the humble friend who accompanies young Martin to America, and whose pride in life it is to keep 'jolly' in the most depressing circumstances.

Tappertit, Simon. A conceited and ridiculous shrimp of an apprentice in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, employed by Varden the locksmith, and having designs on his daughter Dolly.

Tartuffe (tär-tüf'). A hypocritical priest in Molière's comedy of same name; hence anyone who uses religion as a cloak. From this comedy Bickerstaff modelled The Hypocrite.

Tattle. A despicable and contemptible beau in Congreve's Love for Love.

Tattycoram. A passionate girl in Dickens's Little Dorrit.

Teazle, Lady. The heroine of Sheridan's School for Scandal, wife of Sir Peter Teazle, who is much her senior. She is ignorant of the world, thoughtless and imprudent, and thus gives rise to scandal though really fond of her husband.

Telemachus (te-lem'a-kus). Son of Ulysses, of whom, when he had been long absent after the fall of Troy, Telemachus went in quest, accompanied by Minerva in the form of Mentor.

Tempest, Lady Betty. A character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, a lady who is left an old maid owing to her high-flown notions regarding a suitable husband.

Tempest, The. A play of Shakspere's in which Prospero, Miranda, Caliban, Ariel, &c., appear.

Tereus (tē'rūs). See PHILOMELA.

Termagant. A maid-servant in Murphy's Upholsterer who mangles the big words she is fond of using.

Terpsichore. See in Dict.

Tethys (tē'this). In Greek mythology a daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus; sometimes used figuratively for the sea.

Teucer (tū'sėr). A Greek warrior in the Trojan war, the best archer among the Greeks.

Teufelsdröckh (toi'felz-drek), Herr. The hero of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, a learned German professor of things in general, who expounds a new philosophy — the philosophy of clothes.

Thaddeus of Warsaw. The hero of Jane Porter's novel of that name.

Thais (thā'is). An Athenian courtesan introduced in Dryden's Alexander's Feast.

Thaisa (thā'i-sa). The wife of Pericles in Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre.

Thal'aba. A destroyer of evil spirits and sorcerers in Southey's poem Thalaba the Destroyer.

Thalia. See in Dict.

Tham'muz. An ancient Syrian deity, equivalent to the classical Adonis.

Thélème (tā-lām'), Abbey of. An institution in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua, where all good things may be enjoyed, and whose motto is 'Do what you will'. [The name is from Gr. *thelēma*, will.]

The'mis. The Greek goddess of justice.

Thersites (thĕr-sī'tēz). The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Theseus (thē'sūs). A famous legendary king of Athens who overcame the Centaurs and slew the Minotaur by the assistance of Ariadne, whom he afterwards deserted.

Thetis (thē'tis). A sea-nymph of Greek mythol., mother of Achilles by Peleus.

Thisbe. See PYRAMUS.

Thomalin (thom'a-lin). A shepherd in Spenser's Eclogues.

Thomas the Rhymer. See ERCELDOUN.

Thopas, Sir. The hero of Chaucer's Rime of Sir Thopas, a burlesque on the ancient poetic romances of chivalry.

Thor. See in Dict.

Thornhill, Squire. A dissolute young man in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who abducts the vicar's daughter Olivia, and goes through what he thinks is a mock marriage with her, but it turns out to be binding. His uncle, on whom he is dependent, passes himself off as Mr. Burchell (which see).

Thornton, Captain. An English officer in Scott's Rob Roy.

Thumb, Tom. A minute dwarf of popular legend, said to have lived in King Arthur's time. He is known in the popular tales of France and Germany as well as England. There is an English history of him dated 1621. Fielding wrote a burlesque on the subject.

Thu'rio. A character in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, a foolish rival of Valentine.

Thwackum and Square. In Fielding's Tom Jones two members of Mr. Allworthy's household, the former engaged as tutor to young Jones and Blifil. The Rev. Mr. Thwackum's moral system was based entirely upon the precepts of revealed religion and the 'divine power of grace'; whereas Square was a philosopher, and his morality was derived from 'the natural beauty of virtue, and the eternal fitness of things.' They were alike in being narrow-minded pedants, without a spark of real goodness between them.

Thyestes (thī-es'tēz). Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, ate in ignorance the flesh of his own son, served up to him by Atreus out of revenge.

Thyrsis (thir'sis). A herdsman in the Idylls of Theocritus, and in Virgil's Eclogues. Matthew Arnold has written a poem of that name to the memory of his friend Arthur Hugh Clough.

Tibbs, Beau. See BEAU TIBBS.

Tib'ert. The cat in the beast epic Reynard the Fox.

Tigg, Montague. A shabby-genteel and amusing character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit who blossoms out into a man of fashion and wealth, these pretensions being supported by carrying on a bogus insurance company. He is murdered by Jonas Chuzzlewit.

Tilburina (til-bū-rī'na). Daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the burlesque tragedy introduced in Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

Ti'mon. A misanthropical Athenian, the hero of Shakspere's Timon of Athens.

Tim Syllabub (sil'a-bub). A shabby, cheery, amusing character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

Tinderbox, Miss Jenny. An old maid in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

Tinsel, Lord. A narrow-minded aristocrat in Sheridan Knowles's Hunchback.

Tintagel (tin-tag'el). The legendary birthplace of King Arthur, a strong castle on the cliffs of Cornwall still represented by extensive ruins.

Tinto, Dick. A very mediocre artist described in the introductory chapter to Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.

Tippins, Lady. A ridiculous old lady posing as something of a belle in Dickens's Our Mutual Friend.

Tiresias (tī-rē'si-as). A celebrated blind soothsayer of Greek fable.

Tisiphone (ti-sif'o-nē). In classical mythol. one of the three Furies.

Tita'nia. The queen of the fairies and wife of Oberon.

Titanides (tī-tan'i-dēz). Giantesses, or female Titans, daughters of Heaven and Earth.

Ti'tans. A race of giant Greek deities who warred against Saturn and Jupiter, and were thrown into Tartarus.

Tite Barnacle. The head of the Circumlocution Office in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a caricature of heads of government departments.

Titho'nus. A young man of whom Aurora is fabled to have been enamoured and whom Jupiter made immortal, but as he was not also endowed with perpetual youth he withered away and was changed into a cicada.

Titmarsh, Michael Angelo. An assumed personality under which some of Thackeray's works were written, such as Dr. Birch and his Young Friends, The Kickleburys on the Rhine, &c. Titmarsh's cousin Samuel is the hero of the story called The Great Hogarty Diamond.

Titmouse, Tittlebat. The hero of Ten Thousand a Year, a novel by S. Warren, Q.C. He is a vulgar, ignorant linen-draper's assistant who is discovered to be the heir of a fine estate and ousts the present possessor of it; but he falls again from his high position when a flaw is discovered in his title.

Tito Mele'ma. The chief male character in George Eliot's Romola (which see).

Toby, Uncle. A character in Sterne's Tristram Shandy. See SHANDY.

Todd, Laurie. The hero and title of a novel by Galt, a story of Canadian settlers' life.

Todgers, Mrs. Keeper of a London boarding-house for commercial gentlemen in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Tom Jones. The hero and title of a novel by Fielding. See JONES.

Tom Scott. The boy employed by Quilp in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.

Tony Lumpkin. A character in Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer. See LUMPKIN.

Toodle. A fireman to an engine in Dickens's Dombey and Son. His wife was wet nurse to young Paul Dombey.

Toots, Mr. In Dickens's Dombey and Son a well-to-do young man, warm-hearted and unselfish, but rather scatter-brained, who thinks himself dreadfully in love with Florence Dombey; but this, to use his favourite expression, 'is of no consequence'.

Topsy. An amusing young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Torquil of the Oak. A seer and chief of the clan Quhele in Scott's Fair Maid of Perth.

Touchstone. A wise and witty clown in Shakspere's As You Like It.

Touchwood, Lord and Lady. A married couple in Congreve's Double Dealer. The lady is in love with her husband's nephew, who rejects her advances and incurs her enmity.

Towneley, Lord and Lady. In Vanbrugh's Provoked Husband an aristocratic couple of whom the wife is flighty and fond of gambling and pleasure, but latterly sees her folly.

Tox, Lucretia. An old maid in Dickens's Dombey and Son who has hopes of an offer both from Mr. Dombey and Major Bagstock.

Traddles. A friend of David's in Dickens's David Copperfield, distinguished when at school by his fondness for drawing skeletons. He takes a high position in the legal profession.

Tra'nio. A character in Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew.

Trapbois. A miser, with his daughter Martha, in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. The former is murdered, the latter marries Richie Moniplies.

Trapper, The. Natty Bumppo's name in Cooper's Prairie. See LEATHERSTOCKING.

Trent, Nelly. See NELL.

Tresham, Mr. A character in Scott's Rob Roy, partner of Mr. Osbaldistone the merchant.

Tressilian, Edmund. The rejected lover of Amy Robsart in Scott's Kenilworth, a man of high character.

Triermain, The Bridal of. A poem by Scott, the subject of which is the marriage of De Vaux with Gyneth (which see).

Trim, Corporal. An old soldier acting as servant to Uncle Toby in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, simple, ignorant, honest, and affectionate.

Trin'culo. A jester in Shakspere's Tempest.

Triptol'emus. An ancient Greek patron of agriculture and inventor of the plough, a special favourite of Demeter or Ceres.

Trismegistus. See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

Tris'tram, Sir. A knight of King Arthur's court and a famous hero of mediæval romance; lover of Isolde, wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall. He appears in Tennyson's Idylls of the King, and also in Matthew Arnold's poem Tristram and Iseult.

Trivia (tri'vi-a). A name of Diana. The title of a poem by Gay.

Troil, Magnus. A wealthy Shetlander in Scott's Pirate, with two charming daughters, Minna and Brenda.

Tro'ilus. A son of Priam of Troy, represented in post-classical times as in love with Cressida. Chaucer in his poem Troilus and Creseide, and Shakspere in Troilus and Cressida deal with this story.

Trotter, Job. A sly, hypocritical character in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, the friend and henchman of Jingle.

Trotty Veck. In Dickens's Chimes, a ticket-porter designated 'Trotty' because always on the trot, a kindly-disposed old man who has a dream on New Year's Eve in which the church bells take a part.

Trotwood, Mrs. Betsy. The aunt of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name, kind-hearted and strong-minded.

Troy. See ILIUM.

Trul'liber, Parson. A coarse ignorant clergyman in Fielding's Joseph Andrews.

Trunnion (trun'yon), Commodore. An old retired sea-dog in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, whose household arrangements are made to coincide as far as possible with those on board ship, his servants being made to keep the watches and sleep in hammocks. See HATCHWAY, PIPES.

Tubal. A Jew in Shakespere's Merchant of Venice, friend of Shylock.

Tuck, Friar. See FRIAR TUCK.

Tug, Tom. An honest young waterman in Dibdin's comic piece The Waterman (1774).

Tulkinghorn, Mr. A lawyer in Dickens's Bleak House, murdered by a French lady's-maid.

Tul'liver. The name of a family with whose fortunes George Eliot's Mill on the Floss deals. The chief characters are the brother and sister, Tom and Maggie Tulliver, who at the close of the book are both drowned together in the Floss.

Tupman, Mr. Tracy. One of the companions of Mr. Pickwick, rather fat, but a bit of a dandy and an admirer of the ladies.

Turpin. A base knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Turpin, Dick. A highwayman, introduced in Ainsworth's Rookwood, in which his celebrated ride to York is described.

Tur'veydrop, Mr. In Dickens's Bleak House a vain and selfish dancing-master who apes the prince-regent (George IV.), poses as a master of deportment, and selfishly lives on his son's earnings.

Twemlow, Mr. A mild, inoffensive old gentleman with some aristocratic connections, on which account he is often invited to dinner by the Veneerings, in Our Mutual Friend, by Dickens.

Twist, Oliver. Hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent.

Twitcher, Jemmy. A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera, who at last 'peaches' on the more gentlemanly rogue, 'Captain' Macheath.

Tybalt (tib'ąlt). A fiery young Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, who slays Mercutio and is slain by Romeo.

Tyr (tēr). In Scandinavian mythol. the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor.

Tyrrell, Frank. A character in Scott's St. Ronan's Well, in love with Clara Mowbray.

Udolpho. A vast and gloomy castle which figures in Mrs. Radcliffe's novel The Mysteries of Udolpho.

Ugolino (ö-gō-lē'nō). A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons; a dreadful story treated by Dante and other writers.

Ullin, Lord. The father of the daughter who was drowned when eloping with 'the Chief of Ulva's isle' in Lord Ullin's Daughter, a poem by Campbell.

Ulrica (ul-rī'ka). An old beldame, daughter of a Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Ulysses (ū-lis'sēz, in Greek Odysseus, ō-dis'-ūs). King of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus; his wanderings after the war form the subject of the Odyssey. See ODYSSEUS.

Umbriel (um-brēl'). A sprite in Pope's Rape of the Lock.

Una (ö'na). A lovely damsel in Spenser's Faërie Queene, a personification of truth. She is introduced as riding on a white ass, and leading a lamb; and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to slay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her. When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant. Latterly she is married to the Red Cross Knight.

Uncas. The Indian name of Deerfoot, in Cooper's novels, Last of the Mohicans, Pathfinder, Prairie.

Uncle Toby. See SHANDY.

Uncle Tom. A negro slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel of same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the U. States.

Undine (un'dīn, Germ. ųn-dē'nė). A water-nymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by Fouqué.

Urania (ū-rā'ni-a). The Muse who presided over astronomy.

Uranus (ū'ra-nus). A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cronos or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter. The name means literally heaven.

Uriel (ū'ri-el). An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and sharpest-sighted of all the angels.

Ursula (ur'sū-la). An attendant of Hero in Shakespere's Much Ado About Nothing. —— The mother of Elsie in Longfellow's Golden Legend.

U'ther. A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur.

Uto'pia. See in Dict.

Uzziel (uz'i-el). An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Val'entine. One of Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona, a gallant young fellow who marries Silvia. —— The brother of Margaret in Goethe's Faust, who, being enraged at his sister's shame, attacks Faust and is stabbed by Mephistopheles.

Valentine and Orson. The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother.

Valerius. The hero and title of a novel by J. G. Lockhart, a story of Rome and Roman Britain.

Valhalla. See in Dict.

Vanessa. A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he coquetted and who would have gladly married him.

Vanity Fair. A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels. See CRAWLEY, DOBBIN, OSBORNE, SEDLEY, SHARP, STEYNE.

Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs.

Varney. A character in Scott's Kenilworth, who assists in the murder of Amy Robsart and commits murder to save his neck.

Vath'ek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and latterly entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell.

Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of Drelincourt on Death.

Veck, Toby. See TROTTY VECK.

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. One of the metrical tales forming Moore's Lalla Rookh, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.

Veneering, Mr. and Mrs. Characters in Dickens's novel Our Mutual Friend, 'bran-new people, in a bran-new house, in a bran-new quarter of London', giving dinners and eager to mingle in society superior to their own. Mr. Veneering was partner in a drug business.

Ventidius. A character in Shakspere's Timon of Athens, a false friend of Timon.

Venus. See in Dict.

Vere, Richard and his daughter Isabella. Characters in Scott's Black Dwarf. Isabella is ultimately married to young Earnscliff.

Verges (vėr'jez). See DOGBERRY.

Verisopht, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk, by whom he is shot in a duel.

Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's Rob Roy, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters — beautiful, well-read, and well educated, fond of field-sports, spirited, and self-reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts.

Vertum'nus. A Roman god of the crops and orchards.

Vholes (vōlz). A lawyer in Dickens's Bleak House.

Vicar of Bray. An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a R. Catholic and twice a Protestant, the subject of an old humorous song.

Vicar of Wakefield. See PRIMROSE.

Vincentio. Duke of Vienna in Shakspere's Measure for Measure, who leaves the city for a time and appoints Angelo his deputy.

Viola (vī'o-la). The chief heroine of Shakspere's Twelfth Night, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the Lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The duke ultimately marries her.

Virgilia (vir-jil'i-a). Wife of 'Coriolanus' in Shakspere's play of that name.

Virgin'ia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate: the subject of Knowles's play of Virginius, and one of Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. See also PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

Viv'ien or Viv'ian. A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcame the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming.

Volpone (vol-pō'nā). The hero of Ben Jonson's play so named, otherwise 'the Fox'. He is rich but greedy, and after a career of successful knavery is at last laid by the heels.

Volumnia (vō-lum'ni-a). Mother of 'Coriolanus' in Shakspere's play of that name.

Vortigern (vor'ti-gėrn). A mythical or semi-mythical British king, said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

Vulcan, Vulca'nus. The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephæstus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances; and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.

Wackles, the Misses and Mrs. The keepers of a 'ladies' seminary' in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.

Wade, Miss. A handsome woman, whose prevailing feeling is hatred of everybody, in Dickens's Little Dorrit.

Wadman, Widow. A buxom lady in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.

Wagg and Wenham (wen'am). Two sycophants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis.

Wamba. The hair-brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's Ivanhoe.

Wandering Jew. A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.

Ward, Artemus. Assumed name of C. F. Browne, especially employed when writing in the character of an old showman.

Wardle, Mr., and his family. Characters in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, living at Dingley Dell, where Mr. Pickwick and his friends are hospitably entertained.

Wardour (wąr'dor), Sir Arthur. In Scott's Antiquary, a somewhat pompous baronet of antiquarian tastes, a friend of the Antiquary, with whom, however, he has a famous quarrel. His beautiful daughter Isabella is loved by the hero Lovel, who turns out to be the heir of the Earl of Glenallan.

Warren, Widow. A character in Holcroft's Road to Ruin, a woman of forty, aping the young girl, and eager for a third husband.

Warrington, George. In Thackeray's Pendennis a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfortunate early marriage — a great friend of Pendennis. Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, give name to Thackeray's novel The Warringtons.

Warwick, Guy, Earl of. See GUY.

Waverley (wā'vėr-li). The first of Scott's great series of *novels*, to which it gives name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a

young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745. The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora Mac-Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, Davie Gellatley, &c.

Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology. See also SMITH (WAYLAND).

Wegg, Silas. In Dickens's Our Mutual Friend a wooden-legged man with a street stall, whom Mr. Boffin engages to read to him, and finds him to be an ungrateful old scoundrel. Good Mr. Boffin admires the way in which this ignorant pretender can 'drop into poetry', that is, repeat some scraps of hackneyed verse at times.

Weissnichtwo (vīs'nēċht-vō). That is 'know-not-where', the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.

Wellborn, Francis. A character in Massinger's New Way to Pay Old Debts, nephew of Sir Giles Overreach, who pays off his debts under the notion that he is to marry a rich dowager.

Weller, Sam. The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready-witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married a widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn, and was painfully religious), he held strong opinions about widows and their artfulness.

Wemmick, Mr. Clerk to the lawyer Mr. Jaggers in Dickens's Great Expectations. He lived with his old father in a little house which he had converted into a sort of miniature fortress.

Wenham. See WAGG.

Werther (vār'tĕr). A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's Sorrows of Werther, who puts an end to himself because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero.

Western, Squire. A jolly, ignorant, coarse, hot-tempered, and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's Tom Jones. His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

Westlock, John. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a fine young man who studies architecture under Pecksniff, and marries Ruth Pinch.

Westward Ho! The name of a novel by Charles Kingsley. See LEIGH (AMYAS).

Whang. A character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, an avaricious miller who undermined his mill in digging for a treasure.

Whiskeran'dos, Don. The lover of Tilburina in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy The Critic.

White Cat, The. Name of a fairy tale by Madame d'Aulnoy, telling of a beautiful princess turned into a cat by fairy power.

Whittington, Dick. The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact.

Wickfield, Agnes. A beautiful, amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's David Copperfield, daughter of Mr. Wickfield, a lawyer; becomes David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him.

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English robber who is the hero of Fielding's satiric novel The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great.

Wildair, Sir Harry. The hero and title of a comedy by Farquhar, a rakish young fellow not devoid of good feeling.

Wildfire, Madge. A young woman in Scott's novel The Heart of Midlothian, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and love of finery natural to her character.

Wild Huntsman. A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs; the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

Wilding, Jack. The hero of Foote's comedy The Liar, a young man who tells the most barefaced falsehoods.

Wildrake (wīld'rāk), Roger. A careless and dissipated young cavalier who renders some services to Charles II. in Scott's Woodstock.

Wilfer, Bella. The heroine of Our Mutual Friend, by Dickens, a pretty girl somewhat wilful and giddy, married by John Harmon under an assumed name. Her mother is oppressively dignified and majestic, her father, a rather hard-up clerk, not at all so.

Wilford, Lord. A character in Sheridan Knowles's Beggar of Bethnal Green, in love with Bess the beggar's daughter.

Wilhelm Meister. See MEISTER.

Wilkins, Peter. The hero of a tale by a Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight. See GAWREYS.

Willet, John. The ignorant pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself.

Williams, Caleb. The hero and title of a novel by Godwin. See FALKLAND.

Wilmot. Name of a family in Lillo's tragedy Fatal Curiosity. Young Wilmot goes to India and makes a fortune, and, having returned, visits his father and mother in disguise and leaves with them a casket. This they open, and finding that it contains jewels they ignorantly murder their own son to obtain them.

Wilton, Ralph de. A gallant young man in Scott's Marmion, loving and loved by the Lady Clare, who is also wooed by Marmion.

Wimble, Will. An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

Winkle, Mr. Nathaniel. One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as the would-be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Arabella Allen.

Winkle, Rip Van. An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good-humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company playing at nine-pins in the Kaatskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years.

Wititterley (wi-tit'ĕr-li), Mr. and Mrs. In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby a couple who have great pretentions to intimacy with the aristocracy.

Witwould (wit'wŏd), Sir Wilful. In Congreve's Way of the World 'a superannuated old bachelor' who is inclined to marry Millamant but gets little encouragement.

Woden. Same as ODIN.

Woodcock, Adam. A falconer at Avenel Castle in Scott's Abbot.

Wooden Horse. A huge figure of a horse made of wood, and containing armed Greeks which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

Wrayburn (rā'bĕrn), Eugene. An indolent, aimless barrister in Our Mutual Friend, by Dickens, in love with Lizzie Hexam, and nearly murdered by Bradley Headstone in consequence.

Wren, Jenny. A girl with a rickety body and beautiful head of hair, who works as a 'doll's dressmaker' in Our Mutual Friend.

Wronghead, Sir Francis, and Lady. A country couple who come to London, and nearly ruin themselves by their follies, in Vanbrugh's Provoked Husband.

Wyoming (wī'o-ming; properly wī-ō'ming), Gertrude of. The heroine and title of a poem by Campbell, telling of American Indians and a massacre of early settlers.

Xanadu (zan'a-dö). A city of Asia named in Coleridge's poem of Kubla Khan.

Xanthus (zan'thus). The horse of Achilles, that could speak with a human voice.

Xantippe, Xanthippe (zan-tip'pē, zan-thip'ē). The wife of Socrates, proverbial as an arrant shrew.

Xury (zö'ri). A Morisco boy in Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, companion of Crusoe when he escaped from the Moors of Sallee.

Yahoo. See in Dict.

Yama (yä'ma). An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

Yarico (yar'i-kō). See INKLE.

Yellow Dwarf. A malignant imp in the fairy tale so called, by the Countess d'Aulnoy.

Yellowley, Triptol'emus. An enthusiast in agricultural improvements in Scott's Pirate. His sister Barbara was a good deal of a shrew and skinflint.

Yellowplush, Mr. A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write.

Ygg'drasil, Ig'drasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

Yniol (in'i-ol). The father of Enid, in Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

Yor'ick. Jester to the King of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his Tristram Shandy—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

Ysolde. See ISOLDE.

Yvetot (ēv-tō). A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger.

Za'dig. The hero and title of a novel by Voltaire—a Babylonian tale showing that the ways of providence are inscrutable.

Zanga. A revengeful Moor in Young's Revenge.

Zano'ni. The hero and title of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Zapolya (za-pol'ya). The heroine and title of a dramatic piece by S. T. Coleridge.

Zara. The heroine of Congreve's Mourning Bride.

Zel'ica. The heroine in Moore's Veiled Prophet.

Zenel'ophon. The 'beggar-maid', married by King Cophetua.

Ze'phon. A cherub in Milton's Paradise Lost, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

Zephyrus, Zephyr (zef'i-rus, zef'ir). In classical mythol. a personification of the west wind.

Zerlina (zer-lē'na). A charming country girl in Mozart's opera Don Giovanni, whose head is for a time turned by the flatteries of the Don.

Zeus (zūs). The Greek name of Jupiter.

Zuleika (zu-lē'ka). An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos is so named.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

DECORATIONS OF HONOUR.

DECORATIONS of honour in the widest sense are, of course, almost infinite in number and variety, but those that we have to deal with here are only the most important, namely, such as are conferred by sovereigns and governments upon persons who have rendered important public services, or are for some reason deemed worthy of receiving special marks of distinction, in virtue of which they become members of special *orders*, as they are called. Many of the orders rank as *orders of knighthood*, and those members belonging to them who receive the full status of knights, if the orders are British, become entitled to the prefix "Sir" before their names. Other orders, however, have no such privilege connected with them, but all have some distinctive badge or personal decoration which the members are entitled to wear, and of which in general they may be justifiably proud. The badge in many cases takes the form of some sort of ornamental star, which is attached to the wearer's dress by a ribbon of special colour and pattern, and in some cases there may be a special collar belonging to the order, as well as various other insignia. In giving some particulars regarding the decorations of honour exhibited in the plate we shall begin with those that are British.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Order of the Garter.—The "most noble Order of the Garter", as it is termed, ranks at the head of all the orders of knighthood—not only British, but European. It was founded by Edward III., probably in 1344. Why the garter was selected as the emblem of the order has never been explained, though there is a well-known tradition, in which too much faith need not be placed, professing to throw some light on this point. The king seems to have instituted it in honour of his successful military operations against France, and hence the colour of its emblem, the garter, was blue, the French royal colour. The ribbon of the order is also blue. St. George was partly intended to be honoured by the institution of the order, and hence it is also known as the *Order of St. George*, while this saint figures prominently in its insignia. These are described and figured in the article GARTER in the Dictionary, but the appearance of the collar and badge will be much better appreciated from the coloured illustration in the plate. The garter itself is of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, and bears the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, "Shamed be he who thinks evil of it". It is worn on the left leg, below the knee, but the queen wears it on the left arm, above the elbow. The collar consists of twenty-six garters encircling red roses, these being connected by as many golden knots. The order consists nominally of the sovereign and twenty-five other members, but there are also additional or supernumerary members. Besides the sovereign and princes of the blood, the rulers of the chief European countries are members of this order. The other members are all English, Scottish, or Irish peers. K. G. are the initials for Knight of the Garter.

Order of the Thistle.—This specially Scottish order is also called the *Order of St. Andrew*, the patron saint of Scotland, in whose honour it was instituted, and who naturally figures in the insignia. The collar and badge of the order are shown in the plate, while the insignia are also figured and described under the article THISTLE in the Dictionary. On the badge, as will be seen, is the figure of the saint bearing the cross of the well-known form associated with his name. The collar consists of thistles and sprigs of rue enamelled in their proper colours. The ribbon of the order is green. The motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit*, "No one assails me with impunity". The special designation of "most ancient and most noble" belongs to this order. A fabulous origin, dating back to the time of King Achaius, has been sometimes claimed for it, and with more probability it has been said to have been instituted by James V. in 1540, but 1687 is the real date of its origin. The ordinary members of the order consist of sixteen Scottish noblemen. K.T. are the initials for Knight of the Thistle.

Order of the Bath.—The "most honourable Order of the Bath" dates from 1399, when King Henry IV. made forty-six esquires knights of the order. It afterwards fell into abeyance, but was renewed by George I. in 1725, and has several times since been enlarged and modified. Why the bath was selected as a designation of the order is not very clear, though bathing seems to have been one of the ceremonies associated with the conferring of Knighthood in ancient times. It now consists of three classes of members, those of each class being partly military (or naval), partly civil. The first class comprises Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.), the second class Knights Commanders (K.C.B.), and the third class Companions of the Bath (C.B.). The members of the first two classes are of course entitled to the title "Sir", but those of the third class take no such designation. Officers of the military sections of the order must have attained a certain rank in the army or navy before they are admitted. The third class has by far the largest number of members, namely, 700 military, and 300 civil. The ribbon of the order is red; the motto is *Tria juncta in uno*, "Three joined in one", alluding to the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. The insignia differ somewhat according to the position of the possessor in the order, but the emblems properly belonging to it are the three imperial crowns and the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The plate shows the badge and collar belonging to a G.C.B. or K.C.B. of the order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold and white enamel, with "a lion of England" (see description of plate of NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS) in each of the four angles; in the centre the rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a sceptre between three imperial crowns; round this a red circle with the motto and a wreath of laurel issuing from a blue scroll bearing the words *Ich dien* ("I serve"—the motto of the Prince of Wales) in gold letters.

Order of St. Patrick.—The "most illustrious Order of St. Patrick" is, as its name implies, a specially Irish order. It was founded in 1783, and consists of twenty-two ordinary knights (Irish noblemen), besides the sovereign and royal princes. The collar is of gold, and consists of alternate harps, knots, and roses, there being a royal crown in place of one of the roses, to which is appended the badge by means of another harp. The badge is of gold, and oval in shape, round the outside being a ring of shamrocks, inside this a ring of blue enamel bearing the motto *Quis separabit?* (who shall separate?) and the date; while the centre is occupied by the red saltire or cross of St. Patrick, surmounted by a shamrock bearing gold crowns on its three leaves. The star of the order has eight silver rays, four of them larger than the others, the centre being similar to that of the badge inside the shamrocks, but circular in form. The ribbon of the order is sky-blue. K.P. are the initials for Knights of St. Patrick.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.—The "most distin-

guished order of St. Michael and St. George" was founded in 1818 by George IV. when regent, mainly for natives of the Ionian islands and of Malta; but after the Ionian islands ceased to be under British protection the order was extended and placed on a new basis, and it is now conferred on those who have held high and confidential offices within His Majesty's colonial possessions, and in reward for services rendered to the crown in relation to the foreign affairs of the empire. The members are divided into Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.), Knights Commanders (K.C.M.G.), and Companions (C.M.G.). Members of the first two classes are entitled to the prefix "Sir". The badge bears on one side the figure of St. Michael triumphing over Satan, on the other the figure of St. George and the dragon, with the motto *Auspicium melioris ævi*, "An auspice of a better time". The letters S.G. and S.M. form part of the collar—the initials of the two saints' names. Lions and white enamelled Maltese crosses also occur alternately. The ribbon of the order is blue, with a scarlet stripe.

Order of the Star of India.—The "most exalted Order of the Star of India" was founded in 1861 for the purpose of rewarding services rendered to the Indian Empire. It was enlarged in 1866, 1876, 1897, and 1902, and consists of three classes: Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.), Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.), and Companions (C.S.I.). The order ranks above that of St. Michael and St. George. The badge consists of an oval cameo in onyx of the Sovereign, surmounted by a star of diamonds, and surrounded by the motto *Heaven's light our guide*. The gold collar consists of alternate red and white roses, the Indian lotus, and palm branches tied together in enamel. The star, five-pointed, is of diamonds, on a light-blue enamelled circle with the motto; rays of gold surround the whole. The ribbon is sky-blue, with a narrow stripe of white near the edge.

Order of the Indian Empire.—The "most eminent Order of the Indian Empire" was instituted on December 31st, 1877, to commemorate the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. It has been twice enlarged since, and now consists of the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India as Grand Master, and three classes of members: Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). It is conferred as a reward for services to the Indian Empire. The badge shows a portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the motto *Imperatricis auspiciis*, "By favour of the Empress".

Royal Victorian Order.—This order was instituted by Queen Victoria by letters patent in April, 1896, and is conferred upon British subjects who have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign. The members are of five classes: Knights Grand Cross (G.C.V.O.), Knights Commanders (K.C.V.O.), Commanders (C.V.O.), Members of the Fourth and of the Fifth Class (M.V.O.). The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights. The badge shows the monogram V.R.I. (*Victoria Regina Imperatrix*, "Victoria Queen and Empress") with the word *Victoria* around it.

Order of Merit.—The Order of Merit was founded by Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902, to include a very limited number who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art, and science. The badge consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the imperial crown enamelled in colour and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The military and naval members have crossed swords on the badge; the civilians have oak leaves.

Distinguished Service Order.—This order was instituted in 1886, and is conferred on military and naval officers for distinguished services performed in war and recognized in public despatches. The badge is a cross of gold and white enamel, bearing on one side within a laurel wreath of green enamel an imperial crown of gold on a red enamelled ground, and on the other side, similarly placed, the letters G.R.I. (*Georgius Rex Imperator*, "George King and Emperor").

Victoria Cross, or *Order of Valour.*—The decoration of the Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, and is bestowed for "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in presence of the enemy". The cross is a Maltese cross of bronze, with the royal crest (a lion upon a royal crown) in the centre, and below this the words "For Valour" on a scroll. It is worn on the left breast, being suspended by a red ribbon for the army, and a blue ribbon for the navy, with a bar or clasp attaching it to the ribbon. A person may have the cross awarded him oftener than once, in which case he receives an additional clasp.

AUSTRIA.—The order here illustrated is that of *Francis Joseph*, founded by the Emperor Francis Joseph I. in 1849. The cross is of gold enamelled with red, and bears between the arms the Austrian double eagle in black enamel, with the initials F. J. in the centre.

BAVARIA.—The *Order of St. Hubert*, originally founded in 1444, was restored in 1708, and in 1800 was confirmed as the *Order of the House of Bavaria*. The motto of the order is *In trav vast*, "Firm in faith".

BELGIUM.—The *Order of Leopold*, founded by King Leopold I. in 1832, and consisting of five classes of members. The cross is of gold and white enamel, its arms being connected with a wreath of oak and laurel. The motto is *L'union fait la force*, "Union produces strength".

DENMARK.—The *Order of the Elephant* dates from the fifteenth century, and the use of this peculiar emblem is explained by a legend of a Danish crusader who slew an elephant when fighting against the Saracens. The collar of the order is formed of elephants and towers (or castles) alternately.

FRANCE.—The only order now existing under the republican government of France is that of the *Legion of Honour*. It was founded by Napoleon I. in 1802, and consists of five classes, namely: chevaliers or ordinary members, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand crosses. The Legion of Honour is both a civil and a military decoration, and the recipients are extremely numerous, the members each receiving a yearly pension according to rank. The cross worn by the chevaliers is of silver and white enamel. The higher ranks have it of gold and white enamel. The female head in the centre is emblematic of the Republic.

GREECE.—The only Greek order is the *Order of the Redeemer*, founded by King Otto I. in 1833. There are five classes, the lowest being known as Knights of the Silver Cross, because in their case the cross is of silver, while those higher in the order have it of gold. The cross bears a Greek motto which means, "Thy right hand has been glorified in might".

HUNGARY.—The royal Hungarian *Order of St. Stephen* was founded by Maria Theresa in 1764, and consists of three classes. Its badge is an eight-pointed gold cross, enamelled with green, and surmounted by the gold crown of St. Stephen. In the centre of the cross on a red field is a patriarchal cross, and round this is the motto, *Publicum meritorum premium*, "A public reward for services".

ITALY.—The chief Italian order, the *Order of the Annunciation*, was founded by Amadeus VI. of Savoy in 1362. Its badge or chief decoration is a gold medallion, on which is a representation of the annunciation surrounded by love-knots, this being suspended from a collar of knots and roses.

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—The once famous and powerful *Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem or of Malta* that formerly owned immense possessions throughout Christendom, has now dwindled away to a mere remnant. The Grand Master has had his quarters at Rome since 1834, and in Britain and some other countries besides Italy there

are a few representatives of the order. The cross of the order is of the well-known *Maltese* form, enamelled white and edged with gold, surmounted by a crown and trophy, and is suspended from a black ribbon round the neck.

NETHERLANDS.—The Netherlands *Order of King William* was instituted by William I. in 1815, and is bestowed as a reward for military services. The decoration consists of an eight-pointed gold white-enamelled cross, with a gold ball at each point, and between the arms, the Burgundian cross of laurel sprigs. Above it is a crown, by which it is attached to a ribbon of orange edged with blue. The arms of the cross bear the Dutch words, *Voor moed, beleid, trouw*—"For courage, zeal, fidelity". In the centre of the cross is what is intended to represent a steel for striking fire.

NORWAY.—The Norwegian *Order of St. Olaf* was founded by King Oscar I. in 1847, and is bestowed as a reward for services rendered to king or country, art or science, the members being divided into five classes. The cross is of gold and white enamel, eight-pointed, with a ball at each point, has a crowned Anglo-Saxon O (for Olaf) in the angles of the arms, and in the centre on a red ground, the lion of Norway surrounded by a blue ring. The ribbon is red with blue and white borders.

PONTIFICAL ORDERS.—The *Order of Christ* was founded as a Portuguese order in 1317, and when it was confirmed by Pope John XXII., in 1332, the Pontiff retained the right to nominate knights. The cross, as may be seen, is of a simple form, and is suspended from a red ribbon round the neck or attached to a button-hole. The decoration is bestowed for either civil or military services. The *Order of the Holy Sepulchre* was founded by Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) in 1496, with the object of encouraging pilgrimages to the sacred spot. The cross is a so-called Jerusalem cross of gold and red enamel, surmounted by a gold crown, and having in the angles four similar crosses—the five together being said to symbolize the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is black. The *Order of St. Gregory the Great* was founded by Pope Gregory XVI. in 1831, as a means of recognizing zeal in defence of the faith, but is now awarded for merit of any kind. The cross is in the same form as several others shown on the plate.

PRUSSIA.—The *Order of the Black Eagle*, the highest Prussian order, was founded by Frederick I. in 1701. It numbers thirty ordinary knights, and the bestowal of this order confers on the recipient hereditary nobility. The cross is of the Maltese form, made of gold and blue enamel, having black eagles between the arms, and in the centre in gold, the monogram F. R.—*Fridericus Rex*. The *Order of the Iron Cross* was founded by Frederick William III. in 1813, as a reward for distinguished services rendered in the war against the French. The decoration consists of a broad-armed iron cross mounted with silver, and having three oak leaves in the centre. The crosses bestowed on account of the war of 1813–15 bear the initials F. W. with crown above, and the date 1813 below; those won in the Franco-German war of 1870–71 the initial W. and the date 1870. The decoration is not now confined to Prussians. There are three classes—grand crosses, and crosses of the first and second class.

RUSSIA.—The highest Russian order is that of *St. Andrew*, founded by Peter the Great in 1698, to reward distinction gained in the war against the Turks. The decoration consists of a double-headed eagle with outspread wings, black-enamelled gold, and overlying this a St. Andrew's cross of gold and blue enamel bearing a figure of the saint, and the letters S. A. P. R.—*Sanctus Andreas, patronus Russiæ*, "Saint Andrew patron of Russia". The ribbon of the order is blue.

SPAIN.—The *Order of the Golden Fleece* is an Austrian as well as a Spanish order of knighthood. It was founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429, in honour of the Redeemer, the Virgin Mary, and St. Andrew, and as a means of promoting religion and morality. Why the special designation was adopted for it is not very clear, but the characteristic emblem of the order is a sheep's skin suspended round the middle, and with the head and feet hanging down on either side. This is attached to what is described as a blue-enamelled flint-stone emitting flames, and fanciful decorations connect this with the red ribbon of the order.

SWEDEN.—The *Order of the Seraphim* is the highest and oldest of the Swedish orders. It is said to have been founded in 1260, and was renewed by Frederick I. in 1748. It is bestowed only on the highest dignitaries of Sweden, and on foreign princes and statesmen, and consists of only one class. The chief decoration is a cross of the eight-pointed or Maltese type with heads of cherubim between the arms, and in the centre, on a blue ground, three crowns and the letters I.H.S. —*Jesus hominum Salvator*,—"Jesus Saviour of men". This cross is suspended by a crown from the blue ribbon of the order.

TURKEY.—The *Medjidieh* or *Order of Medjid* was founded by the Sultan Abdul Medjid, in 1852. It is divided into five classes, the fifth and lowest of which numbers 6000 members. The decoration of the order represents a sun with seven groups of out-streaming rays, the groups being separated by small stars and crescents. In the centre is the cipher of the Sultan with the motto, in Turkish, around it,—"Zeal, honour, loyalty". Several French and English officers received this decoration after the Crimean War, and it has been bestowed upon various foreigners since.

WURTEMBERG.—The *Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg* has as its badge an eight-pointed white-enamelled gold cross with lions in gold between the arms, and in the centre the initial F. (for Friedrich) surrounded by the motto,—*Furchtlos und trew*, "fearless and true", on a red circle.

ETHNOLOGY.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES OF MANKIND.

ETHNOLOGY is a branch of the wider science of anthropology. It is sometimes used as synonymous with ethnography, but the latter, properly speaking, has a more limited scope, dealing mainly with the external features by which the various races of men are distinguished, while ethnology takes note both of the physical characteristics of the races of man, and also of their intellectual and moral peculiarities, their manners and customs, the peculiar features of their languages, their political or social organization, their origin, relationship and distribution, &c. In classifying the races of man the chief physical characters that have to be observed are the shape of the skull and form of the features, the proportions of the limbs, the colour of the skin, and the colour and nature of the hair. As these characters exhibit various gradations, and may be more or less pronounced, it is not always easy to draw a strict limit between two races, and various classifications of mankind have been proposed. The classification here followed is that given by Oscar Peschel, the descriptions also being mainly taken from his work on the *Races of Man*. The most important types will be found illustrated in the accompanying plates.

I. THE AUSTRALIANS.

These comprise the inhabitants of the continent of Australia, of the islands on the coast, and of Tasmania—the latter now extinct. The skull of this race is of the dolichocephalic

type, the jaws being also prognathous or protruded. The nose is narrow at the root, widening greatly below. The mouth is wide and unshapely. The body is thickly covered with hair; the hair is black, elliptical in section, that on the head being frizzly, and standing out so as to form a shaggy crown. The colour of the skin is dark as a rule, sometimes black, though a light copper red also occurs. The Australians, on the whole, are in a very rude and degraded condition. Agriculture in any form is unknown among them; they have no permanent dwellings, but merely hastily constructed temporary shelters; their implements and weapons are few and inartistic, among the latter being the very remarkable boomerang; clothes they hardly wear, except a kind of cloak as a protection against bad weather; their food consists of roots, fruits, fish, and the produce of the chase, and they do not despise such eatables as caterpillars, lizards, ants, and worms. As a man must not marry a woman of the same tribe, the custom of wife-stealing is prevalent. Their language is much more complicated than that of many highly civilized races, being very rich in inflections.

II. THE PAPUANS.

This race, which is the one most closely allied to the Australians, occupies New Guinea, the Pelew Islands, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, the Fiji Islands, &c., there being in some of those islands also an intermixture of Polynesians. The most distinctive mark of this race is their peculiarly flattened, abundant, and long hair, growing in tufts, and forming a prominent spreading crown round the head, sticking out as much as eight inches. The skin is always dark, being almost black in New Caledonia, brown or chocolate colour in New Guinea, blue-black in Fiji. The skull is high and narrow (dolichocephalic); the jaws prognathous; the lips fleshy and somewhat swollen; the nose hooked somewhat after the Jewish type. Both intellectually and morally the Papuans have attained a fair standard, and display considerable artistic and inventive power. Complete nudity is rare, both men and women having usually some sort of covering round the loins. They practise agriculture to some extent, having fenced fields and gardens. Among their religious ideas is included belief in a future state. The greatest blot on their character is the practise of cannibalism. As regards civilization the Fijians are the most advanced.

III. THE MONGOLOID NATIONS.

To this race belong the Polynesians and Asiatic Malays, the people of South-eastern and Eastern Asia, the Tibetese, some of the Himalayan tribes, all the Northern Asiatics, with their kinsmen in Northern Europe, and lastly the aboriginal population of America. The common characteristics of this widely spread race are: long straight hair, circular in section; almost complete absence of beard and body hair; skin dark-coloured, varying from leather-yellow to deep brown, sometimes inclining to red; prominent cheek-bones, and eyes in general set obliquely. The various members of the Mongoloid race may be classed under the following subdivisions.

1. The *Malay race*, comprising the Asiatic Malays and the Polynesian or Pacific Malays. The former include, besides the Malays of the peninsula of Malacca, of Sumatra, the Sunda Islands, Java, &c., also the Dyaks of Borneo, the Battas of Sumatra, the Tagals and Bisayas of the Philippines, the Macassars and Bugis of Celebes, and lastly the inhabitants of Madagascar. The Polynesians include the New Zealanders, the natives of the Sandwich Islands, and those of the Marquesas, the Samoan group, the Friendly Islands, &c. No race belonging to the Malay stock has a black skin; that of the Asiatic Malays is of a dirty yellow hue; among the latter obliquity of the eyes is common. The Asiatic Malays are said to be taciturn, cruel, and revengeful, but dignified and polished in manners. They have long since adopted Islamism. As regards natural abilities Wallace rates the Malays below the Papuans.

2. *Southern Asiatics with monosyllabic languages.*—This group comprises the Chinese, Indo-Chinese (Burmese, Siamese, Anamese, &c.), Tibetese, &c. They have all straight black hair, little beard or body hair, usually a yellow skin and oblique eyes. As is well known, a great portion of this family have attained a high degree of civilization, and are highly distinguished for inventiveness.

3. *Coreans and Japanese.*—These nations might be classed with the previous group, yet they display some well-marked peculiarities and their languages are considerably different in structure. The Japanese received their civilization from the Chinese, but have made many advances themselves; and, very different from the Chinese, they have shown themselves ready to adopt what is valuable in European civilization.

4. *Northern Mongoloids of the Old World.*—These comprise the Tungus, true Mongols, Turks, Finns, and Samoieds, all much resembling the Chinese and Indo-Chinese group in physical characters, but living generally by hunting, fishing, and cattle-breeding. To the Tungus belong the Manchoos, who conquered China and established a dynasty there. The Mongols (or Tartars) include the Kalmucks, Buriats, &c. Among the Turks are classed Uigurs, Usbecks, Osmanlis, Turcomans, Yakuts, Nogaians, Kirghiz, &c. The Osmanlis are the Turks of European Turkey. The Finns comprise, besides the true Finns and the Lapps of Northern Europe, the Magyars or Hungarians, and the Bulgarians. The Samoieds are nearly allied to the Finns.

5. *Northern Nations of doubtful position.*—The Yenisei Ostiaks, the Ainos of Yesso, the inhabitants of Saghalien, &c. The Yenisei Ostiaks form a small tribe on the Upper Yenisei, and are quite distinct from the Ostiaks on the Ob. The Ainos are the oldest inhabitants of the Japanese islands. They are remarkable for their general hairiness, especially in the midst of smooth-skinned races, though they do not exceed Europeans in this respect.

6. *The Behring's Nations.*—These are North Asiatic and American tribes, which for the most part inhabit the shores of Behring's Straits, or have migrated from that region. The Esquimaux, or Eskimo, are the most important. They have oblique eyes, and broad, flat faces, and are of rather a low stature; their intelligence is decidedly good.

7. *The American Aborigines.*—There can be little doubt that the original inhabitants of America crossed over from Asia, and the Mongol race is the only one with which they can be allied. Mongolian features are clearly marked among the natives of various parts of America, although generally the nose is more prominent and the face less flat. The colour varies, a reddish copper colour being very prevalent. The great bulk of the American aborigines may be classed as hunting tribes. In North America they are now sadly diminished in numbers; among them we many mention the Sioux (to which belong the Assineboins) and the Apaches. The Caribs live in Central America, and in the north of S. America. The Guarani (Gourani) are scattered over a great part of South America. At the time of the Spanish conquest American civilization had reached a high pitch in Mexico and Peru.

IV. THE DRAVIDIANS OR ABORIGINES OF INDIA.

These tribes have the skin generally very dark, frequently quite black; their hair is long and black, not straight but crimped or curly; the hair of beard and body grows profusely; the lips are thick and fleshy, somewhat like those of the negroes, but the jaws are never prominent. The Dravidians comprise the Tamils, Telugus, Gonds, Santals or Sonthals, &c.

V. THE HOTTENTOTS AND BUSHMEN.

These are tribes of little importance inhabiting South Africa. They have the hair tufted and matted, the beard scanty, the body almost hairless; the jaws are moderately prominent; the cheeks project laterally; the lips are full, but not so much so as with the negroes; the nasal bones project little at the root of the nose, which is of the snub shape; the

opening of the eyes is narrow but not oblique. They are slimly built, and the Bushmen in particular low in stature. Their colour is yellowish or yellowish brown. The language of the two peoples, different otherwise, is characterized by various peculiar clicking sounds, produced by applying the tongue to the teeth. They have always been engaged in cattle-breeding; were acquainted with the smelting of iron and working in metal before the advent of Europeans; wore sandals, leathern aprons, and cloaks; and for hunting carried bows with poisoned arrows. They are by no means devoid of intelligence, but their social development has been probably prevented by the dearth of water in South Africa.

VI. THE NEGROES.

The negroes inhabit Africa from the southern margin of the Sahara to the territory of the Hottentots and Bushmen, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The negro races display great variety in external characteristics, and what is popularly considered the typical negro is rarely met with. The colour of the skin passes through every gradation, from ebony black to dark brown, copper red, olive, or yellow. In some tribes the nose is straight, in others hooked, though often broad and flat. The hair of the head is generally short, elliptic in section, and much crimped; that on the body is not plentiful; whiskers are comparatively rare. The negroes may be divided into the Bantu negroes and the Soudan negroes, these divisions being based on differences in language. Among the first, who occupy a great part of S. Africa, the best known are the Suaheli in the Zanzibar region, the Kafirs of the south-east, and the Bechuanas farther inland. The Kafirs are well known as a brave, warlike, and intelligent race; they practise cattle-breeding and cultivate the soil to a small extent. It is in the Soudan region that the most typical members of the negro race are found. The Mandingoes cultivate the soil and carry on an active commerce; they have public schools, and the majority of them can read. They are Mohammedans. The Bambarras are allied to the Mandingoes, but as yet have hardly emerged from barbarism. The Yoloffs, tall and well-made, with regular features, are among the finest of the negro races. The Ashantees are intelligent, skilled in making cotton cloths, sword-blades, and other articles, cruel and blood-thirsty. These Soudan races are black, with crisp woolly hair.

VII. THE MEDITERRANEAN NATIONS.

These include all Europeans who are not Mongoloids, the North Africans, all Western Asiatics, and the Hindoos. Among them are the highest members of the human race. The northern nations have the skin quite fair; the southern have it darker; in North Africa and Eastern Asia it becomes yellow, red, or brown. The nose has always a high bridge; prognathism and prominence of the jaws and cheek-bones are rare; the lips are never intumescent, and in no other race are refined and noble features so frequent.

1. *The Hamites.*—This family occupies the whole of North Africa north of the Soudan and of East Africa to the equator. The Berbers are spread over a great part of this area, but in certain parts there has been a considerable intermixture of Arabs and other races. To this race belonged the ancient Egyptians, the modern representatives of whom are the Copts of Egypt and the Nubians. The Gallas live in the Abyssinian region. Their hair is long and curly; their features regular and agreeable, often European in cast; their skin dark. They are a warlike, manly, and moral people. The Hamites were the first of the Mediterranean races to attain to a high state of civilization, their early history and achievements in this direction being made known to us from the ancient monuments of Egypt.

2. *The Semites.*—These comprise the Jews, Arabs, and Abyssinians, and the ancient Canaanites, Assyrians, Babylonians, and Phœnicians. They are more bearded than the Hamites, have high and generally aquiline noses, and well-marked eyebrows; skin varying from a rather dark shade to a deep brown. This race early attained a high pitch of civilization, and to them the nations of the West are deeply indebted.

3. *The Indo-European or Aryan family.*—This family is to us of paramount importance, as being that to which we ourselves belong. It has been divided from a remote period into two branches, a European and an Asiatic. The European comprises the Germanic or Teutonic nations (English, Germans, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, &c.), the Romance nations (French, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese), the Slavonians (Russians, Bohemians, Servians, &c.), the Greeks, and lastly the Celts, now confined to Brittany, Wales, the Scotch Highlands, and Ireland. The Asiatic comprises the Hindoos, the Afghans, the Beloochs, the Persians, Armenians, and Kurds. The Indo-Europeans have the physical characteristics of the Mediterranean race in the fullest purity, while among the inhabitants of Europe the remarkable peculiarities of fair hair and blue eyes are frequent. The New World is now largely occupied by European Aryans, and probably the aboriginal races will in time entirely disappear. Among the Greeks, ancient and modern, the highest types of physical beauty are common. We meet with fair, ruddy and dark complexions, with golden, auburn, and dark hair, blue and dark eyes. The Spaniards, Italians, and natives of the south of Europe generally, have dark complexions, eyes, and hair, with frames less robust than the members of the Teutonic stock. The Germans were anciently described as tall, robust, with fair complexion, light or red hair, and blue eyes, and to some extent this description still holds good of the Germanic peoples. The physical characters of the Slavonians present little that is peculiar. The Russians, especially in the north, are fair, with light brown, flaxen, or red hair. The Persians, among Asiatic Aryans, are well known as a remarkably handsome people, with regular features, long oval faces, and large black eyes. The Mahrattas of Central India have proved themselves a warlike and vigorous race. Physically, they are said to be undersized, and not well formed.

4. *Europeans of doubtful position.*—These include the Basques of the north-east of Spain and south-west of France, and various tribes in the Caucasus. They are only set apart on account of their languages; in physical characters they undoubtedly belong to the Mediterranean race. The Basques are probably the oldest inhabitants of Europe. Among the races of the Caucasus may be mentioned the Georgians and Mingrelians.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

ILLUMINATED WRITING.

ILLUMINATED writing is the name for writing in which ornamental letters in various colours are made use of, this writing being often embellished also with gold or silver, and small pictorial designs, arabesques, scroll-work, and the like. Writing of this kind has been known from a very early period, and in various countries. Colour was frequently used in ancient Egyptian writing, and the Romans seem also to have employed it to some extent. In the middle ages manuscripts were often ornamented in the most elaborate manner both in European and in Asiatic countries. After the invention and spread of printing the art of illumination was naturally practised to a very much smaller extent, but the use of colour for initials, &c., was adopted also in printed works, and is not even yet extinct, many books used in church service, for instance, having at least the *rubrics* (L. *ruber*, red) printed in red type. The earliest extant illuminated manuscripts produced in Europe belong to the fourth and fifth centuries after Christ, but works of this kind of such an early date are exceedingly rare. The oldest ornamented manuscripts in existence are a copy of *Dioscorides* at Vienna, and one of *Virgil* at the Vatican, both of the fourth century. The *Virgil* is written in capital letters, and is adorned with vignettes or miniatures. Another celebrated manuscript of early date, probably of the sixth century or earlier, is that known as the *Codex argenteus* (silver Codex), now in the university library of Upsala, containing Ulfilas's Gothic translation (or what remains of it) of the Scriptures, written in gold and silver letters on vellum stained of a purplish colour. In Ireland a special style of manuscript ornamentation early developed itself, among the chief features in which are the use of dots, generally in red, following the outline of the initials; the Z pattern; interlaced ribbons; fantastical animal forms curiously interlaced; delicate spiral lines; and tessellated patterns, or patterns made up of an infinity of little coloured squares. The most interesting specimens of this kind of work are the book of Kells at Dublin, and the Durham book in the British Museum, both containing the Latin version of the Gospels. The art flourished in Ireland from about the sixth century onward. From Ireland it was carried to Iona, and thence passed to the north of England. The Durham book was written at the priory of Lindisfarne, in the beginning of the eighth century, and the ornamentation is an admirable specimen of the illuminator's art. The book of Kells belongs to the ninth century, or, as others think, to the seventh. The Anglo-Celtic style of art had its influence on continental workmanship, as is seen in the illuminated manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne and Charles the Bald; while on the other hand continental models were imitated more or less in England, and the same manuscript may show both styles in combination. The work of the time of Charlemagne and Charles the Bald is more remarkable for splendour than originality, the ornamentation being exceedingly profuse, and gold being liberally employed. The initials often show patterns of classical origin mingled with intricate designs borrowed from the Irish school. The English illuminated manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh centuries, though owing much to foreign influence, are yet national in general character, and the initials and borders are especially remarkable for excellence in design, and for beauty and harmony in colouring. The next century shows greater strength and originality. The twelfth century manuscripts are generally remarkable for the size and boldness of the writing, and the freedom and artistic character of the drawing. The initial letters are often on a gigantic scale, and display masses of conventional foliage, interspersed perhaps with animal figures, which appeared also in the initials of previous centuries. The English and French manuscripts of this period may be recognized by the delicate light blue and green colours employed in the initials. In the thirteenth century the Gothic character begins to take the place of the rounder letters of the preceding centuries. The initials, when they were not of the nature of miniature drawings, were "of various designs, highly painted in gold and colours, and generally having the interior spaces filled with interlaced and tortuous patterns, into which human figures and animals are introduced among conventional foliage. . . . . Simpler letters are coloured in red and blue in patterns apparently taken from sections of architectural mouldings, the interior spaces being filled with delicate lace-work drawn with the pen in red, violet, or other ink. In the next two centuries initials became stereotyped in their design, and were generally subordinate to the borders and miniatures" (E. Maunde Thompson). The greater number of extant illuminated manuscripts belong to the period between the years 1200 and 1500. In the earlier times they were scarce and costly, but latterly they became much more common, and works belonging to almost all departments of literature were adorned by the illuminator's art, including romances, chronicles, histories, &c., besides bibles, psalters, missals, and prayer-books, or books of Hours (Horæ). Much valuable information is to be obtained from the pictorial illustrations adorning the pages of these works regarding the dress, furniture, utensils, arms, &c., of the period at which they were executed; since the illuminators had no hesitation in representing the personages of ancient history or legend in the garb and amid the surroundings of their own time.

The Latin alphabet was naturally that adopted by the nations of Western Europe, and the oldest manuscripts are written in capitals, two forms of which are recognized—the square and the rustic, the latter, as the name implies, being less carefully formed and somewhat rough in character, as suited to a more rapid style of writing. These were followed by what is known as the uncial style (see UNCIAL in Dict.), and that by the half- or semi-uncial, from which was developed the small or cursive hand. The continental modes of writing naturally passed over to England and Ireland. The earliest extant manuscripts written in Ireland are in half-uncials, similar to the characters met with in the manuscripts of Italy and France. The Book of Kells is written in this, and the Lindisfarne Gospels exhibit a smaller form of the same hand. This round hand was superseded in Ireland by a pointed hand which has survived in writing Irish up to the present time. In England the Roman uncials were imitated to some extent, but it was a modification of the Irish style that in Anglo-Saxon times became the national hand of England—first round, then pointed. This was superseded after the Conquest by the small or minuscule hand, which from the time of Charlemagne had become general in Western Europe, and from which the so-called black letter was developed, as used in the earliest printed books. Side by side with the book-hand there was

also a succession of cursive hands in use for charters and other documents deemed less important than books.

VIIIth. CENTURY.—The alphabets here shown are collected from various sources belonging to this century.

Xth. CENTURY.—The capital letter is from a Bible once belonging to Charles the Bald of France, now in the British Museum. The alphabet is from a manuscript in the Museum.

XIIth. CENTURY.—Both initial and alphabet from a manuscript of 1190, in the British Museum.

XIIIth. CENTURY.—Reduced from a large missal executed mainly in this century, but completed early in the next. The words *Beatus vir*, &c., are the beginning of the Latin version of the first Psalm.

XIVth. CENTURY.—From various examples of the period in the draughtsman's own sketch-books, the majority of them being copied from works in the British Museum.

XVth. CENTURY.—From reduced specimens from a fine MS. which belonged to the late Mr. Owen Jones, well-known as an authority on decorative art.

FISHES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS USED IN ICHTHYOLOGY.

Fishes form the lowest of the five classes into which the great sub-kingdom Vertebrata is divided. They may be shortly described as vertebrate animals living in water and respiring the air therein contained by means of gills or branchiæ; having cold, red blood, and a heart consisting of one auricle and one ventricle; and having those organs which take the form of limbs in the higher vertebrata represented by fins. Their bodies are generally covered with scales overlapping each other like the slates on a roof, and their usual form (though with much diversity) is lengthened, compressed laterally, and tapering towards both extremities.

The scales of fishes assume various forms, which have been classed under the four types of *cycloid*, *ctenoid*, *ganoid*, and *placoid*. Cycloid scales are of a rounded form, and are those met with in the most familiar fishes. Ctenoid scales, like those of the perch, have spinous projections from their posterior margin. Ganoid scales are in the form of thick bony plates covered with a superficial layer of enamel. Placoid scales form detached masses of various forms often provided with spines. (See fig. 32.) In most fishes may be seen what is called the 'lateral line.' This consists of a row of scales extending along the side of the fish from head to tail, each pierced in the centre and communicating with a longitudinal canal. The purpose of this structure is not yet known for certain.

The skeleton varies greatly in character—from the lancelet that can hardly be said to possess a skeleton, to the well-developed osseous framework of the perch and many other fishes. Most fishes, however, can be classed as having either a cartilaginous or a bony skeleton. The vertebræ are amphicœlous or biconcave, that is cup-shaped at either end; they vary in number from 17 to more than 200. (Figs. 28 and 29.)

The gills of fishes in their most common form consist of a great number of slender lamellæ, disposed like the teeth of a comb in parallel rows, and attached to bony arches on each side of the neck. They are richly supplied with blood-vessels, by means of which the blood that is driven to them by the heart, after circulating through the body, is purified through combination with the oxygen contained in the water, the water being constantly taken in at the mouth and made to pass over the gills. The blood after being aerated in the gills is driven again through the body without first returning to the heart.

The fins are called by different names according to their position. The pectoral fins, situated a little behind the head, correspond to the fore limbs of other vertebrata; the ventral fins, situated on the belly in front of the anal opening, correspond to the hind limbs; and there may be besides these, dorsal fins, attached to the back, and anal fins behind the anal opening. The pectoral and ventral fins when present are always each two in number; but both kinds may be absent. The tail or caudal fin is the chief organ of locomotion, and is a broad vertical fin supported by the extremity of the vertebral column. In the most common form the tail is divided into two equal lobes, giving it a symmetrical appearance; this form is called *homocercal*. In many fishes, however, (as the sharks) the upper lobe of the tail is much larger than the lower, and the spinal column is prolonged into it. This form of tail is called *heterocercal*. (See fig. 31.)

The teeth of fishes are generally very numerous, and may be placed upon any part of the interior of the mouth, and even in the throat. (Fig. 30.) The stomach and intestines vary in form and dimensions. The stomach is usually large and well-defined. The intestine varies in length according to the food of the fish, being shortest in the carnivorous kinds. Its posterior extremity in many fishes has a peculiar spiral or screw-like structure. The liver is usually large, and the process of digestion is very rapid. The swimming bladder is a peculiar sac situated under the spine, filled with gas, and capable of being dilated or compressed, so as to enable the fish to rise or sink in the water. In some fishes it communicates by a duct with the œsophagus; in others there is no such communication; while in the flat-fishes, that live at the bottom of the sea, it is entirely wanting. Anatomically it is considered to represent a lung. (Fig. 27.)

Fishes propagate their species by eggs—though a few are ovoviviparous, *i.e.* retain the ova in their body till they are hatched. The ova are fertilized outside the body, and are usually in enormous numbers, as in the roe of the herring and cod. Among the elasmobranchs the number of ova is much smaller, and each ovum acquires before exclusion a horny sheath of various shape. The hatching process is generally left to take place without aid. A small number of fishes, however, construct nests.

The organs of smell consist of pits or sacs opening anteriorly, closed behind, with nervous filaments spread out on their walls. The sense of taste must be far from acute, and the same may be said of the sense of hearing. The apparatus of hearing has no external communication. The eye is generally of considerable size, and somewhat flattened externally. Special organs of touch are wanting in general, though some fishes, as the cod and mullet, have labial filaments or barbules to some extent serving this purpose. Among the most curious appliances with which fishes are provided are the electrical apparatus that appear in some species, as in the torpedo or electric ray and the electric eel, both of which possess batteries capable of giving a shock of considerable power.

Fishes may be divided into two sections—the *Chondropterygious* (from Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *pterygion*, a fin), or Cartilaginous fishes, having a cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous skeleton; and the *Osseous* or Bony fishes, having a bony skeleton. The following is the arrangement of fishes in orders, according to the system of Cuvier.

I. CARTILAGINOUS FISHES.

Order I.—CHONDROPTERYGII WITH FIXED BRANCHIÆ, *i.e.* with the outer as well as the inner edge of the gills attached, and opening outwardly by several apertures. This order comprises such fishes as the Lampreys, the Sharks and Rays.

Order II.—CHONDROPTERYGII WITH BRANCHIÆ FREE as in ordinary fishes, and like them with a single orifice furnished with an operculum or cover. To this order belong the Sturgeons and some other fishes.

II. OSSEOUS OR BONY FISHES.

The Osseous or Bony fishes, namely those having a firm and bony skeleton, and the gills free and protected by a bony gill-cover, are divided into six orders, as follows:

Order III. PLECTOGNATHI, fishes that have the maxillary and pre-maxillary bones (which alone form the jaw) anchylosed or soldered together (whence the name from the Gr. *plektos*, interwoven, and *gnathos*, jaw); bodies covered with ganoid scales, plates, or spines. Examples are, the Globe-fish or Sea Hedgehog, the Sun-fish, and the Trigger-fish.

Order IV.—LOPHOBRANCHII (Gr. *lophos*, a crest or plume). Fishes that have the gills in little round tufts disposed in pairs on the branchial arches: they are covered with ganoid scales. Example, the Sea-Horse or Hippocampus, and the Pipe-fish.

The rest of the bony fishes are divided into two great groups, the *Malacopterygii*, and the *Acanthopterygii*. The fishes of the first group, which is divided into three orders, have the rays supporting the fins soft or many-jointed (except sometimes the first ray of the dorsal or pectoral fins), and are generally covered with cycloid scales. The fishes of the second group, which forms a single order, have spiny rays in their fins.

Order V.—MALACOPTERYGII APODES. Fishes having a lengthened form; a skin soft and thick which scarcely suffers their scales to appear; no ventral fins (whence the name *apodes*, footless). Examples, the Common Eel, Electric Eel, Conger Eel, &c.

Order VI.—MALACOPTERYGII SUB-BRACHIATI—Fishes having the ventral fins placed under the pectorals, and immediately attached to the bones of the shoulder. Examples, the Cod, Ling, Haddock, &c., the Sole, Turbot, Flounder and other flat-fishes.

Order VII.—MALACOPTERYGII ABDOMINALES. Fishes having the ventral fins attached to the lower part of the abdomen and behind the pectorals. Examples, the greater number of our fresh-water fishes, besides many marine species; Salmon, Trout, Pike, Herring, Carp, &c.

Order VIII.—ACANTHOPTERYGII. Fishes that have the first portion of the dorsal fin, or the whole of the first dorsal when there are two—supported by spiny rays; sometimes instead of the first dorsal, they have nothing but a few spines; anal fin also with the first rays represented by spines, and generally one in each ventral fin: this order includes about three-fourths of all known fishes. Examples, the Perch, Wrasse, Mackerel, Mullet, Gurnard, &c.

Classifications differing in various respects from that of Cuvier are now commonly employed, though several of his divisions are still retained. The following orders (or sub-classes) are usually recognized.

Order I.—TELEOSTEI. Osseous or Bony Fishes, corresponding nearly to the Osseous fishes of Cuvier's classification.

Characters: Skeleton more or less thoroughly ossified; skull very complicated and composed of a number of distinct bones: two pairs of limbs usually present in the form of fins (the *Malacopterygii* having soft fin-rays, the *Acanthopterygii*, spinous rays); gills free, comb-like, or tufted; a bony gill-cover; usually cycloid or ctenoid scales.

Sub-order I.—*Malacopteri.* Fishes with a complete set of fins supported by rays, all of which are soft, with occasional and unimportant exceptions.

Fig. 1.—Common Salmon (*Salmo Salar*).

Fig. 2.—Flying-fish (*Exocœtus volitans*); Atlantic Ocean. Pectoral fins of enormous size, so as to support the fish in taking long leaps out of the water.

a Lateral line.

Fig. 3.—Garfish, Sea-pike or Mackerel-guide (*Belone vulgaris*); British seas.

Fig. 4.—Electric Eel (*Gymnotus electricus*); S. America; no ventral fins (apodous).

Sub-order II.—*Anacanthini.* Fishes with fins entirely supported by soft rays; ventral fins wanting, or if present placed under the throat beneath or in advance of the pectoral fins.

Fig. 5.—Cod (*Gadus morrhua*); ventral fins under pectorals; mouth with a barbule.

Fig. 6.—Turbot (*Rhombus maximus*); one of the flat-fishes; body bordered by long dorsal and anal fins; bones of head twisted so as to bring both eyes on one side of body.

Sub-order III.—*Acanthopteri.* Fishes having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of spines; scales usually ctenoid; ventral fins beneath or in front of the pectorals.

Fig. 7.—Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*); Britain.

Fig. 8.—Sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*); British seas. One of the Sclerogenidæ or mailed-cheeks; head with plates and spines; pectoral fins large.

Fig. 9.—Angler or Fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*); British coasts. Pectoral fins, fleshy and supported on framework of bones; head with filaments which the animal waves as it lies in the mud, to attract the fishes on which it feeds.

Fig. 10.—Remora (*Echeneis remora*); Mediterranean. Head with sucking disk by which the animal can attach itself to objects.

Fig. 11.—Sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*); Mediterranean and Atlantic. Upper jaw prolonged, and forming a formidable weapon of attack.

Fig. 12.—Sea-bat (*Platax Gaimardi*); Eastern seas. One of the Squamipennes or scale-finned fishes.

Sub-order IV.—*Plectognathi.* Maxillary and premaxillary bones immovably connected; vertebral column often permanently cartilaginous; body covered with ganoid plates, scales or spines; ventral fins generally wanting.

Fig. 13.—File-fish or Trigger-fish (*Balistes conspicillum*); tropical seas.

Fig. 14.—Prickly Globe-fish or Sea-hedgehog (*Diodon pilosus*); tropical seas. Covered with spines, and body capable of being inflated like a ball.

Fig. 15.—Short Sun-fish (*Orthagoriscus mola*); found in most seas.

Sub-order V.—*Lophobranchii.* Gills in the form of little tufts upon the branchial arches; scales ganoid.

Fig. 16.—Hippocampus or Sea-horse (*Hippocampus guttu latus*); Atlantic. Tail prehensile.

Fig. 17.—Head and tail of Pipe-fish (*Syngnathus viridis*).

Order II.—ELASMOBRANCHII. Cartilaginous fishes, as the sharks and rays.

Characters: Skeleton cartilaginous; no bones in the head, the skull forming a cartilaginous box; gills forming a series of pouches; two pairs of fins supported by cartilaginous fin-rays; skin covered by placoid growths of various kinds, as tubercles, spines, &c.

Sub-order I.—*Holocephali.* Jaws bony and covered with broad plates representing the teeth; only one external gill-aperture, covered with a gill cover; a powerful defensive spine on the back. The Chimæra or king of the herrings is an example.

Sub-order II.—*Plagiostomi.* Mouth transverse (Gr. *plagios*, athwart) and on the under surface of the head; branchial sacs opening by several distinct apertures. Sharks, rays, skate.

Fig. 18.—White Shark (*Carcharias vulgaris*); the warmer seas.

Fig. 19.—Large spotted Dog-fish (*Scyllium catulus*); British coasts.

Fig. 19 *a*.—Sea-purse or Egg of Dog-fish, partially opened to show the young fish within.

Fig. 20.—Head of Hammer-fish or Hammer-headed Shark (*Zygœna malleus*); tropical seas. The eyes are at the transverse extremities of the head.

Fig. 21.—Head of Saw-fish (*Pristis antiquorum*); in most of the warmer seas. Snout prolonged into a flattened blade with tooth-like projections on either side.

(See also fig. 29, which shows the skeleton of a ray.)

Order III.—GANOIDEI. Ganoid Fishes.

Characters: Body covered with ganoid plates, scales, or spines; skeleton partially ossified, the vertebral column being generally cartilaginous; skull with distinct cranial bones; usually two pairs of fins, the first rays of which are mostly in the form of spines; tail generally heterocercal.

There are few living ganoid fishes, the great majority of them being found fossil. The best known living examples are the sturgeons.

Fig. 22.—Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*); Caspian, Black Sea, and other European waters. Head and body protected by ganoid plates.

Order IV.—MARSIPOBRANCHII. Lampreys and Hag-fishes.

Characters: General form eel-like or serpentine; no paired fins to represent the limbs, only a median fin extending round the posterior extremity of the body; mouth circular and destitute of jaws proper; gills in the form of fixed pouches or sacs.

Fig. 23.—Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); British waters. Seven round holes on either side of the neck admitting water to the gills.

Fig. 24.—Head of Myxine or Glutinous Hag (*Myxine glutinosa*); British seas.

a a Eight barbules or cirri. *b* Single hooked tooth. *c c* Lingual teeth. *d d* Mucous glands. *e e* Six branchial cells. *f* Apertures leading by canals and ducts to the branchial cells on either side.

Order V.—PHARYNGOBRANCHII. The Lancelet, the only example.

Characters; No skull or distinct brain; no distinct heart; no vertebræ; no limbs; mouth a longitudinal fissure surrounded by filaments; walls of the pharynx perforated by ciliated slits which serve as branchiæ.

Fig. 25.—Lancelet or Amphioxus (*Amphioxus lanceolatus*); British seas (natural size).

Order VI.—DIPNOI. Represented by only a few fishes, as the Mud-fishes.

Characters: Body somewhat eel-like in form and covered with scales, a median fin round the pointed posterior extremity; skull with distinct cranial bones; pectoral and ventral limbs both present and filiform or sometimes paddle-shaped; both gills and lungs present. These animals form a connecting link between the fishes and the amphibia.

Fig. 26.—Mud-fish or Lepidosiren (*Lepidosiren annectens*); West Africa.

p Pectoral fins. *v* Ventral fins.

Fig. 27.—Principal Organs of a fish (the Carp).

1. Gills.
2. Heart.
3. Liver.
4. and 6. Swimming-bladder.
5. Intestinal canal.
7. Ovary or roe.
8. Point of junction of the ureters which proceed from the kidneys (the latter have been removed).
9. Anal opening in which the intestinal canal terminates.
10. Genital opening or oviduct communicating with the ovaries.
11. Urinary opening.

Fig. 28.—Skeleton of an osseous fish (the Perch).

a Intermaxillary bone.
b Superior maxillary bone.
c Inferior maxillary.
d Orbit, which is bounded on the under side by the suborbital bones.
e Occipital region.
f Operculum or gill-cover.
gg' Vertebral column with its superior and inferior arches.
h Pectoral fin.
i Ventral fin, situated in this case under the throat, as in all the *Sub-Brachiati*.
k Spiny rays of the anterior dorsal fin.
l Soft rays of the posterior dorsal fin like those of *Malacopterygii*.
m Rays of the anal fin.
nn' Bony rays forming the caudal fin or tail.

Fig. 29.—Cartilaginous Skeleton of the Ray.

Cr. Cranium.
Ma. Jaws.
Br. Branchiæ.
C. V. Cervical Vertebræ.
Sh. Shoulder.
D. V. Dorsal and Lumbar. Vertebræ.
Cd. V. Caudal Vertebræ.
P. Pelvic bone.
Ph. pc. Phalanges of the Pectoral Fin.
Ph. v. Phalanges of the Ventral Fin.
D. F. First Dorsal Fin.
D. F'. Second Dorsal Fin.

Fig. 30.—Teeth of Fish. Front view of the mouth of the Common Trout.

a Row of teeth fixed on the vomer or central bone of roof of mouth.
bb Teeth on the right and left palatine bones.
cc Teeth on the superior maxillary bones.
d Row of hooked teeth on each side of the tongue (lingual teeth).
ee Teeth on the inferior maxillary bone.

Fig. 31.—Tails or Caudal Fins of Fishes.

aa' Two forms of homocercal tail.
a Tail of wrasse, rounded.
a' Tail of sword-fish, bifurcate and equally lobed.
b Heterocercal tail (sturgeon) unequally bilobate or lobed.

Fig. 32.—Principal forms assumed by the scales of fishes.

a Ctenoid, pectinated or comb-like scale.
b Cycloid or circular scale.
c Cycloid scale.
d Placoid scale, upper surface.
ee' Placoid scale, upper surface and profile.
f Ganoid scale, upper surface.
f' Ditto, in profile.
f'' Ditto, under surface.

GEOLOGY.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS USED IN GEOLOGY.

STRATA left in their original position are usually *horizontal* (fig. 1, *a*). Where they have been subsequently disturbed so as to be tilted more or less out of that original position, they are said to be *inclined;* the angle of inclination is called the *dip,* and the rocks are said *to dip* in the direction of greatest slope or declivity. In fig. 3. the dip is shown by the faces of the rock represented as inclined towards the observer's left hand. Imaginary lines running at right angles to the line of dip are lines of *strike,* and are represented by the line where the surface of the water cuts the faces inclined towards the observer. The *strike* of a stratum is always constant for a given dip; but the *outcrop* or line where the rock appears at the surface, varies in form and direction with the variation in the form of the surface itself.

Strata bent upwards into an arch form what is called an *anticlinal* (fig. 1, *b*), and a bend in the opposite direction gives rise to a *synclinal* (fig. 1, *c*). Strata suddenly bent from a horizontal to a vertical position, and then back to a horizontal position again without rising to the same level as before, are called *uniclinal* (fig. 1, *d*). Sometimes the synclinals and anticlinals have been squeezed together so as to double the rocks up quite on end; such strata are described as *vertical* (fig. 1, *e*). Where the folding has taken place in such a manner as to lay the folds more or less on their sides, the strata lying face downward are said to be *inverted* (fig. 1, *f*). *Contorted strata* are such as have been crumpled into an irregular series of folds, too complicated to be separately distinguished (fig 1, *g*).

A *fault* is a plane of dislocation affecting rocks in such a way that a particular bed is broken off and slipped to a lower level on the one side of the plane than its counterpart on the other. (See fig. 2.) The side of the fault occupied by the lower of the two is called the *downthrow,* and the opposite side is sometimes spoken of as the *upthrow.* A fault is generally a narrow fissure extending downwards, either singly or in conjunction with other faults, to an indefinite depth from the surface; and extending in a horizontal direction to a distance dependent upon the amount of downthrow, and upon the nature of the dip affecting the rocks on either side of the fault. The *throw* of a fault is the amount of dislocation between the

termination of a bed on one side of the fault, and the corresponding point on the other. This may range from a dislocation scarcely perceptible to a throw of many thousands of feet.

Faults are usually inclined from the vertical more or less; the inclination is called the *hade* of the fault, which is said *to hade* in the direction of the slope. In an ordinary fault this hade, or inclination from the perpendicular, is forward at the foot in the direction of the downthrow, and no part of a faulted stratum is brought vertically beneath its counterpart on the other side of the fault. Where the fault hades in the opposite direction it is called a *reversed fault* (fig. 2, *a*).

Two or more faults frequently throw down towards each other, and their respective hades are such as to cause the faults to meet below the surface. Such faults are termed *trough faults* (fig. 2, *b*). Where the depression of the strata represents the aggregate effect of a series of minor faults, each in succession letting the rock down in the same direction to lower levels, the term *step fault* is found convenient (fig. 2, *c*).

The faces of the rock contiguous to a fault are frequently scored and fluted, and they exhibit other signs of grinding against each other under pressure. To these markings the term *slickensides* is applied.

The matter detached by friction and caught in the interspaces between the faces of the rock in a fault is usually cemented by infiltered mineral matter, and then constitutes a *fault-breccia* or *rider*.

Where faults, seen in plan, are shifted out of their course along the line of a fault transverse to them in direction, this last is called a *cross vein* or *caunter*, and the faults deranged are said to be *trailed*.

The same kind of dislocation seen in vertical section is distinguished as a *heave*. In this last case the dislocated fault is undoubtedly older than the fault that heaves it. In the former case it is the reverse.

The contact disturbance attending a fault gives rise to bending of the strata next the fault. This bending is often spoken of as the *burr*.

The name of *joints* (fig. 3) is applied to the divisional planes that cut in two or more directions across the bedding planes of hard rocks, and divide what would otherwise have been continuous sheets of stone into separate blocks. *Jointing* differs from *cleavage* in affecting the rock only along certain lines, instead of developing a general tendency to split into an indefinite number of sheets as cleavage does. Joints are developed in greatest prominence in thickly-bedded stratified rocks, especially in such as are of a compact nature. In such cases they may be observed to cut down through the rock in two or more directions approximately perpendicular to the planes of bedding. The horizontal extension of joints may range to every point of the compass, but there is a marked tendency, where more than two sets occur, for one of the more prominent sets (or *master joints*) to be intersected by another prominent set at such angles as to enclose blocks whose outlines vary from rhombic to rectangular. (See also fig. 9.)

The bearing, or orientation, of joints varies considerably in different places, and does not appear to be persistent for any great distance in any given district; but it is not uncommon to find one set ranging in a general way in the same direction as the dip, and another set bearing at right angles to these and therefore parallel with the strike. The first are called *dip joints*, and the other *strike joints*. In the diagram (fig. 3,) the *dip joints* are shown cutting down vertically through the rock in a direction away from the observer; while the *strike joints* intersect the dip joints at right angles, and thus unite with the bedding planes to divide the rock up into rectangular blocks.

Strata are called *conformable* (fig. 4,) when they lie with an even junction on the original upper surface of one and the same bed of the rocks next below them, and are therefore affected to an equal extent by the same dips. In normal *conformability* the upper strata form part of one series with the beds immediately below them. In some other cases, while the physical relation of the higher strata to the lower are of this nature in one locality, in another the lowest bed of the higher service may extend across, or *overstep*, several members of the series next below. In such a case the rocks are said to be *locally* or *accidentally conformable*.

Where a stratum has been deposited in unequal thickness in an area under notice, so that at one part it is found to thin away to nothing, the upper stratum extending beyond it is said to *overlap* the one that thins out, and the case is described as one of *overlap*. (See fig. 5.) Thus in the diagram *b* thins away in one direction so that *a* comes into direct contact with *c* below, and is said to overlap *b*. Tracing the physical relations of these in an opposite direction, or from *d* in the direction of *a* in the figure *b*, is said to *underlap a*. In *overlap* the absence of the bed that is overlapped arises from the fact that the stratum locally absent has never been deposited at *that* point at all; while in *overstep*, which is often confounded with overlap, and denotes the relation of a higher set of strata to a lower in the case of *unconformity* (fig. 6), the strata locally absent have been disturbed and afterwards removed by *denudation*.

Where a particular stratum known to form a bed of importance in one direction gradually dies away in another, as a result of unequal deposition, the stratum is said to *thin out* at the point where it comes to nothing (fig. 5). Another term of the same kind, which is often restricted to the attenuation of a bed of minor importance, is *wedge-bedding*.

Where the basement beds of one group of strata have been deposited over the edges of more than one member of the series below, as a consequence of the lower group having been consolidated, disturbed by upheaval, and partly denuded, before the deposition of the strata that now overlie them, the two sets are said to be *unconformable* to each other (fig. 6), and their physical relations to each other are denoted by the term *unconformability* or *unconformity*. Unconformity may range in extent from such cases as that of the Lower Eocene strata on the Chalk in the South of England, where the discordancy can be perceived only by an instructed eye, to such unconformities as that at the base of the Carboniferous rocks in the northern parts of the kingdom, where the gently-inclined basement beds of the higher series are supported upon the upturned edges of the rocks below, so that the Carboniferous rocks *overstep* a thickness of over five miles of the pre-carboniferous rocks beneath (fig. 6).

Interbedded eruptive rocks (fig. 7) are accumulations of rock matter that have been primarily derived from deep-seated sources, and that have been distributed over the surface in the neighbourhood of a volcano. The matter cast out from a volcano may consist of *lavas* (fig 7, *a*) or the liquefied rock that has flowed from the crater over the surface adjoining; or of the same materials as compose the lavas hurled forth in the form of various-sized fragments, and subsequently rained through the air and distributed over the surface. Mud poured out from volcanic vents also forms part of the matter ejected. The coarser volcanic materials of a fragmental nature form *volcanic breccias* or *agglomerates* when compacted into stone (fig. 7, *b*); while the like accumulations of finer materials are usually distinguished as *tuffs*. In maritime districts any or all of these forms of eruptive matter may be deposited alternately with beds of the ordinary sedimentary type, and the tuffs may graduate insensibly into other deposits in directions away from the vents. Interbedded eruptive rocks are known to occur of all ages, from the oldest Cambrian rocks of St. David's to the strata forming at the present day.

Intrusive eruptive rocks (fig. 8) differ from *interbedded* or *contemporaneous eruptive rocks* in their mode of occurrence in relation to the strata surrounding them; as they commonly cut across the bedding of the stratified rocks, and are therefore of later date than the rocks they traverse. Intrusive eruptive rocks may occur in the form of great masses that from an unknown depth below the surface have, as molten matter, eaten their way upwards through the overlying rocks and have solidified in the form of a great mass (fig. 8, *a*). Or

the causes that gave rise to the formation of a mass in one case, may in another have impelled the molten matter in such a direction that it has eaten its way into the rocks along a direction frequently approaching that of the bedding, and thus have given rise to *intrusive sheets* (fig. 8, *b*). In other cases the same matter has been forced upwards along vertical fissures, and has been left in the form of wall-like masses of rock or *dikes* (fig. 8, *c*).

Cleavage (fig. 9) is the tendency to split into an indefinite number of thin layers in one direction, which direction is not necessarily connected with any original structural differences of the rock.

There are two recognized forms of cleavage; the one representing the tendency inherent in certain definite chemical compounds to fracture more readily in particular directions than in others, which directions always bear some definite geometrical relation to the particular crystalline structure of the mineral; while the other is developed only as the result of certain imperfectly understood special conditions, which have affected particular portions of large mineral aggregates more or less according to their texture rather than to their chemical composition. It is now customary to restrict the term *slate* to rocks of this description. The rocks most commonly affected by *slaty cleavage* are such as originally consisted of clayey or argillaceous materials of sedimentary origin; but the same structure is not uncommonly met with in the finer portions of the older volcanic tuffs. A good example of this last is afforded by the cleaved volcanic tuffs or "green slates" of the English Lake District. The discrimination between planes of cleavage and the original bedding planes of the cleaved rock is often attended with great difficulty in the field, and can generally be satisfactorily determined only by the discovery of the *stripe*, or alternations of texture, resulting from original differences in the character of the various layers of material composing the rock. In the figure the *stripe* or original bedding is shown by the undulating bands parallel to the upper and the under surfaces, the triangular face cutting obliquely downwards across the front right-hand corner of the specimen represents a plane resulting from the cleavage. The edges of other cleavage planes are shown cutting across the stripe or bedding in directions parallel to the edges of the triangular face. The remaining bounding surfaces at the front, sides, and back are *joints*.

Conglomerate (fig. 10, A) is the name given to rock consisting of consolidated shingle. It is formed of an accumulation of rock-fragments of sedimentary origin, many of them of large size, and most of them well-rounded in form, bound together into a mass of a more or less stony nature by some cementing material instead of remaining in its original condition of a bed of loose stones or shingle. Where the conglomerate consists of water-worn materials of volcanic origin it is distinguished as a *volcanic conglomerate*, or *agglomerate*.

If the proportion of materials of a rounded form is less than that of such as are angular the rock then becomes a *breccia* (fig. 10, B). *Breccia* thus resembles a conglomerate in consisting of a noticeable proportion of large stones compacted into a mass, but is characterized by containing more angular constituents than rounded. Where the materials consist of angular fragments of rocks derived directly from a volcanic source the resulting rock is a *volcanic breccia;* finer materials of the same nature constitute a *tuff*. Both volcanic breccias and tuffs are often termed *volcanic ashes*. (See also fig. 7.) Where the rounded fragments outnumber the angular these rocks graduate into their respective conglomerates.

Oblique lamination (fig. 11) is a term usually applied to the deposition of the several layers composing a bed of rock at an angle different from the general lie of the rock as a whole. Where the inclined layers are of considerable thickness the rock is said to exhibit *false-bedding*, or *current-bedding*, the last-mentioned term denoting the cause. Oblique lamination and false-bedding generally result from irregular deposition of materials drifted along the bottom by variable currents of water; but a similar structure is often developed in great perfection where sand, or other materials of that general nature, is drifted into beds by the action of the wind.

The name of *inlier* (fig. 12, A, and I in fig. 13) is given to an exposure of an older stratum at the surface in such a manner that it is completely surrounded by other strata of later date, which formerly extended across it, but have since been removed by irregular denudation. Occasionally the exposure of the older stratum is due to the combined effects of faults and denudation; in that case the older stratum exposed is termed a *faulted inlier*.

An *outlier* again (fig. 12, B, and also O in fig. 13) is an outstanding relic of a stratum, formerly more extensive, which has been isolated by the removal of the strata that once connected it with the principal mass, so that it now occurs as a detached remnant surrounded by rocks of older date.

Escarpment (fig. 13, E) is a term correctly restricted to the steep outer edge presented by such strata of a series as have better withstood the action of the destroying influences that have been brought to bear against them than the strata immediately above and below. An escarpment differs from a *cliff* in coinciding with the outcrop of a particular bed of rock, whether this is inclined or not, whereas a cliff is formed without regard to either the nature or the lie of the rock, and its base always approximates more or less closely to horizontality. Escarpments may be regarded as ranging on the whole parallel with the *strike*, and their steep side as facing in the opposite direction to the *dip* or direction of greatest inclination of the rock. The slope formed by the exposed upper portion of an inclined stratum, extending from the escarpment in the direction of the line where the next higher stratum comes on, is called the *dip slope* (fig. 13, D). (See also fig. 3.)

The names *boulders* and *boulder clay* (figs. 14, 15, 16) pertain to a promiscuous assemblage of stones of all sorts and sizes jumbled together without regard to either their size or their form in a matrix of clay which usually exhibits no very obvious signs of stratification. The stones include a variable percentage that are smoothed and are characterized by the occurrence of grooves and scratches, mostly running in the direction of the length of the stone, but sometimes crossing that line at various angles. The stones vary in size, from mere grains up to blocks many feet in diameter, and they may include representatives of rocks whose birthplace is known to lie at distances ranging from a few hundred yards to as many miles from their present resting-place. The larger stones that are smoothed and furrowed in this way are called *glaciated boulders* (fig. 14). Such boulders are usually found to have travelled outwards in a direction away from the centres of mountain groups; but more of them have travelled in directions from the Pole towards the equator than in other directions. It is not uncommon to find instances of boulders occurring at points considerably higher than any part of the parent rock.

The rock surface underlying boulder clay is frequently characterized by similar appearances to those presented by the boulders; that is to say, it is smoothed and more or less distinctly furrowed in one or more directions. Where this surface has a convex, knoll-shaped form, it is called a *roche moutonnée* (fig. 15, A). Boulders carried by ice and left stranded in conspicuous positions are often spoken of as *perched blocks* (fig. 15, B).

The phenomena under notice are now generally admitted to be due to glacial action of some one or other kind; but the particular mode of operation resulting in any given effect has not yet been generally agreed upon.

The *columnar structure* of rock is exhibited in fig. 17. This is a form of jointing affecting certain rocks that have originated in a molten condition. The rock is intersected at right angles to the surfaces of cooling by three or more sets of divisional planes, which occur at approximately equal distances apart, and cross each other at such angles as to divide the rock into a series of prisms more or less regularly hexagonal in section. Columnar structure is developed in greatest perfection in basaltic lavas; but it often occurs,

though usually in a less perfect form, in eruptive rocks of other kinds.

Rocks often present a *vesicular structure* (fig. 18) where lava flowing out from volcanic vents contains much entangled gas or vapour, and the molten rock is blown out at numerous points, so that cavities, cells, or *vesicles* are formed. These occur in greatest number where the pressure is at the least, which is usually near the upper surface of each flow. Vesicular structure may range in extent from a few cells occurring at remote intervals throughout rock otherwise compact in texture, to rock like pumice, which consists of a light spongy mass of cell walls, like a mass of froth changed to stone.

The vesicles in a lava are usually drawn out into almond-shaped cavities by the flow of the rock prior to complete solidification. Where these almond-shaped cavities become filled with other mineral matter the separate kernels are called *amygdules*, and the rock itself an *amygdaloid*. Vesicular structure is sometimes found in intrusive rocks; and is occasionally developed also in rocks of purely sedimentary origin.

Cellular structure resembles vesicular structure in some respects, but is often due to the shrivelling up of the rock caused by a change of its dimensions in passing from one chemical state to another, as where ordinary limestone is altered into *magnesian limestone* or *dolomite*, and cells or *geodes* result from the general contraction of the rock. Another kind of cellular structure is due to the removal, by solution or otherwise, of part of the materials composing a fragmentary rock, such as a breccia, or a conglomerate, the spaces they occupied being left vacant.

Foliation (fig. 19) is the re-arrangement of the constituents of a rock by metamorphic action in such a manner that they form parallel layers of definite mineral constitution. These layers are not necessarily connected with the original stratification of the rock, though their coincidence is common. As a rule foliation represents one of the stages of metamorphism whose extreme is occupied by granite. Amongst the rocks exhibiting foliation are *mica schist* and *gneiss*. In fig. 19, which represents a piece of gneiss, the lighter bands denote quartz and felspar, and the darker bands layers of mica.

Granite (fig. 20) is essentially a granular-crystalline eruptive rock formed and consolidated beneath the surface under conditions of great pressure. The minerals composing it consist of more or less well-defined crystals of orthoclase or potash felspar, with interspersed granules of quartz, and, in normal granites, with one or more species of mica; other species of felspar are also usually present as well. The separate constituents of granite may range from proportions only just discernable by the unaided eye, to crystals two inches or more in length. Where large crystals form a conspicuous feature in the rock it is termed a *porphyritic granite*. Granites occur of all ages, from the date of the oldest known rocks down to the Tertiary Period. Granites appear to represent the innermost parts of masses that were connected on the one hand with truly intrusive and volcanic rocks, and on the other with metamorphic rocks of sedimentary origin.

The *spherulitic structure* (fig. 21) is one of the principal types of minute structure rendered evident by a microscopic examination of thin slices of certain vitreous *acid rocks* (eruptive rocks containing more than 60 per cent of silica), notably in the glassy or vitreous lavas known as *obsidian*. It is occasionally developed in similarly constituted rocks of intrusive origin, or even in rocks whose present peculiarities of structure are largely due to the action of *metamorphism*. Under the microscope spherulitic rocks exhibit, in a base of variable mineral constitution, minute scattered granules of a more decidedly vitreous nature, which show an approximately circular outline more or less definite in proportion to the abruptness or otherwise of the transition from the *spherulite* into the matrix. The inner part of each spherulite usually presents a radiate structure, due to the incipient development of groups of minute crystals.

The *perlitic structure* (fig. 22) is due to a tendency developed in certain vitreous acidic rocks to fracture into minute concentric layers of a spheroidal form, in the interspaces between the minor shrinkage-fissures traversing the rock. On a large scale the same structure finds a parallel in the spheroidal structure developed in some basalts. Both structures are now generally regarded as being developed by the contraction of the rock consequent upon its solidification. (Rutley, *Study of Rocks*, p. 182.)

THE GARTER (Britain)
THISTLE (Scotland)
THE BATH (Britain)
ST PATRICK (Ireland)
HOLY SEPULCHRE (Pontifical)
ST GREGORY THE GREAT (Pontifical)
ORDER OF CHRIST (Pontifical)
LEOPOLD (Belgium)
ST MICHAEL & ST GEORGE (Britain)
STAR OF INDIA
VICTORIA CROSS (Britain)
FOR MERIT
ORDER OF MERIT (Britain)
MEDJIDIE (Turkey)
ELEPHANT (Denmark)
ST HUBERT (Bavaria)
REDEEMER (Greece)
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (Britain)
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE (Britain)
INDIAN EMPIRE
LEGION OF HONOUR (France)
SERAPHIM (Sweden)
ST OLAF (Norway)
ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM
FRANCIS JOSEPH (Austria)
ST ANDREW (Russia)
BLACK EAGLE (Prussia)
ST STEPHEN (Hungary)
ANNUNCIATION (Italy)
CROWN OF WURTEMBERG
IRON CROSS (Prussia)
GOLDEN FLEECE (Spain)
WILLIAM (Netherlands)

ETHNOLOGY.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES OF MANKIND.

CHINESE MANDARIN

KALMUCK WOMAN

JAPANESE

GEORGIAN

JEW OF MOROCCO

PERSIAN

ESQUIMAUX

THIBETAN

KANUCKO

SOUTHAL

ONE OF THE NATIVE RACES OF INDIA

MAHRATTA OF THE DECCAN

GREEK OFFICER OF XANTHUS

ESQUIMAUX

POMERANIAN

ETHNOLOGY.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES OF MANKIND.

A B C D E F
G H I K L M
N O P Q R S
T U V X Y Z

B C D E F G
H I J K L O
N O P Q R
S T U V X Y Z

a pasca usq; ad pent̄ ā Alleluya. eyovac.

BEATUS

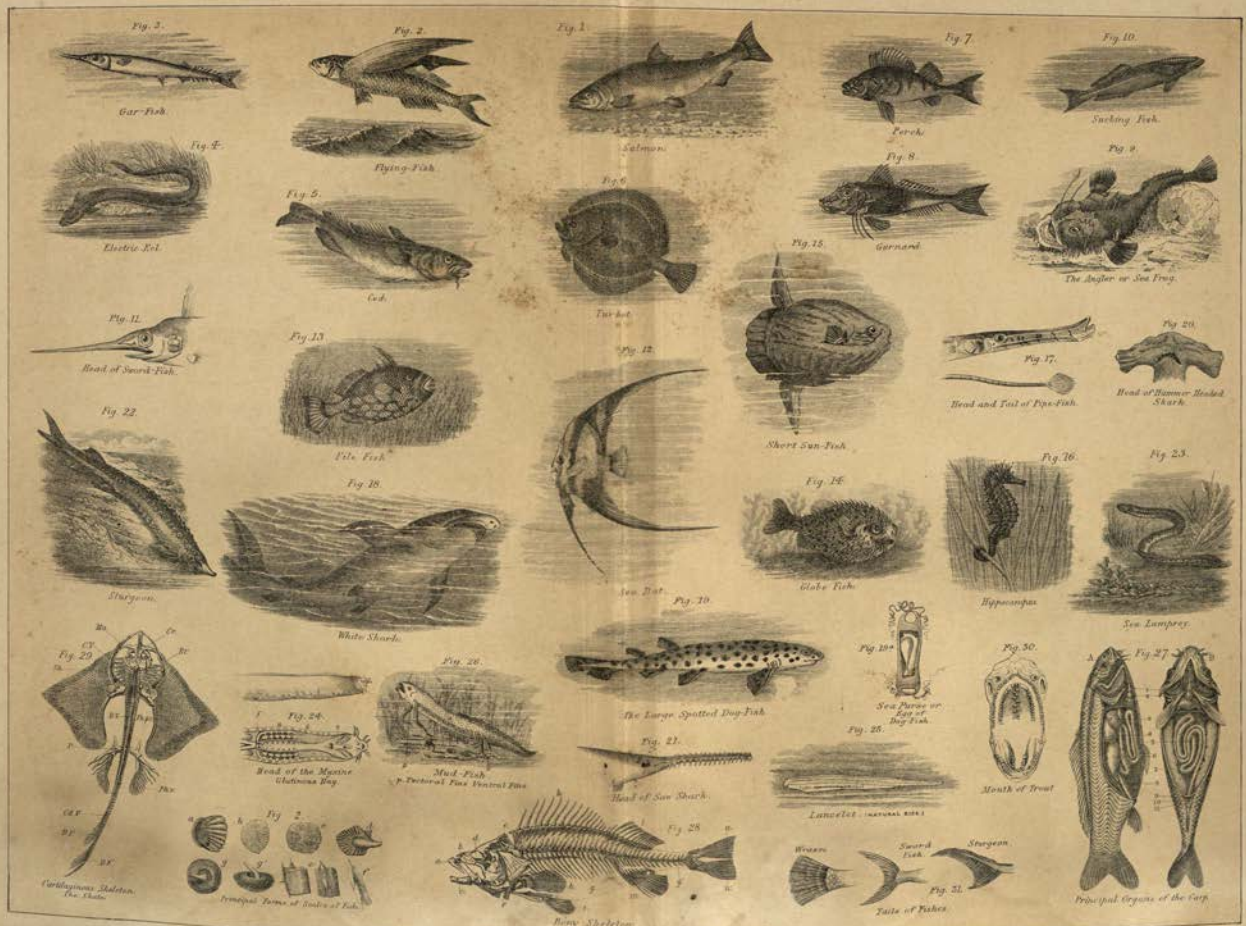
uir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum et in via peccatorum non stetit:

JABCDEF
GHIJKL
MNOPQR
STUXYZ

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth,

FISHES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TERMS USED IN ICHTHYOLOGY.



STRUCTURAL AND LITHOLOGICAL GEOLOGY.

Fig. 1.

SECTION ILLUSTRATING HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL AND CONTORTED STRATA.

Fig. 2.

SECTION ILLUSTRATING VARIOUS FORMS OF FAULTS.

Fig. 3.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING DIP AND STRIKE OF STRATA.

Fig. 4.

CONFORMABLE STRATA.

Fig. 5.

THINNING-OUT AND OVERLAP.

Fig. 6.

UNCONFORMABLE STRATA.

Fig. 7.

INTERBEDDED ERUPTIVE ROCKS.

Fig. 8.

INTRUSIVE ERUPTIVE ROCKS.

Fig. 9.

CLEAVAGE.

Fig. 10.

A

CONGLOMERATE.

B

BRECCIA.

Fig. 11.

SCHISTOUS LAMINATION.

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL GEOLOGY.

Fig. 12. A

INLIER - PLAN AND SECTION.

Fig. 12. B

OUTLIER - PLAN AND SECTION.

Fig. 13.

SECTION ILLUSTRATING ESCARPMENT AND DIP SLOPE.

GLACIAL GEOLOGY.

Fig. 14.

GLACIATED BOULDER.

Fig. 15.

ROCHE MOUTONNEE.

Fig. 16.

BOULDER CLAY.

ROCK STRUCTURE.

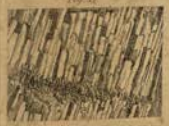


Fig. 17.

COLUMNAR STRUCTURE.

Fig. 18.

VESICULAR STRUCTURE.

Fig. 19.

FOLIATED STRUCTURE.

MICROSCOPIC STRUCTURE OF ROCKS.

Fig. 20.

GRANITE X 25.

Fig. 21.

SPHERULITIC STRUCTURE X 25.

Fig. 22.

BASALTIC STRUCTURE X 25.

00146571

Digitized with financial assistance from

H T Parekh
FOUNDATION

An Initiative by
HDFC
WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 15 October, 2018